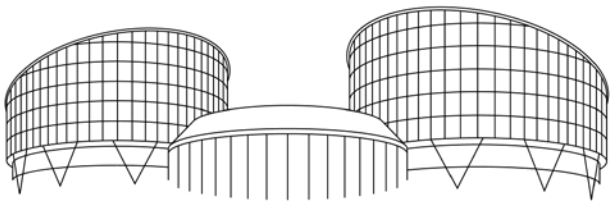

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

28/01/2015

THE INTERLAKEN PROCESS AND THE COURT
(2014 report)

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Introduction

This document is the third report that the Court has presented to the Committee of Ministers as a follow-up to the Interlaken Conference in 2010. The first report was presented in October 2012[1] and the second report in October 2013.[2]

This third report 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 ones.

The overall picture is one of progress and positive results. The practical commitment shown by many States towards assisting the Court deserves to be highlighted.

[1] Available at http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/2012_Interlaken_Process_ENG.pdf
[2] Available at http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/2013_Interlaken_Process_ENG.pdf

1. Statistics on 1 January 2015

Comprehensive statistics on the Court's caseload and output are to be found in Appendix I. The key figures are:

The number of new applications received in 2014 was 56,250, as compared to 65,800 in 2013, which is a 15% reduction. This reduction is unprecedented. It is essentially due to the application of the new Rule 47 of the Rules of Court (see below) which imposes stricter conditions on applicants before the Court examine an application.

86,000 applications were disposed of in 2014 which is an 8% decrease.

Most of these applications were decided by a single-judge (78,000 - a decrease of 2%).

The number of applications pending on 1 January 2015 was 69,900, a decrease of 30% since last year.

50% of the pending applications are repetitive cases (35,000). Cases allocated to the single-judge formation now represent 12% (8,200) of all cases pending.

Using the criteria set out in the Brighton Declaration[3], there were 40,400 applications in the Brighton backlog on 1 January 2015, a decrease of 37% compared to 1 January 2014.

2. The Court's Budget

In the light of the economic difficulties currently faced by many European States, and the pressure on the budget of the Council of Europe, the Court has refrained from requesting any budget increase in recent years. However, it stressed the need, as a minimum, to maintain current levels of appropriations.

For 2015, the Court has in fact been faced with a budgetary decision which will result in a reduction of the number of staff funded under the Ordinary Budget. It has also been announced that the situation will be even worse in 2016.

In reality the Court *does* need more staff if it is to meet the case-processing targets which were 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 phenomenon that will improve over time. The estimate today is that if the Court's is to be able to liquidate its Brighton backlog, it would need annual additional funding of some 3.75 million euros over eight years allowing it to recruit 40 extra lawyers. This calculation is based on the assumption that the Court keeps its current staffing level. The need for extra lawyers can also be met through

[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.

recourse to secondment and additional voluntary contributions to the special account. The current situation concerning these points is set out below.

3. Secondments to the Registry

The secondment scheme has been running since early 2009, and since then a total of 65 persons have worked in the Registry for periods of 1-4 years. On 31 January 2015 there were 30 such persons working at the Court, drawn from 16 countries: Russia (9), Turkey (2), France (2), Moldova (3), Italy (2), Germany (2), Armenia, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Poland, Romania and Switzerland. Later this year there will be further secondments from Azerbaijan, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Romania and Turkey. 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.

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. This will clearly have beneficial effects in the longer term as the number of national jurists to have received such training grows.

Training is also an important element in a parallel scheme involving arrangements 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 (24 trainees since 2008 – 5 trainees were present on 31 January 2015). Norwegian funding made it possible for a total of nine Bulgarian judges to come to the Court for periods of several months between 2013 and 2015.

4. Special account

Since its creation in mid-2012, the special account has received contributions from 22 member States. By end-2014, a total of 2,276,980 euros had been received of which 50% has already been spent. 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 1,138,500 euros by end-2014. Ten lawyers have been recruited so far: three from Russia, two from Ukraine and one each from Turkey, Italy, Latvia, Romania and Hungary. Most of them had already worked at the Court, and so were operational immediately. Another recruit, from Georgia, is planned to start in September 2015. There will be further recruitments if more contributions are

received. The annual cost of each of these recruitments (salary, pension, administrative costs), which are at A level, is 85,000-90,000 euros.

Staff recruited on this basis will increase the capacity to deal with high-priority cases (categories I-III).

5. E-justice policy

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

The Court is in the process of launching (in 2015) a new platform for the secure sites used by Governments for communicating electronically with the Court. Currently 37 Governments avail themselves of this service. Once the new platform is launched it is expected that seven more will join them (with sites already being created or tested).

As regards communication with applicants, a new downloadable application form was released in 2014, with required fields and an embedded barcode. Once completed, the form can be printed, signed and sent to the Court, where its contents can be extracted electronically.

At the same time a platform to enable electronic communication with applicants after formal notification of the application to the respondent Government is being tested. The Practice Direction on written pleadings has been amended to permit applicants to file pleadings and other documents electronically post-communication. 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 has created a Twitter account and its press releases now go out automatically via Twitter as well, ensuring their rapid and widespread diffusion.

Further improvements were made to the HUDOC search engine. In addition to English and French, the HUDOC interface is now available in Russian and Turkish. Discussions are underway with other Governments who are interested in developing an interface in their own national language. In addition the Court's website continues to be enhanced. Among other things, applicants' pages containing all the information necessary to submit a valid application are now available in all the Convention languages. The Court's website and HUDOC are fully accessible by mobile devices.

In addition the Court has developed under the HUDOC platform search sites for the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and the European Committee of Social

Rights. During the course of 2015 additional functionality will be developed allowing users to search across the three HUDOC sites via a unified search portal.

As far as internal business is concerned the Court has continued to automatise its work processes notably by expanding its use of workflows. In particular it introduced a new WECL (Well Established Case-Law) workflow in 2014 to speed up the processing of repetitive cases dealt with under the summary procedure provided for in Article 28 § 1 (b) of the Convention.

6. Information initiatives

2014 saw the publication of an updated third edition of the *Practical Guide on Admissibility Criteria* which describes the formal conditions which an application to the Court must meet. The new edition covers case-law up to 1 January 2014 and the stricter procedural conditions for applying to the Court which came into force on that date. The previous editions of the Admissibility Guide were translated into more than twenty languages with the assistance of Governments and various other partners. The objective is to make the new edition available in even more language versions in the course of 2015. In addition, the Court produced a new case-law guide (on the criminal-law aspects of Article 6 of the Convention) and updated its guides on Articles 4 and 5. Work has also been started on the preparation of further case-law guides covering Articles 2, 7, 8, 9 and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1. The case-law guide on Article 9 is expected to be available by the beginning of April 2015. The other case-law guides should appear before the end of the year.

In 2014 the Court, the Council of Europe's Data Protection Unit and the Fundamental Rights Agency of the European Union ("FRA") launched the *Handbook on European data protection law*. This manual is already available in eighteen language versions, to be followed by further editions in 2015. Previous handbooks prepared in cooperation with FRA covered European non-discrimination law and European law relating to asylum, borders and immigration. Further volumes in the same series – on children's rights and access to justice – are scheduled for 2015-16.

Nearly sixty factsheets have now been prepared on various Convention-related topics. Many of these have been translated into German, Italian, Polish, Romanian, Russian and Turkish with the support of these Governments. The last-mentioned Government is now also preparing a Turkish edition of the monthly Case-Law Information Note.

In order to make potential applicants and their representatives aware of the new conditions for lodging an application, the Court has expanded its range of related information materials in all official languages of the States Parties to the Convention. The materials include an interactive checklist and videos explaining the

admissibility criteria and how to fill in the application form correctly. In addition, web pages providing helpful information for anyone wishing to apply to the Court are now fully available in the languages of all States Parties (see above under E-justice).

7. Case-law translations programme

One of the Court's objectives, in line with the Interlaken, İzmir and Brighton Declarations, continues to be to improve the accessibility to and understanding of leading Convention principles and standards in order to facilitate their implementation at national level. In order to "bring the Convention closer to home", the Court in 2012 initiated an ambitious case-law information, training and outreach programme. In 2013, this programme already produced significant results and in the course of 2014 it gathered further pace. A key component of this programme is the project for translating key case-law into twelve target languages with the support of the Human Rights Trust Fund ("HRTF"). The beneficiaries of this project are Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and Ukraine. Since the beginning of this project, over 3,000 translations have been commissioned, included in HUDOC and further disseminated by national partners.

