



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Press Unit
Unité de la Presse

Press country profile
Fiche pays pour la presse

Last updated: December 2024

Spain

Ratified the European Convention on Human Rights in 1979

National Judge: María Elósegui (15 March 2018 -)

[Judges' CVs](#) are available on the ECHR Internet site

Previous Judges: Eduardo García De Enterría (1978-1986), Juan Antonio Carrillo Salcedo (1986-1989), José María Morenilla (1990-1998), Antonio Pastor Ridruejo (1998-2003), Javier Borrego Borrego (2003-2008), Luis López Guerra (2008-2018)

[List of judges of the Court since 1959](#)

The Court dealt with 386 applications concerning Spain in 2023, of which 370 were declared inadmissible or struck out. It delivered 7 judgments (concerning 16 applications), 6 of which found at least one violation of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Applications processed in	2022	2023	2024*
Applications allocated to a judicial formation	718	420	361
Communicated to the Government	17	25	7
Applications decided:	743	386	233
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Single Judge)	718	363	225
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Committee)	10	6	6
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Chamber)	2	1	1
- Decided by judgment	13	16	1

* January to July 2024

For information about the Court's judicial formations and procedure, see the [ECHR internet site](#).

Statistics on interim measures can be found [here](#).

Applications pending before the court on 01/07/2024	
Applications pending before a judicial formation:	270
Single Judge	203
Committee (3 Judges)	27
Chamber (7 Judges)	39
Grand Chamber (17 Judges)	1

Spain and ...

The Registry

The task of the Registry is to provide legal and administrative support to the Court in the exercise of its judicial functions. It is composed of lawyers, administrative and technical staff and translators. There are currently **618** Registry staff members.

Noteworthy cases, judgments delivered

Grand Chamber

Right to liberty and security (Article 5)

[Mangouras v. Spain](#)

28.09.2010

Pre-trial detention – with possibility of release on bail of three million euros – of captain of ship *Prestige* for causing damage to the environment and natural resources (spilling 70,000 tons of fuel oil into the Atlantic Ocean).

[No violation of Article 5 § 3](#)

Cases on Article 7 (no punishment without law)

[Del Rio Prada v. Spain](#)

21.10.2013

The case concerned the postponement of the final release of a person convicted of terrorist offences, on the basis of a new approach – known as the “Parot doctrine” – adopted by the Supreme Court after she had been sentenced.

[Violation of Article 7](#)

[Violation of Article 5 § 1 \(right to liberty and security\)](#)

Furthermore, the Court decided that the respondent State was to ensure the applicant was released at the earliest possible date.

[Link to the press release in Spanish.](#)

Private and family life cases (Article 8)

[Pindo Mulla v. Spain](#)

17.09.2024

The case concerned blood transfusions administered to the applicant, a Jehovah’s Witness, during emergency surgery, despite her refusal to undergo a blood transfusion of any kind.

[Violation of Article 8 read in the light of Article 9 \(freedom of thought, conscience and religion\)](#)

[López Ribalda and Others v. Spain](#)

17.10.2019

The case concerned the covert video-surveillance of employees which led to their dismissal.

[No violation of Article 8](#)

[No violation of Article 6 § 1 \(right to a fair trial\)](#)

[Fernández Martínez v. Spain](#)

12.06.2014

The case concerned the non-renewal of the contract of a married priest and father of five who taught Catholic religion and ethics, after he had been granted dispensation from celibacy and following an event at which he had publicly displayed his active commitment to a movement opposing Church doctrine.

[No violation of Article 8](#)

Freedom of expression and freedom of assembly (Articles 10 and 11)

[Palomo Sánchez and Others v. Spain \(nos. 28955/06, 28957/06, 28959/06 and 28964/06\)](#)

12.09.2011

The case concerned the dismissal of a group of trade unionists after the union’s newsletter had published a cartoon and articles considered to be insulting to two other employees and a manager.

