

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

2006

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Survey

Introduction

1. The main statistical developments are presented under four main headings:
 - o new applications (“new applications lodged” and “applications allocated to a decision body”, that is a Committee of three judges or a Chamber of seven judges);
 - o processing applications (applications disposed of and other major procedural events);
 - o pending applications (overall situation and backlog);
 - o country-specific information.

New applications

2. 51,300 “new applications lodged”: this represents an increase of 13 % as compared with the 45,500 applications lodged in 2005 (which was itself an increase of 3 % in relation to 2004).
3. 39,350 “applications allocated to a decision body”; this represents an increase of 11 % as compared with 35,400 applications allocated in 2005, when the annual rate of increase was 9 %. About 5,900 of these applications (15 %) were earmarked for Chamber procedure, as compared with 5,000 (14 %) in 2005.

Processing applications

4. 12,250 applications were disposed of administratively, that is, that no judicial decision was taken since the applications were not continued after the initial correspondence with the Registry (the applicant having usually failed to submit the completed application form). Experience shows that in recent years about 30% of the persons applying to the Court have not pursued the matter.
5. 29,650 applications were finally disposed of judicially (by a decision or final judgment), which is an increase of 4 % (28,550 in 2005, when an increase of 36 % was recorded).
6. The number of applications dealt with by a Committee fell slightly (26,500 as compared with 26,800 in 2005, or a decrease of 1 %). These applications represent 89 % of all the applications disposed of judicially in 2006 (as compared with 94 % in 2005).
7. At the same time, an increase in productivity is noted in the processing of Chamber cases, which is reflected statistically in three ways.
8. The number of applications communicated to a respondent Government increased by 12 % (about 3,200 in 2006, as compared with 2,850 in 2005).

9. The number of applications declared admissible rose by 57 % to about 1,650 (1,050 in 2005).
10. More specifically, there was an increase of 58 % in the number of applications disposed of by a final judgment (1,500 as compared with some 950 in 2005). The number of judgments delivered – including those which were not final – rose by 41 % [1,560 judgments concerning 1,720 applications were delivered in 2006, compared with 1,105 (1,198) in 2005]. These gains indicate the effectiveness of the Court's policy of allocating greater resources to Chamber cases.
11. Nevertheless, the number of applications entering the judicial process exceeded those judicially disposed of by 25 %. The average deficit per month rose to 810 applications in 2006, as compared with 570 in 2005 (950 in 2004).

Pending applications

12. The increase in the total number of applications pending before the Court continued, mainly on account of the increase in the number of applications lodged in 2006. 89,900 applications were pending on 1 January 2007, as compared with 81,000 on 1 January 2006 (an increase of 11 %).
13. Of this total, 66,500 applications were pending before a decision body (rate of increase 17 %), of which 23,400 were before a Chamber. About 40 % of Chamber cases concern repetitive issues. The number of applications pending at the pre-judicial phase decreased by 3 % (23,400 on 1 January 2007).
14. The backlog of delayed applications further increased. On 1 January 2007 32,050 applications had not met the one-year target for the next procedural event (as compared with 26,750 on 1 January 2006 and 21,450 on 1 January 2005, representing a rate of increase of 20 % in 2006, following an increase of 25 % in 2005).

Country-specific information – number of applications pending

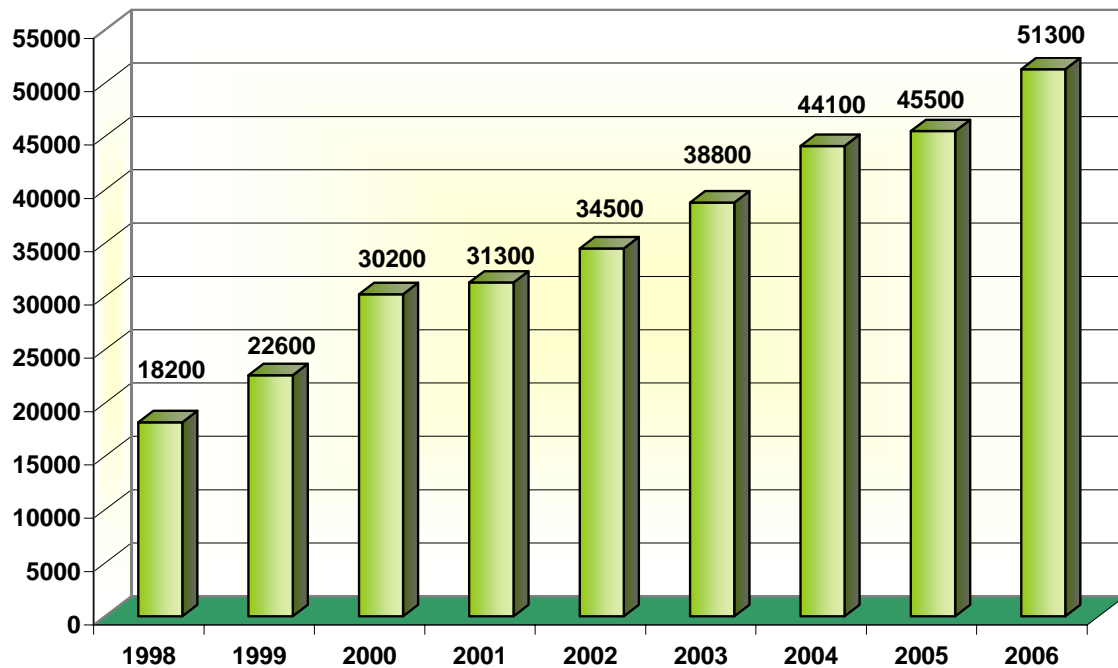
15. The States with the highest number of cases pending were Russia (19,300), Romania (10,850), Turkey (9,000) and Ukraine (6,800), that is 51 % of the total number of pending applications.

I. New applications

1. Applications lodged¹

1. 51,300 applications² were lodged in 2006, which represents an increase of 13 % as compared with 45,500 applications lodged in 2005. This followed increase rates of 3 % in 2005, 14 % in 2004, 12 % in 2003 and 10 % in 2002.

