



Judgments of 31 March 2026

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

two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

a separate press release has been issued for the Chamber judgment in the case of *X v. Georgia* (application no. 35640/22);

two Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been submitted to the Court, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

The judgments summarised below are available only in English.

[Makki v. Denmark](#) (application no. 10297/23)

The applicant, Abdeelhadi Abbas Makki, is a Danish national who was born in 1995 and lives in Slagelse (Denmark).

Mr Makki suffers from paranoid schizophrenia. On 3 June 2016 he was involuntarily admitted to a psychiatric hospital. The same day he stabbed a nurse in the back of his head and upper back nine times with a fork and, as a result, was strapped to a restraint bed. He remained strapped to the bed from 1.30 p.m. that day until 8.18 p.m. on 16 June 2016. During that period, he was released for 30 minutes once a day, with the assistance of the police, to shower and to go outside to smoke. On 16 June 2016 he was transferred to a more secure psychiatric hospital and then, subsequently, on 28 February 2019 to the High-Security Psychiatric Unit, a unit where extraordinarily dangerous persons are treated under the Mental Health Act. In March 2019 Mr Makki complained to the Psychiatric Complaints Board about the use of restraint on him from 3 to 16 June 2016. In May 2019 the Board upheld his complaint in part, finding that the use of physical restraints from 1.30 p.m. on 3 June until 9.30 a.m. on 5 June had been lawful but that the period thereafter had been unlawful. In subsequent proceedings brought by Mr Makki under the Mental Health Act, he complained only about the period from 9.30 a.m. on 5 June onwards.

Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the European Convention on Human Rights, Mr Makki complains about his restraint from 9.30 a.m. on 5 June 2016 to 8.18 p.m. on 16 June 2016, arguing that that he was physically restrained for longer than had been absolutely necessary and that the authorities failed to establish that there had been an imminent risk of harm to others requiring his continued physical restraint.

Violation of Article 3

Just satisfaction:

non-pecuniary damage: 20,000 euros (EUR)

costs and expenses: EUR 6,000

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

[Yuriy Dmitriyev v. Russia](#) (no. 47934/17)

The applicant, Yuriy Dmitriyev, is a Russian national who was born in 1956 and, at the relevant time, lived in Petrozavodsk (Russia). He is a historian and human-rights activist.

The case concerns two sets of criminal proceedings brought against Mr Dmitriyev, his arrest and his pre-trial detention. Mr Dmitriyev alleges that the criminal proceedings brought against him, which resulted in a conviction for sexual assault against a minor, his adopted daughter, were politically motivated.

Relying on Article 5 §§ 1 and 3 (right to liberty and security) of the European Convention, Mr Dmitriyev complains that his arrest and pre-trial detention were not based on a “reasonable suspicion” that he had committed criminal offences and that the domestic courts failed to provide “relevant and sufficient” reasons for the duration of his pre-trial detention. Relying on Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 (c) (right to a fair trial/right to legal assistance of own choosing), Mr Dmitriyev complains about the overall fairness of the second set of criminal proceedings, in particular, he alleges that he was unable to participate effectively in the appeal hearing, which had been conducted by video link or to challenge the evidence presented, and that he was deprived of effective legal assistance of his own choosing during that hearing. Relying on Article 18 (limitation on use of restrictions on rights) taken in conjunction with Articles 5 and 6, Mr Dmitriyev also alleges that his pre-trial detention and prosecution were politically motivated and pursued the ulterior purpose of punishing him for his work.

Violation of Article 5 § 3 in respect of the first period of the applicant’s pre-trial detention

Violation of Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 (c) on account of the breach of the applicant’s right to legal assistance of his own choosing

No violation of Article 18 taken in conjunction with Articles 5 and 6

Just satisfaction:

non-pecuniary damage: EUR 2,000

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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.