



October 2024

This Factsheet does not bind the Court and is not exhaustive

COVID-19 health crisis

Applications relating to the Covid-19 health crisis before the European Court of Human Rights raise questions under a number of provisions of the [European Convention on Human Rights](#), in particular in terms of the right to life, the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, the right to liberty and security, the right to a fair trial, the right to respect for private and family life, freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of reunion, the protection of property and freedom of movement.

Victim status and admissibility criteria

[Le Mailloux v. France](#)

5 November 2020 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned the applicant's objections to the handling by the French State of the Covid-19 health crisis. He complained of the failure by the State to fulfil its positive obligations to protect the lives and physical integrity of persons under its jurisdiction. He complained in particular of restrictions on access to diagnostic tests, preventive measures and specific types of treatment, and interference in the private lives of individuals who were dying of the virus on their own.

Firstly, the Court recalled that, although the right to health was not as such among the rights guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols, States had a positive obligation to take appropriate steps to safeguard the lives of those within its jurisdiction and to protect their physical integrity, including in the public-health sphere. In the present case, however, the Court considered that it did not have to determine whether the State had failed to fulfil these positive obligations, in that the application was **inadmissible**. Indeed, the Court observed that the applicant was complaining about the measures taken by the French State to curb the propagation of the Covid-19 virus among the whole population of France, but had not shown how he was personally affected. It reiterated that it did not recognise an *actio popularis*: meaning that applicants cannot complain about a provision of domestic law, a domestic practice or public acts simply because they appear to contravene the European Convention. In order for an individual to be able to claim to be a victim of a violation of the Convention, in the meaning of Article 34 (individual applications), the individual concerned must be able to show that he or she was "directly affected" by the measure complained of, that is he or she must produce reasonable and convincing evidence of the likelihood that a violation affecting him or her personally will occur. In the present case, however, the Court found that the applicant was complaining in *abstracto* about the measures taken by the French Government to deal with the Covid-19 virus. Beside the fact that he had raised these complaints only when intervening in support of an urgent application before the *Conseil d'État*, he had also not provided any information about his own condition and had failed to explain how the alleged shortcomings of the national authorities might have affected his health and private life. The Court considered, moreover, that if the applicant was ever denied assistance or care in the context of the general health measures that he complained of, he would be able to contest the compatibility of such refusal with the Convention in the domestic courts. In these circumstances, the Court found that the application amounted to an *actio popularis* and

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the applicant could not be regarded as a victim, within the meaning of Article 34 of the Convention, of the alleged violations.

Zambrano v. France

7 October 2021 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned a university lecturer who complained about the “health pass” introduced in France in 2021 and who created a movement to protest against it. On his website, he suggested that visitors complete a pre-filled form in order to increase the number of applications to the European Court and thus lodge a sort of collective application, while emphasising, in quite unambiguous terms, that his aim was to trigger “congestion, excessive workload and a backlog” at the Court, to “paralyse its operations” or even to “force the Court’s entrance door” “in order to derail the system”. The applicant complained about Laws nos. 2021-689¹ and 2021-1040², which, in his opinion, were essentially intended to compel individuals to consent to vaccination. He also alleged that, by creating and imposing a health pass system, these laws amounted to a discriminatory interference with the right to respect for private life.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible** for several reasons, in particular the failure to exhaust the domestic remedies and the fact that it amounted to an abuse of the right of individual application within the meaning of Article 35 §§ 1 and 3 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention. In particular, the Court noted that the applicant had not raised before the administrative courts the issue of whether the Law of 5 August 2021 complied with the Convention provisions which he relied upon before the Court. It noted that an applicant who submitted a request to the *Conseil d’État* for judicial review of a decree implementing a law, or a decision refusing to repeal such a decree, could, exceptionally, argue that the law was incompatible with the Convention in support of his or her arguments for it to be set aside. The Court also considered that the applicant’s approach was clearly contrary to the purpose of the right of individual petition. It found that his approach was deliberately intended to undermine the Convention system and the functioning of the Court, as part of what he described as a “legal strategy” and was in reality contrary to the spirit of the Convention and the objectives pursued by it. The Court further noted that the almost 18,000 standardised applications, lodged as a result of the applicant’s approach, did not fulfil all the conditions set out in Rule 47 § 1 (contents of an individual application) of the Rules of Court, in spite of the time-limit given to their representative to comply with the relevant requirements. They could not therefore be examined by the Court.

See also: **Árus v. Romania**, decision (Committee) on the admissibility of 30 May 2023.

Piperea v. Romania

5 July 2022 (Committee decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned the complaint of the applicant, a law professor and practising lawyer, against measures put in place by the government of Romania under a state of alert declared on 18 May 2020, following a state of emergency declared on 16 March 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic. The applicant submitted in particular that the declaration of a state of alert had given rise to a restriction on his right to freedom of movement and had amounted to a violation of his right to respect for private life because of the requirement it imposed on people leaving home in certain circumstances to fill out a document stating where they were going, why and for how long, together with other personal information.

¹. Law no. 2021-689 of 31 May 2021 introduced a transitional regime for exiting the public-health state of emergency; it was effective until 30 September 2021 and authorised the Prime Minister, among other measures, to limit travel and the use of public transport (by requiring, for example, the wearing of face masks) or to impose protective measures in shops. It also introduced a “health pass”, effective until 30 September 2021, for international travellers to and from France and for venues hosting large numbers of people (cinemas, theatres, museums, etc.) or trade fairs and similar events.

². Law no. 2021-1040 of 5 August 2021 extended the regime for exiting the public-health state of emergency until 15 November 2021 and also broadened the use of the health pass to other areas of daily life, at least until 15 November 2021.

The Court found that the applicant's complaints either did not meet the admissibility criteria set out in Articles 34 (individual applications) and 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention or did not disclose any appearance of a violation of the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Convention and Protocols thereto, and consequently declared the application **inadmissible**. It observed in particular that the measures complained of by the applicant had been introduced as part of the state of alert declared in Romania on 18 May 2020, following the state of emergency declared on 16 March 2020, for public health reasons. The situation had to be characterised as amounting to "unforeseeable exceptional circumstances". Moreover, the measures impugned by the applicant in a general and unfocused manner had been imposed on the entire population in response to what the competent national authorities had determined to be a serious public health situation. The Court also noted that the applicant had complained in the abstract that the measures taken by the Romanian State to fight the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus had been inadequate and inappropriate. He had not provided information about his individual situation or explained in specific terms how the national authorities' alleged failures might affect him directly.

Thevenon v. France

13 September 2022 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned a firefighter's refusal to comply with the Covid-19 vaccination requirement imposed on workers in certain occupations by Law no. 2021-1040 of 5 August 2021 on the management of the health crisis³. When the applicant refused vaccination without claiming a medical exemption under the statute, he was suspended from both his professional and volunteer duties. He applied directly to the European Court, complaining of the vaccination requirement imposed on him by virtue of his occupation, and of the fact that his refusal of the Covid-19 vaccine had led, as of 15 September 2021, to his suspension from work and the complete loss of his pay.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible** for failure by the applicant to exhaust his domestic remedies before applying. In its decision it reiterated that in French law an action for judicial review (*recours pour excès de pouvoir*) was one of the domestic remedies that had to be exhausted and that, in order for all domestic remedies to be exhausted, the domestic case therefore had as a rule to be litigated, should occasion arise, all the way to the court of final appeal, and the claimant had to place before that court the complaints under the Convention that might subsequently be put to the Court in Strasbourg. In rejecting the applicant's submissions on this point it specified that that requirement stood irrespective, first, of the delivery of a decision by the Constitutional Council declaring the law of 5 August 2021 consistent with the French Constitution, since that body did not decide issues under the provisions of the Convention, and, second, of the opinion delivered on the bill by the standing committee of the *Conseil d'État* in the discharge of its advisory functions. The Court concluded that an effective domestic-law remedy had thus been available to the applicant in that he could have instituted challenges in the administrative courts not only to the decisions suspending him from service but also to the compatibility of Law no. 2021-1040 of 5 August 2021, and its implementing order of 7 August 2021, with the Articles of the Convention on which he was relying before the Court.

Communauté genevoise d'action syndicale (CGAS) v. Switzerland

27 November 2023 (Grand Chamber judgment)

This case concerned measures in force from 17 March to 30 May 2020, which were adopted by the Swiss Government to counter the Covid-19 virus. The applicant association, which declared aim was to defend the interests of workers and of its member organisations, especially in the sphere of trade-union and democratic freedoms, complained about the blanket ban on public events which had resulted from Ordinance no. 2 on measures to combat the coronavirus, in the version in force during the period in question. The applicant alleged, for the first time before the Grand Chamber, that the

³. See footnote 2. above.

ban on all gatherings, whether public or private, imposed by the above ordinance had breached its right to trade-union freedom. It also submitted that the bans introduced by the contested Ordinance had breached its right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

The Grand Chamber declared the application **inadmissible** within the meaning of Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention. Unanimously, it considered that the complaint concerning trade-union freedom fell outside the scope of the case as submitted to the Grand Chamber and that, in any event, it was inadmissible for failure to comply with the six-month deadline (Article 35 of the Convention as in force at the relevant time). The Court noted in particular that this new complaint had been raised for the first time in the context of the proceedings before the Grand Chamber; it ought to have been lodged, at the latest, within six months of 30 May 2020, the date on which no. 2 on measures to combat the coronavirus had ceased to apply. The Grand Chamber further found, by a majority (12 votes to 5), that the complaint concerning freedom of peaceful assembly was inadmissible for failure to exhaust the domestic remedies. In this regard, it noted that the applicant had failed to take appropriate steps to enable the national courts to fulfil their fundamental role in the Convention protection system. The Court stated, in particular, that an application for a preliminary ruling on constitutionality, lodged in the context of an ordinary appeal against a decision implementing federal ordinances, was a remedy which was directly accessible to litigants and made it possible, where appropriate, to have the impugned provision declared unconstitutional. There had been no particular circumstance which would have released the applicant association from the obligation to exhaust the above remedy. Reiterating its subsidiary role, the Court specified that, in the unprecedented and highly sensitive context of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was all the more important that the national authorities had first been given the opportunity to strike a balance between competing private and public interests or between different rights protected by the Convention, taking into consideration local needs and conditions and the public-health situation as it had existed at the relevant time.

See also: **Saakashvili v. Georgia (nos. 6232/20 and 22394/20)**, decision on the admissibility of 1 March 2022 (application lodged within legitimate three-month extension of six-month time-limit during critical Spring 2020 period of Covid-19 global pandemic: preliminary objection raised by the respondent Government dismissed)

Other relevant recent decisions:

Toromag, s.r.o. v. Slovakia and four other applications

28 June 2022 (Committee decision on the admissibility)

Magdić v. Croatia

5 July 2022 (Committee decision on the admissibility)

Mittendorfer v. Austria

4 July 2023 (decision on the admissibility)

Pernechele and Others v. Italy

31 October 2023 (Committee decision on the admissibility)

Right to life and prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment

Feilazoo v. Malta

11 March 2021 (Chamber judgment)

This case concerned, inter alia, the conditions of the immigration detention of a Nigerian national, including time spent in *de facto* isolation and a subsequent period where the applicant had been placed with new arrivals in Covid-19 quarantine.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention on account of the applicant's inadequate

conditions of detention. In particular, the Court was concerned about the applicant's assertion, not rebutted by the Maltese Government, that following an isolation period the applicant had been moved to other living quarters where new arrivals (of asylum seekers) had been being kept in Covid-19 quarantine. There was no indication that the applicant had been in need of such quarantine – particularly after an isolation period which, moreover, had lasted for nearly seven weeks. Thus, the measure of placing him, for several weeks, with other persons who could have posed a risk to his health in the absence of any relevant consideration to that effect, could not be considered as a measure complying with basic sanitary requirements.