Chart 1 – Applications lodged per year



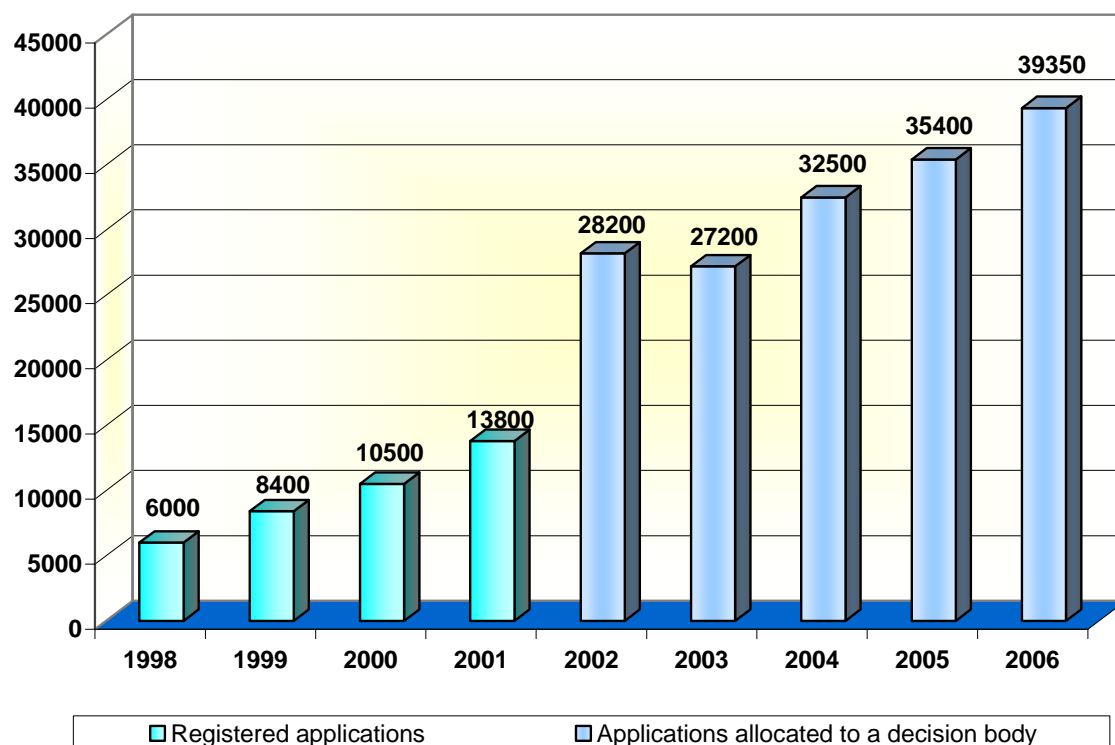
¹ The date of lodging for Convention purposes is the date of dispatch of the first letter setting out the object of the application under the Convention. Circular letters or other communications not containing a complaint under the Convention against one of the Contracting States are not recorded.

² Figures represent the total number of applications, including joined applications. The document generally gives round figures (50 or 100). Figures prior to 1 November 1998 relate to the European Commission of Human Rights.

2. *Applications allocated to a decision body*

2. When the fully completed application form, accompanied by all relevant documents, has been received at the Registry, the application is allocated to one of the Court's five Sections (the Fifth Section began work on 1 April 2006) for examination by a Committee of three judges or a Chamber of seven judges.

Chart 2 – Applications allocated to a decision body per year



3. The number of applications allocated to a decision body increased by 11 % (39,350 applications compared with 35,400 in 2005, when there was an increase of 9 %). It is recalled that the dramatic upsurge in applications allocated in 2002 was a transitional phenomenon following a change in working methods, transferring much of the screening of inadmissible applications from the administrative, pre-judicial phase to the judicial stage (decision by a Committee).
4. 33,450 applications were allocated to a Committee, that is, 85 % of the total allocated (as compared with 86 % in 2005 and 82 % in 2004).
5. In 67 % of the applications allocated to a Chamber and in 24 % of the cases allocated to a Committee in 2006, the applicants were represented by a lawyer.

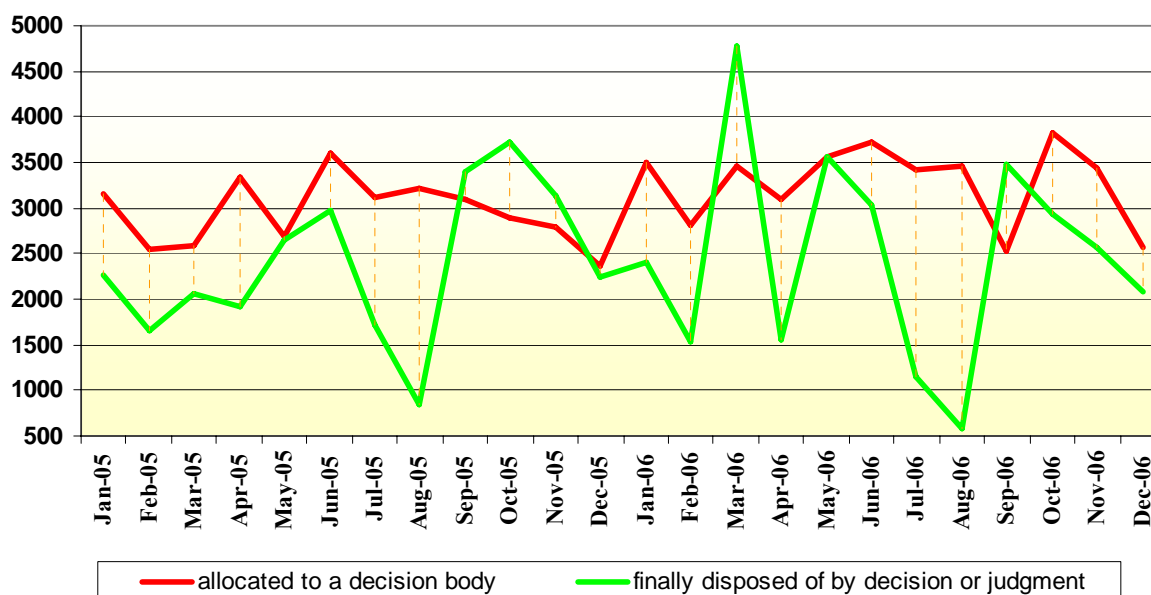
II. Processing applications

1. Applications disposed of

a. Applications disposed of judicially

6. 29,650 applications were disposed of judicially, either by final judgment³ or by decisions to declare them inadmissible or to strike them out of the list. This is an increase of 4 %, following a rise of 36 % in 2005 (28,550 and 21,100 applications disposed of in 2005 and 2004, respectively).

