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This Factsheet does not bind the Court and is not exhaustive

Domestic violence

"... [T]he issue of domestic violence, which can take various forms ranging from physical to psychological violence or verbal abuse ... is a general problem which concerns all member States and which does not always surface since it often takes place within personal relationships or closed circuits and it is not only women who are affected. The [European] Court [of Human Rights] acknowledges that men may also be the victims of domestic violence and, indeed, that children, too, are often casualties of the phenomenon, whether directly or indirectly. ..." (*Opuz v. Turkey*, judgment of 9 June 2009, § 132).

Right to life (Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights)

Kontrovà v. Slovakia

31 May 2007

On 2 November 2002 the applicant filed a criminal complaint against her husband for assaulting her and beating her with an electric cable. Accompanied by her husband, she later tried to withdraw her criminal complaint. She consequently modified the complaint such that her husband's alleged actions were treated as a minor offence which called for no further action. On 31 December 2002 her husband shot dead their daughter and son, born in 1997 and 2001. Before the European Court of Human Rights, the applicant alleged that the police, aware of her husband's abusive and threatening behaviour, had failed to take appropriate action to protect her children's lives. She further complained that it had not been possible for her to obtain compensation.

The European Court of Human Rights held that there had been a **violation of Article 2** (right to life) of the [European Convention on Human Rights](#), concerning the authorities' failure to protect the applicant's children's lives. It observed that the situation in the applicant's family had been known to the local police given the criminal complaint of November 2002 and the emergency phone calls of December 2002. In response, under the applicable law, the police had been obliged to: register the applicant's criminal complaint; launch a criminal investigation and criminal proceedings against the applicant's husband immediately; keep a proper record of the emergency calls and advise the next shift of the situation; and, take action concerning the allegation that the applicant's husband had a shotgun and had threatened to use it. However, one of the officers involved had even assisted the applicant and her husband in modifying her criminal complaint of November 2002 so that it could be treated as a minor offence calling for no further action. In conclusion, as the domestic courts had established and the Slovakian Government had acknowledged, the police had failed in its obligations and the direct consequence of those failures had been the death of the applicant's children. The Court further held that there had been a **violation of Article 13** (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention, as the applicant should have been able to apply for compensation for non-pecuniary damage, but no such remedy had been available to her.

Branko Tomašić and Others v. Croatia

15 January 2009

The applicants were the relatives of a baby and his mother whose husband/father had killed both them and himself one month after being released from prison, where he had been held for making those same death threats. He was originally ordered to undergo compulsory psychiatric treatment while in prison and after his release, as necessary, but the appeal court ordered that his treatment be stopped on his release. The applicants complained, in particular that the Croatian State had failed to take adequate measures to protect the child and his mother and had not conducted an effective investigation into the possible responsibility of the State for their deaths.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 2** (right to life) of the Convention, on account of the Croatian authorities' lack of appropriate steps to prevent the deaths of the child and his mother. It observed in particular that the findings of the domestic courts and the conclusions of the psychiatric examination undoubtedly showed that the authorities had been aware that the threats made against the lives of the mother and the child were serious and that all reasonable steps should have been taken to protect them. The Court further noted several shortcomings in the authorities' conduct: although the psychiatric report drawn up for the purposes of the criminal proceedings had stressed the need for the husband's continued psychiatric treatment, the Croatian Government had failed to prove that such treatment had actually and properly been administered; the documents submitted showed that the husband's treatment in prison had consisted of conversational sessions with prison staff, none of whom was a psychiatrist; neither the relevant regulations nor the court's judgment ordering compulsory psychiatric treatment had provided sufficient details on how the treatment was to be administered; and, lastly, the husband had not been examined prior to his release from prison in order to assess whether he still posed a risk to the child and his mother. The Court therefore concluded that the relevant domestic authorities had failed to take adequate measures to protect their lives.

Opuz v. Turkey

9 June 2009

See below, under "Prohibition of discrimination".

Civek v. Turkey

23 February 2016¹

This case concerned the murder of the applicants' mother by their father. The applicants complained in particular that the authorities had failed in their obligation to protect their mother's life.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 2** (right to life) of the Convention. It found, in particular, that even though the Turkish authorities had been informed of the genuine and serious threat to the applicants' mother's life and despite her continued complaints of threats and harassment, they had failed to take the measures reasonably available to them in order to prevent her being murdered by her husband.

