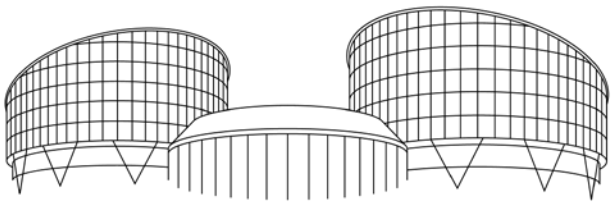

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

28/8/2013

THE INTERLAKEN PROCESS AND THE COURT
(2013 report)

Table of contents

Introduction

This document is an update of the report that the Court presented to the Committee of Minsters in October 2012[1]. It provides information on developments in the Court's situation since then, detailing the most recent measures that the Court has taken as part of its continuing follow-up to the high-level conferences of Interlaken, Izmir and Brighton. To gain a more complete view of the Court's role in the reform process, this report should be read alongside the previous one.

The overall picture is one of progress and engagement, accompanied by positive results. The practical commitment shown by many States towards assisting the Court deserves to be highlighted. Since the previous report, Protocols 15 and 16 have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers in May and June of this year. As the Court has already given its views on both texts[2], no further comment is made on them in this report.

[1] Available at http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/2012_Interlaken_Process_ENG.pdf

[2] The Court's opinion on each protocol can be found on the reform page of its website: http://www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=court/reform&c

1. Statistics on 1 July 2013

As requested by delegations taking part in the GT-REF.ECHR, the Court is providing more comprehensive statistics on its caseload and output (see Appendix I). The key figures can be stated briefly here.

The number of cases decided during the first semester is the highest ever attained at just under 50,000. That is 25% more than was achieved in the first semester of 2012.

Most of these applications were disposed of by a single-judge, with just under 43,000 cases rejected (an increase of 17% over the same period last year).

The remaining 7,000 applications were decided by Chambers and Committees, more than double the corresponding figure for 2012.

The number of applications pending on 1 July 2013 was 113,350, a decrease of 12% since the beginning of the year, and of 21% since 1 July 2012 (when the number was 144,150).

The situation has now reached a point – due to the results achieved on the filtering side – where the biggest category of pending applications is that of repetitive cases (46,662, representing 41% of the overall docket) and no longer that of cases allocated to the single-judge formation (which represent 37% of all cases pending).

Using the criteria set out in the Brighton Declaration[3], there were 78,741 applications in the Brighton backlog on 1 July 2013, a decrease of 15% compared to 1 January 2013.

A detailed breakdown of these figures by type of case and by State appears in Appendix 1.

The above information will be supplemented by the statistics for 1 September 2013, which will be circulated separately in advance of the meeting.

2. The Court's Budget

Mindful of the economic difficulties currently faced by many European States, and the pressure on the overall budget of the Council of Europe, the Court refrained from requesting an increased budgetary allocation over the coming biennium (2014-2015). However, it stressed the need, as a minimum, to maintain current levels of appropriations. In particular it explained why there is no scope for reductions in operational expenditure, which represents approximately 4% of its total allocation.

[3] See Paragraph 20(h) of the Declaration – the decision to communicate an application should be taken within a year, and for communicated cases the decision should be taken within two years of the date of communication.

This covers matters such as the Court's IT system and interpretation, which are vital to the Court's functioning. It also covers the publication of legal information, the importance of which is self-evident.

In reality the Court *does* need more staff if it is to consolidate and extend the productivity gains of the past two years in the face of an ever-increasing flow of new applications (7% more new cases in the first semester of 2013 compared to the previous year). Even without this increase in workload, additional staff are needed in order to meet the case-processing targets set out in the Brighton Declaration. This is not a request for the creation of permanent posts at the Registry, since the backlog must be viewed as a temporary situation that will improve over time. The Court's additional needs are thus essentially temporary, and can be largely met through recourse to secondment and additional contributions to the special account. The current situation concerning each point is set out below.

3. Secondments to the Registry

The secondment scheme has been running since early 2009, and since then a total of 60 persons have worked in the Registry for periods of 1-3 years. On 30 June 2013 there were 44 such persons working at the Court, drawn from 12 countries: Russia (20), Turkey (4), France (3), Moldova (3), Italy (3), Romania (3), Germany (2), Bulgaria (2), Armenia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Switzerland. Later this year there will be secondments from Montenegro, Estonia and Finland. Almost half of the present secondees are judges, prosecutors or court officials. Typically, they work on single judge cases and repetitive cases, but they assist the Court's work in other ways too: contributions to research reports and comparative law surveys, processing requests for interim measures, receiving visiting groups from their home State, acting as trainers both within the Court and in their home State.