Chart 3 – Comparing applications allocated and applications disposed of judicially



7. The number of applications disposed of in the judicial process is less than the number of applications allocated to a decision body. In 2006 the annual deficit was 9,700 applications (monthly average 810), after a deficit of 6,800 applications in 2005 (monthly average 570) and 11,400 in 2004 (monthly average 950).
8. There was a slight reduction in the number of applications examined by a Committee (26,500 as compared with 26,800 in 2005, or a fall of 1 %). Such cases represent 89 % of the total number of applications disposed of judicially in 2006 (compared with 94 % in 2005) and 94 % of the total of 28,150 applications declared inadmissible or struck out of the list. Mention must be made in this context of successful processing schemes for Committee cases, put in place in anticipation of the entry into force of Protocol No. 14. In the light of the results obtained with regard to applications against Poland and Russia (for which an increase of 80 % was noted in 2005), the scheme was extended at the beginning of 2006 to Romania, Turkey and Bulgaria. There were increases of 13 %, 147 % and 93 % respectively with regard to these countries in the number of applications examined by a Committee.

³ A judgment or decision may concern more than one application: figures in this document generally indicate the number of applications.

9. The number of applications disposed of by a final judgment increased considerably, from 1,495 applications (1,407 judgments) as compared with 958 applications (862 judgments) in 2005 and 738 applications (670 judgments) in 2004.

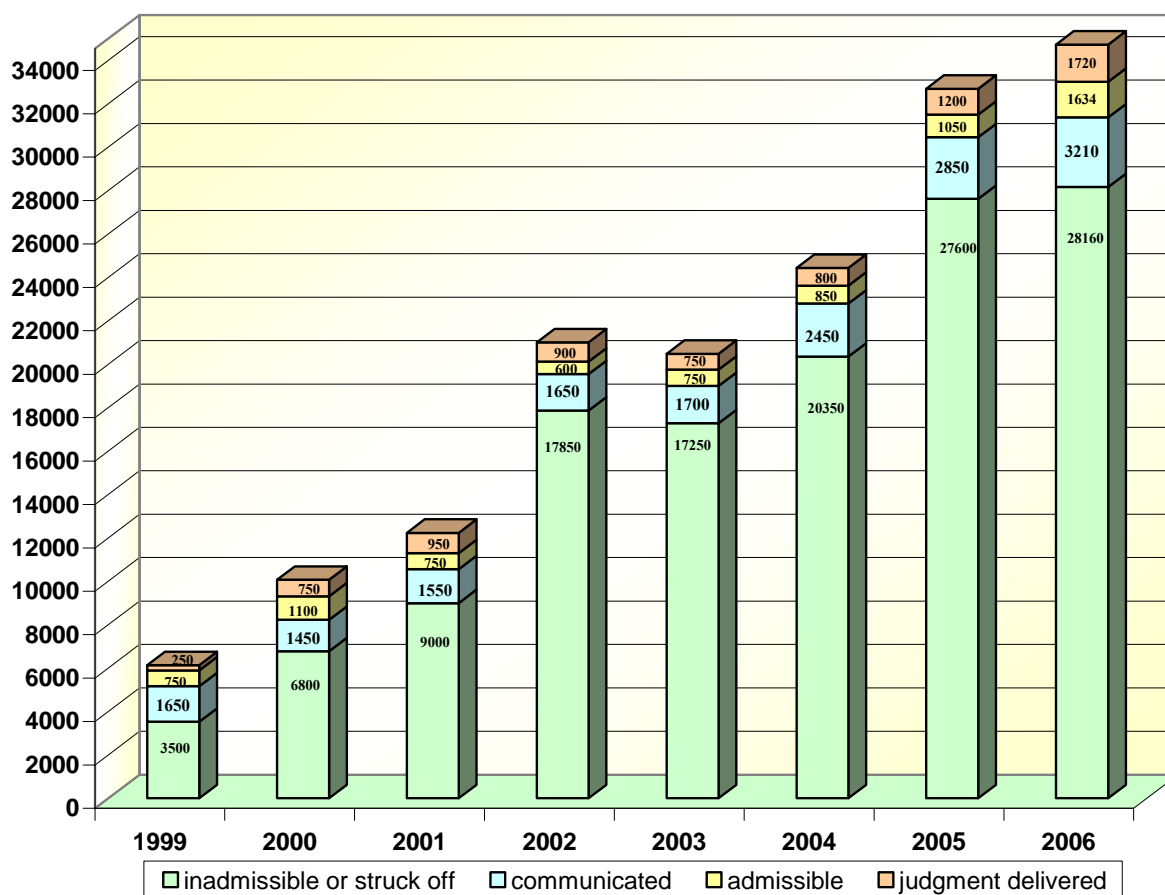
b. Applications disposed of administratively

10. About 12,250 applications were disposed of administratively and were therefore not channelled into the judicial process. The case files opened in respect of these applications were destroyed, as their authors had not pursued them after the initial exchange of correspondence (having failed, in the majority of cases, to return a completed application form). Experience in recent years shows that about 30 % of the persons applying to the Court have not pursued the matter.

2. Major procedural steps in processing applications

11. The number of applications for which the Court issued a decision continued to increase.

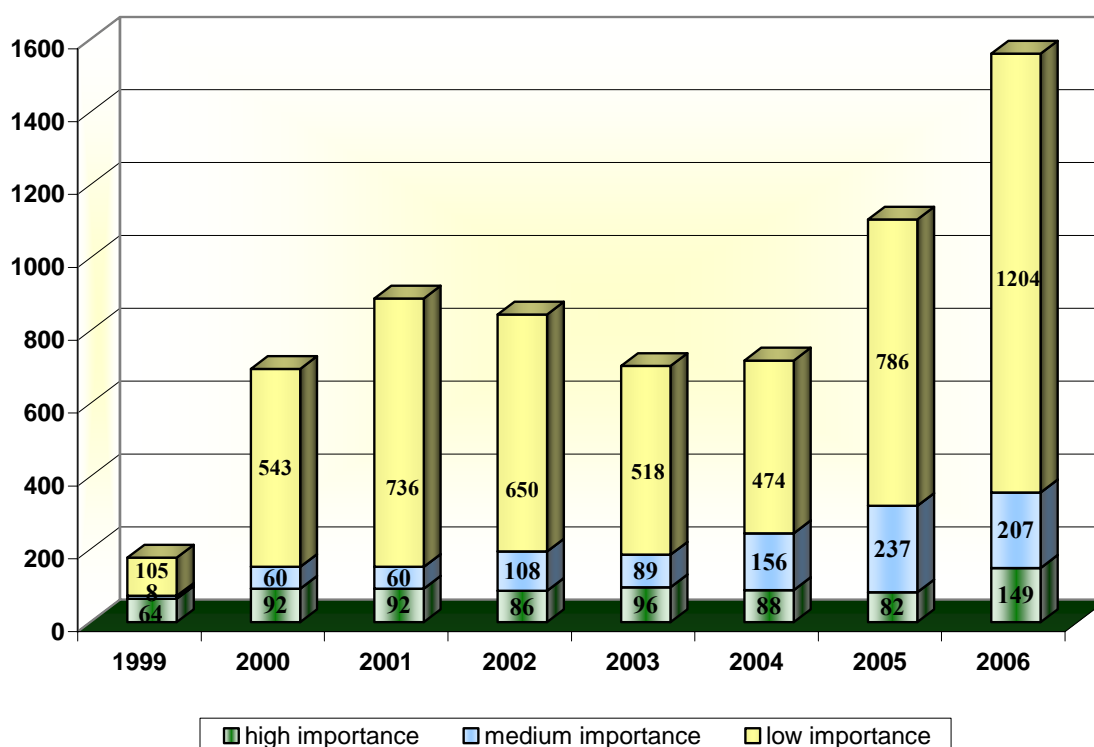
Chart 4 – Major procedural steps in processing applications



12. The Court’s policy decision to devote more time to processing Chamber applications has produced a constant increase in communications, admissibility decisions and judgments.

