



Complaints brought by ethnic Kalmyks against Russia concerning right to compensation for political repressions are clearly inadmissible

Since November 2012 the European Court of Human Rights has received 2,716 applications from Russian nationals residing mostly in the Republic of Kalmykia, one of the regions of Russia.

The applicants, ethnic Kalmyks, claim that they, or their close family members, were persecuted by the Soviet authorities for political reasons in the 1940s. Their status of victims of political repressions has been confirmed by the Russian authorities with the result that the applicants are entitled, under the Russian law, to a number of social benefits. The applicants sued the Russian authorities in an attempt to have compensation of non-pecuniary damage awarded to them; these claims were rejected by the Russian courts as having no grounds in national law.

Relying on Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property), the applicants complain about the domestic courts' refusal to award them compensation.

The Court has so far declared inadmissible 108 applications concerning these claims. The applicants' complaints were found essentially not to raise any issues under the Convention. The Court will proceed to declare inadmissible all similar applications.

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