



Judgments and decisions of 7 May 2026

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing five judgments¹ and 12 decisions²: three Chamber judgments are summarised below;

a separate press release has been issued for a Chamber judgment in the case of *Batou v. Switzerland* (application no. 30781/22);

one Committee judgment, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 12 decisions, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

The judgments summarised below are available only in English.

[Jurić v. Croatia](#) (application no. 51771/21)

The applicant, Vanessa Jurić, is a Croatian national who was born in 1982 and lives in Rijeka (Croatia).

The case concerns the taking of the applicant's land, on which an unclassified access road was built in the 1970s and covered with asphalt in 2000, pursuant to the 2011 Roads Act. The 2011 Roads Act transferred such roads into the ownership of local authorities.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing) of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) to the European Convention, Ms Jurić complains that the manner in which the national courts calculated the statutory limitation period in the civil proceedings she brought against the town of Rijeka seeking compensation for unjust enrichment, was unforeseeable and resulted in a breach of her right of access to a court and in her being deprived of her property without compensation. She also complains that, when dismissing her compensation claim as time-barred, the national courts ordered her to reimburse the town of Rijeka for its litigation costs.

Violation of Article 6 § 1

Just satisfaction:

costs and expenses: 2,079.51 euros (EUR)

[Konstantinou v. Cyprus](#) (no. 36862/23)

The applicant, Kostas Konstantinou, is a Cypriot national who was born in 1968 and lives in Limassol (Cyprus).

The case concerns the alleged lack of judicial review available to Mr Konstantinou in respect of a decision refusing to promote him to the post of district court president.

¹ Under Articles 43 and 44 of the Convention, Chamber judgments are not final. During the three-month period following a Chamber 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

² Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions are final.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing) of the Convention, Mr Konstantinou complains that he had no access to a court to challenge the allegedly arbitrary decision of the transitional Supreme Council of Judicature (SCJ) and that the Supreme Constitutional Court (SCC) failed to act as an impartial tribunal, as the SCC judges who dismissed his complaint were, in their majority, the same judges who decided, as members of the transitional SCJ, not to promote him.

Violation of Article 6 § 1 (access to court)

Just satisfaction: The Court held that the finding of a violation constituted in itself sufficient just satisfaction for the non-pecuniary damage sustained by the applicant and that the respondent State was to pay him EUR 13,887.60 for costs and expenses.

Sener v. Poland (no. 53371/18)

The applicant, Adin Şener, is a Turkish national who was born in 1971 and died in 2024. He entered Poland in 1989 and later married a Polish national, with whom he had a daughter, born in 2001. His daughter is pursuing the case in his stead.

The case concerns Mr Şener's expulsion on the grounds of national security. He had lived in Poland on temporary residence permits which had been repeatedly renewed, and ran a small business. His last temporary residence permit was issued in 2015. In July 2016, on his way back to Poland from a holiday in Türkiye, Mr Şener was stopped at the Turkish-Bulgarian border and refused entry to the Schengen area, despite his temporary residence permit for Poland still being valid. The Bulgarian authorities informed him that his name was on the Register of Undesirable Foreigners. In reply to his applications, the Polish authorities informed him that his entry in the Register had been made on grounds of national security and refused to disclose the underlying information, stating that it was secret. His attempts before the Polish authorities and courts to have his name removed from that Register were unsuccessful.

Relying on Article 1 of Protocol No. 7 (procedural safeguards relating to expulsion of aliens) and on Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life), the applicant complained that he had never been informed about the reasons for his expulsion.

Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 7

Violation of Article 8

Just satisfaction:

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 12,500

costs and expenses: EUR 2,706

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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.