[No violation of Article 10 read in the light of Article 11](#)

Collective expulsion (Article 4 of Protocol No. 4)

[N.D. and N.T. v. Spain \(nos. 8675/15 and 8697/15\)](#)

13.02.2020

The case concerned the immediate return to Morocco of two nationals of Mali and Côte d’Ivoire who on 13 August 2014 attempted to enter Spanish territory in an unauthorised manner by climbing the fences surrounding the Spanish enclave of Melilla on the North African coast.

[No violation of Article 4 of Protocol No. 4](#)

[No violation of Article 13 \(right to an effective remedy\) taken in conjunction with Article 4 of Protocol No. 4](#)

Noteworthy cases, judgments delivered

Chamber

Cases concerning inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 3)

[Portu Juanenea and Sarasola Yarzabal v. Spain](#)

13.02.2018

The case concerned allegations of ill-treatment sustained by Mr Portu Juanenea and Mr Sarasola Yarzabal when they were arrested in 2008 by officers of the Guardia Civil and at the beginning of their incommunicado police custody.

Violation of Article 3 in its substantive and procedural aspects

[Beortegui Martinez v. Spain](#)

31.05.2016

The case concerned the alleged failure to investigate an allegation by Mr Beortegui Martinez that he was ill-treated by four *Guardia Civil* officers while detained incommunicado in police custody on suspicion of belonging to a terrorist organisation.

Violation of Article 3 on account of the investigation conducted by the national authorities

No violation of Article 3 as regards the applicant's allegation of ill-treatment during his arrest and in police custody

[Etxebarria Caballero v. Spain and Ataun Rojo v. Spain](#)

07.10.2014

These cases concerned the investigation by the Spanish authorities into ill-treatment allegedly sustained by the applicants while they were held incommunicado in police custody. They were arrested by the police and placed in secret police custody in the context of judicial investigations concerning, in particular, their alleged membership of the terrorist organisation ETA.

In both cases:

Violation of Article 3 on account the lack of an effective investigation into the applicants' allegations of ill-treatment

No violation of Article 3 concerning the ill-treatment alleged by the applicant Etxebarria Caballero

[Otamendi Egiguren v. Spain](#)

16.10.2012

The case concerned the investigation into allegations of police ill-treatment of a man suspected of links with the terrorist organisation ETA held incommunicado in police custody.

Violation of Article 3 (investigation)

[B. S. v. Spain \(no. 47159/08\)](#)

24.07.2012

The case concerned a woman of Nigerian origin who was stopped by the police while working as a prostitute on the outskirts of Palma de Mallorca.

Violation of Article 3 as regards the investigation

No violation of Article 3 as regards the allegations of ill-treatment

Violation of Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) in conjunction with Article 3

[Olaechea Cahuas v. Spain](#)

10.08.2006

Extradition to Peru in 2003 of Adolfo Hector Olaechea Cahuas (the subject of an international arrest warrant for his presumed membership of the "Shining Path").

Violation of Article 34 (right of individual application)

No violation of Articles 3, 5 (right to liberty and security) and 6 (right to a fair trial)

Inadmissible decision

[Carvajal Barrios v. Spain](#)

13.07.2023

The case concerned the extradition of Mr Carvajal Barrios to the United States, where he is wanted for drug-smuggling offences.

Application declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded

Cases concerning prohibition of slavery and forced labour (Article 4)

[T.V. v. Spain \(no. 22512/21\)](#)

10.10.2024

The case concerned a victim of human trafficking from Nigeria to Spain. She alleged that the Spanish authorities'

investigation into her criminal complaint of human trafficking and sexual exploitation between 2003 and 2007 had been inadequate. She managed to escape her alleged traffickers and brought the criminal complaint in 2011.

[Violation of Article 4](#)

Cases concerning Article 6

[Right to a fair trial](#)

[Lorenzo Bragado and Others v. Spain](#)

22.06.2023

The case concerned the appointment process for membership of the General Council of the Judiciary ("the GCJ"), the governing body of the judiciary in Spain.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1 \(right to a fair trial/access to court\)](#)

[Atristain Gorosabel v. Spain](#)

18.01.2022

The case concerned the applicant's pre-trial detention incommunicado, and the fact that he was questioned by the police without a lawyer present, making self-incriminating statements. Those statements had formed part of the reasons for his conviction for terrorism offences.

[Violation of Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 \(c\) \(right to legal assistance of own choosing\)](#)

[Camacho Camacho v. Spain](#)

24.09.2019

The case concerned Mr Camacho Camacho's conviction on appeal after being acquitted at first instance. He was sentenced to imprisonment and fined, even though he and several witnesses had never been questioned and despite the fact that the appellate court had reassessed the subjective aspects of the case.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Otegi Mondragon and Others v. Spain](#)

06.11.2018

The case concerned the applicants' complaint of bias on the part of judges who convicted them for being members of the ETA organisation.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Vilches Coronado and Others v. Spain](#)

13.03.2018

The case concerned the applicants' conviction for fraud against the State Treasury after an appeal hearing, the

applicants having been acquitted at first instance.

[No violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Hernandez Royo v. Spain](#)

20.09.2016

The case concerned the fact that the applicants had been convicted at the appeal stage, without evidence having been heard from them in person, after they had been acquitted at first instance.

[No violation of Article 6](#)

[Gómez Olmeda v. Spain](#)

29.03.2016

The case concerned the complaint by a criminal convict that he had not been able to defend himself in open court in the appeal proceedings in his case.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Sociedad Anónima del Ucieza v. Spain](#)

04.11.2014

The case concerned a dispute over ownership of a medieval church between the applicant company, which had purchased and registered in the land register a plot of land in which the church had formed an enclave, and the Diocese of Palencia, which had registered the same church in its own name in the land register sixteen years later.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 \(protection of property\)](#)

[Varela Geis v. Spain](#)

05.03.2013

A bookshop owner who sold publications about the Holocaust complained that he had been convicted of "justifying genocide", an offence not corresponding either to the charges against him or to his conviction at first instance.

[Violation of Article 6 §§ 1 and 3 \(a\) and \(b\) \(right to a fair trial and rights of the defence\): the applicant should have been notified of the amended charge against him in order to prepare his defence](#)

[Serrano Contreras v. Spain](#)

20.03.2012

In this case, the Court concluded that the lack of public hearing before the Supreme Court resulted in a [violation of the right to a fair trial \(Article 6 § 1\)](#).

Judgment available in [Spanish](#).

See also judgments in the cases of [Iguual Coll](#), [García Hernández](#) and [Almenaro Alvarez](#).

[Vaquero Hernandez and Others v. Spain](#)

02.11.2010

Spanish Civil Guard officers and Civil Governor accused of murdering two presumed ETA members complained that they had not had a fair trial.

[No violation of article 6 §§ 1, 2 and 3](#)

[Castillo Algar v. Spain](#)

28.10.1998

Issue of impartiality in the trial of a lieutenant-colonel in the infantry and attached to the Spanish Legion, accused of having set up an unregulated private fund.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

Right to a fair hearing within a reasonable time

[García Mateos v. Spain](#)

19.02.2013

The case concerned a supermarket employee who asked for a reduction in her working time because she had to look after her son who was then under six years old.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1 combined with Article 14 \(prohibition of discrimination\)](#)

Presumption of innocence

[Lizaso Azconobieta v. Spain](#)

28.06.2011

The applicant was arrested in the course of a police operation against the terrorist organisation ETA. At a press conference held three days after the arrest, the civil governor of Guipúzcoa named him as a member of an ETA commando unit responsible for three bomb attacks. Two days later, a judge ordered his release. No charges were subsequently brought against him.

[Violation of Article 6 § 2](#)

Judgment available in [Spanish](#)

[Tendam v. Spain](#)

13.07.2010 (principal judgment)¹

Refusal by the Spanish authorities to grant the applicant compensation for his pre-trial

detention during the criminal proceedings against him for theft as well as for the loss of and damage to his property seized in connection with the charge of handling stolen goods.

[Violation of Article 6 § 2](#)

[Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 \(protection of property\)](#)

[Vera Fernández-Huidobro v. Spain](#)

06.01.2010

Allegations of lack of impartiality for political reasons in the trial of a Minister of State for Security at the Ministry of the Interior convicted of misappropriation of public funds and false imprisonment.

[No violation of Article 6 §§ 1 \(right to a fair trial\) and 2](#)

Inadmissibility decision

[Larrañaga Arando and Others v. Spain and Martínez Agirre and Others v. Spain](#)

18.07.2019

Both cases concerned the applicants' complaints under Article 6 § 2 (presumption of innocence) about being refused State compensation for the killing of their relatives by terrorist groups.

[Applications declared inadmissible for being incompatible with the provisions of the Convention](#)

Right of access to a court

[Arribas Anton v. Spain](#)

20.01.2015

The case mainly concerned the applicant's right of access to a court (*amparo* procedure).

[No violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

Inadmissible decision

[Fraile Iturralde v. Spain](#)

28.05.2019

The case concerned a complaint brought by an accomplice in the offence of terrorism about the refusal of his request for a transfer to a prison closer to his family.

[Application declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded.](#)

Press release in [Spanish](#)

¹ See also, with regard to the same case, the Chamber judgment of 28 June 2011 on the question of just satisfaction. In this judgment, the Court awarded Mr. Tendam EUR 200,000 for pecuniary damage.

**Cases concerning Article 7
(no punishment without law)**

Gurguchiani v. Spain

15.12.2009

Retroactive application of a heavier penalty – deportation – to an illegal immigrant.

[Violation of Article 7](#)

Inadmissible decision

Aquirre Lete v. Spain and four other applications

29.08.2019

The case concerned the issue of taking account of prison sentences already served in France – five Spanish nationals convicted of terrorist offences in France and Spain – for the purposes of calculating the maximum length of the relevant sentences in Spain.

[Applications declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded.](#)

**Parental rights
(Article 8)**

G.T.B. v. Spain (no. 3041/19)

16.11.2023

The case concerned attempts in Spain to register G.T.B.'s birth, which had taken place in Mexico.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

Omorefe v. Spain

23.06.2020

The case concerned the placement in foster care and subsequent adoption of a child and the inability of the biological mother to retain contact with him.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Under Article 46 \(binding force and execution of judgments\) of the Convention, the Court called on the domestic authorities to re-examine, in a timely manner, the situation of Ms Omorefe and her minor son, and to envisage the possibility of establishing contact between them, taking account of the child's current situation and best interests.](#)

Haddad v. Spain

18.06.2019

The case concerned the placement of the applicant's youngest child in foster care.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

R.M.S v. Spain (no. 28775/12)

18.06.2013

The case concerned the applicant's daughter's placement with a foster family by social services against the wishes of the applicant. The applicant complained that she was deprived of all contact with her daughter and observed that the administrative authorities had decided to place her daughter in foster care with a view to adoption before the domestic courts had even ruled that her daughter had been abandoned.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

K.A.B. v. Spain (no. 59819/08)

10.04.2012

The case concerned the adoption – despite the father's opposition – of a child who was declared abandoned after his mother's deportation.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

Saleck Bardi v. Spain

24.05.2011

The case concerned judicial proceedings that ended with the granting of guardianship of a child from the Sahrawi refugee camps in Tindouf to a Spanish host family, after a long period of uncertainty and despite her biological mother's request for her return. Right to family life breached by authorities' lack of diligence in returning child to biological mother

[Violation of Article 8](#)

P.V. v. Spain (no. 35159/09)

30.11.2010

Restriction of contact arrangements between a transsexual and her six-year-old son.

[No violation of Article 8 taken in conjunction with Article 14 \(prohibition of discrimination\): the overriding factor had been the child's best interests and not the applicant's transsexualism, the aim being that the child would gradually become accustomed to his father's gender reassignment.](#)

**Other private and family life cases
(Article 8)**

Tena Arregui v. Spain

11.01.2024

The case concerned the collecting and release of some of Mr Tena Arregui's emails

by the UPyD party (of which he had been a senior member) during an operation to monitor suspicions that other members had made backroom deals with the Ciudadanos party.

[No violation of Article 8](#)

[M.D. and Others v. Spain](#)
(no. 36584/17)

28.06.2022

The case concerned the compiling of files by the police in Catalonia on judges who had expressed certain views on that region's independence from Spain. Material from the files, including photographs, had been subsequently leaked to the press.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Reyes Jimenez v. Spain](#)

08.03.2022

The case concerned a severe deterioration in the physical and neurological health of the applicant, who had been a minor at the time and who was now in a state of total dependence and disability following three surgical operations which he underwent to remove a brain tumour. Before the Court, the applicant, represented by his father, complained of failings in connection with the written informed consent requirement in respect of one of the operations.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Saber and Boughassal v. Spain](#)

18.12.2018

The case concerned expulsion orders against two Moroccan nationals following their convictions for criminal offences in Spain.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Vicent Del Campo v. Spain](#)

06.11.2018

The case concerned a domestic judgment which named Mr Vicent Del Campo as having harassed a work colleague, although the defendant in the case was actually his local authority employer.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Trabajo Rueda v. Spain](#)

30.05.2017

The case concerned the seizure of Mr Trabajo Rueda's computer on the grounds that it contained child pornography material.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Rubio Dosamantes v. Spain](#)

21.02.2017

The case concerned a complaint by the pop singer Paulina Rubio that her honour and reputation had been harmed by remarks made on television about her private life.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Martinez Martinez and María Pino Manzano v. Spain](#)

03.07.2012

The case concerned a couple living in the vicinity of an active stone quarry. They complained about the noise and the dust pollution and claimed compensation from the authorities for the damage suffered.

[No violation of Article 8](#)

[Moreno Gómez v. Spain](#)

16.11.2004

Night-time noise caused by night clubs opened near the applicant's home

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[Prado Bugallo v. Spain](#)

18.02.2003

The case concerned telephone tapping in the course of a drug-trafficking investigation.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

[López Ostra v. Spain](#)

09.12.1994

Nuisance caused by a waste-treatment plant situated near the applicant's home.

[Violation of Article 8 \(right to respect for private and family life\)](#)

[No violation of Article 3 \(prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment\)](#)

Inadmissible applications

[Mas Gavarró v. Spain](#)

10.11.2022

The case concerned the publication of a number of articles in the daily newspaper El Mundo which according to the applicant had damaged his reputation.

[Application declared inadmissible.](#)

[Fraile Iturralde v. Spain](#)

28.05.2019

The case concerned a complaint brought by an accomplice in the offence of terrorism about the refusal of his request for a transfer to a prison closer to his family.

[Application declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded.](#)

Press release in [Spanish](#)

Cases concerning freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 9)

Inadmissible applications

[Asociación de Abogados Cristianos v. Spain](#)

30.11.2023

The case concerned an artwork, called Amen, which was part of an exhibition financed by the local authorities in Pamplona in 2015.

[Application declared inadmissible](#)

[Rivadulla Duró v. Spain](#)

09.11.2023

The case concerned Mr Rivadulla Duró's – a rapper also known as "Pablo Hasél" – conviction and custodial sentence on charges of public praise or justification of terrorism, insult and slander against the Crown, and insult and slander against State institutions, for the content of several social-media posts and a song about King Emeritus Juan Carlos I of Spain.

[Application declared inadmissible](#)

Cases concerning freedom of expression (Article 10)

[Erkizia Almandoz v. Spain](#)

22.06.2021

The case concerned the participation by the applicant, a Basque separatist politician, in a ceremony to pay tribute to a former member of the ETA terrorist organisation, and his conviction for publicly defending terrorism, receiving a one-year prison sentence and seven years' ineligibility.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Toranzo Gómez v. Spain](#)

20.11.2018

The case concerned the applicant being found guilty of slander after accusing police officers of torture.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Stern Taulats and Roura Capellera v. Spain](#)

13.03.2018

The case concerned the conviction of two Spanish nationals for setting fire to a

photograph of the royal couple at a public demonstration held during the King's official visit to Girona in September 2007.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Jiménez Losantos v. Spain](#)

14.06.2016

The case concerned the criminal conviction of Mr Jiménez Losantos, a journalist, for making comments about the mayor of Madrid which were considered to be insulting.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Rodríguez Ravelo v. Spain](#)

12.01.2016

The case concerned expressions used by a lawyer in a written application containing value judgments regarding a judge and attributing blameworthy conduct to her.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Otegi v. Spain](#)

15.03.2011

The case concerned the conviction of spokesperson of the Basque pro-independence left for insulting the King.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Gutiérrez Suarez v. Spain](#)

01.06.2010

Conviction for unlawful interference with King Hassan's fundamental right to respect for his reputation, following publication of an article in which a family company belonging to the king was alleged to be involved in drug trafficking.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Castells v. Spain](#)

23.04.1992

Mr Castells, a lawyer and senator elected on the list of the Basque coalition Herri Batasuna, sentenced to imprisonment in 1983 for insulting the Government after having published an article in which he held the latter responsible for the impunity enjoyed by armed groups.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

Cases concerning freedom of assembly and association (Article 11)

[Central Unitaria de Trabajadores/as v. Spain](#)

17.10.2024

The case concerned a refusal by the local authorities in Galicia to allow a trade union to organise a convoy-demonstration in Vigo for May Day owing to the Covid restrictions in force at that time.

[No violation of Article 11](#)

[Laguna Guzman v. Spain](#)

06.10.2020

The case concerned the applicant's complaint that she had been left permanently injured after the police forcefully dispersed a spontaneous gathering that had taken place after an official demonstration.

[Violation of Article 11](#)

[Forcadell i Lluís and Others v. Spain](#)

28.05.2019

The case concerned the Constitutional Court's decision to suspend the plenary sitting of the Parliament of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia on 9 October 2017. Application declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded.

Press release in [Spanish](#).

[Junta Rectora Del Ertzainen Nazional Elkartasuna \(ER.N.E.\) v. Spain](#)

21.04.2015

The case concerned the inability of the members of a police officers' trade union to exercise the right to strike.

[No violation of Article 11, taken alone and in conjunction with Article 14 \(prohibition of discrimination\)](#)

Cases concerning Article 13 (right to an effective remedy)

[A.C. and Others v. Spain](#) (no. 6528/11)

22.04.2014

The case concerned the possible removal of international protection seekers from Spain to Morocco, where they alleged they would face a risk of inhuman and degrading treatment.

[Violation of Article 13, taken together with Articles 2 \(right to life\) and 3 \(prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment\)](#)

Cases concerning discrimination (Article 14)

[Aldeguer Tomás v. Spain](#)

14.06.2016

The case concerned the applicant's complaint of having been discriminated against on the ground of his sexual orientation in that he was denied a survivor's pension following the death of his partner, with whom he had lived in a *de facto* marital relationship. The applicant, Mr Aldeguer Tomás, had been unable to marry his partner under the law in force during the latter's lifetime. Three years after his partner's death, the law legalising same-sex marriage in Spain entered into force.

[No violation of Article 14 read in conjunction with Article 8 \(right to respect for private and family life\) and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 \(protection of property\)](#)

[Manzanas Martín v. Spain](#)

03.04.2012

In this case the Court concluded that difference between retirement pensions of Catholic priests and Evangelical ministers amounted to discrimination.

[Violation of Article 14 taken together with Article 1 of Protocol No.1 \(protection of property\)](#)

[Muñoz Díaz v. Spain](#)

08.12.2009

Refusal to award a survivor's pension to a Spanish Roma citizen married according to the community's own rites and without any civil effects in Spanish law.

[Violation of Article 14 in conjunction with Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 \(protection of property\)](#)

Protection of property cases (Article 1 of Protocol No. 1)

[Ruspoli Morenes v. Spain](#)

28.06.2011

Conditions of purchase by the Spanish Government of Goya's work "La Condesa de Chinchón" were compliant with the Convention. The State had exercised its right of pre-emption over an item of cultural interest. The painting is now on display in the Prado Museum, Madrid.

[No violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1](#)

Inadmissible application

[Energyworks Cartagena S.L. v. Spain](#)

18.04.2024

The case concerned the changes to the regulations of the electricity sector and, particularly, to the subsidy regime for investment, which had affected the applicant company, an energy producer.

[Application declared inadmissible](#)

Cases concerning Article 1 of Protocol No. 12 (general prohibition of discrimination)

[Ferrero Quintana v. Spain](#)

26.11.2024

The case concerned the imposition of a maximum age of 35 for a public competition to fill several police-officer positions in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country (Ertzaintza). The applicant, who had been provisionally authorised to take part in the various competition tests – where he ranked 49th out of 60 – was ultimately not recruited on the grounds that he was over the age-limit.

[No violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 12](#)

Cases concerning the dissolution of political parties

[Herri Batasuna and Batasuna v. Spain, Etxeberria and Others v. Spain and Herritarren Zerrenda v. Spain](#) [Herri Batasuna and Batasuna v. Spain](#)

30.06.2009

Suspension of the activities of the parties in question declared illegal and dissolved under Law no. 6/2002.

[Etxeberria and Others v. Spain](#): electoral groupings having pursued the activities of political parties that had been declared illegal and dissolved debarred from standing in municipal, regional or autonomous community elections.

[Herritarren Zerrenda v. Spain](#): Herritarren Zerrenda barred from standing in European parliamentary elections of June 2004 on grounds that his aim was to pursue the activities of three parties that had been declared illegal and dissolved.

[No violations of Articles 10, 11 \(freedom of assembly and association\), 3 of Protocol No. 1 \(right to free elections\) and 13 \(right to an effective remedy\)](#)

[Eusko Abertzale Ekintza – Acción Nacionalista Vasca \(EAE-ANV\) v. Spain](#)

07.12.2010

After Batasuna and Herri Batasuna (among others) were declared illegal in 2003, certain candidatures in municipal elections and elections to the provincial councils in the Basque country and to the Navarra parliament were revoked.

[\(Both applications\) No violation of Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 \(right to free elections\)](#)

[\(2nd application\) No violation of Articles 10 and 11 \(freedom of association\)](#)

[\(Both applications\) No violation of Article 13 \(right to an effective remedy\)](#)

Cases concerning Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 (right to free elections)

[Caamaño Valle v. Spain](#)

11.05.2021

The case concerned the disenfranchisement of the applicant's daughter, M., who was mentally disabled.

[No violation of Article 3 of Protocol No. 1](#)

[No violation of Article 14 \(prohibition of discrimination\) read in conjunction with Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 or of Article 1 of Protocol No. 12 \(general prohibition of discrimination\)](#)

Noteworthy cases, decisions delivered

[Barik Edidi v. Spain](#)

19.05.2016

The case concerned a lawyer (the applicant) who was asked by the president of a court to return to the area reserved for members of the public, on the ground that barristers appearing before the court could cover their heads only with the official cap (biretta).

[Application declared inadmissible:](#)

[Complaint under Article 6 § 1 \(right to a fair hearing\) rejected as manifestly ill-founded](#)

[Complains under Article 8 \(right to respect for private and family life\), 9 \(right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion\) and 1 of Protocol No. 12 \(general prohibition of discrimination\) rejected for failure to exhaust domestic remedies](#)

Dorado Baúlde v. Spain

24.09.2015

The case concerned the cassation appeal procedure before the Supreme Court in the Spanish judicial system.

Application declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded.

A.M.B. and Others v. Spain

(no. 77842/12)

20.02.2014

The case concerned the illegal occupation of a building belonging to the Madrid Housing Institute and a squatter's complaint about the decision to evict her from that building. An interim measure (under Rule 39 of the

Rules of Court) had been applied by the Court on 12 December 2012 suspending the eviction measure ordered against Ms A.M.B. who was occupying the building with her two children.

Having regard to the observations submitted by the Spanish Government, the Court took the view that the maintaining of the interim measure was no longer justified and therefore lifted it.

Finding that the appeal before the Spanish Constitutional Court was still pending, the Court found that the application was premature and decided to reject it.

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