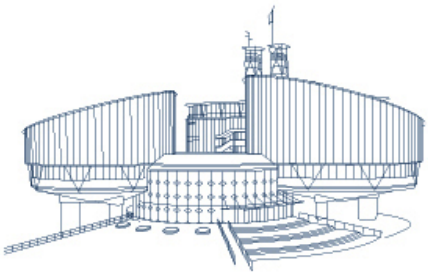
EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS OF 19 NOVEMBER 2026

ECHR 291 (2026) 19.11.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing five judgments[1] and six decisions[2]:

– two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

– three Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the six decisions, can be consulted on Hudoc and do not appear in this press release.

The judgment in French is indicated by an asterisk (*).

De Haro and Others v. France (applications nos. 18292/23, 18580/23, and 41723/23)*

The applicants, Florence de Haro, Vanessa Quetstroy and Pierrick Thévenon, are French nationals who were born in 1966, 1981 and 1988 and live in Marseille, Raimbeucourt and Saint-Martin-en-Haut, respectively.

The applications concern the failure of the applicants – who were State hospital employees and a firefighter – to comply with the requirement to be vaccinated against COVID-19, for which they were temporarily suspended without pay.

Relying on Article 8 of the Convention (right to respect for private and family life), the applicants submit that the requirement to be vaccinated against COVID-19 breached their right to respect for their private life.

Relying on Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) in conjunction with Article 8, the first and third applicants complain of a difference in treatment between vaccinated and unvaccinated healthcare and emergency-services workers, which they argue was discriminatory and unjustified. The third applicant also complains of an unjustified difference in treatment between French firefighters and foreign firefighters deployed to France to provide assistance.

No violation of Article 8
No violation of Article 14 in conjunction with Article 8

NVO MANS v. Montenegro (no. 30130/24)

The applicant is a Montenegrin non-governmental organisation, NVO MANS, registered in 2000 in Podgorica, whose stated goals are reducing organised crime and high-level corruption in

Montenegro, while increasing the transparency and accountability of institutions; and improving civic oversight of their work.

The case concerns a refusal by a notary to provide copies of documents requested by the applicant organisation concerning contracts signed by a public official and her husband.

The organisation complains under Articles 6 (right to a fair trial) and 10 (freedom of expression) that it was denied access to information and that the reasons given in the domestic judgments in that regard were irrelevant and insufficient.

Violation of Article 10

Just satisfaction: The applicant organisation did not submit any claim for just satisfaction.

This press release is a document produced by the Registry. It does not bind the Court. Decisions, judgments and further information about the Court can be found on www.echr.coe.int.

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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.

[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

[2] Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions are final