Ünsal and Timtik v. Turkey

8 June 2021 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned the compatibility of the conditions of detention with a detainee's state of health given a hunger strike during the Covid-19 pandemic and the management of the situation by the authorities.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible** as being manifestly ill-founded. Making an overall assessment of the relevant facts on the basis of the evidence adduced before it, it concluded that this was not a situation in which the necessary medical care or treatment of the detainees required measures other than those adopted.

Fenech v. Malta (no. 19090/20) (see also below, under "Right to liberty and security")

1 March 2022 (Chamber judgment)

The applicant in this case was a businessman who had been arrested, in November 2019, on suspicion of involvement in the murder of Maltese journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia in October 2017 and had since then been remanded in custody. The case concerned his conditions of detention in the Corradino Correctional Facility and whether the Maltese authorities had taken adequate measures to protect him from contracting Covid-19 whilst in prison, in particular because he had only one kidney.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention in relation to the applicant's detention while he was segregated. It found in particular that the applicant's period of segregation from others – due to having tested positive for cocaine – had lasted for no longer than 35 days; he had not suffered any harmful psychological or physical effects as a result, and the restrictions applied had not amounted to complete sensory isolation. The Court also held that there had been **no violation of Article 3** of the Convention in relation to the conditions of detention later in the dormitory. It noted that there had been no overcrowding, and as for the other restrictions that the applicant complained of, the Court considered that they had occurred within a very specific context, namely during a public health emergency, and had been introduced for important health reasons. Moreover, they had been imposed not only on the applicant but on society at large. Given the exceptional and unforeseeable context related to the Covid-19 pandemic, those measures, which were proportionate and restricted in time, could not be considered to have caused him greater distress or hardship than was unavoidable during detention in a pandemic. Lastly, the Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 3** in relation to the State's obligation to preserve his health and well-being. It considered, in this respect, that the authorities had put in place relevant measures and had been vigilant in adapting their protocols to the evolving situation. While provision should be made to allow prisoners at highest risk to be separated from others, the applicant had not shown that he fell within the category of the most vulnerable. The fact that he shared a dormitory and used the same medical, sanitary, catering and other facilities with other non-Covid-19-infected detainees did not in itself raise an issue under Article 3.

See also: **Faia v. Italy**, decision (Committee) on the admissibility of 29 August 2023.

Hafeez v. the United Kingdom

28 March 2023 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned inter alia the risk of life imprisonment without parole and inadequate conditions of detention due to the Covid-19 pandemic in case of the extradition to the United States of an sixty year old man with a number of health conditions, which include diabetes and asthma.

The Court declared the applicant's complaints under **Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment) of the Convention **inadmissible**, as being manifestly ill-founded. In light of the recent developments, in particular the widespread availability of vaccinations, the evolution of the virus itself, and the lifting of restrictions in both the United Kingdom and the United States, it did not consider that any risk under this head capable of reaching the minimum level of severity required by Article 3 of the Convention had been established in the present case.

Rus v. Romania

9 May 2023 (decision on the admissibility)

The applicant complained that he had contracted the Covid-19 virus because of the conditions of his detention, which he alleged were the result of a structural problem in the Romanian prison system.

The Court noted in particular that the applicant in the present case had had access to a remedy to raise his complaint before the domestic authorities and that he had not used it. It therefore declared the application **inadmissible** for failure to exhaust domestic remedies.

Riela v. Italy

9 November 2023 (Committee judgment)

This case concerned the applicant's continued detention in prison despite his multiple diseases – including a severe obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome, obesity, type 2 diabetes and hypertensive cardiopathy – and the risk of contracting Covid-19, as well as the medical care provided to him during detention. The applicant complained in particular that he was not receiving adequate treatment for his diseases and had been exposed to a significant risk to his life and health.

The Court declared the applicant's complaints under Article 2 (right to life) of the Convention **inadmissible**, as being manifestly ill-founded. It found, in this regard, that the applicant has not provided sufficient evidence that the domestic authorities had failed to protect him from the risk of contracting Covid-19 and that, as a consequence, he had not been exposed to a serious risk of death. However, the Court held that there had been a violation of Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention in this case, finding that the applicant had not received timely and adequate medical care whilst in detention.

Grgičin v. Croatia

12 December 2023 (Committee decision on the admissibility)

The applications concerned the allegedly disproportionate use of force during the arrest of the first applicant, who had refused to wear a protective mask on public transportation in the framework of Covid-19 protective measures, and the treatment of his son, the second applicant who had witnessed the scene.

The Court declared the applicants' complaints under Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention **inadmissible** as being manifestly ill-founded. In view, in particular, of the fact that the first applicant had lacked critical judgment of his own conduct when faced with a simple obligation to cooperate with the legitimate requirements of a law enforcement officer and that he had sustained no injuries, the Court was of the view that his complaint was not "arguable" for the purposes of Article 3 of the Convention and that the domestic authorities had thus not been required to carry out an effective investigation into his alleged ill-treatment by the police.

Pending applications

[Maratsis and Others v. Greece \(no. 30335/20\) and Vasilakis and Others v. Greece \(no. 30379/20\)](#)

Applications communicated to the Greek Government on 25 February 2021

This case mainly concerns the conditions of detention of HIV-positive prisoners and, in particular, it raises the issue whether the authorities took adequate steps to protect the health of the applicants, as persons living with HIV, in the context of the Covid-19 health crisis.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Greek Government and put questions to the parties under Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), Article 5 (right to liberty and security) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

[Vlamis and Others v. Greece \(no. 29655/20\) and four other applications \(nos. 29689/20, 30240/20, 30418/20 and 30574/20\)](#)

Applications communicated to the Greek Government on 16 April 2021

These cases concern the applicants' conditions of detention at Korydallos Prison (Greece). The applicants complain in particular about the lack of protective measures against the propagation of the Covid-19 virus.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Greek Government and put questions to the parties under Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), Article 5 (right to liberty and security) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

[Krstić v. Serbia \(no. 35246/21\) and six other applications](#)

Applications communicated to the Serbian Government on 16 December 2021

This case concerns pending extradition proceedings of the nine applicants from Serbia to the United States (Texas). The applicants submit, inter alia, that, if extradited, they would be subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment as a result of exposure to severe conditions of detention, particularly taking into account the number of Covid-19 infected people in Texas and among the inmates.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Serbian Government and put questions to the parties under, in particular, Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention.