In parallel with the scheme described above, similar arrangements are in place with national or European partners to place judicial trainees at the Court for a period of one year. This involves judicial training structures of The Netherlands (1 trainee) and Sweden (2 trainees), and also the European Judicial Training Network (20 trainees since 2008 – 7 trainees will be present as from September 2013). Norwegian funding made it possible for three Bulgarian judges to come to the Court in July 2013.

It may also be noted that the secondment scheme has a professional training dimension, as it allows judges and lawyers an excellent opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills to work on Convention cases over a relatively long period. This will clearly have beneficial effects in the longer term as the number of national jurists to have received such training grows.

4. Special account

Since its creation in mid-2012, the special account has received contributions from 17 member States. By mid-2013, a total of 953,000 euros had been received. The details of the contributions are set out in Appendix 2.

The funds have been used to hire new staff on two-year contracts, representing expenditure of 212,000 euros by mid-2013. Five lawyers have been recruited so far - two from Russia, and one each from Turkey, Latvia and Romania. All of these had already worked at the Court, and so were operational immediately. Another recruit, from Ukraine, will commence in September. There will be further recruitments as soon as funds permit. The annual cost of these recruitments (salary, pension, administrative costs), which are at A level, is 85,000-90,000 euros.

Staff recruited on this basis will be assigned to work primarily on high-priority cases (categories I-III).

5. E-justice policy

The previous report summarised the main points of the Court's E-justice policy. A number of points may be mentioned here.

The first is that the project to encourage Governments to adopt electronic communication with the Court through the use of secure sites has met with great success. There are currently 35 Governments that use this facility, with a further 9 at the testing stage. The savings and gains brought about by this way of working are clear, and the Court once again signals its strong wish that all Governments enter the system by the end of 2013.

Looking to the other side, i.e. to applicants, an electronic application form has been tested for several years. The test revealed that some users may encounter a problem because of the quality of their internet connection. The proposed solution to this is a downloadable PDF form, with required fields and an embedded bar code. Once completed, the form can be printed, signed and sent to the Court, where its contents can be extracted electronically. The release of this form is planned for early 2014, coinciding with the introduction of a new application form reflecting the revised Rule 47 (see below under 14). It is also envisaged to allow applicants to communicate electronically with the Court once their applications have been formally notified to the respondent government. This will require amendment of the rules on written pleadings. The Court will continue to investigate the possibility of extending the use of electronic communication to earlier stages of the proceedings.

To engage more effectively with the public, the Court created a Twitter account earlier this year. Its press releases now go out via Twitter as well, ensuring their rapid and widespread diffusion.

The Court's website was thoroughly overhauled this year, and further improvements were made to the HUDOC search engine. By the end of the year, both the website and HUDOC will be fully accessible by mobile devices.

6. Information initiatives

Since the previous report, the Court has added further material to the information on its website regarding the Convention case-law in different areas. Of particular note is the *Handbook on European law relating to asylum, borders and immigration* (link), published jointly with the Fundamental Rights Agency, the second such joint undertaking. The Handbook was published in four languages (English, French, German and Italian), with a further seven language versions planned before the end of 2013. A guide to Article 5 case-law has been published, as well as a guide to the case-law under Article 4. These will be followed by a guide to Article 6 case-law, currently in preparation. The Admissibility guide continues to be popular and is now available in 24 languages. The annotated version of the Rules of Court, referred to in the previous report, remains a work in progress at the present time.

The Court's new approach to the case-law reporting has advanced another step with the launch of the new set of published volumes.

7. Case-law translations programme

The number of translations in HUDOC increases continuously, with about 5,600 documents now part of it, in 25 languages other than English and French. These are fully searchable in each language included.

The programme is supported by the Human Rights Trust Fund, which covers the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and Ukraine. Thanks to the support of the Turkish Government, the Court had the services of an IT expert who ensured the uploading into HUDOC of many Turkish translations (over 1,300 such judgments now in the database).

In parallel, the Registry has directly commissioned numerous translations into Russian, and is in the process of arranging for more into languages where the lack of translation is apparent – Bulgarian, Greek, Hungarian and Spanish.

Overall, therefore, the number of translations will continue to rise, providing precious aid to national courts, as well as other bodies responsible for upholding Convention rights.

The Court reiterates its call for assistance from member States to enable it to expand the scope of this programme further, meeting a long-identified need at the domestic level. To keep abreast of developments, see the following link: Case-Law/Translations of the Court's case-law.

8. Training unit

The Registry's training unit, created after the Izmir conference with the support of the Human Rights Trust Fund, continues to organise training sessions and study visits for national judges. In 2013, thanks to the support of the HRTF, training sessions have been held for judges and lawyers from Georgia and Montenegro. Sessions for groups from Ukraine and Moldova will take place in the autumn.

The Court's training activities are not confined to HRTF countries, however. It has judicial training programmes in place for several countries, going back a number of years. The most intensive are those involving France, Russia and Turkey. The Court works closely with the competent authorities (national judicial academies or equivalent) to ensure that training corresponds to the needs and requests of the judicial trainees. Typically, more than 100 magistrates from each of these countries travel to Strasbourg each year to take part in the Court's training programme. Trainees enjoy the unique benefit of sessions conducted by the national judge, by Registry lawyers and by other Council of Europe staff (e.g. from the Execution Department, from other human rights mechanisms, etc.). Sessions last between one and four days, and are timed to coincide with a Grand Chamber or Chamber hearing.

One example that deserves mention is the intensive training programme delivered to Turkish judicial officers in preparation for the entry into force of the new constitutional remedy in September 2012. Registry lawyers passed on their practical know-how to judges and officials of the Constitutional Court of Turkey.

In the Court's view, it is only natural that the judicial authorities at the domestic level should look to it for assistance with training. While it will always do its best to accommodate the requests it receives from domestic courts, there are of course limits to what the Court's judges and lawyers can take on in addition to their normal duties, and to the Court's capacity to host trainees over longer periods.

9. Dialogue with the State Parties

In the Court's dialogue with States, it is the judicial dimension that is most important, i.e. exchanges between the highest national courts and the European Court. Since taking office in November 2012, the Court's President has made official visits to Hungary and Armenia, where he met with members of the senior judiciary. He has also visited the Russian Supreme Court, and similar visits are planned in the months ahead to the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and the French *Conseil d'Etat*.

Relations with the EU judicature have been further developed by a visit of a delegation of ECHR judges to the EU Court of Justice, and a visit to Strasbourg by a delegation of judges of the EU General Court.

The Court has also received visits from members of the Russian Constitutional Court and the Court of Cassation of Turkey. Visits from the Supreme Administrative Court of Sweden, the Supreme Court of Norway and the Russian Supreme Court have been arranged for the autumn. A visit from the German Supreme Administrative Court is planned for early in 2013. The President will take part in a meeting of the EU network of Presidents of Supreme Courts, in Helsinki.

Next November the Court will once again meet with the Government Agents of all Contracting Parties for the customary day-long discussion of matters of practice and procedure. A similar meeting took place in November 2012 involving applicants' representatives and the civil society organisations most associated with the Court's work.

10. The Court's judicial work

The previous report included a detailed presentation of the Court's approach to the different aspects of its judicial work, and its strategy for managing its backlog[4]. For the most part that information remains current and will not be repeated here, statistics excepted.

(i) Priority cases

The number of cases designated as high priority (categories I-III) continues to rise, standing at just over 6,600 at the end of the first semester of 2013.

Almost half of this group of applications originates from two States – Russia (32%) and Turkey (17%). An additional 10% concern Italy.

[4] See points 11-15, 17, 19 and 20.

As mentioned above, the objective of the special account is to increase the resources devoted to this group of applications. For now, though, the number of these cases continues to rise. Despite the disposal of just over 700 of them in the first half of 2013, there was a net increase of 3% over the same period.

Within this group, about 2,650 applications (40%) are part of the Brighton backlog (on 1 July 2013). These cases take precedence over all others and it is the Registry's objective to devote a substantial proportion of its legal resources to preparing these files for judicial examination. The number of such cases in the Brighton backlog decreased by 3%, taking account of the 750 such applications communicated to Governments in the six months to 1 July 2013.

(ii) Non-priority, non-repetitive applications

The number of such cases stood at just over 18,000 on 1 July 2013, a decrease of 12% (some 2,300 applications) compared to the beginning of the year.

Four States account for just over half of this number – Turkey (20%), Russia (13.5%), Georgia (12%) and Italy (6.5%).

Over 300 cases from this group were disposed of during the first semester of 2013, with another 400 communicated to Governments. The effect of this was to bring about a reduction in the Brighton backlog for this category by 10% since the beginning of 2013, leaving just under 13,000 applications in it.

(iii) Repetitive cases

This category, which is low priority, expanded rapidly in the first semester, rising to 46,662 pending applications (an increase of 14%). This occurred despite the very high number of repetitive cases that the Court disposed of during that time – almost 5,800 (including over 1,600 Polish cases declared inadmissible, over 1,500 Turkish cases likewise rejected, almost 1,000 repetitive cases decided against Ukraine and 468 applications against Romania rejected).

92% of these cases come from seven countries: Italy (24%); Serbia (18.5%); Turkey (17%); Ukraine (14%) Romania (8.5%); United Kingdom (5%); Russia (5%).

The previous report mentioned the possibility of a default judgment procedure as a response to the huge number of repetitive cases on the Court's docket. What the Court has in fact concentrated on in the meantime is streamlining the procedure for repetitive cases as much as possible as regards non-enforcement cases against Ukraine. While this has allowed for 250 applications to be communicated each month, and disposed of six months later, the very efficiency of the procedure may

be the explanation for the significant rise in the number of new complaints of non-enforcement, which far outstrips the Court's capacity to deal with them[5].

Repetitive cases now form the biggest category of pending applications before the Court. Even with the tools offered by Protocol No. 14 and with the pilot-judgment procedure, the Court has not managed to reverse or even contain the rise in the number of such cases.

The Court reiterates its conviction that this problem, which weighs excessively and damagingly on the European mechanism, must be remedied by the States directly concerned, and by the Committee of Ministers in its supervisory role.

(iv) Filtering

The Court has managed to further augment its filtering capacity in 2013, disposing of almost 43,000 applications at Single-Judge level (an increase of 17% over the same period). By 1 July 2013, the number of applications pending at this level was 41,679, a decrease of 31% since the beginning of the year. Most of these applications are part of the Brighton backlog – 34,564. But this is 32% lower than at the start of the year. The plan to eradicate the backlog of such cases by 2015 is progressing well, with the objective already achieved in relation to a number of States.

As already mentioned, once the filtering situation is stable, it will be possible to devote some of those resources to other cases.

It may be noted that the Plenary Court decided on 14 January last to amend the Rules of Court so as to confer on Presidents of Section the power to act as a single judge in relation to those parts of an application that are clearly inadmissible (Rule 54 § 3). These may now be rejected at the time the case is communicated to Government, ensuring that the parties' submissions are properly focussed.

11. Interim measures - Rule 39 requests

The previous report included a detailed presentation on this point. Since then, the Court has co-operated with the CDDH in its in-depth review of interim measures[6]. It will therefore suffice for present purposes to refer to the statistics on interim measures for the first semester of 2013. These indicate that the situation has remained broadly unchanged since last year, the real difference being the decrease in the overall number of requests for an interim measure.

[5] See the Registrar's letter to the Chair of the Committee of Ministers on this situation, dated 24 June 2013. The Ukrainian situation is also considered in some detail in the CDDH report on the advisability and modalities of a "representative application procedure", CDDH(2013)R77 Addendum IV.

[6] See CDDH Report on interim measures under Rule 39 of the Rules of Court, CDDH(2013)R77 Addendum III.

As mentioned in the previous report, the Court's policy now is to expedite its consideration of cases in which Rule 39 has been applied by communicating the application to the Government with minimum delay so that the adversarial procedure may begin. This was done in 53% of cases in 2013. These cases are accorded the highest priority by the Court.

On 14 January last the Plenary Court decided to amend Rule 39 in order to introduce the notion of a duty judge. In practice, this function is entrusted to three of the vice-presidents of Section, it being deemed conducive to consistency and efficiency to centralise judicial decision-making in this way.

12. Rule 29 – *Ad hoc* judges

On 6 May 2013, the Plenary Court amended Rule 29 of the Rules of Court on the appointment of *ad hoc* judges. These changes were made in response to representations from a number of Government Agents who considered that the previous wording of the Rule did not accurately reflect Article 26 of the Convention and the intentions of the drafters of Protocol No. 14.

13. Case-law consistency

As indicated in the previous report, the Plenary Court has amended Rule 72 in the sense that a Chamber is now required to relinquish a case to the Grand Chamber if the result of the case might be inconsistent with existing case-law. This rule has been in effect since 6 February last.

Protocol No. 15, when it enters into force, will amend Article 30 of the Convention by removing the parties' veto over the relinquishment by a Chamber of jurisdiction over a case in favour of the Grand Chamber.

Both these measures will reinforce the role of the Grand Chamber as the principal guarantor of case-law consistency.

The Court is pursuing its consideration of possible additional internal measures aimed at fostering greater consistency in the case-law.

14. Amendment of Rule 47

On 6 May 2013 the Plenary Court approved a substantial amendment of Rule 47, which governs the institution of proceedings before the Court by individual applicants. In so doing, the Court implemented its previously-announced intention to take a stricter, more formal approach than previously.

The change will facilitate the Registry's work on new cases. With a new official form, and with applicants required to present their case in a clear and succinct way, accompanied by all necessary supporting documentation, Registry staff will be able to determine straightaway the nature and scope of each new application received. Given the number of new cases each year, this will save time and effort. It is also a way of requiring individual applicants to accept their share of responsibility for the efficient functioning of the Court.

The essential elements of the amended text are paragraphs 5 and 6.

Paragraph 5 makes clear that failure to observe the necessary formalities will as a rule mean that the application will not be submitted to judicial examination. This is not an inflexible rule, however. Three saving clauses are included:

"(a) the applicant has provided an adequate explanation for the failure to comply;
(b) the application concerns a request for an interim measure;
(c) the Court otherwise directs of its own motion or at the request of an applicant."

Paragraph 6 is crucial since it sets a new practice for the Court regarding the interruption of the time-limit for introducing an application. The new rule is that the date of introduction of an application shall be the date on which a properly completed form is placed in the post (i.e. the postmark date). The rule reserves to the Court the possibility of considering that another date should be considered the date of introduction of the application, so as to guard against any unjust result for an applicant in particular circumstances.

The new Rule, which marks a shift in the practice of the Court, will be supplemented by internal directives to the Registry. Its implementation will be overseen by the President of the Court, assisted by the Presidents of Section.

The text of the revised Rule 47 was published in the Rules of Court in the edition of 1 July 2013. The Plenary decided however that the amendments will not take effect until 1 January 2014. The Court will ensure, in the months leading up to that date, that the impending change is very clearly flagged on its website and on all relevant documents addressed to applicants. The practical impact of the revised Rule will be monitored.

Appendix 1 : Statistics on 1 July 2013

CASE MANAGEMENT SURVEY - COURT 1/1-30/6/2013 (compared to the same period 2012)				
1. Allocated applications [round figures (50)]		**2013**	**2012**	**+/-**
Applications allocated to a judicial formation		**35500**	33050	7%
- earmarked for Chamber or Grand Chamber procedure		**3200**	4150	-23%
- earmarked for Committee procedure		**7600**	4650	63%
- earmarked for Single-Judge procedure		**24700**	24250	2%
Annual number of applications allocated (estimation for the current year)		**70000**	65150	7%
2. Processing applications		**2013**	**2012**	**+/-**
Total applications decided		**49952**	40056	25%
- by judgment delivered:		**1840**	802	129%
by a Chamber or Grand Chamber		***470***	*644*	*-27%*
by a Committee		***1370***	*158*	*767%*
- declared inadmissible or struck out:		**48112**	39254	23%
by a Chamber or Grand Chamber		***3499***	*701*	*399%*
by a Committee Case Weight 4		***1459***	*1697*	*-14%*
by a Committee Case Weight 2 or 3		***170***	*68*	*150%*
by Single Judge		***42984***	*36788*	*17%*
Applications communicated		**3587**	2725	32%
Interim measures (Rule 39):		**785**	1055	-26%
- granted		**55**	60	-8%
- refused		**398**	678	-41%
- refused - falling outside the scope		**332**	317	5%
3. Pending applications [round figures (50)]		**30/6/2013**	**1/1/2013**	**+/-**
Applications pending before a judicial formation		**113350**	128100	-12%
- Chamber or Grand Chamber		**41150**	43050	-4%
- Committee		**30600**	25200	21%
- Single-Judge formation		**41600**	59850	-30%
- total by the end of the year (estimation)		**111000**	128100	-13%
Ten high case count countries	**81,4%**			
- applications pending before a judicial formation				
Russia	19,7%	22350	28600	-21,9%
Italy	12,6%	14250	14200	0,4%
Turkey	12,1%	13700	16900	-18,9%
Ukraine	11,5%	13000	10450	24,4%
Serbia	10,3%	11700	10050	16,4%
Romania	5,2%	5950	8700	-31,6%
Bulgaria	3,2%	3600	3850	-6,5%
United Kingdom	2,6%	2950	3300	-10,6%
Georgia	2,3%	2650	2900	-8,6%
Moldova	1,9%	2150	3250	-33,8%
4. New applications [round figures (50)]		**30/6/2013**	**1/1/2013**	**+/-**
Number of applications at a pre-judicial stage		**20100**	20300	-1%

Cases by Country (01.07.2013)

State	1. Pending before a decision body	2. Apps Allocated	3. Apps pending before a decision body 01/07/2013					4. Difference with 01/01/2013
	Total as of 01.01.2013	1.01 to 01.07.2013	Total as of 01.07.2013	Apps Cat. I, II, III	Apps Cat. IV	Apps Cat. V	Apps Cat. VI, VII	
ALB	377	40	372	6	99	177	90	-5
AND	5	2	4	0	1	0	3	-1
ARM	944	122	898	52	762	5	79	-46
AUT	401	225	263	7	79	48	129	-138
AZE	1292	166	1338	67	1005	115	151	46
BEL	356	144	367	86	224	40	17	11
BGR	3807	668	3575	98	492	443	2542	-232
BIH	1442	509	1532	33	29	419	1051	90
CRO	1219	996	1018	114	508	91	305	-201
CYP	190	113	185	47	40	3	95	-5
CZE	942	270	821	6	86	31	698	-121
DNK	26	43	23	1	14	0	8	-3
ESP	652	425	562	80	68	3	411	-90
EST	639	113	585	7	37	7	534	-54
FIN	187	171	176	10	52	5	109	-11
FRA	1531	760	836	84	312	71	369	-695
GEO	2875	79	2631	237	2167	58	169	-244
GER	2010	815	1149	13	115	15	1006	-861
GRC	1068	341	1185	107	215	786	77	117
HUN	1841	435	1706	66	207	320	1113	-135
IRL	25	28	39	7	5	2	25	14
ISL	13	2	10	0	3	0	7	-3
ITA	14154	1634	14232	685	1177	11253	1117	78
LIE	14	2	7	0	6	1	0	-7
LIT	242	182	209	21	107	20	61	-33
LUX	7	20	11	2	2	0	7	4
LVA	524	142	511	39	145	23	304	-13
MCO	6	9	12	0	9	0	3	6
MDA	3248	582	2168	158	571	238	1201	-1080
MKD	735	294	572	14	120	194	244	-163
MLT	36	19	47	4	30	4	9	11
MON	844	133	884	9	137	11	727	40
NLD	1061	381	586	169	122	11	284	-475
NOR	60	58	66	4	9	0	53	6
POL	3069	1896	1798	187	424	608	579	-1271
PRT	213	118	267	2	46	87	132	54
ROM	8690	2430	5877	325	931	3978	643	-2813
RUS	28547	7818	22267	2122	2439	2272	15434	-6280
SER	10013	3340	11717	31	336	8199	3151	1704
SMR	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
SUI	1027	254	571	21	195	3	352	-456
SVK	473	276	392	15	102	63	212	-81
SVN	2206	201	1928	67	91	37	1733	-278
SWE	106	205	109	19	53	0	37	3
TUR	16846	2309	13633	1148	3547	8095	843	-3213
UK.	3297	458	2932	68	128	2418	318	-365
UKR	10437	6387	12899	376	768	6508	5247	2462
Total	**127699**	**35616**	**112972**	**6614**	**18017**	**46662**	**41679**	**-14727**
	01/01/2013		**127699**	**6398**	**20378**	**40910**	**60013**	
	increase/decrease		**-12%**	**3%**	**-12%**	**14%**	**-31%**	