Another key component of this programme is the Registry's invitation to Governments, judicial training centres, associations of legal professionals, NGOs, publishers and other partners to offer, for inclusion in HUDOC, any case-law translations to which they have the rights. As a result of this programme, over 12,500 texts in nearly 30 languages other than English and French have now been made available in HUDOC, which is increasingly serving as a one-stop shop for translations of the Court's case-law.

The Brighton Declaration encouraged the States Parties to ensure "that significant judgments of the Court are translated or summarised into national languages where this is necessary for them to be properly taken into account" (see point 9 d) i) of the Declaration). Ultimately, the long-term effectiveness of the translation programme will depend on whether national partners are able and willing to take over the responsibility for organising such translations. To that end, the Registrar in 2014 repeated his 2013 proposal that States consider arranging for the translation of the roughly 30 cases which the Court's Bureau considers to be of Europe-wide importance in any given year. In the meantime, the HRTF decided to support the translation project for a fourth year, thereby allowing the beneficiaries of this project additional time to make the appropriate arrangements at national level before the project comes to an end.

The details of the replies to the Registrar's proposal are set out in Appendix 3.

For more information on the translations programme see: 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, continued to organise training sessions and study visits for national judges in 2014. Thanks to the support of the HRTF, training sessions were held for judges and lawyers from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Serbia and Ukraine.

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 judges from each of these countries travel to Strasbourg each year to take part in the Court's training programme. Sessions are 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.

9. Dialogue with the State Parties

The Court continues to invest much effort in its dialogue with the superior domestic courts. In his official visits to States, the President of the Court systematically meets with senior judicial figures, allowing a direct dialogue at the highest level. Recent examples of such contacts include his meeting with the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic, a joint meeting with the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court of Sweden, and a meeting with the members of the Supreme Court of Montenegro. The President's yearly agenda always includes visits to the States that hold the chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers.

Dialogue also takes place in a more institutional, collegial way, in the form of working visits between the Court and its interlocutors at national level, generally the supreme and/or constitutional courts of the States concerned. In the past year there have been meetings of this type involving the senior members of the *Cour de Cassation* of France, the judges of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, and most recently members of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany. It is important to note that these are not isolated events, but part of an ongoing exchange between the national and European levels. This dialogue is open to other national courts too. In 2014 the Court hosted a delegation from the Federal

Administrative Court of Germany, and also a delegation of judges representing the different legal systems of the United Kingdom.

Along with judicial dialogue, the Court interacts with other national authorities, notably delegations to the PACE, e.g. the visit of the Latvian delegation to the Court during the session of January 2014. Meetings are held on a regular basis with Government Agents, and also with civil society organisations and the European Bar Association (CCBE). It is also relevant to mention here the consultations that take place between the Court's Registry and national authorities in the context of the pilot judgment procedure, recent examples being the preparation of measures to deal with prison overcrowding in Italy and the drafting of a new law on the return of confiscated property in Romania.

It could be added that the Court also has regular dialogue with international courts and with some national courts outside Europe. For example, in the autumn of 2014 the Court received a delegation from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and in March a delegation of the Court will pay a visit to the Supreme Court of Canada.

10. The Court's judicial work

The Court's approach to the different aspects of its judicial work, and its strategy for managing its backlog has been pursued for some years now. Priority is given to "priority cases" (categories I–III). The backlog of Single Judge cases will disappear in 2015. The Court has now started to tackle the backlog of repetitive cases. The estimate is that this backlog will be dealt with within two to three years. Regarding normal Chamber cases (category IV), the Court will need a temporary extraordinary budget of some 3.75 million euros per year to be used to recruit 40 extra lawyers over eight years.

(i) Priority cases

The number of cases designated as high priority (categories I-III) continues to rise, standing at just over 7,300 at the end of 2014.

Almost half of this group of applications originates from two States – Russia (35%) and Romania (13%). An additional 11% concern Turkey.

Within this group, about 3,540 applications (48%) are part of the Brighton backlog. 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 them for judicial examination. The Brighton backlog of these cases increased by 16%, despite the increase in the number of priority cases disposed of (+ 30%) and communicated in 2014 (+ 34%).

(ii) Non-priority, non-repetitive admissible applications

There were over 18,500 of these cases on 31 December 2014, an increase of 6% compared to the beginning of the year.

Four States account for just over half of this number – Russia (17%), Turkey (16%), Georgia (11%) and Italy (8%).

Over 600 cases from this group were disposed of during 2014, with another 700 communicated to Governments. Despite this there has been an increase in the Brighton backlog for this category by 11% since the beginning of 2014, with over 14,000 applications in it.

(iii) Repetitive cases

This category, which is low priority, decreased by 26% in 2014 (almost 12,600 applications) compared to the beginning of the year. This occurred thanks to the very high number of repetitive cases that the Court disposed of during that time – more than 4,900 (including over 1,000 Serbian cases struck out after friendly settlement, more than 1,000 repetitive cases decided against Ukraine and 458 applications against Romania rejected) and because two big groups of repetitive cases were disposed of by Single judge decision (more than 5,400 Serbian inadmissible cases and more than 3,500 Italian strike outs) after a leading case had been adopted. During the same period 5,400 cases were communicated to Governments. The effect of this was to bring about a reduction in the Brighton backlog for this category by 34% since the beginning of 2014, leaving almost 18,700 applications in it.

90% of these cases come from eight countries: Ukraine (31%), Italy (23%), Turkey (15%); Russia (7%), Slovenia (4%), Serbia (4%); Romania (4%) and United Kingdom (3%).

In 2014 the Court has developed a streamlined procedure backed up by an advanced IT workflow system. This new approach will enable the Court to bring its backlog of repetitive cases under control within two to three years. The new procedure should be fully operational in 2015.

Repetitive cases form the biggest category of pending applications before the Court.

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 maintain its high filtering capacity in 2014, disposing of over 78,600 applications at Single-Judge level. By 31 December 2014, the number of

applications pending at this level was 8,200, a decrease of 69% since the beginning of the year. Almost half of these applications are part of the Brighton backlog, but this is 81% 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. It may be recalled that beginning of September 2011 this category of cases alone numbered over 101,000.

11. Interim measures - Rule 39 requests

In 2014, the number of requests for interim measures – often requests to stay the execution of an expulsion order – increased by 20% compared to 2013 (bringing the total number of requests received to approximately the same as in 2012). In 2014, 216 requests were granted. This is an increase compared to 2013 which is due mainly to requests for interim measures relating to the conflict in Ukraine.

12. Amendment of Rule 47

On 1 January 2014, a revised version of Rule 47 of the Rules of Court came into effect. This imposed strict requirements for the introduction of a valid application before the Court. In brief, applicants have to use the Court's new application form, fill in all fields and append all necessary supporting documents. They must also provide a signed authority if they are represented and sign the application form. If an applicant fails to comply with Rule 47, the application will not be allocated to a Court formation for decision (save for limited exceptions).

The change in the Rule and its application was announced on the Court's website, with accompanying explanations and a demonstration video in most of the languages of the Contracting States. An information pack was sent to the authorities, courts and bar associations in the Contracting States also.

A review of the first year's practice discloses the following key points:

During 2014, 52,758 new applications arrived. Out of these, 12,191 (23%) failed to comply with the revised Rule.

The most common grounds of rejection in practice have been: failure to submit complaints on the application form, failure to provide documents concerning the decisions or measures which the applicant is complaining of; failure to provide a statement of violations; lack of any statement of compliance with the admissibility criteria; and failure to provide documents showing that the applicant has complied with obligation to exhaust available domestic remedies.

Exceptions under Rule 47 § 5 were applied in a number of situations.

All administrative rejections were conducted by senior and experienced Registry lawyers under the responsibility of the Registrar of the Filtering Section, according

to guidelines approved by the Plenary Court and under the supervision of the President of the Court who was consulted in all cases which raised new aspects of application of the procedure or which are borderline or sensitive in some way.

Another change implemented in 2014 concerned Rule 47 § 6. Under this provision as amended the date of introduction of the application for the purposes of the 6 month time-limit is no longer the date of the first letter introducing the substance of a case but the date of despatch of the full and complete application. This does not appear to have resulted in any increase in the rate of rejections for failure to comply with the six-month time-limit. Of inadmissible cases in 2014, 8% were rejected, in whole or in part, for being out of time compared with 9-12% in previous years.

A review of the internal impact of the new Rule shows that the procedure has lightened the workload of the Registry and facilitated the speedy processing of applications. In particular:

- the case- processing divisions have less correspondence to deal with;
- incoming applications are now better organised and easier to file;
- properly-completed application forms make it easier to analyse and process incoming cases;
- Rule 47 is an efficient filtering tool, particularly for vexatious, carelessly put together applications;
- there is a significant gain of time to deal with other tasks and deal with meritorious cases.

In conclusion, the changes in the Rule appear to have achieved their aims. The Rule now clearly defines for applicants what is a valid application, the majority of applicants being able to comply without difficulty; it facilitates the efficient sifting of incoming applications and it saves the time of the Court and Registry so that resources can be switched elsewhere. This has contributed to the Court's success in diminishing the overall backlog of the Court to less than 70,000.

Most domestic lawyers seem to have learned the new requirements quickly and avoided repeating mistakes. It is not uncommon that applicants who have made mistakes re-submit their application forms in a complete manner and within the six-month time-limit.

Nonetheless, a number of applicants and domestic lawyers appear to overlook or misunderstand the requirements of Rule 47. The Court intends to take further measures to provide explanations and guidance to applicants and domestic lawyers and thus to improve transparency and access to information about its procedures. Warnings and explanations on common sources of misunderstanding will be added

to the application form and Notes for Filling in the Application Form, and a separate document. “Common Mistakes in Presenting an Application and How to Avoid them” will be made available shortly.

The Court will continue to monitor the impact of the Rule and make adjustments as appropriate.

13. The Rules of Court

Recently, the Court adopted a Practice Direction which will enable also applicants to communicate with the Court via internet. It will enter into force progressively as the Court will start by testing the system. It only applies, in a first stage, to cases which have been communicated.

The Court’s Rules Committee is currently discussing three items in particular. First, the changes to the Rules of Court resulting from the future entry into force of Protocol No. 15. This examination takes place in the light of the observations received from Governments.

Second, the Rules Committee is also examining the changes which will result from the entry into force of Protocol No. 16. Once the Rules Committee has made a proposal the Court will, as with Protocol No. 15, consult the Contracting Parties and relevant representatives of applicants.

The third item on the agenda of the Rules Committee is a discussion on whether the Court should introduce into the Rules of Court a rule on consultation with the Contracting Parties and the representatives of applicants, when this is justified.

Appendix 1

CASE MANAGEMENT SURVEY - COURT				
2014				
(compared to 2013)				
1. Allocated applications [round figures (50)]		**2014**	**2013**	**+/-**
Applications allocated to a judicial formation		**56250**	65800	-15%
- earmarked for Chamber or Grand Chamber procedure		**4400**	5000	-12%
- earmarked for Committee procedure		**8400**	9350	-10%
- earmarked for Single-Judge procedure		**43450**	51450	-16%
2. Processing applications		**2014**	**2013**	**+/-**
Total applications decided		**86063**	93401	-8%
- by judgment delivered:		**2388**	3661	-35%
by a Chamber or Grand Chamber		***978***	*905*	*8%*
by a Committee		***1410***	*2756*	*-49%*
- declared inadmissible or struck out:		**83675**	89740	-7%
by a Chamber or Grand Chamber		***888***	*4223*	*-79%*
by a Committee Case Weight 4		***3933***	*4627*	*-15%*
by a Committee Case Weight 2 or 3		***194***	*304*	*-36%*
by Single Judge		***78660***	*80586*	*-2%*
Applications communicated		**7897**	7931	0%
Interim measures (Rule 39):		**1929**	1608	20%
- granted		**216**	108	100%
- refused		**783**	818	-4%
- refused - falling outside the scope		**930**	682	36%
3. Pending applications [round figures (50)]		**31/12/2014**	**1/1/2014**	**+/-**
Applications pending before a judicial formation		**69900**	99900	-30%
- Chamber or Grand Chamber		**29650**	39000	-24%
- Committee		**32050**	34400	-7%
- Single-Judge formation		**8200**	26500	-69%
Ten high case count countries	**81,3%**			
- applications pending before a judicial formation				
Ukraine	19,5%	13650	13300	2,6%
Italy	14,4%	10100	14400	-29,9%
Russia	14,3%	10000	16800	-40,5%
Turkey	13,6%	9500	10950	-13,2%
Romania	4,9%	3400	6150	-44,7%
Serbia	3,6%	2500	11250	-77,8%
Georgia	3,3%	2300	2450	-6,1%
Hungary	2,6%	1850	1750	5,7%
Poland	2,6%	1800	1650	9,1%
Slovenia	2,4%	1700	1800	-5,6%
4. New applications [round figures (50)]		**31/12/2014**	**1/1/2014**	**+/-**
Number of applications at a pre-judicial stage		**19050**	21950	-13%

Cases by Country (31.12.2014)

State	1. Pending before a decision body	2. Apps Allocated	3. Apps pending before a decision body 31/12/2014					4. Difference with 01/01/2014
	Total as of 01.01.2014	1.01 to 31.12.2014	Total as of 31.12.2014	Apps Cat. I, II, III	Apps Cat. IV	Apps Cat. V	Apps Cat. VI, VII	
ALB	424	83	**362**	7	142	205	8	-62
AND	1	5	**4**		2		2	3
ARM	943	154	**1037**	63	786	4	184	94
AUT	205	315	**127**	7	53	40	27	-78
AZE	1291	403	**1401**	211	1089	95	6	110
BEL	361	159	**358**	99	212	24	23	-3
BGR	2437	928	**964**	123	545	87	209	-1473
BIH	1269	667	**728**	4	37	415	272	-541
CRO	977	1095	**546**	118	284	57	87	-431
CYP	169	55	**69**	37	26	1	5	-100
CZE	588	369	**216**	9	136	24	47	-372
DNK	23	65	**26**	14	11		1	3
ESP	390	644	**206**	17	43	7	139	-184
EST	337	187	**67**	5	24		38	-270
FIN	196	186	**100**	7	28	2	63	-96
FRA	635	1142	**481**	74	218	9	180	-154
GEO	2453	102	**2275**	168	2047	48	12	-178
GER	499	1027	**332**	21	111	8	192	-167
GRC	1280	585	**1187**	195	300	528	164	-93
HUN	1736	2402	**1823**	325	229	739	530	87
IRL	21	33	**3**				3	-18
ISL	11	28	**21**		12		9	10
ITA	14370	5476	**10079**	72	1459	8065	483	-4291
LIE	6	12	**10**		3	2	5	4
LIT	242	387	**272**	86	155	5	26	30
LUX	12	23	**10**	1	5		4	-2
LVA	528	298	**325**	31	116	24	154	-203
MCO	3	4	**2**		2			-1
MDA	1408	1105	**1153**	223	616	149	165	-255
MKD	341	382	**237**	25	174	13	25	-104
MLT	64	39	**63**	15	41	4	3	-1
MON	792	158	**499**	8	70	53	368	-293
NLD	452	674	**328**	126	95	3	104	-124
NOR	89	141	**67**	1	25		41	-22
POL	1639	2761	**1788**	229	490	696	373	149
PRT	232	252	**276**	4	86	156	30	44
ROM	6142	4427	**3337**	956	713	1355	313	-2805
RUS	16757	8952	**9934**	2553	3242	2604	1535	-6823
SER	11224	2787	**2517**	17	193	1404	903	-8707
SMR	5	5	**9**		7		2	4
SUI	263	303	**143**	21	74	2	46	-120
SVK	237	324	**194**	14	100	58	22	-43
SVN	1780	352	**1698**	32	180	1414	72	-82
SWE	87	272	**42**	9	14	6	13	-45
TUR	10877	1589	**9457**	797	3020	5198	442	-1420
UK.	2517	720	**1233**	37	93	1038	65	-1284
UKR	13262	14198	**13625**	625	1228	10842	930	363
Total	**99575**	**56275**	**69631**	**7386**	**18536**	**35384**	**8325**	**-29944**
	01/01/2014		**99575**	**7368**	**17535**	**47960**	**26712**	
	increase/decrease		**-30%**	**0%**	**6%**	**-26%**	**-69%**	

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

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

This report does not account for applications awaiting referral request after a delivery of judgment

Brighton backlog by Country (31.12.2014)

State	1. Apps in Brighton backlog pending	2. Apps in Brighton backlog pending before a decision body 31/12/2014					3. Difference with 01/01/2014
	Total as of 01.01.2014	Total as of 31.12.2014	Apps Cat. I, II, III	Apps Cat. IV	Apps Cat. V	Apps Cat. VI, VII	
ALB	228	208	2	126	76	4	-20
AND	1	1		1			0
ARM	770	856	51	731	3	71	86
AUT	82	56	1	17	25	13	-26
AZE	1011	976	90	844	37	5	-35
BEL	221	250	32	185	23	10	29
BGR	2060	668	53	450	48	117	-1392
BIH	854	270		20	40	210	-584
CRO	361	189	8	157	9	15	-172
CYP	134	53	29	22		2	-81
CZE	385	104	1	66	15	22	-281
DNK	7	3	1	1		1	-4
ESP	177	42	5	21	2	14	-135
EST	280	32		12		20	-248
FIN	28	17	1	2	1	13	-11
FRA	225	170	21	111	2	36	-55
GEO	2338	2196	123	2022	47	4	-142
GER	258	136	4	83	5	44	-122
GRC	691	659	73	222	260	104	-32
HUN	1223	981	13	72	414	482	-242
IRL	5	0					-5
ISL	0	4		4			4
ITA	11618	7222	31	1081	5919	191	-4396
LIE	3	1			1		-2
LIT	93	134	18	105	5	6	41
LUX	0	0					0
LVA	333	214	12	92	9	101	-119
MCO	0	0					0
MDA	853	705	101	435	128	41	-148
MKD	127	90	2	81	5	2	-37
MLT	10	24		21	3		14
MON	645	448	5	61	26	356	-197
NLD	224	169	97	47	1	24	-55
NOR	11	13		1		12	2
POL	857	930	58	319	514	39	73
PRT	67	82		45	34	3	15
ROM	1087	1133	155	452	477	49	46
RUS	13245	6098	1629	2488	1580	401	-7147
SER	7373	1326	2	153	370	801	-6047
SMR	0	3		2		1	3
SUI	152	68	6	53	1	8	-84
SVK	80	91	2	58	27	4	11
SVN	1447	128	9	86	4	29	-1319
SWE	23	18	3	9	6		-5
TUR	8713	8343	588	2622	4929	204	-370
UK.	2215	57	14	29	1	13	-2158
UKR	4043	5238	299	839	3645	455	1195
Total	**64558**	**40406**	**3539**	**14248**	**18692**	**3927**	**-24152**
01/01/2014		**64558**	**3051**	**12799**	**28268**	**20440**	
increase/decrease		**-37%**	**16%**	**11%**	**-34%**	**-81%**	

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

States' contributions to the special account

Special account	Years			TOTAL	
STATES	2012	2013	2014		%
Norway	163 559	218 687	279 249	661 495	29,00%
Germany	30 000	411 139		441 139	19,34%
Sweden		234 805		234 805	10,29%
Turkey	50 000	100 000	80 434	230 434	10,10%
Finland	17 254	122 083	20 878	160 215	7,02%
Netherlands	50 000	50 000		100 000	4,38%
Austria	26 385	24 000	24 000	74 385	3,26%
Switzerland	30 607	40 459		71 066	3,12%
France		50 000		50 000	2,19%
Liechtenstein	24 736	20 163	1 975	46 874	2,05%
Azerbaijan	4 776	6 657	30 000	41 433	1,82%
Poland	39 671			39 671	1,74%
Monaco	1 065	14 968	15 000	31 033	1,36%
Luxembourg	3 365	4 417	15 057	22 839	1,00%
Ireland			21 947	21 947	0,96%
Slovak Republic		8 953	8 870	17 823	0,78%
Croatia		4 915	8 185	13 100	0,57%
Serbia		6 475	6 114	12 589	0,55%
Hungary		4 036		4 036	0,18%
Cyprus	3 000			3 000	0,13%
Armenia	1 836			1 836	0,08%
Andorra		1 584		1 584	0,07%
TOTAL	446 253	1 323 339	511 710	2 281 304	100%

Appendix 3

Governments' response concerning translations

By and large the response to the Registrar's proposal may be divided into five groups (situation at 20 January 2015):

- Governments that have identified – or are in the process of identifying – a national institution which will be organising the translation of the Court's leading judgments (Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Spain, Sweden)

- Governments that are making a tailor-made selection of judgments to be translated or summarised (Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland, Switzerland)

- Governments that consider that translations are provided to a sufficient extent by other Governments sharing the same language or by other partners (Austria)

- Governments that have decided against the proposal for different reasons (Netherlands, Portugal, Russia and United Kingdom)

- Governments that have yet to reply (Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine).