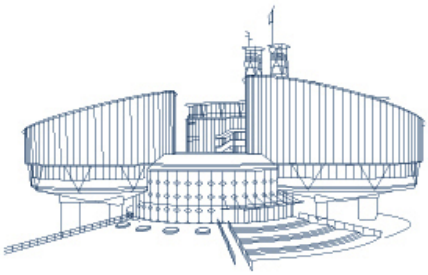
EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS OF 17 NOVEMBER 2026

ECHR 287 (2026) 17.11.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing seven judgments[i]:

– two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

– one separate press release has been issued for the Chamber judgment in the case of *Şerafettin Can Atalay v. Türkiye* (application no. 11503/24);

– four Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, can be consulted on Hudoc and do not appear in this press release.

The judgment in French below is indicated by an asterisk (*).

Amiraslan and Others v. Azerbaijan (applications nos. 18543/23, 18790/23, and 31497/23)

The applicants; Idris Bayram oglu Amiraslan, Aziz Iltifat oglu Mamiyev, and Tofig Rashid oglu Yagublu are three Azerbaijani nationals who were born in 1986, 1993 and 1961 respectively. Mr Mamiyev lives in Salyan and the other two applicants live in Baku.

The case concerns their undocumented arrests and hours-long detentions by police officers when taking part in peaceful demonstrations in Baku protesting the arrest and detention of a political figure or protesting against changes to the law governing political parties.

Relying on Articles 5 (right to liberty and security), 11 (freedom of assembly and association) and 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicants complain that the dispersal of the demonstrations and their arrests and detentions breached their rights to liberty and to freedom of assembly, and that there was no effective legal avenue for their complaints.

Violation of Article 5 § 1
Violation of Article 11

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: 3,000 euros (EUR) to each applicant
- costs and expenses: EUR 500 to each applicant

R.A. and Others v. Greece (no. 70589/17)*

The applicants, R.A., K.A. and S.A., a father and his two minor children, are Egyptian nationals who were born in 1984, 2006 and 2009 respectively, and live in Athens.

The case concerns the lawfulness and conditions of detention of the applicants, who were international protection seekers, in the Police Directorate at Athens International Airport from 25 February to 28 March 2017, and the effectiveness of the remedy used in that regard.

The applicants consider that they were deprived of their liberty in a manner that was incompatible with Article 5 § 1 (right to liberty and security). Relying on Article 5 § 4 (right to a speedy decision on the lawfulness of detention) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention, they complain that the judicial scrutiny of their case was ineffective. Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention, they complain about the conditions of detention in the premises in question.

Violation of Article 3 in respect of K.A. and S.A
No violation of Article 3 in respect of R.A.
Violation of Article 5 §§ 1 and 4 in respect of all applicants

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: EUR 8,000 to R.A. and EUR 12,000 to K.A. and S.A. each

This press release is a document produced by the Registry. It does not bind the Court. Decisions, judgments and further information about the Court can be found on www.echr.coe.int.

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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.

[i] Under Articles 43 and 44 of the Convention, Chamber judgments are not final. During the three-month period following a judgment's delivery, any party may request that the case be referred to the Grand Chamber of the Court. If such a request is made, a panel of five judges considers whether the case deserves further examination. In that event, the Grand Chamber will hear the case and deliver a final judgment. If the referral request is refused, the Chamber judgment will become final on that day. Under Article 28 of the Convention, judgments delivered by a Committee are final. Once a judgment becomes final, it is transmitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for supervision of its execution. Further information about the execution process can be found here: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution