



## Judgments of 26 August 2025

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 12 judgments<sup>1</sup>:

five Chamber judgments are summarised below;

a separate press release has been issued for another Chamber judgment in the case of *Vervele v. Greece* (application no. 34012/20);

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 judgments summarised below are available only in English.*

### [Kroi and Nocka v. Albania](#) (application no. 84056/17)

The applicants, Agim Kroi and Albert Nočka, are Albanian nationals who were born in 1951 and 1952 respectively and live in Tirana.

The case concerns a 2007 annulment of a restitution-of-property decision concerning a 974 sq. m plot of land which the applicants had bought, and the court proceedings that followed.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) the applicants complain, in particular, that the Constitutional Court was not an independent tribunal.

**Violation of Article 6 § 1** on account of the lack of impartiality of the Constitutional Court

**Just satisfaction:**

non-pecuniary damage: 3,600 euros (EUR) to each applicant

costs and expenses: EUR 4,000 to the applicants jointly

### [Ftiti v. Greece](#) (no. 37957/14)

The applicant, Cherif Ftiti, is a Tunisian national who was born in 1973 and lives in Sousse (Tunisia).

The case concerns the scheduling of Mr Ftiti's appeal in a criminal case for after he had been granted conditional release and was due to be expelled from Greece. He came to Greece in 1996, lived in Crete, and had two children there. His expulsion was ordered in 2009 following a conviction, against which he was appealing, for aggravated theft of livestock for which he received a 17-year prison sentence.

Relying on Article 2 of Protocol No. 7 (right of appeal in criminal matters) to the European Convention, Mr Ftiti complains of a violation of his right to appeal.

**Violation of Article 2 of Protocol No. 7**

<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.

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](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution)

**Just satisfaction:**

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 7,000

**B.A. v. Iceland** (no. 17006/20)

The applicant, B.A., is an Icelandic national who was born in 1975 and lives in Reykjavík.

The case concerns alleged physical, psychological and sexual violence that B.A. suffered at the hands of her former partner from 2011-14, including alleged rape, after which she was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. In 2017 she complained to the police, but the investigation was discontinued in 2019, a decision that was upheld by the State Prosecutor.

Relying on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment), 8 (right to respect for private and family life) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the Convention, B.A. alleges the investigation into her ill-treatment complaints was inadequate, and that this was a result of gender discrimination.

**No violation of Articles 3 and 8****No violation of Article 14 read in conjunction with Articles 3 and 8****M.A. v. Iceland** (no. 59813/19)

The applicant, M.A., is an Icelandic national who was born in 1972 and lives in Kopavogur (Iceland).

The case concerns M.A.'s complaints to the police, accusing her then boyfriend of assaulting her twice in 2016 and threatening to send intimate images of her to her employer in 2017. She sought medical assistance after the two alleged attacks as she had suffered, among other injuries, a presumed broken toe. The subsequent investigation, opened in 2017, was discontinued in 2019. That decision was upheld by the State prosecutor.

Relying on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment), 8 (right to respect for private and family life) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination), B.A. alleges the investigation into her ill-treatment complaints was inadequate, and that this was a result of gender discrimination.

**Violation of Article 8** (investigation)**No violation of Article 14 taken in conjunction with Articles 3 and 8****Just satisfaction:**

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 7,500

**Atanasije Ristić v. Serbia** (no. 38336/21)

The applicant, Atanasije Ristić, is a Serbian national who was born in 1994 and lives in Belgrade.

Mr Ristić was arrested in 2017 and taken to a police station following his flight from officers. He admitted swallowing a plastic bag containing drugs while resisting arrest. The case concerns his being taken to the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade, where he was allegedly shackled and monitored, and given a laxative (allegedly he was not told what exactly the drug was). As a result, a plastic bag containing amphetamine and caffeine powder was retrieved. He spent a total of 90 hours in hospital.

Relying on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment), 5 (right to liberty and security) and 13 (right to an effective remedy), Mr Ristić complains, in particular, that his treatment in hospital was degrading, and that his effective detention there was unlawful and arbitrary.

**Violation of Article 5 §§ 1, 2, 3 and 4****Just satisfaction:**

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 6,000

costs and expenses: EUR 1,726

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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.