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I. Main achievements

This chapter presents short summaries of a selection of the main reforms and achievements reported in final resolutions since the Convention system was amended in 1998 by Protocol No. 11, with a clear focus on recent reforms, referring however also to important earlier developments.

In view of the wealth of cases closed, the selection concentrates on those which have led to changes of legislation or government regulations or the adoption of new policies or general guidelines from superior courts. As a rule, the survey does not cover information on measures aiming at providing individual redress to applicants.

The reforms are in principle presented in the order corresponding to the thematic domains used in the specialised database HUDOC-EXEC of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Many reforms address issues which appear to be on-going challenges in member states. The effects of reforms adopted at one point in time may thus need to be monitored and possibly revisited as conditions change.[1]

Definitions of the terms used in the context of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments are available in the dedicated Glossary.

[1] The presentation is limited to the information provided at the time of the adoption of the final resolution. It is recalled in this context that the Committee of Ministers has issued Recommendation (2004)5 on the verification of the compatibility of draft laws, existing laws and administrative practice with standards laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights.

Risk of ill-treatment in case of expulsion

The 2007 law on the control of immigration, integration and asylum provided that a third country national wishing to apply for asylum while being subject to expulsion by a decision issued by the Minister in charge of Immigration after consulting OFPRA - *Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides*, may, within forty-eight hours following notification of that decision, submit a reasoned request for its annulment to the administrative court. Third country nationals held in a waiting zone may seek the assistance of an interpreter and a doctor and communicate with counsel or any person of his choice. The authorities have concluded agreements with specialised associations providing assistance in this context.

Gebremedhin (25389/05)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)56

As regards overseas territories, the 2012 Code of Entry and Residence of Aliens (along with an administrative instruction and two circulars) provided guarantees for an in-depth examination of the third country nationals' situation before taking any decision as to their deportation.

De Souza Ribeiro (22689/07)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)135

The 2016 Law on the rights of aliens provided for a special procedure adapted to overseas territories, allowing third country nationals to lodge an urgent request (*référé-liberté*) to suspend their expulsion. The above Law also transferred from the "*juge administrative*" to the "*juge des libertés et de la détention*" the competence of reviewing the lawfulness of foreigners' arrest and administrative detention in view of their deportation.

A.M. (56324/13)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)153

New procedural guarantees for asylum applications filed in administrative detention prevent their automatic registration under a summary fast-track procedure and ensure the effectiveness of appeals of detained foreigners placed in administrative detention.

I.M. (9152/09)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)340

Significant efforts have been undertaken by the authorities to obtain information regarding the detention of the applicant, M.A., in Algeria. His release from prison in March 2021 was confirmed by the Algerian authorities. In 2024, guidance was issued to the prefectures to assist them in drafting decisions concerning countries of return. The existing legal framework and the practice of the authorities allow for an individualised assessment of the risks in the event of the removal of persons with a similar profile to that of M.A. The figures provided indicate that removal orders are not enforced shortly after their notification, except in very rare and complex cases in which the authorities examine the complaints raised under Article 3. Measures have been adopted to remind the prefectures of their obligation to comply with the Court's interim measures, and France has reaffirmed its commitment in this regard, in line with the Court's case-law and that of the Council of State (case-law reversal in December 2023).

***M.A.* group** (9373/15)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)253

The judgment was widely publicised to remind domestic courts and relevant ministries of the need, in the event of 'major political changes affecting the maintenance of constitutional order in the host State' to 'conduct an *ex nunc* examination of the validity and reliability of the diplomatic assurances provided by that State, so as to rule out the risk that the applicant will be subjected to imprisonment or treatment contrary to Article 3 of the Convention.

Compaoré (37726/21)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)330

Protection against ill-treatment

Regulatory developments have taken place, notably the February 2022 Act making it mandatory to grant a respite period to young persons claiming to be unaccompanied foreign minors (UFMs) prior to their assessment; the establishment in 2016 of a National UFM Unit, which coordinates the mechanism for emergency accommodation and assessment; training of stakeholders with a particular focus on the risks of trafficking in human beings affecting UFMs; good-practice guidelines concerning UFMs, including on their health assessment; annual meetings on UFM-related issues; outreach activities ("maraudes") carried out by associations mandated by the authorities or receiving public funding, aimed at identifying UFMs, building trust, informing them of their rights and offering them shelter; national figures and data from the départements of Nord and Pas-de-Calais—where many UFMs in transit seeking to reach the United Kingdom, like the applicant, are located—demonstrating an increase in the number of minors provided with shelter and in the State's contribution to departmental expenditure related to UFMs.

Khan (12267/16)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)30

Living conditions in a reception camp for Harkis

The legal framework governing compensation for the Harkis and their descendants has evolved following the enactment of Law No. 2022-229 of 23 February 2022, which established a new independent National Commission and granted a right to compensation to the Harkis and their families who resided between 1962 and 1975 in reception centres listed by decree. In March 2025, a decree amended the compensation scale, which now provides for a sum of reparation in line with the Court's requirements, namely 4,000 euros for each year or part thereof spent at the Bias camp. According to the authorities, the budgetary impact of this increase in compensation is estimated at around 40 million euros.

Tamazount and Others (17131/19)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2026)46

Conditions of detention / medical care

In 2005, measures were taken to ensure that a doctor of the psychiatric clinic is empowered to authorize, at any moment, immediate release when the person's state of health no longer justifies detention. From 2015 onwards, a construction programme adapting all prisons to the needs of persons with disabilities was implemented.

R.L. and M.-J.D. (44568/98)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)113

Vincent (6253/03)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2009)79

In 2003, the Council of State accepted that an appeal against a solitary confinement measure may be lodged before an administrative judge who may order the measure's annulment in the context of an ultra vires appeal taking into account the seriousness of its impact on detention conditions. The regime of solitary confinement was reviewed by two decrees modifying the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2006. The prison staff were provided with detailed information on the new rules by a circular of the Directorate of the Prison Administration and benefited from appropriate trainings. Finally, the 2009 Prison Act also contained specific provisions regulating solitary confinement.

Ramirez Sanchez (59450/00)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2010)162

A law of 2009 and its implementing decree of 2010 regulated the conduct of body searches in detention facilities which are governed by the principles of necessity and proportionality. The law requires adapting the nature and frequency of searches to the circumstances of prison life and personality of detainees.
Furthermore, a circular of 2009 clearly prohibited the video recording of such searches.

El Shennawy (51246/08)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2015)77

The Council of State has accepted that body search measures may be challenged through an urgent request under the Code of Administrative Justice). In 2007, the Council of State extended the right of prisoners to apply to the administrative court, in particular in connection with security rotations among prisons, and acknowledged that a decision subjecting a detainee to a security regime did not constitute an internal regulatory measure, but an administrative decision amenable to judicial review.

Alboreo (51019/08)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)47

In 2007, Parliament adopted a law creating the institution of the General Controller of Places of Detention to ensure the respect of detainees' fundamental rights and to continue improving the conditions of treatment of prisoners, not least in co-operation with the CPT.

Rivière (33834/03)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2009)2

Protection against domestic servitude

The protection of vulnerable persons, in particular victims of trafficking in human beings, was enhanced through amendments to the Criminal Code in 2003 and, in addition, a new criminal offence of "trafficking in human beings" was created in 2007, punishable by ten years' imprisonment if committed against a minor.
A law adopted in 2013 amended the Criminal Code in order to better define and combat trafficking in human beings.

Siliadin (73316/01)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)210

C.N. and V. (67724/09)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)39

Right to liberty and security

- Lawfulness of detention

The judgments have been widely disseminated, notably in the context of training provided to judges responsible for overseeing criminal detention and the administrative detention of foreign nationals. Moreover, similar violations can no longer occur, as the Act of 26 January 2024 now prohibits the placement of minors in administrative detention, even when accompanied, except in Mayotte where this provision will enter into force on 1 January 2027.

***M.D. and A.D.* group** (57035/18)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2024)160

In 2000, a Law reinforcing the presumption of innocence inserted a preliminary article at the beginning of the Penal Code establishing the guiding principles for criminal proceedings, including a large number of the principles listed in Articles 5 and 6 ECHR. A law of 2002 added that a person under examination cannot be remanded in custody for more than two years where the penalty incurred is less than twenty years' imprisonment, and more than three years in all other cases.

Muller (21802/93)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2003)50

The 2011 Law on the fight against piracy and the exercise of police powers of the State at sea, introduced into the Defence Code a new section on the "Exercise by the State of its supervisory powers at sea" providing for a *sui generis* regime of deprivation of liberty on ships arrested by French soldiers. A specific regime for the deprivation of liberty was set up allowing the arrest and detention of persons on suspicion of acts of piracy, whilst ensuring compliance with the procedural requirements of the Convention.

Medvedyev and Others (3394/03)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)78

Right of nationals to enter their country

Since 14 September 2022 (date of the judgment), the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) has been responding systematically to requests for repatriation addressed to it, on an individual basis, giving reasons and taking particular account of the best interests of children. The authorities have organised several repatriation operations, enabling the return of a total of 144 children and 60 adult women of French nationality who were being held in camps in north-eastern Syria.

Decisions to reject or refuse repatriation expressly mention the possibility of appealing to the Paris Administrative Court within two months of notification.

The administrative courts now recognise their jurisdiction to assess the existence of exceptional circumstances allowing them to review the legality of the grounds for refusing repatriation requests and, where appropriate, to order the MEAE to re-examine the requests of the persons concerned. This development confirms the existence of an independent review mechanism for decisions to refuse repatriation that complies with the requirements of the Court.

H.F. and Others (24384/19)
Final resolution CM/ResDH(2026)29

Functioning of justice

➢ Fairness of proceedings

Many measures were adopted concerning different types of proceedings:

- extension of the legal aid system concerning non-contentious proceedings;

Pham Hoang (13191/87)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(93)31

- in criminal law, measures adopted concerning criminal proceedings comprised improved reasoning in Assize courts judgments, protection of the presumption of innocence and the rights of victims, enhanced protection against self-incrimination (as persons arrested or in detention are no longer compelled to testify under oath as witnesses with ensuing risks of perjury), extended guarantees when persons accused do not surrender to justice, including the right to be represented by a counsel and to lodge appeals;

Agnelet (61198/08+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)9

Brusco (1466/07)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)209

Poitrimol (14032/88+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2007)154

- the legal protection of adults subject to legal protection (wards) according to the Civil Code was reinforced in 2007 in the Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to the conduct of pre-trial investigations and trial;

Vaudelle (35683/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)14

- important changes of the proceedings before the financial courts and the Court of Audit were introduced in 2009, in particular, by introducing public hearings before financial courts as a rule and by reinforcing the adversarial nature of the relevant proceedings;

Martinie, Richard-Dubarry and Siffre (58675/00+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2010)124

- changes were introduced to the organisation of the supervisory authorities of the banking and insurance licensing, preventing problems caused by the absence of clear separations between the functions of prosecution, investigation and sanction in the exercise of the judicial power of the Banking Commission;

Daoudi and Dubus (5242/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)102

- enhancement of equality of arms in proceedings concerning the evaluation of the value of expropriated lands between those expropriated and the Government Commissioner;

Yvon (44962/98)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2007)79

- possibility to complain against fines for driving offences was improved by a 2013 Minister of Justice decree completing the Criminal Procedure Code, following a relevant Constitutional Council's decision of 2010, specifying the manner in which the public prosecutor must notify the offender of the reasons for the inadmissibility of his/her appeal as well as of the modalities to challenge this decision of inadmissibility. These new provisions have been in application by the Court of Cassation since 2014;

Cadène (12039/08+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)283

- the Code of Criminal Procedure amendments introduced in 2014, 2016 and 2019 ensured that persons placed in police custody are immediately informed of their right to answer questions or to remain silent and of their right to the assistance of a lawyer right from the outset of police custody; similar safeguards have been in place since 2014 for persons interviewed under the *audition libre* procedure.

***Olivieri* group** (62313/12)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2020)145

Wang (83700/17)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2024)183

- the Court of Cassation's drafting rules were reformed, in particular concerning the reasoning of judgments and other decisions, including preliminary referral rulings and referrals to the Court of Justice of the European Union on account of different interpretations in member States or of clarifications needed.

Sanofi Pasteur (25137/16)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2021)7

➢ Reforms and remedies against excessive length of proceedings

A series of reforms were implemented over time to ensure trials within a reasonable time in:

- before civil courts;

C.R. (42407/98+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)39

- before criminal courts (including reforms to limit the duration of pre-trial detention),

Sapl (37565/97+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2005)63

- before administrative courts,

Durrand (36153/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2002)62

- before labour courts.

Beaumartin (15287/89)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(1995)254

Piron and Époux Machard (36436/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2009)3

To alleviate the case-load in the Court of Cassation, changes have been made in 2002 in the processing and the hearing of appeals and staff have been increased. Applications are now filtered so that some appeals which are clearly unfounded can be heard by a reduced bench of only three judges. Secondly, the 2002 amendments of the Code on Organisation of the Courts, extended the possibility for trial and appeal courts to seek the Court of Cassation's opinion on a question of law arising in a significant number of cases, which has not yet been settled, thereby preventing the emergence of causes for dispute.

Hermant (31603/96)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2003)88

The "five-years orientation and programming law for Justice" of 2002 resulted in a large increase in courts' staff and of financial resources. The possibility to obtain compensation for unreasonably lengthy proceedings, earlier recognized with respect to civil and criminal proceedings, was recognized also with regard to administrative proceedings in 2001 and was codified in 2005.

Lutz (48215/99)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)10

Since 2017, proceedings before the special Assize Court dealing with terrorist offences were accelerated by amendment of the Law on public security to reduce the number of professional assessors necessary to conduct hearings in first instance and on appeal.

Berasategi (29095/09+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)232

- Independence and impartiality of justice

The judgments have been widely disseminated, particularly among judges responsible for reviewing the detention of foreign nationals under criminal law and administrative detention. Furthermore, similar violations cannot be repeated, as the law of 26 January 2024 now prohibits the detention of minors, even accompanied minors, except in Mayotte, where this provision will come into force on 1 January 2027.

Syndicat national des journalistes et autres (41236/18)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2024)252

Protection of private and family life

- Family reunification

Special protection against expulsion measures for certain categories of third country nationals, especially minors, was introduced in the Aliens Act in 1993.

Beldjoudi (12083/86)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(96)85

As regards family reunification for the beneficiaries of international protection, formalities to be accomplished in France were suppressed in 2009 while proof of the family relationship was simplified in 2015. General awareness measures were also adopted concerning all types of family reunification.

Senigo Longue (19113/09)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2019)297

- Acquisition, use, disclosure or retention of personal data

Limitations on the retention of fingerprints in police records were introduced in 2015, notably where persons were eventually not prosecuted or were acquitted.

M.K. (19522/09)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)310

In 2021, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the provisions concerning the National automated file of genetic fingerprints (FNAEG) have been amended to set their retention periods according to the seriousness of the offence on which they were recorded and the status of the person concerned as an adult or a minor, and their early deletion procedures, which are now also possible for convicted persons.

Aycaguer (8806/12)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2022)84

Since a decree of 16 March 2022, sexual orientation is no longer a contraindication to donating blood. As a result, it is now forbidden to collect data on this subject. The data collected previously is still kept by the Établissement Français du Sang, but is only accessible to a very limited number of medical practitioners, and the storage period is limited to 15 to 30 years from the last blood donation, depending on the nature of the data.

Drelon (3153/16)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2024)217

- Filiation / paternity actions

In 2015, the Court of Cassation acknowledged the possibility to obtain the transcription of foreign birth certificates of children born as a result of surrogacy into

Mennesson (965192/11+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)286

the national civil status register. The biological paternity of the father is presumed when he is designated on the foreign birth certificate.

- Gender identity

The conditions for transgender people to obtain recognition of their new identity and procedures for the change of their first name and sex in the acts of civil status were changed by a law in 2016. Medical intervention is no longer required for this purpose.

A.P., Garçon et Nicot (79885/12+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)179

- Consent to sexual relations

A notice addressed to all magistrates and published on the Ministry of Justice's intranet site explains that the Court's judgement calls into question an old case law under domestic law according to which prolonged refusal of intimate relations, not excused by a state of health, justifies the granting of a divorce on the grounds of fault, and points out that this judgement is binding on French courts.
Law No. 2010-769 of 9 July 2010 on violence within couples and its impact on children removed the presumption of consent between spouses to sexual intercourse.
Law No. 2025-1057 amending the criminal definition of rape and sexual assault by incorporating the concept of consent was promulgated on 8 November 2025.

H.W. (13805/21)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)423

- Secret surveillance

The conditions governing recourse by the police to secret audio and video surveillance in criminal cases were more clearly set out in 2004 legislation. The law notably excluded from such surveillance offices of press and broadcasting companies, doctors, notaries, bailiffs and also the offices, homes and vehicles of lawyers, magistrates and parliamentarians.

Vetter (59842/00)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2010)5

A 2014 Act established a specific legal framework governing geolocation measures: the offences for which the use of this technique is permitted, the conditions under which such a measure may be authorised by a judicial officer, its maximum duration, and judicial oversight of the implementation of the operations.

Ben Faiza (59842/00)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2021)369

Freedom of expression

Large dissemination of the European Court's judgments enabled a better consideration by courts and tribunals of the criteria to be followed for any restriction to the freedom of expression when judging cases concerning defamation and the publication of information on one's private life. Since 2015, the civil and criminal case-law of the Court of Cassation has been aligned with the European Court's case-law on freedom of expression and the assessment of the proportionality of the penalties imposed. It has referred notably to the fundamental distinction between statements of fact and value-judgments as well as to the notion of public interest debate.

Jean-Jacques Morel (25689/10+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2019)88

In October 2020, the Ministry of Justice issued a communication "relating to the repression of discriminatory calls to boycott Israeli products" to public prosecutors' offices, recalling the European Court's case law on freedom of expression and inviting prosecutors to prosecute only those acts that constitute a genuine call to hatred or discrimination and not mere political speeches and actions

Baldassi and Others (15271/16)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2023)78

Freedom of assembly and association

By a 2015 amendment to the Defence Code, military personnel were enabled to create, join and exercise functions in a national professional association.

Matelly (10609/10+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)117

The Act on hunting was amended in 2000, giving those opposed to hunting the right to object to it on grounds of conscience.

Chassagnou and Others (25088/94+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2005)26

Protection against discrimination with regard to inheritance rights

In 2001, the discriminatory difference in treatment concerning succession rights between legitimate children and children born out of wedlock was abolished.

Mazurek (34406/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2005)25

Protection of property rights

The Finance Act for 2021 provides for a gradual reduction in the disputed surcharge until it is repealed in 2023. Holders of income from self-employed activities who do not use the services of a management association or other approved body or chartered accountant will no longer be subject to a surcharge. For situations prior to the repeal, claims are examined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the Court's judgment and the conditions of admissibility set out in the General Tax Code. A note to this effect was sent on 1 March 2024 to the tax management, tax audit, tax assessment and collection litigation departments. On the basis of the Court's judgment, the administrative judge has already annulled the application of the disputed surcharge before it was repealed.