Pending application

Kılıç v. Turkey (application no. 63034/11)

Application communicated to the Turkish Government on 24 September 2013

The applicant claims that the domestic authorities failed to safeguard the right to life of her daughter, who had been shot and killed by her husband. She alleges in particular that, despite several requests to be provided with protection, the authorities had rejected her daughter's requests and had not admitted her to a women's shelter because she had seven children. She further submits that, following the death of her daughter,

¹. This judgment will become final in the circumstances set out in Article 44 § 2 (final judgments) of the [European Convention on Human Rights](#).

no effective investigation was carried out. She also complains that her daughter was discriminated against on account of her gender.

The Court communicated the application to the Turkish Government and put questions to the parties under Articles 2 (right to life), 13 (right to an effective remedy), 14 (prohibition of discrimination) and 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention.

Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 3 of the Convention)

Alleged failure by authorities to provide adequate protection against domestic violence

E.S. and Others v. Slovakia (no. 8227/04)

15 September 2009

In 2001 the first applicant left her husband and lodged a criminal complaint against him for ill-treating her and her children (born in 1986, 1988 and 1989) and sexually abusing one of their daughters. He was convicted of violence and sexual abuse two years later. Her request for her husband to be ordered to leave their home was dismissed, however; the court finding that it did not have the power to restrict her husband's access to the property (she could only end the tenancy when divorced). The first applicant and her children were therefore forced to move away from their friends and family and two of the children had to change schools. They complained that the authorities had failed to protect them adequately from domestic violence.

The Court held that Slovakia had failed to provide the first applicant and her children with the immediate protection required against her husband's violence, in **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) **and Article 8** (right to private and family life) of the Convention. It observed that, given the nature and severity of the allegations, the first applicant and the children had required protection immediately, not one or two years later. The first applicant had further been unable to apply to sever the tenancy until her divorce was finalised in May 2002, or to apply for an order excluding her former husband from the matrimonial home until after the law was amended in January 2003. She had therefore been without effective protection for herself and the children during the interim.

Eremia and Others v. the Republic of Moldova

28 May 2013

See below, under "Prohibition of discrimination".

Rumor v. Italy

27 May 2014

See below, under "Prohibition of discrimination".

M.G. v. Turkey (no. 646/10)

22 March 2016²

See below, under "Prohibition of discrimination".

Pending applications

Munteanu v. Republic of Moldova (no. 34168/11)

Application communicated to the Moldovan Government on 3 January 2012

The applicants are a mother and her son. Shortly after the first applicant's husband lost his job, he started drinking heavily, became violent towards the applicants and sold items from the house in order to purchase alcohol. In 2007 he severely beat the first applicant, following which she was treated in hospital for three weeks. The violence, both

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

verbal and physical, continued thereafter. The second applicant was also regularly beaten and insulted and would often go to his friends' houses to prepare for school or simply rest from the scandals at home and avoid further violence towards him. The applicants complain in particular that the authorities tolerated the abuse on the part of the first applicant's husband and, by failing to enforce the protection order, encouraged his feeling of impunity. They further complain of discrimination against women on the part of the authorities.

The Court communicated the application to the Moldovan Government and put questions to the parties under Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), 8 (right to respect for private and family life), 13 (right to an effective remedy) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention.

Cămărășescu v. Romania (no. 49645/09)

Application communicated to the Romanian Government on 20 March 2014

The applicant married in 1979 and the couple had four children. Throughout their marriage, the applicant's husband was violent towards the applicant and their children on numerous occasions. In 2007, when her husband became involved in an extramarital relationship and filed for divorce, the assaults against the applicant intensified. Their divorce was finalised in December 2008. The applicant complains in particular that the authorities constantly dismissed her complaints and failed to take any effective measures to protect her from the ill-treatment she had suffered at the hands of her violent husband.

The Court communicated the application to the Romanian Government and put questions to the parties under Articles 1 (obligation to respect human rights), 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) and 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention.

Alleged inadequacy of investigations into complaints of domestic violence

E.M. v. Romania (n° 43994/05)

30 October 2012

The applicant alleged in particular that the investigation into her criminal complaint of domestic violence committed in the presence of her daughter, aged one and a half, had not been effective. The Romanian courts had dismissed the applicant's complaints on the ground that her allegations that she had been subjected to violence by her husband had not been proven.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention under its procedural limb, finding that the manner in which the investigation had been conducted had not afforded the applicant the effective protection required by Article 3. It observed in particular that, when making the first of her complaints, the applicant had requested assistance and protection from the authorities for herself and her daughter against her husband's aggressive conduct. Despite the fact that the statutory framework provided for cooperation between the various authorities and for non-judicial measures to identify and ensure action was taken in respect of domestic violence, and although the medical certificate provided *prima facie* evidence of the applicant's allegations, it did not appear from the case file that any steps had been taken to that end.

Valiulienė v. Lithuania

26 March 2013

This case concerned the complaint by a woman who was a victim of domestic violence about the authorities' failure to investigate her allegations of ill-treatment and to bring her partner to account.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention, finding that the practices at issue in the instant

case and the manner in which the criminal-law mechanisms had been implemented had not provided the applicant adequate protection against acts of domestic violence. In particular, there had been delays in the criminal investigation and the public prosecutor had decided to discontinue the investigation.

D.P. v. Lithuania (no. 27920/08)

22 October 2013 (strike-out decision)

The applicant married in 1989 and the couple divorced in 2001. They had four children (born in 1988, 1990, 1992 and 2000 respectively). The applicant complained in particular that the criminal proceedings in respect of her former husband for intentional and systematic beatings inflicted on her and their three older children had been protracted and the case had not been examined within a reasonable time. As a result, she submitted, the prosecution had become time-barred and her former husband had not received appropriate punishment by a court.

After the failure of attempts to reach a friendly settlement, the Lithuanian Government informed the Court in September 2012 that they proposed to make a unilateral declaration with a view to resolving the issue of the State's accountability for failure to prevent domestic violence, raised by the application. In the light of the Court's case-law and the circumstances of the present case, the Government notably acknowledged that the manner in which the criminal-law mechanisms had been implemented in the instant case was defective as far as the proceedings were concerned, to the point of constituting a violation of the State's positive obligations under Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention. Taking note of the terms of the Government's declaration and of the modalities for ensuring compliance with the undertakings referred to therein, the Court decided to **strike the application out of its list of cases** in accordance with Article 37 (striking out applications) of the Convention.

Pending application

D.M.D. v. Romania (no. 23022/13)

Application communicated to the Romanian Government on 25 March 2014

The applicants' parents got married in 1992 and divorced in September 2004. Soon after the applicant's birth in 2001 the relations between the parents started deteriorating as the father could not stand the baby's cries and did not want to support the additional costs required for the upbringing of the new-born. About six months after the applicant's birth, the father became abusive towards his son. As the mother tried to reason him or intervene to protect the child, the couple got into violent fights. In April 2004, during an episode of aggressiveness towards the applicant, the mother fled home with the child and took shelter with a relative. A medical certificate later established that the applicant suffered from reactive attachment disorder. The psychiatrist recommended that the child be protected from any traumatising situations and that he receive psychotherapy. The applicant complains in particular that the authorities (police, prosecutor and courts) failed to investigate promptly the allegations of ill-treatment inflicted on him, despite the evidence brought to them. He further complains about the length of the criminal proceedings against his father and about the failure of the courts to award him damages. The Court communicated the application to the Romanian Government and put questions to the parties under Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) and 35 (inadmissibility criteria) of the Convention.

Alleged risk of being subjected to domestic violence in case of deportation

N. v. Sweden (no. 23505/09)

20 July 2010

The applicant, an Afghan national, arrived in Sweden with her husband in 2004. Their requests for asylum were refused several times. In 2005 the applicant separated from her husband. In 2008 her request for a divorce was refused by the Swedish courts as

they had no authority to dissolve the marriage as long as the applicant did not reside legally in the country. Her husband informed the court that he opposed a divorce. In the meantime, the applicant unsuccessfully requested the Swedish Migration Board to re-evaluate her case and stop her deportation, claiming that she risked the death penalty in Afghanistan as she had committed adultery by starting a relationship with a Swedish man and that her family had rejected her.

The Court held that the applicant's **deportation** from Sweden to Afghanistan **would constitute a violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment) of the Convention finding that, in the special circumstances of the present case, there were substantial grounds for believing that if deported to Afghanistan, she would face various cumulative risks of reprisals from her husband, his family, her own family and from the Afghan society which fell under Article 3. The Court noted in particular that the fact that the applicant wanted to divorce her husband, and did not want to live with him any longer, might result in serious life-threatening repercussions. Indeed, the Shiite Personal Status Act of April 2009 required women to obey their husbands' sexual demands and not to leave home without permission. Reports had further shown that around 80 % of Afghani women were affected by domestic violence, acts which the authorities saw as legitimate and therefore did not prosecute. Lastly, to approach the police or a court, a woman had to overcome the public opprobrium affecting women who left their houses without a male guardian. The general risk indicated by statistics and international reports could not be ignored.

Right to a fair trial (Article 6 of the Convention)

Wasiewska v. Poland

2 December 2014 (decision on the admissibility)

In 1997 the applicant and her husband divorced. Prior to the divorce the applicant's former husband had thrown her out of their flat. He changed the locks and prevented the applicant from entering it to take personal items belonging to her, their daughter and granddaughter. The applicant complains in particular about the authorities' failure to enforce their own judgments ordering the eviction of her former husband from the flat she owns. She further complains that it is impossible for her to initiate a criminal investigation against her former husband, who made it impossible for her to have access to her belongings left in the flat and the flat itself.

The Court considered that the applicant's complaint about the authorities' failure to enforce the eviction order against her former husband from the flat should be examined under Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention. Finding that the applicant had failed to exhaust domestic remedies in this respect, it declared that complaint **inadmissible**, in accordance with Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention. The Court also held the remainder of the application to be **inadmissible** (manifestly ill-founded).

Right to respect for private and family life (Article 8 of the Convention)

Placement of child from abusive background

Y.C. v. the United Kingdom (no. 4547/10)

13 March 2012

The applicant and her partner of several years had a son in 2001. In 2003 the family came to the attention of social services as a result of an "alcohol fuelled" incident between the parents. There were subsequent incidents of domestic violence and alcohol abuse which escalated from the end of 2007 with the police being called to the family

home on numerous occasions. In June 2008 the local authority obtained an emergency protection order after the boy was injured during a further violent altercation between the parents. Childcare proceedings resulted in an order authorising the child to be placed for adoption. The applicant complained that the courts' refusal to order an assessment of her as a sole carer for her son and their failure to have regard to all relevant considerations when making the placement order had violated her rights under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the reasons for the decision to make a placement order had been relevant and sufficient, and that the applicant had been given every opportunity to present her case and had been fully involved in the decision-making process. The Court found in particular that, in the light of the history of the case and the reports, the County Court judge's view that a resumption of the applicant's relationship with the father was likely and entailed a risk to the child's well-being did not appear unreasonable. Accordingly, while it was in a child's best interests that his or her family ties be maintained where possible, it was clear that in the instant case this consideration had been outweighed by the need to ensure the child's development in a safe and secure environment. In this regard the Court observed in particular that attempts had been made to rebuild the family through the provision of support for alcohol abuse and opportunities for parenting assistance. When the applicant indicated that she had separated from the child's father, she had further been given details of domestic violence support that she could access. It appeared, however, that she had not accessed such support and had ultimately reconciled with the child's father.

State's duty to protect physical and psychological integrity of individuals

Bevacqua and S. v. Bulgaria

12 June 2008

The first applicant, who claimed she was regularly battered by her husband, left him and filed for divorce, taking their three-year-old son (the second applicant) with her. However, she maintained that her husband continued to beat her. She spent four days in a shelter for abused women with her son but was allegedly warned that she could face prosecution for abducting the boy, leading to a court order for shared custody, which, she stated, her husband did not respect. Pressing charges against her husband for assault allegedly provoked further violence. Her requests for interim custody measures were not treated as priority and she finally obtained custody only when her divorce was pronounced more than a year later. The following year she was again battered by her ex-husband and her requests for a criminal prosecution were rejected on the ground that it was a "private matter" requiring a private prosecution.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for family life) of the Convention, given the cumulative effects of the domestic courts' failure to adopt interim custody measures without delay in a situation which had affected adversely the applicants and, above all, the well-being of the second applicant and the lack of sufficient measures by the authorities during the same period in reaction to the behaviour of the first applicant's former husband. In the Court's view, this amounted to a failure to assist the applicants contrary to the State positive obligations under Article 8 of the Convention to secure respect for their private and family life. The Court stressed in particular that considering the dispute to be a "private matter" was incompatible with the authorities' obligation to protect the applicants' family life.

E.S. and Others v. Slovakia (no. 8227/04)

15 September 2009

See above, under "Prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment".

A. v. Croatia (no. 55164/08)

14 October 2010

The applicant's now ex-husband (suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, paranoia, anxiety and epilepsy) allegedly subjected her to repeated physical violence causing bodily injury and death threats over many years and also regularly abused her in front of their young daughter. After going into hiding, the applicant requested a court order preventing her ex-husband from stalking or harassing her. It was refused on the ground that she had not shown an immediate risk to her life.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention in that the Croatian authorities had failed to implement many of the measures ordered by the courts to protect the applicant or deal with her ex-husband's psychiatric problems, which appeared to be at the root of his violent behaviour. It was also unclear whether he had undergone any psychiatric treatment. The Court further declared the applicant's **complaint under Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention **inadmissible**, on the ground, in particular, that she had not given sufficient evidence (such as reports or statistics) to prove that the measures or practices adopted in Croatia against domestic violence, or the effects of such measures or practices, were discriminatory.

