

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



SECOND SECTION

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2003

January 2004

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In 2003, the Section held 40 Chamber sessions. Eight oral hearings were held in 11 cases. A fact-finding mission programmed in November to Georgia and Russia was postponed to 2004. The Section delivered 165 judgments, of which 133 concerned the merits, 23 concerned friendly settlements, four concerned the striking out of cases and five concerned just satisfaction or revisions. The Section applied Article 29 § 3 of the Convention (combined examination of admissibility and merits) in 246 cases and 58 judgments were delivered under this procedure. The President of the Section communicated 277 cases directly.

Of the cases examined by a Chamber

- (a) 165 applications were declared admissible;
- (b) 101 applications were declared inadmissible;
- (c) 45 applications were struck out of the list; and
- (d) 408 applications were communicated to the State concerned for observations (including those communicated by the President).

In addition, the Section held 78 Committee sessions. 4,550 applications were declared inadmissible and 47 applications were struck out of the list. The total number of applications rejected by a Committee represented 96.92% of the inadmissibility and strike-out decisions taken by the Section during the year.

At the end of the year, 9,621 applications were pending before the Section.

## II. COMPOSITION OF THE SECTION

Jean-Paul **Costa** (French), *President*,  
András **Baka** (Hungarian), *Vice-President*,  
Luzius **Wildhaber** (Swiss),  
Gaukur **Jörundsson** (Icelandic),  
Loukis **Loucaides** (Cypriot),  
Corneliu **Bîrsan** (Romanian),  
Karel **Jungwiert** (Czech),  
Volodymyr **Butkevych** (Ukrainian),  
Wilhelmina **Thomassen** (Dutch),  
Mindia **Ugrekhelidze** (Georgian),  
Antonella **Mularoni** (San Marinese), *Judges*,

Sally **Dollé**, *Registrar*,  
Lawrence **Early**, *Deputy Registrar*.

## III. HEARINGS

Hearings were held in the following cases:

### (1) **Hartman v. the Czech Republic, no. 53341/99**

The case concerns the length of various sets of proceedings brought by two ageing brothers in order to have their property, which had been confiscated by the former Communist regime, returned to them.

– Articles 6 § 1 and 13 of the Convention

The case was declared admissible on 17 December 2002. A hearing on the merits was held on 11 March 2003. In a judgment of 10 July 2003, the Court found a violation of Article 6 § 1 in that the length of the various proceedings had been excessive. A violation of Article 13 was also found in that neither the administrative appeal nor the constitutional appeal procedures afford effective remedies in respect of length of proceedings complaints.

**(2) Slimani v. France, no. 54671/00**

The applicant's common-law husband, and father of her two children, died in a detention centre to which he had been transferred at the end of his prison sentence, pending his expulsion to Tunisia. Medical reports indicated that he required psychiatric treatment and was under special medication. While in the detention centre he twice refused to take his medicines, was taken ill, transferred to a hospital and died shortly afterwards. Subsequently, an inquiry was held in which the applicant was refused permission to take part and her requests for relevant case documents were also refused.

– Articles 2, 3, 6, 8 and 13 of the Convention

The case was declared admissible on 8 April 2003 following a hearing on the admissibility and merits held on the same date. Judgment will be delivered at a later date.

**(3) Rakevich v. Russia, no. 58973/00**

The case concerns subjection of the applicant to compulsory internment despite the absence of any urgency, prior medical history of mental ill-health or immediate danger to the applicant or to the public. The review of the internment eventually took place 40 days later instead of the five prescribed by law, whereupon the applicant was released.

– Article 5 of the Convention

The case was declared admissible on 5 March 2002. A hearing on the merits was held on 17 June 2003. In a judgment of 28 October 2003 the Court found a violation of Article 5 §§ 1 and 4 in that the applicant's detention did not follow the procedure prescribed by law and that there was no specific remedy in the Law on Psychiatric Treatment which could have been initiated by the applicant herself for her discharge from detention.

**(4) Sidibras v. Lithuania, no. 55480/00  
Dziautas v. Lithuania, no. 59330/00**

Both applicants are former employees of the KGB, the former Soviet secret police and intelligence service. After Lithuania regained independence in 1990 the first applicant found employment as a tax inspector at the Inland Revenue and the second as a prosecutor. Subsequently, however, the authorities reached the conclusion that the applicants were subject to restrictions under section 2 of the Soviet Security Officers Present Activities Act regarding their employment possibilities because they were former employees of the KGB. The applicants were then dismissed. They unsuccessfully brought an administrative action claiming

that the authorities had acted unlawfully in dismissing them and restricting their employment prospects.

– Articles 6, 7, 8, 10 and 14 of the Convention

The case was declared admissible on 1 July 2003 following a hearing on the same date. Judgment will be delivered at a later date.

**(5) Morsink v. the Netherlands, no. 48865/99  
Brand v. the Netherlands, no. 49902/99**

The applicants were each convicted of assault and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. In addition, finding that the applicants were suffering from a mental disorder and posed a danger to society, the criminal court ordered their confinement in a custodial clinic (a "TBS order"). When the applicants had served their prison sentence, their TBS orders took effect. However, they were not transferred to a custodial clinic but remained in transitory detention in an ordinary remand centre because of a shortage of places in the custodial clinics. The first applicant remained in transitory detention from 10 October 1994 to 28 December 1995, and the second applicant from 5 February 1998 to 7 June 1999. The applicants were each given compensation for the periods of their detention exceeding six months.

– Article 5 § 1 of the Convention

The case was adjourned after the hearing as the joint procedure under Article 29 § 3 of the Convention has been applied. The decision on admissibility and, if appropriate, judgment on the merits will be delivered together at a later date.

**(6) Shamayev and 12 others v. Georgia and Russia, no. 36378/02**

The applicants are of Chechen origin, five of whom were extradited to Russia and are being held in detention there, and eight of whom remained in detention in Georgia, pending possible extradition, although one of them, who turned out to be of Georgian nationality and therefore unextraditable, has been released in the meantime. The detained applicants face criminal and/or terrorist charges.

– Articles 2, 3, 5, 6 and 13 of the Convention

The case was declared admissible on 16 September 2003 following a hearing on the same date. It was also decided to carry out a fact-finding mission in both Georgia and Russia.

**(7) Pini and Bertani v. Romania, no. 78028/01  
Manera and Atripaldi v. Romania, no. 78030/01**

The cases concern the failure of the authorities to execute final judgments involving the adoption by the Italian applicants of young Romanian children.

– Article 8 of the Convention and Article 2 § 2 of Protocol No. 4 as well as, *ex proprio motu*, Article 6 of the Convention.

The cases were declared admissible on 25 November 2003 following a hearing on the same date. Judgments will be delivered at a later date.

**(8) Depiets v. France, no. 53971/00**

The case concerns the fairness of criminal proceedings before the *Cour de cassation* on account of its alleged partiality, in that two of the judges on the bench which rejected the applicant's application had been involved in earlier proceedings in which the lawfulness of the applicant's committal to the assize court was reviewed.

– Article 6 § 1 of the Convention

Judgment following the hearing on the merits will be delivered at a later date.

**IV. CASES RELINQUISHED TO THE GRAND CHAMBER**

The Section decided to relinquish to the Grand Chamber the following case:

**Assanidze v. Georgia, no. 71503/01**

The applicant is unlawfully detained in the autonomous Republic of Adjara which is under Georgian Convention responsibility. The regional authorities refuse to execute a pardon which the applicant was given by the President of Georgia and an acquittal by the Supreme Court.

– Article 5 §§ 1, 3 and 4, and Articles 6, 10 and 13 of the Convention, and Article 2 of Protocol No. 4.

The case was declared admissible on 12 November 2002.

## V. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST

Of the judgments delivered by the Section this year, the most interesting included the following:

### (1) **Posokhov v. Russia, no. 63486/00**

The applicant, a customs officer, was convicted of smuggling by a District Court composed of a judge and two lay assessors. The applicant mainly complains that the court which convicted him could not be considered a tribunal established by law, particularly as concerns the appointment and conditions of service of the assessors on the bench

– Article 6 § 1 of the Convention

Judgment of 4 March 2003 – violation as regards the status of the lay assessors.

### (2) **M.M. v. the Netherlands, no. 39339/98**

The applicant, a practising lawyer arrested for allegations of sexual assault and rape, claims that the police organised with one of the victims, the wife of one of his clients, the installation of a recording device on her telephone in order to record his possible incriminating conversations with her. The recordings were held to be lawful under Dutch law and were subsequently used in evidence against him at first instance but not used at all by the appeal court.

– Article 8 of the Convention

Judgment of 8 April 2003 – violation, since the telephone tapping was not carried out in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law as there was neither a preliminary judicial investigation nor an order by an investigating judge, as required by the domestic law.

### (3) **Chevrol v. France, no. 49636/99**

The applicant, a French national holding the Algerian State diploma of doctor of medicine, applied to be registered on the roll of the French Medical Council. Her application was refused on the ground that she did not hold the French diploma of doctor of medicine, which was a requirement under the Code of Public Health. The applicant reapplied, relying on the “Evian Accords” of 1962 which laid down the principle of the automatic equivalence of French and Algerian diplomas, provided that the courses followed were similar. On appeal the *Conseil d’Etat* sought and felt bound by the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the reciprocity

condition of international agreements had not been complied with on the date the applicant first invoked the Accords. The Medical Council accepted the applicant's request for registration three days after the court's decision and she is now practising as a doctor.

– Article 6 § 1 of the Convention

Judgment of 13 February 2003 – violation of Article 6 § 1 (independent and impartial tribunal) in that the *Conseil d'Etat* had considered itself bound by the opinion of the Ministry and had therefore voluntarily deprived itself of the power to examine and take account of factual evidence that could have been crucial for the practical resolution of the dispute before it.

**(4) Ernst and others v. Belgium, no. 33400/96**

The applicants are journalists whose homes and offices were searched by the police; documents were seized pertaining to confidential matters leaked from an appeal court. The applicants lodged a criminal complaint against the judge who ordered the measures, reserving their civil rights in the proceedings. The *Cour de cassation* subsequently ruled that the applicants could not initiate a criminal complaint with a civil party application (*plainte pénale avec constitution de partie civile*) for reasons of jurisdictional immunity (*privilège de juridiction*). The applicants then sought damages from the State for the prejudice which they had suffered on account of the search and seizure measures.

– Articles 6 § 1, 8, 10, 13 and 14 of the Convention

Judgment of 15 July 2003 – no violation of Articles 6 § 1, 13 and 14; violation of Articles 8 and 10.

**(5) Cetin v. Turkey, no. 40153/98  
Kaya and Others v. Turkey, no. 40160/98**

The joined cases concern the banning by a Regional Prefect of a Turkish-language newspaper in a state of emergency region. No reasons were given for the Prefect's decision and the decision was not subject to judicial control.

– Article 10 of the Convention

Judgment of 13 February 2003 – violation of Article 10, given the absence of judicial control of the Prefect's decision (a unilateral and discretionary measure) which deprived the applicants of any guarantee against abuses of bans on the publication of their newspaper.

**(6) Stockholms Försäkrings- och Skadeståndsjuridik AB v. Sweden, no. 38993/97**

The applicant, a company, was declared bankrupt at first and second instance but the decision was quashed by the Supreme Court as erroneous. Nevertheless, the applicant's net assets were used to cover part of the officially appointed receiver's fee and the applicant could not challenge the decision.

– Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 and Articles 13 and 6 § 1 of the Convention

Judgment of 16 September 2003 – violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 since the requirement for the applicant to defray part of the bankruptcy costs when the declaration of bankruptcy had been erroneous was disproportionate. Furthermore, the fact that there was no domestic remedy to appeal against the order to pay costs was in breach of Article 13; no violation of Article 6 § 1 as no civil right was involved.

**(7) P.S. v. the Netherlands, no. 39657/98**

Disciplinary proceedings were taken against the applicant, a lawyer, who had claimed that his client had been pressurised into making incriminating statements. It was found by the disciplinary council that there was no factual support for the allegations at the time they were made, and the lawyer should accordingly not have made such accusations. No sanction was imposed.

– Article 10 of the Convention

Judgment of 28 October 2003 – violation: in spite of the fact that no sanction was imposed, the threat of an *ex post facto* review of the applicant's criticism, made in court, of the manner in which evidence was taken from his client was difficult to reconcile with his duty as an advocate to defend his interests and could interfere with the exercise of his professional duties.

**(8) Palau-Martinez v. France, no. 64927/01**

The case concerns a decision fixing children's residence with the applicant's former husband. The court of appeal made specific reference in its decision to the fact that the applicant was a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses, referring to its "sect-like" structure, but without going into the concrete effects of her membership on the children and on their future relationship with the applicant, with whom they had lived after her ex-husband had left the marriage.

– Articles 6, 8 and 14 of the Convention

Judgment of 16 December 2003 – violation of Articles 8 and 14, in that the court did not order a social report either on the children’s future relationship with the applicant or the effects which the applicant’s membership of the Jehovah’s Witnesses had already had on the children; the court had based itself on abstract and general considerations and there was an absence of relevant and sufficient reasons and a lack of proportionality between the decision on residence and the aim served.

**(9) Pantea v. Romania, no. 33343/96**

The applicant, a former public prosecutor, was convicted of attempted homicide. The applicant made several complaints, notably about ill-treatment during police detention, the illegality of his arrest and detention, the length of detention, the failure to bring him before a judge after arrest, the denial of a remedy to challenge the lawfulness of his detention and the refusal by the prison authorities to allow his wife to visit him. He also alleged an interference with his right to respect for his correspondence with the former Commission.

– Articles 3, 5, 6 § 1 and 8 of the Convention

Judgment of 3 June 2003 – violation of Article 3, Article 5 §§ 1, 3, 4 and 5 and Article 6 § 1; no violation of Article 8.

**(10) Cumpăna and Mazare v. Romania,<sup>1</sup> no. 33348/96**

The applicants, a journalist and an editor of the same newspaper, were convicted of defamation after having published a cartoon and an article which suggested the corruption of a judge and a deputy mayor in the award of a municipal contract. The applicants were sentenced to seven months’ imprisonment and a temporary ban of one year on practising their profession, which sentence was registered in the criminal records but not implemented due to a presidential pardon.

– Article 10 of the Convention

Judgment of 10 June 2003 – no violation, as the applicants did not serve their sentence, were pardoned, the domestic legislation was being changed as regards prison sentences in libel cases and, overall, the interference with the applicants’ right to express themselves was not disproportionate to the aims invoked, i.e. the protection of the judge’s private life (rights of others) and maintaining the authority of the judiciary.

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<sup>1</sup> The case is currently pending before the Grand Chamber.

**(11) Kmetty v. Hungary, no. 57967/00**

The case concerns the applicant's alleged ill-treatment during his arrest and police detention subsequent to a dispute in a public market where he had a stall. The applicant complained about ill-treatment.

– Article 3 of the Convention

Judgment of 16 December 2003 – violation (in that the authorities' failure to carry out an effective investigation gave rise to a violation of the procedural obligation under Article 3).

**Other cases of interest include the following:**

- **Asmundsson v. Iceland, no. 60669/00**, concerning alleged discrimination in disability pensions (declared admissible on 28 January 2003);

- **Bulena v. the Czech Republic, no. 57567/00**, concerning alleged undue formalism in the refusal by the Constitutional Court to examine an appeal (declared partly admissible on 11 February 2003);

- **Gongadze v. Ukraine, no. 34056/02**, concerning the disappearance and subsequent murder of a well-known political journalist (communicated to the respondent Government on 8 July 2003);

- **Filippini v. San Marino, no. 10526/02**, concerning the alleged lack of independence of judges who are nominated by Parliament (declared inadmissible on 26 August 2003); and

- **Melnychenko v. Ukraine, no. 17707/02**, concerning the refusal to allow a Ukrainian refugee in the United States of America to be a candidate in parliamentary elections in the Ukraine (declared partly admissible on 4 November 2003).

**VI. RULE 39 (INTERIM MEASURES) AND RULE 41 (PRIORITY) REQUESTS**

(a) Requests for interim measures pursuant to Rule 39 of the Rules of Court were granted in the following cases:

**(1) Shamayev and 12 others v. Georgia and Russia, no. 36378/02**

(see hearings, p. 4 above).

**(2) Chalabi v. France, no. 44426/02**

The applicant, an Algerian national born in France, was convicted of terrorist activities and permanently banned from French territory. He was due to be expelled on 3 January 2003. On 2 January 2003, Rule 39 was applied. The applicant invoked Article 3 and the alleged risk of ill-treatment at the hands of the authorities if he was returned to Algeria. The applicant maintained that this risk was real given the fate of his brother who had also been expelled and was then arrested by the Algerian authorities, condemned to death for a previous conviction *in absentia* and has allegedly since disappeared. Rule 39 measure was lifted on 13 May 2003 because the Algerian authorities gave written assurances that the applicant's brother had subsequently been pardoned, set free and had signed a statement that he had never been tortured.

– Article 8 of the Convention

The case is pending.

**(3) Taheri Kandomabadi v. the Netherlands, no. 6276/03**

The applicant is an Iranian asylum seeker who alleges that if returned to his homeland, he risks ill-treatment on account of his former political activities. Rule 39 was applied by the Section Vice-President on 3 March 2003 and is still in force.

– Articles 2, 3, 6 and 13 of the Convention

The case is pending.

**(4) D.S. v. France, no. 7526/03**

The applicant, an Algerian national, alleges that he is the subject of a "fatwa" condemning him to death at the hands of any Moslem because of his political and cultural activities, which were found by religious authorities in his country of origin to be contrary to Islam. The applicant has been refused asylum by the French authorities.

– Articles 2, 3 and 8 of the Convention  
The French authorities granted the applicant a resident's permit.

**(5) Mawajedi Schikpohkt v. the Netherlands, no. 39349/03**

The case concerns Iranian asylum seekers who are under an expulsion order. The applicants complain that they risk ill-treatment and persecution if they return to Iran. Article 39 applied 12 December 2003.

– Article 3 of the Convention

(b) Requests for priority pursuant to Rule 41 of the Rules of Court were granted in the following cases :

- (1) Shmalko v. Ukraine, no. 60750/00**  
**Poltorachenko v. Ukraine, no. 77317/01**  
**Varanitsa v. Ukraine, no. 14397/02**  
**Artamonov and others v. Ukraine, no. 43077/02**  
**Antonov and others v. Ukraine, no. 18361/03**  
**Senchilo v. Ukraine, no. 5476/03**  
**Ganenko v. Ukraine, no. 27184/03**

The cases concern non-execution of domestic court judgments and have been granted priority for reasons such as the age of applicants and their state of health. The cases are pending.

**(2) Ursu v. Romania, no. 58670/00**

The applicant's wife died in hospital of septicaemia and he complains under Articles 2 and 3 that the authorities failed to carry out an adequate investigation into the cause of death and that his wife was ill-treated. The case is pending.

**(3) Agrotehservis v. Ukraine, no. 62608/00**

The applicant, a Latvian oil refining company, had a contract with a Ukrainian refinery under the auspices of an intergovernmental agreement. The Ukrainian company did not honour the agreement and the applicant brought arbitration proceedings, as a result of which the former company was ordered to supply the required amount of petroleum products to the applicant. This decision was subsequently overturned following State intervention in the proceedings ("*protest*" procedure). The case is pending.

**(4) Scundeanu v. Romania, no. 10193/02**

The case concerns the continuing detention on remand of the applicant, who is allegedly suffering from chronic illnesses. The case is pending.

**(5) Passemard v. France, no. 14463/02**

Length of proceedings case. Inadmissible (decision of 18 March 2003).

**(6) Sroub v. the Czech Republic, no. 5424/03**

The case concerns access to the Constitutional Court in restitution proceedings. The applicant's state of health is failing. The case is pending.

**(7) Maurice v. France, no. 11810/03  
Draon and others v. France, no. 1513/03**

The applicants are prevented from suing in respect of their children who were born handicapped as a result of deficient laboratory tests, because of a law reversing the case-law of the Court of Cassation enabling such litigation. The cases are pending.

**(8) Ramsahai and others v. the Netherlands, no. 52391/99**

The case is brought by the grandparents and father of a young boy who was pursued by two policemen following a hold up, allegedly at gun-point, and was subsequently shot dead by one of the policemen. The case is pending.

**(9) Pini and Bertrani v. Romania, no. 78028/01  
Manera and Atripaldi v. Romania, no. 78030/01**

(see hearings, p. 5 above).

**(10) Mushimiyimana v. the Netherlands, no. 38965/02**

The applicant, a Rwandan of the Hutu ethnic group, was refused asylum by the Netherlands' authorities. He suffers from a severe psychotic condition caused by a post-traumatic stress disorder. Medical experts acknowledge the seriousness of his condition, the unavailability of adequate treatment in Rwanda and the absence of family support there. The case is pending.

**VII. THIRD-PARTY INTERVENTION (ARTICLE 36 AND RULE 61)**

Leave to submit third-party comments was given by the President pursuant to Rule 61 § 3 of the Rules of Court in the following cases :

**(1) Agrotehservis v. Ukraine, no. 62608/00**

(see no. 3 in priority cases, p. 12 above)

**(2) Py v. France, no. 66289**

The case concerns restrictive conditions (including a 10 year residency requirement) imposed in New Caledonia, a French overseas territory, on eligibility to vote at local elections.

– Article 3 of Protocol No. 1

The case was declared admissible on 13 November 2003.

**(3) Pini and Bertani v. Romania, no. 78028/01  
Manera and Atripaldi v. Romania, no. 78030/01**

(see hearings, p. 5 above)

**VIII. STATISTICAL INFORMATION**

1. Results for year
2. Results by month
3. Applications pending
4. Graphic charts
  - (a) Judgments delivered
  - (b) Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions
  - (c) Admissibility decisions
  - (d) Applications communicated
  - (e) Applications pending by year of lodging
  - (f) Applications pending by State

## APPENDIX 1

<b>Judgments delivered in 2003</b>	
Merits	133
Striking out	4
Friendly settlement	23
Just satisfaction	2
Revision	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>

<b>Chamber decisions adopted in 2003</b>	
Applications declared admissible	165
Applications declared inadmissible	101
Applications struck out of the list	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>

<b>Committee decisions adopted in 2003</b>	
Applications declared inadmissible	4550
Applications struck out of the list	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>4597</b>

<b>Applications communicated in 2003</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>

<b>Total cases finalised in 2003</b> (judgments*, inadmissibility and strike-out decisions)	<b>4827</b>
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\* Not including judgments on just satisfaction and revision but including judgments which are not yet final. Some judgments dealt with a number of joined applications.

## APPENDIX 2

	Chambers					Committees	
	Judgments	Admissible	Inadmissible	Struck out	Communicated	Inadmissible	Struck out
January	11	11	8	5	25	267	4
February	15	2	1	1	15	350	2
March	10	9	9	6	40	496	5
April	26	8	2	1	35	279	2
May	7	36	11	5	38	534	5
June	23	8	11	4	24	416	6
July	27	10	9	4	38	404	3
August	0	1	5	2	7	110	0
September	13	28	29	5	37	689	7
October	10	13	6	3	77	273	3
November	14	27	4	4	43	381	7
December	9	12	6	5	29	351	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>4550</b>	<b>47</b>

### APPENDIX 3

<b>Applications pending on 31 December 2003</b>	
<b>Total applications not yet examined</b>	<b>8794</b>
<b>Adjourned/Communicated for information</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Communicated/Adjourned</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Communicated for observations</b>	<b>619</b>
<b>Admissible</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Judgments not yet final</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>TOTAL APPLICATIONS PENDING</b>	<b>9621</b>

## APPENDIX 4

Chart 1: Judgments delivered in 2003

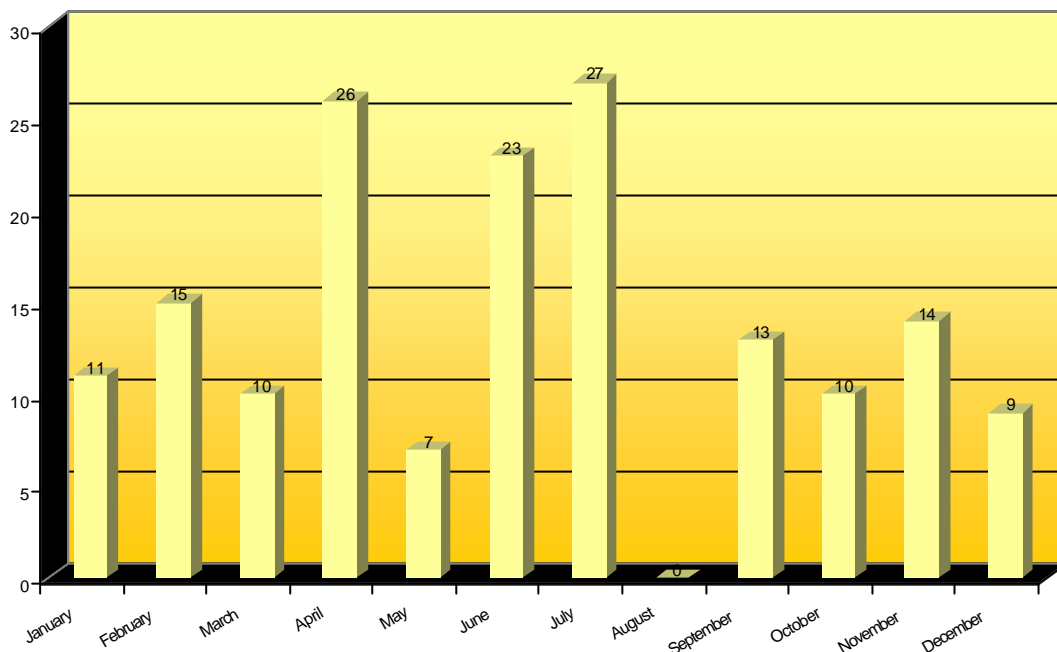


Chart 2: Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions adopted in 2003

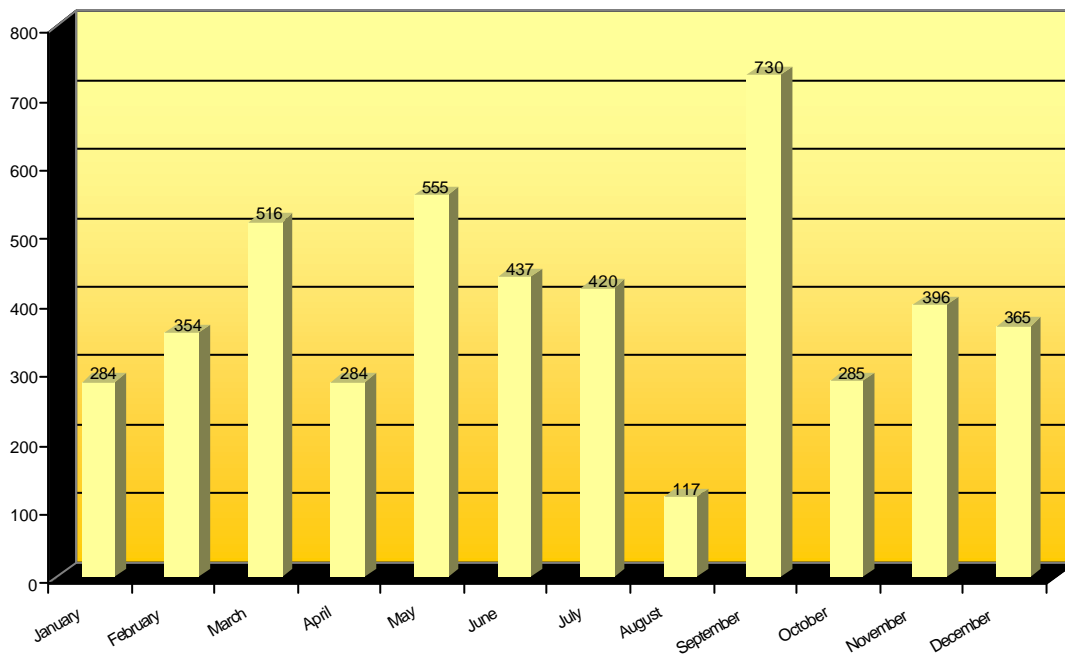


Chart 2: Inadmissibility and strike-out decisions adopted in 2003

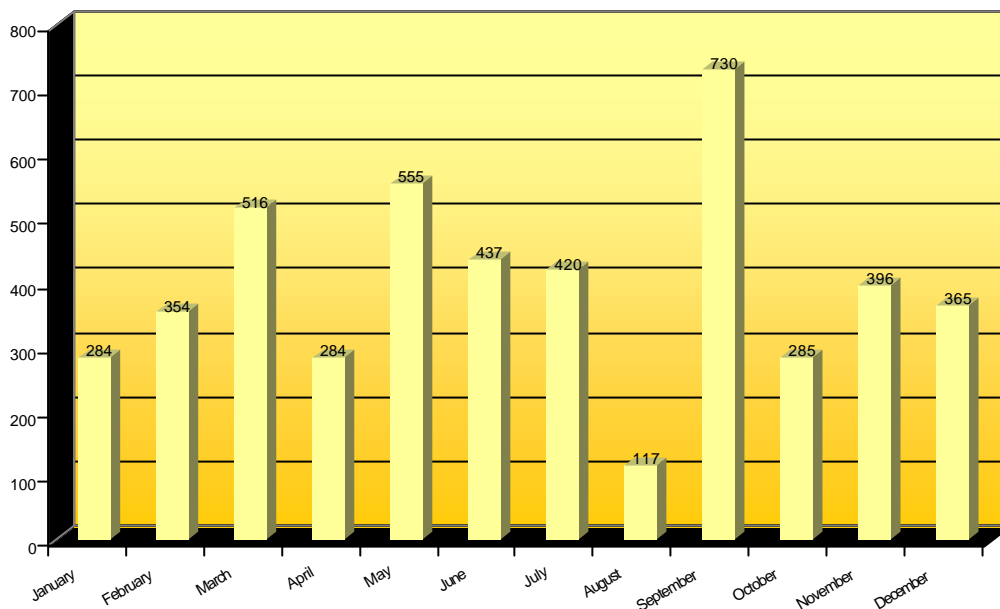


Chart 3: Admissibility decisions adopted in 2003

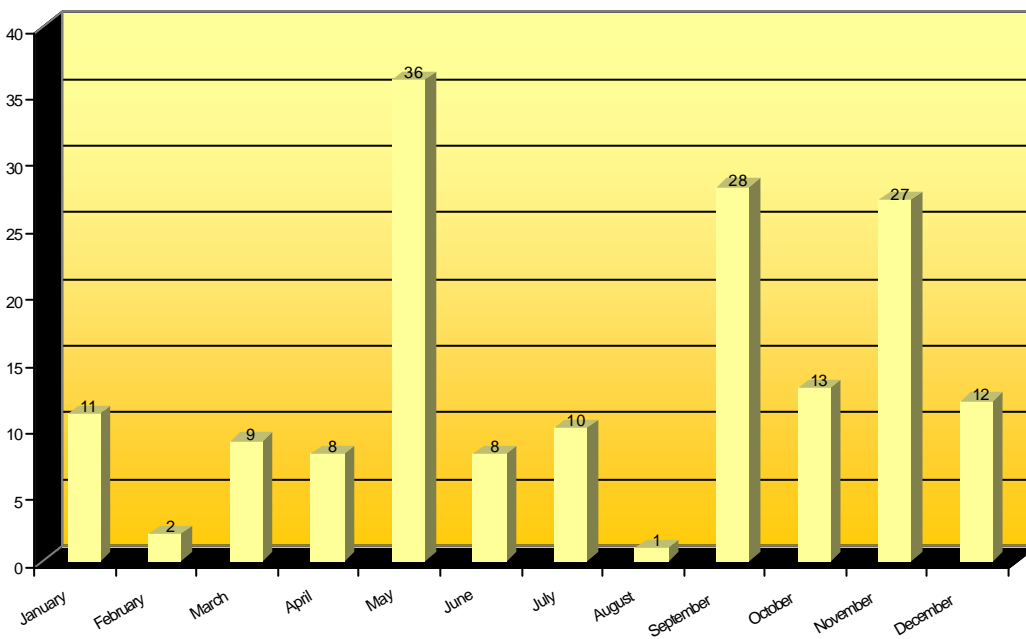