[Gözütok v. Türkiye \(no. 41412/21\)](#)

Application communicated to the Turkish Government on 20 June 2023

This case concerns the applicant's conditions of detention and, in particular, the compulsory quarantine to which he was allegedly subjected in prison, in the context of the Covid-19 health crisis.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Turkish Government and put questions to the parties under Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention.

Right to liberty and security

[Fenech v. Malta](#) (see also above, under "Right to life and prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment")

23 March 2021 (partial decision on the admissibility)

In November 2019 the applicant was arrested and detained on remand on suspicion of involvement in murder. Due to the propagation of the Covid-19 virus, national measures were introduced which led to the suspension of the criminal proceedings, and which were to remain in force until lifted on order of the competent authority. Domestic courts retained discretion to hear urgent cases or related matters. The proceedings resumed three months later. The applicant made several unsuccessful applications for bail.

The Court declared **inadmissible**, as being manifestly ill-founded, the applicant's complaints under Article 5 (right to liberty and security) of the Convention. In particular,

as to whether the authorities had acted with due diligence, the Court noted that the applicant had not referred to any failings, delays or omissions on behalf of the authorities, apart from the time the proceedings had been suspended due to the emergency measures. That temporary suspension had been due to the exceptional circumstances surrounding a global pandemic which, as held by the Constitutional Court, justified such lawful measures in the interest of public health, as well as that of the applicant. It followed that it could not be said that the duty of special diligence had not been observed.

See also: [Perstner v. Luxembourg](#), judgment of 16 February 2023.

Terheș v. Romania

20 May 2021 (decision on the admissibility)

Elected as a member of the European Parliament in 2019, the applicant was in Romania at the time of the events. The case concerned the lockdown which was ordered by the Romanian government from 24 March to 14 May 2020 to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic and which entailed restrictions on leaving one's home. The applicant contended that the lockdown imposed in Romania, with which he had been required to comply, amounted to a deprivation of liberty.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible**, finding that it was incompatible with the provisions of the Convention, It considered, in particular, that the measure complained of could not be equated with house arrest. Moreover, the level of restrictions on the applicant's freedom of movement had not been such that the general lockdown ordered by the authorities could be deemed to constitute a deprivation of liberty. In the Court's view, the applicant could not therefore be said to have been deprived of his liberty within the meaning of Article 5 § 1 (right to liberty and security) of the Convention. In this case, the Court also attached importance to the fact that the applicant had not explained what specific impact the measure complained of had had on his personal situation. He did not allege that he had been confined indoors for the entire duration of the state of emergency. More generally, the Court noted that he had not provided any specific information describing his actual experience of lockdown.

Bah v. the Netherlands

22 June 2021 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned the impossibility for the applicant, a Guinean national, to be heard in immigration detention appeal in person or by tele- or videoconference due to initial infrastructure problems in Covid-19 pandemic.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible**, as being manifestly ill-founded, finding that the applicant had been entitled to take proceedings within the meaning of Article 5 § 4 (right to a speedy decision on the lawfulness of detention) of the Convention and that in the circumstances of the present case those proceedings met the requirements of that provision. The Court noted in particular that, given the difficult and unforeseen practical problems with which the State had been confronted during the first weeks of the Covid-19 pandemic, the fact that the applicant had benefitted from adversarial proceedings during which he had been represented by and heard through his lawyer who had attended the hearing by telephone and with whom he had had regular contact, the importance of the applicant's other applicable fundamental rights and the general interest of public health, the examination of the detention order without securing his attendance at the hearing in person or by videoconference had not been incompatible with Article 5 § 4.

Khokhlov v. Cyprus

13 June 2023 (Chamber judgment)

This case concerned the applicant's detention in Cyprus for over two years pending extradition to Russia in connection with an investigation into large-scale fraud. He was stopped in October 2018 when travelling through Larnaca International Airport on the basis of an international arrest warrant and placed in detention. His extradition was

delayed, among other things, because of the Covid-19 pandemic. He was ultimately extradited in December 2020. The applicant submitted that his detention pending extradition had been unlawful and unreasonably long.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 5 § 4** (right to a speedy decision on the lawfulness of detention) and a **violation of Article 5 § 1** (right to liberty and security) of the Convention in the present case. It found, in particular, that the appeal proceedings on the applicant's case before the Supreme Court had not been conducted "speedily" within the meaning of Article 5 § 4 of the Convention.

See also: **[B.A. v. Cyprus \(no. 24607/20\)](#)**, judgment of 2 July 2024.

Other recent Court's judgments and decisions:

[Ait Oufella v. France and three other applications](#)

13 June 2024 (Committee decision – striking out)

Pending applications

[E.B. v. Serbia and A.A. v. Serbia \(nos. 50086/20 and 50898/20\)](#)

Application communicated to the Serbian Government on 5 November 2021

The applicants, asylum seekers who were accommodated in an asylum centre in Serbia at the relevant time, complain, in particular, that their freedom of movement was restricted in a disproportionate manner in the context of emergency legislation at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Serbian Government and put questions to the parties under, in particular, Article 5 (right to liberty and security) of the Convention.

Right to a fair trial

[Makovetsky v. Ukraine](#)

19 May 2022 (Committee decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned administrative-offence proceedings against the applicant for refusal to wear a mask in a supermarket, although doing so had been compulsory as part of measures to restrict the spread of the disease Covid-19. The applicant submitted that the courts' decisions had been arbitrary, that the police officer had not been a "tribunal established by law".

The Court declared the application **inadmissible**. Concerning the applicant's complaints under Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention, it rejected them as being manifestly ill-founded. In this regard, it found in particular that the domestic courts had not prevented the applicant from making his case and had addressed his arguments, and that the administrative fine issued by a police officer subject to judicial oversight had been consistent with the Convention. The Court also rejected the applicant's complaint under Article 7 (no punishment without law) of the Convention, finding that that provision was not applicable in this case as there had been no criminal charge.

