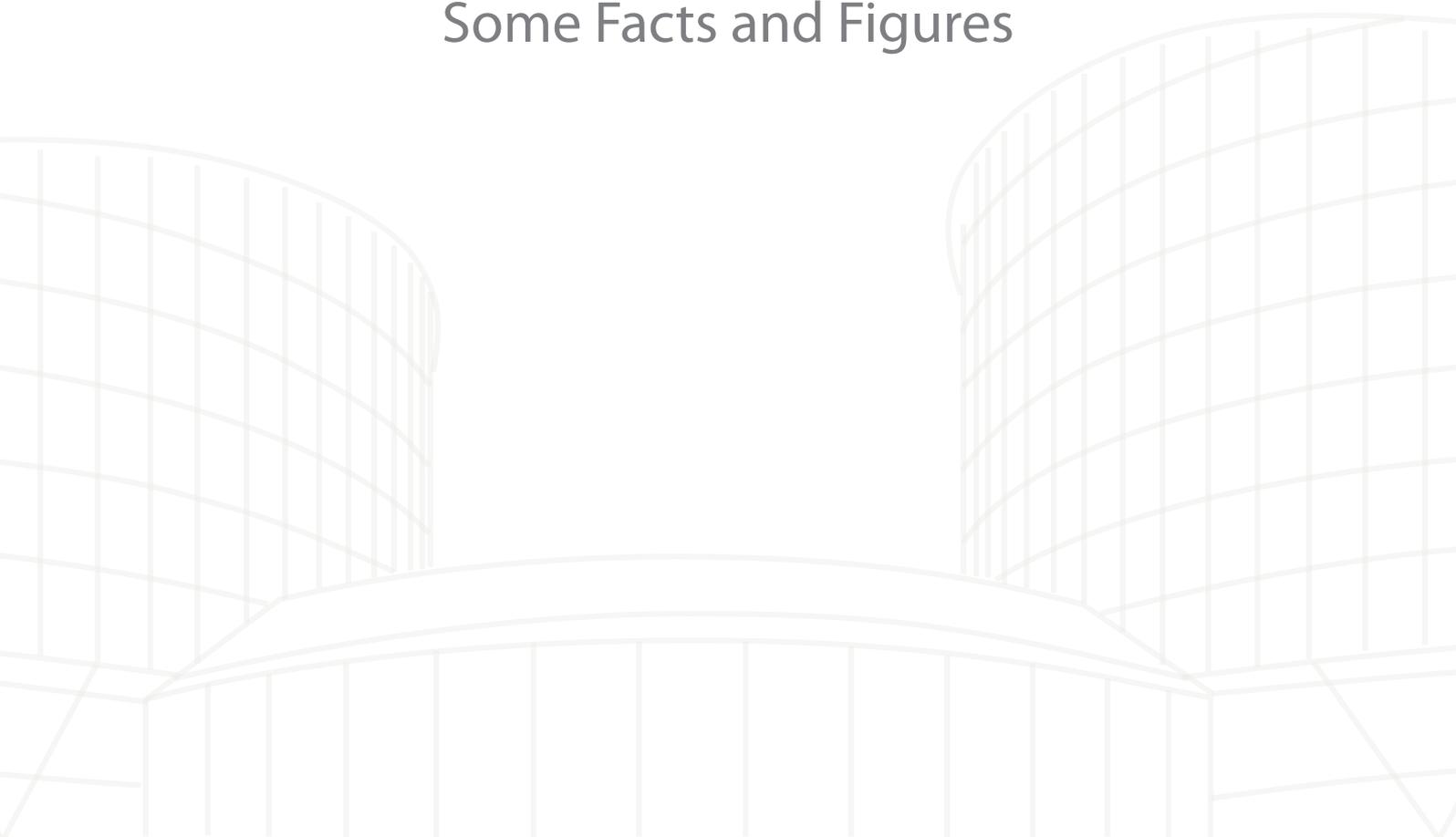


EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

## 50 YEARS OF ACTIVITY

The European Court of Human Rights  
Some Facts and Figures



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME



COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

This document has been prepared by the Public Relations Unit of the Court and does not bind the Court. It is intended to provide basic general information about the way the Court works.

For more detailed information, please refer to documents issued by the Registry available on the Court's website **[www.echr.coe.int](http://www.echr.coe.int)**.

## The European Convention on Human Rights is celebrating its 60th anniversary

The European Convention on Human Rights, an international treaty drawn up within the Council of Europe, was opened for signature in Rome in 1950 and entered into force in 1953. The Convention's importance lies not only in the scope of the fundamental rights that it protects, but also in the system of protection established in Strasbourg to examine alleged violations and ensure that States comply with their obligations under the Convention. Thus, the European Court of Human Rights was set up in 1959.

Under the original system, three institutions were responsible for enforcing the obligations undertaken by the Contracting States: the European Commission of Human Rights, the European Court of Human Rights and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. All applications lodged under the Convention by individual applicants and Contracting States were the subject of a preliminary examination by the Commission, which decided whether they were admissible. If a complaint was declared admissible, and where no friendly settlement was reached, the Commission drew up a report establishing the facts and expressing a non-binding opinion on the merits of the case. The Commission and/or the Government of the State in question could then decide to refer the case to the Court for a final, binding adjudication. If the case was not brought before the Court, it was decided by the Committee of Ministers.

Since 1 November 1998, when Protocol No.11 entered into force, the first two of these institutions have been replaced by a single full-time European Court of Human Rights, and individual applicants have been entitled to submit their cases directly to the Court.

Over the past half-century the Court has delivered more than 12,000 judgments. Its rulings are binding on the States concerned and have obliged governments to amend legislation and administrative practice in many fields. Through the Court's case-law, the European Convention on Human Rights has become a dynamic and powerful instrument in the response to new challenges and the

ongoing promotion of the rule of law and democracy in Europe.

