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This factsheet does not bind the Court and is not exhaustive

Parental Rights

See also the factsheets on [“Children’s rights”](#), [“International child abductions”](#) and [“Reproductive rights”](#).

Cases concerning parental rights raise issues mainly under **Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the [European Convention on Human Rights](#)**, which states:

“1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.”

In order to determine whether the interference by the authorities with the applicants’ private and family life was necessary in a democratic society and a fair balance was struck between the different interests involved, the European Court of Human Rights examines whether the interference was in accordance with the law, pursued a legitimate aim or aims and was proportionate to the aim(s) pursued.

Adoption

[Fretté v. France](#)

26 February 2002

The applicant alleged that the decision dismissing his request for authorisation to adopt had amounted to arbitrary interference with his private and family life because it had been based exclusively on unfavourable prejudice about his sexual orientation. He further complained that he had not been summoned to the hearing held by the *Conseil d’État*.

The European Court of Human Rights held that there had been **no violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private life) of the European Convention on Human Rights. It found that the national authorities had been legitimately and reasonably entitled to consider that the right to be able to adopt, on which the applicant had relied, was limited by the interests of children eligible for adoption, notwithstanding the applicant’s legitimate aspirations and without calling his personal choices into question. The Court further held that there had been a **violation of Article 6** (right to a fair trial) of the Convention, the applicant having been denied a fair hearing of his case in adversarial proceedings.

[Wagner and J.M.W.L. v. Luxembourg](#)

28 June 2007

This case concerned a civil action seeking to have an adoption decision pronounced in Peru declared enforceable in Luxembourg. The Luxembourg courts had dismissed the application as the Civil Code made no provision for full adoption by a single woman.

The Court held, in particular, that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention because of the Luxembourg courts’

failure to acknowledge the family ties created by the full adoption granted in Peru, and a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **taken in conjunction with Article 8**, the child (and her mother as a result) having been penalised in her daily life on account of her status as the adoptive child of an unmarried mother of Luxembourg nationality whose family ties created by a foreign judgment were not recognised in Luxembourg.

E.B. v. France (application no. 43546/02)

22 January 2008 (Grand Chamber)

The applicant alleged that at every stage of her application for authorisation to adopt she had suffered discriminatory treatment which had been based on her sexual orientation and had interfered with her right to respect for her private life.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. The domestic administrative authorities, and then the courts that heard the applicant's appeal, had based their decision to reject her application for authorisation to adopt largely on the lack of a paternal referent in the applicant's household, which was not a legitimate reason. Also, the influence of her homosexuality on the assessment of her application had not only been established but had also been a decisive factor.

Schwizgebel v. Switzerland

10 June 2010

The applicant complained that the Swiss authorities had prevented her from adopting because of her age (47 and a half at the time of her last application). She claimed among other things that she had been discriminated against in comparison with other women of her age, who were able nowadays to give birth to children of their own.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the difference of treatment imposed on the applicant had not been discriminatory. It observed in particular that the Swiss authorities had taken their decisions in the context of adversarial proceedings allowing the applicant to submit her arguments, which had been duly taken into account by those authorities. They had further considered not only the best interests of the child to be adopted, but also those of the child already adopted. Moreover, the criterion of the age-difference between the adopter and the child had been applied by the Federal Court flexibly and having regard to the circumstances of the situation. Lastly, the other arguments given in support of the decisions, i.e. those not based on age, had not been unreasonable or arbitrary.

Negreptis-Giannisis v. Greece

3 May 2011

This case concerned the refusal of the Greek authorities to recognise the full adoption order made in the United States allowing a monk to adopt his nephew (the applicant).

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the refusal to implement the applicant's adoption order in Greece had not met any pressing social need and had not been proportionate to the aim pursued. The Court further held that there had been a **violation of Articles 8 and 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **taken together**, finding that the difference in the treatment of the applicant, as an adopted child, compared with a biological child, had been discriminatory as it had had no objective and reasonable justification. The Court lastly found a **violation of Article 6 § 1** (right to a fair trial) of the Convention, in particular because of the texts on which the Greek Court of Cassation had relied in refusing to recognise the adoption, and a **violation of Article 1** (protection of property) **of Protocol No. 1** to the Convention, because the decision of the Greek courts had deprived the applicant of his status as heir.

Gas and Dubois v. France

15 March 2012

This case concerned two cohabiting women, one of whom had been refused a simple adoption order in respect of the other's child.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **taken in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It saw notably no evidence of a difference in treatment based on the applicants' sexual orientation, as opposite-sex couples who had entered into a civil partnership were likewise prohibited from obtaining a simple adoption order.

Harroudj v. France

4 October 2012

This case concerned the refusal of permission for a French national to adopt an Algerian baby girl already in her care under the Islamic-law form of guardianship called "kafala"¹.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that a fair balance had been struck between the public interest and that of the applicant, the authorities having sought, with due regard for cultural pluralism, to encourage the integration of kafala children without immediately severing the ties with the laws of their country of origin.

X and Others v. Austria (no. 19010/07)

19 February 2013 (Grand Chamber)

This case concerned the complaint by two women who live in a stable homosexual relationship about the Austrian courts' refusal to grant one of the partners the right to adopt the son of the other partner without severing the mother's legal ties with the child (second-parent adoption). The applicants submitted that there was no reasonable and objective justification for allowing adoption of one partner's child by the other partner if heterosexual couples were concerned, be they married or unmarried, while prohibiting the adoption of one partner's child by the other partner in the case of homosexual couples.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **taken in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention on account of the difference in treatment of the applicants in comparison with unmarried different-sex couples in which one partner wished to adopt the other partner's child. It further held that there had been **no violation of Article 14 taken in conjunction with Article 8** when the applicants' situation was compared with that of a married couple in which one spouse wished to adopt the other spouse's child.

The Court found in particular that the difference in treatment between the applicants and an unmarried heterosexual couple in which one partner sought to adopt the other partner's child had been based on the first and third applicants' sexual orientation. No convincing reasons had been advanced to show that such difference in treatment was necessary for the protection of the family or for the protection of the interests of the child.

At the same time, the Court underlined that the Convention did not oblige States to extend the right to second-parent adoption to unmarried couples. Furthermore, the case was to be distinguished from the case *Gas and Dubois v. France* (see above), in which the Court had found that there was no difference of treatment based on sexual orientation between an unmarried different-sex couple and a same-sex couple as, under French law, second-parent adoption was not open to any unmarried couple, be they homosexual or heterosexual.

¹. In Islamic law, adoption, which creates family bonds comparable to those created by biological filiation, is prohibited. Instead, Islamic law provides for a form of guardianship called "kafala". In Muslim States, with the exception of Turkey, Indonesia and Tunisia, kafala is defined as a voluntary undertaking to provide for a child and take care of his or her welfare and education.

Ageyevy v. Russia

18 April 2013

This case concerned a married couple's complaint about the removal of their two adopted children and the revocation of the adoption following an incident when their son was burnt at home and had to go to hospital for treatment.

The Court found **five violations of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, on account of: the decision to revoke the adoption of the applicants' children; the applicants' inability to review the authorities' position concerning access to their children between 31 March 2009 and 3 June 2010; the actions of the officials of the hospital where their adoptive son was treated; the Russian authorities' failure to investigate the unauthorised disclosure of confidential information on the adopted status of the applicants' son; and, the Russian courts' failure to protect the second applicant's right to reputation in the defamation proceedings against a publishing house. The Court further held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** of the Convention on account of the initial removal of the applicants' adoptive children.

Chbihi Loudoudi and Others v. Belgium

16 December 2014

This case concerned the procedure in Belgium for the adoption by the applicants of their Moroccan niece, who had been entrusted to their care by "kafala"². The applicants complained in particular of the Belgian authorities' refusal to recognise the kafala agreement and approve the adoption of their niece, to the detriment of the child's best interests, and of the uncertain nature of her residence status.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention concerning the refusal to grant the adoption, and **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) concerning the child's residence status. It found in particular that the refusal to grant adoption was based on a law which sought to ensure, in accordance with the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, that international adoptions took place in the best interests of the child and with respect for the child's private and family life, and that the Belgian authorities could legitimately consider that such a refusal was in the child's best interests, by ensuring the maintaining of a single parent-child relationship in both Morocco and Belgium (i.e. the legal parent-child relationship with the genetic parents). In addition, reiterating that the Convention did not guarantee a right to a particular residence status, the Court observed that the only real obstacle encountered by the girl had been her inability to take part in a school trip. That difficulty, owing to the absence of a residence permit between May 2010 and February 2011, did not suffice for Belgium to be required to grant her unlimited leave to remain in order to protect her private life.

Gözüm v. Turkey

15 January 2015

This case concerned the refusal of the applicant's request, as a single adoptive mother, to have her own forename entered on the personal documents for her adopted son in place of the name of the child's biological mother. The applicant alleged in particular that the rules of civil law, as applied to her at the relevant time, had infringed her right to respect for private and family life.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that civil-law protection, as envisaged at the relevant time, had been inadequate in respect of Turkey's obligations under Article 8. It noted in particular that there had been a vacuum in Turkish civil law in relation to single-parent adoption, since at the time the applicant had made her request, there had been no regulatory framework for recognition of the adoptive single parent's forename in place of that of the natural parent. This had left the applicant in a situation of distressing uncertainty regarding her private and family life with her son.

². See footnote 1 above.

Pending applications

[A.H. and Others v. Russia \(nos. 6033/13 and 22 other applications\)](#)

Applications communicated to the Russian Government on 4 November 2013

This case concerns complaints by US nationals who were nearing the end of the process of adoption of Russian children and were eventually prevented from finalising the adoption because of the coming into force of the newly adopted Federal Law no. 272-FZ³. The applicants allege in particular that the ban on the adoption of Russian children constituted an unlawful and disproportionate interference with their family life. Furthermore, they complain of being discriminated against on the grounds of their US nationality. Finally, they argue that the children who they were about to adopt are still in need of specialised medical care which they can only receive in the United States and are thus deprived of such care.

The Court gave notice of the applications to the Russian Government and put questions to the parties under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life), Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) taken in conjunction with Article 8, and Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention.

Confidentiality of birth information

[Odièvre v. France](#)

13 February 2003 (Grand Chamber)

The applicant was abandoned by her natural mother at birth and left with the Health and Social Security Department. Her mother requested that her identity be kept secret from the applicant, who was placed in State care and later adopted under a full adoption order. The applicant subsequently tried to find out the identity of her natural parents and brothers. Her request was rejected because she had been born under a special procedure which allowed mothers to remain anonymous. The applicant complained that she had been unable to obtain details identifying her natural family and said that her inability to do so was highly damaging to her as it deprived her of the chance of reconstituting her life history. She further submitted that the French rules on confidentiality governing birth amounted to discrimination on the ground of birth.

The Court noted that birth, and in particular the circumstances in which a child was born, formed part of a child's, and subsequently the adult's, private life guaranteed by Article 8 of the Convention. In the instant case, it held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private life), observing in particular that the applicant had been given access to non-identifying information about her mother and natural family that enabled her to trace some of her roots, while ensuring the protection of third-party interests. In addition, recent legislation enacted in 2002 enabled confidentiality to be waived and set up a special body to facilitate searches for information about biological origins. The applicant could now use that legislation to request disclosure of her mother's identity, subject to the latter's consent being obtained to ensure that the mother's need for protection and the applicant's legitimate request were fairly reconciled. The French legislation thus sought to strike a balance and to ensure sufficient proportion between the competing interests. The Court further held that there had been **no violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **taken in conjunction with Article 8** of the Convention, finding that the applicant had suffered no discrimination with regard to her filiation, as she had parental ties with her adoptive parents and a prospective interest in their property and estate and, furthermore, could not claim that her situation with regard to her natural mother was comparable to that of children who enjoyed established parental ties with their natural mother.

³. This law, also known as the "Anti-Magnitsky Law" or "Dima Yakovlev Law", entered into force in January 2013 banning the adoption of Russian children by nationals of the United States.

Godelli v. Italy

25 September 2012

This case concerned the confidentiality of information concerning a child's birth and the inability of a person abandoned by her mother to obtain non-identifying information about her birth family. The applicant maintained that she had suffered severe damage as a result of not knowing her personal history, having been unable to trace any of her roots while ensuring the protection of third-party interests.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private life) of the Convention, considering in particular that a fair balance had not been struck between the interests at stake since the Italian legislation, in cases where the mother had opted not to disclose her identity, did not allow a child who had not been formally recognised at birth and was subsequently adopted to request either non-identifying information about his or her origins or the disclosure of the birth mother's identity with the latter's consent.