13. Most of the total of 3,210 applications (2,860 in 2005, an increase of 12 %) were communicated by the Section Presidents (85 %).
14. The procedure of joint examination of admissibility and merits under Article 29 § 3 of the Convention was frequently applied in 2006; separate admissibility decisions are now adopted only in the more complex cases (these separate decisions represented 16 % of applications declared admissible in 2006, as compared with 38 % in 2005 and 63 % in 2004). This has facilitated the processing of applications, doing away with one procedural step. Of the 1,634 applications declared admissible in 2006 (compared with 1,036 in 2005, an increase of 58 %), the admissibility decision appeared in a judgment for 1,368 of them (compared with 637 in 2005, 302 in 2004 and 186 in 2003).
15. 1,560 judgments concerning 1,720 applications were delivered. In 1,445 of these judgments, at least one violation of the Convention was found.

Chart 5 – Judgments by level of importance⁴



16. The number of judgments of high importance which had changed little over the last six years, increased considerably in 2006 (149 judgments of this type in 2006, compared with less than 100 in previous years). The number of judgments of low importance also increased significantly. These increases demonstrate the impact of the Court's policy decision to allocate greater resources to Chamber cases.

⁴ Importance levels:

1. High importance, judgments which the Court considers make a significant contribution to the development, clarification or modification of its case-law, either generally or in relation to a particular State.
2. Medium importance, judgments which do not make a significant contribution to the case-law but nevertheless do not merely apply existing case-law.
3. Low importance, judgments with little legal interest - those applying existing case-law, friendly settlements and striking out judgments (unless these have any particular point of interest).

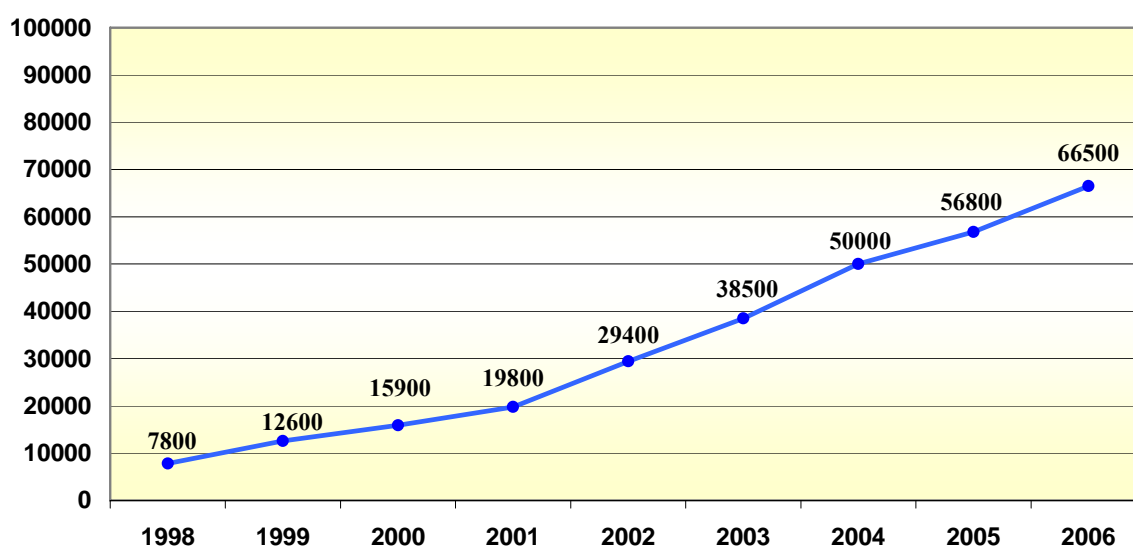
17. Friendly settlements were achieved in respect of 293 applications. Most of them were stuck out of the list by simple decision (267 applications), the remainder by a judgment after having been declared admissible (26 applications). This is more than in 2005, when 222 applications were disposed of after friendly settlement.
18. 35 public hearings were held in 2006. They concerned 40 applications.
19. 52 requests for interim measures submitted under Rule 39 of the Rules of Court were granted (compared with 51 in 2005) and 365 requests were refused (408 in 2005).
20. In 2006 177 applications were granted priority treatment pursuant to Rule 41 of the Rules of Court. In 2005 priority was accorded to 220 applications.

III. The Court's case-load

1. Overall situation of pending applications

21. 89,900 applications were pending before the Court at the end of 2006. Of these applications, 66,500 were allocated to a decision body, while 23,400 were at the pre-judicial stage prior to allocation, compared with 81,000 pending applications at the end of 2005.
22. The increase in the total number of pending applications was 11 % in 2006, as compared with 4 % in 2005 and 19 % in 2004 (there were 81,000 pending applications at the end of 2005, 78,000 at the end of 2004 and 65,500 at the end of 2003). It should be noted that the lower increase observed in 2005 was due, among other reasons, to the 14 % decrease in the number of applications at the pre-judicial stage (applications not pursued by the applicants).
23. The increase in the number of applications pending before a decision body was limited to 17 % in 2006 and 14 % in 2005, following increases of 30 % in 2004 and 2003.

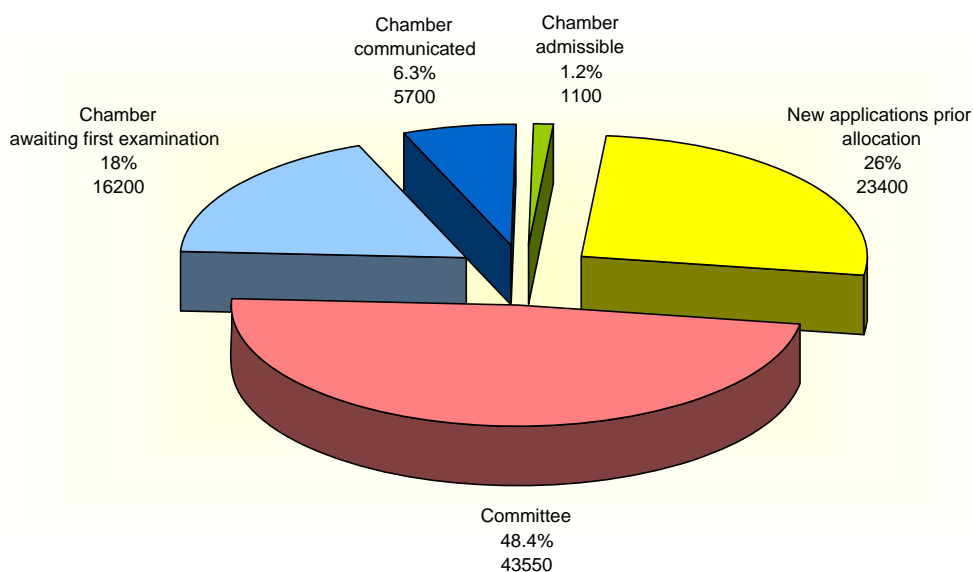
Chart 6 – Applications pending before a decision body



2. Breakdown of pending applications

- 24. The quantity of applications pending at the pre-judicial stage represent about a quarter of the total caseload. 77 % of these applications have been pending no longer than one year (time-span since lodging) and the vast majority (92 %) no longer than eighteen months. Some files may remain longer in this phase, for example, if the applicant continues writing without completing the application form or if relevant domestic proceedings are still pending.
- 25. The majority of applications in the judicial process at the end of 2006 were earmarked for Committee procedure (43,500, 65 % of the applications pending before a decision body and 48.4 % of all pending cases). Some 70 % of the Chamber applications (16,200 applications) were waiting for a first examination of admissibility.
- 26. At the end of 2006 22 cases were pending before the Grand Chamber, a figure which represents 0.02 % of pending cases.

Chart 7 – The Court’s total case-load by stage of proceedings and decision body



3. “Backlog”

27. The Court started 2006 with a total number of about 26,750 applications which were not processed within the time-spans set by the Court (“backlog”⁵ applications) and ended it with 32,050. Following increases of 89 % in 2003 and 40 % in 2004, the rate of increase in backlog cases fell to 25 % in 2005 and to 20 % in 2006. Nevertheless, at the end of 2006 applications exceeding the one-year target made up 48 % of the total of applications pending before a decision body. 91 % of the backlog applications were awaiting a first examination on admissibility (29,200 applications, of which 9,400 were pending before a Chamber).

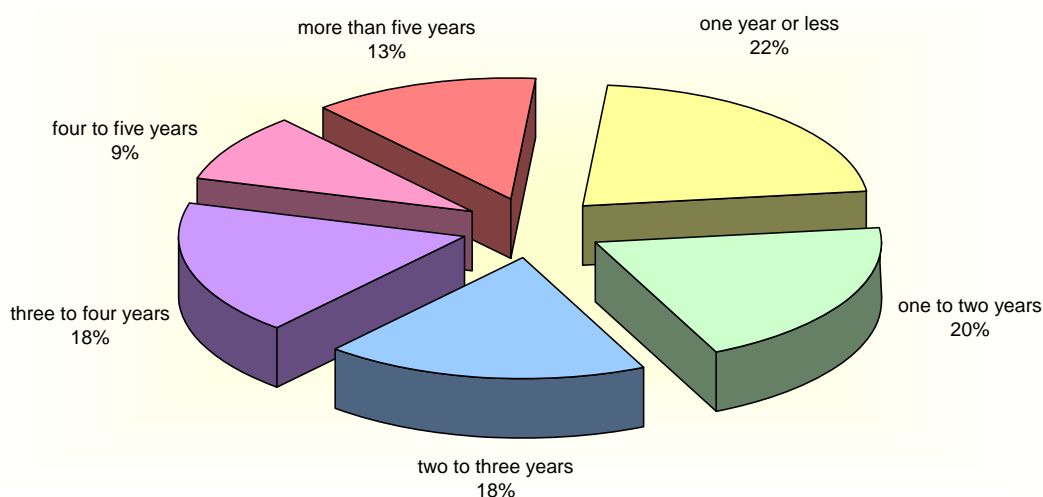
4. Time-span since lodging

28. For about three-quarters of the applications lodged with the Court, the period in which they are pending is less than two years (time-span since the date on which the application was lodged).

29. With regard to applications pending before a decision body, it emerges that the proceedings in 67 % of the cases have lasted for two years or less, from two to three years in 16 % of the cases and for more than three years in 17 % of cases.

30. In almost 40 % of Chamber cases, the proceedings have lasted more than three years, and in 13 % of cases they have lasted for more than five years (the older cases are, generally speaking, those which raise the most complex issues and therefore require more time to process).

Chart 8 – Time-span since date of lodging – pending Chamber cases



⁵ The Court set targets regarding the time-limit within which certain procedural steps should be taken. Twelve months (“one-year target”) are regarded as a maximum acceptable duration of the proceedings

- i. from allocation of the application to a decision body to the first examination of admissibility,
- ii. from communication of the application to the respondent Government to a judgment when the joint procedure under Article 29 § 3 is applied or to a separate decision on admissibility,
- iii. from a separate decision on admissibility to delivery of a judgment.

The term “backlog” is used to refer to applications which do not meet the one-year target at one of these three procedural stages. The total figure includes applications which were delayed for procedural reasons, mainly because they were adjourned to await the outcome of lead cases or pending the outcome of domestic proceedings.

IV. Country-specific information

1. Overall situation

31. The total case-load and the inflow of applications received by the Court vary considerably between the Contracting States (for more details see Appendix I).

