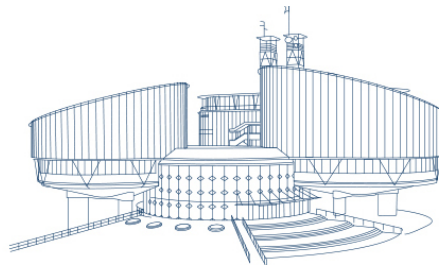


PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS OF 8 SEPTEMBER 2026

ECHR 216 (2026) 08.09.2026

Issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing four judgments¹:

- two Chamber judgments are summarised below;
- a separate press releases has been issued for another Chamber judgment in the case of *A.A. v. the Netherlands* (application no. 7481/23);
- one Committee judgment, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, can be consulted on Hudoc and does not appear in this press release.

The judgments summarised below are available only in English.

Abdulaliyev and Ismayilov v. Azerbaijan (applications nos. 64510/17 and 39664/18)

The applicants, Shamil Adil oglu Abdulaliyev and Agil Azer oglu Ismayilov, are two Azerbaijani nationals who were born in 1985 and 1995 respectively. When their applications were lodged they were serving prison sentences in Baku for, among other things, murder, preparing terrorist acts, inciting mass disorder and illegally acquiring, possessing and carrying weapons. They were released in 2021, after receiving presidential pardons.

The case concerns a police operation on a house in Nadaran (a suburb of Baku) to verify a tip-off that members of *Müsəlman Birliyi* ("the MB"), an unregistered religious movement established by a group of Shia Muslims in 2015, were preparing mass disorder and terrorist acts. The applicants, supporters of the MB, maintain that they were attending a religious gathering at the house and that police opened fire indiscriminately on them. The police contest this version, stating that they were attacked by members of the MB, with guns, grenades and knives. Six people were killed and many others were injured, including the applicants.

Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicants allege that the police

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

used excessive force when arresting them, that they were not provided with adequate medical treatment for their injuries while in detention, that they were ill-treated during their arrests and detention and that the authorities failed to conduct an effective investigation into their complaints of ill-treatment.

Violation of Article 3 (ill-treatment) on account of the excessive use of force during the applicants' arrests

Violation of Article 3 owing to the failure to provide adequate medical treatment in respect of both applicants

No violation of Article 3 (ill-treatment) on account of the applicants' detention

Violation of Article 3 (investigation) owing to the lack of effective investigation into the applicants' complaints of ill-treatment during their arrests and detention

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: 10,000 euros (EUR) to each applicant
- costs and expenses: EUR 1,500 to each applicant

Alexandros Savvas v. Greece (no. 27153/20)

The applicant, Alexandros Savvas, is a Greek national who was born in 1954 and lives in Athens.

The case concerns disciplinary proceedings against Mr Savvas, a judge, for "inappropriate conduct in and outside the service". He had served out-of-court declarations to three senior colleagues via a court bailiff asking them to retract negative comments they had made about him in a procedure for his promotion. He was suspended for three months.

Relying on Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention, Mr Savvas argues that he had been exercising his legitimate right to express his opinion in the out-of-court declarations, to defend himself against unfounded accusations, to defend his interests in the context of the promotion process, and to protect the public interest by ensuring a fair judicial promotion procedure.

Violation of Article 10

Just satisfaction:

- pecuniary damage: EUR 5,211.15
- non-pecuniary damage: EUR 6,000
- costs and expenses: EUR 1,000

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.