



Judgments and decisions of 23 October 2025

The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 32 judgments¹ and 45 decisions²: one Chamber judgment is summarised below;

two separate press releases have been issued for two Chamber judgments in the cases of *Ayala Flores v. Italy* (application no. 16803/21) and *A.J. and L.E. v. Spain* (nos. 40312/23 and 40388/23);

two press releases have also been issued for two decisions in the cases of *Fillon and Others v. France* (application no. 24326/24) and *Otegi Mondragon and Others v. Spain* (no. 14186/24);

29 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 43 other decisions, can be consulted on [Hudoc](#) and do not appear in this press release.

The judgment summarised below is available only in English.

[Tartamella and Others v. Italy](#) (application nos. 26338/19, 1823/21, and 12868/22)

The applicants, Francesca Tartamella, Barbara Tartamella, Szilvia Koka, and Silvia Santorelli, were born in 1982, 1980, 1974 and 1985, respectively. Francesca Tartamella and Barbara Tartamella are Italian nationals; Ms Koka is Hungarian; and Ms Santorelli is Romanian. They live in Perigua (Italy), London, Costa (Corsica, France) and Savignano (Italy) respectively.

The case concerns the seizure and confiscation of assets belonging to them, the value of which was deemed to be equivalent to the proceeds from offences committed by their family members. The measures were based on the finding that, even though the applicants were the formal owners of the assets, those assets were at the disposal of the offenders.

Relying on Articles 7 (no punishment without law) of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) to the European Convention, the applicants complain that, by seizing and confiscating their assets, the domestic courts had punished them for an offence committed by others and that the seizure and confiscation had been disproportionate and not sufficiently foreseeable. Relying on Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing) of the Convention, Ms Koka also complains that she did not have access to an effective remedy by which to contest the confiscation of her assets.

No violation of Article 6 § 1 in respect of the third applicant

Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 in respect of the first two applicants

No violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 in respect of the third and fourth applicants

Just satisfaction: The Court held that the question of the application of Article 41 (just satisfaction) in relation to application no. 26338/19 was not ready for decision in so far as pecuniary damage was

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.

concerned and reserved it for examination at a later date. The Court further held that the Respondent State was to pay 5,000 euros (EUR) to the first two applicants jointly in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

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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.