Chart 9 – Pending applications per Contracting State (prior to allocation/pending before a decision body)

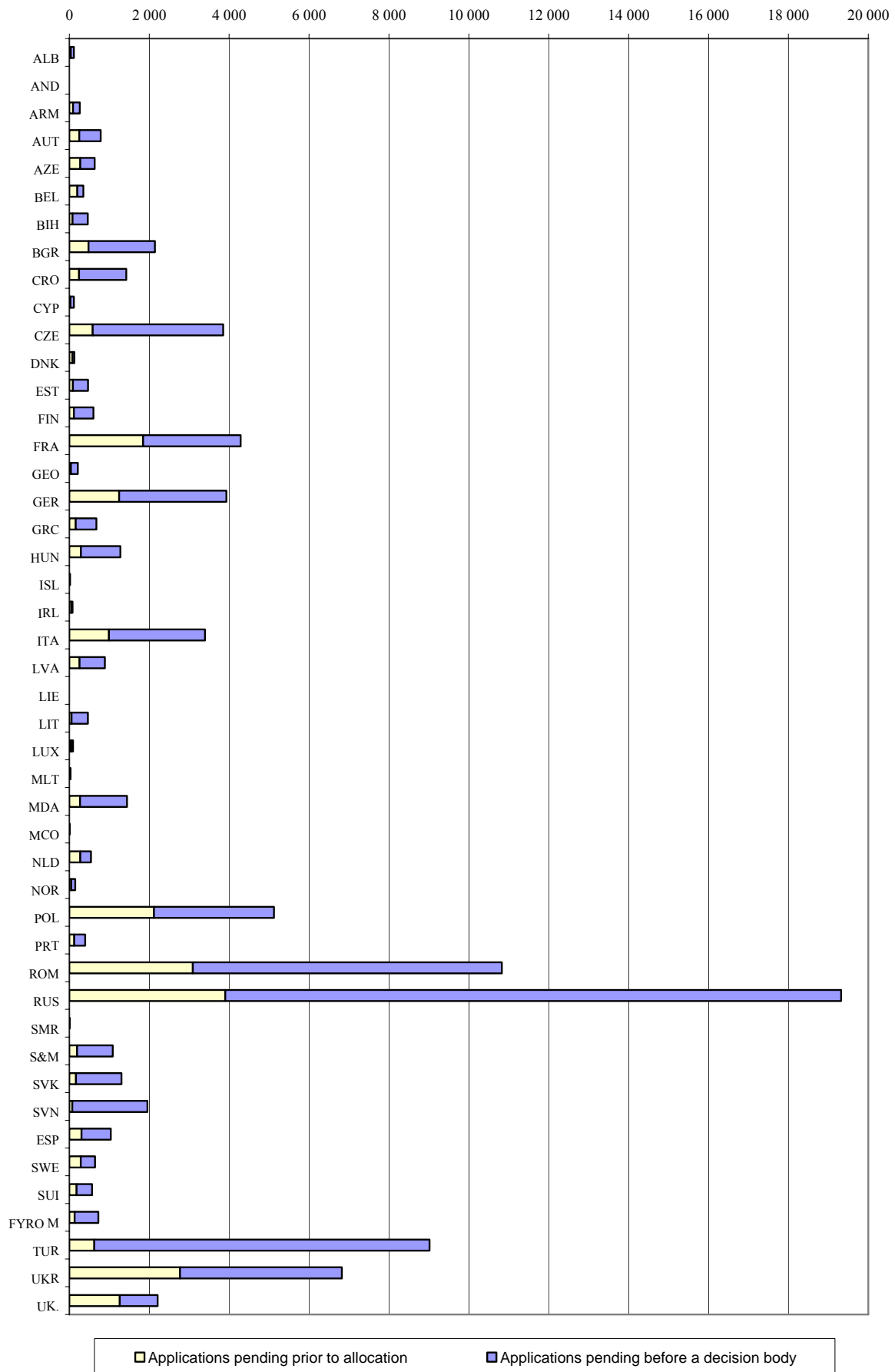


Chart 10 – Breakdown and processing of applications

State	new applications 2005		new applications 2006				processing applications 2006					applications pending on 1/1/2007		
	new applications lodged	applications allocated (total)	new applications lodged	applications allocated (total)	applications allocated to a Committee		applications disposed of by a decision / final judgment*	applications disposed of adm. (not pursued by applicant)	comm.	declared admissible	judgment delivered**	total	before a decision body	backlog 1-year target
Albania	60	40	63	52	25	48%	28	12	15	2	2	113	75	23
Andorra	8	5	6	8	8	100%	10	3	1	0	1	4	4	0
Armenia	342	110	94	98	70	71%	95	178	10	1	0	263	169	77
Austria	445	301	450	341	270	79%	165	142	30	18	21	785	536	166
Azerbaijan	196	175	445	223	174	78%	58	46	13	5	3	634	362	122
Belgium	293	169	227	106	93	88%	114	135	22	17	7	349	149	24
Bosnia and Herzegovina	235	210	302	240	180	75%	149	32	32	1	1	462	383	114
Bulgaria	1046	821	923	746	596	80%	873	193	110	37	45	2141	1661	926
Croatia	759	553	657	642	587	91%	376	138	50	22	22	1425	1180	505
Cyprus	77	66	78	56	43	77%	77	21	31	8	15	115	86	11
Czech Republic	1424	1263	2774	2476	2191	88%	1303	239	79	32	39	3853	3268	1613
Denmark	99	72	108	66	64	97%	99	54	4	4	2	125	49	4
Estonia	211	164	233	183	170	93%	91	57	6	3	1	467	379	190
Finland	279	244	291	262	203	77%	206	50	11	23	17	602	488	204
France	2963	1827	2860	1832	1668	91%	1469	1413	86	119	96	4287	2442	719
Georgia	98	72	117	105	55	52%	36	4	22	2	5	212	171	57
Germany	2304	1582	2217	1587	1516	96%	1135	991	28	8	10	3932	2687	1495
Greece	453	369	446	371	253	68%	296	150	66	45	55	678	519	78
Hungary	673	647	574	425	368	87%	337	134	37	32	32	1277	988	528
Iceland	6	6	14	12	11	92%	7	2	2	0	0	21	14	1
Ireland	64	45	72	40	35	88%	54	37	0	0	0	80	30	9
Italy	1251	848	1300	934	735	79%	647	732	377	79	103	3393	2404	1311
Latvia	349	234	406	269	217	81%	83	146	24	11	10	890	635	348
Liechtenstein	3	3	1	1	1	100%	1	1	0	1	1	3	3	2
Lithuania	282	266	236	203	198	98%	174	57	25	9	7	464	408	174
Luxembourg	55	28	59	31	27	87%	19	34	8	4	2	94	48	6
Malta	11	13	28	16	9	56%	15	3	4	5	8	30	13	2
Moldova	635	594	724	519	397	76%	278	65	99	36	20	1445	1178	563
Monaco	2	1	7	4	1	25%	1	2	0	0	0	5	4	0
Netherlands	522	412	537	397	355	89%	340	180	13	6	7	544	272	92
Norway	78	57	84	67	64	96%	61	24	5	10	1	148	99	21
Poland	5044	4571	4646	3990	3683	92%	5889	1417	254	111	115	5125	3008	1524
Portugal	294	221	294	216	151	70%	131	79	29	17	5	399	276	67
Romania	4056	3109	4878	3312	2851	86%	2361	1075	287	58	73	10826	7736	4518
Russia	10599	8089	12241	10177	9418	93%	4952	1977	380	151	102	19319	15416	6787
San Marino	2	4	0	2	0	0%	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	3
Serbia and Montenegro	693	660	688	586	536	91%	422	111	40	1	1	1088	895	291
Slovak Republic	510	445	542	486	416	86%	162	89	63	40	34	1307	1142	584
Slovenia	404	347	1743	1340	273	20%	393	46	40	193	190	1955	1880	517
Spain	657	493	520	359	328	91%	288	196	15	3	5	1037	734	366
Sweden	608	448	484	371	344	93%	444	158	12	5	8	642	354	61
Switzerland	326	232	335	277	262	95%	180	97	5	5	9	568	385	116
FYRO Macedonia	248	220	384	289	215	74%	73	13	29	10	8	726	593	267
Turkey	2410	2489	2353	2330	1458	63%	3538	225	497	362	334	9016	8389	5443
Ukraine	2770	1869	4269	2482	2074	84%	1241	688	313	131	120	6822	4051	1620
United Kingdom	1713	1006	1608	844	767	91%	982	808	39	7	23	2211	948	525

* These judgments have become final in the relevant year according to Article 44 of the Convention.

** One judgment may concern several joined applications.

Chart 11 – Applications lodged per Contracting State and population

State	population (1.000s)		new applications lodged		lodged/population (10.000s)		applications allocated to a decision body		allocated/population (10.000s)	
	1.1.2005	1.1.2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Albania	3127	3127	60	63	0.19	0.20	40	52	0.13	0.17
Andorra	75	75	8	6	1.07	0.80	5	8	0.67	1.07
Armenia	3216	3216	342	94	1.06	0.29	110	98	0.34	0.30
Austria	8207	8266	445	450	0.54	0.54	301	341	0.37	0.41
Azerbaijan	8388	8388	196	445	0.23	0.53	175	223	0.21	0.27
Belgium	10446	10511	293	227	0.28	0.22	169	106	0.16	0.10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3842	3842	235	302	0.61	0.79	210	240	0.55	0.62
Bulgaria	7761	7719	1046	923	1.35	1.20	821	746	1.06	0.97
Croatia	4444	4443	759	657	1.71	1.48	553	642	1.24	1.45
Cyprus	749	766	77	78	1.03	1.02	66	56	0.88	0.73
Czech Republic	10221	10251	1424	2774	1.39	2.71	1263	2476	1.24	2.42
Denmark	5411	5427	99	108	0.18	0.20	72	66	0.13	0.12
Estonia	1348	1345	211	233	1.57	1.73	164	183	1.22	1.36
Finland	5237	5256	279	291	0.53	0.55	244	262	0.47	0.50
France	62519	62886	2963	2860	0.47	0.45	1827	1832	0.29	0.29
Georgia	4361	4361	98	117	0.22	0.27	72	105	0.17	0.24
Germany	82501	82438	2304	2217	0.28	0.27	1582	1587	0.19	0.19
Greece	11083	11125	453	446	0.41	0.40	369	371	0.33	0.33
Hungary	10098	10077	673	574	0.67	0.57	647	425	0.64	0.42
Iceland	294	300	6	14	0.20	0.47	6	12	0.20	0.40
Ireland	4109	4209	64	72	0.16	0.17	45	40	0.11	0.10
Italy	58462	58752	1251	1300	0.21	0.22	848	934	0.15	0.16
Latvia	2306	2295	349	406	1.51	1.77	234	269	1.01	1.17
Liechtenstein	35	35	3	1	0.87	0.29	3	1	0.87	0.29
Lithuania	3425	3403	282	236	0.82	0.69	266	203	0.78	0.60
Luxembourg	455	460	55	59	1.21	1.28	28	31	0.62	0.67
Malta	403	404	11	28	0.27	0.69	13	16	0.32	0.40
Moldova	3604	3604	635	724	1.76	2.01	594	519	1.65	1.44
Monaco	32	32	2	7	0.63	2.19	1	4	0.31	1.25
Netherlands	16306	16334	522	537	0.32	0.33	412	397	0.25	0.24
Norway	4606	4640	78	84	0.17	0.18	57	67	0.12	0.14
Poland	38174	38157	5044	4646	1.32	1.22	4571	3990	1.20	1.05
Portugal	10529	10570	294	294	0.28	0.28	221	216	0.21	0.20
Romania	21659	21610	4056	4878	1.87	2.26	3109	3312	1.44	1.53
Russia	143821	143821	10599	12241	0.74	0.85	8089	10177	0.56	0.71
San Marino	29	29	2	0	0.69	0.00	4	2	1.38	0.69
Serbia and Montenegro	8118	8118	693	688	0.85	0.85	660	586	0.81	0.72
Slovak Republic	5385	5389	510	542	0.95	1.01	445	486	0.83	0.90
Slovenia	1998	2003	404	1743	2.02	8.70	347	1340	1.74	6.69
Spain	43038	43758	657	520	0.15	0.12	493	359	0.11	0.08
Sweden	9011	9048	608	484	0.67	0.53	448	371	0.50	0.41
Switzerland	7415	7459	326	335	0.44	0.45	232	277	0.31	0.37
FYRO Macedonia	2032	2032	248	384	1.22	1.89	220	289	1.08	1.42
Turkey	71610	72520	2410	2353	0.34	0.32	2489	2330	0.35	0.32
Ukraine	47075	47075	2770	4269	0.59	0.91	1869	2482	0.40	0.53
United Kingdom	60060	60393	1713	1608	0.29	0.27	1006	844	0.17	0.14

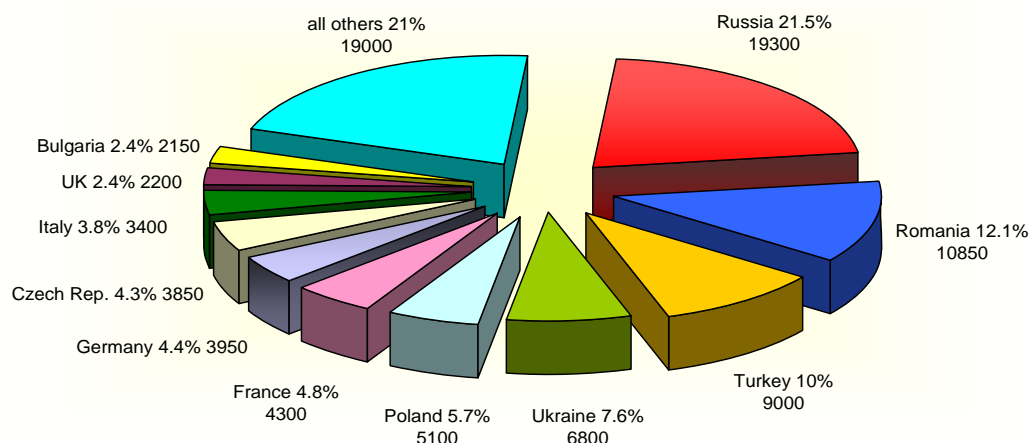
SOURCES: Internet sites of the Eurostat service ["Population and social conditions": total number of inhabitants in a given area on 1 January 2007 or, in certain cases, on 31 December 2006 (population based either on data from the most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change since the last census, or on population registers)] and the United Nations Statistics Division ["Population and Vital Statistics Report: Series A; Population, latest available census and estimates, latest available data" (last updated on 9 April 2007)].

32. Taking into account population density – the Council of Europe member States had a combined population of almost 810 million inhabitants on 1 January 2006 – the average number of applications lodged per one million inhabitants was 63 in 2006.

2. Specific situations

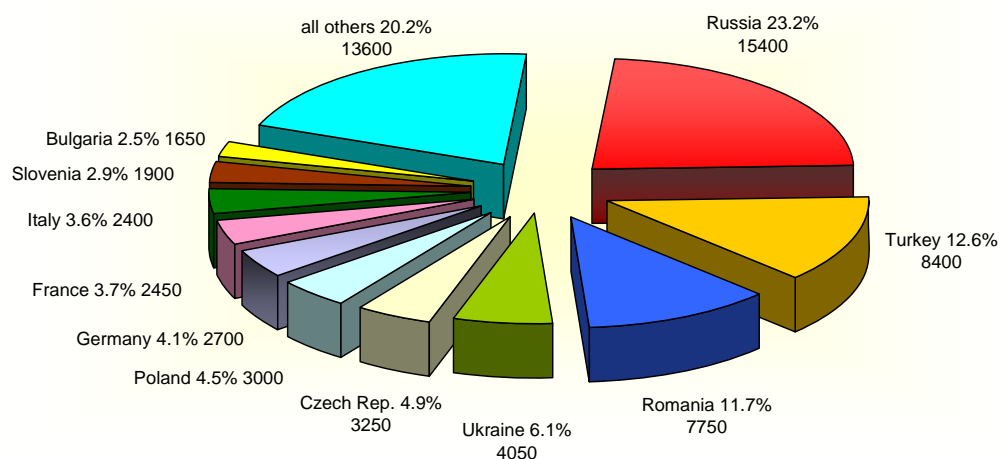
33. Eleven high case-count States with a total of more than 2,000 applications each accounted for more than 80 % of the total case-load.

Chart 12 – High case-count States (total of more than 2,000 pending applications)



34. The number of applications pending against four States (Russia, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine) represent more than half of the Court’s total case-load.
35. The case-load concerning five of the eleven high case-count States increased last year. The highest rates of increase were noted in respect of the Czech Republic (48 %), Ukraine (48 %), Russia (38 %) and Romania (14 %). The number of applications against Poland decreased by 34 % and against Turkey by 14 %. The number of applications against the United Kingdom decreased by 10 %.
36. The situation concerning applications pending before a decision body is similar. The highest rates of increase were noted in respect of the Czech Republic (55 %), Russia (52 %), Ukraine (45 %) and Romania (14 %). The number of applications against Poland decreased by 39 % and against Turkey by 13 %. The number of applications against Bulgaria went down by 8 %.

Chart 13 – High case-count States (more than 1,250 applications pending before a decision body)



37. The following non-exhaustive list identifies groups of similar applications against the above high case-count and other Contracting States:
- **Czech Republic:** complaints about
 - length of proceedings (a total of 1,375 applications, of which 230 concern only length and the remainder other complaints in addition)
 - inefficient functioning of the domestic law restricting rent increases (42 applications concerning some 3,850 applicants)
 - civil proceedings actions against the Brokers' Agency (some 500 applications).
 - **France:** complaints about
 - retroactivity of specific labour legislation (about 60 applications)
 - **Italy:** complaints about
 - length of proceedings (about 1,540 applications)
 - property issues, such as expropriation (about 220 applications)
 - detention (some 130 applications)
 - bankruptcy proceedings raising not only a length issue but also an Article 8 issue regarding the applicant's legal situation (about 120 applications)
 - child custody (about 35 applications)
 - **Moldava:** complaints about
 - non-enforcement of judgments (about 230 applications)
 - **Poland:** complaints about
 - length of civil (about 285 applications) and of criminal proceedings (about 100 applications)
 - complaints that an entitlement to compensation for property abandoned in the territories beyond the Bug River had not been satisfied (about 250 applications - pilot judgment procedure)
 - length of detention (50 applications)
 - conditions of detention (about 90 applications)
 - refusal by legal aid lawyer to lodge an appeal on points of law (90 applications)
 - procedure concerning taking away retirement pensions for raising children with specific needs (about 130 applications)
 - **Romania:** complaints about
 - non-execution of judgments (about 175 applications)
 - nationalisation and other property issues (about 65 applications)
 - military pensions (about 45 applications)
 - "Străin and Others" (sale of unlawfully nationalised property to a third party) (about 50 applications)
 - ill-treatment (about 50 applications)
 - length of civil or criminal proceedings (about 110 applications)
 - access to a court (66 applications)
 - absence of regulations governing the payment of allowances provided for by law (about 90 applications)

- **Russia:** complaints about
 - non-execution of judgments (about 190 applications)
 - events in Chechnya (about 200 applications)
 - conditions of detention (about 40 applications)
 - excessive length of civil proceedings (about 25 applications)
 - excessive length of pre-trial detention without sufficient grounds (about 55 applications)
 - quashing of final judgments in supervisory review proceedings (about 60 applications)
 - method of calculating military pensions (about 300 cases)
 - method of calculating wages in a steel works in Karelia (about 300 applications)

- **Slovenia:** complaints about
 - length of proceedings (about 1,700 applications)

- **Turkey:** complaints about
 - property issues, such as expropriation and destruction of property, the late and insufficient payment of interest on State debts (in total about 700 applications)
 - refusal of access to property in northern Cyprus (1,500 cases)
 - Articles 2 and 3 issues not including the above property cases (about 480 applications)
 - length of proceedings (about 400 applications)

- **United Kingdom:** complaints about
 - differential treatment in respect of widowers' pensions (about 270 applications)
 - dismissal of homosexuals from the armed forces (about 60 applications)

- **Ukraine:** complaints about
 - non-execution of judgments (720 applications)
 - military pensions (750 applications)
 - length of civil proceedings (215 applications)
 - length of criminal proceedings (90 applications).