



## Judgments and decisions of 15 May 2025

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 24 judgments<sup>1</sup> and 38 decisions<sup>2</sup>: two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

a separate press release has been issued for the Chamber judgment in the *case of Versaci v. Italy* (application no. 3795/22);

21 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 38 decisions, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

*The judgments below are only available in English.*

### [Vachik Karapetyan and Others v. Armenia](#) (applications nos. 15736/16, 24649/16, and 25718/16)

The applicants, Vachik Karapetyan, Gor Shakaryan, and Anik Davtyan, are three Armenian nationals, who were born in 1964, 1992 and 1938 respectively and live in Vanadzor, Yerevan and Artashat (all Armenia).

The case concerns their allegations that they were denied access to superior courts for examination of appeals in cases concerning them – regarding eviction and property rights in the case of the first applicant; against a fine for participating in a public demonstration for the second applicant; and against dismissal of a civil claim seeking compensation for defamation in the case of the third applicant – owing to the unjustified application of procedural time-limits.

The applicants rely on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention on Human Rights.

#### **Violation of Article 6 § 1**

##### **Just satisfaction:**

non-pecuniary damage: 3,600 euros (EUR) to Mr Karapetyan and Ms Davtyan each

costs and expenses: EUR 400 to Ms Davtyan

### [Seksimp Group SRL v. the Republic of Moldova](#) (no. 30085/13)

The applicant company, Seksimp Group SRL, was incorporated in Moldova in 2002 by a Slovenian national, who is its sole associate.

The case concerns a private dispute over the applicant company's alleged failure to fulfil the contractual obligations of a tenancy agreement, following which the domestic courts ordered the

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/execution)

<sup>2</sup> Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions are final.

company to pay an allegedly disproportionate amount of compensation without providing sufficient reasoning.

Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention and on Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) to the Convention, the applicant company complains that the case was examined at first instance in its absence and that the court decisions were insufficiently reasoned. It also complains that it was the victim of a corporate “raider attack” and was deprived of its possessions.

**No violation of Article 6** in relation to the proceedings *in absentia* before the first-instance court

**Violation of Article 6** in relation to the lack of adequate reasoning in the domestic courts’ decisions

**Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1**

**Just satisfaction:** The Court held that the question of the application of Article 41 (just satisfaction) was not ready for decision and reserved it for examination at a later date.

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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.