The Court's seat is the Human Rights Building in Strasbourg, designed by the British architect Lord Richard Rogers. Since 50 years, the Court monitors respect for the human rights of the 800 million Europeans who live in the 47 States which have ratified the Convention.

### Key dates

#### 21 January 1959

First members of the European Court of Human Rights elected by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

#### 23-28 February 1959

The Court's first session

#### 20 April 1959

Solemn installation of the Court on the occasion of the celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Council of Europe

#### 15-16 September 1959

The Court elects its President, Lord McNair, its Vice-President, René Cassin, and its Registrar, Polys Modinos

#### 18 September 1959

The Court adopts its Rules of Court

#### 14 November 1960

The Court delivers its first judgment: *Lawless v. Ireland*

#### 1 November 1998

Entry into force of Protocol No.11 to the Convention, instituting "the new Court"

#### 13 May 2004

Opening for signature of Protocol No.14, amending the Convention's supervisory system

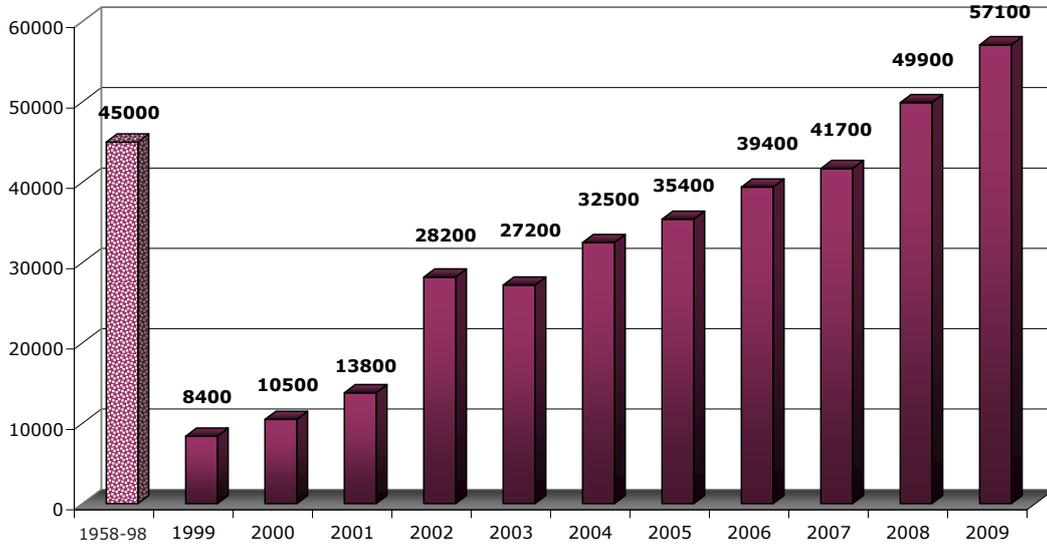
#### 18 September 2008

The Court delivers its 10,000th judgment

#### 1 June 2010

Entry into force of Protocol No.14, which aims to improve the capacity of the Court to process the increasing number of applications before it

## Applications allocated to a judicial formation



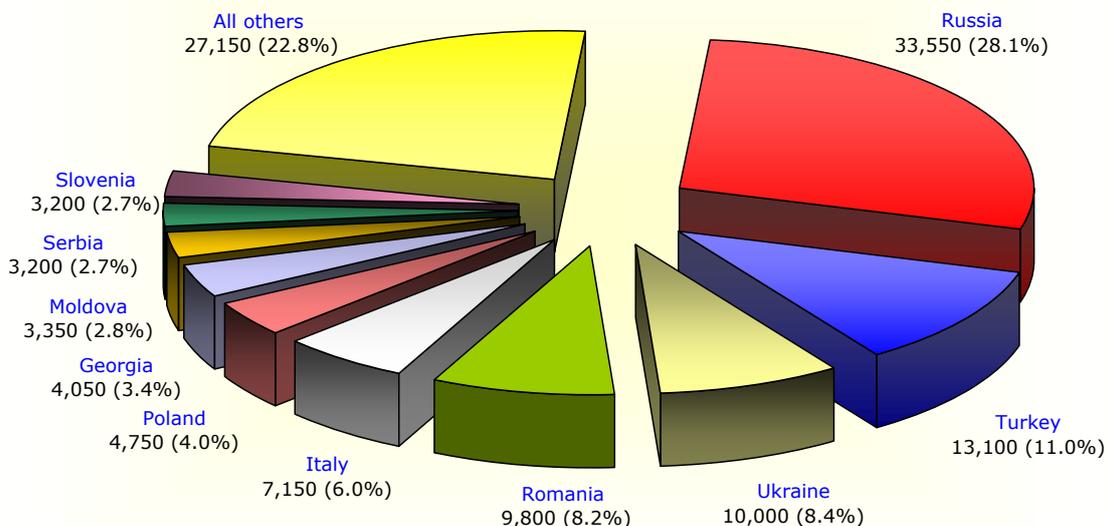
on 1 January 2010

Applications which are allocated to a judicial formation are those for which the Court has received a correctly completed form, accompanied by copies of relevant documents. These applications will be examined by a Committee or by a Chamber of the Court. These figures do not include applications which are at the pre-judicial stage (incomplete case file).

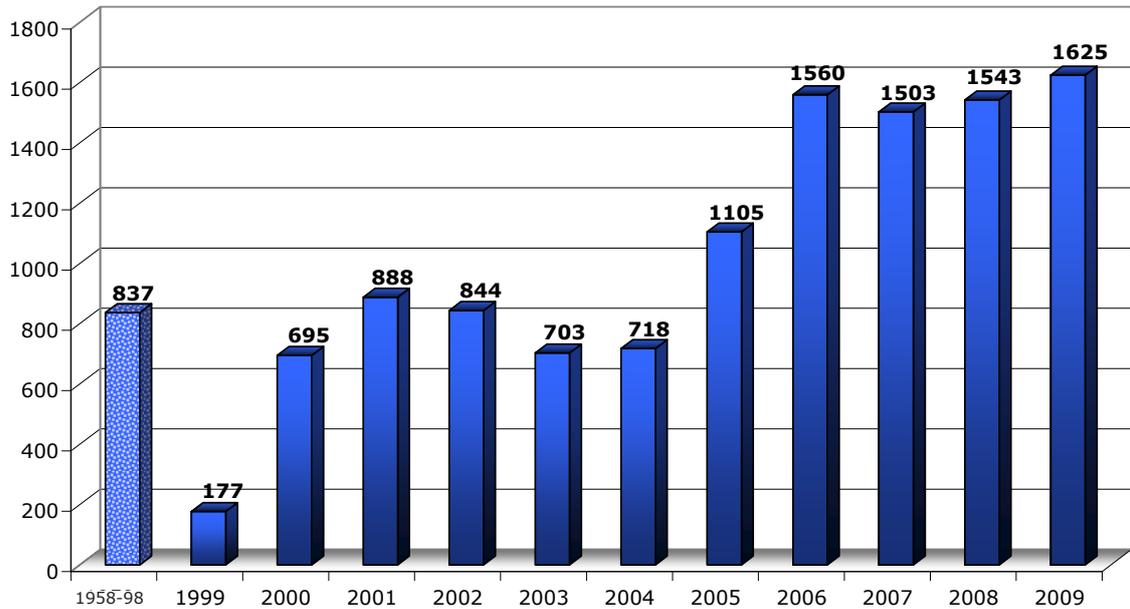
## Pending allocated cases

On 1 January 2010 approximately 119,300 applications were pending before a decision body. More than half of these applications had been lodged against one of four countries: Russia, Turkey, Ukraine or Romania.

on 1 January 2010



## Judgments delivered by the Court



on 1 January 2010

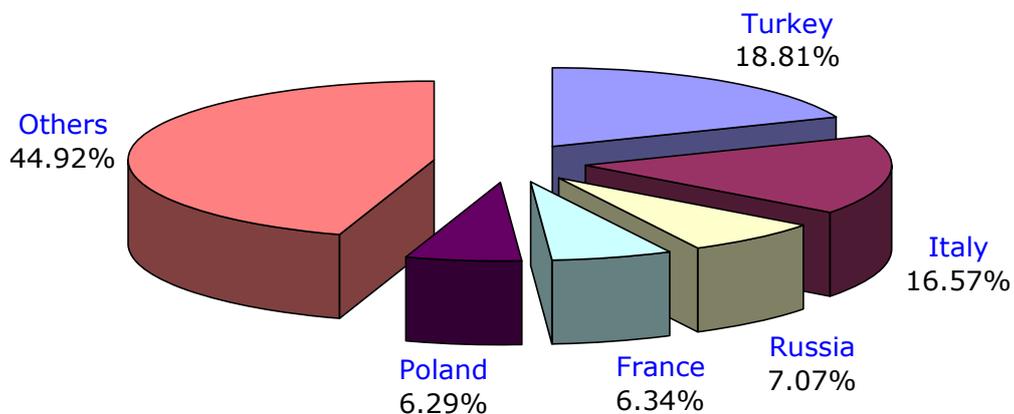
Since the reform of the Convention system on 1 November 1998, there has been a considerable increase in the Court's caseload. Barely ten years after the reform, the Court has delivered its 10,000th judgment. Its output is such that more than 90% of the Court's judgments since its creation in 1959 have been delivered between 1998 and 2009.

In recent years the Court has concentrated on examining complex cases and has decided to join certain applications which raise similar legal questions so that it can consider them jointly. Thus, although the number of judgments delivered each year is not increasing as rapidly as in the past, the Court has examined more applications.

## Violation judgments by State

1959-2009

on 1 January 2010

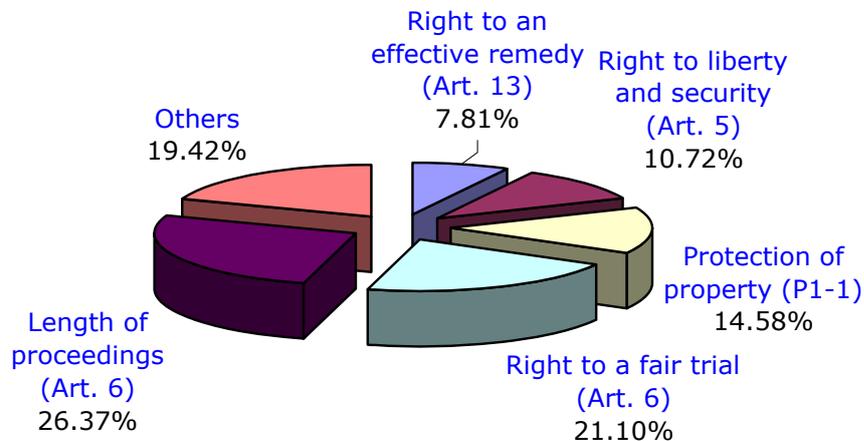


More than half of the judgments delivered by the Court concerned four of the Council of Europe's 47 member States: Turkey (2,295 judgments), Italy (2,021 judgments), Russia (862 judgments) and France (773 judgments). Of the total number of judgments it has delivered since it was established in 1959, in over 83% of cases the Court has found at least one violation of the Convention by the respondent State.

# Subject-matter of the Court's violation judgments

1959-2009

on 1 January 2010



More than half of the judgments in which the Court found a violation included a violation of Article 6, whether on account of the fairness or the length of the proceedings. Furthermore, 62% of violations found by the Court concern Article 6 (length of proceedings) and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 (protection of property). Lastly, more than 9% of violations found by the Court concern the right to life or the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment (Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention).