[Q and R v. Slovenia \(no. 19938/20\)](#)

8 February 2022 (Chamber judgment)

The applicants in the case were the grandparents of two children, whose mother (the applicants' daughter) was murdered in 2015, allegedly at the hands of the children's father. The case concerned their attempts to take the children under their foster care and to have regular contact with them, and the court proceedings that followed. The first applicant – the grandmother – complained, in particular, of the length of the foster care permission proceedings, which had so far lasted almost six years and were currently pending at first instance following the remittal of the case by the Constitutional Court.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 6 § 1** (right to a fair trial) of the Convention as regards the first applicant's complaint about the length of the foster

care permission proceedings. It found that, overall, the present case, even assuming that it had been of a certain complexity, had not been heard within a reasonable time. In particular, the Court noted that, apart from certain periods of inactivity, the main reasons for the length of the proceedings related to the preparation of the expert reports, the remittal of the case following the applicant's constitutional complaint and the measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic. In the Court's view, the restrictions necessitated by the Covid-19 crisis could have understandably had an adverse effect on the processing of cases before the domestic courts. However, in the present case that could not absolve the State from its responsibility for the lengthy proceedings. In particular, the case would have been dealt with during the periods of Covid-19 related restrictions had it been classified as urgent. In view of the limited nature of contact between the first applicant and her grandchildren, the importance of what had been at stake for the first applicant (namely, her wish to look after her grandchildren following her daughter's death) had called for special diligence on the part of the authorities, especially taking into account the first applicant's argument concerning the effect of the passage of time on her relationship with the grandchildren.

See also: [Rybár and Veselská v. Slovakia](#), decision on the admissibility of 31 August 2023; [Liņi S.R.O. v. Slovakia](#), decision (Committee) on the admissibility of 9 November 2023; [Šrámková v. Slovakia](#), decision (Committee) on the admissibility of 14 December 2023.

[Alpii v. Finland](#)

28 November 2023 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned the use of videoconferencing during one part of a hearing in criminal proceedings against the applicant. One of the judges had to undergo Covid-19 quarantine and therefore joined the hearing via video link. The applicant complained about the use of videoconferencing in his case despite there having been no provision of domestic procedural law providing any legal basis for it.

The Court declared the applicant's complaints under **Article 6 § 1** (right to a fair trial) of the Convention **inadmissible**. It found that, in the present case, the use of the video link had been justified, and the overall fairness of the trial had not been compromised, as the judge had been able to duly participate. The Court further observed that the use of a video link had served a legitimate aim, namely to reduce the spread of Covid-19. Moreover, it noted that the part of the hearing for which the video link was used related to more technical legal issues pertaining to sentencing, after guilt had already been established in the first part of the hearing.

Other recent Court's judgments and decisions:

[Galatasaray Sportif Sınai ve Ticari Yatırımlar A.Ş. v. Turkey](#)

27 June 2024 (décision – radiation du rôle – de comité)

Pending applications

[Avagyan v. Russia \(no. 36911/20\)](#)⁴

Application communicated to the Russian Government on 4 November 2020
See below, under "Freedom of expression".

[Association of orthodox ecclesiastical obedience v. Greece \(no. 52104/20\)](#)

Application communicated to the Greek Government on 25 February 2021
See below, under "Freedom of religion".

⁴. On 16 September 2022 the Russian Federation ceased to be a Party to the European Convention on Human Rights ("the Convention").

Piro Planet D.O.O. v. Slovenia (no. 34568/22)

Application communicated to the Slovenian Government on 22 May 2023

The applicant company, a manufacturer and supplier of pyrotechnics, complains about a ban on selling pyrotechnics, which had been introduced and then prolonged by Governmental decrees concerning Covid-19 prevention. The applicant alleges in particular that the Constitutional Court arbitrarily rejected its petition for the review of the constitutionality and legality of the impugned decrees and insufficiently reasoned the decision at issue.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Slovenian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention and Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention.

Kucera v. Austria (no. 13810/22)

Application communicated to the Austrian Government on 14 June 2023

The application concerns the decision of the Regional Administrative Court of Vienna to hold an oral hearing in a criminal administrative case via video conference, based on procedural rules aimed at the prevention of the spread of Covid-19.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Austrian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention.

Nichita v. Romania (no. 38200/22)

Application communicated to the Romanian Government on 28 May 2024

This application concerns the alleged lack of public hearings because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the alleged failure to summon the applicant to an audience held by the High Court of Cassation and Justice in September 2021.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Romanian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention.

Right to respect for private and family life

D.C. v. Italy (no. 17289/20)

15 October 2020 (decision – striking out)

The applicant complained that the Italian authorities had not taken provisional and urgent measures to ensure the maintenance of the family tie with his five-year-old daughter during the confinement. In September 2020, he informed the Court's Registry that he no longer wished to maintain his application, as the Italian Government had anticipated the first hearing in June 2020 in order to take urgent interim measures in the interests of the child.

In the light of the information available, and in the absence of any special circumstances affecting the observance of the rights guaranteed by the Convention and the Protocols thereto, the Court considered that there was no longer any justification for continuing the examination of the application and decided to **strike it out** of its list of cases.

Narbutas v. Lithuania

19 December 2023

This case concerned various remand measures applied against the applicant in the context of a high profile criminal investigation relating to his involvement in the acquisition by the Lithuanian Government of more than 300,000 Covid-19 tests from a Spanish pharmaceutical company in March 2020. At the time, he was acting as an intermediary between the Ministry of Health and the company concerned, for which he was paid 1 euro for every detection kit it sold as a result of his mediation. The applicant submitted in particular that the President, the Minister of Health and several members of the Lithuanian Parliament had made public comments implying his guilt. He also alleged that the investigating authorities had disclosed excessive information about the case to the media, including his full name, thereby harming his reputation.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private life) of the Convention, finding that, overall, the information issued and how it had been released by the investigating authorities had not been justified by the need to inform the public and had caused serious damage to the applicant's reputation. The Court accepted that providing information to the public about the trial contributed to a debate of public interest – in this case concerning the purchase of Covid-19 tests. However, it found relevant the fact that the applicant had not been a politician or in public office at the time (he had been a university lecturer, the head of a private company and a self-employed consultant). His previous public role had not, for the Court, made him comparable to a politician or public official, while his notoriety had not been such as to justify the disclosure of his identity. Furthermore, the disclosure of his identity had greatly increased media interest in the case. He had no way to protect his identity when he had been escorted to court by police officers with his arms seemingly handcuffed behind his back. Images of that escort had then been published, bringing him into public focus.

Crăciun and Others v. Romania

16 May 2024 (Committee judgment)

The five applicants, who were in detention, complained that the prison authorities had rejected their requests for leave to attend the funerals of members of their close family. In four of the applications, the Romanian Government invoked the context of the health crisis to justify the rejection of the applicants' requests.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8 § 1** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention in respect of the applicants, finding that, in the circumstances of the case, the reasons given by the national authorities when refusing to grant the applicants leave to attend their relatives' funerals had not sufficed to show that the interference in question had been "necessary in a democratic society". In particular, it observed that, in two of the applications, the health crisis had not been mentioned among the reasons given by the prison authorities for rejecting the applicants' requests, and, in the other two applications, the Government had referred generally to the health crisis without substantiating any specific circumstances that would have represented a health risk for the applicant or for third parties. The Court also noted that, at the dates when the applications for leave were rejected, the state of emergency triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic had been lifted in Romania.

Pasquinelli and Others v. San Marino

29 August 2024 (Chamber judgment⁵)

This case concerned the effects on the 26 applicants – all healthcare workers – following their refusal to be vaccinated against Covid-19. Under the 2021 law concerning the vaccination of healthcare personnel, they had been affected by one or more measures, mainly related to their employment. These included suspension without pay; undertaking community service in exchange for an allowance proportionate to the hours worked; or relocation to vacant posts. They complained in particular of the obligation on them to get vaccinated and the consequences suffered as a result of that refusal.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention in the present case, finding that the San Marino legislature had been justified in passing into law the measures designed with the legitimate aim of protecting the health of the population in general, including the applicants themselves, and the rights and freedoms of others, and that the measures had been proportionate to the aims pursued and had not exceeded the wide discretion ("margin of appreciation") in healthcare policy matters afforded to States. It observed, in particular, that the financial losses had not been particularly significant for many of the individuals concerned, and there where the losses had been very significant, the applicants had refused voluntary work and had failed to justify that refusal.

⁵. This judgment will become final in the circumstances set out in Article 44 § 2 (final judgments) of the [European Convention on Human Rights](#).

The Court furthermore noted, in this regard, that the losses suffered by the applicants had been an unavoidable consequence of an “exceptional and unforeseeable” context of a global pandemic that had pertained at the relevant time in this case.

Pending applications

Guhn v. Poland (no. 45519/20) and Michalski v Poland (no. 34180/20)

Applications communicated to the Polish Government on 17 November 2021

The applicants, prisoners, complain about the introduction of restrictive measures relating to Covid-19 in prisons and, in particular, they allege that the long-lasting prohibition of family visits in prison is in breach of their right to respect for their private and family life.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Polish Government and put questions to the parties under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. The Court gave notice of the application to the Government of San Marino and put questions to the parties under Article 8 (right to respect for private life) of the Convention.

Rucki v. Latvia (no. 37284/23) and five other applications

Applications communicated to the Latvian Government on 4 April 2024

The applicants in this case complain about the restrictive measures implemented by the Latvian Government in 2021 during the health crisis. At the material time, the applicants held one of the following posts: a civil servant, a pre-school teacher, a public transport driver, a nurse, a security manager and a border guard. They allege, in particular, that the obligation to obtain a certificate of vaccination against Covid-19 breached their personal integrity, had an impact on their professional lives and was overall disproportionate.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Latvian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 8 (right to respect for private life) of the Convention.

De Haro v. France (no. 18293/23) and two other applications

Applications communicated to the French Government on 16 May 2024

These applications concern the Covid-19 vaccination requirement imposed on healthcare professionals and firefighters under the 2021 Law on the management of the health crisis.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the French Government and put questions to the parties under Article 8 (right to respect for private life) of the Convention, Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) in conjunction with Article 8, and Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol no. 1 to the Convention.

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Constantin-Lucian Spînu v. Romania

11 October 2022 (Chamber judgment)

This case concerned a refusal by the national authorities, on grounds of measures taken during the Covid-19 pandemic, to let a prisoner, who identified as a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, attend religious services outside Jilava Prison (Bucharest). The applicant relied on his freedom of religion.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 9** (freedom of religion) of the Convention in the present case, finding that, having regard to the margin of appreciation that was to be afforded to the national authorities under the specific and novel circumstances of the health crisis, the applicant’s right to manifest his religion had not been infringed. It concluded, in particular, that the decision of the prison authorities to deny the applicant leave to attend his church’s religious services outside the prison had not been taken without considering his individual situation and the changing circumstances of the public health crisis.

Pending applications

Association of orthodox ecclesiastical obedience v. Greece (no. 52104/20)

Application communicated to the Greek Government on 25 February 2021

This case concerns the prohibition on collective worship in the context of Covid-19. The Court gave notice of the application to the Greek Government and put questions to the parties under Article 6 (right to a fair trial) and Article 9 (freedom of religion) of the Convention.

Mégard v. France (no. 32647/22)

Application communicated to the French Government on 19 September 2022

This case concerns the prohibition of any gathering or meeting within religious establishments, with the exception of funeral ceremonies within the limit of 30 people, in the context of Covid-19.

The Court gave notice of the application to the French Government and put questions to the parties under Article 9 (freedom of religion) and Article 34 (individual applications) of the Convention.

Figel' v. Slovakia (no. 12131/21)

Application communicated to the Slovakian Government on 12 December 2022

This case concerns in particular the ban on public religious services in the context of Covid-19.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Slovakian Government and put questions to the parties under, in particular, Article 9 (freedom of religion) of the Convention.

