



Judgments and decisions of 11 July 2024

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 23 judgments¹ and 14 decisions²: two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

21 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 14 decisions, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

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

[Sahraoui and Others v. France](#) (application no. 35402/20)*

The applicants, Samira Sahraoui and Akram and Kamar Taifour, are French nationals.

The application concerns the death in Nevers prison of the applicants' husband and father of a drug overdose. Born in 1966, he had been sent to Varennes-le-Grand prison on 8 January 2009 and was then transferred to Nevers prison on 17 March 2009 to serve three sentences. He was found dead in his cell on 30 April 2009.

Relying on Article 2 (right to life) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicants maintain that their husband and father should have been more closely monitored and that the relevant authorities failed to take the measures that could reasonably be expected of them to protect his life.

No violation of Article 2

[W.W. v. Poland](#) (no. 31842/20)

The applicant, Ms W.W., is a Polish national who was born in 1992.

At the time of lodging the application, Ms W.W. was legally recognised as male and was detained in Siedlce Prison. The case concerns the authorities' refusal to allow Ms W.W. to continue hormone therapy while in prison.

Ms W.W. received legal gender recognition as female on 19 March 2023.

Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), Article 8 (right to respect for private life), Article 2 (right to life), Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) and Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the European Convention, Ms W.W. complains, in particular, of the refusal to allow her to continue her hormone treatment while detained.

Violation of Article 8

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.

Just satisfaction:

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 8,000 euros (EUR)

costs and expenses: EUR 2,153

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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.