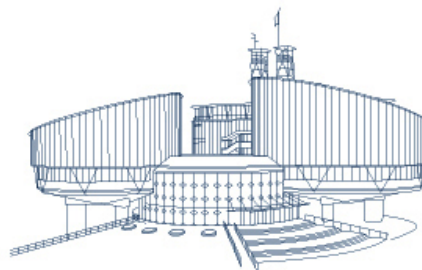


PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS OF 13 OCTOBER 2026

ECHR 251 (2026) 13.10.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



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

- two Chamber judgments are summarised below;
- six 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 is indicated by an asterisk ().*

Devekom DOO Niš v. Serbia (application no. 16947/22)

The applicant company, Devekom DOO Niš, is registered in Serbia.

The case concerns a refusal by the customs authorities to pay interest on a refund of customs duties paid by the applicant company.

In 2006 the applicant company imported goods from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia under a preferential customs regime, without paying customs duties, in accordance with the law at the time. In 2009 the customs authorities found that the preferential treatment should not have been applied and ordered the company to pay customs duties on the imported goods. The applicant company appealed but since the appeal did not have suspensive effect it had to pay the amounts due immediately. Ultimately, the customs authorities decided that the goods imported by the company had not in fact been subject to customs duties and ordered the amount paid in that respect to be refunded. However, the authorities decided that no interest was payable. The applicant company's appeals in respect of non-payment of interest were dismissed.

Relying on Article 1 of Protocol No 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (protection of property), the applicant company complains that its right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions was breached.

Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No 1

Just satisfaction:

- Pecuniary damage: 95,284 euros (EUR)
- Non-pecuniary damage: EUR 3,000
- Costs and expenses: EUR 4,500

[Cengiz v. Türkiye \(no. 25406/22\)*](#)

The applicant is a Turkish national who was born in 1965. At the relevant time, he was imprisoned at Sincan Prison (Ankara) following his conviction for membership of an armed terrorist organisation.

The case concerns the monitoring and recording of conversations between the applicant and his family members in the prison visiting room after the entry into force, on 10 August 2021, of section 83(4) of Law no. 5275, which provides for the monitoring and recording of visiting-room conversations involving prisoners convicted of terrorist offences or organised crime and those considered dangerous.

The applicant unsuccessfully challenged this measure on several occasions before the prison authorities. He then lodged appeals with the sentence-enforcement judge and the Assize Court, which were dismissed. On 4 April 2022 the Constitutional Court dismissed his individual application, finding the complaint under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life, the home, and the correspondence) of the European Convention manifestly ill-founded.

The applicant alleges that the monitoring and recording of his conversations with family members in the prison visiting room constitutes an infringement of his right to respect for his private and family life and of his right to confidential communication under Article 8 of the Convention.

Violation of Article 8

Just satisfaction:

- Non-pecuniary damage: EUR 1,500

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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.