Judgments and decisions of 5 June 2025

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing four judgments¹ and ten decisions²:

two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

separate press releases have been issued for two other Chamber judgments in the cases of *Cioffi v. Italy* (application no. 17710/15) and *Spivak v. Ukraine* (no. 21180/15);

the ten decisions can be consulted on <u>Hudoc</u> and do not appear in this press release.

The judgments summarised below are available only in French.

Anna Maria Ciccone v. Italy (application no. 21492/17)

The applicant, Anna Maria Ciccone, is an Italian national who was born in 1959. She is a radiologist by profession.

In 2008 Ms Ciccone and others were accused of complicity in involuntary manslaughter. The authorities alleged that she had failed to diagnose a fractured femur in a patient who had been hospitalised following an assault.

Ms Ciccone was acquitted by the Assize Court at first instance, then sentenced on appeal to eight months' imprisonment and ordered to pay damages to the civil parties.

She complains that the Assize Court of Appeal set aside her first-instance acquittal without summoning or taking evidence from the experts appointed by the public prosecutor's office.

She relies on Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Violation of Article 6 § 1

Just satisfaction: The Court held that the finding of a violation constituted in itself sufficient just satisfaction for any non-pecuniary damage sustained by the applicant and that the respondent State was to pay her 5 001,17 euros (EUR) for costs and expenses.

Străisteanu v. the Republic of Moldova (no. 9989/20)

The applicant, Doina-Ioana Străisteanu, is a Moldovan national who was born in 1978 and lives in Chişinău. She is a lawyer by profession.

In this case, the applicant complains about the administrative courts' order to remove from her Facebook page videos showing a colleague making insulting and homophobic remarks to her.

She relies on Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention.

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 of its execution.

² Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions are final.



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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.

Violation of Article 10

Just satisfaction: The Court held that the finding of a violation constituted in itself sufficient just satisfaction for any non-pecuniary damage sustained by the applicant.

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Press contacts

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

We are happy to receive journalists' enquiries via either email or telephone.

Tracey Turner-Tretz (tel.: + 33 3 88 41 35 30) Denis Lambert (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 41 09) Inci Ertekin (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 55 30) Neil Connolly (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 48 05) Jane Swift (tel.: + 33 3 88 41 29 04)

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.