## Examples of judgments delivered by the Court

### Article 2 right to life

- Fatal shooting by police officers of IRA members suspected of preparing a terrorist attack in Gibraltar – violation.  
*McCann and Others v. the United Kingdom*, 27 September 1995
- Shootings in Northern Ireland, and lack of an effective investigation – violation.  
*McKerr v. the United Kingdom*, 4 May 2001
- Disappearance following the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, and lack of an effective investigation – violation.  
*Cyprus v. Turkey*, 10 May 2001
- Refusal to give advance undertaking not to prosecute a husband for assisting his wife to commit suicide – no violation.  
*Pretty v. the United Kingdom*, 29 April 2002
- Deaths resulting from an explosion at a rubbish tip beside which a shanty town had been built – violation.  
*Öneryıldız v. Turkey*, 30 November 2004

- Bombing of civilian convoy and of a village in Chechnya – violation.  
*Isayeva, Yusupova and Bazayeva v. Russia and Isayeva and Others v. Russia*, 24 February 2005
- Killing by soldiers in Chechnya – violation.  
*Khashiyev and Akayeva v. Russia*, 24 February 2005
- Fatal Shooting by military police of two Roma conscripts, and lack of an effective investigation – violation.  
*Nachova and others v. Bulgaria*, 6 July 2005
- Death of an AIDS sufferer in a sobering-up cell at a police station – violation.  
*Tais v. France*, 1 June 2006
- Failure of the police to protect the applicant's children, eventually killed by their father – violation.  
*Kontrová v. Slovakia*, 31 May 2007

### Examples of judgments delivered by the Court

## Examples of judgments delivered by the Court

- Disappearance in Chechnya following Russian military commander's instruction to shoot applicant's son, and lack of an effective investigation – violation.  
*Bazorkina v. Russia*, 27 July 2007

- Death by gradual asphyxia of a young man who was handcuffed and held face down to the ground by police officers – violation.  
*Saoud v. France*, 9 October 2007

- Liability of authorities in double murder committed by dangerous repeat offender on day release from prison – violation.  
*Maiorano and Others v. Italy*, 15 December 2009

### Article 3 prohibition of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment

#### prohibition of torture

- Torture in police custody – violation.  
*Selmouni v. France*, 28 July 1999

- Torture of opposition leader and lack of effective investigation – violation.  
*Mammadov (Jalaloglu) v. Azerbaijan*, 11 January 2007

- Force-feeding of prisoner on hunger strike in protest against prison conditions – violation.  
*Ciorap v. Moldova*, 19 June 2007

#### prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment

- Treatment inflicted on prisoners in Northern Ireland – violation.  
*Ireland v. the United Kingdom*, 18 January 1978

- Corporal punishment consisting of three strokes of the birch by way of sentence for an assault – violation.  
*Tyrer v. the United Kingdom*, 25 April 1978

- Decision to extradite applicant to the United States where he faced the death penalty for premeditated murder – violation.  
*Soering v. the United Kingdom*, 7 July 1989

- Failure of the social services to remove children from parents known to be neglecting them – violation.  
*Z. and Others v. the United Kingdom*, 10 May 2001

- Conditions of detention – violation.  
*Kalashnikov v. Russia*, 15 July 2002

- Refusal to release a prisoner with a terminal illness, and conditions of his detention, including handcuffing – violation.  
*Mouisel v. France*, 14 November 2002

- Overpopulation in detention facility, confinement and lack of food and water – violation.  
*Kadiķis v. Latvia (no. 2)*, 4 May 2006

- Prolonged detention of the applicant, suspected of acts of terrorism, in solitary confinement – no violation.

*Ramirez Sanchez v. France*, 4 July 2006

- Forcible administration of emetics to a drug-trafficker in order to recover a plastic bag he had swallowed containing drugs – violation.

*Jalloh v. Germany*, 11 July 2006

- Detention and expulsion of a five-year-old girl – violation.

*Mubilanzila Mayeka and Kaniki Mitunga v. Belgium*, 12 October 2006

- Conditions of detention of a prisoner suffering from mental disorders – violation.  
*Dybeku v. Albania*, 18 December 2007

- Risk of ill-treatment in case of deportation to Tunisia of a terrorist who had been tried in absentia – violation.

*Saadi v. Italy*, 28 February 2008

- Obligation for a seventy-one year old to perform military service – violation.

*Taştan v. Turkey*, 4 March 2008

### Article 4 prohibition of slavery and forced labour

- Obligation for a lawyer during pupillage to defend an accused without being paid – no violation.

*Van der Musselle v. Belgium*, 23 November 1983

- Inadequacy of French law aimed at preventing "domestic slavery" – violation.  
*Siliadin v. France*, 26 July 2005

### Article 5 right to liberty and security

- Detention of vagrants – violation.  
*De Wilde, Ooms and Versyppe v. Belgium*, 18 November 1970

- Refusal to release the applicant following his acquittal – violation.  
*Assanidze v. Georgia*, 8 April 2004

- Compulsory isolation of HIV-infected person on ground of risk of transmitting the virus to others – violation.  
*Enhorn v. Sweden*, 25 January 2005

- Automatic extension of pre-trial detention – violation.  
*Svipsta v. Latvia*, 9 March 2006

- Circumvention of a domestic law provision on maximum length of detention by re-detaining person ten minutes after release – violation.  
*John v. Greece*, 10 May 2007

### Article 6 right to a fair trial

- Refusal to allow a prisoner to consult a solicitor to bring a libel action against a prison officer – violation.  
*Golder v. the United Kingdom*, 21 February 1975

- Refusal to allow representation of an absent appellant – violation.  
*Van Geysegem v. Belgium*, 21 January 1999

- Conviction for refusing to answer questions asked by the police – violation.  
*Heaney and McGuinness v. Ireland and Quinn v. Ireland*, 21 December 2000

- Trial of civilians by military courts in northern Cyprus – violation.  
*Cyprus v. Turkey*, 10 May 2001

