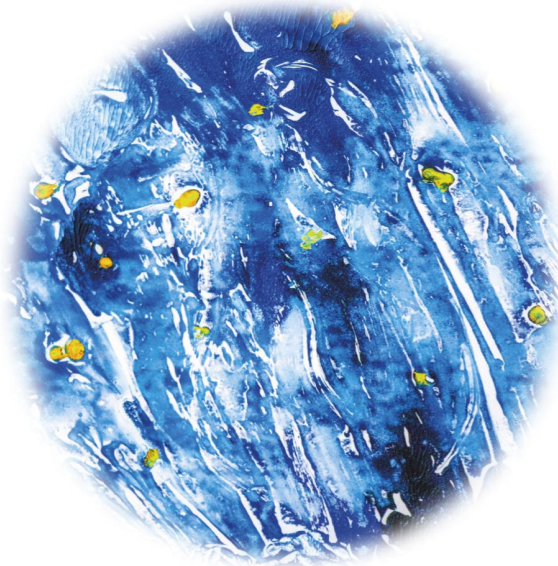


## Case 1

### Gulyan v. Armenia

On May 12th 2007 Mr. Levon Gulyan's dead body (the applicant's son) was found at the Yerevan's police station yard, after he had allegedly thrown himself out of the window (in suspicious circumstances) in order to avoid further questioning. The applicant's son was taken to the police headquarters that day in order to testify about a shooting (that led to a murder) that had taken place on May 9th of the same year in front of his own restaurant. It seemed that the officers thought Mr. Gulyan was involved in the crime. Later on, the Yerevan prosecutor's office carried out an investigation to clarify the circumstances of Gulyan's death and to determine the officers' liability for Mr. Gulyan's death or whether it was murder or suicide. On August 6th 2007 the head of Armenian police, after due investigation, concluded that the police officers were not involved in Mr. Gulyan's death. The applicant was unsatisfied with the outcome of such investigation and decided to appeal before the courts asking for further probe driven by the Special Investigative Service (SIS). After several investigations that failed to provide further arguments to understand the circumstances of Mr. Gulyan's death, the applicant decided to appeal to the ECHR under Articles 2, 5, 13, 41 of the Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms against the Armenian government.

## European Court of Human Rights



Supreme Judge: Penélope Salge

Associate Judge: Sofía Sarmiento

Director: Felipe Olaya

## Case 2

### Egill Einarsson v. Iceland

During November and December 2011, two women reported to the police that Mr Egill Einarsson (the applicant) had raped them. Mr. EE was a well-known public figure that had appeared on TV and written several books. He was also known for his misogynist position and offensive comments about women and their sexual freedom, such comments were frequent in his social media. Mr. EE justified his comments by concealing them with humor. The accusations against the applicant were taken to court but were soon dismissed due to lack of evidence. On November 22nd 2012, the "Monitor" magazine, a supplement of the "Morgunblaðið" newspaper, published an interview with the applicant and his picture on the magazine Cover. The same day, a Facebook page was set up to protest against the interview and to advocate the editor of "Monitor" to remove the applicant's picture from its front page. Such Facebook page included a series of offensive comments against the applicant. Due to these harsh comments, Mr. EE decided to apply before the district court claiming defamatory content and demanding legal action against some of the people that had posted comments. The District court agreed on the fact that the comments should be removed since he was not proved guilty, but denied the applicant to claim a monetary remuneration. The applicant was not satisfied and decided to appeal the court's decision before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court then decided that the judgment of the district court was correct and dismissed the appeal. The applicant then decided to file legal action against the Iceland government under article 8 of the Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.