Freedom of expression, of assembly and association

Communauté genevoise d'action syndicale (CGAS) v. Switzerland

27 November 2023 (Grand Chamber judgment)

See above, under "Victim status and admissibility criteria".

Central Unitaria de Traballadores/as v. Spain

17 October 2024 (Chamber judgment⁶)

This case concerned a refusal by the local authorities in Galicia to allow a trade union to organise a convoy-demonstration in Vigo for May Day owing to the Covid restrictions in force at that time. Before the Court, the applicant trade union complained of the prohibition of its demonstration.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 11** (freedom of assembly) of the Convention in the present case, finding that the Spanish authorities had struck a fair balance between the need to protect public health and the rights of the trade union. It noted, in particular, the difficult circumstances in which the authorities had had to make their decisions – early in a pandemic, without full knowledge of the origin and incidence of the disease, and with grave pressure on the healthcare system.

Pending applications

Avagyan v. Russia (no. 36911/20)⁷

Application communicated to the Russian Government on 4 November 2020

In May 2020, the applicant posted an online comment on *Instagram*, alleging inter alia that there had been no real cases of Covid-19 in the Krasnodar Region of Russia. She was subsequently convicted for disseminating untrue information on the Internet, and sentenced to a fine of 30,000 Russian roubles (approximately 390 euros), against which she appealed unsuccessfully.

⁶. This judgment will become final in the circumstances set out in Article 44 § 2 of the [Convention](#).

⁷. On 16 September 2022 the Russian Federation ceased to be a Party to the Convention.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Russian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) and Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the Convention.

Nemytov v. Russia (no. 1257/21) and two other applications⁸

Applications communicated to the Russian Government on 22 September 2021

These applications concern the prohibition of public events in Moscow introduced in response to the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Russian Government and put questions to the parties under, in particular, Articles 10 (freedom of expression) and 11 (freedom of assembly and association) of the Convention.

Jarocki v. Poland (no. 39750/20)

Application communicated to the Polish Government on 17 November 2021

The applicant submits detailed calculations of the risk of infection with Covid-19 during an open-air gathering of a thousand people and alleges that the refusal to authorise a demonstration that he wished to hold in August 2020 breached his right to freedom of assembly.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Polish Government and put questions to the parties under Article and 11 (freedom of assembly) of the Convention.

Jeremejevs v. Latvia (no. 44644/21)

Application communicated to the Latvian Government on 17 January 2022

This case concerns criminal proceedings against the applicant, a social and political activist who regularly posts on social media, with respect to the offence of hooliganism for having posted videos on Facebook containing his interviews with health-care professionals concerning the Covid-19 infection and the Government's control and prevention measures.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Latvian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the Convention.

Petrova v. Bulgaria (no. 938/21)

Application communicated to the Bulgarian Government on 26 August 2022

In the early weeks of the Covid-19 pandemic the applicant stated publicly on Facebook that she would go out to protest against the financial effects of the measures imposed by the authorities to prevent the spread of the disease, and called on others to join her. She complains in particular that the police admonished her not to go out to protest, summoned her for an interview at the precise time when she had stated that she would go out to protest, and opened a criminal investigation against her in relation to that. She further alleges that she did not have an effective remedy in that respect.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Bulgarian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 10 (freedom of expression), Article 11 (freedom of assembly and association) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

Szivárvány Misszió Alapítvány v. Hungary (no. 32272/21)

Jámbor v. Hungary (no. 50723/21)

Applications communicated to the Hungarian Government on 27 November 2023

The applications concerns the right to demonstration during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Hungarian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 11 (freedom of assembly) of the Convention.

Jelk-Peila v. Switzerland (no. 57596/21)

Application communicated to the Swiss Government on 17 April 2024

The application concerns the measures taken by the Swiss authorities to counter the Covid-19 virus. The applicant alleges, in particular, a violation of her right to peaceful assembly.

⁸. On 16 September 2022 the Russian Federation ceased to be a Party to the Convention.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Swiss Government and put questions to the parties under Article 11 (freedom of assembly) of the Convention.

Protection of property

Pending applications

Scheffer v. Slovakia (no. 16627/21) and 47 other applications

Applications communicated to the Slovakian Government on 24 January 2023

The applicants companies, operating various businesses, complain of a violation of their property rights by way of a measure and decrees adopted by the Public Health Authority, in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 virus.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Slovakian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention and under Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention, read alone and in conjunction with Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

Pratesi v. Italy (no. 28342/21) and 14 other applications

Applications communicated to the Italian Government on 3 April 2023

These applications concern eviction proceedings instituted by the applicants, owners of leased premises. In particular, the enforcement of the orders for possession for rent arrears issued in the applicants' favour was suspended pursuant to emergency legislation enacted in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Italian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 35 (admissibility criteria) and Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention and under Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention.

Panta Rhei S.R.O. v. Slovakia (no. 38283/21)

Application communicated to the Slovakian Government on 15 May 2023

The applicant, a company operating a chain of large-surface bookstores and traditional-style cafes, complains of a violation of its rights by way of a measure and decrees adopted by the Public Health Authority in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 virus.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Slovakian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 35 (admissibility criteria) and Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention and under Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention, read alone and in conjunction with Articles 13 (right to an effective remedy) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention.

Lyžiarsky Klub Baba - Pezinok v. Slovakia (no. 34483/21)

Application communicated to the Slovakian Government on 30 May 2023

The applicant, a private association incorporated in Slovakia for the sole purpose of seasonal operation of ski lifts (as opposed to gondola lifts) in a resort near Bratislava, complains of limitations on its operations imposed by way of decrees adopted by the Public Health Authority for the period from 1 January to 18 April 2021, in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 virus.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Slovakian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 35 (admissibility criteria) and Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention and under Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention, read alone and in conjunction with Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

Denim Retail S.R.O. v. Slovakia (no. 21846/21)

Application communicated to the Slovakian Government on 10 July 2023

The applicant, a private company operating clothing stores, complains of a violation of its rights by way of a government resolution and a series of decrees adopted by the Public Health Authority, in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 virus.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Slovakian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention and Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention, read alone and in conjunction with Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

Growth Gym s.r.o. v. the Czech Republic (no. 32396/22)

Application communicated to the Czech Government on 27 May 2024

The application concerns various measures adopted by the Czech Government in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 in the context of the state of emergency in autumn 2020 and spring 2021.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Czech Government and put questions to the parties under Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention, Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention, as well as Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) and Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention.

Right to education

Pending applications

M.K. and M.B. and Others v. Germany (no. 26657/22)

Applications communicated to the German Government on 20 December 2022

These applications concern Covid-19 related restrictions on and prohibition of in-class lessons (also globally referred to as school closures) under Section 28b § 3 of the German Protection Against Infection Act (the "IfSG").

The Court gave notice of the applications to the German Government and put questions to the parties under Article 2 (right to education) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention and Article 8 (right to respect for private life) of the Convention.

Mullis v. the Czech Republic (no. 16273/22)

Application communicated to the Czech Government on 27 May 2024

See below, under "Freedom of movement".

Right to free elections

Pending application

Yakub v. Bulgaria (no. 33718/21)

Application communicated to the Bulgarian Government on 7 March 2024

This application concerns the right to vote of people placed in quarantine following a positive Covid-19 test.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Bulgarian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 3 (right to free elections) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention and Article 8 (right to respect for private life) of the Convention.

Freedom of movement

Pending applications

Pešić and Others v. Serbia (nos. 48973/20, 54565/20 and 54676/20)

Applications communication to the Serbian Government on 5 January 2023

These applications concern Covid-19 related restrictions adopted by the Serbian

authorities in the context of the first lockdown of 2020, after they declared a state of emergency (between 15 March and 6 May 2020) and sent a notice of derogation from the Convention which had been received by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, as stipulated under Article 15 (derogation in time of emergency) of the Convention.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Serbian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 2 (freedom of movement) of Protocol No. 4 to the Convention, read alone and in conjunction with Articles 13 (right to an effective remedy) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention, as well as under Article 15 (derogation in time of emergency) of the Convention.

Bado v. Slovakia (no. 23445/21)

Application communicated to the Slovakian Government on 10 July 2023

The applicant in this case complains about the repercussions on his freedom of movement of the measures taken in Slovakia in October 2020 in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 virus.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Slovakian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention, and under Article 2 (freedom of movement) of Protocol No. 4 to the Convention, read alone and in conjunction with Articles 13 (right to an effective remedy) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention.

Mullis v. the Czech Republic (no. 16273/22)

Application communicated to the Czech Government on 27 May 2024

This application mainly concerns the repercussions on the applicants' right to education and freedom of movement of the measures taken by the Czech authorities in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 virus in the context of the state of emergency in autumn 2020.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Czech Government and put questions to the parties under Article 2 (right to education) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention and under Article 2 (freedom of movement) of Protocol No. 4 to the Convention.

Mráz v. the Czech Republic (no. 12083/22)

Application communicated to the Czech Government on 27 May 2024

This application concerns various measures adopted by the Czech Government in response to the spreading of the Covid-19 virus in the context of the state of emergency in autumn 2020 and spring 2021.

The Court gave notice of the application to the Czech Government and put questions to the parties under, in particular, Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention, Article 2 (freedom of movement) of Protocol No. 4 to the Convention, Article 1 (protection of property) of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention, as well as Article 6 (right to a fair trial) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

Interim measures⁹ under Rule 39 of the Rules of Court

Between March 2020 and December 2023, the Court processed nearly 400 interim measures requests related to the Covid-19 health crisis, mainly brought by persons detained in prison or kept in reception and/or detention centres for asylum seekers and migrants, and lodged against, in particular, Greece, Italy, Türkiye and France, but also against other countries such as the Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Germany, Malta, Romania

⁹. The European Court of Human Rights may, under Rule 39 of its [Rules of Court](#), indicate interim measures to parties to the proceedings before it. Interim measures are urgent measures that apply only where there is an imminent risk of irreparable harm to a [Convention](#) right and where such measure is necessary in the interests of the parties or the proper conduct of the proceedings. Such measures are decided in connection with proceedings before the Court without prejudging any subsequent decisions on the admissibility or merits of the case in question. See, for more information, the factsheet on "[Interim measures](#)".

and Russia¹⁰. These requests were very diverse. While requests under Rule 39 of the Rules of Court usually concern deportations or extraditions, those received since mid-March 2020 are mainly from applicants requesting the Court to take interim measures to remove them from their place of detention and/or to indicate measures to protect their health against the risk of being infected by Covid-19.

In the vast majority of cases, these are individual applications. Many of them were rejected. In a number of other cases, the Court adjourned its decision and requested information from the Government concerned. In some cases, Rule 39 was applied in line with the usual criteria, in the case of very vulnerable persons (unaccompanied minors or persons with serious medical conditions, pregnant women, in particular).

The Court also received requests for interim measures concerning vaccination schemes, lodged by medical professionals, employees working in medical facilities and firefighters, who challenged the compulsory vaccination. The requests were rejected for being out of scope of application of Rule 39¹¹. In a number of other requests, applicants challenged the use of Covid-19 certificates which stipulated that only people in possession of the certificates would be allowed to attend public places and, in some cases, to use public transport. The requests were also rejected for being out of scope of application of Rule 39.

A minority of requests for general measures reached the Court (for example: to enforce a complete lockdown in certain cities). These requests were rejected.

Further reading

See in particular:

- ["Health" factsheet](#)
 - [Notifications under Article 15 \("Derogation in time of emergency"\) of the European Convention on Human Rights in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic](#)
 - ["Council of Europe and Covid-19", Covid-19 special page](#)
 - [Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and Covid-19 | Safeguarding democratic health in times of health crisis](#), Covid-19 special page
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¹⁰. On 16 September 2022 the Russian Federation ceased to be a Party to the Convention.

¹¹. See, for example: [press release](#) of 25 August 2021, concerning requests for interim measures submitted by members of the French fire service following the entry into force of the law on the management of the public health crisis; [press release](#) of 9 September 2021, concerning requests for interim measures lodged by health professionals in respect of the Greek law on compulsory vaccination of health-sector staff against Covid-19.