Disappearance of newborn baby in hospital care

Zorica Jovanović v. Serbia

26 March 2013

This case concerned the alleged death of the applicant's healthy newborn son in 1983 in a State-run hospital. She had never been allowed to see his body and suspected that her son may even still be alive, having unlawfully been given up for adoption.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that, although the procedure in hospitals when newborns die had been improved and reports had been drawn up by Parliament to investigate the missing babies cases, ultimately nothing had been done to remedy the ordeal suffered by the parents, including the applicant, in the past. Therefore the Court concluded that the applicant had suffered a continuing violation of the right to respect for her family life due to Serbia's continuing failure to provide her with credible information as to what has happened to her son.

Given the significant number of other potential applicants, the Court also held under **Article 46** (binding force and execution of judgments) of the Convention that Serbia had to take measures to give credible answers about what has happened to each missing child and to provide parents with adequate compensation.

Filiation

Marckx v. Belgium

13 June 1979

An unmarried Belgian mother complained that she and her daughter were denied rights accorded to married mothers and their children: among other things, she had to recognise her child (or bring legal proceedings) to establish affiliation (married mothers could rely on the birth certificate); recognition restricted her ability to bequeath property to her child and did not create a legal bond between the child and mother's family, her grandmother and aunt. Only by marrying and then adopting her own daughter (or going through a legitimisation process) would she have ensured that she had the same rights as a legitimate child.

The Court held in particular that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention taken alone, and a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention **taken in conjunction with Article 8**, regarding both applicants, concerning the establishment of the second applicant's maternal affiliation, the lack of a legal bond with her mother's family and her inheritance rights and her mother's freedom to choose how to dispose of her property. A bill to erase differences in treatment between children of married and unmarried parents was going through the Belgian Parliament at the time of the judgment.

Rasmussen v. Denmark

28 November 1984

This case concerned the fact that the applicant was prevented from bringing proceedings to challenge his paternity of a child, following his separation from his wife, because of a 1960 Act that placed a time-limit on a father's right to challenge paternity of a child born in wedlock but permitted the mother to challenge the paternity of a child at any time.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **combined with Articles 6** (right to a fair trial) **and 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the difference of treatment established on this point between husbands and wives was based on the notion that time-limits for challenging filiation were less necessary for wives than for husbands since the mother's interests usually coincided with those of the child, she being awarded custody in most cases of divorce or separation. The rules in force had been modified by the Danish Parliament in 1982 because it considered that the thinking underlying the 1960 Act was no longer consistent with the developments in society; it could not be inferred from this that the manner in which it had evaluated the situation twenty-two years earlier was not tenable.

Kroon and Others v. the Netherlands

27 October 1994

This case concerned the authorities' refusal to acknowledge the applicant's partner as the father of her child. The applicant had had no contact with her husband for several years, but her divorce had not come through until a year after her son was born, so the child had been registered as her husband's son.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, pointing out that the notion of "family life" was not confined solely to marriage-based relationships and might encompass other "family ties". Where the existence of a family tie with a child has been established, the State must act in a manner calculated to enable that tie to be developed and legal safeguards must be established that render possible as from the moment of birth or as soon as practicable thereafter the child's integration in his family.

X, Y and Z v. the United Kingdom (no. 21830/93)

22 April 1997

The first applicant, X, a female-to-male transsexual, was living in a permanent and stable union with the second applicant, Y, a woman. The third applicant, Z, was born to the second applicant as a result of artificial insemination by donor. The applicants complained that X's role as Z's father was not recognised and that their situation amounted to discrimination.

The Court, considering that *de facto* family ties linked the three applicants, held that Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention was applicable in this case. It further found that, in the present case, there had been **no violation of Article 8** of the Convention: given that transsexuality raised complex scientific, legal, moral and social issues, in respect of which there was no generally shared approach among the Contracting States, the Court was of the opinion that Article 8 could not, in this context, be taken to imply an obligation for the respondent State formally to recognise as the father of a child a person who is not the biological father. That being so, the fact that the law of the United Kingdom does not allow special legal recognition of the relationship between X and Z did not amount to a failure to respect family life within the meaning of that provision.

Mikulić v. Croatia

7 February 2002

The case concerned a child born out of wedlock who, together with her mother, filed a paternity suit. The applicant complained that Croatian law did not oblige men against whom paternity suits were brought to comply with court orders to undergo DNA tests, and that the failure of the domestic courts to decide her paternity claim had left her

uncertain as to her personal identity. She also complained about the length of the proceedings and the lack of an effective remedy to speed the process up.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It observed in particular that, in determining an application to have paternity established, the courts were required to have regard to the basic principle of the child's interests. In the present case, it found that the procedure available did not strike a fair balance between the right of the applicant to have her uncertainty as to her personal identity eliminated without unnecessary delay and that of her supposed father not to undergo DNA tests. Accordingly, the inefficiency of the courts had left the applicant in a state of prolonged uncertainty as to her personal identity. The Court further held that there had been a **violation of Articles 6 § 1** (right to a fair hearing within a reasonable time) and a **violation of Article 13** (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

Mizzi v. Malta

12 January 2006

In 1966, the applicant's wife became pregnant. The following year, the couple separated. The applicant, under Maltese law, was automatically considered to be the father of the child born in the meantime and was registered as her natural father. Following a DNA test which, according to the applicant, established that he was not the child's father, he tried unsuccessfully to bring civil proceedings to repudiate his paternity of the child. The applicant complained that he had been denied access to a court and that the irrefutable presumption of paternity applied in his case had amounted to a disproportionate interference with his right for respect of private and family life. He also complained that he had suffered discrimination, because other parties with an interest in establishing paternity in the case had not been subject to the same strict conditions and time limits.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 6 § 1** (right to a fair trial) of the Convention, finding that the practical impossibility for the applicant to deny his paternity from the day the child was born until the present day had impaired, in essence, his right of access to a court. It further held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, considering that a fair balance had not been struck between the general interest of the protection of legal certainty of family relationships and the applicant's right to have the legal presumption of his paternity reviewed in the light of the biological evidence. Lastly, the Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **taken in conjunction with Articles 6 and 8** of the Convention: observing that in bringing an action to contest his paternity the applicant had been subject to time-limits which did not apply to other "interested parties", it found that the rigid application of the time-limit along with the Maltese Constitutional Court's refusal to allow an exception had deprived the applicant of the exercise of his rights guaranteed by Articles 6 and 8 which had been and still were, on the contrary, enjoyed by the other interested parties.

