



COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES

2001

Information document issued by the Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Historical background, organisation and procedure.....	3
II. Composition of the Court.....	9
III. Composition of the Sections	10
IV. Subject-matter of judgments delivered by the Court in 2001	11
V. Cases accepted for referral to the Grand Chamber and cases in which jurisdiction was relinquished by a Chamber in 2001	24
VI. Statistical information	26
VII. Statistical tables by State.....	30

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, ORGANISATION AND PROCEDURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A. The European Convention on Human Rights of 1950

1. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was drawn up within the Council of Europe. It was opened for signature in Rome on 4 November 1950 and entered into force in September 1953. The object of its authors was to take the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

2. In addition to laying down a catalogue of civil and political rights and freedoms, the Convention set up a system of enforcement of the obligations entered into by Contracting States. Three institutions were entrusted with this responsibility: the European Commission of Human Rights (set up in 1954), the European Court of Human Rights (set up in 1959) and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the latter organ being composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member States or their representatives.

3. Under the 1950 Convention Contracting States and, where the Contracting States had accepted the right of individual petition, individual applicants (individuals, groups of individuals or non-governmental organisations) could lodge complaints against Contracting States for alleged violations of Convention rights.

The complaints were first the subject of a preliminary examination by the Commission, which determined their admissibility. Where applications had been declared admissible and no friendly settlement had been reached, the Commission drew up a report establishing the facts and expressing an opinion on the merits of the case. The report was transmitted to the Committee of Ministers.

4. Where the respondent State had accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, the Commission and/or any Contracting State concerned had a period of three months following the transmission of the report to the Committee of Ministers within which to bring the case before the Court for a final, binding adjudication. Individuals were not entitled to bring their cases before the Court.

If a case was not referred to the Court, the Committee of Ministers decided whether there had been a violation of the Convention and, if appropriate, awarded just satisfaction to the victim. The Committee of Ministers also had responsibility for supervising the execution of the Court's judgments.

B. Subsequent developments

5. Since the Convention's entry into force eleven Protocols have been adopted. Protocols Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 7 to the Convention added further rights and liberties to those guaranteed and Protocol No. 2 conferred on the Court the power to give advisory opinions. Protocol No. 9 enabled individual applicants to bring their cases before the Court, subject to ratification by the respondent State and acceptance by a Screening Panel.

Protocol No. 11 restructured the enforcement machinery (see below). The remaining Protocols concerned the organisation of and procedure before the Convention institutions.

6. From 1980 onwards, the steady growth in the number of cases brought before the Convention institutions made it increasingly difficult to keep the length of proceedings within acceptable limits. The problem was aggravated by the accession of new Contracting States from 1990.

The number of applications registered annually with the Commission increased from 404 in 1981 to 2,037 in 1993. By 1997 that figure had more than doubled (4,750). By 1997 the number of unregistered or provisional files opened each year in the Commission had risen to over 12,000. The Court's statistics reflected a similar story, with the number of cases referred annually rising from 7 in 1981 to 52 in 1993 and 119 in 1997.

7. The increasing case-load had prompted a lengthy debate on the necessity for a reform of the Convention supervisory machinery. Opinions were divided at the beginning of the negotiations on restructuring the Convention system, but ultimately the solution adopted was the creation of a single full-time court. The aim was to simplify the structure with a view to shortening the length of proceedings and at the same time to strengthen the judicial character of the system by making it fully compulsory and abolishing the Committee of Ministers' adjudicative role.

On 11 May 1994 Protocol No. 11 to the European Convention on Human Rights "restructuring the control machinery" was opened for signature.

THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Transitional period

8. Protocol No. 11 required ratification by all the Contracting States and entered into force one year after the last ratification had been deposited. That ratification was deposited with the Council of Europe in October 1997, ushering in a preparatory period of one year during which the judges were elected and held a number of meetings to take the necessary organisational and procedural measures for the establishment of the Court. In particular, the judges elected their office holders and drew up new draft Rules of Court.

The new European Court of Human Rights came into operation on 1 November 1998 with the entry into force of Protocol No. 11. On 31 October 1998, the old Court had ceased to function. However, the Protocol provided that the Commission should continue for one year (until 31 October 1999) to deal with cases which had been declared admissible before the date of entry into force of the Protocol.

B. Organisation of the Court

9. The European Court of Human Rights set up under the Convention as amended is composed of a number of judges equal to that of the Contracting States (currently forty one). There is no restriction on the number of judges of the same nationality. Judges are elected by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe for a term of six years. The terms of office of one half of the judges elected at the first election expired after three years, so as to ensure that the terms of office of one half of the judges are renewed every three years.

Judges sit on the Court in their individual capacity and do not represent any State. They cannot engage in any activity which is incompatible with their independence or impartiality or with the demands of full-time office. Their terms of office expire when they reach the age of seventy.

The Plenary Court elects its President, two Vice-Presidents and two Presidents of Section for a period of three years.

10. Under the Rules of Court, the Court is divided into four Sections, whose composition, fixed for three years, is geographically and gender balanced and takes account of the different legal systems of the Contracting States. Each Section is presided over by a President, two of the Section Presidents being at the same time Vice-Presidents of the Court. Section Presidents are assisted and where necessary replaced by Vice-Presidents of Section.

11. Committees of three judges are set up within each Section for twelve month periods.

12. Chambers of seven members are constituted within each Section on the basis of rotation, with the Section President and the judge elected in respect of the State concerned sitting in each case. Where the latter is not a member of the Section, he or she sits as an *ex officio* member of the Chamber. The members of the Section who are not full members of the Chamber sit as substitute members.

13. The Grand Chamber is composed of seventeen judges. The President, Vice-Presidents, Section Presidents and the judge elected in respect of the State concerned sit as *ex officio* members. The remaining judges are chosen by the drawing of lots. Where a Chamber has relinquished jurisdiction under Article 30 of the Convention (see paragraph 21, below), the Grand Chamber includes the members of the Chamber which relinquished jurisdiction, whereas in cases referred to the Grand Chamber under Article 43 of the Convention (see paragraph 28, below), the Grand Chamber does not include any judge who participated in the original Chamber's deliberations on the admissibility or merits of the case, except the President of the Chamber and the judge who sat in respect of the State Party concerned.

C. Procedure before the Court

1. General

14. Any Contracting State (State application) or individual claiming to be a victim of a violation of the Convention (individual application) may lodge directly with the Court in Strasbourg an application alleging a breach by a Contracting State of one of the Convention rights. A notice for the guidance of applicants and forms for making applications may be obtained from the Registry.

15. The procedure before the European Court of Human Rights is adversarial and public. Hearings are, in principle, public, unless the Chamber/Grand Chamber decides otherwise on account of exceptional circumstances. Memorials and other documents filed with the Court's Registry by the parties are accessible to the public.

16. Individual applicants may submit applications themselves, but legal representation is recommended, and even required for hearings or after a decision declaring an application admissible. The Council of Europe has set up a legal aid scheme for applicants who do not have sufficient means.

17. The official languages of the Court are English and French, but applications may be drafted in one of the official languages of the Contracting States. Once the application has been declared admissible, one of the Court's official languages must be used, unless the President of the Chamber/Grand Chamber authorises the continued use of the language of the application.

2. Admissibility procedure

18. Each individual application is assigned to a Section, whose President designates a rapporteur. After a preliminary examination of the case, the rapporteur decides whether it should be dealt with by a three-member Committee or by a Chamber.

19. A Committee may decide, by unanimous vote, to declare inadmissible or strike out an application where it can do so without further examination.

20. Individual applications which are not declared inadmissible by Committees or which are referred directly to a Chamber by the rapporteur and State applications are examined by a Chamber. Chambers determine both admissibility and merits, usually in separate decisions but where appropriate together.

21. Chambers may at any time relinquish jurisdiction in favour of the Grand Chamber where a case raises a serious question of interpretation of the Convention or where there is a risk of departing from existing case-law, unless one of the parties objects to such relinquishment within one month of notification of the intention to relinquish.

22. The first stage of the procedure is generally written, although the Chamber may decide to hold a hearing, in which case issues arising in relation to the merits will normally also be addressed.

23. Chamber decisions on admissibility, which are taken by majority vote, must contain reasons and be made public.

3. Procedure on the merits

24. Once the Chamber has decided to admit the application, it may invite the parties to submit further evidence and written observations, including any claims for “just satisfaction” by the applicant, and to attend a public hearing on the merits of the case.

25. The President of the Chamber may, in the interests of the proper administration of justice, invite or grant leave to any Contracting State which is not party to the proceedings, or any person concerned who is not the applicant, to submit written comments, and, in exceptional circumstances, to make representations at the hearing. A Contracting State whose national is an applicant in the case is entitled to intervene as of right.

26. During the procedure on the merits, negotiations aimed at securing a friendly settlement may be conducted through the intermediary of the Registrar. The friendly settlement negotiations are confidential.

4. Judgments

27. Chambers decide by a majority vote. Any judge who has taken part in the consideration of the case is entitled to append to the judgment a separate opinion, either concurring or dissenting, or a bare statement of dissent.

28. Within three months of delivery of the judgment of a Chamber, any party may request that a case be referred to the Grand Chamber if it raises a serious question of interpretation or application or a serious issue of general importance. Such requests are examined by a Grand Chamber panel of five judges composed of the President of the Court, the Section Presidents, with the exception of the Section President who presides over the Section to which the Chamber that gave judgment belongs, and another judge selected by rotation from judges who were not members of the original Chamber.

29. A Chamber’s judgment becomes final at the expiry of the three month period or earlier if the parties announce that they have no intention of requesting a referral or after a decision of the panel rejecting the request for referral.

30. If the panel accepts the request, the Grand Chamber renders its decision on the case in the form of a judgment. The Grand Chamber decides by a majority vote and its judgments are final.

31. All final judgments of the Court are binding on the respondent States concerned.

32. Responsibility for supervising the execution of judgments lies with the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. It is thus for the Committee of Ministers to verify whether States in respect of which a violation of the Convention is found have taken adequate remedial measures to comply with the specific or general obligations arising out of the Court’s judgments.

5. Advisory opinions

33. The Court may, at the request of the Committee of Ministers, give advisory opinions on legal questions concerning the interpretation of the Convention and Protocols.

Decisions of the Committee of Ministers to request an advisory opinion are taken by a majority vote.

34. Advisory opinions are given by the Grand Chamber and given by a majority vote. Any judge may attach to the advisory opinion a separate opinion or a bare statement of dissent.

FURTHER REFORM

35. In the three years following the entry into force of Protocol No. 11 the Court's case-load increased dramatically. The number of registered applications rose from 5,979 in 1998 to 13,858 in 2001, an increase of around 130%. Concern about the Court's capacity to deal with the rising volume of cases led to calls for additional resources and speculation as to the need for further reform. At a Ministerial Conference on Human Rights, held in Rome on 3-4 November 2000 to mark the 50th anniversary of the opening for signature of the Convention, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe among other things to "initiate, as soon as possible, a thorough study of the different possibilities and options with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of the Court in the light of [the] new situation ...".

36. In response to this resolution, in February 2001 the Committee of Ministers set up an Evaluation Group, which reported in September 2001. As far as amendment of the Convention is concerned, the Group recommended that instructions be given to the appropriate bodies with a view to preparing a draft Protocol to the Convention which would notably "empower the Court to decline to examine in detail applications raising no substantial issue under the Convention". The Group further recommended that instructions be given for a feasibility study to be carried out by the appropriate bodies into "the creation within the Court of a new and separate division for the preliminary examination of applications". On 8 November 2001 the Committee of Ministers at its 109th session adopted a declaration warmly welcoming the report of the Evaluation Group and instructing the Ministers' Deputies to pursue urgent consideration of all the recommendations, including measures involving amendment of the Convention.

37. On the occasion of the Rome Conference, Protocol No. 12 to the Convention was opened for signature. The new Protocol provides for a general prohibition of discrimination and will enter into force when ten member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by it.

II. COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

On 31 December 2001 the Court was composed as follows (in order of precedence):

Mr Luzius WILDHABER, President	(Swiss)
Mr Christos ROZAKIS, Vice-President	(Greek)
Mr Jean-Paul COSTA, Vice-President	(French)
Mr Georg RESS, Section President	(German)
Sir Nicolas BRATZA, Section President	(British)
Mr Antonio PASTOR RIDRUEJO	(Spanish)
Mr Gaukur JÖRUNDSSON	(Icelandic)
Mr Giovanni BONELLO	(Maltese)
Mrs Elisabeth PALM	(Swedish)
Mr Lucius CAFLISCH	(Swiss) ¹
Mr Loukis LOUCAIDES	(Cypriot)
Mr Jerzy MAKARCZYK	(Polish)
Mr Pranas KŪRIS	(Lithuanian)
Mr Ireneu CABRAL BARRETO	(Portuguese)
Mr Riza TÜRMEŒ	(Turkish)
Mrs Françoise TULKENS	(Belgian)
Mrs Viera STRÁŽNICKÁ	(Slovakian)
Mr Corneliu BÎRSAN	(Romanian)
Mr Peer LORENZEN	(Danish)
Mr Karel JUNGWIERT	(Czech)
Mr Marc FISCHBACH	(Luxemburger)
Mr Volodymyr BUTKEVYCH	(Ukrainian)
Mr Josep CASADEVALL	(Andorran)
Mr Boštjan ZUPANČIČ	(Slovenian)
Mrs Nina VAJIĆ	(Croatian)
Mr John HEDIGAN	(Irish)
Mrs Wilhelmina THOMASSEN	(Netherlands)
Mr Matti PELLONPÄÄ	(Finnish)
Mrs Margarita TSATSA-NIKOLOVSKA	(Citizen of “the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”)
Mrs Hanne Sophie GREVE	(Norwegian)
Mr András BAKA	(Hungarian)
Mr Rait MARUSTE	(Estonian)
Mr Egils LEVITS	(Latvian)
Mr Kristaq TRAJA	(Albanian)
Mrs Snejana BOTOCHAROVA	(Bulgarian)
Mr Mindia UGREKHELIDZE	(Georgian)
Mr Anatoly KOVLER	(Russian)
Mr Vladimiro ZAGREBELSKY	(Italian)
Mrs Antonella MULARONI	(San Marinense)
Mrs Elisabeth STEINER	(Austrian)
Mr Stanislav PAVLOVSKI	(Moldovan)
Mr Paul MAHONEY, Registrar	(British)
Mrs Maud DE BOER-BUQUICCHIO, Deputy Registrar	(Netherlands)

¹ Elected as the judge in respect of Liechtenstein.

III. COMPOSITION OF THE SECTIONS

On 31 December 2001 the composition of the Sections was as follows (in order of precedence)

	SECTION I	SECTION II	SECTION III	SECTION IV
President	Mr C. Rozakis	Mr J.-P. Costa	Mr G. Ress	Sir Nicolas Bratza
Vice-President	Mrs F. Tulkens	Mr A. Baka	Mr I. Cabral Barreto	Mr M. Pellonpää
	Mr G. Bonello	Mr L. Wildhaber	Mr L. Caflisch	Mr A. Pastor Ridruejo
	Mr P. Lorenzen	Mr Gaukur Jörundsson	Mr P. Kūris	Mrs E. Palm
	Mrs N. Vajić	Mr L. Loucaides	Mr R. Türmen	Mr J. Makarczyk
	Mr E. Levits	Mr C. Bîrsan	Mr B. Zupančič	Mrs V. Strážnická
	Mrs S. Botoucharova	Mr J. Jungwiert	Mr J. Hedigan	Mr M. Fischbach
	Mr A. Kovler	Mr H. Butkevych	Mrs Tsatsa-Nikolovska	Mr J. Casadevall
	Mr V. Zagrebelsky	Mrs W. Thomassen	Mrs H.S. Greve	Mr R. Maruste
	Mrs E. Steiner	Mr M. Ugrekhelidze	Mr K. Traja	Mr S. Pavlovski
		Mrs A. Mularoni		
Section Registrar	Mr E. Fribergh	Mrs S. Dollé	Mr V. Berger	Mr M. O'Boyle

IV. SUBJECT-MATTER OF JUDGMENTS DELIVERED BY THE COURT IN 2001

Article 2 *Cases concerning principally the right to life*

- death in police custody in Turkey (TANLI)
- shooting by security forces in Turkey (AKMAN)
- murder by village guards in Turkey (AVŞAR)
- killing by unidentified perpetrators in Cyprus, alleged failure to take preventive measures and effectiveness of the investigation (DENIZCI AND OTHERS)
- death allegedly resulting from ill-treatment on arrest in the Netherlands (KÖKSAL)
- prisoner's suicide in the United Kingdom (KEENAN)
- effectiveness of investigations in the United Kingdom into shootings in Northern Ireland (HUGH JORDAN; McKERR; KELLY AND OTHERS; SHANAGHAN)
- disappearances following the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, and lack of an effective investigation (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- disappearance of detainees in Turkey (ÇIÇEK; AKDENİZ; IRFAN BILGIN; I.I. AND OTHERS)
- disappearances in Turkey (K. AYDIN, C. AYDIN AND S. AYDIN)
- disappearance after abduction by an unidentified group of armed men in Turkey (SARLI)
- serious injury of a suspect in a fall from a balcony while in the hands of police carrying out a search of an apartment in Turkey (BERKTAY)
- alleged denial of access to medical services in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)

Article 3 *Cases concerning principally physical integrity*

- ill-treatment in custody in Turkey (ÇIÇEK; GELGEC AND ÖZDEMİR; ÇAVUŞOĞLU; TANLI; ALTAY; KEMAL GÜVEN; AKDENİZ; DEĞER; AVCI; ORAK; BOĞA; DOĞAN; PARLAK, AKTÜRK AND TAY; KIZILGEDİK; BOĞ; DEMİR; ŞENSES; ERCAN; AKBAY; SAKI; ACAR; GÜNGÜ)
- ill-treatment in detention in Cyprus (DENIZCI AND OTHERS)
- ill-treatment in prison in Italy, and effectiveness of the investigation (INDELICATO)
- serious injury of a suspect in a fall from a balcony while in the hands of police carrying out a search of an apartment in Turkey (BERKTAY)
- conditions of detention in Greece pending expulsion (DOUGOZ) and in detention on remand (PEERS)

- conditions of detention of a seriously handicapped person in the United Kingdom (PRICE)
- treatment of a prisoner with a history of mental disorder in the United Kingdom (KEENAN)
- prison conditions, alleged victimisation and body search of a prisoner in Lithuania (VALAŠINAS)
- abusive remarks by prison guards during a strip search in Poland (IWAŃCZUK)
- destruction of possessions and homes by the security forces in Turkey (DULAŞ; KEMAL GÜVEN; CEMAL AND NURHAYAT GÜVEN; AYGÖRDÜ AND OTHERS; AĞGÜL AND OTHERS; INCE AND OTHERS; K. AYDIN, C. AYDIN AND S. AYDIN; İŞÇİ)
- failure of the social services in the United Kingdom to remove children from parents known to be neglecting them (Z. AND OTHERS)
- striking out in the United Kingdom of a claim for damages against a foreign government in respect of alleged torture, on grounds of State immunity (AL-ADSANI)
- discrimination against Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- threatened expulsion of a schizophrenic from the United Kingdom to Algeria (BENSAID)
- threatened expulsion from Hungary to China (YANG CHUN JIN), from Germany to Iran (KALANTARI), from the United Kingdom to Tanzania (HILAL), and of a Chechen from the Netherlands to Russia (K.K.C.)

Article 5 *Cases concerning principally the right to liberty and security*

- alleged detention of missing persons in Cyprus following the Turkish occupation, lack of an effective investigation and security of Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- unacknowledged detention in Turkey (ÇİÇEK; AKDENİZ; İRFAN BILGIN)
- lawfulness of detention in Turkey (CIHAN; TANLI; AKBAY; TUNCAY AND ÖZLEM KAYA) and in Cyprus (DENİZCI AND OTHERS)
- lawfulness of detention pending expulsion from Greece (DOUGOZ)
- continuation of detention on remand in Poland by virtue of a practice lacking any legal basis (KAWKA)
- continuation of detention in France without a formal order, on the basis of a decision of the Indictment Chamber to obtain further information (LAUMONT)
- continuation of confinement in a secure institution in the Netherlands after expiry of the detention order (RUTTEN)
- delay in transferring detainees in Italy from prison to house arrest (MANCINI)

- absence of reasonable suspicion justifying detention in Turkey (BERKTAY) and in the United Kingdom (O’HARA)
- adequacy of the reasons given for arrest in Switzerland (H.B.)
- failure to bring a detainee promptly before a judge in the United Kingdom (O’HARA)
- independence of investigating judges responsible for ordering detention on remand in Switzerland (I.O.; H.B.)
- lack of power of the judge before whom a detainee was brought to order release on bail in respect of certain charges in the United Kingdom (S.B.C.)
- length of detention on remand in Bulgaria (ILJKOV), in France (GOMBERT AND GACHGARIAN; RICHET; BOUCHET; ZANNOUTI), in Germany (ERDEM) and in Poland (SZELOCH; KREPS; ILIOWECKI; OLSZOWSKI)
- refusal to accept a particular form of bail in Poland (IWAŃCZUK)
- lack of a remedy in respect of unlawful detention in Greece (DOUGOZ) and in Turkey (YEŞİLTEPE; ÇAKMAK; ERCAN; AKBAY; TUNCAY AND ÖZLEM KAYA)
- scope of court review of the lawfulness of detention in Bulgaria, and non-communication of the prosecutor’s submissions (ILJKOV)
- independence of a specialist judge participating in a review of psychiatric detention in Switzerland after having given an expert opinion (D.N.)
- absence of any right for a detainee in Poland to attend hearings on detention on remand (KAWKA)
- refusal of access to the prosecution file in connection with continuation of detention on remand in Germany (GARCIA ALVA; LIETZOW; SCHÖPS)
- refusal of access to the investigation file in Switzerland (I.O.)
- non-communication of the prosecutor’s submissions concerning continuing detention on remand in Poland (KAWKA)
- speed of review of the lawfulness of continuing confinement in a secure institution in the Netherlands (RUTTEN)
- length of time taken to decide on requests for release from detention on remand in Poland (ILIOWECKI)
- length of time between periodic reviews of a discretionary life sentence in the United Kingdom (HIRST)
- absence of a right in Italy to compensation for detention on remand, following acquittal (N.C.)
- absence of a right to compensation for unlawful detention in France (BOUCHET), in Turkey (YEŞİLTEPE; ÇAKMAK; AKBAY) and in the United Kingdom (S.B.C.; O’HARA)

Article 6 *Cases concerning principally the right to a fair trial*

- applicability of Article 6 to tax assessment proceedings in Italy (FERRAZZINI)
- access to court for Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- access to court in connection with permits for reindeer hunting in Sweden (MUONIO SAAMI VILLAGE)
- access to court in connection with the expiry of a drinks licence in France (KERVOËLEN)
- access to court in connection with allegedly discriminatory building restrictions in Austria (SIEBENHANDL)
- access to court to obtain the return of property seized in the context of criminal proceedings against third parties in France (BAUMANN)
- lack of access to court in Poland due to the high level of court fees (KREUZ)
- unavailability of legal aid in Gibraltar for an appeal to the Privy Council in the United Kingdom (DUYONOV AND OTHERS)
- rejection of an appeal in Greece following unsuccessful attempts to effect personal service (TSIRONIS)
- rejection in Greece, in 1997, on the ground of prescription, of a claim for compensation in respect of an expropriation in 1933 (YAGTZILAR AND OTHERS)
- striking out of claims against local authorities in the United Kingdom on the ground that they owed no duty of care in exercising their statutory powers in relation to child care (Z. AND OTHERS; T.P. AND K.M.)
- issuing of a national security certificate, precluding operation of legislation on non-discrimination in employment in the United Kingdom (DEVLIN)
- striking out of civil claim in the United Kingdom on grounds of State immunity (AL-ADSANI)
- State immunity bar on a claim for damages in Ireland in respect of the actions of a foreign soldier (McELHINNEY) and on a claim of sex discrimination in the United Kingdom in respect of refusal of employment by a foreign embassy (FOGARTY)
- exclusion of the jurisdiction of the courts in Germany with regard to the confiscation of property by Czechoslovakia for the purpose of post-war reparations, and the fairness of the proceedings (PRINCE HANS-ADAM II OF LIECHTENSTEIN)
- temporal limitation on and scope of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Administrative Court in Poland (POTOCKA AND OTHERS)
- scope of court review of refusal of planning permission in the United Kingdom (CHAPMAN; JANE SMITH)

- rejection of a civil claim in Greece as out of time, due to a bailiff’s error, failure of the courts to examine the merits of a procedural request, and suspension of time-limits in favour of the State during court vacations (PLATAKOU)
- striking out of a cassation appeal in France on the ground of the appellant’s failure to implement the judgment appealed against (MORTIER)
- absence of an appeal against the refusal to grant fathers in Germany access to their children born out of wedlock (SOMMERFELD; HOFFMANN)
- failure of the authorities in Ukraine to pay invalidity pensions awarded by a court (KAYSIN AND OTHERS)
- passing of legislation in Greece affecting the outcome of pending court proceedings (AGOUDIMOS AND CEFALLONIAN SKY SHIPPING CO.)
- termination of proceedings relating to constitutional complaints in Croatia following the entry into force of new legislation (TRUHLI)
- failure of authorities to comply with court judgments in Greece (PIALOPOULOS; LOGOTHETIS; KOLOKITHA; MARINAKOS) and in Italy (SCIORTINO)
- alleged failure of the authorities in Greece to provide a party to court proceedings with evidence (HARALAMBIDIS AND OTHERS)
- *exequatur* in Italy of ecclesiastical court judgment, despite alleged infringement of the right to adversarial proceedings (PELLEGRINI)
- adequacy of the reasons given for court decisions in Finland (HIRVISAARI)
- decision by an appeal court in Austria on the basis of new evidence not disclosed to a party (BUCHBERGER)
- non-communication of an appeal against a costs order in Austria (BEER)
- non-communication to parties of opinions obtained by the courts in administrative proceedings in Finland (K.S.; K.P.)
- non-communication to the parties of the report of the *conseiller rapporteur* in proceedings before the Court of Cassation in France (S.G.)
- absence of an opportunity to respond to an opinion submitted to an appeal court by the first instance court in Switzerland (F.R.)
- absence of an opportunity to respond to the submissions of the Government Commissioner in proceedings before the *Conseil d’Etat* in France, and participation of the Government Commissioner in the deliberations of the *Conseil d’Etat* (KRESS)
- lack of an oral hearing in proceedings in the administrative courts in Sweden (JAKOLA)
- lack of a public hearing in proceedings relating to the restitution of property in the Czech Republic (MALHOUS)

- absence of public hearing and of public pronouncement of judgment in child custody proceedings in the United Kingdom (B. AND P.)
- absence of public pronouncement of judgment in proceedings concerning compensation for detention on remand in Austria (LAMANNA)
- impartiality of a judge in Poland participating in a decision on a request made by her (WERNER)
- exclusion of a cassation appeal in the Netherlands against a conviction *in absentia* in the Netherlands Antilles (ELIAZER)
- rejection of an appeal by the Court of Cassation in France on the basis of a five-day time limit, despite the appellant being resident in French Polynesia (TRICARD)
- rejection of an *amparo* appeal in Spain as out of time although it had been posted within the 20-day time limit (RODRIGUEZ VALIN)
- dismissal of appeals on points of law in Belgium on the ground of the appellants' failure to surrender into custody (GOEDHART; STROEK)
- conviction in France of a person under guardianship in his absence and without notification of the proceedings to his guardian (VAUDELLE)
- non-notification of the trial hearing and appeal hearing in criminal proceedings in the Netherlands (HOLDER)
- fairness of criminal proceedings in Turkey (KAMIL T. SÜREK)
- unfairness of a trial in the United Kingdom due to frequent interruptions by the judge (C.G.)
- non-disclosure of material by the prosecution in the United Kingdom, on grounds of public interest immunity (ATLAN; P.G. AND J.H.)
- use in criminal proceedings in the United Kingdom of evidence obtained in breach of Article 8 of the Convention (P.G. AND J.H.)
- obligation to submit documents to the tax authorities in the context of criminal tax proceedings in Switzerland (J.B.)
- failure to communicate the observations of the *avocat général* to unrepresented appellants in Court of Cassation proceedings in France (ADOUD AND BOSONI; MEFTAH)
- fairness of the application of a statutory presumption in the United Kingdom that assets were acquired through drug trafficking (PHILLIPS)
- lack of an oral hearing in criminal proceedings in Austria (BAISCHER)
- trial of civilians by military courts in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- independence and impartiality of courts martial in the United Kingdom (WILKINSON AND ALLEN; MILLS)

- independence and impartiality of National Security Courts (ZANA; ALTAY; SADAK AND OTHERS; ERCAN; TUNCAY AND ÖZLEM KAYA) and of martial law courts (ŞAHINER; ARI; YILMAZ; KETENOĞLU; YILDIRIM; TAMKOÇ; YALGIN; GÜNEŞ; KIZILÖZ; FIKRET DOĞAN; YAKIŞ; YALGIN AND OTHERS) in Turkey
- conviction in Austria of the main user of a car involved in an incident, despite the absence of identification (TELFNER)
- absence of a separate regime for remand prisoners in Greece (PEERS)
- confiscation, following conviction, on the basis of a statutory presumption in the United Kingdom that assets were acquired through drug trafficking (PHILLIPS)
- refusal, on ground of continuing suspicion, of compensation for detention on remand in Austria (LAMANNA; WEIXELBRAUN)
- failure to give an expert adequate time to study new material presented during a trial in France, and refusal to order a further expert report (G.B.)
- reclassification of charge by an appeal court in Hungary (DALLOS)
- reclassification of charge in Turkey without giving the defence a proper opportunity to submit arguments (SADAK AND OTHERS)
- trial in Switzerland in the absence of the accused, who was prevented by a court order from leaving the United States (MEDENICA)
- lack of access to a lawyer in Turkey (ERCAN; TUNCAY AND ÖZLEM KAYA)
- deferral of access to a lawyer following arrest in the United Kingdom, police supervision of a detainee's consultation with his lawyer, and use at trial of admissions made by the accused to the police in the absence of a lawyer (BRENNAN)
- denial of access to lawyer during pre-trial questioning in Turkey (ERDEMLI)
- refusal to appoint a legal aid lawyer for a cassation appeal in Poland (R.D.)
- impossibility for a lawyer to represent an accused tried *in absentia* in France (KROMBACH)
- refusal in Belgium to allow legal representation of an accused who failed to appear in person (GOEDHART; STROEK)
- refusal of a court in Italy to call witnesses requested by the accused (PERNA)
- use at a trial in Italy of statements made during the investigation by a co-accused being tried in separate proceedings (LUCÀ)
- absence of an opportunity for accused in Turkey to question witnesses (SADAK AND OTHERS)
- absence of an opportunity for an accused in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to question witnesses in prison abroad (SOLAKOV)

- absence of an opportunity for an accused in Germany to question the victim of an alleged sexual abuse (P.S.)

Article 7 *Cases concerning principally non-retroactivity of criminal offences and penalties*

- retroactive application of a heavier penalty for a criminal offence in Turkey (ECER AND ZEYREK)
- conviction in Germany of former senior East German officials and a border guard in respect of the shooting of fugitives, allegedly not a criminal offence in the German Democratic Republic at the material time (STRELETZ, KESSLER AND KRENZ; K.-H.W.)

Article 8 *Cases concerning principally the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence*

- lack of respect for private and family life and homes of Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- divulgation of a judge's membership of the freemasons in Italy (N.F.)
- noise nuisance from night flights in the United Kingdom (HATTON AND OTHERS)
- absence of a legal basis for the installation of a covert listening device in private property and for the covert recording of voice samples at a police station in the United Kingdom, and acquisition by the police of information concerning the use of a private telephone (P.G. AND J.H.)
- delay in returning the body of a child to its parents in France (PANNULLO AND FORTE)
- refusal to grant fathers in Germany access to their children born out of wedlock (SAHIN; SOMMERFELD; HOFFMANN)
- failure of the social services in the United Kingdom to involve a parent in decisions concerning the care of her child following removal of the child due to suspected sexual abuse (T.P. AND K.M.)
- taking of children into care in Finland, failure of the authorities to take proper steps to reunite them with their parents and restrictions on the parents' access to them (K. AND T.)
- decision by an appeal court in Austria to authorise the taking of children into care, on the basis of new evidence not disclosed to the parent (BUCHBERGER)
- threatened expulsion of a schizophrenic from the United Kingdom to Algeria (BENSAID)
- threatened expulsion of foreign nationals after lengthy periods of residence in Belgium (SAHLI) and France (EZZOUHDI; ABDOUNI)
- separation of a foreigner from his wife in Switzerland due to the refusal to renew his residence permit following his conviction (BOULTIF)

- refusal to grant a residence permit to the child of foreign parents in order to allow family reunification in the Netherlands (SEN)
- destruction of possessions and homes by the security forces in Turkey (DULAŞ; KEMAL GÜVEN; CEMAL AND NURHAYAT GÜVEN; AYGÖRDÜ AND OTHERS; AĞGÜL AND OTHERS; INCE AND OTHERS; K. AYDIN, C. AYDIN AND S. AYDIN; İŞÇİ)
- refusal of planning permission in the United Kingdom for gypsies to station residential caravans on land owned by them (CHAPMAN; BEARD; COSTER; LEE; JANE SMITH)
- refusal to allow displaced persons access to their homes in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- control of prisoners’ correspondence in Italy (NATOLI; DI GIOVINE), in Germany (ERDEM), in Greece (PEERS) and in Lithuania (VALAŠINAS)
- interferences with correspondence in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)

Article 9 *Cases concerning principally freedom of religion*

- conviction of a Jehovah’s Witness for refusing to perform military service in Bulgaria (STEFANOV)
- restrictions on the freedom of religion of Greek Cypriots and Maronites in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- refusal to grant official recognition to a church in Moldova (METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF BESSARABIA AND OTHERS)

Article 10 *Cases concerning principally freedom of expression*

- conviction of a journalist in Estonia for using insulting language (TAMMER)
- injunction against a municipal councillor in Austria, prohibiting the repetition of statements about sects (JERUSALEM)
- award of damages against a radio journalist in Luxembourg for repeating allegations without dissociating himself from them (THOMA)
- conviction of a journalist in Italy for defamation of a prosecutor (PERNA) and court proceedings for defamation in Slovakia (MARÔNEK; FELDEK)
- conviction of a magazine owner in Turkey for making propaganda in favour of an illegal organisation (KAMIL T. SÜREK)
- censorship of school-books for Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- refusal in Switzerland to broadcast a “political” advertisement by an association for the protection of animals (VGT. VEREIN GEGEN TIERFABRIKEN)

- prohibition in France of a book about Basque independence published abroad (ASSOCIATION EKIN)

Article 11 *Cases concerning principally freedom of association*

- denial of freedom of association of Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- dissolution of a political party in Turkey (REFAH PARTISI)
- obligation of candidates for posts in regional organisations in Italy to declare that they are not freemasons (GRANDE ORIENTE D’ITALIA DI PALAZZO GIUSTINIANI)
- imposition of a disciplinary sanction on a judge in Italy on account of his membership of the freemasons (N.F.)
- refusal of permission for public meetings in Bulgaria (STANKOV AND THE UNITED MACEDONIAN ORGANISATION ILINDEN)
- refusal to register an association in Poland (GORZELIK AND OTHERS)

Article 13 *Cases concerning principally the right to an effective remedy before a national authority*

- remedies in respect of a death in police custody in Turkey (TANLI)
- remedies in respect of murder by village guards in Turkey (AVŞAR)
- remedies in respect of disappearances in Turkey (ÇIÇEK; SARLI; AKDENIZ; IRFAN BILGIN)
- remedies in respect of displaced persons in Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- remedies in respect of the destruction of possessions and home by the security forces in Turkey (DULAŞ)
- remedies in the United Kingdom in respect of the treatment of a prisoner with a history of mental disorder and his subsequent suicide (KEENAN)
- remedies in respect of expulsion from the United Kingdom (BENSAID; HILAL)
- remedies in respect of negligence of the social services in the United Kingdom in exercising their statutory duties in relation to child care (Z. AND OTHERS; T.P. AND K.M.)
- remedies in respect of the length of civil proceedings in Croatia (HORVAT)
- remedies in respect of the use of covert listening devices in the United Kingdom (P.G. AND J.H.)
- scope of judicial review of decisions relating to airport noise in the United Kingdom (HATTON AND OTHERS)

- remedies in respect of the temporary impossibility of recovering debts due to the placement of companies under special receivership in Italy (SAGGIO; F.L.)
- remedies in respect of the refusal to grant official recognition to a church in Moldova (METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF BESSARABIA AND OTHERS)

Article 14 *Cases concerning principally the prohibition of discrimination*

- difference in the age of consent for homosexual and heterosexual relations in the United Kingdom (SUTHERLAND)
- imposition of allegedly discriminatory building restrictions on property in Austria (SIEBENHANDL)
- discrimination between natural fathers and divorced fathers in Germany (SAHIN; SOMMERFELD; HOFFMANN)

Article 1 of Protocol N° 1 *Cases concerning principally the right of property*

- destruction of possessions and homes by the security forces in Turkey (DULAŞ; KEMAL GÜVEN; CEMAL AND NURHAYAT GÜVEN; AYGÖRDÜ AND OTHERS; AĞGÜL AND OTHERS; INCE AND OTHERS; K. AYDIN, C. AYDIN AND S. AYDIN; İŞÇİ)
- property rights of Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus, alleged failure to protect property from interferences by private individuals, and denial of access to and use of property belonging to displaced persons in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)
- claim of an heir in Germany for return of a work of art confiscated by Czechoslovakia for the purpose of post-war reparations (PRINCE HANS-ADAM II OF LIECHTENSTEIN)
- temporary impossibility of recovering debts due to the placement of companies under special receivership in Italy (SAGGIO; F.L.)
- refusal of planning permission in the United Kingdom for gypsies to station residential caravans on land owned by them (CHAPMAN; COSTER; LEE; JANE SMITH)
- prolonged restriction on the use of property in Greece, without compensation (PIALOPOULOS)
- prolonged building prohibitions in Italy, due to the inactivity of a local authority (COOPERATIVA LA LAURENTINA; ELIA S.R.L.)
- continued occupation of property by a public authority in Poland despite annulment of the expropriation (ZWIERZYNSKI)
- occupation of land in Greece in 1925 and subsequent expropriation without compensation (YAGTZILAR AND OTHERS)
- sale by forced auction in Greece following unsuccessful attempts to effect personal service (TSIRONIS)

- confiscation of assets acquired through drug trafficking in the United Kingdom (PHILLIPS)
- adequacy of compensation for expropriation in Greece (PLATAKOU; MALAMA)

Article 2 of Protocol N° 1 *Cases concerning principally the right to education*

- interference with the education of gypsy children in the United Kingdom (COSTER; LEE; JANE SMITH)
- denial of appropriate secondary schools for Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus (CYPRUS v. TURKEY)

Article 2 of Protocol N° 4 *Cases concerning principally freedom of movement*

- seizure of a passport in France (BAUMANN)
- restrictions on movements of Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus (DENIZCI AND OTHERS)

Article 1 of Protocol N° 6 *Cases concerning principally the abolition of the death penalty*

- threatened expulsion from Hungary to China (YANG CHUN JIN)

Article 2 of Protocol N° 7 *Cases concerning principally the right of appeal in criminal matters*

- impossibility for a person convicted *in absentia* in France to appeal to the Court of Cassation (KROMBACH)

Article 4 of Protocol N° 7 *Cases concerning principally the right not to be tried or punished twice*

- conviction in criminal proceedings in Austria following the imposition of a fine in administrative proceedings arising out of the same facts (FISCHER)

In addition, the following judgments were delivered in 2001:

- 479 judgments concerning principally the length of court proceedings in Italy (357 judgments), France and Portugal (twenty five judgments each), Turkey (seventeen judgments), Austria and Greece (nine judgments each), Poland (eight judgments), Slovakia (six judgments), Germany (five judgments), Croatia (three judgments), Belgium and Denmark (two judgments each), Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden (one judgment each);
- 133 judgments concerning principally the delay in the payment of compensation for expropriations in Turkey;

- 39 judgments concerning principally the failure to bring detainees promptly before a judge in Turkey;
- 37 judgments concerning principally the staggering of the granting of police assistance to enforce eviction orders and the prolonged non-enforcement of judicial decisions ordering evictions in Italy;
- three just satisfaction judgments and three revision judgments.

NB. The foregoing summaries are intended to highlight the issues raised in the particular case and do not indicate the Court's conclusion. Thus, a statement such as "ill-treatment in custody ..." covers cases in which no violation was found or in which a friendly settlement was reached as well as cases in which a violation was found.

V. **CASES ACCEPTED FOR REFERRAL TO THE GRAND CHAMBER AND CASES IN WHICH JURISDICTION WAS RELINQUISHED BY A CHAMBER IN 2001**

A. Cases accepted for referral to the Grand Chamber

KINGSLEY v. United Kingdom (N° 35605/97), judgment 7.11.2000 [Section III]

The case concerns the impartiality of a statutory body which had made adverse findings in relation to the applicant prior to proceedings against him.

GOC v. Turkey (N° 36590/97), judgment 9.11.2000 [Section IV]

The case concerns the non-disclosure of submissions made by the public prosecutor in the context of criminal proceedings.

N.C. v. Italy (N° 24952/94), judgment 11.1.2001 [Section II]

The case concerns the absence of a right to compensation, following acquittal, in respect of allegedly unlawful detention.

ADOUD and BOSONI v. France (N° 34595/97 and N° 35237/97), judgment 27.2.2001 [Section III]

MEF TAH v. France (N° 32911/96), judgment 24.4.2001 [Section III]

The cases concern the non-disclosure of the observations of the *avocat général* at the Court of Cassation to unrepresented appellants in criminal proceedings.

PERNA v. Italy (N° 48898/99), judgment 25.7.2001 [Section II]

The case concerns the refusal of a court to call witnesses and admit evidence requested by the accused in defamation proceedings.

REFAH PARTISI and Others v. Turkey (N° 41340/98, N° 41342-44/98), judgment 31.7.2001 [Section III]

The case concerns the dissolution of a political party of Islamic persuasion, on the ground that it constituted a centre of activities against secularism and thus undermined democracy.

B. Cases in which jurisdiction was relinquished in favour of the Grand Chamber

I. v. the United Kingdom (N° 25680/94) and **GOODWIN v. the United Kingdom** (N° 28957/95) [Section III]

The cases concern lack of legal recognition of transsexuals.

SLIVENKO v. Latvia (N° 48321/99) [Section II]

The case concerns the expulsion from Latvia of applicants having always lived there and having no other nationality.

CALVELLI and CIGLIO v. Italy (N° 32967/96)

The case concerns the application of a time-bar, as a result of procedural delays, to the prosecution of a doctor for involuntary manslaughter. [The Grand Chamber delivered its judgment on 17 January 2002.]

STAFFORD v. the United Kingdom (N° 46295/99)

The case concerns the recall to prison, following the commission of a non-violent offence, of a person released on licence from a mandatory life sentence.

ILASCU and Others v. MOLDOVA and RUSSIA (N° 48787/99) [Section I]

The case concerns the question of the responsibility of Moldova and Russia for events in Transnistria, where Russian troops were stationed and accused of supporting the separatists.

MASTROMATTEO v. Italy (N° 37703/97) [Section II]

The case concerns the murder of the applicant's son by prisoners on home leave.

POLACEK and POLACKOVA v. the Czech Republic (N° 38645/97) and **GRATZINGER and GRATZINGEROVA v. the Czech Republic** (N° 39794/98) [Section III]

The cases concern a nationality requirement in respect of the restitution of seized property.

VI. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Judgments delivered in 2001 ¹	
Grand Chamber	21(23)
Section I	14
Section II	53
Section III	45(46)
Section IV	4(5)
Sections in former compositions	751(792)
Total	888(933)

Type of judgment					
	Merits	Friendly Settlement	Struck out	Other	Total
Grand Chamber	19(21)	0	1	1 ²	21(23)
Former Section I	215(222)	62(75)	1	2(3) ³	280(301)
Former Section II	122	51	1	1 ²	175
Former Section III	132(143)	9	2	2(4) ³	145(158)
Former Section IV	132(138)	18(19)	1	0	151(158)
Section I	9	5	0	0	14
Section II	50	3	0	0	53
Section III	43(44)	2	0	0	45(46)
Section IV	3(4)	1	0	0	4(5)
Total	725(753)	151(165)	6	6(9)	888(933)

¹ A judgment or decision may concern more than one application: the number of applications is given in brackets

² Just satisfaction.

³ One just satisfaction and one revision judgment.

Of the 706 judgments on merits delivered by Sections, 23 were final judgments.

Decisions adopted in 2001		
I. Applications declared admissible		
Grand Chamber		2
Section I		22(23)
Section II		16(17)
Section III		18
Section IV		9(10)
Former Section I		97(106)
Former Section II		211(213)
Former Section III		200(206)
Former Section IV		142(144)
Total		717(739)
II. Applications declared inadmissible		
Grand Chamber		1
Section I	- Chamber	14
	- Committee	323
Section II	- Chamber	11(12)
	- Committee	617
Section III	- Chamber	15
	- Committee	363(391)
Section IV	- Chamber	2
	- Committee	471(485)
Former Section I	- Chamber	71
	- Committee	1178(1184)
Former Section II	- Chamber	79(81)
	- Committee	1571(1574)
Former Section III	- Chamber	89(90)
	- Committee	1895(1896)
Former Section IV	- Chamber	87(98)
	- Committee	1607(1711)
Total		8394(8565)
III. Applications struck off		
Section I	- Chamber	1
	- Committee	7
Section II	- Chamber	0
	- Committee	10
Section III	- Chamber	4
	- Committee	5
Section IV	- Chamber	5
	- Committee	6
Former Section I	- Chamber	28
	- Committee	28
Former Section II	- Chamber	38(220)
	- Committee	31
Former Section III	- Chamber	22
	- Committee	34
Former Section IV	- Chamber	9(11)
	- Committee	12
Total		240(424)
Total number of decisions (not including partial decisions)		9351(9728)

Applications communicated in 2001	
Section I	76(78)
Section II	38
Section III	28(30)
Section IV	50(420)
Former Section I	316(331)
Former Section II	234(239)
Former Section III	185(194)
Former Section IV	231(235)
Total number of cases communicated	1159(1565)

Evolution du nombre de requêtes individuelles introduites devant la Cour (anciennement la Commission)
Development in the number of individual applications lodged with the Court (formerly the Commission) /

	1955 - 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL
Dossiers Provisoires <i>Provisional files</i>	28315	2831	2869	3675	4108	4900	4942	5550	5875	9323	9968	10201	12143	12469	16353	20578	26331	31393	211824
Requêtes enregistrées <i>Applications registered</i>	11295	596	706	860	1009	1445	1657	1648	1861	2037	2944	3481	4758	4750	5981	8400	10482	13858	77768
Décisions rendues <i>Decisions taken</i>	10566	582	511	590	654	1338	1216	1659	1704	1765	2372	2990	3400	3777	4420	4251	7862	9728	59385
Requêtes déclarées irrecevables ou rayées du rôle <i>Applications declared inadmissible or struck off the list</i>	10186	512	469	559	602	1243	1065	1441	1515	1547	1789	2182	2776	3073	3658	3520	6776	8989	51902
Requêtes déclarées Recevables <i>Applications declared admissible</i>	380	70	42	31	52	95	151	217	189	218	582	807	624	703	762	731	1086	739	7479
Décisions de rejet en cours d'examen au fond <i>Decisions to reject in the course of the examination of the merits</i>	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
<i>Arrêts rendus par la Cour</i> Judgments delivered by the Court	94	11	17	32	26	25	30	72	81	60	50	56	72	106	105	177	695	888	2597

VII. Tableaux statistiques par Etat / *Statistical tables by State*

Dossiers Provisories et Requêtes / *Provisional Files and Applications*

Etat State	Dossiers provisoires ouverts <i>Provisional files opened</i>			Requêtes enregistrées <i>Applications registered</i>			Requêtes déclarées irrecevables ou rayées du rôle <i>Applications declared inadmissible or struck off</i>			Requêtes communiquées au Gouvernement pour observations <i>Applications referred to Government for observations</i>			Requêtes déclarées recevables <i>Applications declared admissible</i>		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Albania/ <i>Albanie</i>	8	11	19	1	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra/ <i>Andorre</i>	-	5	-	1	3	3	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria/ <i>Autriche</i>	355	379	353	227	241	229	153	227	208	28	39	13	9	20	24
Belgium/ <i>Belgique</i>	262	263	220	136	74	108	29	30	79	26	10	8	11	1	25
Bulgaria/ <i>Bulgarie</i>	400	549	478	196	302	406	57	93	232	6	17	13	2	3	1
Croatia/ <i>Croatie</i>	156	143	157	104	87	116	32	81	75	1	28	14	-	5	6
Cyprus/ <i>Chypre</i>	28	28	35	17	16	20	5	13	14	2	9	6	3	1	7
Czech Republic/ <i>République Tchèque</i>	283	453	458	151	199	367	61	74	267	12	3	16	4	4	3
Denmark/ <i>Danemark</i>	121	118	114	56	56	52	57	47	50	6	8	10	2	3	3
Estonia/ <i>Estonie</i>	54	73	126	29	46	89	7	19	24	-	4	1	2	1	1
Finland/ <i>Finlande</i>	175	170	182	144	109	105	85	125	123	9	16	28	3	10	2
France/ <i>France</i>	2581	2808	2796	870	1032	1117	280	626	891	121	104	89	51	80	51
Georgia/ <i>Georgie</i>	10	24	27	-	7	22	-	2	3	-	-	4	-	-	-
Germany/ <i>Allemagne</i>	1599	1626	1513	535	595	714	331	642	527	11	38	11	1	15	8
Greece/ <i>Grèce</i>	184	233	236	144	123	193	70	99	96	23	42	49	17	18	32
Hungary/ <i>Hongrie</i>	229	358	350	94	162	173	53	67	86	1	12	12	1	1	2
Iceland/ <i>Islande</i>	4	6	6	1	4	3	3	3	6	2	1	2	2	-	1
Ireland/ <i>Irlande</i>	37	61	51	20	18	16	6	18	24	1	4	2	3	2	1
Italy/ <i>Italie</i>	3645	5127	7500	882	868	590	255	277	265	871	342	251	423	486	341
Latvia/ <i>Lettonie</i>	73	99	216	29	79	126	11	24	58	1	9	11	-	-	3
Liechtenstein/ <i>Liechtenstein</i>	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania/ <i>Lituanie</i>	164	275	314	76	184	152	23	72	150	14	4	2	3	10	-

Dossiers Provisories et Requêtes / *Provisional Files and Applications*

Etat <i>State</i>	Dossiers provisoires ouverts <i>Provisional files opened</i>			Requêtes enregistrées <i>Applications registered</i>			Requêtes déclarées irrecevables ou rayées du rôle <i>Applications declared inadmissible or struck off</i>			Requêtes communiquées au Gouvernement pour observations <i>Applications referred to Government for observations</i>			Requêtes déclarées recevables <i>Applications declared admissible</i>		
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
Luxemburg/ <i>Luxembourg</i>	29	34	54	12	15	11	8	25	10	4	5	1	-	2	2
Malta/ <i>Malte</i>	12	3	7	6	3	2	2	7	1	1	2	-	1	-	1
Moldova/ <i>Moldovie</i>	134	118	151	32	63	44	6	48	23	2	1	7	-		3
Netherlands/ <i>Pays-Bas</i>	278	305	315	206	175	200	121	170	218	8	14	17	1	11	5
Norway/ <i>Norvège</i>	41	62	61	20	30	49	11	33	54	2	2	1	3	-	3
Poland/ <i>Pologne</i>	2895	3108	3361	691	775	1763	358	741	1411	33	43	94	3	17	26
Portugal/ <i>Portugal</i>	151	190	185	112	98	141	22	72	72	26	41	56	17	26	39
Romania/ <i>Roumanie</i>	1060	1996	1515	295	639	542	33	217	537	46	8	35	1	31	1
Russia/ <i>Russie</i>	1790	1970	4239	971	1323	2108	348	915	1253	4	28	21	-	-	2
San Marino/ <i>Saint-Marin</i>	1	3	3	-	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	-	1		-
Slovak Republic/ <i>Republique Slovaque</i>	227	381	487	163	284	343	42	102	159	14	42	12	3	7	8
Slovenia/ <i>Slovénie</i>	116	183	227	86	55	206	25	37	78	1	3	8	1	-	1
Spain/ <i>Espagne</i>	315	433	337	227	284	806	130	228	231	27	18	386	12	2	2
Sweden/ <i>Suède</i>	302	393	370	175	233	247	102	137	110	6	14	7	1	8	4
Switzerland/ <i>Suisse</i>	290	297	285	156	187	162	94	191	210	3	8	9	2	10	2
FYRO Macedonia/ <i>ERY Macédoine</i>	31	40	52	16	18	32	9	16	13	2	4	7	-	-	4
Turkey/ <i>Turquie</i>	515	911	1147	653	735	1059	153	394	384	279	330	251	112	279	90
Ukraine/ <i>Ukraine</i>	764	1487	2058	434	727	1062	310	431	510	5	26	13	4	1	1
United Kingdom/ <i>Royaume-Uni</i>	1028	1467	1176	431	625	474	223	465	529	45	163	99	32	32	34
Other or not stated/ <i>Autre ou non déterminé</i>	230	140	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20578	26331	31393	8400	10482	13858	3520	6776	8989	1644	1445	1566	731	1086	739

Arrêts (1/2) / Judgments (1/2)

Etat State	Arrêts (Chambre et Grande Chambre)			Arrêts (définitif-après renvoi devant la Grande Chambre)			Arrêts (règlement amiable)			Arrêts (radiation)		
	<i>Judgments (Chamber and Grand Chamber)</i>			<i>Judgments (final-after referral to Grand Chamber)</i>			<i>Judgments (friendly settlements)</i>			<i>Judgments (striking out)</i>		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Albania/ <i>Albanie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra/ <i>Andorre</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Austria/ <i>Autriche</i>	3	15	17	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
Belgium/ <i>Belgique</i>	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bulgaria/ <i>Bulgarie</i>	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Croatia/ <i>Croatie</i>	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus/ <i>Chypre</i>	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Czech Republic/ <i>République Tchèque</i>	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Denmark/ <i>Danemark</i>	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
Estonia/ <i>Estonie</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Finland/ <i>Finlande</i>	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
France/ <i>France</i>	20	60	35	-	-	-	3	11	8	-	2	2
Georgia/ <i>Georgie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany/ <i>Allemagne</i>	2	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Greece/ <i>Grèce</i>	5	15	16	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	1	-
Hungary/ <i>Hongrie</i>	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iceland/ <i>Islande</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ireland/ <i>Irlande</i>	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Italy/ <i>Italie</i>	45	236	365	-	-	-	25	160	45	-	-	-
Latvia/ <i>Lettonie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Liechtenstein/ <i>Liechtenstein</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania/ <i>Lituanie</i>	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Arrêts (1/2) / Judgments (1/2)

Etat State	Arrêts (Chambre et Grande Chambre)			Arrêts (définitif-après renvoi devant la Grande Chambre)			Arrêts (règlement amiable)			Arrêts (radiation)		
	<i>Judgments (Chamber and Grand Chamber)</i>			<i>Judgments (final-after referral to Grand Chamber)</i>			<i>Judgments (friendly settlements)</i>			<i>Judgments (striking out)</i>		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Luxemburg/ <i>Luxembourg</i>	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta/ <i>Malte</i>	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova/ <i>Moldovie</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands/ <i>Pays-Bas</i>	1	4	3	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	-
Norway/ <i>Norvège</i>	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland/ <i>Pologne</i>	3	12	19	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	5	-
Portugal/ <i>Portugal</i>	8	11	10	-	-	-	5	9	15	-	-	-
Romania/ <i>Roumanie</i>	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia/ <i>Russie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino/ <i>Saint-Marin</i>	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic/ <i>Republique Slovaque</i>	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Slovenia/ <i>Slovénie</i>	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain/ <i>Espagne</i>	2	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden/ <i>Suède</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Switzerland/ <i>Suisse</i>	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
FYRO Macedonia/ <i>ERY Macédoine</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey/ <i>Turquie</i>	18	26	171	-	-	-	-	12	57	1	1	1
Ukraine/ <i>Ukraine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
United Kingdom/ <i>Royaume-Uni</i>	12	19	30	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	2	1
Total	135	447	725	-	-	1	39	229	151	2	13	6

Arrêts (2/2) / Judgments (2/2)

Etat	Arrêts (satisfaction équitable)			Arrêts (exceptions préliminaires)			Arrêts (interprétation)			Arrêts (révision)		
State	<i>Judgments (just satisfaction)</i>			<i>Judgments (preliminary objections)</i>			<i>Judgments (interpretation)</i>			<i>Judgments (revision)</i>		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Albania/Albanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra/Andorre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria/Autriche	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium/Belgique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia/Croatie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus/Chypre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic/République Tchèque	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark/Danemark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia/Estonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland/Finlande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France/France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia/Georgie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany/Allemagne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece/Grèce	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary/Hongrie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland/Islande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland/Irlande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy/Italie	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Latvia/Lettonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein/Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania/Lituanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Arrêts (2/2) / Judgments (2/2)

Etat State	Arrêts (satisfaction équitable) <i>Judgments (just satisfaction)</i>			Arrêts (exceptions préliminaires) <i>Judgments (preliminary objections)</i>			Arrêts (interprétation) <i>Judgments (interpretation)</i>			Arrêts (révision) <i>Judgments (revision)</i>		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Luxemburg/ <i>Luxembourg</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta/ <i>Malte</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova/ <i>Moldovie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands/ <i>Pays-Bas</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway/ <i>Norvège</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland/ <i>Pologne</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal/ <i>Portugal</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania/ <i>Roumanie</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia/ <i>Russie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino/ <i>Saint-Marin</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic/ <i>Republique Slovaque</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia/ <i>Slovénie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain/ <i>Espagne</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden/ <i>Suède</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland/ <i>Suisse</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FYRO Macedonia/ <i>ERY Macédoine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey/ <i>Turquie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine/ <i>Ukraine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom/ <i>Royaume-Uni</i>	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3

ARRETS / JUDGMENTS 2001
ARRETS / JUDGMENTS 2001

Etat en cause / State concerned	Affaires ayant donné lieu à un constat de / Cases which gave rise to a finding of		Affaires n'ayant pas donné lieu à un constat sur le fond / Cases which gave rise to no finding on the merits		Satisfaction équitable / Just satisfaction	TOTAL
	Au moins une violation / At least one violation	Non-violation	Affaires rayées du rôle ou règlement amiable / Cases struck out of the list or friendly settlement	Affaires non examinées au fond / Cases not examined on the merits		
ALBANIE / ALBANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANDORRE / ANDORRA	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUTRICHE / AUSTRIA	14	-	1	3	-	18
BELGIQUE / BELGIUM	2	2	1	-	-	5
BULGARIE / BULGARIA	2	-	1	-	-	3
CHYPRE / CYPRUS	1	-	1	-	-	2
CROATIE / CROATIA	4	1	-	-	-	5
REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE / CZECH REPUBLIC	1	-	1	-	-	2
DANEMARK / DENMARK	-	1*	1	-	-	2
ESTONIE / ESTONIA	-	1	-	-	-	1
FINLANDE / FINLAND	4	-	-	-	-	4
FRANCE	32	3	10	-	-	45
GEORGIE / GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALLEMAGNE / GERMANY	13	3	1	-	-	17
GRECE / GREECE	14	1	5	1	-	21
HONGRIE / HUNGARY	1	1	1	-	-	3
ISLANDE / ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRLANDE / IRELAND	-	1	-	-	-	1
ITALIE / ITALY	359	5	45	4	-	413
LETTONIE / LATVIA	-	-	1	-	-	1
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITUANIE / LITHUANIA	2	-	-	-	-	2
LUXEMBOURG	2	-	-	-	-	2
FYROM	-	1	-	-	-	1
MALTE / MALTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOLDOVA	1	-	-	-	-	1
PAYS-BAS / NETHERLANDS	2	1	4	-	-	7
NORVEGE / NORWAY	-	1	-	-	-	1
POLOGNE / POLAND	17	2	1	-	-	20
PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL	10	-	15	-	1	26
ROUMANIE / ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	1	1
RUSSIE / RUSSIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT-MARIN / SAN MARINO	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAQUIE / SLOVAKIA	5	-	3	-	-	8
SLOVENIE / SLOVENIA	1	-	-	-	-	1
ESPAGNE / SPAIN	1	1	-	-	-	2
SUEDE / SWEDEN	-	-	3	-	-	3
SUISSE / SWITZERLAND	6	1	1	-	-	8
TURQUIE / TURKEY	169	2*	58	-	-	229
UKRAINE	-	-	1	-	-	1
ROYAUME-UNI / UNITED KINGDOM	19	11	2	-	1	33
TOTAL	682	39	157	8	3	889

* Case against Turkey and Denmark (counted as 2)