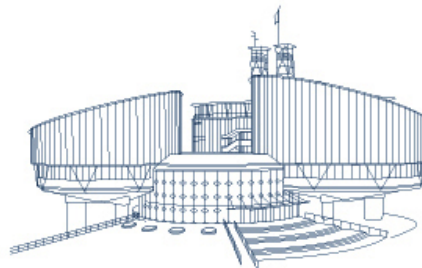


PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS OF 29 OCTOBER 2026

ECHR 267 (2026) 29.10.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing seven judgments¹ and 15 decisions²:

- two Chamber judgments are summarised below;
- one separate press release has been issued in the cases of *Andreani and Others v. Italy* (applications nos. 44596/18, 13410/23, and 36375/24), *Mendicino and Others v. Italy* (nos. 78000/16, 72022/17, 18213/18, and 46960/18), and *Schiavo S.r.l. v. Italy* (no. 60258/13);
- three other Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 14 other decisions, can be consulted on Hudoc and do not appear in this press release.

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

[Fišić v. Croatia](#) (application no. 18788/22)

The applicant, Oliver Fišić, is a Croatian national who was born in 1968 and lives in Brašina (Croatia).

In 2017 Mr Fišić made a bid in a public tender to lease a vending stand in Brašina. Another bidder was offered the lease. The case concerns Mr Fišić's ensuing administrative action against this decision, which was declared inadmissible on the ground that the decision fell outside the scope of administrative judicial review.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right of access to court) of the European Convention on Human Rights, Mr Fišić complains that he was denied access to a tribunal to defend his rights. He argues in particular that there was no point in holding public tender procedures if no judicial review was possible, as bidders would be left without protection against unlawful decisions.

Violation of Article 6 § 1 (right of access to court)

Just satisfaction:

- Non-pecuniary damage: 4,000 euros (EUR)
- Costs and expenses: EUR 2,660

[Lo Sicco v. Italy](#) (no. 14417/09)*

The applicant, Pietro Lo Sicco, is an Italian national who was born in 1948 and lives in Palermo (Italy).

The application concerns the foreseeability, under Article 7 of the European Convention, of the applicant's criminal conviction pursuant to Articles 416 *bis* and 110 of the Criminal Code and the lawfulness, under Article 7 of the Convention and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention, of the resulting confiscation of his property.

Relying on Article 7 (no punishment without law) of the Convention, the applicant submits that the offence of "aiding and abetting from the outside" a mafia-type organisation was not foreseeable at the time when the acts of which he was accused were committed (1980-1995). He further complains that the offence of membership of a mafia-type organisation under Article 416 *bis* of the Criminal Code was applied with respect to a period (1980-1982) that predated the entry into force of that provision. Relying on Article 7 and on Article 1 of Protocol No. 1, the applicant also argues that the confiscation of his property had no legal basis. He again submits, in that regard, that the acts for which he was held criminally liable by the national courts were committed between 1980 and 1995.

Violation of Article 7

Just satisfaction: The Court held 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.