ROMANIA



Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

Country factsheet

Last update
18 September 2026

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

French version:
Fiche pays de la Roumanie

These summaries are made under the sole responsibility of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court and in no way bind the Committee of Ministers.

The opinions expressed in this work are the responsibility of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the Council of Europe.

The reproduction of extracts (up to 500 words) is authorised, except for commercial purposes as long as the integrity of the text is preserved, the excerpt is not used out of context, does not provide incomplete information or does not otherwise mislead the reader as to the nature, scope or content of the text. The source text must always be acknowledged as follows "© Council of Europe, year of the publication". All other requests concerning the reproduction/translation of all or part of the document, should be addressed to the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, Council of Europe (F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex or dgi-execution@coe.int).

Cover design and layout:
Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, Council of Europe

Photos: Council of Europe, ©Shutterstock

© Council of Europe, September 2026

Table of contents

I. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS 4

Actions of security forces and effective investigations 5

Protection against physical violence caused by private individuals 5

Lawfulness of expulsion on national security grounds 5

Conditions of detention / remedies 6

Right to liberty and security 7

Functioning of justice 7

Protection of private and family life 9

Freedom of expression 9

Protection against discrimination 9

Electoral rights 10

II. MAIN ISSUES PENDING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS 11

Protection against ill-treatment 12

Actions of security forces and effective investigations 12

Detention conditions – medical care 12

Detention of mentally-ill, juveniles – lawfulness, medical care 13

Length of judicial proceedings 13

Enforcement of domestic judicial decisions 13

Protection of private life 14

Domestic violence 14

Freedom of expression 14

Freedom of assembly 15

Protection of property rights – expropriation, nationalisation 15



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, government regulations, the adoption of new policies or general guidance from superior courts. As a rule, the overview does not cover information on measures 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.

Actions of security forces and effective investigations

The independence and effectiveness of investigations into the actions of security forces improved, notably after the demilitarisation of the police in 2002. Now criminal investigations in cases involving police staff fall within the competence of the civilian prosecutor's offices and courts. Investigations into actions of members of the gendarmerie, which remained within the armed forces, are still carried out by military prosecutors, but a reform in 2004 guaranteed their statutory independence, as recognised by the European Court.

Barbu Anghelescu (46430/99+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)150

The General Prosecutor's Office adopted a strategy to enhance the effectiveness of investigations. Fundamental safeguards against ill-treatment were inserted in law (including the right to immediate access to a lawyer and a doctor). A 2006 legislative amendment introduced the ethnic/racial motivation as an aggravating circumstance, thus creating an obligation for the prosecuting authorities to verify it *proprio motu*.

Substantial progress has been achieved in aligning the Romanian legal framework governing the use of firearms by law-enforcement officials and the deployment of special intervention units in routine operations with the standards required under the Convention. The measures assessed as adequate include the introduction of a legal regime restricting the use of firearms to situations of last resort, subject to the principles of necessity and proportionality; the establishment of operational safeguards regulating the intervention of specialised police units; the introduction of mandatory reporting and oversight mechanisms; and the development of annual training and evaluation programmes on the use of firearms.

Soare and Others **group** (24329/02+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2026)34

Protection against physical violence caused by private individuals

To ensure effective investigations in cases of assault by private individuals, the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended in 2003, provides that any person whose legitimate interests are affected by a prosecutor's decision to discontinue proceedings has a right to appeal to a court, which should base its judgment on the case-file and any new written evidence adduced.

Macovei and Others (5048/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)21

Safeguards for the protection of vulnerable persons (such as children and persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities) were included in the Code of Criminal Procedure in force since 2014. The investigative techniques used with regard to sex-related crimes were significantly improved. In 2017, the Prosecutor's Office, attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, decided to establish a mechanism for the protection of persons with such disabilities.

M.B. (43982/06+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)66

Lawfulness of expulsion on national security grounds

The Emergency Ordinance of 2002 was amended and established that the Bucharest Court of Appeal had competence to decide on an alien's undesirability for security reasons in adversarial proceedings against which a cassation appeal can be introduced within 10 days.

Lupsa (10337/04+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2015)50

The Ordinance also provided that an alien may be placed in custody if there is a risk that they attempt to avoid removal, prevent their return or be subject to a deportation measure ordered by the criminal court. The risk of escape is presumed in cases in which an alien has not met the deadline for voluntary return, has been declared undesirable or has had their "tolerated" status lifted. Custody may be

Al-Agha (40933/02+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)110

ordered only if it is not possible to proceed with immediate removal. The custody is decided by the prosecutor at the Court of Appeal of Bucharest, for a period of 30 days, upon request of the Inspectorate General for Immigration. Improved guarantees were introduced to secure the lawfulness of detention of aliens and the right to judicial review of expulsion decisions based on national security grounds. They include, in particular, an alien's right to be informed about the grounds on which the person's presence in the country is considered undesirable by the Ministry of Interior.

In 2022, the Ordinance was again amended to provide for the automatic suspensive effect of the appeal against the enforcement of an expulsion measure, taken as an ancillary penalty in criminal proceedings, alleging the existence of reasonable grounds to believe that the life of the person concerned would be endangered or that the person will be subjected to torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment in the State to which he or she is to be expelled. The suspension ex lege of the expulsion measure operates from the date of submission of the appeal until a final decision is taken.

D. and Others (75953/16)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2022)221

Since 2018, the Bucharest Court of Appeal has followed a systematic practice to attach to the summons to appear sent to the alien a declassified document, joint by the intelligence service to the request which initiates the expulsion proceedings, containing general indications about the facts/conduct which is imputed to him/her. Judges verify directly the classified material forwarded in support of requests for expulsion. The practical obstacles for defendants in such proceedings to have access to lawyers with security clearance have also been removed. The bar association makes available an updated list of lawyers with clearance. The defendants are informed of the right to hire such lawyers from the first stages of the proceedings and can exercise this right effectively.

Muhammad and Muhammad (80982/12+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2022)411

Conditions of detention / remedies

The automatic classification of life-sentenced prisoners as "prisoners who pose a risk to the safety of the penitentiary facility" with ensuing restrictions (including isolation) was abolished. Most of these prisoners are now held in collective cells, with other prisoners similarly classified, and have effective access to out-of-cell activities.

Enache (10662/06)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2025)260

Barbu Anghelescu No. 1 (46430/99+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2016)150

In addition, measures were taken to enhance the effectiveness of investigations into allegations of ill-treatment by prison staff. Special protective measures were adopted for vulnerable prisoners (e.g. with intellectual or physical disabilities), including their accommodation in a separate cell, the assignment of experienced staff to guard, escort and monitor them, and the provision of adequate psychological and social assistance.

Predică (42344/07+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2017)291

Pantea (33343/96+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2017)164

The preparation and distribution of food in line with the prisoners' religious beliefs was ensured as from 2013.

Vartic No. 2 (14150/08)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2014)221

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers welcomed the consolidation of the preventive remedy, which would effectively address complaints relating to overcrowding and the material conditions of detention. This followed the Committee's welcome of the consolidation of the jurisprudential compensatory remedy in 2024.

Bragadireanu (22088/04)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2025)393

Right to liberty and security

➢ Lawfulness of detention

Following an amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2003, detention on remand can only be ordered by a judge.

Năstase-Silivestru (74785/01)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)149

Further reforms in 2006 ensured access of the accused and his representative to the investigation file and respect for the adversarial principle.

Petra (27273/95)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2007)92

Moreover, appeals on points of law against decisions prolonging detention on remand after committal to trial became possible.

Varga (73957/01)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)23

The Code of Criminal Procedure of 2014 brought significant changes as regards the non-voluntary confinement for compulsory treatment and committal to a psychiatric institution for expert examination during criminal proceedings. The prosecutor is no longer competent to order such psychiatric committals. Such competence lies exclusively with the courts according to a procedure providing safeguards for the liberty and security of the persons concerned.

