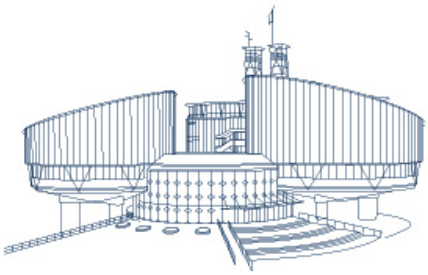
EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PRESS RELEASE

JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS OF 26 NOVEMBER 2026

ECHR 299 (2026) 26.11.2026

Press release issued by the Registrar of the Court



The European Court of Human Rights has today notified in writing 16 judgments[1] and 34 decisions[2]:

– two Chamber judgments are summarised below;

– 14 Committee judgments, concerning issues which have already been examined by the Court, and the 34 decisions, can be consulted on Hudoc and do not appear in this press release.

The judgments below are only available in French.

Ginanneschi v. Italy (application no. 38162/15)

The applicant, Maria Domenica Ginanneschi, is an Italian national who was born in 1953 and lives in Sabaudia (Italy).

The case concerns certain expressions used by the criminal courts regarding the applicant's liability for an offence which was declared time-barred.

Relying on Article 6 § 2 (presumption of innocence) of the European Convention on Human Rights, the applicant alleges that her right to be presumed innocent was undermined by the references to her criminal liability in the judgments delivered by the Rome Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation.

No violation of Article 6 § 2

Veneto Banca S.p.A. v. Italy (no. 48414/18)

The applicant company, Veneto Banca S.p.A., is a company incorporated under the laws of Italy which has its registered office in Montebelluna.

The case concerns the confiscation of the applicant company's assets for a value equal to the proceeds of the offence it committed, namely insider dealing.

Relying on Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property) to the European Convention, the applicant company submits that the confiscation measure imposed on it amounted to unlawful and disproportionate interference with its property rights.

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 in so far as pecuniary damage was concerned and reserved it for examination at a later date. The Court further held that the Respondent State was to pay the applicant company 5,000 euros (EUR) in respect of non-pecuniary damage and EUR 15,000 in respect of costs and expenses.

This press release is a document produced by the Registry. It does not bind the Court. Decisions, judgments and further information about the Court can be found on www.echr.coe.int.

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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.

[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