Country Factsheet

Status of execution Standard supervision

DEPARTMENT FOR THE EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

SERVICE DE L'EXÉCUTION DES ARRÊTS DE LA COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

		Last update: 15/03/2021
Germany		
Me	embership to the Council of Europe	13 July 1950
Entry into force of the European Convention on Human Rights		3 September 1953
First case under supervision of execution		König (6232/73) Judgment final on 28 June 1978
	tal number of cases transmitted for supervision since the entry into force the Convention	234
To	tal number of cases closed by final resolution	219
MAIN ISSUES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS - ONGOING SUPERVISION*		
> Conditions of detention - Health care		
	Failure of prison authorities to seek independent and specialist medical expert advice on the adequate medical treatment to be provided to a drug-addicted	Wenner (62303/13) Judgment final on 01/12/2016
	prisoner.	Status of execution Standard supervision
>	Functioning of justice	
	Violation of presumption of innocence on account of the domestic courts' reasoning when revoking the suspension of a prison sentence imposed earlier	El Kaada (2130/10) Judgment final on 12/02/2016
	on the applicant, by clearly declaring him guilty of a new offence before he was proved guilty by a competent trial courts in a final judgment.	Status of execution Standard supervision
>	Freedom of expression	
	Adoption of civil injunctions unduly limiting freedom of expression following criticisms of doctors carrying out abortion.	Annen (3690/10) Judgment final on 26/02/2016

^{*} Detailed information concerning the Committee of Ministers' supervision of the execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, notably the distinction between enhanced and standard supervision, are available on the website of the Department for the Execution of Judgments.

SUPERVISION CLOSED - MAIN REFORMS ADOPTED**

> Lawfulness of detention and related issues

The obligation of a judicial review of the necessity of the execution of preventive detention after the prison sentence has been served was extended to cases of retrospective preventive detention as well as to cases where the court at the time of sentencing reserved the right to order preventive detention subsequently. The deadlines for reviewing currently executed preventive detentions were reduced from every two to every year, and after preventive detention from more than ten years to every nine months.

H.W. (17167/11)

Judgment final on 17/02/2014

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)344

Schönbrod (48038/06)

Judgment final on 24/02/2012

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)343

Wide dissemination of the judgment to avoid domestic courts' failure to act with the necessary special diligence in conducting trial resulting in excessive length of detention on remand.

El Khoury (8824/09)

Judgment final on 09/10/2015

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2019)118

> Detention and other rights

A right of access to information to the investigation file for the defendant or his counsel, relevant for the evaluation of the lawfulness of detention on remand, was introduced by a new law of 2010.

Mooren (11364/03

Judgment final on 09/07/2009

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)216

> Functioning of justice

In case of unlawful incitement by undercover police officers, the domestic courts changed their case-law replacing the "mitigation of sentence" solution by a decision on the existence of a procedural obstacle due to the violation of Article 6 of the Convention.

Furcht (54648/09)

Judgment final on 23/01/2015

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2020)60

A two-steps compensatory remedy for excessively long proceedings was introduced in December 2011.

Rumpf group (46344/06)

Judgment final on 02/12/2010

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)244

An appeal court can no longer dismiss an appeal on point of law if an authorized counsel appears at the main appeal hearing in the defendant's place.

Neziraj (30804/07)

Judgment final on 08/02/2013

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)61

^{**} This section may also include certain major reforms already implemented in the context of cases still pending.

For a thorough overview of reforms adopted since the entry into force of Protocol No. 11 in 1998 see the Annual Report 2015, Part IV "Main achievements". As regards the period 1959-1998, see the overview provided by the European Court in its special publication "Survey: 40 years of activity", section IV "Effects of judgments and decisions" – both documents, together with a number of additional ones, are available also on the website of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

SUPERVISION CLOSED - MAIN REFORMS ADOPTED**

> No punishment without law

Retrospective ordering or extension of "preventive detention" of dangerous offenders after completion of their sentences declared unconstitutional in 2011; the "Act to Effect Implementation under Federal Law of the Distance Requirement in the Law Governing Preventive Detention" 2013 set out guiding principles regarding the treatment and placement of preventive detainees; transitional arrangements had been defined by the Constitutional Court with an emphasis on a freedom-oriented and therapy-based concept of preventive detention.

M. group (19359/04) Judgment final on 10/05/2010

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)290

> Protection of private and family life

The legal position of fathers of children born out of wedlock in the field of access and information rights was strengthened in 2013. Joint custody shall be granted, upon motion by a parent, as far as it's not contrary to the child's best interest.

Zaunegger (22028/04) Judgment final on 03/03/2010

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)163

New legislation from 2013 provides for an access and information right for biological fathers having shown a sustained interest in the child, if such access is in the child's best interests independently of whether the biological father already has a social-family relationship with the child or not. The biological paternity of the claimant is therefore to be examined during proceedings on access or information, and is to be ascertained if necessary by the taking of evidence.

Anayo group (20578/07) Judgment final on 21/03/2012

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)63

> Freedom of expression

In 2001, the Federal Constitutional Court held that the lodging of a criminal complaint alleging shortcomings in care provided by a private employer could, as a rule, not justify a dismissal without notice from an employment relationship, unless the employee had knowingly or frivolously reported incorrect information ("whistle blowing").

Heinisch (28274/08)

Judgment final on 21/10/2011

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)62

> Protection of property

Abolition of the obligation to tolerate hunting on one's property against the respective landowners' ethical convictions, by amendment to the Federal Hunting Act in 2013.

Herrmann (9300/07)

Judgment final on 26/06/2012

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)188

> Discrimination

A new uniform system eliminating foreigners' discrimination on the basis of the temporary character of their residence permits with regard to entitlement to child benefits entered into force retroactively in 2006.

Niedzwiecki and Okpisz (58453/00 and 59140/00)

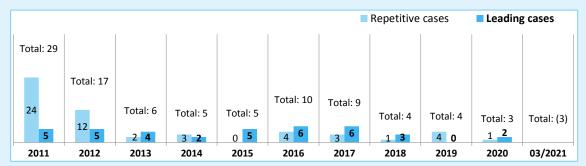
Judgment final on 15/02/2006

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)111

STATISTICS***

New cases

(judgments transmitted for supervision of their execution during the year)



Figures bracketed correspond to the number of cases not yet classified as leading or repetitive, but they are taken into account in the total number of new cases.

Pending cases



Figures bracketed correspond to the number of cases not yet classified as leading or repetitive, but they are taken into account in the total number of pending cases.

Cases closed by final resolution



Just satisfaction awarded by the European Court



Detailed statistics are available in the annual reports of the Committee of Ministers. Figures are reported as they appear in the annual report for each year.