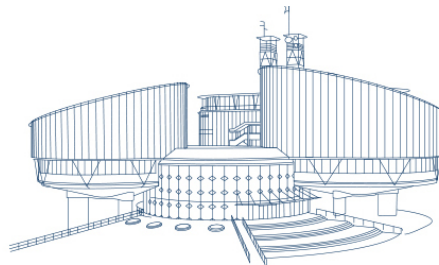


PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS OF 3 SEPTEMBER 2026

ECHR 210 (2026) 03.09.2026

Issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 17 judgments¹ and 14 decisions²:

- two Chamber judgments are summarised below;
- separate press releases have been issued for two other Chamber judgments in the cases of *Sylvie Vallée v. France* (application no. 13598/21) and *A.S. v. Latvia* (no. 9327/23);
- 13 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and 14 decisions, can be consulted on Hudoc and do not appear in this press release.

Any judgments summarised in French are indicated by an asterisk ().*

[Le Syndicat GJ v. France](#) (application no. 52315/22)*

The applicant, le Syndicat des Gilets Jaunes, is a federation of workers' trade unions with its registered office in Toulouse.

The case concerns the ban on a demonstration for which the applicant had submitted advance notice on the grounds that the place and time chosen for it to take place risked causing disturbances to public order.

Relying on Article 10 (freedom of expression) and Article 11 (freedom of association) of the European Convention, the applicant trade union submits that the Prefect of Police's decision to ban it from holding a demonstration in the designated place and time infringed its rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of expression. It also submits that by banning each of the demonstrations for which it had provided advance notice, the domestic authorities had de facto turned a prior-notification system into a prior-authorisation system, which constituted a hidden obstacle to the exercise of its right to freedom of assembly.

No violation of Article 11

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

[Asciutto and Others v. Italy](#) (nos. 23169/16, 23834/18, 37683/19, and 17937/20)

The applicants, S. Asciutto, S. Araniti, A. Cavallo and C. Conte, are four Italian nationals who were born in 1964, 1947, 1956 and 1970 respectively and are currently serving life sentences in Naples, Sulmona, and Parma (all in Italy).

The case concerns the irreducibility of their life sentences without parole following the application of the *ergastolo ostativo* life imprisonment regime, under section 4 bis of the Prison Administration Act, as amended in 1992. Under this regime, prisoners who had been convicted of mafia-related crimes and who refused to “cooperate with the judicial authorities” were prevented from being entitled to conditional release, from access to alternatives to detention or from activities aimed at promoting rehabilitation.

Relying on Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), the applicants complain that the application of the *ergastolo ostativo* regime deprived them of a realistic prospect of release. Relying on Article 7 (no punishment without law) they further complain that, although they were sentenced to reducible life sentences, the application of the regime transformed them into heavier, irreducible life sentences with no prospect of conditional release.

Violation of Article 3 in respect of S. Araniti’s detention between 2 May 2016 and 10 May 2022

No violation of Article 3 in respect of S. Araniti for the period after 10 May 2022

Violation of Article 3 in respect of the period of the other applicants’ detention between the application of section 4 *bis* to the applicants’ life sentences and 31 October 2022

No violation of Article 3 for the period after 31 October 2022

Violation of Article 7

Just satisfaction:

- non-pecuniary damage: 2,400 euros (EUR) to each applicant
- costs and expenses: EUR 3,000 to S. Asciutto and EUR 2,800 to C. Conte

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.