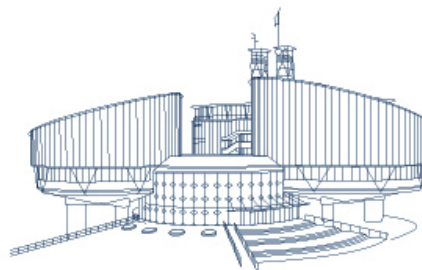


PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS OF 6 OCTOBER 2026

ECHR 243 (2026) 06.10.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 15 judgments:

- 11 Chamber judgments are summarised below;
- one separate press release has been issued for the Chamber judgment in the case of *Makovac and Latin v. Slovenia* (applications nos. 15525/23 and 15532/23);
- three 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 with an asterisk ().*

[Daci v. Albania](#) (application no. 5232/24)

The applicant, Luan Daci, is an Albanian national who was born in 1957 and lives in Tirana.

The case concerns Mr Daci's conviction for falsifying a document. In February 2017 Mr Daci applied to become a member of one of the bodies responsible for vetting serving judges and prosecutors. In June 2017 he was appointed as a member of the Special Appeals Chamber. In 2020 criminal proceedings were opened against him on charges of falsifying a form as he had not mentioned in his application that he had been dismissed as a judge in 1997. During the investigation the offence was reclassified as the criminal offence of falsifying a document, and in December 2020 Mr Daci was found guilty of that offence. His appeals were unsuccessful.

Relying on Article 7 (no punishment without law) of the European Convention on Human Rights, Mr Daci complains that his conduct did not amount to the criminal offence for which he had been charged and that such characterisation of his actions was not foreseeable.

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

[Kuliçi v. Albania](#) (no. 35801/23)

The applicant, Albert Kuliçi, is an Albanian national who was born in 1984 and lives in Tirana.

In 2020 Mr Kuliçi, a prosecutor, applied for the position of head of a prosecution office. Another candidate was ultimately appointed to the post, having been awarded the most points during the recruitment procedure. Mr Kuliçi brought proceedings before the Administrative Court of Appeal, arguing that the successful candidate lacked the required work experience and managerial skills and contesting the scoring methodology. In 2022 the Administrative Court dismissed his appeal for lack

of standing. The Supreme Court upheld that dismissal, and the Constitutional Court dismissed a complaint by the applicant as not raising any constitutional questions.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial/access to court) of the European Convention, Mr Kuliçi complains about the dismissal of his complaint for lack of standing.

Violation of Article 6 § 1

Just satisfaction:

- costs and expenses: 273 euros (EUR)
- The applicant did not submit a claim for damages.

Anar Mammadov v. Azerbaijan (nos. 12043/19 and 50484/20)

The applicant, Anar Shahin oglu Mammadov, is an Azerbaijani national who was born in 1979 and lives in Baku. Mr Mammadov is a journalist and the chief editor of the news website criminal.az.

On 3 July 2018 an assassination attempt was made on the head of the Ganja City Executive Authority, leaving him and his bodyguard seriously injured. The incident was followed by riots in Ganja during which two police officers were killed. Between 3 and 5 July 2018 Mr Mammadov published several articles discussing the possible causes of the assassination attempt. Criminal proceedings were brought against him in respect of those articles, and a seizure operation was carried out in his flat. By a final judgment of 25 February 2020, Mr Mammadov was convicted of, among other things, disseminating open calls against the State.

Relying on Articles 8 (right to respect for private life), 10 (freedom of expression), 13 (right to an effective remedy) and 18 (limitation on use of restriction on rights) of the Convention and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) to the Convention, Mr Mammadov complains about the seizure operation carried out in his flat and the inspection of data stored on his mobile telephones and argues that his criminal conviction amounted to a violation of his right to freedom of expression.

Violation of Article 8

Violation of Article 10

Violation of Article 1 of Protocol N°1

No violation of Article 18 in conjunction with Article 10

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: EUR 6,000
- costs and expenses: EUR 1,500

Patsaka - Christidou v. Greece (no. 30258/24)

The applicant, Olga Patsaka-Christidou, is a Greek national who was born in 1939 and lives in Kavala (Greece). She is a former court clerk.

In 2010 Ms Patsaka-Christidou's pension was reduced and she lodged an objection with the Pension Assessment Review Committee. The Committee did not issue an express decision on her objection and in 2013 the Committee was abolished. The law abolishing the Committee provided that objections pending before it at the time it was abolished were deemed to have been tacitly refused. Ms Patsaka-Christidou appealed to the Court of Audit, but it was rejected on the basis that her appeal before the Committee had already been tacitly refused prior to its abolishment.

Relying on Article 6 (right to a fair trial/access to court), Ms Patsaka-Christidou complains of a violation of her right of access to a court owing to the abolition of the administrative Committee and the refusal of the Court of Audit to adjudicate her case on the merits. Relying on Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 she complains that she had been unlawfully deprived of part of her pension owing to the administrative act amending her pension and the subsequent failure to examine her case on the merits.

Violation of Article 6 § 1

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: EUR 6,000

[Kostov v. Hungary \(no. 7869/25\)](#)

The applicant, Norbert Kostov, is a Slovak national who was born in 1978.

The case concerns Mr Kostov's pre-trial detention. In 2018 a criminal investigation was opened in Hungary into a double murder. On 24 July 2020 Mr Kostov was arrested in by the Slovak authorities under a European Arrest Warrant in connection with those murders and handed over to the Hungarian authorities. On 26 July 2020 the Buda Central District Court ordered that Mr Kostov be remanded in detention, finding that he posed a risk of flight and that there was a risk he would tamper with evidence or reoffend. His pre-trial detention was extended on multiple occasions until he was convicted as charged on 2 April 2025.

Relying on Article 5 § 3 (entitlement to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial), Mr Kostov complains that the courts had not given relevant and sufficient reasons for keeping him in custody and that his pre-trial detention had exceeded the "reasonable time" requirement under the Convention.

No violation of Article 5 § 3

[Réka Kiss and Others v. Hungary \(nos. 8412/23 and 33159/23\)](#)

The applicants are Réka Kiss and Beáta Kiss-Berta, two Hungarian nationals who were born in 1993 and 1977 respectively and who live in Budapest, and two Hungarian organisations, Teachers' Trade Union (Pedagógusok Szakszervezete) and Teachers' Democratic Trade Union (Pedagógusok Demokratikus Szakszervezete). Ms Kiss and Ms Kiss-Berta were both teachers at the material time.

The case concerns complaints by the applicants about an Act enacted in May 2022 which imposed a minimum level of service to be provided in the public education sector during strikes. In September 2022 Ms Kiss lodged a constitutional complaint, arguing that certain sections of the Act were unconstitutional as they defined the minimum services in a disproportionately broad way, thus rendering any strike impossible. Her complaint was declared inadmissible on the grounds that she had not been directly concerned by the provisions in question. In November 2022 Ms Kiss-Berta and the two applicant organisations lodged a constitutional complaint, arguing that the Act did not conform with the right to strike under Hungarian law. The complaint was rejected as having already been decided.

Relying on Article 6 (right to a fair hearing/access to a court), Ms Kiss-Berta and the two applicant organisations complain that the enactment of the 2022 Act had prevented any examination by the courts of the terms of the minimum services that had to be provided during a strike and had resulted in a breach of their right of access to a court. Relying on Article 11 (freedom of assembly and association), all the applicants complained that the adoption of the 2022 Act had violated their right to freedom of assembly.

Violation of Article 11

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: The Court held that the finding of a violation constituted in itself sufficient just satisfaction for any non-pecuniary damage sustained by Ms Beáta Kiss-Berta and that the respondent State was to pay EUR 8,000 to each of the two applicant organisations;
- costs and expenses: EUR 5,600 to Ms Réka Kiss and EUR 7,300 to Ms Beáta Kiss-Berta and to the two applicant organisations jointly.

[Baybasin v. the Netherlands \(no. 2\) \(no. 36384/22\)](#)

The applicant, Mr Hüseyin Baybasin, is a Turkish national who was born in 1956 and is detained in Lelystad (the Netherlands).

The case concerns a strip search that was randomly carried out on Mr Baybasin, who is serving a sentence of life imprisonment, after a visit from his lawyer. At the time, he was incarcerated at De Schie Prison in Rotterdam.

Mr Baybasin alleges that the strip search violated his rights under Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) and 8 (right to respect for private and family life).

No violation of Article 3

No violation of Article 8

[Veldsink-Schoonbeek and Veldsink v. the Netherlands \(no. 26337/22\)](#)

The applicants, Dina Schoonbeek and Albert Johan Veldsink, are Dutch nationals who were born in 1962 and 1968 respectively and live in Dedemsvaart (the Netherlands).

The case concerns the compensation received by the applicants for legal expenses incurred from successfully appealing an order to remove modular building units from their plot of land because they had been installed in contravention of the town's zoning plan. The compensation was calculated on the basis of a flat rate for legal expenses in administrative proceedings.

Relying on Article 6 (access to court) of the Convention, the applicants allege that this type of compensation breached their right of access to a court, as the actual legal expenses incurred had been much higher.

No violation of Article 6

[Pavlović v. Serbia \(no. 42160/21\)](#)

The applicant, Robert Pavlović is a Serbian national who was born in 2006 and lives in Valjevo (Serbia). He belongs to the Roma ethnic group.

The case concerns an assault on him when he was a child and the ensuing investigation into his allegations of ill-treatment. In July 2016 Mr Pavlović, who was nine years old at the time, was assaulted by a man he did not know in front of a municipal administrative building. Criminal proceedings were opened and a lawyer who worked for the municipality was identified as a suspect. In October 2016 the prosecutor's office decided to defer the criminal proceedings against the suspect contingent on his paying a contribution to the State flood relief fund (known as the principle of opportunity). He did so and the criminal proceedings against him were discontinued. In 2021 the Constitutional Court ordered the payment of 300 euros to Mr Pavlović in respect of non-pecuniary damage. While it held that the principle of opportunity was compatible with the Constitution, children, being a vulnerable group, required special protection and the decision to discontinue the criminal proceedings had breached Mr Pavlović's rights. Mr Pavlović and his sister were subsequently awarded 850 euros each in civil proceedings, but their allegations of discrimination were dismissed.

Relying on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment), 13 (right to an effective remedy) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination) and Article 1 of Protocol no. 12 (general prohibition of discrimination), Mr Pavlović complains that no effective investigation had been carried out into the assault and that he had been subjected to discrimination.

Violation of Article 8

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: EUR 3,400

[Müyesser Uğur v. Türkiye \(no. 45738/22\)](#)

The applicant, Müyesser Uğur, is a Turkish national who was born in 1963 and lives in Ankara. She is an investigative journalist.

The case concerns Ms Uğur's pre-trial detention for almost five months in 2020 on charges of disclosing confidential information relating to State security. She had published six articles on a news website odatv.com criticising the deployment in 2019 of Turkish troops to Libya following a military

agreement between the two Governments. In one article she had named the Turkish commander designated to coordinate the military operation in Libya, also providing details on his military career, region of origin and language skills. According to the latest information available, the criminal proceedings against Ms Uğur are still ongoing.

Relying on Articles 5 (right to liberty and security) and 10 (freedom of expression), she complains that the reasons for her pre-trial detention were linked to her publications and telephone conversations with a journalistic source. She also argues that the courts should have weighed in the balance press freedom, bearing in mind that disclosure of certain State secrets played a significant role in a democratic society.

Violation of Article 10

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: EUR 7,500

Sanlav v. Türkiye (no. 44572/22)*

The case concerns the circumstances surrounding the death of a prisoner, who was found hanged in his cell in Van Prison on 17 November 2014.

The applicants are six Turkish nationals who live in Van (Türkiye). They are the deceased's parents, widow and three brothers.

Relying on Article 2 (right to life), they complain that the authorities failed to take the necessary measures to protect their relative's life and to conduct an effective investigation into the circumstances of his death.

No violation of Article 2 (right to life)

No violation of Article 2 (investigation)

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.