



Judgments and decisions of 3 February 2022

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing ten judgments¹ and 16 decisions²:

a Chamber judgment is summarised below;

separate press releases have been issued for three other Chamber judgments in the cases of *Šeks v. Croatia* (application no. 39325/20), *N.M. and Others v. France* (no. 66328/14), and *ADVANCE PHARMA sp. z o.o v. Poland* (no. 1469/20);

a separate press release has also been issued for a decision in the case of *Corbu v. Romania* (no. 52168/18);

six Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been submitted to the Court, and the 15 other decisions, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

The judgment summarised below is available only in English.

Komissarov v. the Czech Republic (application no. 20611/17)

The applicant, Yury Komissarov, is a Russian national who was born in 1968 and lives in Nizhny Novgorod (Russia).

The case concerns the applicant's detention pending extradition from the Czech Republic to Russia.

In 1998 the applicant settled in the Czech Republic and was granted permanent residence there in 2000. Meanwhile, in 1999, he was indicted in Russia for fraud. Between 2005 and 2014 several requests were lodged by the Russian authorities for his extradition, and in 2015 it was ruled that he could be extradited. Following an unsuccessful constitutional appeal in February 2016 and the dismissal of his application for asylum, the applicant was surrendered to the Russian authorities in November 2017.

The applicant complains under Article 5 § 1 (f) (right to liberty and security) of the European Convention on Human Rights that his detention pending extradition was excessively lengthy.

Violation of Article 5 § 1 (f)

Just satisfaction:

non-pecuniary damage: 7,500 euros (EUR)

costs and expenses: EUR 1,600

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¹ Under Articles 43 and 44 of the Convention, Chamber judgments are not final. During the three-month period following a judgment's delivery, any party may request that the case be referred to the Grand Chamber of the Court. If such a request is made, a panel of five judges considers whether the case deserves further examination. In that event, the Grand Chamber will hear the case and deliver a final judgment. If the referral request is refused, the Chamber judgment will become final on that day. Under Article 28 of the Convention, judgments delivered by a Committee are final.

Once a judgment becomes final, it is transmitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for supervision of its execution. Further information about the execution process can be found here: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution.

² Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions are final.

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The European Court of Human Rights was set up in Strasbourg by the Council of Europe Member States in 1959 to deal with alleged violations of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights.