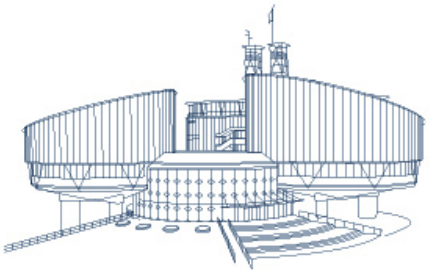
EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PRESS RELEASE

FORTHCOMING JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS

ECHR 264 (2026) 28.10.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights will be notifying in writing eight judgments on Tuesday 3 November 2026 and 14 judgments and / or decisions on Thursday 5 November 2026.

Press releases and texts of the judgments and decisions will be available at 10 a.m. (local time) on the Court's Internet site (www.echr.coe.int).

Tuesday 3 November 2026

Háttér Társaság and Amnesty International Magyarország v. Hungary (application no. 43901/22)

The applicants, Háttér Társaság and Amnesty International Hungary are two organisations based in Budapest.

The case concerns a decision of the National Election Commission imposing fines on the applicant organisations for calling on voters to cast invalid ballots in a national referendum. The referendum was held in 2022 at the same time as a general election and asked questions linked to children, sexual orientation and gender reassignment.

The applicant organisations had organised a campaign encouraging people to cast invalid votes in the referendum which they considered promoted homophobic and transphobic policies. The referendum was declared invalid because the majority of all registered voters did not cast a valid vote.

Relying on Article 6 (right to a fair trial) and Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicant organisations complain about the decisions penalising their campaign activities.

B.G. v. North Macedonia (no. 7870/25)

The applicant, Mr B.G., is a Macedonian/citizen of the Republic of North Macedonia, who was born in 1948 and lives in Bitola (North Macedonia).

Mr B.G. was convicted in 2023 of sexually abusing a friend of his granddaughter. She was ten years old at the time. Her testimony was decisive in convicting him. The case concerns his allegation that the criminal proceedings against him were unfair.

Relying on Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention, Mr B.G. complains in particular that his conviction was mainly based on the untested evidence given by the alleged victim during the pre-trial stage, without the defence (himself or his lawyer) being able to participate.

A.H. v. Serbia and North Macedonia (nos. 60417/16 and 79749/16)

The applicant, Mr A.H., is a Sudanese national, who was born in 1988 and lives in Belgrade.

He arrived illegally in Serbia in 2014, via Türkiye and Bulgaria, and applied for asylum, claiming that he feared for his life in Sudan. In 2016 he lodged a constitutional appeal against the decisions rejecting his asylum application, which is apparently still ongoing. The case concerns his allegation that he was deported without any legal process on four occasions, from Serbia to North Macedonia on 12 and 24 October 2016 and from North Macedonia to Greece on 9 and 11 November 2016.

Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention, Mr A.H. complains that he was taken to the border between Serbia and North Macedonia and simply ordered to cross it and that from North Macedonia he was expelled to Greece, where he was at risk of inhuman reception conditions and further chain expulsion to Türkiye and/or Sudan, where he faced persecution on account of his ethnicity. Under Article 5 (right to security and liberty) he also complains that he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty in a transit centre in North Macedonia. Lastly, he alleges under Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) that there were no effective remedies available for him to bring his Article 3 and 5 complaints.

Gökçe and Others v. Türkiye (nos. 51110/19, 34526/20, 48100/20, and 34616/21)

The applicants are four Turkish nationals, who were a public servant, a judge and public prosecutors before being arrested and placed in pre-trial detention in 2016 on charges of membership of an armed terrorist organisation described by the Turkish authorities as the "Fetullahist Terror Organisation/Parallel State Structure" (*Fetullahçı Terör Örgütü/Paralel Devlet Yapılanması* – "FETÖ/PDY").

The case concerns the applicants' placement in single cells during their detention and the restrictions on their contact with other prisoners.

Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), the applicants allege that this restrictive detention regime for prolonged periods, ranging from over one to six years, amounted to solitary confinement and was inhuman and degrading. They argue that the decisions to place them in single cells were not individually justified, had been made on the basis of an abstract reference to security grounds, and were therefore arbitrary.

Thursday 5 November 2026

Curea v. Romania (no. 10718/19)

The applicant, Mirel Curea, is a Romanian national. He is a journalist by profession.

The case concerns a decision handed down by the National Judicial and Legal Service Commission (*Consiliul Superior al Magistraturii* – CSM) to protect the reputation of a prosecutor, following the publication of an article written by the applicant.

The applicant, submitting that the CSM's decision damaged his professional reputation, complains of a lack of access to a court (Article 6 of the Convention) because his administrative appeal was rejected as inadmissible.

F.W. v. Spain (no. 8122/24)

The applicant, Ms F.W., is a Syrian national who was born in 1981 and lives in Madrid.

In July 2017 Ms F.W. and her family arrived in Spain from Türkiye in the framework of a resettlement programme. They were granted subsidiary protection and given accommodation in a refugee

reception centre in the Madrid region. The case concerns three of her children, born in 2010, 2011 and 2016, being placed in care because of neglect (referred to as "a situation of neglect" in the administrative and judicial proceedings). Three provisional administrative decisions taken in May 2018 were confirmed by an administrative decision in December 2020, which was ultimately upheld by the domestic courts.

Ms F.W. alleges that the decisions separating her from her children violated her right to family life under Article 8 of the Convention. She also alleges discrimination under Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) in conjunction with Article 8, arguing that the decisions were influenced by her being a woman with a disability and in a precarious socio-economic situation.

Alonso Radesca and Others v. Switzerland (nos. 38204/19, 30379/21, and 30786/21)

The applicants are 17 former employees of a private hospital and four union secretaries.

The case concerns a strike in the hospital over its withdrawal from a collective bargaining agreement. The national authorities found the strike to be unlawful, resulting in the hospital employees who had participated in it being dismissed and criminal sanctions being imposed on the secretaires of the unions who had been mandated to conduct the negotiations.

Relying on Article 11 (freedom of assembly and association), the applicant employees complain about their dismissals following their participation in the strike and the applicant trade union secretaries complain about their criminal convictions for trespassing in the context of their trade union activity.

Gandzyuk and Others v. Ukraine (no. 52380/21)

The applicants are three Ukrainian nationals, Viktor Mykhaylovych Gandzyuk, Nadiya Illivna Gandzyuk and Sergiy Dmytrovych Denysov who were born in 1954, 1952 and 1989 respectively.

The case concerns a sulfuric acid attack on the applicants' daughter and partner, Kateryna Gandzyuk, a local anti-corruption activist and public official in Kherson, which resulted in her death several months later.

Relying on Articles 2 (right to life/effective investigation) and 3 (prohibition on inhuman and degrading treatment), the applicants allege that the attack was commissioned by public officials in retaliation for Ms Gandzyuk's anti-corruption activities and public criticism of local authorities, and that the authorities failed to conduct an effective and independent investigation into the attack. Relying on Article 10 (freedom of expression), they also allege that State officials contracted the killing of Ms Gandzyuk because of her public activities, in particular, her statements in mass media and on social networks about widespread corruption and abuse of power by local authorities.

The Court will give its rulings in writing on the following cases, some of which concern issues which have already been submitted to the Court, including excessive length of proceedings.

These rulings can be consulted from the day of their delivery on the Court's online database HUDOC. They will not appear in the press release issued on that day.

Tuesday 3 November 2026

Name	Main application number
Salamova and Others v. Azerbaijan	66345/12
Kardos-Villányi v. Hungary	37836/23
Cherkezi v. North Macedonia	624/25
Taş v. Türkiye	40838/23

Thursday 5 November 2026

Name	Main application number
P.S. v. Belgium	48916/22
A.M. v. Bulgaria	23441/25
M v. France	6931/25
Supreme Religious Administration of Muslims of All Georgia v. Georgia	42789/23
Trapeza Eurobank Ergasias A.E. v. Greece	80568/17
M.Ö. v. the Netherlands	45036/18
Olteanu and Others v. Romania	47735/20
Melizci v. Türkiye	2477/26
Tuncal v. Türkiye	17259/26
Kessie-Adjei v. the United Kingdom	16257/24

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✉ echrpress@echr.coe.int | tel.: +33 3 90 21 42 08

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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.