



Judgments and decisions of 8 January 2026

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 14 judgments¹ and 36 decisions²: two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

a separate press release has been issued for a Chamber judgment in the case of *Finanziaria d'investimento Fininvest S.p.A. and Berlusconi v. Italy* (application nos. 23538/14 and 23554/14);

11 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 36 decisions, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

The judgments summarised below are available only in English

[Ferrieri and Bonassisa v. Italy](#) (application no. 40607/19 and 34583/20))

The applicants, Mr M. Ferrieri and Mrs O. Bonassisa, live in Cerignola (Italy) and were born in 1965 and 1977 respectively. Ms Bonassisa is an accountant.

The case concerns measures implemented by the Tax Authority (*Agenzia delle Entrate*) for tax audit purposes, including access to and the examination of the applicants' banking data, bank account information, transaction histories, and details of other financial operations either related to the applicants or traceable to them.

Relying on Articles 8 (right to respect for private life), taken alone and in conjunction with Article 13 (right to an effective remedy) and Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention on Human Rights, Mr Ferrieri and Ms Bonassisa complain that the national legislation gave the authorities excessive scope to decide on access to taxpayers' banking data. They also complain of the lack of sufficient procedural safeguards to protect them against any abuse or arbitrariness, in particular the lack of judicial or independent review of the contested measures.

Violation of Article 8

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 applicants.

[Tafzi El Hadri and El Idrissi Mouch v. Spain](#) (no. 7557/23)

The applicants, Khalil Tafzi El Hadri and Omar El Idrissi Mouch, are Spanish nationals who were born in 1966 and 1969, respectively. Mr Tafzi El Hadri lives in Hospitalet de Llobregat (Spain), while Mr EL Idrissi Mouch lives in Brussels.

Both applicants were social educators at a residential centre for minors in Barcelona. In September 2011 a best-selling national newspaper (*ABC*) published an article about radicalisation of minors in its

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.

online and print editions. The article was entitled “Centres for minors, seedbeds for fundamentalism”, referring to the centre where the applicants worked and citing their names. The case concerns the civil claim for defamation the applicants subsequently brought against the newspaper, which was ultimately dismissed by the courts in 2022.

Relying on Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the European Convention, the applicants allege that the national courts failed to strike a fair balance between protecting their reputation and ensuring freedom of the press. They complain in particular that the journalist had not properly checked the facts concerning them before publishing the article and that the courts had not looked at the impact of the publication on their professional lives or the possibility of it encouraging Islamophobia.

No violation of Article 8

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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.