Waldner (34406/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2005)25

In 2010, an Agency for the Management and Recovery of Seized and Confiscated Assets was established (providing assistance, guidance and support to judicial authorities, managing seized funds and selling seized movable property). The owner or holder of the property remains responsible for its maintenance and preservation. In cases of default or unavailability, the public prosecutor or the investigating judge may authorise the transfer of the property to the Agency so that it may carry out measures necessary for its preservation, enhancement or upkeep. Any act that transforms or substantially alters the property or diminishes its value must be authorised by a judicial officer.
In 2018, designated liaison judges were appointed to oversee the handling of items placed under seal, and a circular clarified the scope of judicial oversight, the measures to be taken and the procedural steps for the management, preservation and release of items under seal. A guide on seizure and confiscation is available for the courts, along with regional branches that assist them in dealing with seized assets and in the dynamic management of sealed items.

SCI Le Château du Francport (3269/18)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)149

Freedom of movement

Wide dissemination of the judgment and developments in the regulatory framework: a new national policing scheme was adopted in December 2021, regulating the use of the containment (*encerclement*) technique; it was upheld by a 2023 judgment of the Conseil d'État.

Auray and Others (1162/22)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)12

II. Main issues pending before the Committee of Ministers

This chapter presents the main issues pending in cases/groups of cases currently under the Committee of Ministers' supervision. The relevant supervision procedure is indicated for each case/group of cases.

Detailed information on the status of execution of these cases as well as on the Committee of Ministers' supervision process is available on the specialised database HUDOC-EXEC of the website of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Definitions of the terms used in the context of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments are available in the dedicated Glossary.

Right to life

Death of a man following the explosion of an OF-F1 grenade thrown by one of the mobile gendarmes responsible for maintaining order in an area of clashes with demonstrators. Shortcomings in the legal and administrative framework applicable at the time, as the regulations were neither comprehensive nor sufficiently precise to allow for a truly graduated use of force.

Fraisse and Others (47626/21)
Judgment final on 30/06/2025

Standard supervision
Status of execution

Reception / Expulsion / Extradition

Insufficient assessment by administrative and judicial authorities of the risks of ill-treatment in the event of expulsion of Russian nationals of Chechen origin.

***K.I.* group** (5560/19+)
Judgment final on 15/07/2021

Standard supervision
Status of execution

Seven related violations, mainly: **placement in detention of unaccompanied minors after their arbitrary attachment to an adult in order to allow their collective and expeditious expulsion** from Mayotte to the Comoros, and **lack of effective domestic remedy** in relation to the applicants' expulsion and family life.

Moustahi (9347/14)
Judgment final on 25/09/2020

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Non-enforcement of judicial decisions granting reception conditions to asylum seekers

***M.K. and Others* group** (34349/18)
Judgment final on 08/03/2023

Standard supervision
Status of execution

Conditions of detention

Prison overcrowding and poor material conditions of detention in prisons in metropolitan and overseas France, and **lack of effective preventive domestic remedy.**

J.M.B. and Others (9671/15+)
Judgment final on 30/05/2020

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Violence against women

Failure to effectively implement a criminal justice system capable of punishing non-consensual sexual acts. Secondary victimisation characterised by gender-based discrimination.

***L. and Others* group** (46949/21)
Judgment final on 24/07/2025

Standard supervision
Status of execution

Protection of private and family life

Eviction of Travellers from land on which they had been settled for many years, without any assessment of the proportionality of the interference with their right to home and without sufficient consideration of the needs of the applicants who requested relocation on family plots.

Winterstein and Others (27013/07)
Judgment final on 17/01/2014

Standard supervision
Status of execution

Eviction procedures of the applicants, Romanian nationals belonging to the Roma community, from a municipal land that they had been occupying illegally for six months with their caravans; lack of effective remedy.

Hirtu and Others (24720/13)
Judgment final on 14/08/2020

Standard supervision
Status of execution

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The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. The Committee of Ministers is the Council of Europe's decision-making body, composed by the foreign ministers of all 46 member states. It is a forum where national approaches to European problems and challenges are discussed, in order to find collective responses. The Committee of Ministers participates in the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights through the supervision of the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

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