Chart 4: Applications communicated in 2003

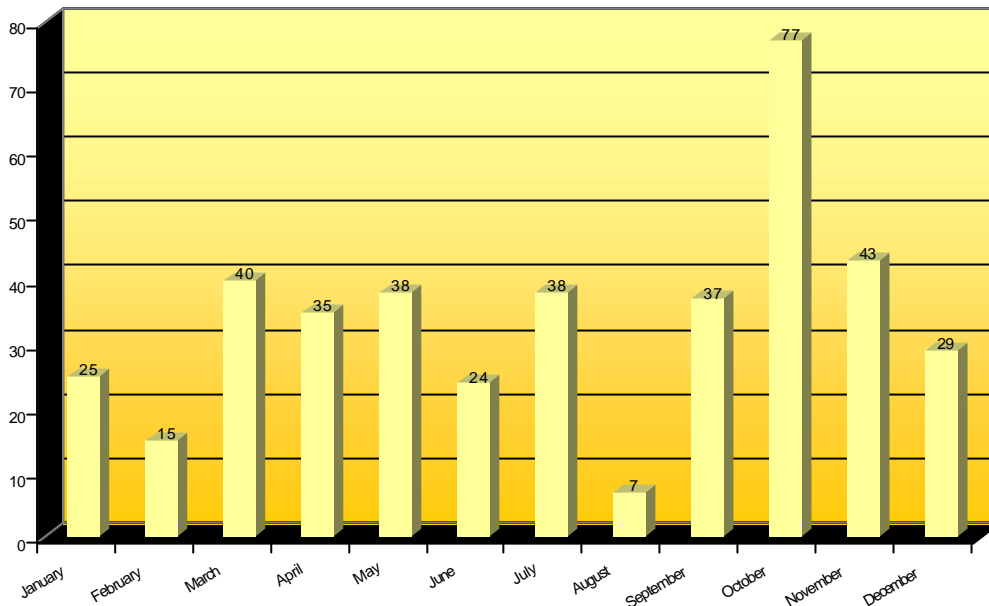


Chart 5: Applications pending on 31 December 2003 by year of lodging

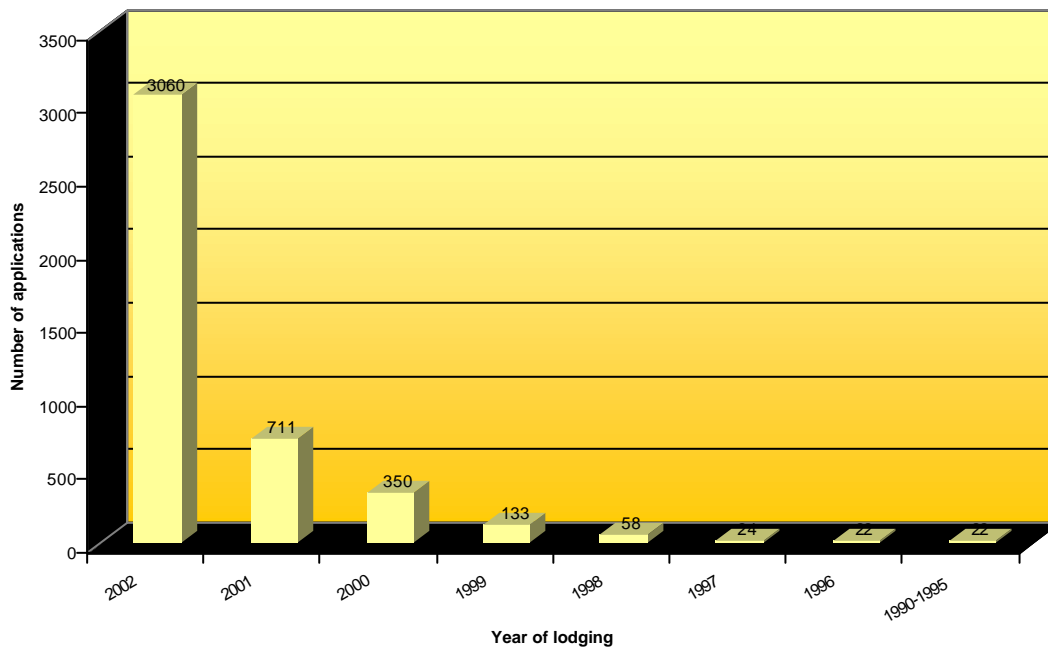


Chart 6: Applications pending on 31 December 2003 by State

