ECHR 235 (2024) 15.10.2024

### Judgments of 15 October 2024

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

four judgments are summarised below;

separate press releases have been issued for the four judgments in the cases of *Daugaard Sorensen v. Denmark* (application no. 25650/22), *Nsingi v. Greece* (no. 27985/19), *Haugen v. Norway* (no. 59476/21), and *Gadzhiyev and Gostev v. Russia* (nos. 73585/14 and 51427/18);

The judgments summarised below are available only in English.

## Moskalj v. Croatia (application no. 60272/21)

The applicant, Alka Moskalj, is a Croatian national who was born in 1971 and lives in Zagreb.

The case concerns the national courts' decision to award her compensation for the excessive length of her enforcement proceedings but to refuse to award her the costs of her legal representation, which came to more than the amount she received as compensation.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing) and Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention on Human Rights as well as Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) to the European Convention, the applicant complains that that refusal and the fact that she could not recoup the costs incurred, had a deterrent effect on the exercise of her right of access to a court.

#### **Violation of Article 6 § 1**

Just satisfaction:

pecuniary damage: 1,016 euros (EUR) non-pecuniary damage: EUR 3,000 costs and expenses: EUR 865

# H.T. v. Germany and Greece (no. 13337/19)

The applicant, H.T., is a Syrian national who was born in 1993.

The case concerns his removal from Germany to Greece, on the day of his arrival, under an administrative arrangement between the two countries, despite his having expressed his intention to apply for asylum in Germany. It also concerns the conditions, legality, and judicial control of the legality, of the applicant's subsequent detention in Greece.

Relying on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), 5 § 1 (right to liberty and security) and 5 § 4 (right to have lawfulness of detention decided speedily by a court) of the Convention, he complains of the conditions of his detention in Greece, that his detention was arbitrary and that he did not have at his disposal an effective remedy by which he could challenge its

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: <a href="https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution">www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution</a>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

lawfulness. Relying on Articles 3 and 13 (right to an effective remedy), he complains that he was removed from Germany without his asylum application being registered by the German authorities and without an assessment of the risk of chain *refoulement* from Greece to Türkiye and ultimately to his country of origin, Syria. He also complains that the German authorities did not assess the risk of him being detained in Greece in bad conditions without any individual guarantees being obtained as regards the treatment he would face there.

#### As regards Germany:

Violation of Article 3 (investigation)

Just satisfaction:

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 8,000

As regards Greece:

Violation of Article 3 (ill-treatment)
No violation of Article 5 § 1
Violation of Article 5 § 4

Just satisfaction:

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 6,500

Revision

### Vlad and Others v. Romania (nos. 40756/06, 41508/07, and 50806/07)

The applicants, Mihai Vlad, Flaviu Plaţa and Vasilica Bratu, are Romanian nationals who were born in 1945, 1969, and 1964 respectively and live in Bucharest. Each of the applicants have been involved in lengthy court proceedings in Romania.

The Court issued a <u>judgment</u> in their case on 26 November 2013. It found violations of Articles 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial within a reasonable time) and 13 (right to an effective remedy), and set out reforms that the Romanian State had to implement under Article 46 (implementation of judgments) to deal with a systematic problem of delays in proceedings.

The Government requested revision of the judgment of 26 November 2013, which they had been unable to enforce because the applicant in application no. 40756/06, Mihai Vlad, had died before the judgment had been adopted.

In today's judgment, the Court decided to strike the application no. 40756/06, lodged by Mr Mihai Vlad, out of its list of cases.

Just Satisfaction

# Coventry v. the United Kingdom (no. 6016/16)

The applicant, David Michael Coventry, is a British national who was born in 1954 and lives in Romford (the United Kingdom).

The judgment will concern the just satisfaction to be awarded following the Court's <u>ruling of 11 October 2022</u> with regard to an order for costs made against Mr Coventry, an unsuccessful defendant in a nuisance action.

In that ruling the Court held that there had been a violation of Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property).

As the question of the application of Article 41 (just satisfaction) of the European Convention was not ready for decision, the Court reserved it.

In today's judgment, the Court took note of the friendly settlement reached between the parties and decided to strike the remainder of the application out of its list of cases.

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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.