- Effect on the presumption of innocence of statements made by a judge to the press – violation.  
*Lavents v. Latvia*, 28 November 2002

- Lack of impartiality of a judge on account of her husband's indebtedness to one of the parties – violation.  
*Pétur Thór Sigurðsson v. Iceland*, 10 April 2003

- Effect of a media campaign on the impartiality of a court – no violation.  
*Craxi v. Italy (no. 2)*, 17 July 2003

- Applicant declared guilty before his guilt was proven according to law – violation.  
*Matijašević v. Serbia*, 19 September 2006

- Lack of impartiality of a judge who had acted as legal expert of the applicants' opponent in earlier proceedings – violation.  
*Svarc and Kavnik v. Slovenia*, 8 February 2007

- Use at trial of statements obtained from the accused and witnesses through torture – violation.  
*Harutyunyan v. Armenia*, 28 June 2007

- Obligation for the keeper of a vehicle to provide information identifying the driver in the context of a prosecution – no violation.  
*O'Halloran and Francis v. the United Kingdom*, 29 June 2007

## **Article 7 no punishment without law**

- Conviction of former senior East German officials and a border guard, after German unification, for participating in the killing of East Germans attempting to escape to West Germany – no violation.  
*Streletz, Kessler and Krenz v. Germany and K.-H.W. v. Germany*, 22 March 2001

## **Article 8 right to respect for private and family life**

- Adoption obligation for a single mother so that her daughter could enjoy the same inheritance rights as a legitimate child – violation.  
*Marckx v. Belgium*, 19 June 1979

- Criminal legislation prohibiting sexual relations between men – violation.  
*Dudgeon v. Ireland*, 22 October 1981

- Imprecision in French law concerning telephone tapping – violation.  
*Kruslin and Huvig v. France*, 24 April 1990

- Nuisance caused by a waste-treatment plant located close to the applicant's house – violation.  
*López Ostra v. Spain*, 9 December 1994

- Dismissal of homosexuals from the armed forces following investigation into their private lives – violation.  
*Smith and Grady v. the United Kingdom*, 27 September 1999

- Placement of children in community where certain personnel had convictions for paedophilia – violation.  
*Scozzari and Giunta v. Italy*, 13 July 2000

- Systematic censorship of prisoner's correspondence by prison authorities – violation.  
*Messina v. Italy (no. 2)*, 28 September 2000

- Inability of a person born of anonymous parents to discover her mother's identity – no violation.  
*Odièvre v. France*, 13 February 2003

- Search of a lawyer's office – violation.  
*Roemen and Schmit v. Luxembourg*, 25 February 2003

- Noise nuisance from night flights at Heathrow airport – no violation.  
*Hatton and Others v. the United Kingdom*, 8 July 2003

- Search of journalists' homes and workplaces and seizure of documents – violation.  
*Ernst and Others v. Belgium*, 15 July 2003

- Absence of protection against publication of photographs taken by paparazzi – violation.  
*Von Hannover v. Germany*, 24 June 2004

- Failure of authorities to take measures to prevent excessive nuisance from night-clubs and bars – violation.  
*Moreno Gómez v. Spain*, 16 November 2004

- Conviction for sado-masochistic acts – no violation.  
*K.A. and A.D. v. Belgium*, 17 February 2005

- Failure of authorities to take adequate measures to protect applicant from effects of severe pollution in vicinity of steelworks – violation.  
*Fadeyeva v. Russia*, 9 June 2005

- Impossibility to challenge in court legal presumption of paternity – violation.  
*Mizzi v. Malta*, 12 January 2006

- Travel ban because of unpaid taxes – violation.  
*Riener v. Bulgaria*, 23 May 2006

## Examples of judgments delivered by the Court

- Insufficiency of measures taken following international abduction of a child – violation. *Bianchi v. Switzerland*, 22 June 2006
- Lack of prior environmental study and failure to suspend operation of a plant located close to dwellings and generating toxic emissions – violation. *Giacomelli v. Italy*, 2 November 2006
- Refusal to perform a therapeutic abortion despite risks of serious deterioration of the mother's eyesight – violation. *Tysi c v. Poland*, 20 March 2007
- Requirement of father's consent for the continued storage and implantation of fertilised eggs – no violation. *Evans v. the United Kingdom*, 10 April 2007
- Refusal to register the forename "Axl" even though other requests to take that name had been granted – violation. *Johansson v. Finland*, 6 September 2007
- Nuisance caused by a disused rubbish tip close to a prison – violation. *Br ndu e v. Romania*, 7 April 2009
- Interception of a prisoner's medical correspondence – violation. *Szuluk v. the United Kingdom*, 2 June 2009

## Article 9

### freedom of thought, conscience and religion

- Conviction of a Jehovah's Witness for proselytism – violation. *Kokkinakis v. Greece*, 25 May 1993
- Obligation of Members of Parliament to swear an oath on the Gospels – violation. *Buscarini and Others v. San Marino*, 18 February 1999
- Exclusion of Jehovah's Witness from profession due to conviction for failing to enlist for military service – violation. *Thlimmenos v. Greece*, 6 April 2000
- Prohibition for a student to wear the islamic headscarf at university – no violation. *Leyla  ahin v. Turkey*, 10 November 2005
- Employment terminated on account of religious beliefs – violation. *Ivanova v. Bulgaria*, 12 April 2007
- Ban on companies providing information to pregnant women about abortion facilities abroad – violation. *Open Door and Dublin Well Woman v. Ireland*, 29 October 1992
- Conviction of a journalist for enabling a group of youths to make racist comments – violation. *Jersild v. Denmark*, 23 September 1994
- Journalist ordered to disclose sources – violation. *Goodwin v. the United Kingdom*, 27 March 1996
- Conviction for handling unlawfully obtained photocopies – violation. *Fressoz and Roire v. France*, 21 January 1999
- Prohibition on political activity by police officers – no violation. *Rekv enyi v. Hungary*, 20 May 1999
- Conviction of a publishing director and journalist for insulting a foreign head of State – violation. *Colombani and Others v. France*, 25 June 2002
- Imposition of a fine as a disciplinary penalty for breaching a prohibition on advertising by a medical practitioner – violation. *Stambuk v. Germany*, 17 October 2002
- Prohibition on religious advertising on radio – no violation. *Murphy v. Ireland*, 10 July 2003
- Detention of a journalist with a view to compelling him to disclose his source of information – violation. *Voskuil v. the Netherlands*, 22 November 2007
- Search and seizure operations carried out at the home and office of a journalist suspected of corruption of a European Union official – violation. *Tillack v. Belgium*, 27 November 2007
- Conviction of a journalist for the publication of a diplomatic document on strategy classified as confidential – no violation. *Stoll v. Switzerland*, 10 December 2007
- Conviction of a magazine for indirect advertising of cigarettes – no violation. *Hachette Filipacchi Presse Automobile and Dupuy v. France*, 5 March 2009
- Conviction for publishing defamatory articles on the Internet – no violation. *Times Newspapers Ltd v. the United Kingdom (nos. 1 and 2)*, 10 March 2009

## Article 10

### freedom of expression

- Ban on publication of an article about pending proceedings concerning the "thalidomide children" tragedy – violation. *Sunday Times v. the United Kingdom*, 26 April 1979
- Conviction of a journalist for defamation against the Austrian Federal Chancellor – violation. *Lingens v. Austria*, 8 July 1986

## Article 11

### freedom of assembly and association

- Obligation of candidates for public offices

to declare that they are Freemasons – violation.

*Grande Oriente d'Italia di Palazzo Giustiniani v. Italy*, 2 August 2001

- Forcible removal of illegal immigrants occupying a church – no violation.  
*Cisse v. France*, 9 April 2002

- Unlawful refusal to grant permission for a march and meetings to protest against homophobia – violation.  
*Bączkowski and Others v. Poland*, 11 January 2006

- Obligation to join trade union as condition of employment – violation.  
*Sørensen and Rasmussen v. Denmark*, 3 May 2007

## **Article 12** **right to marry**

- Temporary prohibition on remarriage after divorce, imposed on the spouse considered responsible for the breakdown – violation.  
*F. v. Switzerland*, 18 December 1987

- Impossibility for transsexuals to marry – violation.  
*Christine Goodwin v. the United Kingdom*, 11 July 2002

- Prohibition on marriage between father-in-law and daughter-in-law while either of their former spouses still alive – violation.  
*B. and L. v. the United Kingdom*, 13 September 2005

## **Article 13** **right to an effective remedy**

- Lack of effectiveness of domestic remedies concerning length of judicial proceedings – violation.  
*Sürmeli v. Germany*, 8 June 2006

- No remedy whereby transfer of a civil servant by governor of state-of-emergency region could be challenged – violation.  
*Metin Turan v. Turkey*, 14 November 2006

- Lack of remedy enabling a prisoner to challenge a refusal to forward correspondence – violation.  
*Frérot v. France*, 12 June 2007

## **Article 14** **prohibition of discrimination**

- Absence or insufficiency of French teaching in municipalities located within a "Dutch-speaking" region – violation.  
*"Belgian linguistic" case v. Belgium*, 23 July 1968

- Aliens refused permission to remain with or join their spouses who were settled in the United Kingdom – violation.  
*Abdulaziz, Cabales and Balkandali v. the United Kingdom*, 28 May 1985

- Withdrawal of parental rights from a mother because she belonged to the Jehovah's Witnesses – violation.  
*Hoffmann v. Austria*, 29 June 1993

- Refusal to grant an handicapped adult allowance to a foreign national – violation.  
*Koua Poirrez v. France*, 30 September 2003

- Exclusion of former KGB officers from employment in certain private sector spheres – violation.  
*Sidabras and Džiautas v. Lithuania*, 27 July 2004

- Failure to carry out an effective investigation into racist attack on a member of Roma origins – violation.  
*Šečić v. Croatia*, 31 May 2007

- Placement of Roma gypsy children in "special" schools – violation.  
*D.H. and others v. the Czech Republic*, 13 November 2007

- Refusal to grant approval for the purposes of adoption, on the ground of the applicant's life-style as a lesbian living with another woman – violation.  
*E.B. v. France*, 22 January 2008

## **Article 34** **individual applications**

- Denial of access to detained applicant and his medical file – violation.  
*Boicenco v. Moldova*, 11 July 2006

- Prisoner intimidated by illicit pressure from State officials – violation.  
*Popov v. Russia*, 13 July 2006

- Failure to comply with an indication by the Court not to extradite the applicant – violation.  
*Olaechea Cahuas v. Spain*, 10 August 2006

- Criminal proceedings brought against chief executive officer and his detention ordered with aim to discourage his company from pursuing its application before the Court – violation.  
*Oferta Plus S.R.L. v. Moldova*, 19 December 2006

## **Article 38** **examination of the case and friendly settlement proceedings**

- Government's repeated failure to submit documents requested by the Court – violation.  
*Imakayeva v. Russia*, 9 November 2006

- Refusal by Government to disclose documents from ongoing investigation into an abduction and killing by servicemen or into allegations of harassment of the applicants – violation.  
*Akhmadova and Sadulayeva v. Russia*, 10 May 2007

## Examples of judgments delivered by the Court

- Government's refusal to disclose documents from ongoing investigations into the disappearance of the applicant's relatives in Chechnya during military operations – violation.  
*Kukayev v. Russia and Khamila Isayeva v. Russia*, 15 November 2007

### Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 protection of property

- Maintaining of expropriation permit and prohibition on construction for a long period of time – violation.  
*Sporrong and Lönnroth v. Sweden*, 23 September 1982
- Impossibility for an applicant to access her property because of the occupation of northern Cyprus by Turkish forces – violation.  
*Loizidou v. Turkey*, 23 March 1995
- Obligation of land-owners to allow hunting on their property – violation.  
*Chassagnou and Others v. France*, 29 April 1999
- Annulment by the Supreme Court of Justice of judgment restoring nationalised property – violation.  
*Brumărescu v. Romania*, 28 October 1999
- Pre-emptive right of the State over a work of art several years after its purchase through an intermediary without the proper declaration being made – violation.  
*Beylev v. Italy*, 5 January 2000
- Discrimination against children of adulterous relationships with regard to inheritance rights – violation.  
*Mazurek v. France*, 1 February 2000
- Failure of the State to fulfil an obligation to provide property in compensation for immovable property abandoned at the end of the Second World War – violation.  
*Broniowski v. Poland*, 22 June 2004
- Impossibility of recovering property or obtaining adequate rent from tenants – violation.  
*Hutten-Czapska v. Poland*, 19 June 2006
- Setting aside of a trade mark registration – no violation.  
*Anheuser-Busch Inc. v. Portugal*, 11 January 2007

### Article 2 of Protocol No. 1 right to education

- Suspension of a pupil who refused corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure in a State school – violation.  
*Campbell and Cosans v. the United Kingdom*, 25 February 1982
- Refusal to grant full exemption from instruction in Christianity, religion and philosophy in State primary schools – violation.  
*Folgerø and Others v. Norway*, 29 June 2007

- Refusal to exempt a State school pupil whose family was of the Alevi faith from mandatory lessons on religion and morals – violation.  
*Hasan and Eylem Zengin v. Turkey*, 9 October 2007

### Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 right to free elections

- Exclusion of Gibraltar from elections to the European Parliament – violation.  
*Matthews v. the United Kingdom*, 18 February 1999
- Obligation for candidates to the national Parliament to have an adequate command of Latvian – violation.  
*Podkolzina v. Latvia*, 9 April 2002
- Refusal to register the applicant on the electoral roll, because he was a member of the Turkish-Cypriot community – violation.  
*Aziz v. Cyprus*, 22 June 2004
- Disenfranchisement of convicted prisoners – violation.  
*Hirst v. the United Kingdom (no. 2)*, 6 October 2005
- Former leading member of Soviet era Communist party disqualified as a parliamentary candidate – no violation.  
*Ždanoka v. Latvia*, 16 March 2006
- Member of Parliament prohibited from carrying on a professional activity – violation.  
*Lykourazos v. Greece*, 15 June 2006

### Article 2 of Protocol No. 4 freedom of movement

- Restrictions on movement of Turkish Cypriots – violation.  
*Denizci and Others v. Cyprus*, 23 May 2001
- Confiscation of passport by a customs officer and failure to return it until two years later – violation.  
*Napijalo v. Croatia*, 13 November 2003
- Inability to travel abroad as a result of an entry arbitrarily made in passport – violation.  
*Sissanis v. Romania*, 25 January 2007
- Debtor prohibited from leaving the country – Violation.  
*Gotchev v. Bulgaria* (26 November 2009)

### Article 4 of Protocol No. 4 prohibition of collective expulsion of aliens

- Collective expulsion of Slovak Gypsies – violation.  
*Čonka v. Belgium*, 5 February 2002

# Workload and output

on 1 January 2010

State	TOTAL	Applications allocated to a decision body											
		59-98	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Albania	381	3	1	4	3	15	17	13	45	52	54	75	99
Andorra	36	3	1	3	2	-	2	1	5	8	4	1	6
Armenia	1223	-	-	-	-	7	67	96	110	98	614	106	125
Austria	6689	3299	227	244	230	309	322	304	298	344	329	373	410
Azerbaijan	2186	-	-	-	-	-	236	151	175	221	708	334	361
Belgium	3443	1914	136	77	108	139	117	126	173	107	124	166	256
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2951	-	-	-	-	5	59	135	209	243	708	971	621
Bulgaria	7318	231	196	301	403	461	515	738	820	748	821	890	1194
Croatia	5484	34	104	87	116	666	666	698	553	640	557	608	755
Cyprus	583	91	17	16	20	47	36	46	66	56	63	66	59
Czech Republic	9073	340	151	199	367	329	629	1070	1267	2466	808	721	726
Denmark	1210	478	56	56	52	86	75	86	72	68	45	73	63
Estonia	1424	25	29	46	89	89	132	138	165	184	154	169	204
Finland	3194	606	145	109	106	185	260	244	243	262	269	276	489
France	22296	4937	871	1031	1118	1605	1482	1735	1821	1831	1552	2724	1589
Georgia	4373	-	-	7	22	29	35	48	72	105	162	1771	2122
Germany	20209	7029	535	594	717	1024	1009	1536	1592	1601	1485	1572	1515
Greece	4006	553	144	123	192	311	355	274	365	371	384	416	518
Hungary	4409	475	93	163	172	307	332	398	644	423	528	425	449
Iceland	136	62	1	4	3	6	10	6	6	12	9	7	10
Ireland	657	259	18	18	16	45	29	32	45	40	45	48	62
Italy	20138	5092	881	865	587	1303	1352	1482	847	931	1350	1824	3624
Latvia	2089	10	29	79	125	208	133	195	233	268	235	248	326
Liechtenstein	63	15	2	3	-	3	3	5	4	1	5	8	14
Lithuania	3046	75	76	183	151	530	362	455	267	204	227	255	261
Luxemburg	406	153	12	15	11	25	21	13	28	32	32	35	29
Malta	135	35	6	3	3	4	4	8	13	16	17	12	14
Moldova	5447	13	33	63	44	245	238	344	594	517	887	1147	1322
Monaco	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	5	9
Montenegro	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	134	156	269
Netherlands	5363	1780	206	175	200	317	278	350	410	397	365	385	500
Norway	871	242	20	30	49	48	51	83	58	70	62	79	79
Poland	39103	1792	692	773	1755	4026	3647	4314	4563	3975	4211	4369	4986
Portugal	2161	535	112	98	140	142	148	114	221	215	133	151	152
Romania	29364	472	293	638	542	1955	2160	3218	3103	3310	3171	5242	5260
Russia	70561	116	971	1322	2104	3986	4728	5824	8069	10132	9497	10146	13666
San Marino	51	24	1	1	4	6	2	-	4	2	1	4	2
Serbia	5506	-	-	-	-	-	1	453	660	595	1154	1067	1576
Slovakia	4603	324	163	282	343	406	349	403	442	487	347	488	569
Slovenia	5881	98	87	55	206	269	251	271	343	1338	1012	1353	598
Spain	6442	1252	227	284	807	799	454	420	495	361	309	393	641
Sweden	5290	1819	175	233	246	294	262	397	449	371	360	317	367
Switzerland	4446	1886	156	187	162	213	161	201	230	282	236	261	471
"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2243	7	16	18	34	90	98	118	229	295	454	395	489
Turkey	31873	2526	652	734	1058	3861	3546	3670	2488	2328	2830	3706	4474
Ukraine	26955	214	431	727	1057	2820	1857	1533	1869	2482	4502	4770	4693
United Kingdom	15278	6197	442	625	479	986	687	744	1003	843	886	1253	1133
<b>Total</b>	<b>389197</b>	<b>45016</b>	<b>8408</b>	<b>10475</b>	<b>13843</b>	<b>28201</b>	<b>27178</b>	<b>32490</b>	<b>35369</b>	<b>39349</b>	<b>41850</b>	<b>49861</b>	<b>57157</b>

# Workload and output

on 1 January 2010

State	Applications declared inadmissible or struck out												
	TOTAL	59-98	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Albania	140	1	2	1	1	3	11	12	17	28	22	15	27
Andorra	27	1	1	1	4	-	1	-	2	9	3	3	2
Armenia	393	-	-	-	-	-	28	24	62	95	44	36	104
Austria	5581	2670	153	227	208	371	401	253	208	150	272	313	355
Azerbaijan	1063	-	-	-	-	-	45	200	120	57	84	253	304
Belgium	2871	1750	29	30	79	124	118	135	192	110	105	98	101
Bosnia and Herzegovina	861	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	71	149	254	245	96
Bulgaria	4279	119	57	93	232	394	293	298	344	832	587	434	596
Croatia	4343	12	32	81	75	338	349	580	477	352	745	752	550
Cyprus	441	66	5	13	14	44	11	2	49	64	27	39	107
Czech Republic	6865	248	61	75	267	437	280	399	420	1264	1080	1569	765
Denmark	1106	414	57	47	50	40	65	88	86	96	73	56	34
Estonia	981	20	7	19	24	57	138	70	82	88	127	179	170
Finland	2660	389	85	125	123	151	97	191	256	187	253	461	342
France	18574	3897	280	626	892	1254	1451	1678	1442	1374	1549	2619	1512
Georgia	293	-	-	2	3	13	24	17	48	33	40	27	86
Germany	17764	6651	331	642	528	748	462	914	1386	1121	1690	1580	1711
Greece	2680	314	70	99	96	134	171	253	349	237	298	323	336
Hungary	2830	380	53	67	86	198	293	337	220	302	323	338	233
Iceland	109	44	3	3	6	2	5	6	9	7	6	9	9
Ireland	562	222	6	18	24	43	31	16	36	53	40	28	45
Italy	8988	1622	255	277	265	1126	1009	1178	838	580	796	458	584
Latvia	1469	4	11	24	58	102	152	115	92	75	208	147	481
Liechtenstein	44	12	1	3	1	1	3	2	6	-	3	5	7
Lithuania	2620	55	23	72	150	166	199	586	444	169	208	217	331
Luxemburg	325	128	8	25	11	11	28	3	16	17	26	27	25
Malta	95	28	2	7	1	2	-	4	12	10	4	10	15
Moldova	1906	1	6	48	23	31	104	79	302	248	201	477	386
Monaco	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	10
Montenegro	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	135
Netherlands	4570	1495	121	170	218	278	237	339	440	333	335	334	270
Norway	770	195	11	33	54	20	62	44	53	61	70	78	89
Poland	33669	937	358	741	1411	2469	1702	2344	6465	5816	3966	3825	3635
Portugal	1481	278	22	72	72	108	252	102	117	124	169	75	90
Romania	18917	268	33	217	536	508	700	1200	2036	2323	2536	4466	4094
Russia	36083	7	348	916	1253	2223	3207	3704	5262	4856	4364	2982	6961
San Marino	35	8	1	3	2	1	2	5	2	3	1	6	1
Serbia	2113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384	421	529	335	444
Slovakia	3045	231	42	102	159	366	277	353	283	130	286	459	357
Slovenia	2475	47	25	37	78	72	62	198	131	226	159	812	628
Spain	5603	1076	130	228	231	1345	377	204	426	284	408	401	493
Sweden	4821	1574	102	137	110	350	303	366	391	435	370	409	274
Switzerland	3543	1670	94	191	210	182	108	170	178	170	165	157	248
"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1112	2	9	16	13	16	57	51	62	66	60	330	430
Turkey	16106	538	153	394	385	1638	1635	1817	1366	3167	1573	1475	1965
Ukraine	16227	15	310	431	510	1763	1665	1246	1698	1076	2606	2044	2863
United Kingdom	12854	5213	223	466	529	737	863	721	732	963	403	1240	764
<b>Total</b>	<b>253458</b>	<b>32602</b>	<b>3520</b>	<b>6779</b>	<b>8992</b>	<b>17866</b>	<b>17278</b>	<b>20350</b>	<b>27612</b>	<b>28162</b>	<b>27069</b>	<b>30163</b>	<b>33065</b>





Provisional Edition (April 2010)

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Public Relations Unit  
Council of Europe  
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