Chavdarov v. Bulgaria

21 November 2010

This case concerned a man's inability to secure recognition of his paternity of three children born of his relationship with a married woman during the time when they lived together.

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 fair balance between the interest of society and that of the individuals concerned had not been breached in this case. It observed that the authorities had not been responsible for the applicant's inaction in failing to avail himself of the possibilities open to him in domestic law to establish his paternal link with his children or to overcome the practical disadvantages posed by the absence of such a link. Respect for the children's legitimate interests had also been secured by the domestic legislation.

Krušković v. Croatia

21 June 2011

The applicant complained that he had been denied the right to be registered as the father of his biological child, born out of wedlock. As he suffered from personality disorders as a result of long-term drug abuse, he had been deprived of legal capacity on the recommendation of a psychiatrist.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that, by ignoring the applicant's claims that he was the biological father of the child, the Croatian State had failed to discharge its positive obligation to guarantee his right to respect for private and family life. It observed in particular that in the two and a half years between the moment when the applicant had made his statement to the registry and the launching of the proceedings before the national courts to establish paternity, he had been left in a legal void; his claim had been ignored for no apparent reason. The Court could not accept that this was in the best interests of either the father, who had a vital interest in establishing the biological truth about an important aspect of his private life, or of the child to be informed about her personal identity.

Ahrens v. Germany and Kautzor v. Germany

22 March 2012

These cases concerned the German courts' refusal to allow two men respectively to challenge another man's paternity of the first applicant's biological daughter, in the one case, and of the presumed biological daughter of the second applicant, in the other.

In both cases, the Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It considered that the decisions of the German courts to reject the applicants' requests to have their paternity legally established had interfered with their right to respect for their private life. At the same time, the Court found that those decisions did not amount to an interference with their family life for the purpose of Article 8 of the Convention, as there had never been any close personal relationship between the applicants and the respective children. The Court further held that there had been **no violation of Article 8 in conjunction with Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention, finding that the decision to give the existing family relationship between the child and her legal parents precedence over the relationship with her biological father fell, insofar as the legal status was concerned, within the State's margin of appreciation.

Ostace v. Romania

25 February 2014

This case concerned the applicant's inability to obtain the revision of a judgment establishing his paternity of a child in spite of an extra-judicial forensic examination proving the contrary. The request was rejected on the ground that the document in question did not exist at the time of the initial proceedings.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It observed in particular that the applicant had not had any possibility of challenging the judicial declaration of his paternity under the applicable domestic law. Whilst the Court was prepared to admit that this inability to challenge could be explained by the legitimate interest in guaranteeing public safety and the stability of family relations and to protect the child's interests, it took the view, however, that by declaring inadmissible the request to reopen the paternity suit, even though all the parties seemed to be in favour of establishing the truth concerning the child's descent, the authorities had failed to strike a fair balance between the interests at stake.

Mennesson and Others v. France and Labassee v. France

26 June 2014

These cases concerned the refusal to grant legal recognition in France to parent-child relationships that had been legally established in the United States between children

born as a result of surrogacy treatment and the couples who had had the treatment. The applicants complained in particular of the fact that, to the detriment of the children's best interests, they were unable to obtain recognition in France of parent-child relationships that had been legally established abroad.

In both cases the Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention concerning the applicants' right to respect for their family life. It further held in both cases that there had been a **violation of Article 8** concerning the children's right to respect for their private life. The Court observed that the French authorities, despite being aware that the children had been identified in the United States as the children of Mr and Mrs Mennesson and Mr and Mrs Labassee, had nevertheless denied them that status under French law. It considered that this contradiction undermined the children's identity within French society. The Court further noted that the case-law completely precluded the establishment of a legal relationship between children born as a result of – lawful – surrogacy treatment abroad and their biological father. This overstepped the wide margin of appreciation left to States in the sphere of decisions relating to surrogacy.

D. and Others v. Belgium (no. 29176/13)

8 July 2014 (decision – partly struck out of the list of cases; partly inadmissible)

This case concerned the Belgian authorities' initial refusal to authorise the arrival on its national territory of a child who had been born in Ukraine from a surrogate pregnancy, as resorted to by the applicants, two Belgian nationals. The applicants relied in particular on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) and 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention.

In view of developments in the case since the application was lodged, namely the granting of a laissez-passer for the child and his arrival in Belgium, where he has since lived with the applicants, the Court considered this part of the dispute to be resolved and struck out of its list the complaint concerning the Belgian authorities' refusal to issue travel documents for the child. The Court further declared **inadmissible** the remainder of the application. While the authorities' refusal, maintained until the applicants had submitted sufficient evidence to permit confirmation of a family relationship with the child, had resulted in the child effectively being separated from the applicants, and amounted to interference in their right to respect for their family life, nonetheless, Belgium had acted within its broad discretion ("wide margin of appreciation") to decide on such matters. The Court also considered that there was no reason to conclude that the child had been subjected to treatment contrary to Article 3 of the Convention during the period of his separation from the applicants.

Pending applications

Laborie and Others v. France (application no. 44024/13)

Application communicated to the French Government on 16 January 2015

This case concerns the impossibility for a French couple to obtain recognition in France of the parent-child relationship between them and children born in Ukraine through a surrogate pregnancy

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

Foulon v. France (no. 9063/14) and Bouvet v. France (no. 10410/14)

Applications communicated to the French Government on 16 January 2015

Both cases concern the impossibility for a French national to obtain recognition in France of the parent-child relationship between him and respectively one and two children born in India through surrogate pregnancy.

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 and family life) of the Convention.

Parental authority, child custody and access rights

Hoffmann v. Austria

23 June 1993

This case concerned the withdrawal of parental rights from the applicant after she divorced the father of their two children, because she was a Jehovah's Witness.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) **in conjunction with Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention, finding that the withdrawal of parental authority had been based on a distinction essentially deriving from religious considerations.

Salgueiro da Silva Mouta v. Portugal

21 December 1999

The applicant – a homosexual living with another man – was prevented by his ex-wife from visiting his daughter, in breach of an agreement reached at the time of their divorce. He complained of an unjustified interference with his right to respect for his private and family life, as guaranteed by Article 8 of the Convention and discrimination contrary to Article 14 of the Convention. He maintained, too, that contrary to Article 8 he had been forced by the court of appeal to hide his homosexuality when seeing his daughter.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) taken **in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. The Portuguese courts' decision had been largely based on the fact that the applicant was a homosexual and that "the child should live in a traditional Portuguese family". That distinction, based on considerations relating to sexual orientation, was not acceptable under the Convention.

Palau-Martinez v. France

16 December 2003

The applicant, a Jehovah's Witness, submitted in particular that the residence order providing that her two children should live with their father had interfered in her private and family life and was discriminatory.

In the absence of a reasonable relationship of proportionality between the means employed and the aim pursued, the Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **taken in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. The Court observed in particular that when the Court of Appeal ruled that the children should live with their father they had been living with their mother for nearly three and a half years. Furthermore, in examining the conditions in which the applicant and her ex-husband had raised their children, the Court of Appeal had treated the parents differently on the basis of the applicant's religion, on the strength of a harsh analysis of the educational principles allegedly imposed by the religion. The Court found that, in so doing, the appellate court had ruled on the basis of general considerations without establishing a link between the children's living conditions with their mother and their real interests. Although relevant, that reasoning had not been sufficient.

Zaunegger v. Germany

3 December 2009

His daughter having been born out of wedlock, the applicant complained about the fact that, unlike divorced fathers and mothers, German law did not provide him with the opportunity to be granted joint custody without the mother's consent.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect of private and family life) of the Convention, finding that there had not been a reasonable relationship of proportionality between the general exclusion of judicial review of the initial attribution of sole custody to the mother and the aim pursued, namely the protection of the best

interests of a child born out of wedlock. The Court considered, in particular, that there could be valid reasons to deny the father of a child born out of wedlock participation in parental authority, for example if a lack of communication between the parents risked harming the welfare of the child. These considerations did not apply in the present case, however, as the applicant continued to take care of the child on a regular basis.

P.V. v. Spain (no. 35159/09)

30 November 2010

This case concerned a male-to-female transsexual who, prior to her gender reassignment, had had a son with his wife in 1998. They separated in 2002 and the applicant complained of the restrictions that had been imposed by the court on the contact arrangements with her son on the ground that her emotional instability after her change of sex entailed a risk of disturbing the child, then aged six.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) **in conjunction with Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention. It found that the restriction on contact had not resulted from discrimination on the ground of the applicant's transsexualism. The decisive ground for the restriction imposed by the Spanish courts, having regard to the applicant's temporary emotional instability, had been the child's well-being. They had therefore made a gradual arrangement that would allow the child to become progressively accustomed to his father's gender reassignment.

Anayo v. Germany

21 December 2010

This case concerned the refusal of German courts to allow the applicant to see his biological children, twins, with whom he had never lived.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found in particular that the authorities had not examined the question whether a relationship between the twins and the applicant would have been in the children's interest.

Schneider v. Germany

15 September 2011

This case concerned the refusal of German courts to allow the applicant to have contact with a boy who, he claimed, was his biological son. The child's legitimate father was married to the mother.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that the fact that there was no "family life" – it had not been established that the applicant was in fact the child's biological father and there had never been any close personal relationship between them – could not be raised against the applicant. The question whether he had a right of access or of information in respect of the child, even in the absence of family life, concerned a significant part of his identity and therefore of his "private life".

Diamante and Pelliccioni v. San Marino

27 September 2011

This case concerned the procedure for awarding parental authority and custody in respect of a child whose mother was Italian and whose father was a San Marino national. The applicants, the mother and the child, complained in particular about a decision ordering the child to be returned to San Marino to live with her father and to attend school there.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. In general, the domestic courts had conducted the proceedings with due diligence; the measure in question pursued the legitimate aim of protecting the rights and freedoms of the child and his parents; the child's best interests and the family's particular situation had been taken into account; and a change of award had been envisaged if necessary.

Lyubenova v. Bulgaria

18 October 2011

This case concerned the custody rights of a mother who had temporarily entrusted the child to her parents-in-law. The applicant complained in particular of the refusal of the domestic courts to order her in-laws to return her son to her and argued that the authorities had not taken the necessary steps to facilitate reunion with her minor son.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the Bulgarian authorities had failed in their positive obligation to take the necessary measures to protect the family life of the applicant and her son.

Cengiz Kılıç v. Turkey

6 December 2011

This case concerned the inability of a father to exercise his contact rights in relation to his son during the course of divorce proceedings. The applicant complained in particular of shortcomings on the part of the domestic authorities, which had not taken the necessary steps to allow him to maintain relations with his son and had not removed the obstacles to the exercise of his right to contact despite the court decisions in which he had been granted that right. He further complained of the length of the two sets of divorce proceedings, and of the lack of an effective remedy enabling him to have his case heard within a reasonable time.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that, by failing to take all the practical measures that could reasonably have been expected of it in the circumstances of the case, the Turkish State had fallen short of its obligations under Article 8. The Court in this case noted in particular that the national legal system made no provision for civil mediation, an option which would have been desirable as a means of promoting cooperation between all persons concerned. In this connection it referred to [Recommendation No. R \(98\) 1](#) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on family mediation⁴, which stated that recourse to family mediation could “improve communication between family members, reduce conflict between parties in dispute, produce amicable settlements, provide continuity of personal contacts between parents and children, and lower the social and economic costs of separation and divorce for the parties themselves and states”. The Court further held that there had been a **violation of Article 6 § 1** (right to a fair hearing within a reasonable time) of the Convention, finding that, in view of what was at stake in the proceedings, namely the parents’ divorce and its consequences for the applicant’s relations with his son, the length of the two sets of proceedings could not be considered reasonable. Lastly, observing that the Turkish legal system did not afford litigants the opportunity to complain of the excessive length of proceedings, the Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 13** (right to an effective remedy) **taken in conjunction with Article 6 § 1** of the Convention.

Kopf and Liberda v. Austria

17 January 2012

Between December 1997 and October 2001 the applicants, a married couple, were foster parents to a boy, born in 1995. After his biological mother regained custody of him, the applicants were denied access as well as visiting rights. They complained in particular that the Austrian courts had decided – after proceedings lasting three and a half years – that granting them visiting rights was no longer in the child’s best interests.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that, while the Austrian courts, at the time of taking their decisions, had struck a fair balance between the competing interests of the

⁴. [Recommendation No. R \(98\) 1](#) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on family mediation, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 21 January 1998, at the 616th meeting of the Ministers’ Deputies.

child and his former foster parents, they had however not examined sufficiently rapidly the applicants' request to be allowed to visit their former foster child.

Santos Nunes v. Portugal

22 May 2012

The applicant complained about the inaction and lack of diligence of the Portuguese authorities and the excessive length of the proceedings to have a decision granting him custody of his daughter enforced. The mother had placed the child in the care of a couple who refused to hand her over.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found in particular that the unusual situation facing the authorities in this case, going beyond a dispute between biological parents or with the State, did not dispense them from using their best endeavours to secure the enforcement of the decision awarding custody of the child to the applicant.

Vojnity v. Hungary

12 February 2013

This case concerned the total removal of a father's access rights on the grounds that his religious convictions had been detrimental to his son's upbringing. The applicant complained in particular that the denial of his access rights had been based on his religious beliefs and that he had been treated differently to other people seeking access rights following divorce or separation.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 14** (prohibition of discrimination) **read in conjunction with Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that the Hungarian courts had failed to prove that it was in the child's best interest to have all ties severed with his father, who had therefore been discriminated against in the exercise of his right to respect for family life. Indeed, there had been no exceptional circumstance to justify taking such a radical measure as severing all form of contact and family life between the applicant and his son.

Kuppinger (no. 2) v. Germany

15 January 2015

This case concerned in particular the complaint by the father of a child born out of wedlock that the proceedings he had brought to enforce court decisions granting him contact rights with his son had been excessively long and ineffective.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention as regards the execution of an interim decision of May 2010 granting the applicant the right to see his son. It found that the German authorities had failed to take effective steps to execute the decision in question. The Court further held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** as regards both the execution of an order on contact custodianship of September 2010 and the proceedings on the review of the contact regulations. Lastly, the Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 13** (right to an effective remedy) **in conjunction with Article 8** of the Convention, finding, in particular, that he did not have an effective remedy under German law against the length of proceedings which did not only offer monetary redress, but which could have expedited the proceedings on his contact rights before the family courts.

Nazarenko v. Russia

16 July 2015

This case concerned the applicant's exclusion from his daughter's life when, it having been revealed that he was not the biological father, his paternity was terminated. The applicant complained in particular about the termination of his paternity, alleging that this had deprived him of contact with his daughter and the ability to defend her interests in court.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that the Russian authorities had failed to provide a possibility for the family ties between the applicant and the child, who had developed a close emotional bond over a number of years and believed themselves to be father and daughter, to be maintained. The applicant's complete and automatic exclusion from the child's life after the termination of his paternity without any possibility to have regard to the child's best interests – the consequence of the inflexibility of the domestic law – had therefore amounted to a failure to respect his family life. The Court considered in particular that States should be obliged to examine on a case-by-case basis whether it is in a child's best interests to maintain contact with a person, whether biologically related or not.

Bondavalli v. Italy

17 November 2015⁵

This case concerned the applicant's inability to exercise fully his right of contact with his son on account of negative reports by the Scandiano social services, with which the mother had professional links. The applicant complained in particular that the social services had too much autonomy in implementing the decisions of the Bologna Minors Court. He also criticised that court for failing to exercise regular supervision of the social services' work.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the Italian authorities had not made appropriate and sufficient efforts to ensure that the applicant had been able to exercise his right of contact with his child and had thus breached his right to respect for his family life. The Court noted in particular that in spite of several applications lodged by the applicant and a number of assessments produced by him, according to which he was not suffering from any psychological problems, the domestic courts had continued to entrust the supervision of his right of contact to the Scandiano social services. Furthermore, the domestic courts had not taken any appropriate measure to protect the applicant's rights and to take his interests into account. In view of the irremediable consequences of the passage of time on the relationship between the child and his father, the Court took the view that it was for the domestic authorities to re-examine the applicant's right of contact, in a timely manner, taking into account the best interests of the child.

Mandet v. France

14 January 2016⁶

This case concerned the quashing of the formal recognition of paternity made by the mother's husband at the request of the child's biological father. The applicants – the mother, her husband and the child – complained about the quashing of the recognition of paternity and about the annulment of the child's legitimation. In particular, they considered these measures to be disproportionate, having regard to the best interests of the child which, they submitted, required that the legal parent-child relationship, established for several years, be maintained, and that his emotional stability be preserved.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It noted in particular that the reasoning in the French courts' decisions showed that the child's best interests had been duly placed at the heart of their considerations. In taking this approach, they had found that, although the child considered that his mother's husband was his father, his interests lay primarily in knowing the truth about his origins. These decisions did not amount to unduly favouring the biological father's interests over those of the child, but in holding that the interests of the child and of the biological father partly overlapped. It was also to be noted that, having conferred parental responsibility to the mother, the French courts'

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

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

decisions had not prevented the child from continuing to live as part of the Mandet family, in accordance with his wishes.

Pending application

Francine Bonnaud and Patricia Lecog v. France (no. 6190/11)

Application communicated to the French Government on 30 May 2011

This case concerns the rejection of the applicants' requests to be granted parental authority each in respect of the other's child. The applicants, who live as a couple, each had a child using medically assisted procreation.

In May 2011 the Court gave notice of the application to the French Government for information purposes. In May 2013 it invited the Government to submit observations in the light of the judgments in *Gas and Dubois v. France* (see above, under "Adoption") and *X and Others v. Austria* (see above, under "Adoption"), and the adoption in France of the law of 17 May 2013 opening marriage to same sex couples.

Taking of children into care

Keegan v. Ireland

26 May 1994

The applicant complained that his child had been placed for adoption without his knowledge or consent and that national law did not afford him even a defeasible right to be appointed guardian. He also alleged that he had had no access to a court in respect of the proceedings before the Adoption Board.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It observed that the essential problem in the present case was with the fact that Irish law permitted the applicant's child to have been placed for adoption shortly after her birth without his knowledge or consent. Such a state of affairs had not only jeopardised the proper development of the applicant's ties with the child but also set in motion a process which was likely to prove to be irreversible, thereby putting the applicant at a significant disadvantage in his contest with the prospective adopters for the custody of the child. The Irish Government having advanced no reasons relevant to the welfare of the applicant's daughter to justify such a departure from the principles that govern respect for family ties, the Court could therefore not consider that the interference which it had found with the applicant's right to respect for family life had been necessary in a democratic society.

The Court further held that there had been a **violation of Article 6 § 1** (right to a fair trial) of the Convention. The applicant having had no rights under Irish law to challenge the placement decision either before the Adoption Board or before the courts or, indeed, any standing in the adoption procedure generally, his only recourse to impede the adoption of his daughter had been to bring guardianship and custody proceedings. By the time these proceedings had terminated, the scales concerning the child's welfare had tilted inevitably in favour of the prospective adopters.

T.P. and K.M. v. United Kingdom (no. 28945/95)

10 May 2001 (Grand Chamber)

This case concerned the placement of a four-year-old girl in the care of the local authorities. She had complained that she had been sexually abused and her mother was considered incapable of protecting her. The mother and daughter alleged that they had had no access to a court or to an effective remedy to challenge the lack of justification for this placement, which had separated them.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, the mother having been deprived of an adequate involvement in the decision-making process concerning the care of her daughter. It further held that there had been **no violation of Article 6** (right to a fair trial) of the Convention, as the applicants had not been deprived of any right to a determination on the merits of their negligence claims against the local authority. Lastly, the Court held

that there had been a **violation of Article 13** (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention, as the applicants had had no appropriate means of obtaining a determination of their allegations that their right to respect for their family life had been breached, and no possibility of obtaining an enforceable award of compensation for the damage suffered as a result.

Kutzner v. Germany

26 February 2002

The applicants, a married couple, complained that the withdrawal of their parental authority in respect of their daughters and the placement of the latter in foster families, mainly on the grounds that the parents did not have the intellectual capacity to bring up their children, had breached their right to respect for their family life.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that, whilst the reasons given by the national authorities and courts had been relevant, they had not been sufficient to justify such a serious interference with the applicants' family life.

K.A. v. Finland (no. 27751/95)

14 April 2003

The applicant (who was suspected, with his wife, of incest and sexual abuse of their children) complained about his children's placement in public care, the decision-making procedure and the implementation of the care.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, for failure to take sufficient steps to reunite the applicant's family. It further held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** of the Convention in respect of the care of the children or the applicant's involvement in the decision-making process.

Wallová and Walla v. the Czech Republic

26 October 2006

The applicants complained that they had been separated from their five children, who had been placed in public care, because of the difficulties they had finding suitable accommodation for such a large family. They also complained about the lack of assistance on the part of the Czech authorities.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that the care order in respect of the applicants' children had been made solely because the large family had been inadequately housed at the time. Under the social welfare legislation, however, the national social welfare authorities had powers to monitor the applicants' living conditions and hygiene arrangements and to advise them what steps they could take to improve the situation themselves and find a solution to their housing problem. Separating the family completely on the sole grounds of their material difficulties had been an unduly drastic measure.

Kearns v. France

10 January 2008

This case concerned a request, outside the relevant statutory time-limit, for the return of a child born to the applicant but registered anonymously. Married and living in Ireland, the applicant had given birth in France to a baby girl, from an extramarital relationship. She complained in particular of the shortness of the two-month period within which she was entitled to claim her child back. She also submitted that the French authorities had not taken all the necessary steps to ensure that she understood the precise implications of her actions, arguing that she had not been provided with sufficient linguistic assistance to be able to understand all the relevant procedures and time-limits.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. Regarding the time-limit for withdrawal of consent, it found that the reflection period provided for under French law sought to strike

a balance and ensure the right proportionality between the conflicting interests. The applicant had further been 36 years old at the time, had been accompanied by her mother and had had two long interviews with the social services after the birth. According to the Court, the French authorities had also provided the applicant with sufficient and detailed information, affording her linguistic assistance not required by law and ensuring that she was informed as thoroughly as possible of the consequences of her choice. All the necessary steps had thus been taken to ensure that the applicant understood the precise implications of her actions and the French State had not failed in its positive obligations towards her under Article 8 of the Convention.

R.K. and A.K. v. the United Kingdom (no. 38000/05)

30 September 2008

The applicants' daughter, born in July 1998, was in September 1998 taken to hospital with a fractured femur; doctors concluded that the injury had not been accidental and she was placed in the care of her aunt. Following another injury, the child was diagnosed with brittle bone disease (*osteogenesis imperfecta*). She was returned home in April 1999. The applicants complained that their daughter had been placed temporarily in care due to a medical misdiagnosis.

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 domestic authorities had had relevant and sufficient reasons to take protective measures which in the circumstances had been proportionate to the aim of protecting the child. The Court further held that there had been a **violation of Article 13** (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention, considering that the applicants should have had available to them a means to claim that the local authority's handling of procedures had been responsible for any damage they had suffered and to claim compensation, a redress that had not been available at the relevant time.

Saviny v. Ukraine

18 December 2008

This case concerned the placement of children in public care on ground that their parents, who have both been blind since childhood, had failed to provide them with adequate care and housing. The domestic authorities based their decision on a finding that the applicants' lack of financial means and personal qualities endangered their children's life, health and moral upbringing.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect of private and family life) of the Convention, doubting the adequacy of the evidence on which the authorities had based their finding that the children's living conditions had in fact been dangerous to their life and health. It observed in particular that the judicial authorities had only examined those difficulties which could have been overcome by targeted financial and social assistance and effective counselling and had not apparently analysed in any depth the extent to which the applicants' irremediable incapacity to provide requisite care had been responsible for the inadequacies of their children's upbringing.

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

13 March 2012

This case concerned childcare proceedings in respect of the applicant's son, born in 2001, which had resulted in an order authorising the child to be placed for adoption because of concerns about her relationship with the child's father. The applicant complained in particular about the courts' refusal to order an assessment of her as a sole carer for her son.

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 decision to make a placement order had not exceeded the State's margin of appreciation and that the reasons for the decision had been relevant and sufficient. The applicant had further been given every opportunity to present her case and had been fully involved in the decision-making process. The Court observed in particular that the domestic courts had directed their

mind, as required by Article 8 of the Convention, to the child's best interests, had had regard to various relevant factors and made detailed reference to the reports and oral evidence of the social worker, the guardian and the psychologist, all of whom had identified the issues at stake.

K.A.B. v. Spain (no. 59819/08)

10 April 2012

This case concerned the adoption – despite the father's opposition – of a child who had been declared abandoned after his mother's deportation. The applicant complained in particular that he had been deprived of all contact with his son and that neither he nor the child's mother had been informed of the proposal to adopt the child. He also complained that the authorities had remained inactive regarding the child's mother's deportation and his attempts to prove his paternity.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found, in particular, that the passage of time – resulting from the authorities' inaction –, the deportation of the child's mother without the necessary prior verification, the failure to assist the applicant when his social and financial situation was most fragile at the earlier stage, together with the failure of the courts to give weight to any other responsibility for the child's abandonment and the finding that the applicant had lost interest in his son's welfare, had decisively contributed to preventing the possibility of reunion between father and son. The national authorities had therefore failed in their duty to act particularly swiftly in such matters and had not made appropriate or sufficient efforts to ensure respect for the applicant's right to be reunited with his son.

Pontes v. Portugal

10 April 2012

The applicants alleged a breach of their right to respect for private and family life, on account of decisions that led to one of their children being removed from them and ultimately adopted, their parental authority having been withdrawn.

The Court found **two violations of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, considering that the authorities had not taken measures enabling the applicants to benefit from regular contact with their son and that the decision to have the child adopted had not been based on relevant or sufficient reasons.

A.K. and L. v. Croatia (no. 37956/11)

8 January 2013

This case concerned a mother with mild mental disability who had been divested of her parental rights. Her son had been put up for adoption without her knowledge, consent or participation in the adoption proceedings.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It found that, by not informing the first applicant about the adoption proceedings, the national authorities had deprived her of the opportunity to seek restoration of her parental rights before the ties between her and her son had been finally severed by his adoption.

B. (no. 2) v. Romania (no. 1285/03)

19 February 2013

This case concerned the psychiatric confinement of a mother and the placement in residential care of her two minor children as a result of that decision.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, both as regards the confinement of the applicant as well as the placement in care of her minor children. It pointed out in particular that in Romania there had been a number of precedents of improper confinement of individuals with psychiatric disorders, in spite of recent legislative changes in favour of patients' rights. It concluded that, judging from the applicant's medical history, the authorities had not followed the applicable procedure when deciding on her confinement.

Furthermore, the absence of special protection, especially through the official appointment of a lawyer or designation of a guardian, had had the effect of depriving the applicant of her right to take part in the decision-making process concerning the placement of her children in residential care.

R.M.S. v. Spain (no. 28775/12)

18 June 2013

This case concerned the placement of a child with a foster family on account of her mother's financial situation and without taking into account subsequent change in circumstances. The applicant complained mainly of being deprived of all contact with her daughter and being separated from her without good reason.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the authorities had failed to make adequate and effective efforts to secure the applicant's right to live with her child and had thereby breached her right to respect for her private and family life.

Zhou v. Italy

21 January 2014

In October 2004 the applicant, a Chinese national, was placed in a welfare housing facility with her son, then aged one month. In agreement with the social services, her son was placed with a foster family during the day. Three months later, however, this family was no longer prepared to accept the child. The applicant decided to entrust the child to a neighbouring couple while she went to work. The social services, which did not accept her choice of caregiver, informed the public prosecutor at the children's court about the applicant's situation. At the end of 2007 the prosecutor asked the court to open adoption proceedings in respect of the child, as the mother was not in a position to look after him. The applicant complained in particular that her child had been placed in a foster family with a view to adoption.

The Court held that there had been a **violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention, finding that the Italian authorities had not fulfilled their obligations before envisaging the severing of family ties, and had not made appropriate or sufficient efforts to ensure respect for the applicant's right to live with her child. In particular, the paramount need to preserve, in so far as possible, the family ties between the applicant, who was in a vulnerable situation, and her son, had not been duly considered. The judicial authorities had merely assessed the difficulties, which could have been overcome through targeted support from the social welfare services. The applicant had had no opportunity to re-establish a relationship with her son: in reality, the experts had not examined the real possibilities for an improvement in the applicant's ability to look after her son, bearing in mind also her health. Furthermore, the Italian Government had provided no convincing explanation which could justify the severing of the maternal affiliation between the applicant and her son.

See also: **Akinnibosun v. Italy**, judgment of 16 July 2015 (concerning the decision to place the daughter of the applicant – a Nigerian national – in the care of social services and her subsequent adoption by a foster family).

I.S. v. Germany (no. 31021/08)

5 June 2014

The applicant in this case complained of not being able to have regular contact and receive information about her biological children who had been adopted by another couple. She submitted that the German courts' decisions on contact and information with regard to her children had breached her rights, in particular, under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. She alleged that she had been promised a "half-open" adoption, entitling her to contact with and information about the children, which had not been respected.

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, by consenting to the adoption, the applicant had knowingly given up all rights as regards her biological children. The

arrangements concerning her right to regularly receive information about them had in particular been based on a mere declaration of intent by the adoptive parents. The German courts' decision to favour the children's interest in developing in their adoptive family without disruption over the mother's right to respect for her private life had therefore been proportionate.

T. v. the Czech Republic (no. 19315/11)

17 July 2014

This case concerned a father's application to obtain visiting and then residence rights in respect of his daughter, who had been placed in a foster family. The national courts found that the applicant's personality represented a serious and insurmountable obstacle to his being granted residence rights in respect of his daughter. The applicant complained about the decision to place his daughter in care and the State's failure to comply with its obligation to contribute to the maintenance of their family ties.

The Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention concerning the decision to place the child in care. It found, however, that there had been a **violation of Article 8** concerning the State's failure to comply with its obligation to contribute to the maintenance of the family ties between the applicant and the child.

Application pending before the Grand Chamber

Paradiso and Campanelli v. Italy (no. 25358/12)

27 January 2015 – case referred to the Grand Chamber in June 2015

This case concerns the placement in social-service care of a nine-month-old child who had been born in Russia following a gestational surrogacy contract entered into by a couple (the applicants); it subsequently transpired that they had no biological relationship with the child. The applicants complain, in particular, about the child's removal from them, and about the refusal to acknowledge the parent-child relationship established abroad by registering the child's birth certificate in Italy.

In its Chamber judgment of 27 January 2015 the Court held, by five votes to two, that there had been a violation of Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. It considered in particular that the public-policy considerations underlying Italian authorities' decisions – finding that the applicants had attempted to circumvent the prohibition in Italy on using surrogacy arrangements and the rules governing international adoption – could not take precedence over the best interests of the child, in spite of the absence of any biological relationship and the short period during which the applicants had cared for him. Reiterating that the removal of a child from the family setting was an extreme measure that could be justified only in the event of immediate danger to that child, the Court concluded that, in the present case, the conditions justifying a removal had not been met. The Court further noted, however, that these conclusions were not to be understood as obliging the Italian State to return the child to the applicants, as he had undoubtedly developed emotional ties with the foster family with whom he had been living since 2013.

On 1 June 2015 the case was referred to the Grand Chamber at the request of the Italian Government.

On 9 December 2015 the Court held a Grand Chamber hearing in the case.

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