



# Sweden

## Ratified the European Convention on Human Rights in 1952

### National Judge: Helena Jäderblom

[Judges' CVs](#) are available on the ECHR Internet site

Previous Judges: Elisabet Fura (2003-2012), Elisabeth Palm (1988-2003), Gunnar Lagergren (1977-1988), Sture Petrén (1971-1976), Åke Ernst Holmbäck (1959-1971)

The Court dealt with 217 applications concerning Sweden in 2015, of which 211 were declared inadmissible or struck out. It delivered 6 judgments (concerning 6 applications).

Applications processed in	2013	2014	2015
Applications allocated to a judicial formation	362	272	213
Communicated to the Government	9	5	4
Applications decided:	381	319	217
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Single Judge)	348	293	198
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Committee)	10	12	11
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Chamber)	7	6	2
- Decided by judgment	16	8	6
Interim measures:	118	92	72
- Granted	1	4	2
- Refused (including out of scope)	117	88	70

For information about the Court's judicial formations and procedure, see the [ECHR internet site](#).

Applications pending before the court on 01/01/2016	
Total pending applications*	100
Applications pending before a judicial formation:	40
Single Judge	16
Committee (3 Judges)	1
Chamber (7 Judges)	21
Grand Chamber (17 Judges)	2

\* including applications for which completed application forms have not been received

## Sweden and ...

### Its contribution to the Court's budget

For 2016 the Court's budget amounted to approximately 71 million euros. That budget is financed by contributions from the 47 member States of the Council of Europe in accordance with scales based on population and GDP; the 2016 contribution of Sweden to the Council of Europe's (EUR 326 million) budget was **EUR 7,133,099**.

### The Registry

The task of the Registry is to provide legal and administrative support to the Court in the exercise of its judicial functions. It is composed of lawyers, administrative and technical staff and translators. There are currently **679** Registry staff members of whom **4** are Swedish.

## Noteworthy cases, judgments delivered

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### Grand Chamber

#### [F.G. v. Sweden](#)

23.03.2016

The case concerned the refusal of asylum to an Iranian national converted to Christianity in Sweden. The applicant, F.G., notably alleged that, if expelled to Iran, he would be at a real risk of being persecuted and punished or sentenced to death owing to his political past in the country and his conversion from Islam to Christianity.

No violation of Article 2 (right to life) and Article 3 (prohibition of torture and of inhuman or degrading treatment) on account of F.G.'s political past in Iran, if he were deported to his country of origin

Violation of Articles 2 and 3 if F.G. were to be returned to Iran without a fresh and up-to-date assessment being made by the Swedish authorities of the consequences of his religious conversion

#### [M.E. v. Sweden](#)

#### [W.H. v. Sweden](#)

08 April 2015

The first case concerned an asylum seeker's threatened expulsion from Sweden to Libya, where he alleged he would be at risk of persecution and ill-treatment because he is a homosexual.

The second case concerned an asylum seeker's threatened expulsion from Sweden to Iraq, where she alleged she would be at risk of ill-treatment as a single woman of Mandaean denomination, a vulnerable ethnic/religious minority.

As both applicants had been granted residence permits by the Migration Board in Sweden, the Court, unanimously, held that it was appropriate to strike these two applications out of its list of cases.

#### [Söderman v. Sweden](#)

12 November 2013

The case concerned the attempted covert filming of a 14-year old girl by her stepfather while she was naked, and her complaint that the Swedish legal system, which at the time did not prohibit filming without someone's consent, had not

protected her against the violation of her personal integrity.

Violation of Article 8 (right to respect for private life)

#### [Gillberg v. Sweden](#)

3 April 2012

The case concerned a professor's criminal conviction for misuse of office in his capacity as a public official, for refusing to comply with two administrative court judgments granting access, under specified conditions, to the University of Gothenburg's research on hyperactivity and attention deficit disorders in children to two named researchers.

The Court found in particular that the professor could not rely on Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) to complain about his criminal conviction and that he could not rely on a "negative" right to freedom of expression, the right not to give information, under Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention on Human Rights.

### Chamber

#### Cases dealing with the right to life (Article 2)

#### [K.A.B. v. Sweden](#) (no. 886/11)

5 September 2013

The case addresses the prevailing security situation in Mogadishu (Somalia). It concerned a Somali national, originally from Mogadishu, who alleged that his deportation from Sweden to Somalia would put him at real risk of being killed or subjected to ill-treatment.

No violation of Article 2 or Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) if the applicant were returned to Somalia.

#### [A.G.A.M., D.N.M., M.K.N., M.Y.H. and Others, N.A.N.S., N.M.B., N.M.Y. and Others and S.A. v. Sweden](#) (nos.

71680/10, 28379/11, 72413/10, 50859/10, 68411/10, 68335/10, 72686/10 and 66523/10)

27 June 2013

All eight cases concerned the deportation of failed asylum-seekers, originally from Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk, to Iraq. The two applicants in the cases D.N.M. and S.A.

alleged in particular that, if deported to Iraq, they would be at risk of being the victims of an honour-related crime following their relationships with women which had met with their families' disapproval. The applicants in the other six cases alleged that, if deported to Iraq, they would be at risk of persecution on account of their being Christians, a religious minority in the country.

