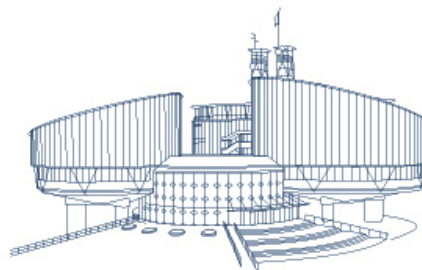


PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS OF 22 OCTOBER 2026

ECHR 261 (2026) 22.10.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 26 judgments¹ and 46 decisions²:

- three Chamber judgments are summarised below;
- one separate press release has been issued for the Chamber judgment in the case of *Berlusconi v. Italy* (application no. 8683/14)
- one separate press release has also been issued for the decision in the case of *Puşcaşu and Others v. Romania* (nos. 2598/24, 2721/24, 11485/24, 13549/24, and 13550/24);
- 22 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 45 other decisions, can be consulted on Hudoc and do not appear in this press release.

Judgments below are only available in English.

[Anna Poghosyan v. Armenia](#) (application no. 79920/17)

The applicant, Anna Poghosyan, is an Armenian national who was born in 1977 and lives in the Kotayk Region of Armenia.

The case concerns Ms Poghosyan's allegation that the Armenian Civil Court of Appeal lacked impartiality when examining her appeal in a civil dispute. She alleged that there were objectively justified doubts as to the impartiality of two of the three judges sitting on the bench, in view of the disciplinary sanctions imposed on them following a complaint lodged by her husband who had acted as counsel in one of their cases. Upon examining the applicant's recusal request, both judges refused to withdraw from sitting in the case.

The applicant complains under Article 6 § 1 of the Convention that she did not receive a fair hearing by an impartial tribunal because two judges of the Civil Court of Appeal had been biased against her husband and, consequently, against her.

Violation of Article 6 § 1

Just satisfaction:

- Non-pecuniary damage: 3,600 euros (EUR)

Casali v. San Marino (nos. 12744/24 and 33586/24)

The applicant, Ingrid Casali, is a San Marinese national who was born in 1953 and lives in San Marino.

The case concerns criminal proceedings brought against her in relation to a Facebook post she authored concerning a politician.

Relying on Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention, the applicant complains that she was found guilty by a tribunal which was not established by law and about the fairness of her trial up to the appeal stage. She also complains of an interference with her freedom of expression under Article 10 of the Convention.

Violation of Article 6 § 1 in respect of the concept “tribunal established by law”

Violation of Article 10

Just satisfaction:

- Non-pecuniary damage: EUR 5,000
- Costs and expenses: EUR 19,000

B.K. v. Switzerland (nos. 24268/21 and 55351/21)

The applicant, B.K., is a Swiss national who was born in 1995.

The case concerns B.K.’s complaints about the conditions of his detention in Pöschwies Prison (Switzerland) from August 2018 to March 2021, in particular when detained in solitary confinement. B.K. had spent a significant part of his youth in State care and correctional facilities before being remanded in custody in 2016. He was held in pre-trial and security detention in Pöschwies Prison because, among other things, he had attacked prison staff and destroyed or damaged the prison facilities. He was transferred to Zürich Prison in January 2022 and ultimately released in November 2023.

B.K. brings a number of complaints regarding his detention under Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial), 8 (right to respect for private and family life) and 13 (right to an effective remedy). In particular he complains about inadequate medical care and a decision refusing him one hour of outdoor activity at weekends and on public holidays.

Violation of Article 6 § 1

Just satisfaction: The Court decided that the finding of a violation constituted in itself sufficient just satisfaction for any non-pecuniary damage sustained by the applicant and that the respondent State was to pay him EUR 5,000 for costs and expenses.

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.

¹ 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

² Committee judgments, as well as inadmissibility and strike-out decisions are final.