EXPLANATORY NOTE
Applications with Case Warning cat. I, II, III are applications falling under the Court's policy of prioritisation:
Cat. I: urgent applications
Cat. II: pilot and leading applications
Cat. III: applications which raise as main complaints issues under Art. 2, 3 or 4 or Art. 5 § 1 of the Convention
Other applications:
Cat. IV: normal, difficult or very difficult Chamber applications
Cat. V: repetitive Committee or Chamber applications
Cat. VI and VII: Single Judge or Committee applications

Brighton backlog by Country (01.07.2013)

State	1. Apps in Brighton backlog pending	2. Apps in Brighton backlog pending before a decision body 01/07/2013					3. Difference since 01/01/2013
	Total as of 01.01.2013	Total as of 01.07.2013	Apps Cat. I, II, III	Apps Cat. IV	Apps Cat. V	Apps Cat. VI, VII	
ALB	248	253	1	66	102	84	5
AND	1	3	0	1	0	2	2
ARM	776	755	38	691	3	23	-21
AUT	238	153	0	60	25	68	-85
AZE	1083	1091	43	864	62	122	8
BEL	220	221	46	148	24	3	1
BGR	3379	3148	34	347	338	2429	-231
BIH	1121	982	8	7	70	897	-139
CRO	437	230	10	179	19	22	-207
CYP	80	141	45	25	1	70	61
CZE	621	434	0	30	3	401	-187
DNK	8	6	0	5	0	1	-2
ESP	342	253	0	33	0	220	-89
EST	476	495	0	14	1	480	19
FIN	31	25	1	11	1	12	-6
FRA	1049	410	31	180	43	156	-639
GEO	2605	2459	179	2103	53	124	-146
GER	1766	927	1	58	10	858	-839
GRC	502	625	27	101	446	51	123
HUN	1438	1300	23	80	159	1038	-138
IRL	6	4	0	2	0	2	-2
ISL	2	0	0	0	0	0	-2
ITA	11742	11491	37	853	9566	1035	-251
LIE	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
LIT	117	107	0	73	17	17	-10
LUX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LVA	371	369	19	109	17	224	-2
MCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MDA	2684	1635	65	401	134	1035	-1049
MKD	532	270	2	47	53	168	-262
MLT	0	5	0	3	0	2	5
MON	693	729	3	124	6	596	36
NLD	678	332	115	76	11	130	-346
NOR	16	14	2	5	0	7	-2
POL	1855	802	58	247	427	70	-1053
PRT	79	90	0	24	19	47	11
ROM	3813	1359	27	611	502	219	-2454
RUS	24281	18662	1048	1705	1808	14101	-5619
SER	5770	7137	5	191	4525	2416	1367
SMR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUI	860	423	1	139	3	280	-437
SVK	317	220	2	28	18	172	-97
SVN	1857	1624	24	53	11	1536	-233
SWE	15	23	2	18	0	3	8
TUR	11540	10604	550	2639	6895	520	-936
UK.	2297	2538	41	60	2286	151	241
UKR	6279	6390	164	476	978	4772	111
Total	**92227**	**78741**	**2652**	**12889**	**28636**	**34564**	**-13486**
01/01/2013		**92227**	**2732**	**14349**	**24032**	**51114**	
increase/decrease		**-15%**	**-3%**	**-10%**	**19%**	**-32%**	

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Applications with Case Warning cat. I, II, III are applications falling under the Court's policy of prioritisation:

Cat. I: urgent applications

Cat. II: pilot and leading applications

Cat. III: applications which raise as main complaints issues under Art. 2, 3 or 4 or Art. 5 § 1 of the Convention

Other applications:

Cat. IV: normal, difficult or very difficult Chamber applications

Cat. V: repetitive Committee or Chamber applications

Cat. VI and VII: Single Judge or Committee applications

Appendix 2

Contributions to the Special Account

State	**Contribution** (to the nearest thousand)
Sweden	235 000
Norway	163 000
Turkey	150 000
Finland	117 000
The Netherlands	100 000
Poland	40 000
Switzerland	31 000
Germany	30 000
Austria	26 000
Liechtenstein	25 000
Monaco	14 000
Croatia	5 000
Azerbaijan	5 000
Hungary	4 000
Luxembourg	3 000
Cyprus	3 000
Armenia	2 000
Total	953 000