[No violation of Articles 2 and 3 \(prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment\) if the applicants were deported to Iraq](#)

**[F.H. v. Sweden](#) (no. 32621/06)**

20 January 2009

The applicant, an Iraqi national of Christian faith, had been an army major in the Republican Guard under Saddam Hussein. Allegedly, he had been ordered to participate in the killing of Shi'ites and had left for Sweden (in 1992). He had applied for asylum but while his application was pending, in 1995, he was sentenced to forensic psychiatric care for having murdered his wife. His expulsion from Sweden was also ordered. Following the fall of Saddam Hussein and the U.S. led invasion of Iraq, the applicant claimed that he would be sentenced to death by the Iraqi high tribunal or killed by Shi'ite militias due to his membership in the Republican Guard.

[No violation of Articles 2 or 3 \(prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment\)](#)

**Cases dealing with inhuman and/or degrading treatment (Article 3)**

**[I v. Sweden](#) (no. 61204/09)**

5 September 2013

The case concerned the Swedish authorities' decision to reject a request for asylum lodged by a family from Chechnya (Russia) who stated that they would be exposed to a real risk of ill-treatment if returned to Russia.

[Violation of Article 3 if the applicants were deported to Russia](#)

**[F.N. and Others v. Sweden](#) (no. 52077/10)**

18 December 2012

The applicants are a family from Uzbekistan whose asylum and residence permits were rejected by the Swedish Migration Board. They complained that if deported to

Uzbekistan they would be persecuted, arrested, ill-treated and maybe even killed. [Violation of Article 3 in the event of the applicants' deportation to Uzbekistan](#)

**[S.F. and others v. Sweden](#) (no. 52077/10)**

15 May 2012

The case concerned a complaint by an Iranian family - who fled Iran in fear of persecution because of their involvement with a Kurdish-rights political party - that they would be tortured or otherwise ill-treated if deported to Iran.

[Violation of Article 3 if the applicants were expelled from Sweden](#)

**[Ahorugeze v. Sweden](#)**

27 October 2011

No violation of the Convention if the applicant were extradited to Rwanda. The case concerned the complaints by a genocide suspect, that, if extradited from Sweden to Rwanda, he risked ill-treatment and a flagrant denial of justice.

[No violation of Article 3](#)

[No violation of Article 6 \(right to a fair trial\)](#)

**[F.H. v. Sweden](#) (no. 32621/06)**

20 January 2009

(See cases concerning Article 2)

**Freedom of expression cases  
(Article 10)**

**[Vejdeland and others v. Sweden](#)**

9 February 2012

The case concerned the applicants' conviction in 2005 for distributing leaflets in a secondary school, which were considered by the courts to be offensive to homosexuals.

[No violation of Article 10](#)

**[Khurshid Mustafa and Tarzibachi v. Sweden](#) (no. 23883/06)**

16 December 2008

The applicants, a family with three children of Iraqi origin, were evicted from their flat for refusing to dismount a satellite installation.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

## Other noteworthy cases, judgments delivered

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### **Lucky Dev v. Sweden**

27 November 2014

The present case concerned the legislation in Sweden for tax-related offences. Ms Lucky Dev, the applicant, claimed that she had been tried and punished twice for the same offence in tax and criminal proceedings instituted against her.

[Violation of Article 4 of Protocol no. 7 \(right not to be tried or punished twice\)](#)

In 2014, the Court also declared inadmissible three applications concerning a similar issue for failure to exhaust domestic remedies ([Shibendra Dev v. Sweden](#), [Henriksson v. Sweden](#) and [Åberg v. Sweden](#)).

### **Göthlin v. Sweden**

16 October 2014

The case concerned Mr Göthlin's complaints about his detention for over a month for refusing to reveal where he had hidden a mobile sawmill in enforcement proceedings against him.

[No violation of Article 5 § 1 \(right to liberty and security\)](#)

### **Handölsdalen Sami Village and Others v. Sweden**

30 March 2010

The case concerned proceedings brought by Härjedalen landowners in 1990 against five villages, including the applicants, seeking to obtain a judgment forbidding them from using private land for reindeer grazing. The domestic courts found against the applicants after 13-and-a-half years' proceedings.

[No violation of Article 6 §1 with regard to effective access to court](#)

[Violation of Article 6 § 1 with regard to the length of the proceedings](#)

### **Evaldsson and Others v. Sweden**

13 February 2007

The applicants, five non-unionised construction workers, maintained that they were forced to contribute to the financing of a union's general activities by having to pay 1.5% of their salary as a monitoring fee to

the local union branch, in accordance with a collective labour agreement.

[Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 \(protection of property\)](#)

## Noteworthy pending cases

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### Grand Chamber

#### **J.K. and Others v. Sweden (no. 59166/12)**

Concerning a family's threatened deportation to Iraq

Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of torture and of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention, the applicant family alleges that, if returned to Iraq, they would be at risk of persecution and ill-treatment by al-Qaeda who had infiltrated the domestic authorities, which were therefore been in a position to protect them.

In its Chamber [judgment](#) of 4 June 2015, the Court held, by five votes to two, that the implementation of the expulsion order against the applicants would not give rise to a violation of Article 3 of the Convention.

[Case referred to the Grand Chamber on 19 October 2015](#)

[Grand Chamber hearing on 24 February 2015](#)

### Chamber

#### **Centrum för Rättvisa v. Sweden (no. 35252/08)**

Communicated to the parties on 1 November 2011 and 14 October 2014

The case concerns secret monitoring and surveillance on wireless communications.

The applicant, Centrum För Rättvisa, a Swedish non-profit public interest law firm, complains that Swedish state practice and legislation concerning secret surveillance measures have violated and continue to violate its rights under Article 8 (right to private life) of the Convention. Under Article 13 of the Convention, the applicant also complains that it has had no effective domestic remedy through which to challenge this violation.

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