Hajduová v. Slovakia

30 November 2010

The applicant complained in particular that the domestic authorities had failed to comply with their statutory obligation to order that her former husband be detained in an institution for psychiatric treatment, following his criminal conviction for having abused and threatened her.

The Court held that the lack of sufficient measures in response to the applicant's former husband's behaviour, and in particular the domestic courts' failure to order his detention for psychiatric treatment following his conviction, had amounted to a **breach of the State's positive obligations under Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It observed in particular that, even though her former husband's repeated threats had never materialised, they were enough to affect the applicant's psychological integrity and well-being, so as to give rise to the State's positive obligations under Article 8.

Kaluczka v. Hungary

24 April 2012

The applicant unwillingly shared her apartment with her violent common-law husband pending numerous civil disputes concerning the ownership of the flat. She alleged in particular that the Hungarian authorities had failed to protect her from constant physical and psychological abuse in her home.

The Court concluded that the Hungarian authorities had failed to fulfil their positive obligations, in **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found in particular that, even though the applicant had lodged criminal complaints against her partner for assault, had repeatedly requested restraining orders to be brought against him and had brought civil proceedings to order his eviction from the flat, the authorities had not taken sufficient measures for her effective protection.

Kowal v. Poland

18 September 2012 (decision on admissibility)

The applicant complained under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention that Poland had failed to fulfil its positive obligation to protect him, his younger brother and their mother from domestic violence by failing to take any steps in order to enforce the judicial decision ordering his father to leave the family apartment. The applicant further alleged that, as a result, he and his family had remained exposed to the father's violent behaviour despite the judicial injunction ordering him to leave the apartment.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible** (manifestly ill-founded), pursuant to Article 35 (admissibility criteria) of the Convention. Having regard to the circumstances of the case seen as whole, it considered that it could not be said that the authorities' response to the conduct of the applicant's father had been manifestly inadequate with respect to the gravity of the offences in question. Nor could it be said that the decisions given in the case had not been capable of having a preventive or deterrent effect on the perpetrator's conduct. Similarly, it had not been found that the authorities had failed to view the applicant's situation and the domestic violence caused by his father as a whole and to respond adequately to the situation seen in its entirety, by, for instance, conducting numerous sets of proceedings dealing with separate instances of domestic violence.

Irene Wilson v. the United Kingdom

23 October 2012 (decision on the admissibility)

This case concerned the complaint by a victim of domestic violence about the authorities' handling of the criminal proceedings against her husband for grievous bodily harm and her allegation that the suspended sentence given to him was too lenient.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible** (manifestly ill-founded), finding that the Northern Irish authorities had not failed in their duty to protect the applicant's rights under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It observed in particular that the applicant only brought one complaint to the attention of the authorities: that incident was then promptly investigated, her husband arrested and charged and the ensuing criminal proceedings conducted with due expedition. The applicant had not made any other specific allegations of violence to the Court.

Eremia and Others v. the Republic of Moldova

28 May 2013

See below, under "Prohibition of discrimination".

Prohibition of discrimination (Article 14 of the Convention)

Opuz v. Turkey

9 June 2009

The applicant and her mother were assaulted and threatened over many years by the applicant's husband, at various points leaving both women with life-threatening injuries. With only one exception, no prosecution was brought against him on the grounds that both women had withdrawn their complaints, despite their explanations that the husband had harassed them into doing so, threatening to kill them. He subsequently stabbed his wife seven times and was given a fine equivalent to about 385 euros, payable in instalments. The two women filed numerous complaints, claiming their lives were in danger. The husband was questioned and released. Finally, when the two women were trying to move away, the husband shot dead his mother-in-law, arguing that his honour had been at stake. He was convicted for murder and sentenced to life imprisonment but released pending his appeal, whereupon his wife claimed he continued to threaten her.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 2** (right to life) of the Convention concerning the murder of the husband's mother-in-law and a **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention concerning the State's failure to protect his wife. It found that Turkey had failed to set up and implement a system for punishing domestic violence and protecting victims. The authorities had not even used the protective measures available and had discontinued proceedings as a "family matter" ignoring why the complaints had been withdrawn. There should have been a legal framework allowing criminal proceedings to be brought irrespective of whether the complaints had been withdrawn.

The Court also held – for the first time in a domestic violence case – that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention, **in**

conjunction with Articles 2 and 3: it observed that domestic violence affected mainly women, while the general and discriminatory judicial passivity in Turkey created a climate that was conducive to it. The violence suffered by the applicant and her mother could therefore be regarded as having been gender-based and discriminatory against women. Despite the reforms carried out by the Turkish Government in recent years, the overall unresponsiveness of the judicial system and the impunity enjoyed by aggressors, as in the applicant's case, indicated an insufficient commitment on the part of the authorities to take appropriate action to address domestic violence.

A. v. Croatia (no. 55164/08)

14 October 2010

See above, under "Right to respect for private and family life".

Eremia and Others v. the Republic of Moldova

28 May 2013

The first applicant and her two daughters complained about the Moldovan authorities' failure to protect them from the violent and abusive behaviour of their husband and father, a police officer.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment) of the Convention in respect of the first applicant in that, despite their knowledge of the abuse, the authorities had failed to take effective measures against her husband and to protect her from further domestic violence. It further held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention in respect of the daughters, considering that, despite the detrimental psychological effects of them witnessing their father's violence against their mother in the family home, little or no action had been taken to prevent the recurrence of such behaviour. Lastly, the Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention **read in conjunction with Article 3** in respect of the first applicant, finding that the authorities' actions had not been a simple failure or delay in dealing with violence against her, but had amounted to repeatedly condoning such violence and reflected a discriminatory attitude towards the first applicant as a woman. In this respect, the Court observed that the findings of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences only went to support the impression that the authorities did not fully appreciate the seriousness and extent of the problem of domestic violence in the Republic of Moldova and its discriminatory effect on women.

See also: **B. v. the Republic of Moldova (no. 61382/09)** and **Mudric v. the Republic of Moldova**, judgments of 16 July 2013; **N.A. v. the Republic of Moldova (no. 13424/06)**, judgment of 24 September 2013; **T.M. and C.M. v. the Republic of Moldova**, judgment of 28 January 2014.

Rumor v. Italy

27 May 2014

The applicant complained that the authorities had failed to support her following the serious incident of domestic violence against her in November 2008 or to protect her from further violence. She alleged in particular that her former partner had not been obliged to have psychological treatment and continued to represent a threat to both her and her children. She further claimed that the reception centre chosen for his house arrest, situated just 15km from her home, had been inadequate, submitting that she had been intimidated twice by employees of the reception centre which was in breach of a court order prohibiting any form of contact with her former partner. Lastly, she alleged that these failings had been the result of the inadequacy of the legislative framework in Italy in the field of the fight against domestic violence, and that this discriminated against her as a woman.

The Court held that there had been no **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment) **alone and in conjunction with Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention. It found that the Italian authorities had put in place a

legislative framework allowing them to take measures against persons accused of domestic violence and that that framework had been effective in punishing the perpetrator of the crime of which the applicant was victim and preventing the recurrence of violent attacks against her physical integrity.

M.G. v. Turkey (no. 646/10)

22 March 2016³

This case concerned the domestic violence experienced by the applicant during her marriage, the threats made against her following her divorce and the subsequent proceedings. In particular the applicant criticised the domestic authorities for failing to prevent the violence to which she had been subjected. She also complained of permanent and systematic discrimination with regard to violence against women in Turkey.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 3** (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention, finding that the manner in which the Turkish authorities had conducted the criminal proceedings could not be considered as satisfying the requirements of Article 3. It noted in particular that the authorities had taken a passive attitude, in that the criminal proceedings had been opened more than five years and six months after the applicant had lodged a complaint against her husband and that the proceedings were apparently still pending. In this case, the Court also held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention **read in conjunction with Article 3**, finding that after the divorce was pronounced (on 24 September 2007) and until the entry into force of a new Law (no. 6284) on 20 March 2012, the legislative framework in place did not guarantee that the applicant, a divorcée, could benefit from protection measures, and noted that for many years after applying to the national courts, she had been forced to live in fear of her ex-husband's conduct.

Further reading

See also the Council of Europe webpage on **"Violence against women and domestic violence"**.

Media Contact:

Tel.: + 33 (0)3 90 21 42 08

³. This judgment will become final in the circumstances set out in Article 44 § 2 of the [Convention](#).