



Judgments of 26 May 2025

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

three Chamber judgments are summarised below;

a separate press release has been issued for another Chamber judgment in the case of *J.B. v. Greece* (application no. 54796/16);

four 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 ().*

[Idris Akhundov v. Azerbaijan](#) (application no. 22824/21)

The applicant, Idris Axunbala oglu Akhundov, is an Azerbaijani national who was born in 1967 and now lives in Mainz (Germany). Between June 1993 and May 2016, he worked in various positions in the Khachmaz District Police Office under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan. Upon reaching retirement age in 2016, he was granted an old-age pension (*yaşa görə əmək pensiyası*) for life.

The case concerns the discontinuance of his old-age pension, as he has allegedly been granted political asylum in Germany.

Relying on Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) to the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicant complains that he has been deprived of his possessions on account of the authorities' decision to discontinue his pension payments.

Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1

Just satisfaction:

pecuniary damage: the Court held that the respondent State was to pay the applicant his pension arrears from 1 November 2017 onwards, including indexation

non-pecuniary damage: 3,000 euros (EUR)

[Samet Kaya v. Türkiye](#) (no. 42109/22)

The applicant, Samet Kaya, is a Turkish national who was born in 1993 and lives in Ankara.

The case concerns Mr Kaya's dismissal by the Council of Judges and Prosecutors (*Hâkimler ve Savcılar Kurulu*) on the basis of a medical report by the Forensic Medicine Institute, which concluded that he was not fit on health grounds to carry out the duties of a judge or prosecutor.

Relying on Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention, the applicant complains that he had no access to a court to challenge the decision of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors of

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

