



Forthcoming judgments and decisions

The European Court of Human Rights will be notifying in writing two judgments on Tuesday 9 September 2025 and 22 judgments and / or decisions on Thursday 11 September 2025.

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 9 September 2025

[Ilareva and Others v. Bulgaria \(application no. 24729/17\)](#)

The applicants, Valeria Ilareva, Lidia Staykova, and Krasimir Kanev are Bulgarian nationals who were born in 1980, 1971 and 1958 respectively. Ms Ilareva and Mr Kanev live in Sofia and Ms Staykova lives in Haskovo (Bulgaria). They are all involved in non-governmental organisations working for the protection of minority and migrant rights.

The case concerns the national authorities' alleged failure to conduct an effective investigation into graphic threats made towards the applicants in connection with their professional activities, on Facebook.

Relying on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) and 8 (right to respect for private and family life), alone or in conjunction with Articles 13 (right to an effective remedy) and 14 (prohibition of discrimination) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicants submit that the authorities failed to effectively investigate their complaints.

[M.P. and Others v. Greece \(no. 2068/24\)](#)

The application was lodged by three Greek and United States nationals: a mother (M.P., who was born in 1981) and her two children (E.A.A., born in 2018, and I.R.A., born in 2016). Currently, M.P. lives in Rhodes (Greece) and the two children live in the United States of America.

The case concerns the children's return to their father in the United States by order of the Greek courts in the context of international child abduction proceedings.

Relying on Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the European Convention, the applicants submit that their allegation of a grave risk to the children if returned to the United States was not examined in an effective manner by the Greek courts. They further complain that the two children were not heard by the Greek courts in the domestic proceedings.

Thursday 11 September 2025

[Suverénní řád Maltézských rytířů - České velkopřevorství v. the Czech Republic \(no. 15440/22\)](#)

The applicant, Suverénní řád Maltézských rytířů - České velkopřevorství, is an ecclesiastical unit of the Roman Catholic Church with legal personality. In 1945, some of its immovable property and land was the subject of several confiscation notices (*konfiskační vyhlášky*) issued under Presidential Decree no. 12/1945, which provided for immediate confiscation, without compensation, of agricultural property owned by people or companies/corporations who had intentionally served the

German war machine for fascist or Nazi purposes. In April 1948 the applicant's property was further subjected to the expropriation procedure under Law no. 142/1947.

From 1 January 2013 the Church Property Settlement Act (Law no. 428/2012) enabled restitution of property or parts of property that had originally belonged to certain churches, which had been unlawfully confiscated by the communist regime. The law applied to property owned by the State but not to property owned by persons governed by private law. Churches also had standing under the Act to bring court proceedings for the restitution of property it had originally owned that had been transferred to private persons in breach of a blocking provision in section 29 of the Land Ownership Act. However, property confiscated from churches on the basis of Presidential Decrees nos. 12/1945 and 108/1945 were excluded from restitution under the Act.

The case concerns restitution proceedings lodged by the applicant in 2013 and instituted under the Church Property Settlement Act for 506,784 sq. m of land. The applicant argued that the land had been confiscated under Law no. 142/1947 and that a private farmer had acquired it in breach of the blocking provision, meaning that the applicant, as the original owner of the church property, could seek restitution under the Church Property Settlement Act.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the Convention and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) thereto, the ecclesiastical unit complains that the national courts interpreted domestic law in a way that was contrary to the principle of fairness and did not take into account previous judgments of the Constitutional Court in analogous cases.

[Charki v. France \(no. 28473/22\)](#)

The applicant, Marie-Sophie Charki, is a French national who was born in 1971 and lives in Uccle (Belgium). She is the daughter of Claude Guéant, a French politician who served successively as Chief of Staff to the French President and as Minister of the Interior from 2007 to 2012, during Nicolas Sarkozy's term of office as President. In May 2013 Mr Guéant's phone lines were tapped in the context of a judicial investigation into the suspected financing of Mr Sarkozy's presidential election campaign by the Libyan regime.

The case concerns the alleged infringement of the applicant's right to respect for her private life under Article 8 of the Convention as a result of the publication, in the newspaper *Le Monde*, of transcripts of telephone conversations between her and her father recorded in the course of the judicial proceedings brought against him.

[Yakymchuk v. Ukraine \(no. 26519/16\)](#)

The applicant, Olga Mykolayivna Yakymchuk, is a Ukrainian national who was born in 1962 and lives in Korets (Ukraine). She is a former judge.

The case mainly concerns the allegedly unlawful covert video-recording of Ms Yakymchuk in her judge's office and the lawfulness of subsequent criminal proceedings against her for bribe-taking.

Relying on Articles 6 (right to a fair hearing), 8 (right to respect for private and family life) and 13 (right to an effective remedy), the former judge complains that the covert audio- and video-recording of her conversations held in her office was unlawful and disproportionate and interfered with her right to respect for private life. She complains that the assignment of one of the judges to her case was unlawful as not assigned via the automated random case-allocation system, that the first-instance court lacked independence and impartiality, that the length of the criminal proceedings was excessive and that the national courts' decisions lacked adequate reasoning. She also complains that she had no effective remedies in respect of her complaints regarding the length of criminal proceedings and the alleged unlawful interference with her right to respect for private life.

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.

Thursday 11 September 2025

Name	Main application number
Arshakyan and Others v. Armenia	23705/15
Safaryan and Sargsyan v. Armenia	48207/19
Shilina and Filkov v. Armenia	8010/05
Hodina v. the Czech Republic	18381/23
Krajčík v. the Czech Republic	11723/23
Kramný v. the Czech Republic	6772/25
Rognoni v. France	600/19
Mereghetti v. Italy	37185/18
Lavreckis v. Latvia	42955/18
UNICOM JIV, s.r.o. v. Slovakia	34281/20
Váradi and Others v. Slovakia	37354/23
A.B.G. v. Spain	36416/23
Prodisotel S.A.U. v. Spain	22946/24
Valbuena Redondo v. Spain	32404/23
Gordyeyev v. Ukraine	14335/18
Guminsky v. Ukraine	7210/15
Lukashenko v. Ukraine	33944/13
Martynyuk v. Ukraine	82673/17
Radchenko v. Ukraine	21217/17

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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.