

Exactly three months after the ECtHR communicated to the governments of Moldova and the Russian Federation about the case of Boris Mozer, a victim of detention and illegal detention by the Tiraspol regime, the claimant was released

On July 1, 2010, Boris Mozer, one of the victims of the Tiraspol regime, was conditionally released from his illegal detention. On July 1, the so-called Tiraspol court examined "the criminal case" brought against Boris Mozer, and found him "guilty" of committing an instance of fraud.

Boris Mozer was condemned to 7 years' deprivation of liberty, with the execution of the sentence suspended for a period of 5 years. He was subsequently released from the "courtroom".

Boris Mozer needs medical care, which he will receive at specialised medical institutions. He will not be able to benefit from medical care in Chisinau, since the "law authorities" in the region have declared that he cannot leave the area.

We note that on April 1, 2010, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) decided upon the priority examination of the case of Boris Mozer v. Moldova and Russia, nr. 11138/10, submitted to the court on February 24, 2010, by the Promo-LEX lawyers Alexandru Postica, Doina Ioana Străisteanu and Pavel

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The defendant governments were given until 27 May 2010 to justify the legality of the arrest and detention of Boris Mozer as part of a criminal case started at the request of the 'SC Interdnestrcom' company, where he was employed. The governments had to respond in particular to two important questions – 1. If the arrest and detention of the claimant by the administration of the Transnistrian region was made by a competent and empowered court (bearing in mind that the MRT "courts" are not part of the judicial system of the Republic of Moldova); and 2. If the responsibility for the maltreatment of the claimant at the hands of 'MGB' agents falls upon the governments in question. At the same time, a violation of the right to family life was invoked as a result of the refusal to grant access to relatives, and the refusal of a meeting with the claimant's counselor.

The case of Boris Mozer is the second case submitted this year (2010), after the Matcenco case, which is similar to the case of Ilascu and others v. Moldova and Russia (decided upon on 24 June 2004), and which points to serious human rights violations in the Transnistrian region of Moldova.

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