



Judgments and decisions of 23 July 2020

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing three judgments¹ and two decisions²:

one Chamber judgment is summarised below;

separate press releases have been issued for two other Chamber judgments in the cases of *Chong Coronado v. Andorra* (application no. 37368/15) and *M.K. and Others v. Poland* (nos. 40503/17, 42902/17 and 43643/17);

the two decisions can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

The judgment summarized below is available only in French.

Lautaru and Seed v. Greece (application no. 29760/15)

The applicants, Alexandru Lautaru and Osman Seed, are Romanian and Sudanese nationals who were born in 1990 and 1981. Mr Lautaru was held in Malandrino Prison from 7 January 2014 to 19 June 2015 then transferred to Korydallos Prison. Mr Seed was held in Malandrino Prison from 3 May 2010 to 19 June 2018 then transferred to Tirynta prison.

The case concerned the conditions of the applicants' detention in Malandrino Prison.

On 5 May 2014 Mr Lautaru and Mr Seed, together with a third inmate, complained to the supervising prosecutor of the prison, requesting urgent measures, in particular to relieve the overcrowding problem and improve the conditions of detention.

The Government indicated that the official capacity of the prison was 440 inmates and that in 2015 the prison population came to 500.

Relying on Articles 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) and 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicants complained about the conditions of their detention in Malandrino Prison.

Violation of Article 3 (ill-treatment)

Violation of Article 13 in conjunction with Article 3

Just satisfaction: 11,000 euros (EUR) to Mr Lautaru and EUR 14,000 to Mr Seed in respect of non-pecuniary damage, and EUR 2,000 to the applicants jointly in respect of costs and expenses

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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.

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.

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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.