Filip (41124/02+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)165

Functioning of justice

➢ Fairness of proceedings

Civilians are no longer subject to military courts' jurisdiction in criminal cases involving both civilians and the military.

Maszni (59892/00)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)168

The right to be heard in person in appeal proceedings is granted in cases in which the defendant had not been heard previously or had been acquitted.

Niculescu-Dellakeza (5393/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)242

Reforms in 2004 provided detailed rules about the use of undercover agents and of the evidence so gathered, and introduced safeguards, including judicial authorisation, in respect of telephone tapping in criminal proceedings.

Constantin and Stoian (23782/06+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)40

A reform of 2014 ensured that, when *in absentia* proceedings are reopened, the person concerned is released from custody unless ordinary preventive measures apply.

Sâncrăian (71723/10)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)245

The consistency of case-law has been improved through the adoption of a new Code of Civil Procedure in 2013, introducing the possibility for appeals in the interest of the law and for preliminary rulings by the High Court of Cassation and Justice upon request of one of its sections, an appeal court or a tribunal.

Beian No. 1 (30658/05+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2015)4

The adversarial nature of proceedings was strengthened and included in the fundamental principles of civil procedure, entailing the mandatory communication of pleadings filed by the opposing party.

Grozescu (17309/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)55

Muncaciu (12433/11)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)82

➢ Access to court

The possibility to challenge, before a court, administrative decisions concerning rights of persons who had been persecuted on political grounds, was re-established in 1998.

Crișan (42930/98)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)20

Access to court in civil matters was improved by extending exemptions from court fees as well as simplifying procedures for the granting of legal aid and judicial review of legal aid decisions.

Iorga (4227/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)24

The obligation to pay a fixed, excessive security deposit to introduce an action against enforcement proceedings was declared unconstitutional in 2004.

Iosif and Others (10443/03)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)254

In criminal cases, the prosecutors' decisions to discontinue proceedings became subject to judicial review by a criminal law reform in 2003. Notification procedures were improved to ensure parties are always informed in due time of proceedings that they are engaged in.

Macovei and Others (5048/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)21

S.C. Raisa M. Shipping S.R.L. (37576/05)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)248

New legislation adopted in the framework of a broader judicial reform, which took effect in December 2022, gave full jurisdiction to the High Court of Cassation and Justice to review, under an emergency procedure, the legality and the merits of decisions to remove from office senior officeholders in the State Prosecution Service. Parliament also abolished legislative provisions which had unduly restricted the freedom of expression of judges and prosecutors vis-à-vis the other branches of government.

Kövesi (3594/19)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2023)129

The same judicial reform eliminated the automatic character of the suspension from duty of a magistrate while his or her appeal is pending against a disciplinary sanction of exclusion from the judiciary. It moreover introduced clear provisions on the legal avenue open to a magistrate to challenge such a suspension. The jurisdiction to rule on the appeal against the suspension is vested, at first and last instance, in a panel of five judges of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, which must examine it as a matter of urgency and with priority over other cases. The new provisions apply to disciplinary actions initiated after their entry into force.

Camelia Bogdan (36889/18)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2023)345

➢ Enforcement of final judicial decisions / legal certainty

The prosecutor's right to lodge extraordinary nullity appeals in civil matters was abolished in 2003, and in criminal matters in 2004.

Brumărescu (28342/95+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2007)90

Bota, Sergiu Popescu and Precup (16382/03+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)27

The new Civil Procedure Code of 2013 contains provisions according to which, it is no longer possible for public prosecutors to question the final character of court judgments in civil cases. In revision proceedings, final cases may only be reopened if public authorities have not been legally represented or their legal representation deemed defective due to misconduct of their lawyer.

Androne (54062/00)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)232

➢ Remedies for excessive length of court proceedings

A wide-ranging judicial reform was completed in 2013 in order to reduce the length of civil and criminal proceedings by diversifying the serving of judicial acts, simplifying the contentious proceedings and improving the system of evidence-taking. An effective acceleratory remedy was also introduced and, in parallel, a compensatory one has been developed by court practice.

Nicolau (1295/02+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2016)151

Protection of private and family life

➢ Access to former communist secret service registers

In 2008, the processing of information contained in the archives of the former communist secret service was transferred to a civilian body, the National Council for the Study of the Archives of "Securitate". Interested persons can apply for access to and rectification of information contained in the registers while decisions taken are subject to judicial review.

Rotaru (28341/95)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2014)253

➢ Filiation / paternity actions

The position of the courts on the questions of reopening paternity proceedings in the light of new evidence linked to new scientific methods (DNA) has evolved in line with the requirements of the Convention.

Ostace (12547/06)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2017)249

According to new legal provisions of 2007, the paternity action is imprescriptible throughout the child's life. However, the Constitutional Court specified in 2008 that the imprescriptibility was applicable only to children born after the entry into force of the new legislation. In 2016, the Constitutional Court changed its case-law, holding that the institution of the limitation period of one year from the birth of the child is only applicable in the case of actions brought by the mother or the legal representative of the child and not to actions brought by the child him/herself.

Călin and Others (25057/11+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2018)418

➢ Protection of correspondence

Prison staff was instructed to respect the principle of confidentiality of prisoners' correspondence and complaints addressed to public authorities, judicial bodies or international organisations or courts and to take practical measures for the effective exercise of these rights.

Cotleț (38565/97)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2010)180

Freedom of expression

➢ Defamation

In 2002 and 2005, prison sentences for insult, and subsequently for defamation, were abolished. In 2006, defamation and insult were decriminalised.

Dalban (28114/95+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2011)73

Protection against discrimination

➢ On the grounds of gender

As from 2006, the law provides that female and male employees in the army have equal rights to parental leave.

Hulea (33411/05)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2013)194

➢ On ethnic grounds

Following a series of violent anti-Roma events, vast awareness-raising measures and training activities were organised to address discrimination based on ethnic origin. In 2014/15, a further strategy was approved addressing racially-motivated violence against villagers of Roma origin in Târgu Mureș and Hădăreni. It included the construction of a community medical dispensary and an industrial building, the acquisition of equipment, the finalisation of the creation of a local cultural centre, school and kindergarten. The infrastructure had already been improved from 2005 onwards. In view of remaining issues related to the educational, health, employment and housing needs of Roma, an integrated programme against discrimination was established, bringing together teachers, medical personnel and officials from the county administration. In order to regularly monitor the inter-ethnic relations in Hădăreni, local and county authorities, as well as civil society, will address annual assessment reports to the inter-institutional expert working group.

Moldovan and Others No. 1 (41138/98+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)39

Electoral rights

Following a ruling by the High Court of Cassation and Justice in 2007, courts ceased to automatically impose on prisoners the penalty of general ban on voting and started determining the need for complementary penalties on an individual basis when sentencing. A criminal law reform of 2014 aligned the legal framework to this case-law. A new electoral Law of 2015 introduced clearer rules for the participation in elections of organisations belonging to ethnic minorities, the sole criteria being the recognition of the public utility of the organisation and a minimum number of members.

Calmanovici (42250/02+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)13

Ofensiva Tinerilor (16732/05)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)9



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.

Protection against ill-treatment

Breaches of the State's positive obligation to effectively apply a criminal-law system punishing non-consensual sexual acts, in particular when the victims are children and persons with psychosocial disabilities.

***M.G.C.* group** (61495/11+)
Judgment final on 15/06/2015
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

E.B. (49089/10)
Judgment final on 19/03/2019
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Unlawful detention and ill-treatment at a secret CIA-site as well as transfer of the applicant from the respondent State's territory to the naval base of Guantanamo Bay, despite a substantial and foreseeable risk that he could be subjected to the death penalty.

Al-Nashiri (33234/12)
Judgment final on 08/10/2018
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Failure of the authorities to conduct an effective investigation and meaningful inquiry, including into possible homophobic motives, of a physical and verbal attack on the applicants, following a police-protected LGBTI rally.
The Committee welcomed measures taken by the Romanian authorities to strengthen the response to hate crime, including the 2023 Criminal Code amendments prohibiting discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender, the operationalisation of a specialised police unit, increased investigations and prosecutions, and improved cooperation with civil society. It strongly encouraged the adoption of a joint investigative methodology and comprehensive data-collection system.

M.C. and A.C. (12060/12)
Judgment final on 12/07/2016
Standard supervision
Status of execution

Actions of security forces and effective investigations

Ineffective investigations into the violent crackdown on anti-governmental protests which surrounded the fall of the communist regime in Romania.

***Association "21 December 1989" and Others* group** (33810/07 and 18817/08+)
Judgment final on 28/11/2011
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Disproportionate use of force in a police raid based on ethnic profiling due to authorities' considerations establishing an automatic connection between ethnic origin and criminal behaviour; failure to investigate possible racist motives behind the intervention.

Lingurar (48474/14)
Judgment final on 16/04/2019
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Detention conditions – medical care

Overcrowding and poor material conditions in prisons and police detention facilities; inadequacy of medical care in prisons.

***Rezmiveș and Others* group** (61467/12+)
Judgment final on 25/07/2017
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Continued detention despite heavy medical treatment for terminal illness in difficult prison conditions; disregard for humanitarian considerations, which prevented end of life with dignity.
Significant progress: The authorities adopted a broad range of measures, including a stronger cooperation with the Council of Europe on physical and mental-health care in prisons, more training activities for medical and non-medical prison staff, and a multidisciplinary approach for vulnerable detainees.

Dorneanu (55089/13)
Judgment final on 28/02/2018
Standard supervision
Status of execution

Inadequate management of psychiatric conditions of detainees: placement of mentally-ill detainees in ordinary detention facilities; lack of regular psychiatric supervision and counselling, lack of forensic psychiatric examinations; severe overcrowding.

***Ţicu* group** (24575/10+)
Judgment final on 01/01/2014
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Detention of mentally-ill, juveniles – lawfulness, medical care

Deficient legal protection, medical and social care afforded to people with intellectual disabilities or with mental health conditions.

Significant progress: Following a July 2020 ruling of the Constitutional Court finding that the guardianship system infringed human dignity, Parliament enacted legislation introducing a new system of support and legal protection for vulnerable adults, which came into force on 18 August 2022. The Committee of Ministers noted this with satisfaction and called on the authorities to closely monitor the implementation of the new system.

Centre for Legal Resources on behalf of Mr Valentin Câmpeanu (47848/08)
Judgment final on 17/07/2014
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

N. (No. 2) (38048/18)
Judgment final on 16/02/2022
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Overcrowding and poor conditions in psychiatric facilities.

Parascineti (32060/05)
Judgment final on 13/06/2012
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Deficiencies in the application of the procedures and insufficient safeguards attending involuntary civil placements and systematic failure to seek these patients' consent to psychiatric treatment.

***Cristian Teodorescu* group** (22883/05+)
Judgment final on 19/09/2012
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Unlawful or arbitrary deprivations of liberty of patients involuntarily placed in psychiatric establishments, as security measures under the Criminal Code; systematic failure to seek consent to psychiatric treatment and absence of minimum legal safeguards attending the forcible administration of such treatment to involuntary patients.

N. (59152/08)
Judgment final on 28/02/2018
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

R.D. and I.M.D. (35402/14)
Judgment final on 12/10/2021
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Length of judicial proceedings

Excessive length of civil and criminal proceedings.

Significant progress: In September 2024, the Committee of Ministers decided to continue the examination of the outstanding questions regarding non-repetition of the violations concerning the excessive length of civil and criminal proceedings under the standard supervision procedure.

***Vlad and Others* group** (40756/06+)
Judgment final on 26/02/2014
Standard supervision
Status of execution

Enforcement of domestic judicial decisions

Failure or significant delay in abiding by final domestic court decisions by the Administration or legal persons under the State responsibility.

Foundation Hostel for Students of the Reformed Church and Stanomirescu group (2699/03+)
Judgment final on 07/04/2014
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Protection of private life

Lack of safeguards in the security related legislation for protection of private life in the context of secret surveillance measures that could be carried out under the National Security Act.

Bucur and Toma (40238/02)
Judgment final on 08/04/2013
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Lack of a clear and foreseeable legal framework governing the conditions and procedures relating to gender reassignment.

***X. and Y.* group** (2145/16+)
Judgment final on 19/04/2021
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Failure to protect the applicant's personal integrity due to significant flaws in the criminal investigation concerning alleged sexual harassment at the workplace.

C. (47358/20)
Judgment final on 30/11/2022
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Absence of any form of **legal recognition of and protection for same-sex couples**.

Buhuceanu and Others (20081/19)
Judgment final on 25/09/2023
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Lack of effective avenues to obtain reparation in cases of alleged medical negligence.

***Tusă* group** (21854/18+)
Judgment final on 30/10/2023
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Acquittal of two high-ranking military officials, previously convicted of crimes connected with the Holocaust, in extraordinary appeal proceedings not disclosed to Holocaust victims or the public. Failure of the domestic authorities to adduce relevant and sufficient reasons for their actions, in the absence of new evidence and by reinterpreting historically established facts and denying the responsibility of State officials for the Holocaust.

Zăicescu and Fălticineanu (42917/16)
Judgment final on 23/07/2024
Standard supervision
Status of execution

Domestic violence

Failure of the authorities to take appropriate actions to address the issue of domestic violence and to secure the implementation of a legal framework to protect victims.

Bălșan group (49645/09+)
Judgment final on 23/08/2017
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Failure to protect the applicant's private life against specific acts of online violence due to inadequate criminal legal framework and ineffective investigation.

M.Ș.D. (28935/21)
Judgment final on 03/03/2025
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Freedom of expression

➢ Protection of sources

Unjustified conviction of a whistle blower for having disclosed wide-scale illegal telephone tapping by the intelligence services.

Bucur and Toma (40238/02)
Judgment final on 08/04/2013
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Significant progress: In 2016, the High Court of Cassation and Justice provided important guidance to balance the competing interests in criminal proceedings triggered by the public disclosure of information evidencing misconduct in public

office within the intelligence services. The Committee of Ministers assessed this as sufficient to ensure non-repetition of the violation.	
➢ Civil liability for defamation (SLAPP measures)	
Unjustified interference with the freedom of expression of journalists as a result of **court decisions holding the applicants liable in tort for defamation** for statements made on matters of public interest.	***Ghiulfer Predescu group*** (29751/09) Judgment final on 27/09/2017 Standard supervision **Status of execution**
➢ Freedom of expression of judges on social media platforms	
Unjustified interference with a judge's freedom of expression on account of a disciplinary sanction imposed by the National Judicial and Legal Service Commission **for two Facebook posts on matters of public interest,** the reasons for which were found not to be relevant and sufficient and consequently did not meet a "pressing social need".	***Danileț*** (16915/21) Judgment final on 15/12/2025 Standard supervision **Status of execution**
Freedom of assembly	
➢ LGBTI events	
Failure of the authorities to protect the applicant association's and the participants' right to freedom of peaceful assembly during an LGBTI event and to investigate the discriminatory motives behind the verbal attacks.	***Association ACCEPT and Others*** (19237/16) Judgment final on 01/09/2021 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Protection of property rights – expropriation, nationalisation	
Ineffectiveness of the mechanism set up to afford **restitution or compensation for properties nationalised under the communist regime**.	***Maria Atanasiu and Others group*** (30767/05 and 33800/06+) Judgment final on 12/01/2011 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Continuing ineffectiveness of that mechanism, despite the new remedies introduced by Law No. 165/2013.	***Văleanu and Others*** (59012/17) Judgment on the merits final on 03/04/2023 Judgment on the just satisfaction final on 30/06/2025 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**



ENG

www.coe.int

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.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE