

# SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS



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19th Annual Report  
of the Committee of Ministers

COMMITTEE  
OF MINISTERS  
COMITÉ  
DES MINISTRES



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OF THE EUROPEAN COURT  
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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## Chapter I

# Preface by the Chairs of the Human Rights meetings

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The year 2025 marked the 75th anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights, reminding us of the Convention's extraordinary contribution to the protection of human rights and the rule of law in Europe. Despite increasing and numerous challenges to the rules-based international order, we must strive to preserve the continued relevance and vitality of the Convention system in line with the notion of shared responsibility between the High Contracting Parties, the Court and the Committee of Ministers. As underlined by our leaders in the Reykjavik Declaration, the effective supervision of the execution of the Court's judgments is of fundamental importance for ensuring the long-term sustainability and credibility of the Convention system.

As Ukraine, our member State, continues facing the Russian Federation's ongoing war of aggression causing unprecedented human suffering, the Council of Europe remains steadfast in its support for member State. It is remarkable that, while facing this extraordinary challenge, Ukraine continues to demonstrate its active engagement in the execution process. This engagement resulted in the closure of 97 Ukrainian cases (including 11 leading ones), a figure which represents an increase in comparison with the previous year.

In this context, it should be noted that in 2025 the Committee of Ministers examined for the first time two inter-State judgments related to the actions of the Russian Federation in Ukraine. The first of them was the *Ukraine v. Russia (re Crimea)* case concerning numerous violations stemming from the occupation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. In its decisions, the Committee, *inter alia*, urged the Russian authorities to immediately restore the application of the Ukrainian law in Crimea and to release all Ukrainian political prisoners as well as all illegally detained Ukrainian soldiers, ethnic Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars and journalists.

The second case was the historic judgment *Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia*, finding multiple human rights violations that occurred in the context of the conflict in Ukraine since 2014, and following the full-scale invasion from February 2022, including the downing of the flight MH17 in July 2014, killing all onboard. In its decisions, the Committee, *inter alia*, deplored Russia's complete disregard for the lives and well-being of civilians living in heavily targeted cities and urged the Russian authorities to refrain from all military attacks against civilians and civilian objects. It recalled the Court's specific indications to the Russian authorities concerning the release or safe return of all persons who were deprived of liberty on Ukrainian territory under occupation by the Russian forces, and the identification of all children transferred from Ukraine to Russia and their reunification with their families. The Committee invited member States to explore all possible means to ensure execution of this judgment.

The annual report highlights other positive trends in the supervision of the execution of judgments in the course of previous year. Following the Committee's decision to increase the resources available to the Department for the Execution of Judgments (DEJ) and the latter's intensified efforts in assisting member States, there was a tangible increase in the number of cases closed by the Committee. In 2025, the Committee closed 949 cases, compared with 894 in 2024 (increase of 6.2%). Significantly, the number of closed leading cases increased by 20%: from 161 in 2024 to 194 in 2025. As outlined elsewhere in the report, major advances were further made in a number of pending cases. Other positive developments are a record number of action plans and reports submitted by member States as well as a significant increase in the number of meetings, events and activities organised by the DEJ (280 in 2025 compared to 180 in the previous year).

With regard specifically to the Committee of Ministers quarterly Human Rights meetings, 2025 was a record year for the number of cases or groups of cases examined as well as interventions: 151 cases concerning 35 States with 168 interventions in 2025 compared to 148 cases regarding 32 States and 165 interventions in 2024. In line with the Reykjavik Declaration call for strengthening of political dialogue, there was also a significant increase in the number of high-level representatives of member States addressing the Committee Human Rights meetings: 10 such representatives in 2025 compared to 5 in 2024.

In 2025, under the Maltese Presidency of the Committee, a first exchange of views was held with the Chair of the Execution Coordinators' Network, established in 2024 to strengthen national capacity to execute judgments. In accordance with the Committee's earlier decision, the Moldovan Presidency of the Committee organised the second annual meeting with the President of the Court and the Secretary General on general issues related to the execution of judgments.

However, the Committee of Ministers also faces significant and sometimes persistent challenges to its supervisory role. One aspect to underline is the continued rise in the number of leading cases revealing structural or systemic problems which raise issues of significant complexity in the execution process.

The complete lack of co-operation from the Russian Federation, which was repeatedly deplored by the Committee, remains a major systemic challenge to the supervision process. Cases against the Russian Federation pending execution represent almost 44% of the Committee's caseload and the amount of unpaid just satisfaction along with the interest accrued is over three billion euros. The Committee consistently urged the Russian Federation to comply with their obligations under the Convention to fully abide by the Court's judgments, including by paying the just satisfaction awarded, which also refers to interstate and interstate-related cases. The engagement of the applicants, communications from civil society organisations and exchange of information with the United Nations are essential for the Committee to keep the issue under scrutiny. In this context, in December 2025 the Committee held an informal exchange of views with the representatives of the United Nations and the civil society on the execution of judgments against the Russian Federation organised by the Monaco Presidency of the Human Rights meetings.

As in the previous year, in 2025 the Committee closely followed the *Kavala v. Türkiye* case by examining it at every Human Rights and ordinary meeting. It is the Committee's consistent position that Türkiye remains in serious breach of its obligations under the Convention and the principle of the rule of law until Mr Kavala is released. The Committee welcomed dialogue with the Turkish authorities but expressed deep regret at the lack of concrete progress so far in implementing the judgment.

As we celebrated the 75th anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights, we note that progress has been achieved in many areas of the Committee's supervision work. This system has again confirmed its resilience. Nonetheless, as observed above, important challenges remain and some of them are of persistent nature. The continued engagement of member States in the supervision process is vital to ensure that it remains robust and credible for the years to come. As stated by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Tourism of Malta, Ian Borg, when addressing the Parliamentary Assembly in September 2025 as President of the Committee of Ministers: "The credibility of the Convention system rests on one essential principle: the full and effective implementation of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights".



## Chapter II

# Foreword by the Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law

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In 2025, the work of the Council of Europe, anchored by the European Convention on Human Rights, continued at full speed in an extremely challenging context. The ongoing Russian war of aggression against Ukraine continues to inflict great human suffering and lays bare the fragility of an international order founded on law.

This volatile situation only reinforces the crucial importance of the execution of the European Court's judgments. Whenever states promptly execute such judgments fully and effectively, it is the force of law – rather than the law of force – that shapes Europe. These judgments are often warning signals and states' diligently taking the necessary remedial measures ensure that our shared values become more than just rhetoric: that they are protected, applicable in practice, and have real impact on the lives of the populations across Europe.

And over this past year, despite the obstacles and the difficult context, the Convention system has shown resilience and adaptability. Thanks to the commitment of member states and the support and determination of DGI, more specifically the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (DEJ), working with them, the Committee closed nearly 1,000 cases, including nearly 200 leading cases that led to more general positive changes in the member states. This is more than a statistic: it represents justice delivered and is a powerful sign of the system's vitality and relevance. Particularly significant is the record number of complex and leading cases resolved – the full implementation of which delivers practical solutions to long-standing, often structural, challenges within states. This trend should not only be maintained but reinforced in 2026.

Of course, challenges in execution are many, as described in this report. But they are not uniform. We must distinguish between those cases that are straightforward – where prompt execution is often a matter of will, co-ordination and organisation at the domestic level, and where delay is both unjustified and damaging – and those that are complex, sometimes involving novel questions of law or society, or entrenched structural issues requiring significant financial and other resources. For the former, efficiency and resolve are key: these cases transform individual lives and demonstrate that the Convention system works in reality for the people concerned. For the latter, the Secretariat's unwavering priority and commitment continues to be meaningful, inclusive and non-dogmatic dialogue and co-operation, as set out by the Heads of State and Government at the Reykjavík Summit. Our approach is one of partnership – open to technical and other solutions to ensure full execution of judgments. We exchange, we propose, we support – but execution is, in the end, the responsibility of each member state, and this must never be forgotten.

The DEJ, for its part, is anticipating and responding to emerging challenges. The creation of a Conflicts Section has strengthened its ability to handle cases arising from armed conflict – a growing reality. In 2025, the DEJ also embarked on an ambitious reform in the spirit intended by our member states for the Council of Europe as a whole – establishing a cross-cutting Transversal Support Unit dedicated to optimising methods and tools, increasing efficiency, embracing digital technologies, and working further in synergy across the Organisation. This is not about bureaucracy, but about better outcomes for individuals across the Council of Europe and more effective support to the Committee of Ministers and member states alike.

I am convinced that by continuing in this spirit – showing initiative and working openly and sincerely with states – we will keep proving the fundamental value of the Convention system. This *per se* is a key contribution to the New Democratic Pact for Europe that our Organisation is working upon. The implementation of the Convention at home continues to play – as the Heads of State and Government put it in Reykjavík – a central role in the maintenance and promotion of democratic security and peace throughout the continent. Let's not lose sight of this.



Chapter III  
**Main developments  
in 2025**

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## A. Trends and challenges

### Geopolitical context

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2025 was shaped by the exceptional geopolitical context.

The ongoing war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, in flagrant violation of the Council of Europe Statute, continued to have a major impact on the Convention system, including the execution of the European Court's judgments.

The war has not only caused extraordinary human suffering, as clearly outlined in the Court's judgments and elsewhere, but – in addition to several thousands of applications submitted to the Court – it has also continued to affect Ukraine's national capacity to promptly execute the Court's judgments, both as regards individual measures, notably the ability to locate applicants and ensure payment of just satisfaction, and the adoption of general measures required to resolve longstanding structural problems. Nevertheless, Ukraine continued to demonstrate its commitment by actively engaging in the execution process through the regular submission of action plans and reports, as well as participation in multiple co-operation activities. Further to its determination and the close regular dialogue with the Department for the Execution of Judgments (DEJ), 2025 saw an increase in the number of Ukrainian cases closed. 97 Ukrainian cases were closed (including 11 leading cases), which despite the adverse context represents roughly 10% of all cases closed by the Committee of Ministers in 2025 (see the [state-by-state overview in Chapter V](#) for more details). This is a remarkable achievement.

In that context it is significant that in 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined for the first time two inter-state judgments related to the actions of the Russian Federation in Ukraine. The first [decisions](#) adopted related to the *Ukraine v. Russia (re Crimea)* case, concerning multiple violations of the Convention stemming from the Russian Federation's occupation of Crimea. The Committee urged the Russian authorities to immediately restore application of the Ukrainian law in Crimea, to cease all administrative practices found by the Court to be in breach of the Convention and to release all Ukrainian political prisoners whose human rights were restricted by these practices in Crimea, as well as to free all illegally detained Ukrainian soldiers, ethnic Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars and journalists.

The Committee also conducted its first [examination](#) of the landmark judgment *Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia*, finding numerous violations of the Convention concerning events in the east of Ukraine since spring 2014 and throughout Ukraine from 24 February 2022, including the downing of the MH17 flight in July 2014, killing all onboard. So far, it is the only Court in the world that is holding Russia to account in this way. As underlined by the Committee, the nature and scale of Russia's violence in Ukraine are unprecedented in the history of the Council of Europe. The Committee condemned the unlawful military attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, the conduct of Russian agents in occupied territory and the abduction and transfer to Russia of Ukrainian children. It recalled the Court's specific indications about the execution of this judgment, namely about the Ukrainian children unlawfully transferred to Russia, and the release or safe return of all persons who were deprived of liberty on Ukrainian territory under occupation by the Russian and Russian-controlled forces. Our member states resolved to explore all possible means, including with international partners, to support the safe and secure return of these children and persons to Ukraine as a matter of urgency.

There are approximately 8,300 individual applications<sup>1</sup> which stem from conflict-related cases pending before the Court, 85% of which relate to the conflict between Ukraine and Russia. Since the beginning of 2021, approximately 1,800 of these cases have been communicated to the respective respondent states.<sup>2</sup> Without prejudging the Court's decisions, these cases could significantly increase the Committee's caseload in 2026 and beyond. In order to enhance the supervision of judgments relating to situations of armed conflict, in 2025 a Conflicts Section was established within the DEJ, reflecting the structure of the corresponding unit of the Court's Registry. This reorganisation aims to promote greater consistency, co-ordination and coherence in the handling and supervision of cases arising from armed conflicts. While the factual backgrounds of these cases vary, they share a number of common features and require the supervision of similar general measures, notably concerning accountability and redress for victims.

### Dialogue and co-operation

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In 2025, work on execution continued to be framed by the [Reykjavík Declaration](#), adopted at the fourth Summit of the Heads of State and Government in 2023, related also to the long-term sustainability and credibility of the Convention system. In recommitting to resolving systemic and structural human rights problems identified by the Court and underlining the fundamental importance of the full, effective and prompt execution of the Court's judgments and of the effective supervision of that process, the leaders across the Council of Europe had emphasised the need for a co-operative and inclusive approach, based on dialogue, in the supervision process to assist states in overcoming the challenges and obstacles encountered.

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1. See the [2025 Annual Report of the ECHR](#), p. 30.

2. See [Intervention of the Court President before the Committee of Ministers - ECHR - ECHR / CEDH](#).

Discussions within the Council of Europe, including those contributing to the preparation of the New Democratic Pact in 2025, further underlined the role of effective execution of the Court's judgments in strengthening democratic resilience and the rule of law across member states.

In that spirit and to enhance dialogue, in 2025 the DEJ further intensified its work to support member states, holding a record number of over 280 meetings, events and activities with national authorities and other stakeholders in Strasbourg and in capitals, both online and in person (see Chapter IV for full details). This included 30 country missions. High-level representatives from both the Secretariat and from respondent states often participated in these bilateral meetings, engaging in discussions and trying to identify innovative solutions for some of the most complex and entrenched cases. These activities required significant preparation and follow-up by the DEJ, but provided valuable opportunities to clarify execution requirements, identify obstacles and support domestic capacity for implementation. They often led to common understanding and tangible results. The consolidation of the Execution Co-ordinators Network (ExCN), thanks to the support of the Human Rights Trust Fund, further reinforced this emphasis on domestic capacity, peer exchange and dialogue with the DEJ. In 2025, ExCN activities included in particular thematic meetings on co-ordination and co-operation with national parliaments and NHRIs and a multi-day training programme in December involving execution co-ordinators' teams from 32 member states (see [Chapter IV – section A](#) for full details).

To further strengthen the institutional dialogue between the Court and the Committee of Ministers on general issues related to the execution of judgments, as called for by the Heads of State and Government in the Reykjavik Declaration, in 2025 the DEJ and the Registry continued to enhance their co-operation by the institutionalisation of the "Dialogue Project" after a pilot phase in 2023 and 2024. This Project allowed for structured exchanges including country-specific and thematic meetings aimed at promoting a holistic approach to Convention standards and supporting the prevention of repetitive applications to support the long-term sustainability of the Convention system (see [Chapter IV – section B](#)).

Furthermore, in line with the importance given in the Reykjavik Declaration to greater synergies between the DEJ and Council of Europe co-operation programmes, monitoring and advisory bodies, as well as other departments, the DEJ continued its co-operation work in 2025 through multiple relevant events and roundtables supported by Council of Europe co-operation programmes, as well as participation in activities organised by other departments. The DEJ maintained close communication and co-ordination with all these major stakeholders throughout the year, and the Committee regularly relied on recommendations and reports of other Council of Europe monitoring and advisory bodies in the Notes on the Order of Business and decisions adopted during Human Rights meetings (see [Chapter IV – sections C, D, F and G](#) for details).

Given the intensity of the work required to maintain the dialogue and these synergies effectively, as well as to respond to the increasing number of judgments being delivered by the Court each year, states' commitment to ensuring that the DEJ has the necessary resources to carry out its mandate in assisting member states and the Committee of Ministers must be highlighted. The additional posts allocated to DEJ in 2024-2025 under the current Programme and Budget, and the reinforcement and stabilisation of staff in 2025 has helped to strengthen the Department's capacity and to intensify this important work. The provision of additional human resources through the secondment of officials to the DEJ by certain member states has also continued to make a valuable contribution.

## Progress

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Indeed, further to the increased resources made available to the DEJ and the considerable efforts put in by the DEJ and the Council of Europe to support member states in their efforts to execute judgments, in 2025 there was tangible progress in the resolution of a number of long-standing issues across different member states. This can be seen by a measurable increase in the number of cases that the Committee was able to close.

In 2025, the Committee closed a total of 949 cases, compared with 894 in 2024 (+ 6.2%). What is perhaps more promising is that the number of leading cases closed increased by 20% from 161 in 2024 to 194 in 2025. Closures of leading cases under the enhanced supervision procedure (the most complex or structural problems pending before the Committee) also increased significantly, from 15 in 2024 to 27 in 2025, representing an increase of 80% (see [Chapter V – section E](#)). It is also positive that more older leading cases, which had been pending for more than five years, were closed (85 in 2025 compared to 45 in 2024).

The closure of leading cases is significant as it demonstrates the adoption of general measures to prevent similar violations, including specific and often wide-ranging legislative and institutional reforms and developments in domestic case-law, across a wide range of areas. This progress was seen across the Council of Europe as leading cases were closed in respect of 37 member states (see [Section B](#) below for some more detailed examples of the reforms undertaken across member states) and an additional three member states saw some repetitive cases closed.

The Committee, supported by the DEJ, continued its practice of closing repetitive cases in which all the individual measures needed to provide redress to the applicant, and which can be taken, have been implemented. The importance of these measures cannot be downplayed for applicants, and it is positive that the numbers of such resolved cases remained high (over 700) in 2025. However, as underlined in previous years, the closures of repetitive cases alone do not provide

a reliable indication of progress in the execution process for a member state. They reveal that steps have been taken to redress the applicant's situation, but that the general measures required to address the underlying problem and prevent similar violations remain under the Committee's supervision in the framework of the corresponding leading cases. Only when these general measures appear adequate to prevent similar violations in the future can the leading case be closed.

In any event, it is worth underlining that cases can only be proposed for closure when the member states have not only taken concrete action to respond to a judgment, whether on an individual or more general level, but also when they communicate regularly with the Committee and provide updates on all developments which may lead to closure. It is therefore positive that, further to the dialogue and regular meetings, a record number of action plans and reports were submitted by member states in 2025 (883 in total compared with 833 in 2024 and, by comparison, 610 in both 2019 and 2020 – see [Chapter VI – section A](#)). Member states also more consistently complied with the deadlines for submissions of initial action plans and reports. This is evident by the fact that the number of reminder letters sent by DEJ decreased (69 in 2025, compared with 82 in 2024 (see [Chapter VI – section A](#))).

Nevertheless, this pace and rhythm of closures can only be maintained if member states continue to buy in to the process and enhance their efforts to take the necessary measures both for individual applicants and, where necessary, to prevent similar violations from occurring, and submit comprehensive and clear action reports enabling a case to be proposed for closure.

In 2025, Romania recorded the highest drop in the number of pending cases (-124). This reduction is due to a very high number of closures in 2025 (146, the highest for any member states and more than 15% of the total), combined with a sharp fall in new cases transmitted for supervision (only 22 in 2025 compared with 51 in 2024). Romania also recorded the largest reduction in the number of leading cases pending (-27). A number of other states also saw clear reductions in total pending cases in 2025, including Hungary (-28), Serbia (-24), Portugal (-17) and Lithuania (-17). In the first three of these states, the fall in the overall caseload was mainly driven by closures of repetitive cases, while the number of leading cases pending remained stable or, even, increased. For Lithuania, however, it is positive that the number of leading cases also fell significantly from 20 to 11. Other states with smaller caseloads also showing notable progress in the numbers of cases pending include Austria (with a reduction to one leading case from five), Estonia (with a reduction to two leading cases from five), France (with a reduction of eight leading cases) and Germany (with a reduction to four leading cases from nine).

With regard specifically to the Committee of Ministers' supervisory role more generally, 2025 was a record year for the number of interventions during quarterly Human Rights meetings, prepared with the support and assistance of the DEJ. The Committee examined 151 cases or groups of cases concerning 35 states with 168 interventions. This is a continuation of the steady upward trend which started over a decade ago. As was encouraged in Reykjavík, high-level interlocutors represented different respondent States during the examination of cases at the Human Rights meetings in 2025. These included, for example, the *Sejdić and Finci group v. Bosnia and Herzegovina* (the Deputy Minister of Justice); the *United Macedonian Organisation Ilinden and Others group v. Bulgaria* (the Minister of Justice); *Corallo v. the Netherlands* (the Minister of Justice of Sint Maarten); *Murray v. the Netherlands* (the Minister of Justice of Aruba and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Curaçao); *Strand Lobben group v. Norway* (State Secretary of the Ministry of Children and Families); *Tysiac, R.R., P and S and M.L. v. Poland* (Deputy Minister of Health); *Centre for Legal Resources on behalf of Valentin Câmpeanu group v. Romania* (Secretary of State in the Ministry of Health); *Kavala v. Türkiye* (Deputy Minister of Justice) and *Ukraine v. Russia (re Crimea)* (the Minister of Justice and Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine).

2025 also saw important advances in a wide range of still pending cases in areas including judicial independence, fairness of proceedings, conditions of detention, mental health and institutional care, child protection, freedom of expression, privacy and data protection, environmental protection and climate-related obligations, and property rights. The fact that a case remains under supervision does not imply inaction by the respondent state or a refusal to execute; in many instances, complex reform processes are under way and, in some cases, at an advanced stage. Illustrative examples include: significant progress in Albania in strengthening the framework governing the use of firearms and the effectiveness of criminal investigations (*Nika and Durdaj and Others group*); substantial legislative and institutional reforms in Armenia concerning freedom of assembly and the protection of the right to life of military servicemen (*Mushegh Saghatelyan and Nana Muradyan groups*); the adoption of urgent legislative measures in Italy in response to the *Cannavacciuolo and Others* pilot judgment concerning environmental protection in the "Terra dei Fuochi" area; renewed high-level commitment and the adoption of a comprehensive Action Plan on mental health in Romania (*Valentin Câmpeanu and related groups*); the strengthening of climate legislation in Switzerland following the *Verein KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz and Others* judgment; and the introduction in Ukraine of legislative amendments removing the ten-year time limit for requesting review of domestic decisions following a judgment of the Court (many more examples for other member states are set out in [section C](#) below). Finally, in 2025, six leading cases or groups of cases were transferred to the standard supervision track further to significant positive progress reported at the domestic level.

Continuous improvement of the visibility and transparency of the execution process remains a priority as defined by the member states, who have also recognised in the Reykjavík Declaration the key role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) in monitoring compliance with the Court's judgments. In

this spirit, the Secretariat has further continuously engaged in promoting the execution system, for example by co-operating with the Council of Europe's HELP Programme (Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals), delivering targeted webinars for judicial training schools and bar training centres, or running a dedicated session on execution at the 2025 High-level Conference for Ombudsperson Institutions and NHRIs, co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Luxembourg Presidency of the Committee of Ministers. During missions to states, the DEJ also continued to meet with NHRIs and representatives of CSOs to raise awareness of the potential for their involvement in the implementation system. It is therefore unsurprising that the level of communications from NHRIs and CSOs remained high in 2025. The Committee received 207 communications from CSOs and 18 from NHRIs, concerning 30 states. Nevertheless, further efforts are warranted, and it will be worth reflecting in 2026 on additional avenues to increase their participation in the process in the future (see [Chapter VI – section D](#)).

## Ongoing challenges

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At the same time, significant challenges persisted for the Committee of Ministers in its supervisory role over execution, stemming from the scale and complexity of the caseload, including the continued rise in leading cases revealing structural or systemic problems.

Although there was a slight decrease in the overall number of cases pending against member states (thus excluding the Russian Federation), from 3,916 at the end of 2024 to 3,889 at the end of 2025, which is positive, it would be premature to consider that this reduction reflects a structural change in the stock of leading cases or a consolidated positive trend (see [Chapter V – section D](#)). The net decrease in 2025 also resulted from the number of closures exceeding the number of new cases transmitted: 949 cases were closed compared with 921 new cases transmitted by the Court for supervision, a slightly lower number than in recent years.

The number of leading cases pending against member states continued to rise, from 1,149 at the end of 2024 to 1,162 at the end of 2025. The rise also concerns the number of leading cases under enhanced supervision, which rose from 345 to 361 (+5%). This reflects the continued complexity of new cases coming from the Court and structural reforms required in a number of areas (see [Chapter V – section C](#)). At the end of 2025, 526 leading cases had been pending for more than five years (207 under enhanced supervision and 319 under standard supervision), representing about 45% of all leading cases pending and a small increase (of 7 cases in standard supervision) since 2024.

These figures are a cause for concern, bearing in mind the member states' repeated commitment to full and prompt execution of judgments. Particular efforts are required from the member states to increase the resolution rate of cases concerning systemic and structural human rights problems, i.e. the number of reforms and other general measures necessary to solve problems that cause repetitive violations and continued influx of applications to the Court.

A more detailed analysis of the statistics confirms that, as has been the case for several years, the pending caseload remained mainly concentrated in a relatively small number of states. At the end of 2025, approximately 65% of all pending cases against member states (so excluding the Russian Federation) concern six states, and nearly 60% of all pending leading cases concern eight states. There were twelve states that had more than 30 leading cases pending at the end of 2025.

Another issue hidden by the statistics and presenting obstacles to the closure even of repetitive cases is the increasing number of "WECL" judgments (judgments on the merits issued by a Committee of three judges, instead of a Chamber of seven judges, where the issues raised are already the subject of the "well-established case-law of the Court"). A single WECL judgment can and often does relate to multiple joined applications. In 2025, 463 such cases were transmitted, relating to 4,455 applicants. Indeed, as a vivid example only four such judgments against Türkiye related to 2,557 applicants. These types of judgments increase the workload for member states, the Committee and the DEJ, as supervision must ensure that individual measures have been implemented for every applicant concerned. This development in the Court's practice presents new challenges for the Committee and the Secretariat, in light of the fact that even where redress has been provided to the vast majority of applicants, difficulties relating to a small number may delay closure of the case as a whole. The Court is clear, in its ongoing commitment to efficiency, that this fast-track case processing strategy will continue and only increase in the years to come.

The picture thus outlined appears to confirm the relevance of the undertaking made by member states regarding the need to continue improving the effectiveness of the supervision mechanism for the execution of judgments. The Committee may need to further consider whether its working methods should be updated to address these challenges.

Overall, in light of the increasing complexity of the pending caseload, it remains of strategic importance to further reinforce domestic capacity for the implementation of judgments, as underlined in the Reykjavík Declaration and related Committee of Ministers' guidance. Effective national co-ordination mechanisms, adequate resources, technical expertise and sustained political commitment at the highest level remain essential to ensure that execution requirements are followed through in practice. The potential positive impact of the increased resourcing of such national co-ordination mechanisms can be seen by for example in the statistics for Romania set out above.

After a positive trend in 2024, the number of cases awaiting confirmation of payment on 31 December regrettably increased to 1,066 (from 1,002 in 2024), including an increase in cases awaiting confirmation for more than six months after the payment deadline (691 in 2025, compared to 634 in 2024). Looking closely at the statistics however (see [Chapter V – section F](#) for more details), the majority of member states are paying just satisfaction diligently within time. This issue of delays in payment is mainly related to Ukraine (where difficulties in effectuating payment are related to the conflict) and Azerbaijan (where the authorities stopped engaging in the process and providing information to the Committee in 2025).

As is clear from all the above, the system can only work when states commit to it and engage in the process. Unfortunately, this was not the situation for all states in 2025. Azerbaijan only made two submissions to the Committee in 2025, the latest of which dates back to 18 March 2025. Since then and for the time being, it is no longer engaging with the Committee in relation to execution of judgments, placing considerable strain on the supervision mechanism. 10% (397) of the pending cases related to member states are against Azerbaijan, and as of 31 December 2025 there were 169 cases in which information on the payment of the just satisfaction was awaited, including 112 that had been waited for over six months (constituting a very significant increase compared to 2024 and, as set out above, having an overall negative impact on the payment statistics). In this context of prolonged lack of engagement with the supervision process, in its most recent decisions the Committee, referring to the call in the Reykjavík Declaration for a “co-operative and inclusive approach, based on dialogue” to execution, repeatedly encouraged the authorities of Azerbaijan to renew such dialogue at a high level with the Secretariat to achieve progress in the execution of cases against Azerbaijan. It reiterated the freely undertaken commitment and obligation of Azerbaijan, under the terms of Article 46, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to abide fully, effectively, and promptly by the final judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in any case to which they are a party and deplored the authorities’ continued silence for several meetings now and the persistent lack of progress in the cases under consideration.<sup>3</sup>

The lack of participation and information from the Russian Federation also remains a major systemic obstacle for the Convention system and the supervision process in 2025. The Russian authorities have ceased communication with the Council of Europe regarding the implementation of the Court’s judgments and have chosen not to participate in the Human Rights meetings; the Committee has repeatedly deplored this situation. This continued non-participation has direct consequences for the caseload. As of 31 December 2025, 3,025 cases against the Russian Federation were pending execution, including 251 leading cases, all under enhanced supervision. Five were inter-state cases. These cases represented almost 44% of all cases pending before the Committee of Ministers (compared to 40% at the end of 2024). Information on just satisfaction was missing in 1,748 cases against the Russian Federation, with the outstanding amount reported as over three billion euros (including amounts awarded in the two inter-State cases pending execution). Nevertheless, in line with the Committee’s instructions, the DEJ has continued to explore other avenues with international organisations (in particular the United Nations) and CSOs to keep the issue under close scrutiny (see Chapter VII for full details).

Finally, as in previous annual reports, much of the statistical information relevant to execution trends and the situation in each member state is set out in the detailed state-by-state overviews and statistical tables (see Chapter V). These data remain essential for contextualising progress and identifying both systemic patterns and country-specific challenges.

## B. Developments that led to closure of cases

In 2025, significant progress was achieved and reported in many cases pending before the Committee of Ministers touching on different Convention issues. The examples presented in this section are not exhaustive and aim to illustrate situations in which the measures adopted by the authorities were considered sufficient to address the shortcomings identified by the Court, notably through legislative and institutional reforms, developments in domestic case-law and other practical measures. Thanks to the measures taken, the Committee was able to end its supervision of the implementation of the Court’s judgments.

The Committee ended its supervision of the execution of the *Mnatsakanyan v. Armenia* judgment, which concerned the premature dismissal of a judge following disciplinary proceedings and the absence of judicial review of the decision of the Council of Justice recommending his dismissal. The Court found that the lack of judicial review impaired the very essence of the applicant’s right of access to a court. In response, constitutional reforms adopted established a new independent body, the Supreme Judicial Council, entrusted with guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary and vested with exclusive competence and full jurisdiction over disciplinary liability of judges, whose decisions are binding and final. In its recent judgment in *Suren Antonyan v. Armenia*, the Court confirmed that the Supreme Judicial Council meets the requirements for an independent tribunal under Article 6 § 1 of the Convention, noting in particular that, unlike the former Council of Justice, it has exclusive competence and full jurisdiction in matters relating to the disciplinary liability of judges. In *Sefilyan v. Armenia*, concerning the unlawful interference with the applicant’s right to respect for his private life in connection with the secret surveillance of his telephone conversations in 2006, the

3. (see for example [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1545/H46-4](#), [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1545/H46-3](#), [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1537/H46-3](#), [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1531/H46-5](#)).

domestic law did not contain sufficiently clear and detailed rules and did not provide adequate safeguards against abuse of the right to respect for private life and correspondence. In response, a new Code of Criminal Procedure was adopted in 2021 and entered into force in 2022, addressing the legislative gaps identified by the Court, including by specifying the types of offences and categories of persons in respect of whom secret surveillance measures may be authorised, defining their maximum duration, and introducing rules on examining, using, storing and destroying the data obtained, in line with the Court's case-law.

The Committee also terminated its supervision of the execution of the *Mortier v. Belgium* judgment, which concerned the lack of independence of the Belgian Federal Commission for the Control and Evaluation of Euthanasia, responsible for examining in June 2012 the euthanasia of the applicant's mother carried out in April 2012. The Court found a procedural violation of Article 2 of the Convention, noting in particular that the euthanasia had been performed by a doctor who subsequently co-chaired the Commission. In response, a law adopted in March 2024 addressed the independence shortcomings identified by the Court by removing the anonymity of the doctor who performed the euthanasia and of the persons who were consulted. These persons may no longer sit on the Commission when it examines acts in which they took part.

*Pinkas and Others v. Bosnia and Herzegovina* concerned discrimination against judicial clerks on account of the unjustified difference in treatment by domestic courts vis-à-vis judges of the State Court as regards work-related allowances. The Committee ended its supervision of the execution of the judgment following the amendments adopted to the Judicial and Prosecutorial Salaries Act of 2006, which extended the right to meal and travel allowances to judicial clerks. Further amendments adopted in November 2024 granted judicial clerks the right to a family separation allowance and removed the discrimination identified.

In *Petrov and Ivanova v. Bulgaria*, concerning, together with other cases, breaches of the presumption of innocence by public officials, notably public statements made by a Minister of the Interior, public prosecutors and a member of Parliament, as well as the absence of an effective domestic remedy in this respect, the supervision was closed following legislative reforms and the development of domestic judicial practice in line with the Convention. In particular, amendments adopted in 2023 to the Code of Criminal Procedure introduced stronger guarantees to ensure that information from pre-trial proceedings is disclosed only in full compliance with the presumption of innocence. In addition, the State and Municipalities Responsibility for Damage Act was supplemented to provide a specific legal ground for seeking compensation for the unlawful disclosure of investigative materials or prejudicial public statements. Domestic case-law also evolved to affirm that officials or their employer may be held liable for such statements.

The Committee ended its supervision of the *Statileo v. Croatia* group of cases, which concerned rent control legislation imposing a disproportionate and excessive burden on owners of flats subjected to protected tenancy. The Court had indicated that the problem underlying the violations was due to shortcomings in the legislation itself, namely the inadequate level of protected rent, restrictive conditions for the termination of protected leases, and the absence of any temporal limitation to the protected lease scheme. The supervision was closed following the adoption of the 2024 Law, which addressed these shortcomings and struck the right balance between the interests of landlords and the general interest of the community. The Committee also welcomed the operational measures taken, including significant budgetary allocations secured for the implementation of the 2024 Law, demonstrating a long-term commitment to achieving a lasting global solution to the structural problem identified by the Court. Lastly, the Committee took into account that the compensatory remedy established by the Supreme Court of Croatia in December 2018 continued to function well and reflect the Convention standards set out in the *Statileo* group of cases.

The execution supervision was also ended in the *K.K. and Others v. Denmark* case, concerning a disproportionate interference with the right to respect for private life of two children born through a commercial surrogacy agreement, due to the refusal of the authorities, ultimately confirmed by the Supreme Court in November 2020, to allow their adoption by their intended mother. In response, amendments to the Children Act (*børneloven*) entered into force on 1 January 2025, making it possible to apply for the establishment of parenthood for intended parents in Denmark on the basis of a foreign surrogacy agreement, subject to certain conditions. Legislative amendments to the Adoption Act, also effective from 1 January 2025, removed the absolute ban on stepchild adoption for intended parents in cases of children born through foreign commercial surrogacy agreements. As a result, two routes are now available to establish the legal parent-child relationship, either through stepchild adoption or through the establishment of parenthood under the amended legislation.

The Committee also closed its supervision of the execution of the *Khan v. France* case, concerning the failure of the authorities to care for and protect a 12-year-old unaccompanied foreign minor in transit to the United Kingdom, in view of his particularly harsh living conditions in the Calais camp between September 2015 and March 2016 and the failure to enforce a court order of February 2016 aimed at protecting him. Despite ongoing difficulties, the Committee considered the measures adopted, in particular a law of 2022 introducing a mandatory respite period for unaccompanied minors prior to their assessment and an increase in the material, human and financial resources allocated to their care, had enabled progress in the identification and sheltering of unaccompanied minors. The Committee considered that the particularly serious circumstances of the case would not be repeated and took note of the authorities' commitment

to continue their efforts to facilitate the sheltering and protection of unaccompanied minors in the Pas-de-Calais and northern areas of France. The Committee also closed its supervision of the *M.A. v. France* group of cases, which concerned the removal in 2015 of two foreign nationals convicted of terrorism-related offences and the impossibility for them to effectively request interim measures before the Court, due to the modalities of notifying decisions determining the countries of return just a few hours before expulsion. The Committee noted that the case-law of the Council of State concerning the respect of interim measures is now aligned with that of the Court. In addition, measures were adopted to ensure compliance with interim measures by prefectures, including an information sheet, the introduction of software displaying any interim measures, and a 2024 instruction regularly sent to prefectures, recalling the obligation to comply both with the Court's interim measures and the relevant case-law of the Council of State. France also reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring compliance with these measures.

The Committee's supervision of execution was closed in the case of *G.S. v. Georgia* concerning the violation of the right to respect for family life on account of the domestic courts' failure to properly implement the 1980 Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction. The domestic judicial practice has now evolved to ensure that the assessment of the risk of return takes into consideration the potential physical and/or psychological harm that return may cause to a minor. Furthermore, the average length of return proceedings now falls within the six-week time limit prescribed by law. Regular capacity building activities are conducted for the judiciary on the right to respect for private and family life, including on the application of the Hague Convention.

The execution supervision was also closed in the case of *Meng v. Germany*, which concerned a violation of the applicant's right to the determination of a criminal charge by an impartial tribunal, due to the fact that the presiding judge of the Darmstadt Regional Court had previously sat in separate proceedings concerning a co-accused and had made extensive factual findings and legal qualifications prejudging the applicant's guilt. The newly established domestic case-law, in particular of the Federal Supreme Court and the Federal Constitutional Court, shows that the requirements deriving from the Convention and the Court's case-law are now adequately taken into account, ensuring that the right to the determination of a criminal charge by an impartial tribunal is guaranteed in similar cases. The supervision was also closed in the *Sommer v. Germany* case, which concerned a violation of the right to respect for private life due to procedural shortcomings in the inspection of a lawyer's bank account in the course of a criminal investigation against his client. The Committee noted that the legislation and the case-law of the Federal Constitutional Court and the Federal Court of Justice require a restrictive interpretation of the relevant provisions and limit such inspections to situations based on a sufficiently specific suspicion, in line with the Court's judgment. In addition, amendments adopted in 2023 to the Directives for criminal proceedings and administrative fine proceedings (*Richtlinien für das Strafverfahren und das Bußgeldverfahren – RiStBV*) strengthened safeguards for particularly sensitive personal information, providing that banking documents and similar materials are kept in a separate file with restricted access, in line with the Convention requirements.

The Committee also closed its supervision of the *M.S.S. v. Greece* case, concerning the lack of an effective remedy against expulsion, linked to deficiencies in the system of registration and examination of asylum applications in the period 2009-2015, as well as issues relating to asylum procedures, living conditions of asylum seekers and conditions of migrant detention. As regards asylum procedures, the Committee noted with satisfaction the authorities' sustained efforts to enhance the national asylum system and the significant progress achieved over the years, notably with regard to the length and accessibility of procedures, increased recognition rates, and improved access to legal assistance and interpretation. On the basis of the measures taken, the Committee considered that similar violations in this respect would be prevented in the future and decided to close its supervision of the case as regards asylum procedures. At the same time, it continues to supervise the outstanding measures relating to reception and living conditions, including medical care of asylum seekers and irregular migrants, under *A.R. and Others v. Greece*, as well as issues concerning conditions of detention under the *Muhammad v. Greece* case.

The supervision of execution was also closed in the *C.A. Zrt. and T.R. v. Hungary* group of cases which concerned violations of the applicants' property rights resulting from legislation that terminated *ex lege* and without compensation their usufruct rights over agricultural lands. Legislative changes have introduced a two-tier mechanism providing all natural and legal persons concerned, as well as their successors, with a compensatory mechanism and with the possibility to apply for re-registration of usufruct rights found to have been deleted in contravention of the Convention. This mechanism, overseen by the domestic courts, was considered to provide an adequate response to the Court's judgment and to prevent similar violations from occurring in the future. The Committee also closed the *Sudita Keita v. Hungary* case concerning the lack of effective and accessible procedures for the determination of statelessness due to the authorities' failure between 2002 and 2017 to enable the applicant to have his legal status as a stateless person determined. A new legislative framework adopted in 2023 and 2024 reinforced procedural time-limits and an obligation on the authorities to inform persons concerned of the possibility of applying for stateless status. The authorities also reported a significant reduction in the length of statelessness determination procedures, alongside relevant training for case workers and continued co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Committee also ended its execution supervision of *L.B. v. Hungary* which concerned the publication, in 2014, on the Tax Authority's website, of sensitive taxpayer data of the applicant, including his name and home address, pursuant to the

2006 Tax Administration Act, in violation of his right to respect for his private life. Following the Court's judgment, the applicant's home address was removed from the Tax Authority's website and archives. In addition, legislative amendments which entered into force on 1 January 2024 narrowed both the categories of persons subject to publication on the relevant taxpayer lists and the scope of the published data. Publication is now limited to taxpayers carrying out business activities and having a tax deficit or tax debt exceeding HUF 100 million, with no home address disclosed. The amendments also provide for removal from the list upon request once the outstanding tax deficit is paid in full and introduced a possibility to query data published under the previous regime.

The execution supervision also ended in the *Ledonne v. Italy* judgment, the leading case in a group of cases concerning violations resulting from the excessive length of criminal proceedings. More than 160 repetitive cases belonging to this group had already been closed, as all necessary individual measures had been taken. A wide range of legislative reforms have been adopted since 2017 to streamline and modernise the criminal justice system, limit the number of new proceedings and reduce backlogs. These were combined with increased recruitment of judges and supporting staff, the digitisation of criminal court proceedings and additional financial resources under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. These measures yielded positive and consolidated results across all major indicators, including clearance rates, disposition times and inflow of cases, bringing the average length of criminal proceedings at all three levels of jurisdiction within acceptable parameters. The Committee also noted the existence of an effective compensatory remedy for excessively lengthy judicial proceedings. The Committee also closed its supervision of the *Muso (No. 1) v. Italy* case, which concerned the excessive length of civil proceedings, including enforcement proceedings. It noted with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in reducing the backlog and improving disposition times in civil proceedings, including a reduction in the average length of enforcement proceedings, as well as the promising prospects of further progress. The consolidation of the positive results achieved so far continues to be examined within the framework of the *Trapani v. Italy* case.

The Committee also ended its supervision of *Beizaras and Levickas v. Lithuania*, concerning the refusal of law enforcement authorities to investigate allegations of serious homophobic online hate speech, as well as the absence of an effective domestic remedy, stemming from discriminatory attitudes in the authorities' application of domestic law. Following the Court's judgment, the Lithuanian authorities adopted a wide-ranging and multifaceted set of measures aimed at strengthening the investigation of hate crimes and hate speech and improving the effectiveness of domestic remedies. These measures included the adoption of new methodological guidelines, the specialisation of prosecutors, a review of previous decisions to assess whether bias constituted an element of the offence or whether there were causal links with discrimination, the development of domestic case-law, and targeted training and capacity-building for investigative authorities. Together, these reforms have led to an increase in hate crime investigations in recent years.

The supervision of *Van Den Burgt v. Luxembourg* was also closed, concerning a violation of the applicant's right to adversarial proceedings, due to his inability to respond in 2020 to the written submissions of the Public Prosecutor's Office before the Court of Cassation. The applicant's criminal proceedings were reopened and the contested judgment of the Court of Cassation set aside. Furthermore, the Court of Cassation has adopted a less stringent assessment of the admissibility criteria of appeals and now allows lawyers, in case of new arguments raised by the Public Prosecutor's Office, to respond to them and to obtain a new hearing for this purpose.

The Committee ended its supervision of *Manole and Others v. the Republic of Moldova*, concerning censorship and political control exercised by state authorities over the public broadcaster Teleradio-Moldova between 2001 and 2006, due to a legislative framework lacking sufficient safeguards. The supervision was closed following legislative amendments adopted in 2025 to the Code of Audiovisual Media Services, introducing relevant Council of Europe standards into the national media sector. In particular, the composition of the Audiovisual Council was reformed to include members appointed by civil society and by both the parliamentary majority and opposition, all required to be free of political affiliation, and its members may now only be dismissed under strictly defined circumstances. The members of Teleradio-Moldova's Supervisory Board are now appointed exclusively by the Audiovisual Council through a transparent public competition, and the Supervisory Board appoints the Director General for a single seven-year term following a similar procedure. Parliament no longer plays any role in the appointment or dismissal of either the Supervisory Board or the Director General.

The Committee also ended its supervision of the *Strand Lobben v. Norway* group of cases which concerned interferences with the applicants' right to family life due to various shortcomings in the decision-making processes in child welfare cases. Since 2019, a broad range of general measures have been taken, including the adoption of a new Child Welfare Act, changes in the case-law of the Supreme Court and lower courts, the introduction of new guidelines for the child welfare services and the domestic courts, and numerous capacity-building and training measures. These measures led to the necessary adjustment of the decision-making processes of the child welfare authorities and the domestic courts, and to a genuine balancing of competing interests in line with the Convention.

The supervision of the execution was ended in *Enache v. Romania*, which concerned the applicant's automatic classification as a "dangerous" prisoner in 1997, based solely on the severity of his sentence, resulting in a restrictive detention regime and poor material conditions and the unjustified interference with the applicant's right of individual petition.

In response, the authorities had considerably improved material conditions of detention and introduced legislative and procedural reforms, under which detainees are no longer automatically classified as dangerous but are subject to an individualised assessment, which may be challenged before the judicial authorities. These developments are in line with the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) following its 2022 visit to Romania. Furthermore, the Committee noted that prisoners' right of individual petition is now fully guaranteed, with any interference strictly limited and subject to legal safeguards.

The Committee also closed its supervision in the *Bragadireanu* and *Marcu v. Romania* cases, which concerned overcrowding, poor material conditions of detention and the lack of effective remedies. The Committee acknowledged the substantial progress achieved in ensuring adequate living conditions for prisoners. New premises were available for the accommodation of prisoners, in accordance with the standards set out by the CPT. Furthermore, programmes had been implemented with the aim of preventing reoffending and facilitating the social reintegration of prisoners. One of the most noteworthy achievements was the establishment of effective remedies before domestic courts, enabling prisoners to seek improvements to their conditions of detention and obtain compensation for prejudice suffered due to inadequate prison conditions. The Committee's assessment was subsequently confirmed by the Court in the *Văscăuțanu v. Romania*. While acknowledging this positive trend, the Committee decided to continue the examination of the outstanding general measures within the framework of the *Rezmiveș and Others v. Romania* pilot judgment, in particular in view of the continued growth of the prison population.

The Committee also closed its supervision of the *Strin and Others v. Romania* leading case, which concerned the deprivation of property nationalised under the communist regime and the ineffectiveness of the mechanism established to provide restitution or compensation where the property had been sold by the State to third parties. The Committee took note with interest of the recent substantial reform of the restitution mechanism. It considered that the introduction of a clear new rule requiring compensation to be calculated in such a way as to reflect the current value of the nationalised property as closely as possible, and the obligation for local administrative units to conduct a full inventory of restitution claims and regularly report to the central authority on progress, would help to address the backlog in the restitution mechanism. The supervision of the outstanding general measures continues within the framework of the *Maria Atanasiu and Others v. Romania* pilot judgment and the *Văleanu and Others v. Romania* judgments.

The supervision of *M.M.B. v. Slovakia* was closed which concerned several shortcomings in the authorities' investigation of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by her father, notably the failure to establish the relevant facts through a context-sensitive assessment, with due regard to the special psychological factors inherent in cases concerning sexual abuse of minors, as well as the lack of efforts by the social-protection authorities to handle the situation and to provide assistance and counselling to the persons concerned. In response, the domestic authorities reopened the criminal investigation, commissioned a new expert report, gathered additional evidence and reassessed the conflicting evidence in greater detail, leading to the discontinuation of the criminal prosecution. To prevent similar violations, the authorities carried out targeted dissemination of the Court's judgment, including to prosecutors, judges, judicial officers and social-protection authorities. They also delivered training activities, produced a dedicated manual, and provided statistical data on final convictions for sexual abuse of minors. Law-enforcement authorities are now required to notify social-protection authorities when detecting threats of violence, abuse or ill-treatment against a child.

The Committee ended its supervision of the execution of the *Stefanović and Banković v. Serbia* judgment, which concerned unfair proceedings before the Constitutional Court in 2015, due to the failure to inform the applicants of constitutional appeals lodged against final court judgments rendered in their favour. In response, the Constitutional Court revised its 2008 legal opinion on the notification of third (interested) parties in constitutional appeal proceedings. Constitutional appeals must now be communicated to any third party whose rights or obligations may be directly affected by the Constitutional Court's decision, enabling them to submit a response. The revised opinion was published on the website of the Constitutional Court.

The Committee separately noted the sustained progress achieved since 2011 in tackling excessive length of different types of judicial proceedings in Serbia and the remedy to complain about the same. This progress included a reduction in the average length of proceedings and generally positive clearance rates. Furthermore, the entry into force of the 2015 Law on Protection of the Right to Trial within a Reasonable Time had introduced a combination of acceleratory and compensatory remedies which appeared in principle effective, after development of the domestic case-law on compensation in line with the Convention. In light of the substantial progress achieved, the Committee decided to close its examination of the leading cases *Jevremović, Popović, Samardžić* and *AD Plastika*, while continuing the examination of outstanding issues relating to the excessive length of civil proceedings and the backlog under the standard supervision procedure in the *Kajganić* case.

The supervision was closed in the *Stern Taulats and Roura Capellera v. Spain* case concerning the conviction of demonstrators for burning a photograph of the royal couple during a public demonstration in Girona in September 2007. The Court found that the act constituted a form of political expression, did not amount to incitement to hatred or violence, and that the prison sentence imposed was neither necessary nor proportionate. Following the judgment, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities contributed to the Convention-compliant interpretation and application of the

relevant provisions of the Criminal Code by judges and prosecutors, with only a very limited number of convictions recorded since 2018. The Court subsequently declared inadmissible a similar application, endorsing the domestic courts' assessment. The Committee also closed its supervision of the [Erkizia Almandoz v. Spain](#) case, concerning the conviction of a former Basque separatist politician for condoning terrorism following his participation as a speaker at a tribute event in 2008. While the domestic courts had qualified the applicant's speech as hate speech and incitement to violence, the Court found that, having regard to its context and content, the speech neither justified terrorist acts nor condoned terrorism, but amounted to an exercise of freedom of expression advocating public reflection aimed at democratic progress. In response, a landmark judgment delivered by the Constitutional Court in 2020 concerning the application of Article 578 of the Criminal Code led to a significant decrease in convictions for glorification of terrorism. This development was accompanied by extensive dissemination and awareness-raising measures targeting judicial authorities and the wider public. In subsequent cases, the Court also confirmed that domestic courts had correctly applied the Convention standards when assessing similar offences, striking an appropriate balance between freedom of expression and the public interest.

The Committee ended its supervision of the [Centrum för rättvisa v. Sweden](#) judgment, concerning shortcomings in the Swedish system of bulk interception of communications which did not meet the requirement of "end-to-end" safeguards against the risk of arbitrariness and abuse, in violation of Article 8 of the Convention. In response, a legislative reform adopted in 2024 introduced a clear rule on the destruction of intercepted material not containing personal data, a requirement to take into account privacy interests when transmitting intelligence material to foreign partners, and an effective system of ex post facto independent review. The Committee considered that these amendments filled the gaps identified by the Court and expressed confidence that they will be applied in conformity with the Convention standards and the Court's case-law.

The supervision also ended in the [Lăcătuș v. Switzerland](#) judgment, concerning a disproportionate interference with the private life of a vulnerable Roma person following a fine and imprisonment for unintrusive begging. The Court criticised the serious and almost inevitable sanction provided by cantonal law, which undermined the human dignity of an extremely vulnerable person. Following the judgment, the canton of Geneva ceased enforcing its absolute ban on begging and dropped more than 18,200 pending cases. Legislative reforms subsequently followed at cantonal level: Geneva amended its legislation in 2021 to remove the absolute ban, Vaud limited sanctions in 2024 to aggressive, intrusive or deceptive forms of begging, and Basel-Stadt introduced a partial ban in 2021, subsequently reviewed by the Federal Tribunal, which in March 2023 found the prohibition of begging in public parks disproportionate. Other cantons adopted similar targeted reforms, and no comparable cases have since been brought before domestic courts.

The supervision was closed of the [Bati and Others v. Turkey](#) group of cases, which concerned the ineffectiveness of investigations, criminal prosecutions and disciplinary proceedings related to killings, torture, ill-treatment or the excessive use of force by police and security forces between 1994 and 2013, leading to procedural violations of Articles 2 and 3. In response, the authorities had adopted a broad range of general measures, including legislative and institutional reforms, capacity-building and training activities, and additional safeguards for persons in custody or detention. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure ensured that investigations into certain offences, including torture, are treated as a priority and that proceedings against law-enforcement officers are considered urgent. The Constitutional Court's case-law has strengthened protection against impunity, while high-level political commitments and the Judicial Reform Strategy Paper (2025-2029) further reflect Türkiye's efforts in this field. While considering that the gaps identified by the Court had been addressed, the Committee decided to continue examining outstanding general measures – notably prior administrative authorisation to commence investigations, aspects of the Constitutional Court's approach to the burden of proof in loss-of-life cases, and the practice of suspending the pronouncement of judgments – under the supervision of the [Elvan](#) and [Hasan Köse](#) cases. The supervision was also closed in the [Gömi v. Turkey](#) case, which concerned the authorities' failure to ensure appropriate detention conditions and adequate psychiatric treatment for a life prisoner suffering from a psychotic illness. Following the judgment, the applicant was transferred in 2019 to a rehabilitation-type prison and has since received regular psychiatric treatment and continuous medical monitoring, with access to external hospitals when necessary. The authorities also adopted general measures, including systematic medical and psychiatric assessments upon admission to penitentiary institutions, routine psychological evaluations, referrals for specialised treatment, increased psychiatric facilities and healthcare staff, targeted training, and the introduction of an e-doctor video examination system. The Committee welcomed these measures and considered them sufficient to remedy the shortcomings identified by the Court.

The Committee also closed supervision of the [Petukhov \(No.2\) v. Ukraine](#) group of cases, which concerned the systemic problem of the irreducibility of life sentences in Ukraine and where the Court had indicated that Ukraine was required to establish a system for reviewing whole-life sentences. The Committee welcomed the significant progress achieved, despite the ongoing aggression by the Russian Federation, through a complex legal reform establishing a Convention-compliant mechanism for the review of life sentences. The information provided showed that the new mechanism functions effectively, as confirmed by the Court's findings in its 2025 judgment in [Medvid](#). The Committee also acknowledged the authorities' commitment to further strengthening rehabilitation measures for prisoners. As regards the [Oleksandr Volkov](#) group of cases, concerning structural issues related to the independence of the judiciary

and the system of judicial discipline and careers, the Committee noted with satisfaction the functioning of the reformed framework, made possible by constitutional, legislative and institutional reforms carried out since 2016 with extensive Council of Europe expert assistance. In view of the substantial progress achieved, the Committee closed the supervision of the *Oleksandr Volkov* case as the leading case. Nevertheless, supervision continues with respect to outstanding measures under the *Denisov* and *Golovchuk* cases, notably regarding the coherent operation of the disciplinary system, consolidation of disciplinary practice, application of the Unified Indicators for Assessing Integrity and Professional Ethics of Judges, and further improvements to the legal and institutional framework, with a continued focus on judicial independence, impartiality and the principle of irrevocability of judges.

Finally, the Committee closed its supervision of the *Catt v. the United Kingdom* case which concerned the disproportionate prolonged retention, without adequate safeguards, of personal data relating to a lifelong peace activist on a police database, despite the absence of any criminal conviction and the remoteness of any risk of violent criminality. All data entries relating to the applicant were deleted. As regards general measures, the Data Protection Act 2018 established overarching principles governing the retention, review and deletion of personal data held by the police across the United Kingdom. This framework was supplemented by detailed guidance for police authorities, as well as by training activities and additional staffing in relevant services, aimed at ensuring that personal data is retained only in line with Convention standards and that the applicable safeguards, including review and erasure requests, are applied in a meaningful manner.

### C. Significant steps forward in pending cases

Over and above the cases in which the Committee of Ministers was able to close its supervision, it should be underlined that the fact that a case remains under the Committee's supervision does not mean that the respondent state is disregarding the Court's judgment or that the execution process is not well under way. On the contrary, in many pending cases, the execution process is ongoing or even, in some cases, very advanced. Against this background, some illustrative examples of cases in which significant progress was reported in 2025 are set out below.

Notable advances were recognised by the Committee, in the *Nika* and *Durdaj and Others v. Albania* group of cases, which concern, *inter alia*, serious shortcomings in the authorities' response to a fatal explosion at a weapons decommissioning facility in 2008, and the use of lethal force by state agents during a political protest in 2011, revealing shortcomings in criminal proceedings and in the framework governing the use of firearms. The Committee welcomed legislative and institutional reforms aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of criminal investigations and reinforcing, notably the rights of victims and persons who filed a criminal report at the pre-trial stage, as well as the establishment of a Convention-compliant framework on use of firearms. This included the adoption of a new Law on Firearms and a new Law on National Guard, and the implementation of other measures (bylaws and at the operational level) to reinforce safeguards for the policing of protests.

The Committee also took note of significant developments in Armenia in relation to cases concerning the dispersal of large-scale protest actions. In the *Mushegh Saghatelyan* group of cases, the Committee expressed particular satisfaction with the legislative and institutional reforms introduced by the authorities, as well as with the improvements observed in judicial practice and in training and awareness-raising, aimed at ensuring the effective and unhindered exercise of the right to freedom of assembly. Similarly, in the context of the *Nana Muradyan* group of cases, the Committee acknowledged the substantial measures undertaken by the authorities, in particular the comprehensive set of legislative, institutional and practical measures adopted to meet their positive obligation to protect the right to life of military servicemen.

Substantial progress was reported in the *G.K. v. Belgium* case. Laws were adopted in April 2023, providing for uniform rules in the event of resignation or withdrawal from seven Belgian parliamentary assemblies. Moreover, except for the Brussels Parliament, all parliamentary assemblies now provide procedural safeguards for potential complaints in relation to the validity of a resignation or a withdrawal. In particular, in the Senate, which was directly concerned in the *G.K.* case, the safeguards provided for in the new Article 4 of its Rules of Procedure apply, since any such complaint from a senator will be examined during the verification of the credentials of their successor. These positive developments led the Committee to transfer this case from the enhanced to standard supervision to wait for the necessary amendment to the Brussels Parliament's rules of procedure, which has been announced to take place soon. Progress has also been made in the *F.B. v. Belgium* case, which concerns the lack of procedural safeguards in 2019 in the age-assessment process of an unaccompanied minor, leading to the termination of her support. From now on, where there is doubt as to a young person's minority, an age assessment interview is systematically conducted by the Guardianship Service, during which the person concerned is informed of the procedure, including the possibility to refuse a medical age-assessment test and the potential consequences of refusal. Where doubts about their minority persist, explanatory material is provided in a language understood by the young person, informed consent is collected in writing, and the lawyer and guardian are informed. Decisions concerning the use of medical tests are subject to review and a reasonable time is allowed for submission of supporting documents. However, domestic legislation still needs to be amended to explicitly establish that a medical age-assessment tests should be used as a measure of last resort.

Important progress was noted in the *Nencheva and Others v. Bulgaria* case, concerning the deaths of 15 children and young adults with severe mental disabilities in a social care home in 1996–1997 and the authorities' failure to protect their lives and carry out an effective investigation. The Committee recalled that, following the closure of the former care homes, the material living conditions of children with disabilities have improved. The Committee welcomed in particular the legislative amendments adopted in May 2023, which introduced judicial review of prosecutors' refusals to open criminal investigations in cases involving serious offences, including those resulting in death, and strengthened the independent legal representation of children whose parents have lost interest in their upbringing once criminal proceedings are initiated. In the light of these developments, the Committee decided to transfer the supervision of the case from the enhanced to the standard procedure, while encouraging the authorities to pursue the remaining measures without delay. In the *Y. and Others v. Bulgaria* case, concerning the failure to provide adequate protection to victims of domestic violence and to effectively investigate such violence, the Committee welcomed legislative amendments that broaden access to civil protection measures to intimate partners who do not live together and strengthen the criminal law response by removing the requirement for repeated acts of violence before criminal proceedings can be initiated, allowing earlier intervention.

Progress also took place in the *Tamazount and Others v. France* case which concerns the inadequate redress by domestic courts for the violation of the human dignity of four applicants resulting from the precarious living conditions in the 1970s in a reception camp for "Harkis" (auxiliary forces of Algerian origin who fought alongside the French army during the Algerian War of Independence). In response, in March 2025, the authorities amended the decree setting the scale of compensation for damage resulting from the indignity of the reception and living conditions in these facilities, to reflect the amount of €4,000 per year of stay highlighted by the Court. According to the authorities, the budgetary impact of this revaluation will be in the order of €40 million.

In response to the *Cannavacciuolo and Others v. Italy* pilot judgment, which concerns the long-standing and widespread phenomenon of illegal dumping, burying and burning of waste in the Campania region known as the "Terra dei Fuochi", on 8 August 2025, the Italian Government adopted urgent legislative measures to strengthen the criminal law response to serious environmental crimes, restore legality and better protect public health and the environment. Amongst other things, these provisions restructured the framework of offences concerning the dumping of waste by introducing additional offences, differentiated also on the basis of the dangerousness of the waste involved and increased the applicable penalties for offences relating to unauthorised waste management, unlawful shipping of waste and unlawful combustion of waste.

Within the framework of the *Trapani v. Italy* case, concerning the longstanding structural problem of excessive length of civil proceedings, the Committee noted with satisfaction the legislative measures adopted by the authorities and the substantial progress achieved between 2021 and 2024. It welcomed the positive results recorded at all levels of civil jurisdiction, including improved clearance rates, a global reduction in pending cases and the consolidation of shorter disposition times before first instance and appeal courts. The Committee also noted with interest the improvement in the performance of the Court of Cassation, marking an inversion of the previously observed negative trend, while underlining the need for continued close monitoring. In the light of the progress achieved and the promising prospects of further improvements, the Committee decided to transfer the *Trapani* case from enhanced to standard supervision and invited the authorities to continue their efforts to achieve a lasting resolution to the problem.

Important developments also occurred in the *Darboe and Camara v. Italy* group of cases, concerning shortcomings in age-assessment procedures and the placement of unaccompanied minors in adult reception facilities. The Committee took note of the expansion of reception capacity in facilities dedicated to unaccompanied minors and of the efforts aimed at strengthening procedural safeguards in the age-assessment process, including respect for the presumption of minority and the timely appointment of legal guardians. Building on these results, the Committee encouraged the authorities to ensure the consistent nationwide implementation of Law No. 47/2017 and to guarantee that minors are placed in appropriate facilities. In view of the progress achieved, the supervision of the case continues under the standard procedure.

In the *Dedić and Others v. Montenegro* group of cases, concerning the non-enforcement of domestic judicial decisions in the applicants' favour against a state-owned company, the Committee welcomed the measures taken rapidly by the authorities to ensure the enforcement of all domestic decisions given against the state-owned company "Radoje Dakić" AD Podgorica with respect to all of its former employees. These included the establishment of a repayment scheme and the deposit of the required funds with the Commercial Court. Noting that the majority of persons concerned have already been paid, the Committee invited the authorities to provide updated information on the progress in the processing of the remaining claims against that company, as well as to inform it of the concrete strategy they envisage together with an estimated time frame to implement the same in order to prevent similar violations of the Convention in the future connected with other state-owned companies.

The Committee welcomed the progress achieved by the authorities in addressing the structural issues identified by the Court in *Miranda Magro v. Portugal* of the preventive detention of persons declared not criminally responsible due to a mental disorder in inadequate conditions. It positively noted the authorities' overall strategy aimed at prioritising

therapeutic care over incarceration, including the adoption of a new Mental Health Act in 2023 aligning national legislation on treatment and involuntary hospitalisation with international standards and strengthening safeguards applicable to preventive detention measures. The Committee further welcomed the reorganisation of the forensic psychiatric care system under the responsibility of the National Health System, notably through measures to expand capacity and improve conditions in specialised facilities outside the prison system, as well as the establishment of inter-ministerial co-ordination mechanisms to improve access to healthcare in prisons and support the reintegration of persons with mental disorders into the community.

Important developments also occurred in the *Centre for Legal Resources on behalf of Valentin Câmpeanu, Cristian Teodorescu, Parascineti and N. v. Romania* groups of cases concerning longstanding and systemic deficiencies in the mental healthcare system in Romania, particularly concerning persons subjected to involuntary confinement in psychiatric hospitals. The Committee welcomed the authorities' renewed commitment to execution. It took note of the adoption of the Action Plan for 2024–2029 on the execution of the Court's judgments in the field of mental health, prepared with the active involvement of the DEJ, and considered that the remedial measures set out therein respond to the violations found by the Court and to the Committee's longstanding concerns. The Committee further noted with satisfaction the recent activation, by decision of the Prime Minister, of an inter-ministerial committee tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan and co-ordinating the involvement of the relevant authorities and dialogue with civil society. Given the persistence of serious deficiencies, the Committee underlined that the authorities must continue to prioritise the matter and take action without delay, in accordance with their Action Plan. To this end, the Committee encouraged the authorities and the inter-ministerial committee to involve a broad range of stakeholders in the implementation of the Action Plan, and to continue their constructive dialogue with the Secretariat, including with a view to exploring all possible avenues for technical co-operation with the Council of Europe.

The Committee welcomed the progress achieved by the Romanian authorities in improving the conditions of detention and medical care for prisoners suffering from serious or terminal illnesses, in response to the Court's findings in the *Dorneanu v. Romania* case. It noted with satisfaction the broad range of measures adopted to enhance healthcare in detention, including strengthened co-operation with the Council of Europe aimed at improving medical and mental health services in prisons, as well as steps taken to reinforce the capacity of both medical and non-medical prison staff and to promote multidisciplinary approaches in the care of vulnerable detainees. While acknowledging these positive developments, the Committee encouraged the authorities to maintain close monitoring of the situation and to consider further corrective measures where necessary. The outstanding issues continue to be examined under the standard supervision procedure.

Within the framework of the *Rezmiveş and Others v. Romania* pilot judgment, the Committee welcomed the consolidation of the preventive remedy aimed at effectively addressing complaints related to overcrowding and material conditions of detention. This progress was achieved through a wide range of general measures, including extensive infrastructure works, improvements to material conditions of detention and healthcare, and a sustained shift in penal policy towards rehabilitation, social reintegration, the prevention of reoffending and the use of alternatives to detention. The Committee noted that recent domestic case-law demonstrates that the preventive remedy now allows detainees to obtain effective redress, including through transfers to detention conditions compliant with Article 3 of the Convention. The Committee encouraged the authorities to intensify their efforts in adopting and implementing measures to confirm this positive trend, with the aim of definitively resolving the problems in question and guaranteeing each prisoner living conditions compatible with the Convention standards.

To address shortcomings identified by the Court in the restitution and compensation process for properties nationalised under the communist regime, the Committee took note of the adoption of new legislative measures in the framework of the *Văleanu and Others v. Romania* judgments and the *Maria Atanasiu and Others v. Romania* pilot judgment. In particular, it noted with interest the introduction of a clear rule ensuring that compensation reflects the current value of the property, by basing valuations on the notarial grid from the year preceding the compensation decision. The Committee also noted enhanced reporting obligations for local administrative units, intended to improve oversight and monitoring of pending claims. While welcoming these developments, it invited the authorities to submit a comprehensive action plan, including an in-depth analysis of the implementation of the newly adopted measures and information on the remaining outstanding issues.

In the *Verein KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz and Others v. Switzerland* case, concerning the authorities' failure to sufficiently comply with their positive obligation to adopt, and effectively apply, regulations and measures capable of mitigating the existing and potentially irreversible future adverse effects of climate change, as well as the lack of access to a court for an applicant association, the Committee strongly welcomed the adoption, following the Court's judgment, of a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework at federal level. It noted in particular the entry into force, on 1 January 2025, of the Climate Act, the revised CO<sub>2</sub> Act and their implementing ordinances, setting objectives and a timetable for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, complemented by measures at cantonal level.

Important developments also occurred in Ukraine, where a new law which entered into force on 9 April 2025 removed the 10-year time limit for requesting the review of domestic court decisions following a judgment of the Court. This

reform followed a judgment of the Constitutional Court of 14 February 2024, which declared unconstitutional the provisions of the Commercial Procedural Code imposing such a limitation, with reference to the Court's case-law, notably *Generalnyy Budivelnyy Menedzhment v. Ukraine*, and *Ustimenko v. Ukraine* as well as to Committee of Ministers' *Recommendation No. R (2000) 2* on the re-examination or reopening of certain cases at domestic level following judgments of the Court. The new legislation thus strengthens the guarantees for redressing Convention violations, in particular by reinforcing the principle of *restitutio in integrum* and facilitating the full and timely execution of the Court's judgments.

Finally, in the *McKerr group of cases v. the United Kingdom*, concerning various shortcomings in investigations into the deaths of the applicants' next-of-kin in Northern Ireland in the 1980s and 1990s, either during security force operations or in circumstances giving rise to suspicion of collusion in their deaths by security force personnel, the Committee welcomed the considerable change of approach by the United Kingdom authorities set out in the "Legacy of the Troubles – Joint Framework between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Ireland" as to how they will ensure that investigations into Troubles-related deaths are conducted in line with Article 2 of the Convention.



## Chapter IV

# Co-operation, assistance and dialogue

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In the Reykjavík Declaration, the Heads of States and Government reaffirmed the need for a co-operative and inclusive approach, based on dialogue, in the supervision process to assist states in the execution of the European Court's judgments. They called for reinforced synergies with all relevant stakeholders: not only a strengthened dialogue with member states, but also a strong institutional dialogue between the European Court and the Committee of Ministers, and synergies – among others with Council of Europe co-operation programmes, monitoring/advisory bodies and other relevant Council of Europe departments, as well as civil society and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

As in previous years, the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (DEJ) has followed this roadmap with determination. In accordance with its dual mandate, it not only assists the Committee of Ministers, but has also for many years provided extensive advice and support to member states in their efforts to achieve full, effective and prompt execution of judgments (including through ongoing bilateral dialogue, thematic events and roundtables, participation in training programmes and activities facilitating exchanges of experiences between interested states).

In 2025, the DEJ continued to enhance and increase outreach activities and dialogue with states to foster the execution process and provide technical and expert assistance, notably through over 280 meetings with national authorities and events, including 30 country missions. The activities took place in person or online, in Strasbourg or in the capitals concerned, and involved a broad range of actors including government agents, judicial and law enforcement authorities, parliamentary delegations, civil society, and international partners. The DEJ also published two new thematic factsheets, issued translations into different languages of several existing thematic factsheets, and published a record number of news items on its website, keeping all stakeholders informed about important developments in the execution process at the national level.

At the same time, the support and guidance offered by the Council of Europe through general co-operation activities, national action plans and targeted Convention-related activities continued to provide valuable assistance to member states. The work of other monitoring advisory bodies and departments of the Council of Europe also greatly feeds into the process to ensure that member states have the necessary capacity and expertise. The DEJ maintained close communication and co-ordination with all these major stakeholders throughout the year.

## A. Enhanced dialogue

In 2025, the DEJ continued to deepen the on-going dialogue with national authorities, in order to support member states in the fulfilment of their obligations to ensure the full, effective, and prompt execution of the final judgments of the European Court.

### Through the Execution Co-ordinators Network

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The Execution Co-ordinators Network (ExCN) was created in June 2024, with the support of the co-operation project “[Support to efficient domestic capacity for the execution of European Court judgments \(Phase 1\)](#)”, funded by the Human Rights Trust Fund. It brings together all the national co-ordinators of Council of Europe member states to exchange good practices and experiences through an online portal and at annual meetings. It is intended to enable member states to support each other in the process of executing judgments of the Court and to strengthen the dialogue between national co-ordinators and relevant Council of Europe stakeholders.

Throughout the year, the DEJ held regular bilateral meetings (both online and in person) with the national co-ordinators of most member states and, where applicable, their teams. In addition, a number of events and activities took place for the ExCN as a whole, organised under the co-operation project: “[Support to Efficient Domestic Capacity for the Execution of ECtHR Judgments – Phase 2](#)”, funded by the Human Rights Trust Fund and in close collaboration with DEJ.

In January, the DEJ participated in the first thematic meeting of the ExCN in Strasbourg, which brought together 50 participants from 40 member states. That event focused on promoting dialogue and sharing good practices for co-ordination and co-operation with national parliaments and NHRIs.

In June, the Council of Europe hosted the [second annual meeting](#) of the ExCN, where representatives from 43 member states reflected on the first year of the ExCN’s operation and discussed key developments including the soon-to-be-launched online platform, aimed at strengthening communication and knowledge-sharing among members. The Network’s separate meeting with the DEJ provided an opportunity to discuss what is working well in the execution mechanism and the challenges that the mechanism faces, as well as potential ways for the DEJ to provide enhanced support to member states. The role of execution of judgments in strengthening democracy in the framework of the process leading to the New Democratic Pact prepared by the Council of Europe was also discussed. The meeting reaffirmed the commitment of the members to the full, effective and prompt execution of judgments and echoed the priorities of the Reykjavik Declaration-particularly the importance of dialogue, co-operation, and synergies with Council of Europe bodies.

In November, the new ExCN electronic platform was officially launched and presented to the ExCN members during a dedicated online event. This platform, designed exclusively for the ExCN, provides a digital centralised space for online exchanges among ExCN members to enable collaboration, information sharing, and strengthened co-ordination across member states, thereby enhancing the collective capacity to support the full and effective implementation of European Court judgments.

At the request of the ExCN, in December, members of ExCN teams from 32 member states took part in a [three-day training](#) programme to strengthen their expertise in executing the European Court’s judgments. The programme was designed to empower staff of the ExCN to play a more active and informed role in supporting the full, effective and rapid execution of judgments. Participants had the unique opportunity to observe parts of the Committee of Ministers’ 1545th Human Rights meeting on the supervision of execution of judgments and to engage directly with representatives of the Registry of the European Court, gaining first-hand insights into the practical work of the Committee and the European Court. The training also included interactive workshops led by the DEJ and [the Department for the implementation of Human Rights, Justice and legal co-operation standards](#), such as practical sessions on drafting action plans, action reports, and other key communications.

### With states

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Other meetings with different authorities included the following.

At the margins of the [Opening of the Judicial Year of the European Court](#) in January, the DEJ held meetings with representatives from across the highest levels of the judiciary of Belgium, the Netherlands, Romania, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

The DEJ carried out a [mission to Tirana](#) to discuss and promote various aspects related to the implementation of the European Court’s judgments pending against **Albania**. The delegation met with the Deputy Minister of Justice, the Prime Minister’s Office, the State Advocate’s Office, and representatives from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, the High Judicial Council, the General Directorate of Prisons as well as from the relevant local institutions. The discussions focused on the status of execution, current challenges and possible ways forward in cases pending before the Committee of Ministers, notably regarding the length of judicial proceedings

(*Luli and Others* group), protection against ill-treatment (*Strazimiri* case), discrimination in schools (*X and Others* case), and protection of property (*Sharxhi and Others* case). In December, the DEJ hosted a [working visit](#) of judges and legal advisers of the Albanian Constitutional Court. The meeting brought them together with the Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Council of Europe European Commission for the efficiency of justice (CEPEJ), the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), the Department of Implementation of Human Rights Justice and Legal Co-operation Standards, and the [Division for Co-operation in Police and Deprivation of Liberty](#). The discussions focused on key cases under supervision including most of those mentioned above but also those related to enforcement of domestic decisions and registration of property (*Ramaj*) and access to court (*Ibrahimi and Others*, *Meli and Swinkels Family Brewers N.V.*).

In May, the Director of Human Rights, the DEJ and a representative of the European Court's Registry participated in a [workshop](#) in Yerevan with the Court of Cassation of **Armenia** and the Office of the Representative of Armenia on International Legal Matters, to discuss certain issues arising in the context of the execution of the European Court's judgments, notably regarding secret surveillance, interception of communications, or interference with electronic devices such as computers and smart phones. In November, the DEJ met with representatives of the Court of Cassation to present the system of supervising the execution of the European Court's judgments and to discuss the main pending cases concerning Armenia, including those relating to the judiciary, in the framework of their study visit to the Council of Europe organised under the co-operation project (see [section C](#) below).

Another [study visit](#) to Strasbourg was carried out in January by the Execution Co-ordinator from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Austria**. The good co-operation with the Austrian authorities and the low number of cases pending before the Committee of Ministers were emphasised. Discussions occurred on the *Künsberg Sarre* case concerning the violation of the applicants' right to respect for their private and family life on account of the prohibition to use the prefix "von" as part of their surnames.

In December, the DEJ went on [mission](#) to **Belgium** to discuss several Belgian cases pending under the supervision of the Committee of Ministers. The DEJ held meetings with the Office of the Minister for Asylum and Migration, the Office of the Minister for Justice, the Government Agent before the European Court, the Director General and representatives of the prison administration, representatives of the Immigration Office, the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons, FEDASIL, as well as the Guardianship Office and the Office for Worship. Discussions focused on the implementation of *Sabani* (home visits with a view to the removal of foreigners), *M.A.* (adequate examination of the risks of ill-treatment in the event of the removal of foreigners and compliance with domestic court decisions), the *Makdoudi* group (review of the legality of the detention of foreigners and the consideration of their family life in the context of removals on grounds of public order), *Camara* (enforcement of domestic court decisions on reception conditions for asylum seekers), *F.B.* (procedural guarantees for determining the age of persons claiming to be unaccompanied foreign minors), *Christian Assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses of Anderlecht and Others* (tax exemption in Brussels, conditional on recognition of the religion, even though the procedure and criteria for granting it are not established by regulation), *L.B. group and W.D.* pilot judgment (inadequacy of care provided to prisoners and the lack of effectiveness of preventive remedies), *Vasilescu* (prison overcrowding, poor conditions of detention and the absence of preventive remedies), *Horion* (*de facto* indefinite life sentence) and *Jeanty* (medical supervision and management of suicide risk in prison).

Ahead of the Committee of Ministers' December examination of the *Sejdić and Finci* group concerning discrimination in eligibility to stand for elections, the Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law and the DEJ carried out a [mission](#) to **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, to meet the Minister of Justice, representatives of all the major coalition and opposition political parties represented in the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and representatives of the international community in the country. Earlier in June 2025, the DEJ held a meeting with a delegation of the Central Election Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of their study visit to the Council of Europe. The meeting included an exchange of views on pending cases concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the *Sejdić and Finci* group.

The DEJ carried out several visits to **Bulgaria** in 2025. In June and November, it participated in [visits](#) of a delegation of the [Congress of Local and Regional Authorities](#) to Sofia aimed at supporting the execution of the European Court's judgments by the Bulgarian authorities at local level (see [section D](#) for more details). The visits concerned the *Yordanova and Others* group of cases, relating to interferences with the applicants' right to respect for their home and their private and family life as a result of eviction or demolition orders issued. In November, the DEJ carried out a [mission](#) to Sofia organised in close co-operation with the Government's Agent's Office of Bulgaria and participated in a meeting of a working group of the Ministry of Interior related to the execution of the *Dimitrov and Others* group of cases, which concerns deaths, ill-treatment or lack of timely medical assistance during arrest, in police detention or in penitentiary facilities and the lack of effective investigations. The DEJ delegation also met with the Deputy Minister of Justice and the team of the Government Agent's Office, to exchange on several Bulgarian cases pending under the standard supervision procedure.

A [mission to Athens](#) was organised in April with support from the Permanent Representation of **Greece** to the Council of Europe and the State Legal Council. Ahead of the Committee of Ministers' June Human Rights meeting, the delegation met with the Committee of Experts, established by the Greek authorities to advise them on achieving full execution of judgments concerning freedom of association (*Bekir-Ousta and Others*). The delegation also held meetings about the *M.S.S. / H.A. and Others* groups with key officials, notably the Secretary General of Migration Policy, the Secretary General of Reception of Asylum Seekers, the Secretary General for Vulnerable Persons and Institutional Protection and the Director of Legal Support in the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, as well as the Secretary General of Public Order in the Ministry of Citizens Protection. Discussions focused on asylum procedures, the living conditions of asylum seekers, the conditions of detention for asylum seekers and irregular migrants, as well as the need for an effective remedy for complaints regarding reception conditions. In meetings with the Ministries of Citizens Protection and Justice, the delegation also discussed the long-standing issues of poor prison detention conditions and effective remedies (*Nisiotis* group) as well as ill-treatment by law enforcement officers and avenues to improve the effectiveness of related investigations (*Sidiropoulos and Papakostas* group). In addition, a meeting with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, including the Commandant of the Hellenic Coast Guard, focused on follow-up to the European Court's judgments on the use of firearms by coastguards (*Alkhatib and Others*) and search-and-rescue operations (*Safi and Others*).

In June, the DEJ accompanied the Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law to [high level consultations](#) in Budapest, **Hungary** with the Parliamentary State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and the Secretary of State for Security Policy. Later in November, the Director of Human Rights and the DEJ carried out a [mission](#) to Budapest. The delegation met with the State Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, the Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, as well as with experts from these ministries and from the National Office for the Judiciary, the Prosecution Service and the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. The discussions focused on the implementation of the following cases and on possible avenues for future co-operation in this regard: *Szabó and Vissy* (secret surveillance measures for national security purposes); *Horváth and Kiss* and *Szolcsán* (discrimination of Roma children in education); *István Gábor Kovács/Varga* (poor conditions of detention); *Validity Foundation on behalf of T.J.* (structural deficiencies in the medical and social care system); *Gubacsi* (ill-treatment by law enforcement officers); *Vig* (lack of adequate safeguards regarding so-called "enhanced checks" under the Police Act); *Shaw/Tonello* (international child abduction); *László Magyar* group (lack of an adequate review mechanism for life sentences); *Gazsó* group (excessive length of judicial proceedings); and *Kenedi* (concerning the authorities' non-compliance with a domestic court order granting access to documents).

In May, the DEJ met with a delegation of judges from the [Court of Appeal of Iceland](#) (*Landsréttur*), to present the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments as well as its main working methods, and exchange on pending cases under the Committee of Ministers' supervision in respect of Iceland.

In 2025, the DEJ took part in the [first visit to Italy](#) on the execution of the European Court's judgments, together with the Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law. The delegation met in Rome with the Minister of Justice and his team, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation and the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, to discuss the implementation of judgments issued by the European Court concerning Italy. In-depth exchanges were held with the Head of the Department for Legal and Legislative Affairs at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, representatives from the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Justice, Interior, Health, Environment and Energy Security, as well as the Special Commissioner for Land Reclamation. These exchanges focused on enhancing domestic implementation capacities and on the status of execution, current obstacles and future perspectives in some of the most complex pending cases including the *Cannavaciuolo and Others* [pilot judgment](#) concerning the *Terra dei Fuochi* area. The Delegation also met with the President of the Court of Cassation to discuss its crucial role in the process of implementation of the judgments, and to explore potential channels for future dialogue.

The DEJ carried out a [mission to Riga](#) to discuss various aspects related to the implementation of the European Court's judgments against **Latvia**. The delegation exchanged with the authorities on lessons learned from recently closed cases, notably concerning effective investigations into ill-treatment (*Malinovskis*), or parents' contact rights (*E.K.*). It also discussed the state of execution, remaining challenges and future prospects in pending cases under the Committee of Ministers' supervision, concerning informal prison hierarchies (*D*), an ineffective investigation into a homophobic attack (*Hanovs*), access to documents in criminal proceedings (*Spruds and Others*), retention of assets in criminal proceedings (*Krievina* and *Rutule*), and improper examination of a trade union element in a labour dispute (*Straume*). The delegation met the Government Agent of Latvia and her office, representatives of the Supreme Court and regional courts, relevant ministries and law-enforcement bodies, as well as the Ombudsperson, UNHCR and civil society.

The DEJ held a [meeting](#) with the Permanent Representative of **Malta** to the Council of Europe and the [State Advocate of Malta](#) to discuss Maltese cases pending under the supervision of the Committee of Ministers. The discussions were part of the ongoing constructive dialogue between the DEJ and the Maltese authorities, and focused on the requirements of the Convention and the European Court's case-law as regards the effectiveness of domestic remedies for challenging i) conditions of detention in the context of migration, ii) the legality of detention, and iii) dismissals of asylum requests in the accelerated procedure.

In 2025, with the support of co-operation projects (see [section C](#) for details), the DEJ participated in two meetings of the Advisory Council of the Government Agent of the **Republic of Moldova** (in [April](#) and [December](#)), launched in November 2023, which provides a platform to tackle complex and systemic issues concerning the execution of several judgments of the European Court against the Republic of Moldova, through co-ordinated action of all national actors concerned and by ensuring the necessary support at the highest political level. It is composed of the Government Agent and representatives of the relevant national authorities, the Ombudsperson, academia and civil society. In June, the DEJ carried out a [mission](#) to Chisinau and met with representatives of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Superior Council of Magistrates of the Republic of Moldova, as a follow-up to the discussions initiated during their study visit to Strasbourg in October 2024, to discuss systemic challenges under enhanced supervision. The discussions focused on the functioning of the domestic compensatory remedies for unlawful detention (*Sarban* group), detention conditions (*I.D.* group), medical assistance in detention (*Cosovan* group), complaint mechanisms in psychiatric hospitals (*V.I.*) and placement centres (*G.M and Others*), domestic violence (*T.M. and C.M.* group) and non-enforcement of final domestic judgments awarding social housing (*Olaru* group). These cases/groups were also discussed in the context of a [visit to Chisinau](#) in December, during which the DEJ held meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court of Justice. Later in December, the DEJ hosted a [study visit](#) of the Government Agent's Office of the Republic of Moldova, aimed at facilitating co-operation, improving the domestic execution procedures, and discussing cases pending before the Committee of Ministers.

With the help of the Agent of **Montenegro** before the European Court, the DEJ carried out its first [mission](#) to Podgorica and participated in meetings with national authorities. The delegation met with the Minister of Justice of Montenegro, to discuss notably the implementation of judgments concerning non-enforcement of domestic judicial decisions against socially/state-owned companies (*Dedić and Others* group). Separate meetings were held with the Supreme State Prosecutor, the High State Prosecutor, the Head of the Basic State Prosecutor's Office and some of his team, as well as the Director of Police Administration, to discuss the measures taken to respond to both procedural and substantive aspects of the violations related to ill-treatment by police officers (*Siništaj and Others* group). The delegation also had separate exchanges with the Presidents and judges of both the Supreme and Constitutional Court focusing on the implementation of judgments concerning a violation of the applicant's right to liberty in pre-trial detention (*Bigović*), the inconsistent practice of domestic courts in certain compensation proceedings (*Bagoje*), the non-enforcement of domestic decisions on removal of unlawful constructions (*Vlahović*), and the excessive length of proceedings before the Constitutional Court (*Siništaj*). Lastly the delegation met with the President of the Steering Committee of the Centre for Training in Judiciary and State Prosecution, the Ombudsperson, as well as representatives of civil society.

In June, the Director of Human Rights and the DEJ met with the Minister of Justice of Sint Maarten, an autonomous country situated in the Caribbean and belonging to the Kingdom of the **Netherlands**. The [meeting](#) took place following the Minister's participation at the examination of the *Corallo* case by the Committee of Ministers at its June Human Rights meeting, and also allowed for an exchange regarding the case of *Murray* (*de facto* irreducibility of the life sentence imposed on the applicant suffering from a mental illness) ahead of its second examination by the Committee of Ministers in December. At the end of the year, the DEJ held a similar meeting with the Minister of Justice of Aruba and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Curaçao, following the Ministers' participation in the examination of the *Murray* case by the Committee of Ministers at its December Human Rights meeting. Potential avenues for co-operation using the Council of Europe's expertise in this area were discussed.

In the context of a [study visit](#) of delegations from the Correctional Service of **Norway** and the Prison Administration of **Romania**, the DEJ made a presentation focusing on the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments related to poor conditions of detention. The delegation from Romania included representatives of the Romanian Prison Administration, notably the General Director of the National Administration of Penitentiaries and a prison regime expert. The delegation from Norway included the Regional Head of Probation from the Norwegian Correctional Service.

The DEJ also carried out a [mission](#) to **Poland**, organised in co-operation with the Polish Government Agent before the European Court, providing the opportunity for detailed discussions with representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Economic Development and Technology, Agriculture, the Supreme Administrative Court and the Office of the Prosecutor General, on general measures required to execute groups of cases concerning excessive length of proceedings in civil and criminal cases (*Majewski* and *Bąk*) and before administrative bodies and courts (*Beller*). In addition, a general exchange of views took place during the quarterly session of the Interministerial Team for the European Court of Human Rights, an advisory body on the execution of the Court's judgments which includes representatives of public administration, the Sejm, Senat, Supreme Court, Supreme Administrative Court, and National Council of the Judiciary.

As regards **Romania**, in November, the DEJ carried out a [mission](#) to Bucharest organised in close co-operation with the Romanian Government Agent's Office, aimed at discussing the most important groups of cases pending under enhanced supervision, concerning deficiencies in the provision of mental healthcare (*Valentin Câmpeanu* and *Țicu* groups), poor conditions of detention (*Bragadireanu/Rezmiveș* group), domestic violence and violence against women (*Bălșan* group, *C.* case and *M.G.C.* group), and the excessive use of firearms (*Soare* group). The delegation met with the

Minister of Justice, the State Councillor in the Prime-Minister Office, the State Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, the State Secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Secretary in the Ministry of Health, as well as directors and experts from these ministries and from other authorities. Furthermore, in December, the DEJ organised a [webinar](#) for Romanian legal professional on the execution of the European Court's judgments, bringing together over 100 legal professionals, including judges and prosecutors from various domestic courts and prosecution offices, assistant magistrates of the Constitutional Court of Romania, trainers of the NIM, and lawyers. This webinar was organised through the professional training web platform of the National Institute of Magistracy (NIM), in the context of a collaborative project aimed at raising awareness of the execution mechanism among legal professionals and promoting effective measures for the full and swift implementation of the European Court's rulings at judicial level.

In March, the DEJ carried out a [mission to Serbia](#) to discuss several cases pending before the Committee of Ministers. The delegation held meetings at the Constitutional Court with the President, judges and staff, as well as with representatives from the Ministries of Justice and Finance. Discussions focused on the implementation of the *Kacapor and Others* group, concerning the longstanding issue of non-enforcement of domestic judicial decisions against socially/state-owned companies. The delegation was also informed about recent developments (adoption of revised rules and harmonisation of case-law) to ensure that third parties are informed of constitutional complaints (*Stefanović and Banković*) and to increase compensation awarded in cases related to the right to family life (*Kostić*). The discussions also covered judicial review of pre-trial detention and investigations into alleged police ill-treatment (*Radonjić and Romić* and *Stanimirović* group). In the context of a [study visit](#) of a delegation from the Ministry of Interior of Serbia in June, the DEJ provided an overview of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments, with a particular focus on cases concerning torture and ill-treatment.

In October, the DEJ carried out a [mission](#) to Bratislava to discuss various aspects related to the implementation of the European Court's judgments against the **Slovak Republic**. During meetings with the Government Agent and her office, with representatives from the Constitutional Court, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Presidium of the Police Force, discussions focused on the status of execution, current obstacles, and future perspectives in cases pending under the Committee of Ministers' supervision. Notably concerning: excessive length of proceedings (*Maxian and Maxianova* group, *Javor and Javorova* group, *Balogh and Others* group), police ill-treatment and the lack of effective investigations, or investigation of racist motives (*R.R. and R.D.* group), insufficient compensation awarded by the Constitutional Court regarding complaints about pre-trial-detention lacking sufficient reasoning (*Besina* group and *Mory and Benc*), investigations of human trafficking (*B.B.*), discriminatory assignment of Roma children to special classes in primary schools for children with intellectual disabilities (*Salay*), as well as custody and contact rights with children (*Janockova and Kvocera, X*).

In respect of **Türkiye**, in December, the DEJ carried out a [mission to Ankara](#) to discuss Turkish cases pending under the Committee of Ministers' supervision. Meetings were held with representatives of the Constitutional Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, the Ministry of Interior, and the Justice Academy. Discussions focused on ongoing challenges in the execution of the European Court's judgments, such as the lack of sufficient reasoning of domestic court decisions, the excessive length of judicial proceedings, and the use of excessive force during the dispersal of public demonstrations.

During a [visit](#) to Strasbourg of a delegation of Judges from Northern Ireland, headed by the Lady Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, the DEJ held a meeting to present the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments as well as its main working methods. This meeting also allowed for an exchange regarding pending cases under the Committee of Ministers' supervision concerning the **United Kingdom**. In the same vein, later in June, the DEJ met with a delegation of the United Kingdom Parliament's Joint Committee on Human Rights, during their [working visit](#) to the Council of Europe.

With the support of co-operation projects (see [section C](#) for more information), the DEJ engaged in a range of activities with the Ukrainian authorities. In March, the DEJ met with a [delegation of judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine](#) to discuss the role of constitutional courts in the execution of the European Court's judgments. The discussions notably touched upon the measures of implementation relating to judgments concerning Ukraine. The participants also exchanged views on issues related to the structural problem of non-execution of domestic court judgments in *Zhovner / Yuriy Ivanov / Burmych and Others*, in particular moratoria (legislative prohibitions of the execution of domestic court judgments delivered against certain categories of debtors), a complex issue discussed in detail during the [High Level International Conference](#) organised by the Council of Europe under the auspices of the Presidency of Luxembourg at the Committee of Ministers (see Part F for full details), as one of the long-standing root causes of the problem in this group of cases. This issue was also addressed in March when the DEJ participated in [online discussions](#) held within the framework of the Dialogue on "Social Reform and Court Decisions" organised by the Aspen Institute Kyiv and the co-operation projects "[Support to the functioning of justice in the war and post-war context in Ukraine](#)" and "[Enhanced social protection in Ukraine](#)". That event was attended by judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, of the Supreme Court, and of administrative courts, by representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social

Policy, and the Pension Fund of Ukraine, as well as by members of parliament, lawyers, human rights defenders, scholars, and representatives of civil society.

In June and July, representatives of the DEJ participated in a [series of online meetings](#) between the Director of Human Rights and the Ukrainian authorities, including the leadership and high-level representatives of the Supreme Court, the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges, the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Policy, as well as the Ombudsperson. The discussions focused on judgments raising complex and structural issues and equally vital for Ukraine's EU-accession. During the meetings, the Director of Human Rights expressed her appreciation for the Ukrainian authorities' continued and active engagement in the execution process and the effective implementation of co-operation activities, despite the enormous challenges posed by the aggression by the Russian Federation.

In December, the DEJ hosted a [strategy meeting](#) of the network of Ukrainian experts on the execution of the European Court's judgments. The meeting brought together representatives of the Ukrainian Government, Parliament, the judiciary, prosecution services and academia. Participants engaged in a high-level exchange on the progress and current challenges in executing the European Court's judgments, with a view to identifying effective ways forward, in particular in cases raising structural and complex problems, including the non-enforcement of domestic court judgments, the independence and effectiveness of the judiciary and prosecution services, and conditions of detention.

## With other international organisations

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In October, the DEJ participated in an [expert meeting](#) in Warsaw, organised by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), on judicial independence and the Rule of Law in Poland. The meeting brought together international and domestic experts from the Government, international organisations, associations of judges and prosecutors, as well as civil society. It served as a forum for discussing possible reforms to address the lack of independence of the National Council of the Judiciary and its impact on judicial appointments. presented information on the status of execution of the European Court's judgments concerning the rule of law and judicial independence in Poland and the Committee of Ministers' position regarding the necessary general measures.

In November, the DEJ [met with a delegation](#) from the Community Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the framework of their study visit to the European Court, organised together with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. Exchanges focused on the supervision of the European Court's judgments, and on ways of strengthening and ensuring an effective execution of judgments.

## B. Institutional dialogue between the Court and the Committee of Ministers

To further strengthen the institutional dialogue between the European Court and the Committee of Ministers on general issues related to the execution of judgments, as called for by the Heads of State and Government in the Reykjavik Declaration, several initiatives were undertaken in 2025.

Successive Presidents of the European Court held exchanges of views with the Committee of Ministers on two occasions in April and October 2025. Furthermore, in line with the Committee of Ministers' decision in 2024,<sup>4</sup> the Chair of the Committee of Ministers, the Secretary General and the President of the Court met to discuss general issues related to the execution of judgments in 2025.

The DEJ and the Registry of the Court also continued to enhance their co-operation, further to the launch of a "Dialogue Project", bringing together lawyers from both entities. Following its pilot phase in 2023 and 2024, in 2025 the Dialogue was institutionalised and further developed to involve a broader profile of countries and cover newly identified topics.

The aim is to enhance the work of both entities by promoting a holistic approach to the Convention. In practice, regular exchanges of information between the two entities continued in 2025 on issues linked to the execution of the Court's judgments, which may be of relevance to the case processing work. For instance, following each Committee of Ministers' Human Rights meeting the DEJ provides the Registry with quarterly updates on the most important developments in the execution process (mainly on the decisions adopted or cases closed).

In 2025, three country meetings and two thematic meetings were held between the representatives of the two entities within the framework of the Dialogue to enable exchanges on matters of common interest falling under the concurring jurisdiction of both the Court and the Committee of Ministers with a view to identifying best practices and harmonising approaches.

Furthermore, several training sessions and workshops were held on particular issues relevant to both entities and to ensure a better understanding of the procedures by lawyers on both sides.

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4. [CM/Del/Dec\(2024\)1488/4.4](#) – Securing the long-term effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights – Enhancing the tools available to the Committee of Ministers in the supervision of the execution of ECtHR judgments.

Tools have also been developed, in close co-operation with DEJ, the Registry and other entities of the Council of Europe, with a view to increasing domestic capacity to address structural or complex problems that are at the origin of numerous repetitive applications before the Court. One example of such a tool is a HELP module on the examination of complaints related to conditions of detention.

Finally, further to discussion through the Dialogue Project and in order to enhance the supervision of judgments relating to situations of armed conflict, in 2025 a Conflicts Section was established within the DEJ, reflecting the structure of the corresponding Unit of the Court's Registry. This reorganisation aims to promote greater consistency, co-ordination and coherence in the handling and supervision of cases arising from armed conflicts. While the factual backgrounds of these cases vary, they share a number of common features and require the supervision of similar general measures, notably concerning accountability and redress for victims.

## C. Synergies with Council of Europe co-operation programmes

### Introduction to co-operation activities and Action Plans for states

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Co-operation programmes play a crucial role in facilitating ongoing discussions with decision-makers at domestic level, promoting experience-sharing, enhancing national capacity-building, and disseminating relevant knowledge about the Convention as interpreted by the European Court, as well as from various Council of Europe monitoring or advisory bodies, such as the CPT, CEPEJ, GRECO, ECRI and the Venice Commission. These programmes are essential in ensuring the adoption of appropriate and sustainable measures to address the issues highlighted in the European Court's judgments.

The [Directorate of Programme Co-ordination](#) plays a significant role in ensuring that national Action Plans and other co-operation frameworks consistently incorporate suitable actions to address specific needs arising from the European Court's judgments and the Committee of Ministers' supervision of their execution. [National Action Plans](#) serve as strategic programming instruments aimed at aligning a state's legislation, institutions and practices with European standards in the areas of human rights, the rule of law and democracy; they support a country's commitment to fulfilling its obligations as a member state of the Council of Europe.

The Action Plan for the Republic of Moldova 2025-2028 was officially launched in Chisinau in February 2025, with the participation of the Council of Europe Secretary General, Alain Berset, and President Maia Sandu. It was developed together with national authorities and civil society organisations. In November 2025, the Committee of Ministers' Deputies approved an Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2026-2029, a strategic programming instrument to further align the country's legislation, institutions and practice with European standards in human rights, democracy and the rule of law, building on the results of the previous Action Plan (2022-2025). The Deputies also took note of the final report on the implementation of the 2021-2024 Action Plan for the Republic of Moldova, a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for Ukraine "Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction" 2023-2026 and a progress review report on the implementation of the Action Plan for Armenia 2023-2026. Furthermore, Council of Europe Action Plans continue to be implemented in Armenia (2023-2026), Azerbaijan (2022-2026), Georgia (2024-2027) and Ukraine (2023-2026).

Other co-operation projects outside Action Plans systematically integrate needs deriving from judgments of the European Court pending execution, as appropriate. Funding is mainly secured through voluntary contributions (through Action Plans or separately), the Human Rights Trust Fund (HRTF),<sup>5</sup> or European Union funding tools: country-specific joint programmes, Partnership for Good Governance, Horizontal Facility and Technical Support Instruments.

The DEJ also reserves ordinary budget funding for stand-alone activities outside co-operation programmes, often where a quick intervention is necessary to assist the execution process, subject to the availability of funds.

### Targeted co-operation activities related to the execution of judgments

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Throughout the years, the DEJ has maintained close contact with Council of Europe co-operation programmes to ensure that problems revealed in the European Court's judgments or during the execution process are taken into account, where possible, in Council of Europe programmes and co-operation activities. In 2023, in the Reykjavík Declaration, Heads of State and Government committed to scaling up co-operation programmes to assist member states in the implementation of judgments, including states facing the same or similar issues, and to increasing synergy between the DEJ and Council of Europe co-operation programmes. To enhance transparency and visibility of co-operation activities related to the implementation of a judgment or group of judgments concerning a particular

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5. The Fund brings together eight contributors – Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

state, the Secretariat continues to include the names of relevant projects in the headings of the Notes prepared for the Committee of Ministers' examination.

In 2025, Council of Europe projects continued to provide targeted support for implementing the European Convention at the national, regional, and multilateral levels. This support focused on member states with a high number of applications before the European Court and those having systemic and repetitive issues requiring concrete action and a multilateral/thematic approach.

In the design and implementation of co-operation projects, particular attention is given to the findings of the European Court and priority is given to co-operation programmes assisting member states in the implementation of the European Court's judgments. Such programmes can therefore tackle substantial shortcomings identified in specific judgments of the European Court and in the Committee of Ministers' decisions. The thematic scope of these programmes primarily covers issues within the mandate of the Directorate of Human Rights, including criminal justice, efficiency of the judiciary, prevention of torture, and access to justice (programmes mainly implemented in the [Department for the Implementation of Human Rights, Justice and Legal co-operation standards](#), as well as the [Division for Co-operation in Police and Deprivation of Liberty](#)). There are also programmes related to [non-discrimination](#), [education](#), [Roma and Travellers](#) and [freedom of expression](#). Geographically, they cover all 46 member states; however, most of the projects related to the execution of the European Court's judgments target non-EU member states, in particular the Western Balkans countries, the Eastern Partnership countries, and Türkiye. Some projects and activities aimed at increasing the efficiency of the judiciary are also being implemented in EU member states, including for example Romania, and Cyprus. The programmes are implemented in close co-ordination with the DEJ. Many targeted roundtables and workshops were organised through different projects and full details can be found in Chapter IV – Part F. Some other activities are set out below.

In 2025, the Council of Europe further developed multilateral support for domestic execution capacity through the [Execution Co-ordinators Network \(ExCN\)](#), established in 2024 under the HRTF-funded project "Support to efficient domestic capacity for the execution of European Court judgments (Phase 1)", funded by the Human Rights Trust Fund and which now continues in "[Support to efficient domestic capacity for the execution of ECtHR judgments \(Phase 2\)](#)" and has supported different activities and projects (see [section A](#) for full details).

In **Albania**, in January the DEJ participated online in a hybrid round table on the execution of *X and Others v. Albania*, concerning segregation of Roma and Egyptian pupils at the "Naim Frashëri" elementary school. The event was organised in the framework of Horizontal Facility III actions "[Advancing the protection from discrimination in Albania](#)" and "[Improving the protection of the right to property and facilitating execution of ECtHR judgments in Albania \(D-REX III\)](#)", and by the Council of Europe Roma and Travellers Division. In July 2025, DEJ participated in a technical co-ordination meeting about the plans for *Ramaj v. Albania* concerning enforcement of domestic decisions and registration of property, gathering senior representatives from the State Advocate's Office, the State Cadastre Agency, the Agency for the Treatment of Property, and the Council of Europe Office in Tirana. Also with the support of the European Union and the Council of Europe action on [Improving the protection of the right to property and facilitating the execution of ECtHR judgments in Albania](#)" (D-REX III), senior representatives of the School of Magistrates of Albania participated in discussions, workshops, and networking sessions at the Annual HELP Conference, contributing to the exchange of good practices to align judicial training with European human rights standards and supporting the effective implementation of the European Court's judgments. In December 2025, the DEJ participated in a training activity aimed at improving the application of the European Convention standards and European Court's case law in pre-trial detention. This event brought together 35 judges, state advocates, legal advisors, and judicial experts and was organised by the project mentioned above as well as the Council of Europe project on "[Strengthening the capacities of the Albanian judiciary to better apply standards on the right to liberty and security](#)", funded by the HRTF.

In **Armenia**, the DEJ carried out a series of targeted activities under Council of Europe co-operation projects. Amongst others not already mentioned in other parts of this chapter, in March, under the project "[Further Support to the Implementation of the ECHR through effective execution of the European Court of Human Rights judgments in Armenia](#)", the DEJ met with a delegation from the Office of the Representative of the Republic of Armenia on International Legal Matters, in the context of a [study visit](#). The visit aimed at enhancing the capacities of the Office's new staff and further strengthening domestic capacities for the effective implementation of the European Court's judgments. In September, during a study visit on migration, displacement and refugee protection standards organised under "[Strengthening human rights safeguards for the displaced population in Armenia](#)", the DEJ discussed the execution process in migration-related cases with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Migration and Citizenship Service. In the same month, DEJ presented in a workshop on constitutional justice, organized in the framework of the project "[Support to the Development of Constitutional Justice in Armenia in Line with European Standards](#)".

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, in June the DEJ participated online in a hybrid meeting with domestic authorities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina entity on the execution of *Hadžimejlić and Others v. Bosnia and Herzegovina* group of cases, concerning violations of the applicants' right to liberty and security on account of their unlawful placement in a social care home, where they were detained without a decision of the competent civil court. The event

was organised in the framework of the Council of Europe project “[Support to a coherent national implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights and facilitating the execution of judgements of the European Court of Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)”. In the framework of the same project, the DEJ also provided support to the domestic authorities, through the mediation of the Council of Europe Office in Sarajevo, during the preparation of the draft legislation “Law on the Protection of the Right to a Trial Within a Reasonable Time in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, relating to the *Hadžajlić and Others* group of cases concerning excessive length of civil and administrative proceedings. Similarly, the DEJ provided expert support in preparation of the by-law of the Ministry of Security regulating the access to closed evidence, in the context of *Šćepanović* case, concerning the lack of adequate and sufficient guarantees satisfying the procedural requirements of the applicant’s right to respect for his family life in proceedings before the State Court concerning the applicant’s deportation on national security grounds.

In **Hungary**, in October the DEJ participated in the second training-of-trainers event in Budapest for law enforcement officials to enhance capacity-building and address racially motivated crimes against Roma. The event was organised by [the Council of Europe Roma and Travellers Division](#) and is part of the first co-operation project between the Council of Europe and the Hungarian authorities on the execution of the *Balázs* group of cases. It gathered senior investigators from across the country working on the specific issue of racially motivated crimes, including against Roma.

In the **Republic of Moldova**, the DEJ carried out a series of targeted activities within the framework of several co-operation projects, including “[Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic of Moldova](#)”, “[Strengthening the human rights-based criminal justice system in the Republic of Moldova \(Phase II\)](#)” and “[Support to the Office of the Ombudsperson in the Protection of Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova – Phase I](#)”. In addition to activities and events mentioned in other parts of this chapter, the DEJ also took part in training for judges and prosecutors on the reopening of judicial proceedings following the European Court’s judgments. Between September and December 2025, with the support of the latter two projects, the DEJ welcomed two study visitors: a representative of the Office of the Government Agent and a representative of the People’s Advocate Office.

In **Romania**, in September the DEJ participated in a high-level meeting in Bucharest on medical assistance and mental health services in prisons and other closed institutions, an issue examined by the Committee of Ministers in the *Bragadireanu* and the *Rezmiveş, Ticu and Dorneanu* groups of cases. The event was co-organised by the Ministry of Justice and the [Division for Co-operation in Police and Deprivation of Liberty](#), with the participation of states contributing to the HRTF, as well as senior officials and experts. The DEJ delegation emphasised the importance of targeted co-operation programmes financed by the HRTF in implementing the European Court’s judgments and addressing long-standing structural problems. At its September 2025 examination of the *Ticu* group, the Committee of Ministers welcomed tangible progress and called on the authorities to make full use of the relevant HRTF projects to address remaining issues.

In **Serbia**, the DEJ undertook several targeted activities under the joint European Union and Council of Europe action “[Strengthening human rights protection in Serbia](#)”. In March, supported by the Government Agent, the DEJ held meetings in Belgrade with the Constitutional Court and the Ministries of Justice and Finance on the *Kacapor and Others* group, concerning non-enforcement of domestic judicial decisions against socially or state-owned companies. In June, DEJ participated online in a hybrid meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Sport and Ministry of Finance in relation to the execution of *Negovanović and Others* group of cases, concerning discrimination suffered by blind chess players who had been denied certain financial benefits for winning medals as part of the national team of former Yugoslavia, at the Blind Chess Olympiads. In September, the DEJ participated in a round table at the Constitutional Court on enforcement of domestic judgments in family matters, with reference to *D.G. and S.G. v. Serbia*. In October, the DEJ participated online in a conference in Belgrade on confiscation of property in criminal and misdemeanour proceedings, including *Aksüngür and Others v. Serbia*, organised with the OSCE Mission to Serbia. Financed by the same programme, in mid-November, the DEJ hosted a lawyer from the Office of the Government Agent of Serbia before the European Court for a one-month placement to familiarise him with the Committee of Ministers’ and DEJ working methods and procedures.

In June, the DEJ participated online in a training for Slovak law enforcement officials to enhance capacities in addressing racially motivated crimes against Roma communities in the **Slovak Republic**. It was organised by the **Council of Europe’s Roma and Travellers Division**, in co-operation with the Government Agent and the Police Force Presidium of the Ministry of Interior. The training brought together specialist police officers from across the country, working on the specific issue of hate crimes, including racially motivated crimes against Roma. The DEJ presented the Committee of Ministers’ supervision of the execution of the European Court’s judgments, as well as the *R.R. and R.D. v. Slovakia* group of cases and the *P.H. v. Slovakia* case, concerning different violations in respect of Roma applicants.

For **Türkiye**, the DEJ continued in 2025 to host study visits from the Turkish Constitutional Court. In total, six judge rapporteurs were received throughout the year for periods of three months. These study visits were carried out under the project “[Supporting the effective implementation of Turkish Constitutional Court judgments in the field of fundamental rights](#)”.

In **Ukraine**, the DEJ participated throughout the year in a series of co-operation activities organised through different projects including “[Support to the Implementation of the European Human Rights Standards in Ukraine: Phase II](#)”, “[Support to development of the constitutional justice in Ukraine \(Partnership for Good Governance III Ukraine\)](#)”, “[Towards more humane detention conditions and reduced reoffending in Ukraine \(DECOPRIS\)](#)” and “[Support to Ukraine in implementation of the Council of Europe standards on the judiciary](#)”. In addition to activities and events mentioned in other parts of this chapter, in April, the DEJ held a meeting with a delegation from the Ministry of Justice to discuss the current state of affairs, progress made and ongoing challenges in cases related to challenges faced by Ukraine’s penitentiary system. The participants exchanged on the implementation of the *Sukachov* group (conditions of detention), the *Yuriy Illarionovich Shchokin* group (inter-prisoner violence), and the *Petukhov No. 2* group (irreducibility of life sentences). In October, the DEJ held online consultations with the Ukrainian authorities on the implementation of general measures in the *Oleksandr Volkov* group which concerns the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the reform of the system of judicial discipline and careers in Ukraine. These consultations with the Ukrainian authorities, including the judiciary, served as a forum for discussing achievements of the recent judiciary reforms and challenges in their implementation.

#### **D. Synergies with monitoring/advisory bodies and other relevant Council of Europe bodies and departments**

The DEJ maintained regular contact with Council of Europe monitoring and advisory bodies to identify issues related to the execution of the European Court’s judgments that may be of common interest. In 2025, multiple initiatives were undertaken to further enhance synergies between the DEJ and other Council of Europe bodies, working closely across the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (DGI) and the Directorate General of Democracy and Human Dignity (DGII). The DEJ also held exchanges with the **Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)** and the **European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)** to explore synergies and co-operation in support of the execution process.

In 2025, the **Venice Commission** adopted a significant number of opinions and reports, in which it commented on human rights provisions in national constitutions and legislation, drawing on the European Court’s case-law as a benchmark. These opinions contributed to the implementation of the European Court’s judgments. For instance, in June, the Venice Commission adopted an opinion on legislative reforms on mass media regulation in the Republic of Moldova (*Manole and Others*), welcoming measures to strengthen the independence of the Audiovisual Council and the public broadcaster. In December, the Committee of Ministers noted with satisfaction the general measures adopted to ensure full implementation of this judgment and ended its supervision, encouraging the authorities concerned to co-operate with the Venice Commission and ensure full alignment with Council of Europe standards. In October, together with DGI, the Venice Commission issued a Joint Opinion on draft amendments in Ukraine concerning disciplinary procedures against judges, declarations of integrity and related procedures (*Oleksandr Volkov* group). In December, the Committee of Ministers welcomed the Rule of Law Roadmap and the ongoing work on the Strategy for the development of the judiciary 2025-2029, and strongly encouraged the authorities to take full account of the Joint Opinion, to co-operate closely with the Venice Commission and other Council of Europe bodies when revising the draft legislation, and to ensure full alignment with Council of Europe standards. Throughout the year, the Committee of Ministers regularly took into account the Venice Commission’s work in its supervision of execution in other country situations, encouraging the authorities concerned to co-operate with the Venice Commission and ensure full alignment with Council of Europe standards, including in cases concerning Azerbaijan (*Namat Aliyev* group), Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Sejdić and Finci* group), Bulgaria (*Miroslava Todorova; Kulinski and Sabev* and *Anatoliy Marinov; S.Z. group/ Kolevi*), Georgia (*Merabishvili*), Greece (*Bekir-Ousta and Others*), Poland (*Reczkowicz; Broda and Bojara; Grzęda; Wałęsa; Pająk and Others; Xero Flor w Polsce sp. z o.o.*) and Türkiye (*Kavala*).

The effective implementation of the Convention remains a core aspect of the **Commissioner for Human Rights’** mandate. In 2025, the Commissioner continued to draw attention to practices, legislation or reforms in member states that may weaken human rights protection or raise questions about compliance with the Convention and the European Court’s case-law. In May, the Commissioner submitted Rule 9 communications to the Committee of Ministers in *Tsintsabadze v. Georgia*, concerning ill-treatment and ineffective investigations, and in *Makarashvili and Others v. Georgia*, concerning the arbitrary use of administrative detention during peaceful assemblies and insufficient judicial review.

Further to the Committee of Ministers’ instruction in [CM/Del/Dec\(2024\)1488/4.4](#) adopted in February 2024, the DEJ continued to strengthen synergies with the **Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)** through regular briefings to national delegations on the implementation of judgments concerning their own states during PACE sessions. In 2025, the DEJ briefed and engaged with PACE national delegations from Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro and Portugal. These contacts were complemented by regular input to briefings for PACE meetings and hearings and before rapporteur country visits and reports, in line with the Committee of Ministers’ invitation to strengthen dialogue on implementation at political and technical levels and with the DEJ’s mandate to assist as appropriate. The Assembly also agreed to establish a Network of Parliamentarians to Promote

the Implementation of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, under the auspices of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights (see [Resolution 2599 \(2025\) “Implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights”](#)). Its first meeting is foreseen to take place in 2026.

Also, further to the above-mentioned Committee of Ministers’ instruction, the DEJ continued to work to assist the **Congress of Local and Regional Authorities** in strengthening dialogue on execution of judgments. In June, the Secretary General of the Congress participated in the second annual meeting of the Execution Co-ordinators Network, giving a presentation focussed on the role, opportunities and challenges of local and regional authorities in the execution of judgments. Furthermore, in June and November, the DEJ participated in follow up joint visits with Congress to Sofia to support the execution of the *Yordanova and Others v. Bulgaria* group of cases at local level, engaging in meetings with the local and municipal authorities on this group which also concerns them. The local and national authorities have agreed to hold a joint meeting to discuss the modalities for the execution of judgements, including the presentation of good practice drawn from similar cases in Europe. The joint meeting is scheduled to take place in 2026, once a new government has been appointed in Bulgaria. In December 2025, the Committee of Ministers welcomed this continuing political dialogue between the Bulgarian government and local authorities and the Standing Rapporteur on Human Rights of the Congress of the Local and Regional Authorities.

The Committee of Ministers regularly relied on recommendations and reports from other Council of Europe monitoring and advisory bodies in the Notes on the Order of Business and in decisions adopted during Human Rights meetings, where relevant to the execution process. These bodies include the **European Commission against Racism and Intolerance** in cases concerning minorities or discrimination, for example *Fedorchenko and Lozenko group and Karter v. Ukraine*, and *Makuchyan and Minasyan v. Azerbaijan*; the **European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)** in cases concerning excessive length of proceedings and the efficiency of justice, for example *Gazsó group v. Hungary and Altius Insurance LTD v. Cyprus*; and the CPT in cases related to poor conditions of detention or ill-treatment by police/law-enforcement officers, for example *Murray v. the Netherlands, Daniłczuk v. Cyprus, R.R. and R.D. group and P.H. v. Slovakia, Yuriy Illarionovich Shchokin group and Matushevskyy and Matusheska v. Ukraine*, and *J.M.B. and Others v. France*.

In March, the DEJ, the **CEPEJ** and the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice jointly organised in Strasbourg, under the Luxembourg Presidency of the Committee of Ministers, a conference entitled “Better enforcement of national judicial decisions: a human rights and rule of law requirement”, to discuss systemic causes of non-execution of domestic judgments and share good practices in line with the Reykjavik Declaration.

The DEJ participated in a number of events and training activities organised by the **Council of Europe Roma and Travellers Division** to help support the full execution of Roma-related judgments. These included workshops in Albania and Czechia on inclusive education for Roma children in the context of implementing the judgments *X and Others v. Albania* and in *D.H. and Others v. the Czech Republic* (see [section F](#) for full details) as well as various training programmes for police and law enforcement officers focussed on addressing racially motivated crimes against Roma related to the implementation of the judgments of *Balazs v Hungary, R.R. and R.D v Slovakia* and *Memedova and Others v. North Macedonia* (see [section C](#) for more details).

In September, the DEJ and the **Division on Migration and Refugees** carried out their first ever joint mission to Croatia focussed on developments in border monitoring, especially through the Independent Border Monitoring Mechanism, and the protection of unaccompanied and accompanied migrant children, in the context of the execution of *M.H. and Others v. Croatia*.

Finally, the DEJ regularly participated in events organised in the context of the **HELP Programme** (see [section G](#) for further details).

## E. Synergies with Civil society organisations (CSO) and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI)

In 2025, NHRIs and CSOs continued to play a crucial role, as stressed in the Reykjavik Declaration, in monitoring domestic compliance with the European Convention and the European Court’s caselaw. Throughout 2025, the DEJ worked to strengthen and reinforce co-operation with these key actors and to support their effective involvement in the supervision process, through a broad range of meetings and exchanges, conducted both online and in person.

During missions and visits to states, as well as in the course of targeted activities, the DEJ regularly met with both CSOs and NHRIS to raise awareness of the execution process, encourage timely and informed participation and exchange views on pending cases. Some illustrative examples are given below.

In January, during a [meeting in Norway](#), the DEJ met with CSOs and presented its work and the supervision process with particular emphasis on the role of civil society. Also in January, the DEJ participated in a [workshop](#), dedicated to the annual report of the Human Rights Defender’s office of the Republic of **Armenia** as an advocacy tool for the promotion of human rights. The important role of the Human Rights Defender’s office in participating in the supervision process was

highlighted. Taking advantage of the presence of the staff of the Human Rights Defender's Office in Strasbourg, the DEJ also held a training on their role in the execution process, notably as regards the submission of Rule 9 communications.

In March, the DEJ met with a delegation from the [Network of Ombudsmen](#) of the Netherlands, and presented the supervision process, its main working methods, as well as the procedure for the involvement of NHRIs in the execution process. Also in March, during its [visit to Montenegro](#), the DEJ met with the Ombudsperson and representatives of civil society, focusing on the supervision process and awareness-raising of Convention standards. Later in March, in the context of the [fifth meeting of the Advisory Council](#) of the Government Agent of the Republic of Moldova, the DEJ had an exchange of views with the Ombudsperson, academia and civil society to support co-ordinated and effective execution of the European Court's judgments.

In April, during its [visit to Greece](#), the DEJ met with the Greek Ombudsperson and team to exchange views on the state of execution of several pending cases.

In June, the DEJ had a [meeting](#) with the Albanian Anti-discrimination Commissioner to exchange views on the execution of judgments and the role of NHRIs in submitting communications under Rule 9 and in raising awareness of the European Court's judgments.

In July, the DEJ organised a seminar for the staff of the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights. The DEJ highlighted the importance of involving NHRIs in the supervision process and emphasised the need for meaningful co-operation with the Committee of Ministers. The training was held with the support of the project "[Support to the Implementation of the European Human Rights Standards in Ukraine: Phase II.](#)"

In September, during its [mission to Croatia](#), the DEJ met with several CSOs and institutions to discuss issues related to border monitoring and the protection of migrant children. The DEJ also met with the Ombudswoman, the Ombudsperson for Children, civil society organisations and UNHCR.

In October, during a [mission to Latvia](#), the DEJ also met representatives of the Ombudsperson and CSO. Similarly during the [mission to Slovakia](#) in October, the DEJ exchanged with representatives of the Public Defender of Rights and civil society. In October, the DEJ also delivered a training to the Office of the People's Advocate in the Republic of Moldova on their role in supervision of execution of European Court's judgments and Rule 9 submissions, organised within the framework of the project "[Support to the Office of the Ombudsperson in the Protection of Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova – Phase I.](#)"

In November, the Director of Human Rights and the DEJ carried out a [mission to Hungary](#) and met with human rights CSOs and organisations representing persons with disabilities.

In December, during its [mission to Belgium](#), the DEJ had a meeting to exchange views on the state of execution of a number of pending cases with the Federal Institute for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, UNIA (the Inter-federal Centre for Equal Opportunities and the Fight against Racism and Discrimination), MYRIA (the Federal Migration Centre) and the Central Prison Supervisory Council.

Throughout the year, the DEJ participated in [multiple meetings](#) with representatives of the Public Defender's Office, CSOs and the Bar Association of Georgia, focused on their potential role in the execution process, as well as the status of various pending cases. Some of the training sessions were organised within the framework of the co-operation project "[Reinforcing National Execution of the European Court's judgments by Georgia.](#)"

The activities undertaken in 2025 contributed to maintaining a high level of engagement with CSOs and NHRIs, with 207 communications from CSOs and 18 communications from NHRIs concerning 30 states (see [Chapter VI – section D](#)). Nevertheless, further efforts remain necessary to strengthen the involvement of NHRIs in the execution of judgments, in particular through enhanced transparency and continued awareness-raising.

## F. Thematic events and Roundtables

In 2025, thematic events and round tables continued to provide important fora for dialogue and exchange on common challenges related to the execution of the European Court's judgments.

To enhance the visibility of the execution process of the European Court's judgments among practising lawyers in **Türkiye**, the DEJ launched in 2025 a series of [webinar training sessions](#) for members of various local bar associations in Türkiye. The training sessions focused on the supervision process for the execution of the European Court's judgments and good practices regarding the submission of Rule 9.1 communications. Approximately 430 lawyers from different bar associations participated in the webinars over the course of seven training sessions in 2025.

In January, the DEJ participated in the [World Congress on Enforced Disappearances](#) held in Geneva. The event brought together representatives of international organisations, states and experts in the field. On this occasion, the DEJ submitted, as a written contribution, its memorandum prepared in the framework of the examination of the [Khashiyev and](#)

*Akayeva v. Russia* groups of cases on the characteristics of possible mechanisms to search for persons who disappeared during the conflicts in the Chechen Republic and neighbouring areas, which was annexed to the report to the Congress.

The DEJ also participated in January in a round table on the execution of *X and Others v. Albania*, concerning segregation of Roma and Egyptian pupils at the “Naim Frashëri” elementary school. The event was organised in the framework of Horizontal Facility III actions “[Advancing the protection from discrimination in Albania](#)” and “[Improving the protection of the right to property and facilitating execution of ECtHR judgments in Albania \(D-REX III\)](#)”, and by the Council of Europe Roma and Travellers Division.

The same month, the DEJ participated in a [workshop](#), organised within the project “[Strengthening human rights safeguards for the displaced population in Armenia](#)”, dedicated to the annual report of the Human Rights Defender’s Office of the Republic of Armenia, focusing on its use as an advocacy tool for the promotion of human rights. The workshop was attended by the President of the Court of Cassation of Armenia, the Deputy Chairman of the Investigative Committee, the UN Resident Co-ordinator in Armenia, as well as representatives of other state bodies, embassies, and international organisations. The DEJ presented the procedure for the supervision of the execution of the European Court’s judgments, and particularly the role of NHRIs in that process.

In February, the DEJ participated in a [workshop](#) for National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) aimed at strengthening oversight in overcrowded prisons. Organised by the Department for the Implementation of Human Rights, Justice and Legal Co-operation Standards under the project “[Support to Council of Europe for EU network of prison monitoring bodies](#)”, co-funded by the European Commission and the Council of Europe, the workshop gathered over 80 participants from NPMs, criminal justice experts, and policymakers. The DEJ presented the Committee of Ministers’ practice in the implementation of the European Court’s judgments related to overcrowding. It underlined the crucial role of national human rights institutions in this process, encouraging them to submit communications to the Committee of Ministers under Rule 9.2 of the Rules of the Committee of Ministers for the supervision of the execution of judgments and of the terms of friendly settlements.

In March, the DEJ, together with CEPEJ and the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice, co-organised a [High-Level Conference](#) “*Better enforcement of national judicial decisions: a human rights and rule of law requirement*”. The Conference addressed systemic problems related to the non-execution of domestic judicial decisions and enabled exchanges of good practices among practitioners and experts. Representatives of ministries of justice, judges from the European Court, international experts, legal practitioners, academics and representatives of civil society formed a platform to discuss and exchange best practices on the enforcement of national judicial decisions.

Later in March, the DEJ took part in a [workshop](#) on inclusive education for Roma children in Prague, organised by the Council of Europe Roma and Travellers Division in the context of the execution of the *D.H. and Others v. the Czech Republic* judgment. The workshop was attended by representatives of various ministries of the Czech Republic, the National Pedagogical Institute, civil society, and international experts, including from Greece, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania and the Republic of Moldova. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the recommendation for a “paradigm shift” in testing of children and the “inclusive education” approach.

In May, the DEJ participated in a [roundtable](#) in Bulgaria on the enforcement of domestic judicial decisions concerning child custody and contact rights. The event brought together different stakeholders, including the Deputy Minister of Justice, the Deputy President of the Sofia District Court, representatives of the State Agency for Child Protection and the Social Services Agency, advocates, judges as well as experts from the non-governmental sector.

In June, the DEJ, the Department for the Implementation of Human Rights, Justice and Legal Co-operation Standards and the CPT co-organised a [roundtable](#) on “Combating informal prisoner hierarchies”, gathering over 80 participants, both online and in person, representing 38 countries. The event brought together representatives from prison services and ministries of justice, NPMs, Council of Europe senior staff and international experts to address this deeply entrenched phenomenon.

In July 2025, the DEJ participated in the [International Conference](#) “Judicial governance in Ukraine and Europe: current challenges and prospects for reform” in Luxembourg. The participants shared their perspectives on various issues related to judicial independence, accountability and anti-corruption efforts, in particular, in the context of the ongoing aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The discussions also focused on the role of specialised courts, such as military tribunals, in times of war. The DEJ presented an overview of the Committee of Ministers’ supervision of the execution of the European Court’s judgments.

In September, the DEJ took part in a [roundtable](#) in Serbia on the enforcement of domestic court judgments in family law matters, addressing practical challenges related to custody, child return and contact rights. The event brought together representatives of the Constitutional Court, regular courts, prosecutors’ offices, social welfare centres, and the State Attorney’s Office. Participants addressed practical challenges in enforcing decisions in sensitive family law cases, including custody, child return, and contact rights, and exchanged experiences from their daily practice. The DEJ presented the relevant case-law in respect of Serbia.

Also in September, the DEJ participated in a [roundtable](#) in Greece on prison overcrowding and detention conditions in Greece, organised by the Division for Co-operation in Police and Deprivation of Liberty, in the context of the Committee of Ministers' supervision of the *Nisiotis group* of cases. The event was attended by the Secretary General of Justice, the Secretary General for Anti-Crime Policy, the Judge at the European Court elected in respect of Greece, the CPT Secretariat, along with the representatives of the above ministries, judges and prosecutors, academics, experts, as well as representatives of the State Legal Council, of the Ombudsperson's office, and of the Greek National Commission for Human Rights. The roundtable provided a platform for an exchange between stakeholders on the Action Plan 2025-20230 presented to the CPT and on ways of addressing the current problem of overcrowding.

In October, the DEJ participated online in a [Conference](#) in Serbia on confiscation of property in criminal and misdemeanour proceedings. The event brought together 60 representatives of the European Court, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, regular courts, prosecutors, customs authorities and the State Attorney's Office. Participants exchanged views on recent developments in domestic case-law and discussed practical challenges in executing the European Court's judgments concerning violations of applicants' rights arising from property confiscation in criminal and misdemeanour proceedings. In particular, the discussions focused on four judgments rendered against Serbia in this area, including the *Aksüngür and Others v. Serbia* judgment. The Department presented the Committee of Ministers' relevant practice in the supervision of similar cases against other member states, highlighting different approaches and examples of best practices.

In November, a DEJ delegation participated in a [High-Level roundtable](#) in Montenegro on the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, organised under the joint European Union and Council of Europe programme "[Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Türkiye](#)", action "[Strengthening accountability of the judicial system and enhancing protection of victims' rights in Montenegro](#)". This event was attended by the Vice-President of the European Court, senior judicial leadership, the Ombudsperson and justice-sector officials. The DEJ presented the Committee of Ministers' working methods and contributed to panels on individual and general measures in the *Dedić and Others* group, concerning non-enforcement of domestic decisions against socially or state-owned companies, and *Bigović*, concerning pre-trial detention.

Later in November, the DEJ organised a [roundtable](#) in Strasbourg on the execution of the *Ülke v. Turkey* and the *Teliatnikov v. Lithuania* groups of judgments, concerning the absence of a statutory framework or procedure guaranteeing the right to conscientious objection, providing a genuine civilian alternative to compulsory military service. The roundtable offered an opportunity for both Turkish and Lithuanian authorities to exchange expertise and share good practices aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the European Court's judgments.

Finally, in December, the DEJ took part in the [International Conference](#) "The European Convention on Human Rights System – Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights" in the Republic of Moldova, co-organised by the Ministry of Justice, the Government Agent Directorate and the Council of Europe project "[Strengthening the human rights-based criminal justice system in the Republic of Moldova \(Phase II\)](#)", with the support of the DEJ, under the presidency of the Republic of Moldova of the Committee of Ministers. The conference was aimed at increasing the authorities' awareness of the obligations arising from the European Court's judgments and strengthening the inter-institutional co-operation in this field. It brought together senior representatives of key institutions, including the Supreme Court of Justice, the Superior Council of Magistracy, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Government Agent.

## G. Human Rights Education for legal professionals

In 2025, the European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (HELP Programme) continued to provide invaluable support for the implementation of the European Court's judgments in the 46 member States. Its flexible methodology and reliance on a hybrid training format (face-to-face and online training) have proved crucial in supporting European justice training institutions and legal professionals, and increasingly other professional groups. By the end of 2025, the number of users of the HELP online platform reached 170 000 (27 000 new users joined the platform in 2025, compared to 29 000 in 2024). The top users of HELP courses in the reporting period (in order) came from Ukraine, Türkiye, Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Romania, Greece, Georgia and the United Kingdom.

The HELP Programme now has 64 online training courses in its catalogue, covering most Convention issues. In 2025, some 120 HELP courses were launched in 32 member States and beyond, with 5 100 legal practitioners and students enrolled in the tutored courses and a consistently high success rate of 75-80%.

HELP activities are usually tailored to the country's legal framework, including any specific Convention issues raised in the national context. More than 700 national adaptations of HELP courses have already been carried out in member states and are available on the HELP platform. HELP courses related to the Rule of Law have been widely requested and contextualised at the national level in 2025, such as Ethics for judges, prosecutors and lawyers; Procedural Safeguards in Criminal matters and Victims' Rights; Judicial Reasoning; Access to Justice for Women; and Freedom of Expression.

In support of these efforts, the Committee of Ministers, in its decisions adopted during Human Rights meetings, frequently invites respondent states to take advantage of the various co-operation programmes and projects offered by the Council of Europe, including the HELP Programme (see for example the decisions adopted in 2025 in [Centre for Legal Resources on behalf of Valentin Câmpeanu v. Romania](#), [Cristian Teodorescu v. Romania](#), [Parascineti v. Romania](#), [N. v. Romania](#), [Validity Foundation on behalf of T. J. v. Hungary](#), or the [Țicu group v. Romania](#)). Simultaneously, States' action plans and reports in 2025 made frequent reference to recourse to HELP programmes, and the DEJ reflected this in its analysis on the Notes prepared for the Human Rights meetings (see for example [Alhowais v. Hungary](#), [Shahzad \(No. 2\) v. Hungary](#), [Fedorchenko and Lozenko group v. Ukraine](#), [Muradyan group v. Armenia](#), [M.H. and Others v. Croatia](#), [Y and Others v. Bulgaria](#), or [A.E. v. Bulgaria](#)).

In 2025, the HELP online course on Introduction to the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights (which includes a dedicated module on the execution of the European Court's judgments and was developed in close co-operation with the Registry of the European Court and the DEJ) remained one of the most in-demand among HELP users. Some judicial training institutions (for example in Italy, Romania, Serbia, Spain, and Türkiye) are using the course for candidate judges and prosecutors, as part of their initial training. In the self-learning format in 2025, the online course (available in 29 languages) has been followed by 3 062 new users (completed to a total 20 167 users of the course overall) and 1 971 new electronic certificates were issued to users who successfully completed the course (a total of 9 734 users have completed the course to date).

Furthermore, in 2025 the DEJ again actively participated in numerous HELP events. In spring 2025, a new HELP course on human rights in mental healthcare, developed on the basis of the European Court's case law and CPT standards and primarily targeting legal professionals, was launched in Armenia and Romania, with further capacity-building activities planned during the year. In April 2025, the DEJ contributed to the online launch of the HELP courses on conditions of detention and mental health in Romania. In May 2025 in Strasbourg, the DEJ participated in the launch of the HELP course on Judges Upholding Rule of Law. In June 2025, a Portuguese translation of the HELP course on freedom of expression, prepared at the DEJ's request, was made available to the Portuguese authorities as part of ongoing discussions on the need for strengthened training and capacity-building in the context of the group of cases concerning freedom of expression ([Almeida Arroja](#)). At the 2025 HELP Annual Network Conference in Strasbourg, the DEJ participated in the session "Training as a vector for advancing human rights protection- strengthening ties with standards setting and monitoring in line with the Reykjavik Declaration", including a presentation on the effective implementation of HELP courses to address the execution of the European Court's judgments. In October 2025, the DEJ took part in the online launch of the HELP course on violence against women and domestic violence for Romanian magistrates, as well as in the presentation of its work on execution at the launch event for the HELP course on child-friendly justice.

## H. Media and Publications

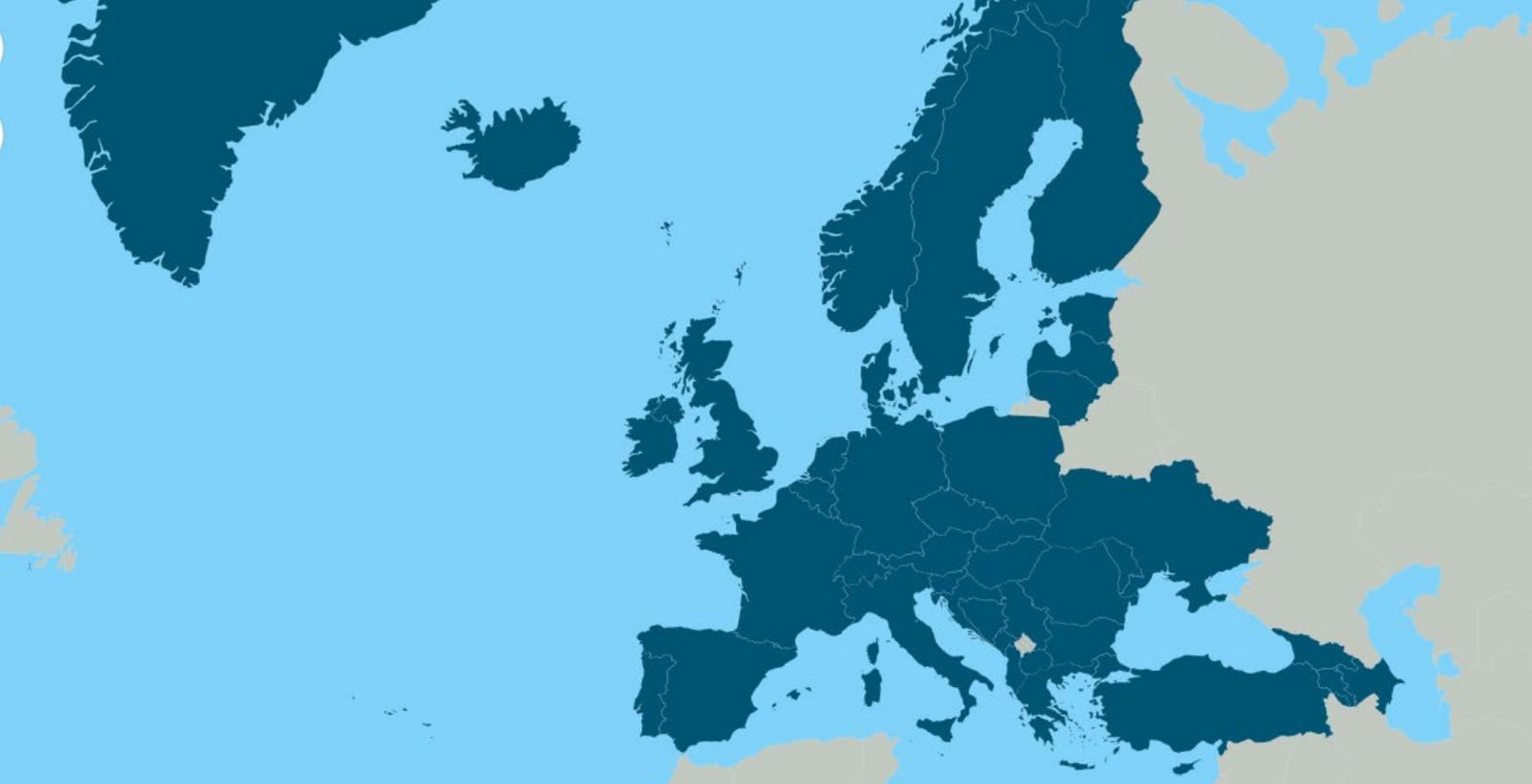
In line with the [Council of Europe Transparency Framework](#) adopted by the Committee of Ministers in May 2025, stressing the need to ensure that the organisation "operates with transparency, allowing for open access to information", the DEJ further enhanced in 2025 the communication about its activities and the supervision process. 98 news items were published on its [website](#) (compared to 90 in 2024 and 75 in 2023), and 40 summaries of recent achievements in pending cases or cases closed by the Committee of Ministers (compared to 26 in 2024 and 20 in 2023).

On the DEJ's website, each member state has a dedicated page providing relevant information: membership of the Council of Europe, country factsheets with main achievements and main issues pending before the Committee of Ministers, summaries of recent achievements in pending cases or cases closed by the Committee of Ministers and updated statistics. In 2025 the DEJ redesigned the country factsheets and thematic factsheets in line with the Council of Europe's visual identity. This harmonisation work will also continue in 2026 to improve the visibility of the Department's activities and accessibility to all relevant documents.

Co-ordinated efforts were also deployed to improve the visibility of the DEJ's activities on the [DGI LinkedIn account](#) and the [Council of Europe portal](#). The functionality of the [HUDOC-EXEC database](#) was enhanced and its use simplified to facilitate access to information related to the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments. The database's traffic further significantly increased by 73% in 2025, with 322 545 visits (compared to 186 121 in 2024 and 128 050 in 2023).

In addition, the DEJ published a new [thematic factsheet](#) on [Local and Regional authorities](#) with relevant examples of general and individual measures adopted by member states for the implementation of the European Court's judgments. In addition, the thematic factsheet on [Environment and Climate change](#) was updated to include recent developments in the European Court's case law concerning environmental protection, access to environmental information and remedies, the effects of environmental risks on the enjoyment of Convention rights, and issues linked to climate change. The DEJ also sought to enhance the accessibility of its thematic factsheets by publishing unofficial translations (into Georgian and Romanian), thanks to increased co-operation with various stakeholders.

Last but not least, the DEJ prepared and published [12 memoranda](#) (H/Exec documents) providing assessment and analysis of issues concerning individual and/or general measures required in cases/groups of cases pending against seven member states (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Italy, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Türkiye and Ukraine) and the Russian Federation.



## Chapter V

# Statistics about member states

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All the statistics in this chapter relate only to member states and do not include the Russian Federation.

Information related to the current situation as regards execution in each member state can be found in the detailed state-by-state overviews.

# 2025 IN FIGURES



**921 NEW CASES  
FROM THE EUROPEAN COURT**



**949 CASES CLOSED  
BY THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS**



**168 INTERVENTIONS  
OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS**



**342  
ACTION PLANS RECEIVED**



**541  
ACTION REPORTS RECEIVED**



**RULE 9 COMMUNICATIONS**



**207**

**CONTRIBUTIONS FROM  
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS**



**18**

**CONTRIBUTIONS FROM  
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



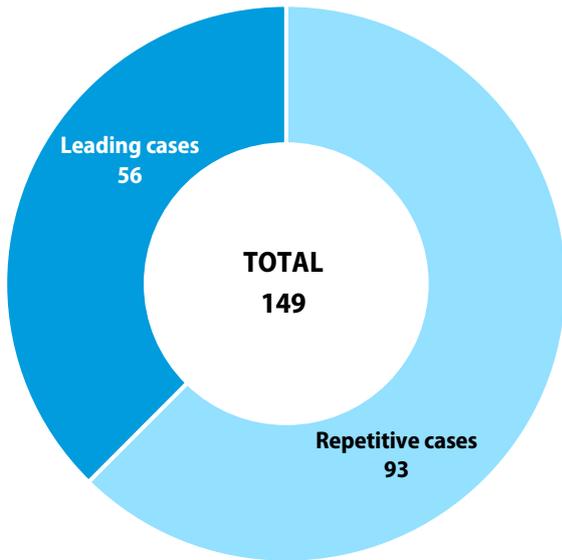
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

## B. State by state overview

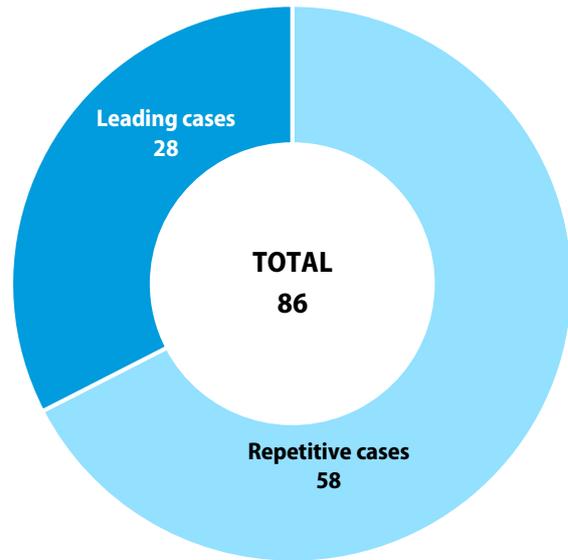


### ALBANIA

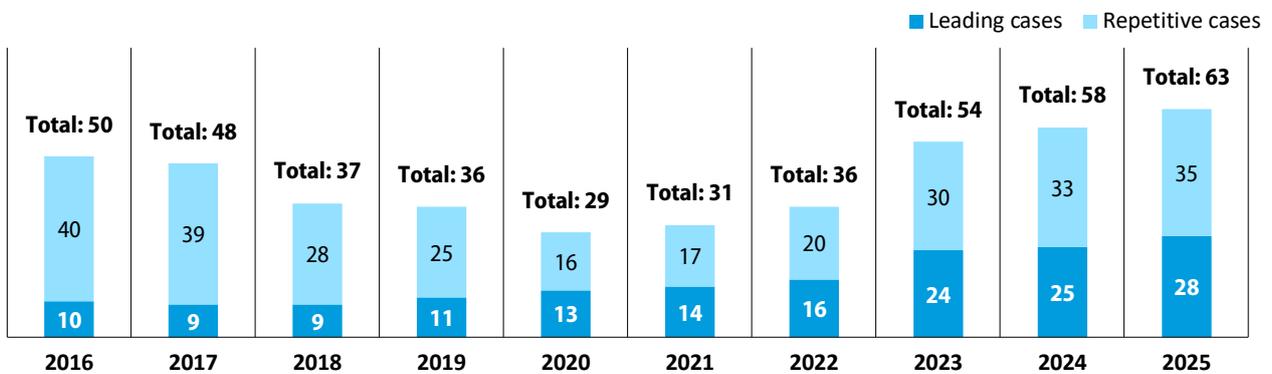
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



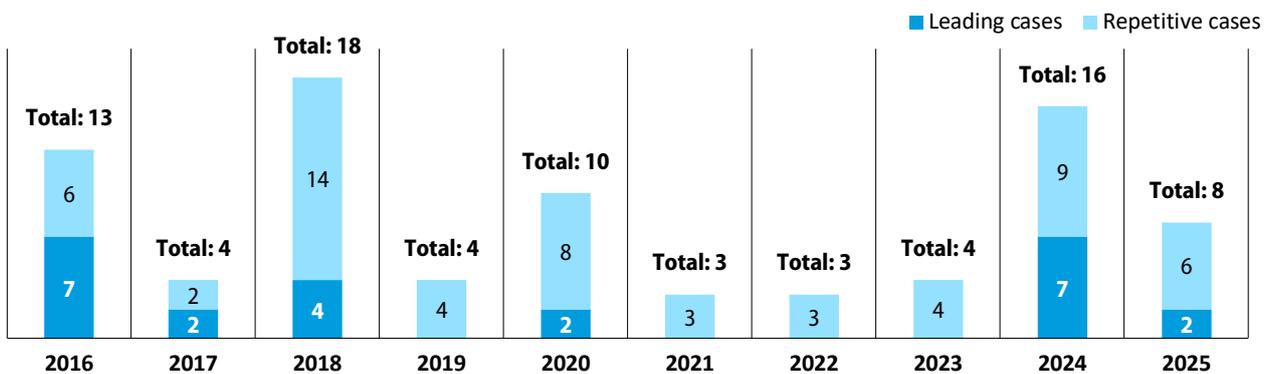
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 13 cases against Albania for supervision of their execution (compared to 20 in 2024 and 22 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some of them concerned prolonged failure to enforce a final and binding domestic court decision restoring property title to a plot of land, the annulment of a final land restitution decision without compelling reasons, the failure to hear witnesses, and the length of proceedings and lack of effective remedy in this regard.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 63 cases pending execution (compared to 58 in 2024 and 54 in 2023), of which seven were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to six in 2024 and four in 2023), and 21 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, three have been pending for five years or more; similarly, nine of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to eight in 2024 and seven in 2023).<sup>6</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 10 action plans, six action reports and two communications. Updated action plans and action reports were awaited in respect of 11 groups/cases, in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (three cases) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (eight cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 12 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and default interest was awaited in nine cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed eight cases in 2025, including two leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close a case concerning the vetting of a public prosecutor following broad dissemination measures. Another case was closed because the authorities complied with the terms of a friendly settlement, as the relevant criminal proceedings were reopened with the involvement of the applicants and next of kin.

In addition, six repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending include legislative amendments reinforcing, *inter alia*, the rights of the victims and persons who filed a criminal report at the pre-trial stage as well as the establishment of a Convention-compliant framework on the use of firearms.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of four leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Poor conditions of detention and inadequate medical treatment of a mentally ill person subject to court-ordered compulsory medical treatment; unlawful detention in an inadequate (penitentiary) institution without proper psychiatric treatment; failure to examine speedily the lawfulness of the applicant's detention; absence of right to compensation.  
[Strazimiri case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Demolition of the applicants' flats and business premises in disregard of an interim court order restraining the authorities from taking any action that could breach property rights.  
[Sharxhi and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of effective investigation and criminal trial concerning an explosion at Gërdec weapon decommissioning facility (*Durdaj and Others*) and on the use of lethal force by State agents during a political protest (*Nika*).  
[Durdaj and Others case / Nika case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to implement swift and comprehensive desegregation measures in an elementary school attended almost exclusively by Roma and Egyptian children.  
[X and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also includes notably cases/groups concerning the excessive length of proceedings, non-enforcement of domestic decisions by the public administration, the failure to ensure a fair trial in criminal matters, the failure to provide sufficient reasons for the prolongation of pre-trial detention and the failure to observe fair trial requirements in the procedure for the vetting of a judge.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Albania can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

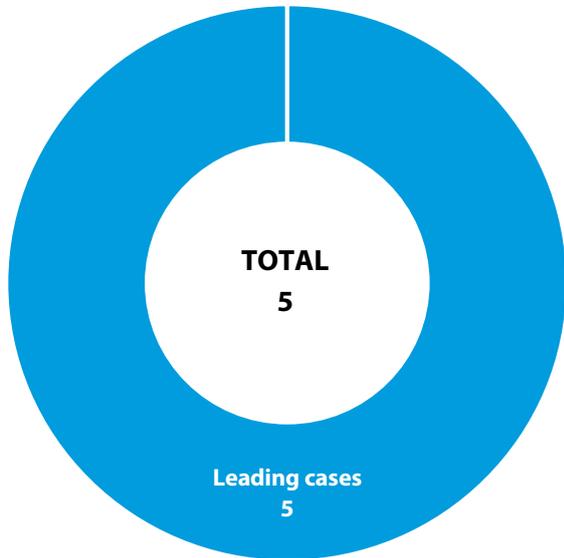
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6. Of these cases, two leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

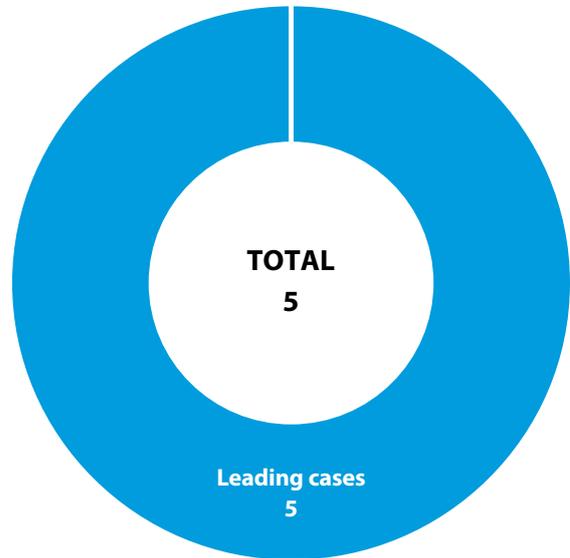


# ANDORRA

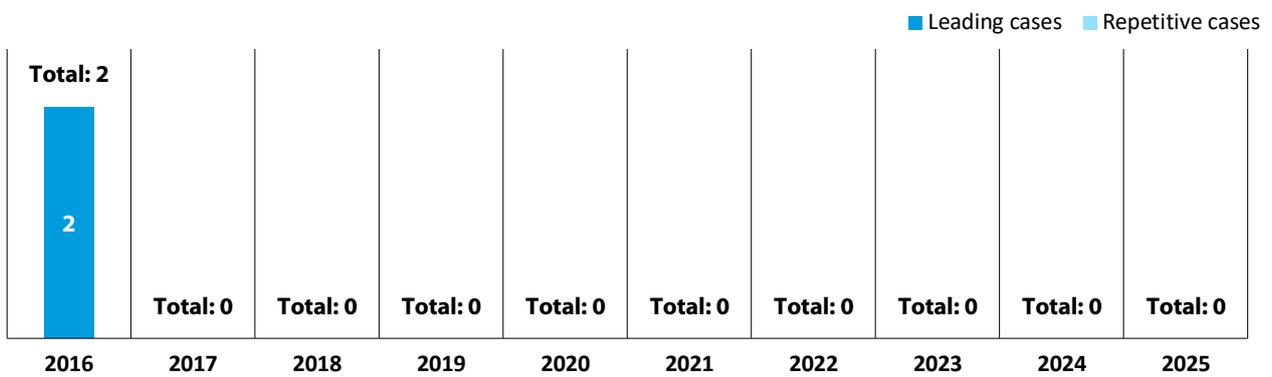
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



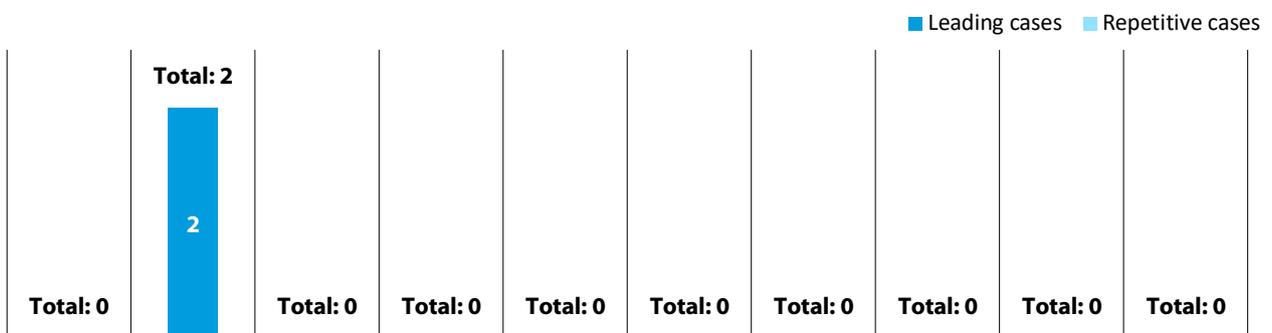
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years

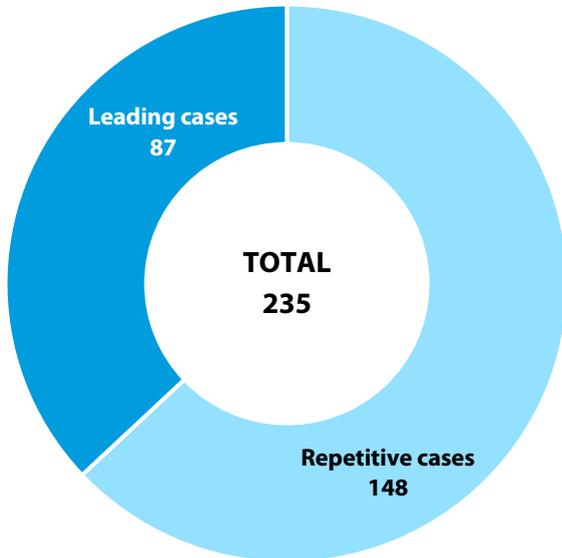


More information about Andorra can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

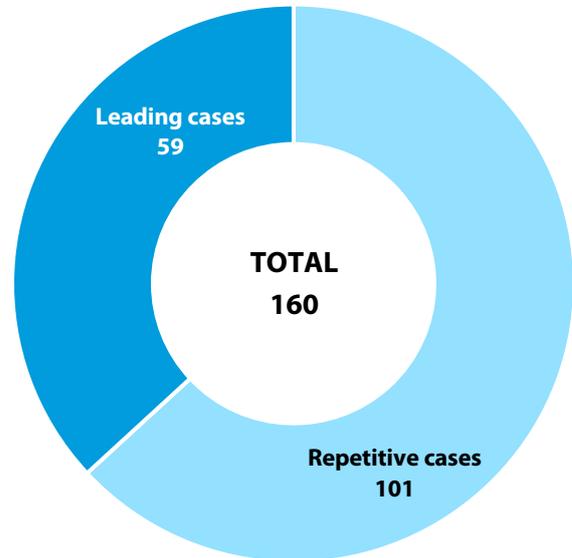


# ARMENIA

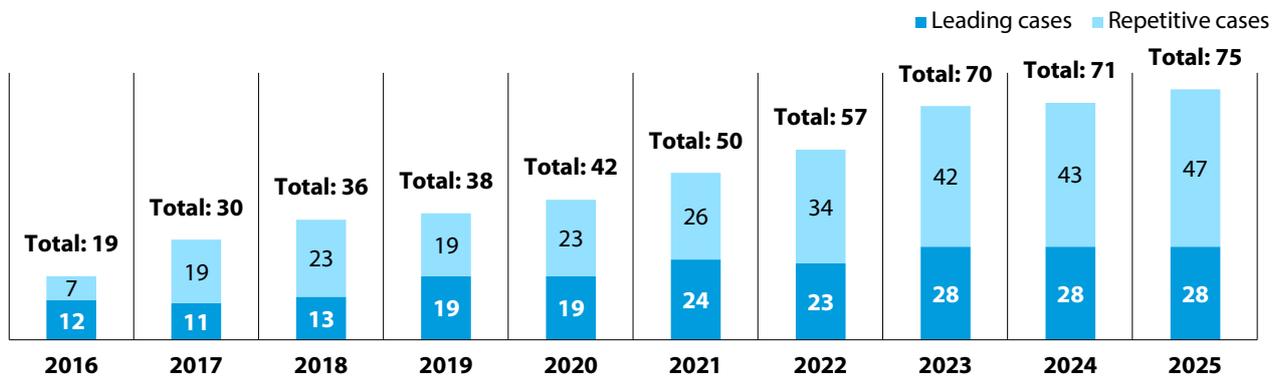
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



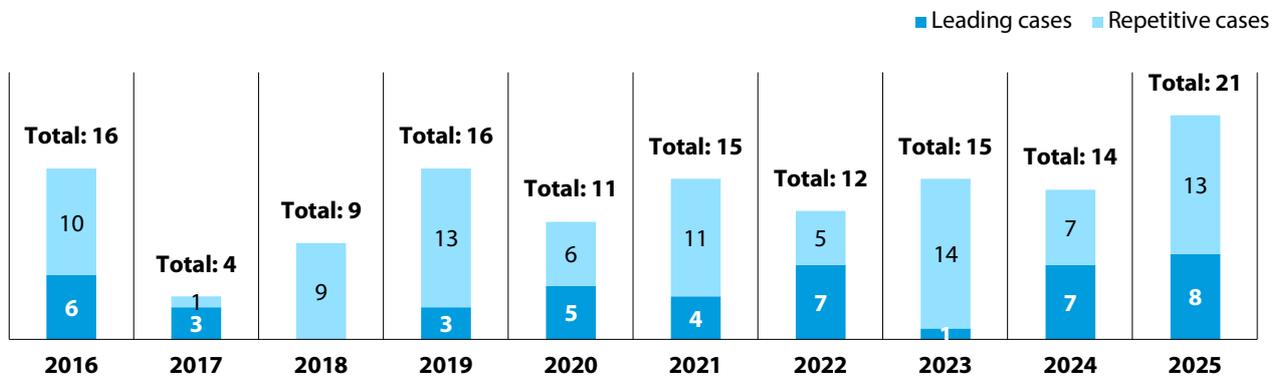
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 25 cases against Armenia for supervision of their execution (compared to 15 in 2024 and 28 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some concerned police actions during mass protests and discrimination against LGBT rights activists. Others concerned the impartiality of a tribunal when dismissing a superior court judge, and the authorities' failure to adequately respond to serious acts of domestic violence.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 75 cases pending execution (compared to 71 in 2024 and 70 in 2023), of which 11 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to seven in 2024 and six in 2023), and 17 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, two have been pending for five years or more; similarly, five of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to five in 2024 and six in 2023).<sup>7</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted nine action plans, 15 action reports and nine communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 16 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in two cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 21 cases in 2025, including one leading case under enhanced supervision and seven leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning the early dismissal of a judge and the lack of possibility for judicial review of the decision on dismissal, further to constitutional amendments creating an independent body responsible for disciplinary proceedings against judges.

In addition, 13 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending, include measures adopted by the authorities to ensure the proper exercise of the right to freedom of assembly, such as legislative and institutional reforms, the improvement of judicial practice and training and awareness raising; as well as a broad range of general measures, and in particular complex legislative and institutional reforms, adopted by the authorities to comply with their positive obligation to protect the right to life of military servicemen.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of three leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Ill-treatment by the police and absence of any official investigation; unlawful arrest and detention; disproportionate and unnecessary dispersal of protests.  
*Mushegh Saghatelyan group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Impossibility for persons displaced during the active military phase (1992-1994) of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to gain access to their homes and properties in the region; lack of effective remedies.  
*Chiragov and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to provide plausible explanation for the injury sustained by the applicants' relatives, military conscripts, and their death; lack of an effective investigation.  
*Muradyan group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also notably includes one case concerning the lack of legislative and regulatory framework to protect minors against sexual abuse; and groups of cases concerning inadequate medical care in detention, the lack of protection against homophobic attacks and hate speech, as well as ill-treatment in police custody and ineffective investigations. It also includes one case concerning the authorities' failure to provide protection against domestic violence.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Armenia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

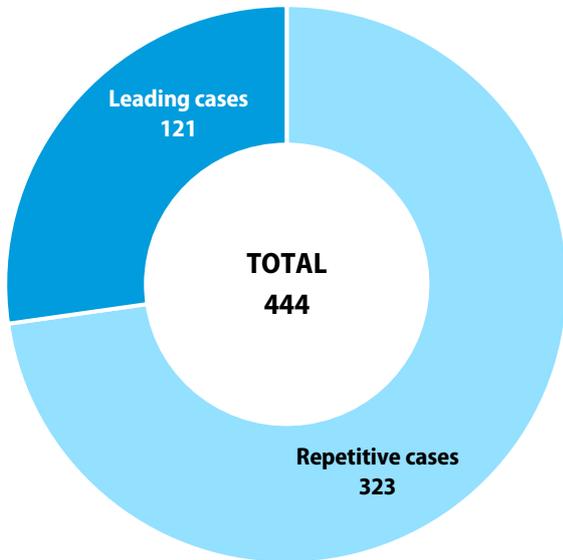
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7. Of these cases, one leading case under standard procedure was pending for more than 10 years.

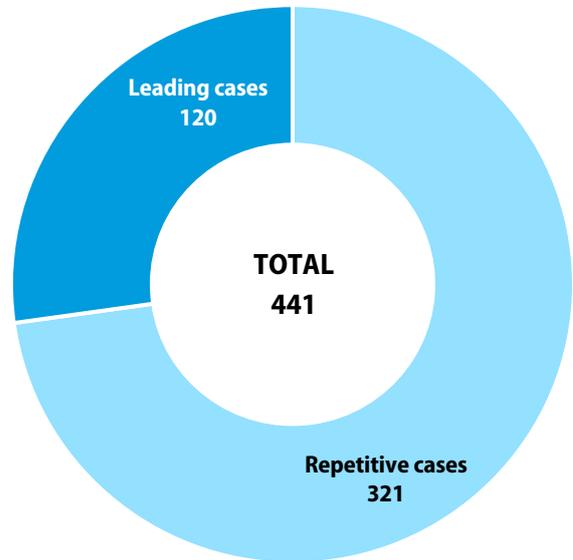


# AUSTRIA

### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention

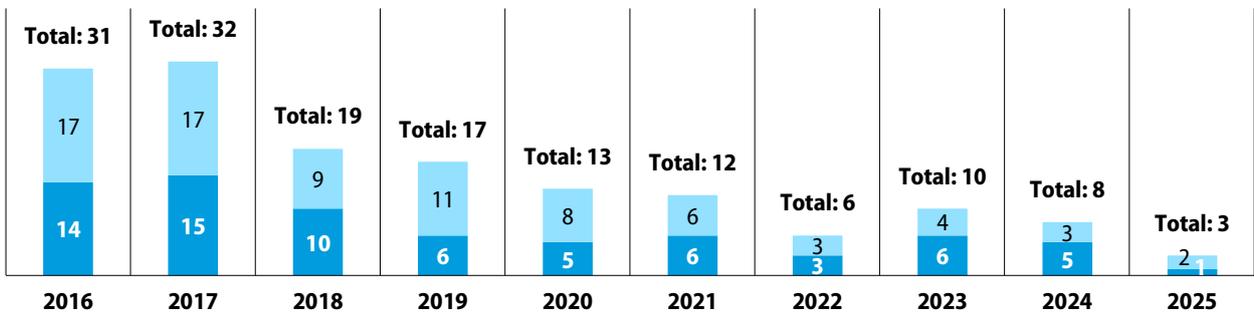


### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



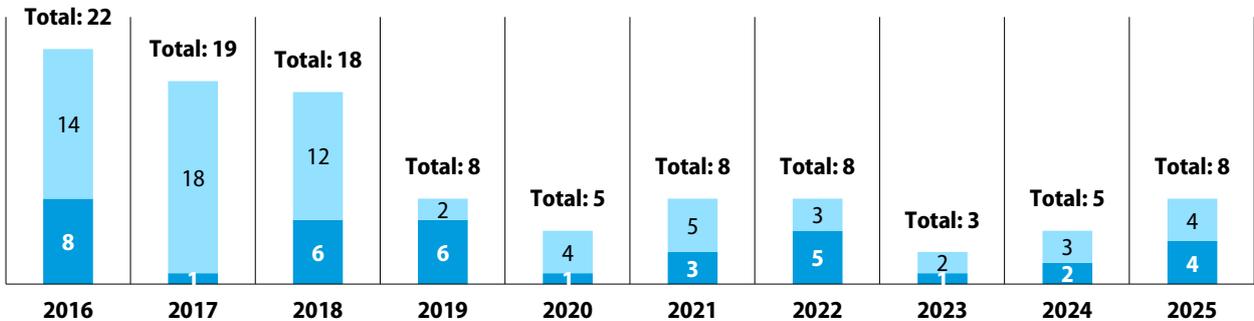
### Cases pending over the last ten years

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



### Cases closed over the last ten years

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court three cases against Austria for supervision of their execution (as was the case in 2024 but compared to seven in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, most of them concerned excessive length of civil administrative proceedings.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were three cases pending execution (compared to eight in 2024 and 10 in 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under standard procedure.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted nine action reports and two communications.

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in five cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed eight cases in 2025, including four leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case, concerning freedom of expression, following dissemination of the judgment together with a circular note to the relevant courts and authorities.

In addition, three repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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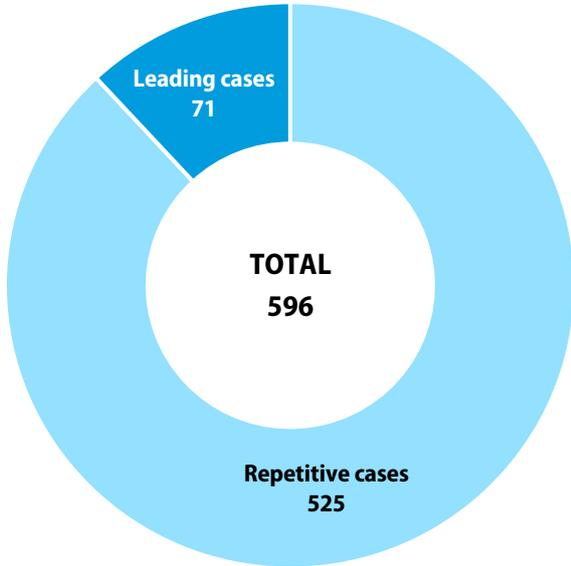
The pending caseload includes notably one case concerning the violation of the applicants' right to respect for their private and family life on account of the prohibition to the use the prefix "von" as part of their surnames.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Austria can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

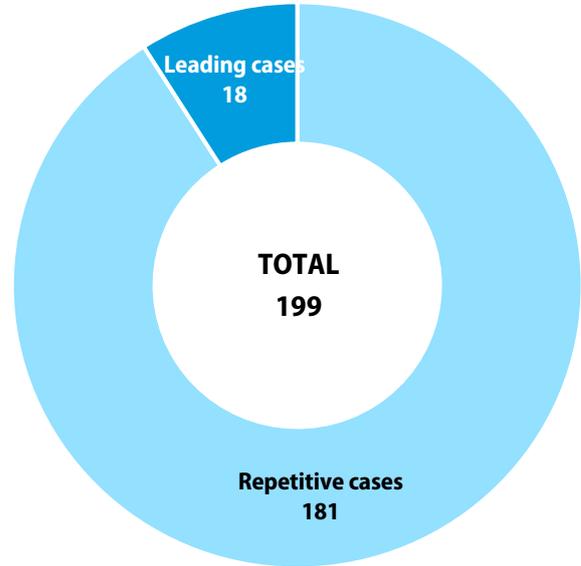


# AZERBAIJAN

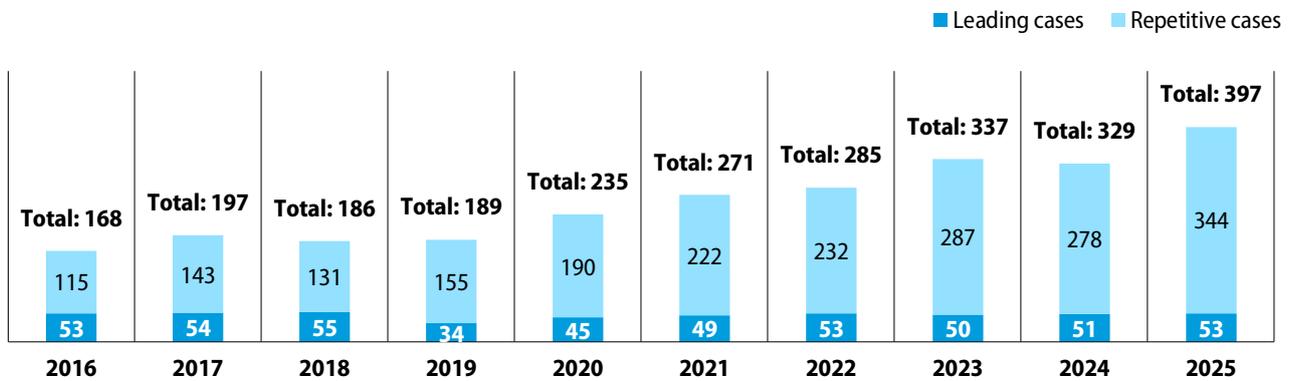
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



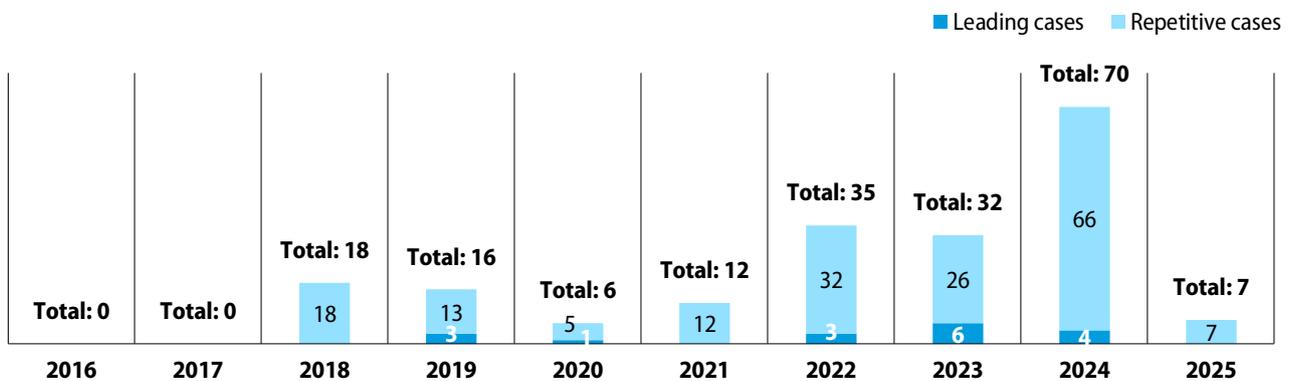
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 75 cases against Azerbaijan for supervision of their execution (compared to 62 in 2024 and 84 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one concerned the failure to fulfil positive obligations to secure respect for the applicant's right to private life, on account of his unlawful filming and its publication by the police. Another concerned the unlawful interference with the applicants' freedom of expression resulting from the arbitrary refusal of the National Television and Radio Council to grant them a radio broadcasting licence. Others concerned lack of sufficient reasons given for detention and continued pre-trial detention as well as unlawful deprivation of property rights.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 397 cases pending execution (compared to 329 in 2024 and 337 in 2023), of which 24 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to 23 in 2024 and 21 in 2023), and 29 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, 20 have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 16 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 15 in both 2024 and 2023).<sup>8</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted one action plan and one action report. Initial action plans/action reports were awaited in respect of eight groups/cases despite the expiry of the extended deadline in this respect. Updated action plans/action reports containing additional information were awaited in respect of 19 groups/cases, in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (eight groups) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (11 groups/cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in five cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in 112 cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed seven cases in 2025. Three of these were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible and four cases were closed because the terms of the respective friendly settlements had been executed.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 15 leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Dispersals of demonstrations and arrests of demonstrators.  
[Gafgaz Mammadov group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to continue to enforce prison sentence for ethnic hate crime committed abroad, after transfer to Azerbaijan.  
[Makuchyan and Minasyan case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Arrest and pre-trial detention to punish the applicants for his activities in the area of electoral monitoring or for their active social and political engagement in breach of Article 18 taken in conjunction with Article 5.  
[Mammadli group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined four times by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Violations of the applicants' right to privacy and freedom of expression in connection with their work.  
[Khadija Ismayilova group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Various violations of the Convention on account of the disciplinary proceedings against the applicants, former advocates, which resulted in their disbarment, in breach of Articles 6, 8 and 10 of the Convention.  
[Namazov group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Violation of the right to freedom of expression and arbitrary application of the law on defamation.  
[Mahmudov and Agazade group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Impossibility for persons displaced during the active military phase (1992-1994) of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to gain access to their homes and properties in the region; lack of effective remedies.  
[Sargsyan case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Various irregularities in the context of the 2005 and 2010 parliamentary elections and lack of safeguards against arbitrariness.  
[Namat Aliyev case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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8. Of these cases, 11 leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

- ▶ Unfair criminal and civil proceedings; inhuman and degrading detention conditions.  
*Insanov group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Extra-legal transfer from Azerbaijan to Türkiye and denial of effective guarantees of protection against arbitrary refoulement.  
*Shenturk and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Criminal proceedings against the applicants on account of their refusal to perform military service, resulting from the absence of an alternative service system for conscientious objectors.  
*Mushfig Mammadov and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Violation of the right to freedom of expression on account of the refusal to allow import of the applicant community's religious books and violation of the right to freedom of religion on account of arrest and administrative conviction of its members.  
*Religious community of Jehovah's witnesses group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive use of force by the security forces and lack of effective investigations.  
*Muradova group of cases / Mammadov (Jalaloglu) group of cases / Mikayil Mammadov case - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These groups of cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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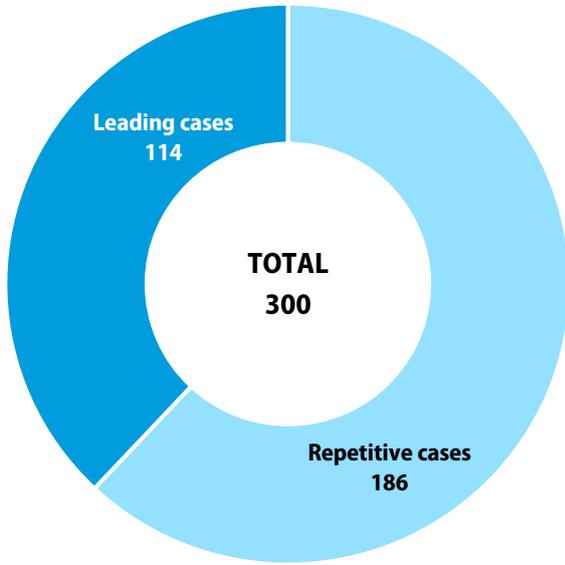
The pending caseload further includes, notably, one case concerning a violation of applicant's right to freedom of expression resulting from the wholesale blocking of websites on the grounds that some of the articles published on those sites were allegedly unlawful; one case concerning the killing of two Armenian soldiers by an Azerbaijani soldier, who had crossed the state border, and the authorities' failure to conduct an effective investigation into their killing; and three groups of cases concerning the non-enforcement of domestic judgments.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Azerbaijan can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

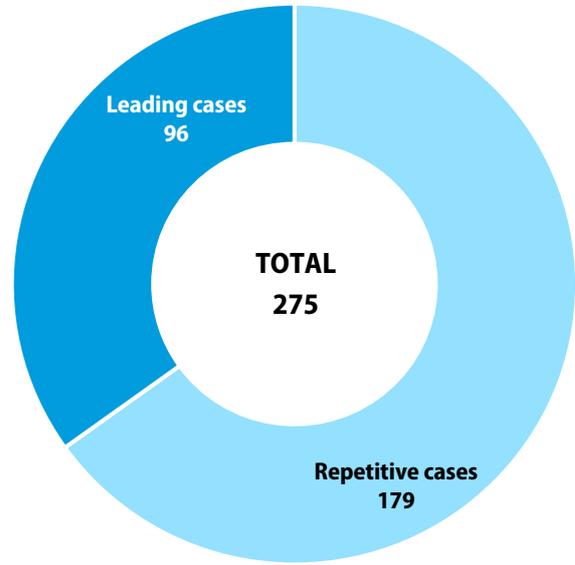


# BELGIUM

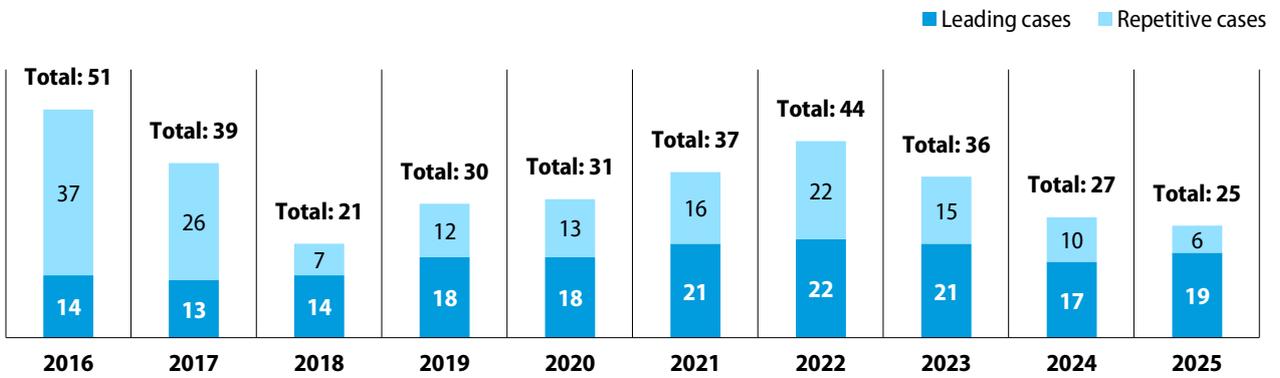
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



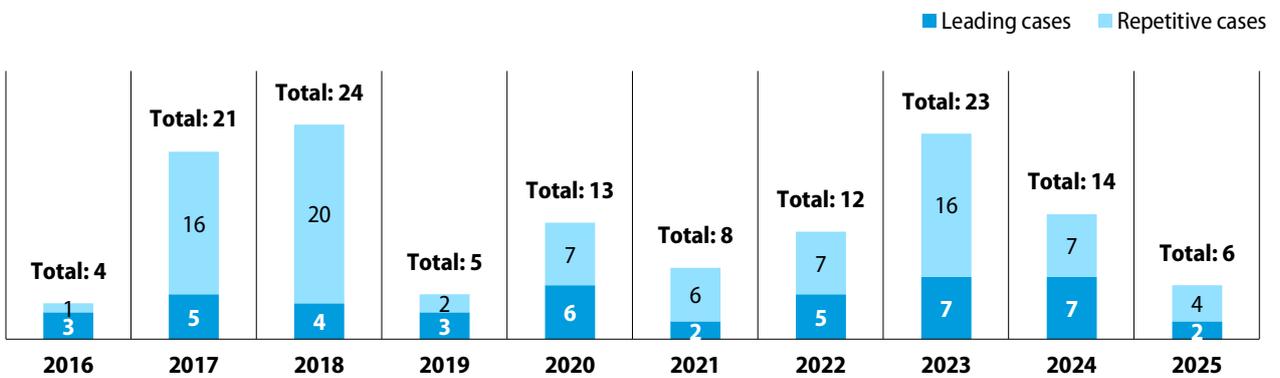
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court four cases against Belgium for supervision of their execution (compared to five in 2024 and 15 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, two concerned urban planning and one concerned the lack of sufficient procedural guarantees in the age assessment of a foreign national claiming to be an unaccompanied minor.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 25 cases pending execution (compared to 27 in 2024 and 36 in 2023), of which seven were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to seven in 2024 and six in 2023), and ten were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, five have been pending for five years or more; similarly, three of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to none in both 2024 and 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 12 action plans, eight action reports and five communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in six cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in one case for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed six cases in 2025. It was possible to close one leading case concerning the lack of independence of the Federal Commission for Supervision and Evaluation of Euthanasia, following legislative amendments, and one leading case concerning the lack of an effective investigation into alleged ill-treatment by the police, following the adoption of practical regulatory measures.

In addition, one repetitive case was closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending include the adoption by all Belgian Parliaments (except the Brussels Parliament) of procedural safeguards for potential complaints about the validity of a resignation or withdrawal of the mandate of an elected representative. These developments led the Committee to transfer this case from the enhanced to the standard supervision.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of three leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Excessive length of civil proceedings, in particular in the district of Brussels.  
*Bell group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Structural problem of non-enforcement of judicial decisions ordering the authorities to provide asylum-seekers with material assistance and accommodation.  
*Camara case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of adequate and sufficient procedural guarantees as regards post-electoral disputes and lack of an effective remedy.  
*Mugemangango group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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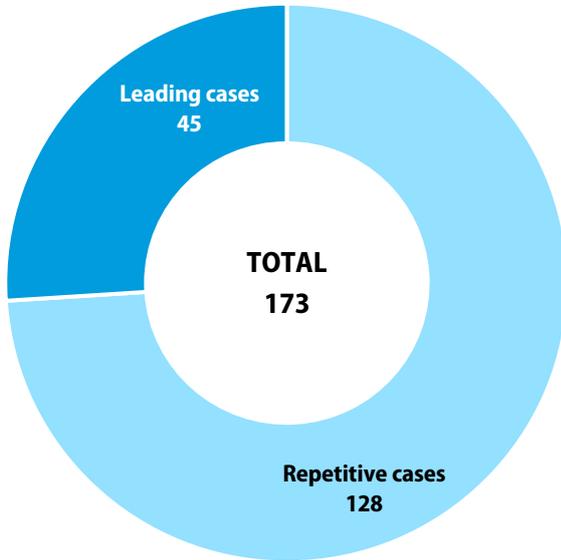
The pending caseload includes notably one group of cases concerning the structural problem of inadequate care of internees (persons declared criminally irresponsible for their acts due to a mental disorder) detained in prisons and one case concerning prison overcrowding, poor material conditions of detention and lack of an effective preventive remedy. It also includes one case concerning a de facto irreducible life imprisonment sentence and one case concerning discrimination against Jehovah's Witnesses, due to the absence of a tax advantage, which was reserved only to "recognised religions".

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Belgium can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

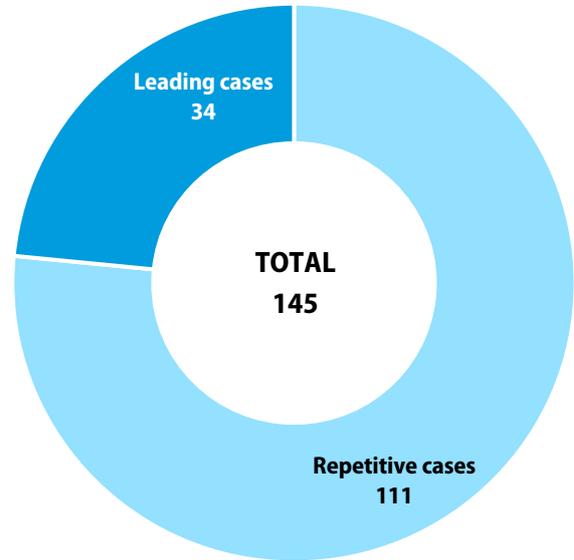


# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**

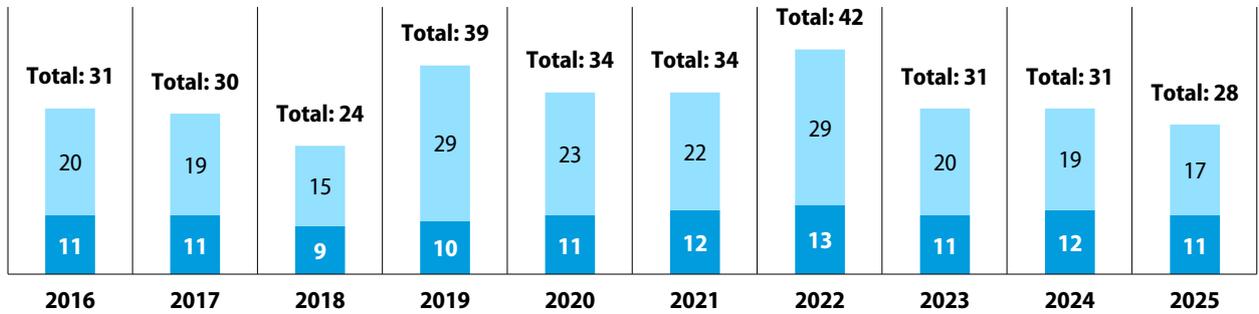


**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



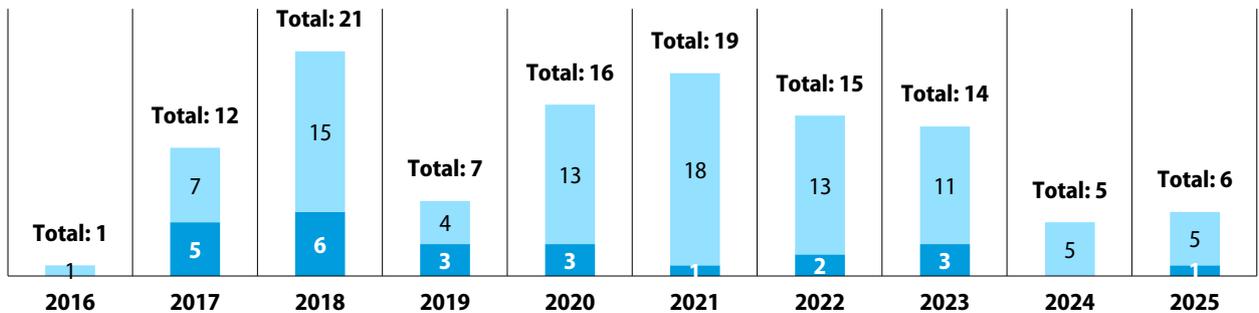
**Cases pending over the last ten years**

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



**Cases closed over the last ten years**

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court three cases against Bosnia and Herzegovina for supervision of their execution (compared to five in 2024 and three in 2023). The only new violation found by the Court in 2025 was related to non-enforcement of domestic decisions.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 28 cases pending execution (compared to 31 in both 2024 and 2023), of which two were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to one in 2024 and 2023), and nine were leading cases classified under standard procedure. One leading case under enhanced procedure has been pending for more than 10 years; similarly, seven of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to six in 2024 and five in 2023).<sup>9</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted five action plans, four action reports and three communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in one case in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in 12 cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures in 2025

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The Committee closed six cases in 2025, including one leading case under standard supervision concerning discrimination of the applicant judicial clerks on account of their unjustified difference in treatment by domestic courts vis-à-vis judges at the State Court. It was possible to close this case following legislative amendments to the Judicial and Prosecutorial Salaries Act of 2006.

In addition, three repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Ethnic-based discrimination on account of the ineligibility of persons not affiliated with one of the "constituent peoples" (Bosniaks, Croats or Serbs) to stand for election to the House of Peoples and the Presidency.  
[Sejdić and Finci group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Arbitrariness of administrative decisions; excessive length of administrative proceedings.  
[Muqishta case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload includes notably one case concerning the right to liberty and security, one group concerning the length of proceedings and a lack of effective remedy and one group concerning non-enforcement of domestic decisions.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Bosnia and Herzegovina can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

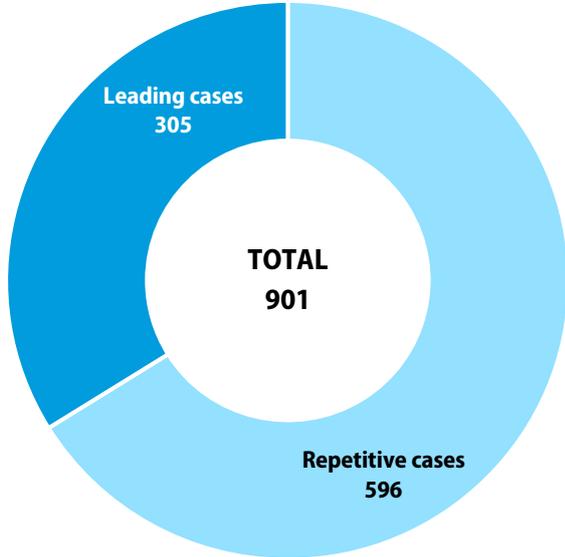
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9. Of these cases, two leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

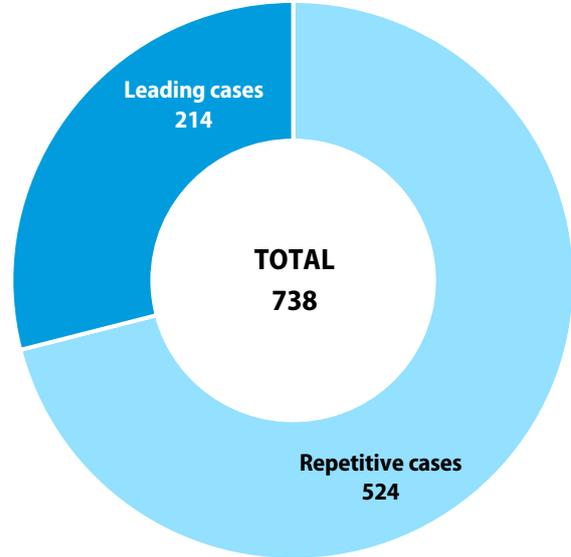


# BULGARIA

**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**

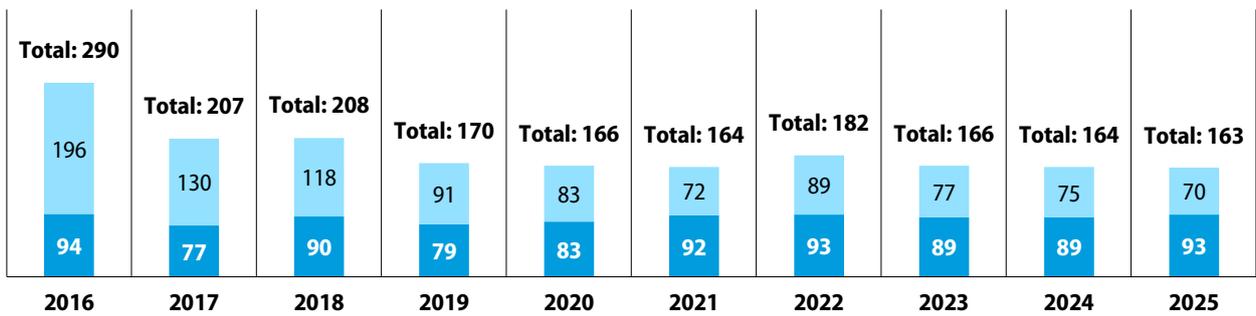


**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



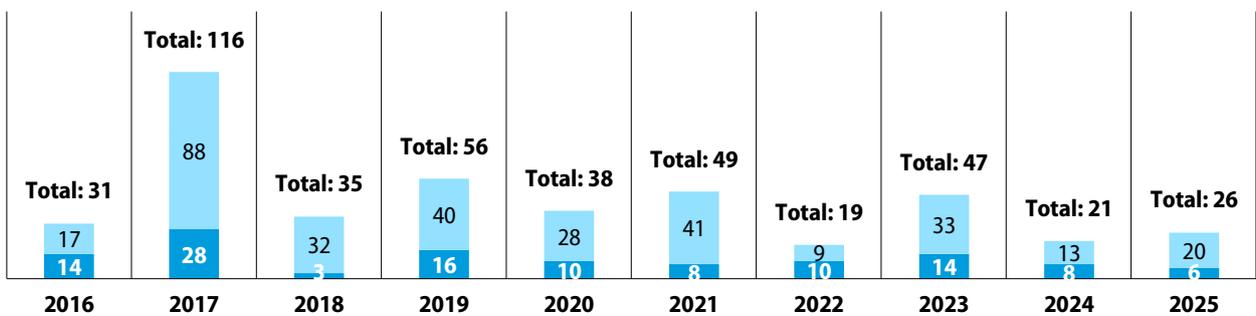
**Cases pending over the last ten years**

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



**Cases closed over the last ten years**

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 25 cases against Bulgaria for supervision of their execution (compared to 20 in 2024 and 31 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned degrading use of restraints during a detainee's stay in a hospital and lack of effective investigation; another concerned an unjustified refusal to grant a journalist access to a classified judgment and the lack of effective remedy in this respect; others concerned lack of access to court due to a formalistic reading of admissibility criteria and one concerned the lack of effective investigation into online death threats and discriminatory hate speech.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 163 cases pending execution (compared to 164 in 2024 and 166 in 2023), of which 26 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to 27 in 2024 and 32 in 2023), and 64 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, 16 have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 35 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 33 in 2024 and 30 in 2023).<sup>10</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 34 action plans, 27 action reports and eight communications. Updated action plans/action reports or communications containing additional information were awaited in respect of 45 groups/cases, in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (five cases) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (40 cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 18 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in two cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 26 cases in 2025, including six leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close, further to legislative or regulatory amendments, leading cases concerning unfairness of criminal proceedings; breaches to the right to presumption of innocence by state officials; violations of the right of property by tax authorities; delays in deciding on the recognition of foreign courts' decision for granting custody rights on minors; and immediately enforceable payment orders in favour of banks.

In addition, 19 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending include the improvement of living conditions of children with severe mental disabilities in family-type centres and legislative safeguards related to criminal proceedings concerning the care of such children. These developments led the Committee to transfer this case from the enhanced to the standard supervision. There were also improvements in the framework governing protection against domestic violence.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 16 leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Unjustified refusals to register religious organisations.  
[Bulgarian Orthodox Old Calendar Church and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of proper access to court concerning the withdrawal of a bank licence and unfairness of the proceedings concerning the banks' insolvency.  
[International Bank for Commerce and Development AD and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Unjustified refusals by the courts to register an association aiming at achieving "the recognition of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria".  
[UMO Ilinden and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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<sup>10</sup>. Of these cases, 16 leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

- ▶ Failure to protect a woman's life in the context of repeated incidents of domestic violence.  
Failure to provide adequate protection to a minor victim of domestic violence; discrimination on account of the authorities' failure to adequately address domestic violence against women  
[Y and Others case / A.E. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive use of force by law enforcement agents; ineffective investigations.  
[Dimitrov and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of a specific legal framework providing for the recognition and protection of the applicants' union as persons of the same sex.  
[Koilova and Babulkova case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions against the President of the judges' association in retaliation against her criticism of the Supreme Judicial Council and the executive.  
[Miroslava Todorova case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Systemic problem of ineffective criminal investigations with regard to shortcomings which affect investigations concerning both private individuals and law enforcement agents and lack of guarantees for the independence of criminal investigations against the Chief Prosecutor.  
[S.Z. group of cases / Kolevi case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of periodic judicial review of the prolonged placement in closed boarding school without an assessment of the best interests of the child or measures to facilitate family reunification.  
[I.G.D. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Constitutional ban on voting imposed automatically on persons serving prison sentences and on a person under partial guardianship.  
[Kulinski and Sabev group of cases / Anatoliy Marinov case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of prompt and sufficient measures to prevent deaths of children placed in public care; lack of prompt and effective investigation into these deaths.  
[Nencheva and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Eviction of persons of Roma origin on the basis of legislation not requiring adequate examination of the proportionality of the measure.  
[Yordanova and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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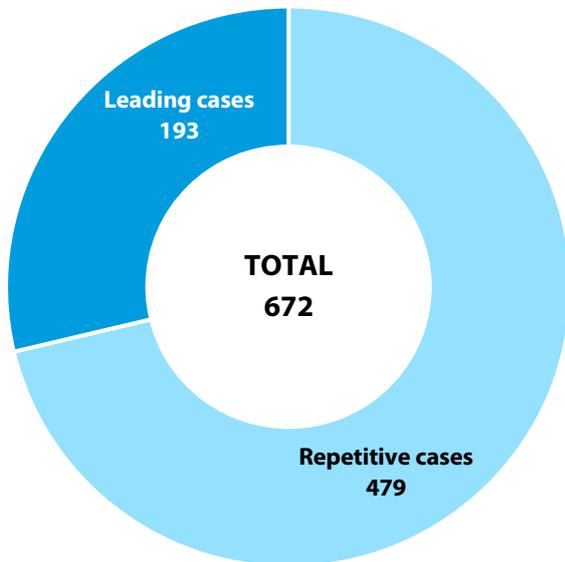
The pending caseload also notably includes cases/groups concerning placement or living conditions in social care homes; various issues related to the restitution of agricultural land; ethnically motivated expulsion of Roma from their homes and village; inadequate medical care in detention; unjustified refusals of domestic courts for recognition of gender reassignment; and the lack of sufficient safeguards against abuse in the operation of a system of secret surveillance.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Bulgaria can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

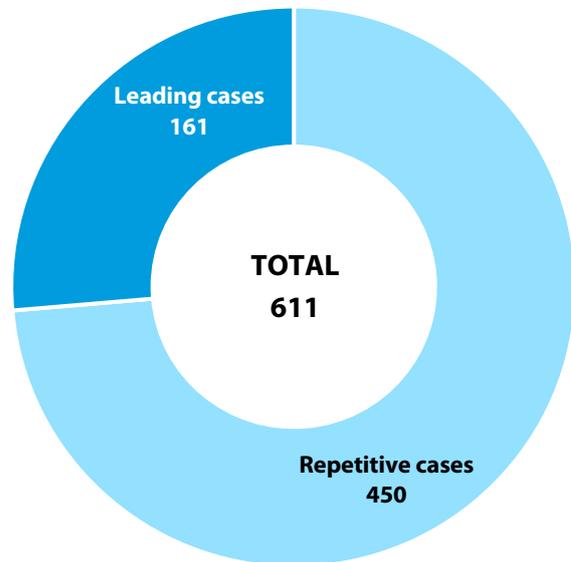


# CROATIA

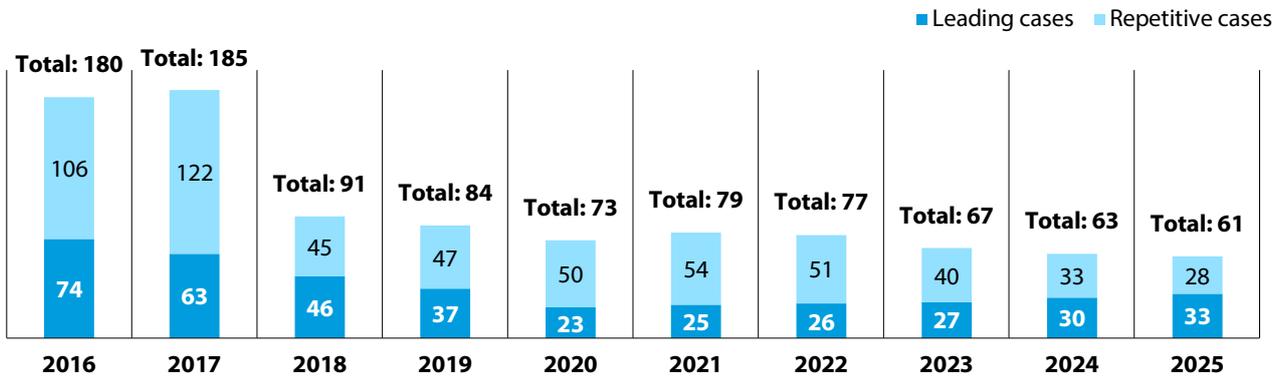
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



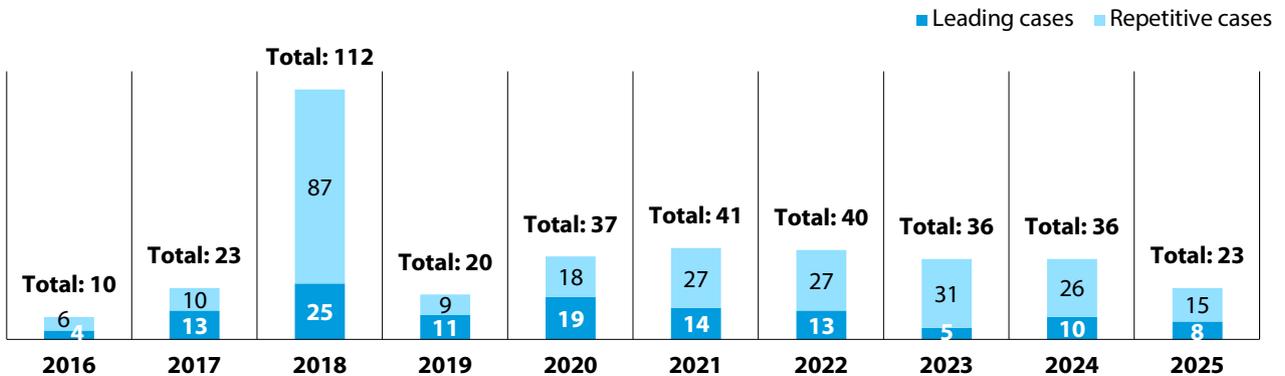
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 21 cases against Croatia for supervision of their execution (compared to 32 in 2024 and 26 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some of them concerned the right of access to a court and one concerned excessive length of criminal proceedings. Furthermore, one new case concerned a violation of the right to family life on account of the authorities' failure to provide information as to the fate of newborn babies alleged to have died in maternity wards.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 61 cases pending execution (compared to 63 in 2024 and 67 in 2023), of which two were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case both in 2024 and in 2023), and 29 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Two of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to one in 2024 and five in 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 14 action plans, 15 action reports and three communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 27 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in three cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 23 cases in 2025, including one leading case under enhanced supervision and seven leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one group of cases, concerning statutory limitations on use of property by landlords, including through the rent control scheme for flats subject to protected leases, following a range of legislative and operational measures, backed by significant budgetary allocations. It was also possible to close one leading case concerning a violation of the right not to be punished without law, following changes in the case-law of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two group of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Statutory limitations on use of property by landlords, including through the rent control scheme for flats subject to protected leases.  
*Statileo group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of effective investigation into the death of the applicants' daughter at the Croatian border; inadequate conditions of detention of migrant children; lack of administrative and court diligence and expedition concerning asylum seeking applicants' detention and asylum proceedings; collective expulsion; violation of the right of individual application.  
*M.H. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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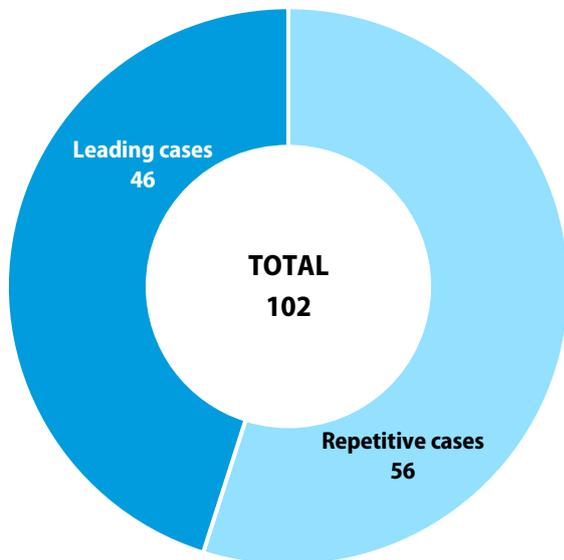
The pending caseload also includes notably groups of cases concerning poor conditions of detention and lack of effective remedies and excessive length of civil proceedings. It also includes cases concerning unfair administrative proceedings; expulsion on national security grounds without sufficient reasons; and a violation of property rights on account of the inability to recover foreign currency.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Croatia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

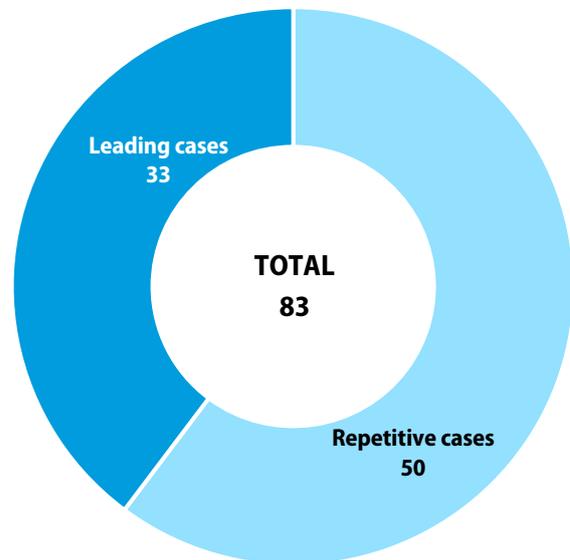


# CYPRUS

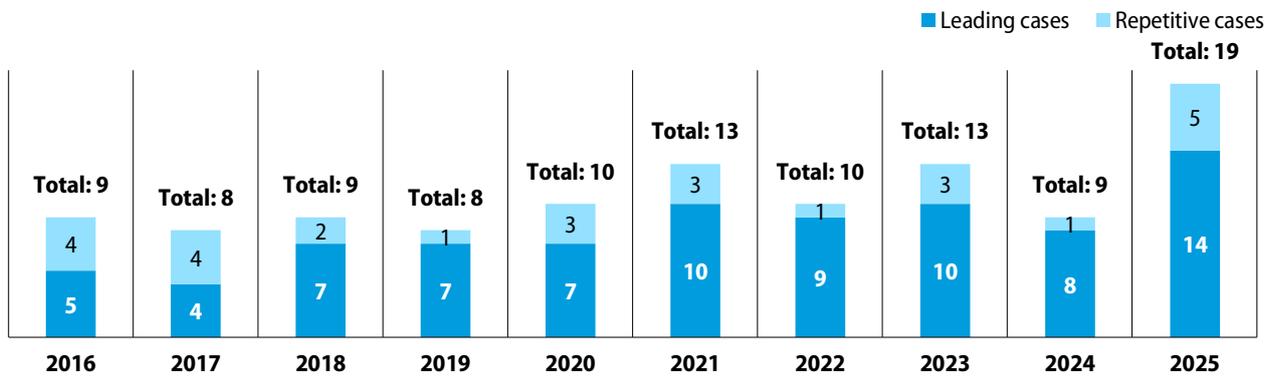
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



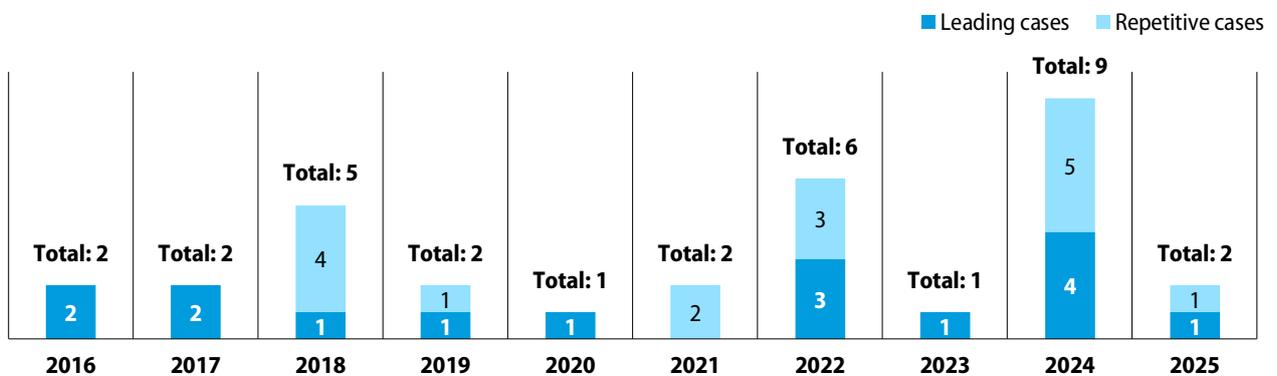
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 12 cases against Cyprus for supervision of their execution (compared to five in 2024 and four in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned shortcomings in the investigation into an alleged gang-rape which had been accompanied by prejudicial gender stereotypes and victim-blaming attitudes. Another case concerned the collective expulsion of the applicants who had arrived by sea and the lack of an effective remedy to complain about that expulsion.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 19 cases pending execution (compared to nine in 2024 and 13 in 2023), of which four were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to one both in 2024 and in 2023), and eight were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, one has been pending for five years or more; similarly, two of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (as was also the case in 2024 and in 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted seven action plans, two action reports and six communications. An updated action plan/report was awaited in one case, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in ten cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed two cases in 2025, including one leading case under standard supervision. It was possible to close that case, concerning the failure to carry out an effective investigation into the circumstances of the applicants' relative's death and to keep them informed of the investigation, following the reopening of a new domestic investigation that was carried out by a different unit and in which the applicants/their representatives were informed of all major developments as well as the final decision in the investigation.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Poor conditions of detention.  
*Danilczuk case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Length of civil proceedings and lack of effective remedy.  
*Altius Insurance Ltd case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

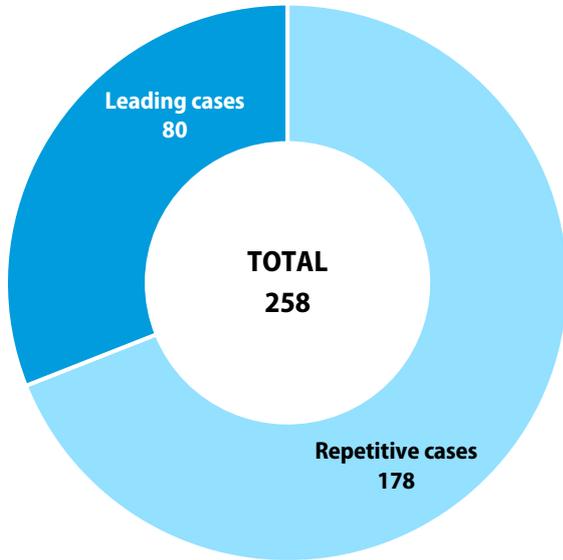
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The pending caseload also includes notably one case concerning conditions of detention pending deportation and a group of cases concerning the lawfulness of detention, of asylum seekers, on national security grounds and the protracted nature of the domestic review proceedings.

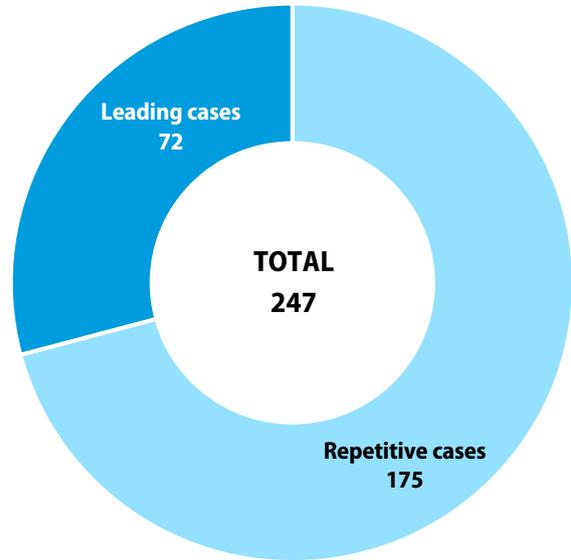
Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Cyprus can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).



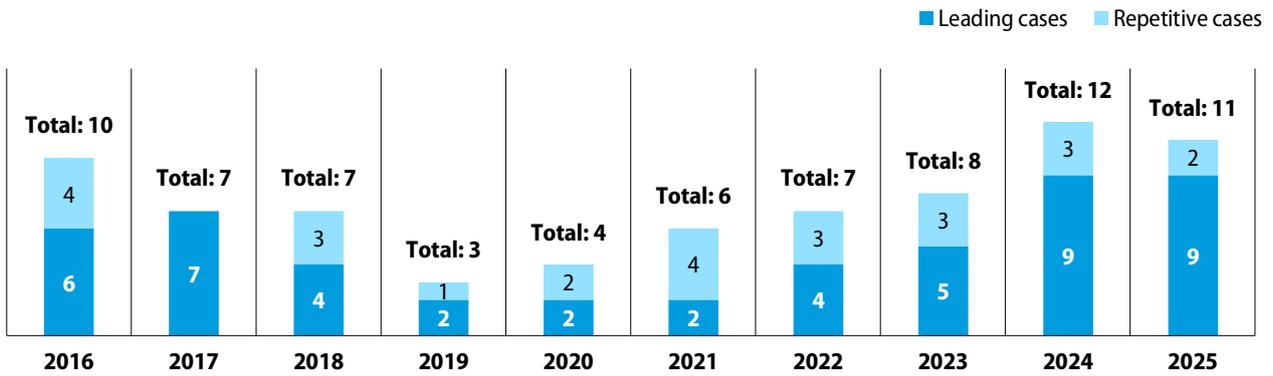
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



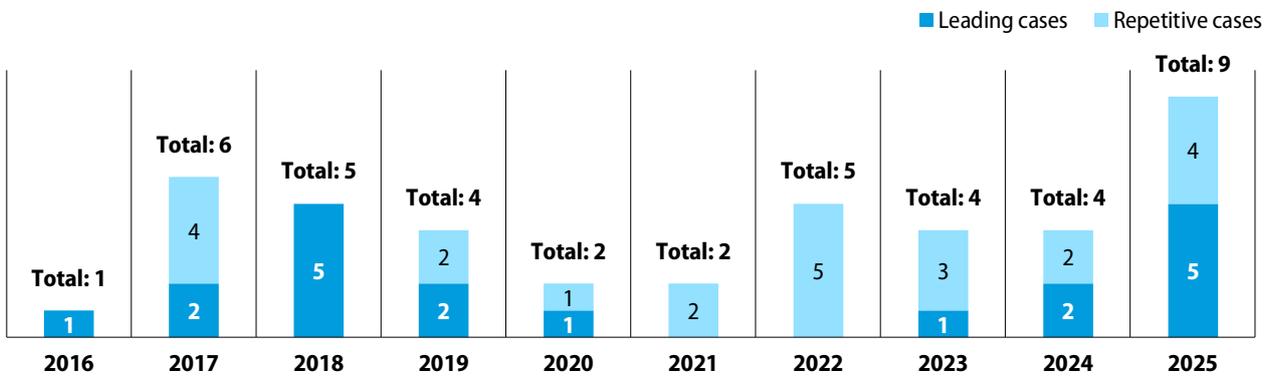
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court eight cases against the Czech Republic for supervision of their execution (compared to eight in 2024 and five in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the fact that legal recognition of gender identity of transgender persons was conditional in domestic law upon irreversible gender reassignment surgery.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were eleven cases pending execution (compared to 12 in 2024 and eight in 2023), of which two were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to two in 2024 and one in 2023), and six were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, one has been pending for five years or more as was the case in previous years.

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted four action plans, eight action reports and two communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in six cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed nine cases in 2025, including five leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning the excessive length of the applicant's detention pending extradition, following targeted awareness-raising measures and the implementation of monitoring mechanisms aimed at assessing whether the time-limits in extradition and asylum cases are observed. Another leading case concerning the insufficient and disproportionate amount of compensation awarded to the applicant on account of medical malpractice, was closed following legislative amendments which oblige the domestic authorities to provide adequate compensation for non-pecuniary damage.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading case under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Failure to put in place an appropriate legal and administrative framework to secure the right to life in a psychiatric institution; lack of effective investigation into the circumstances of the death.

[V case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

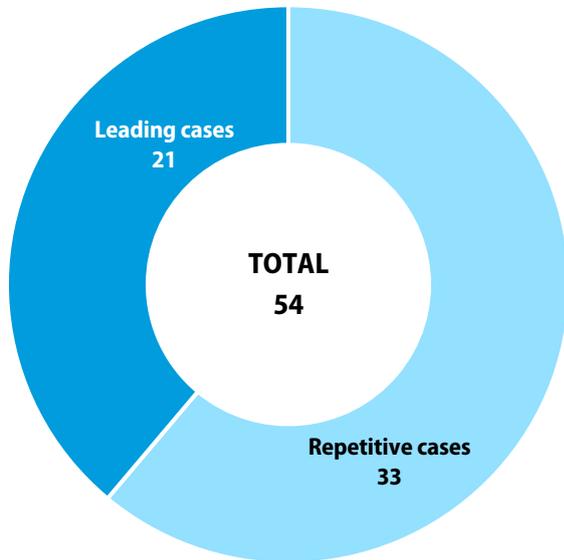
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The pending caseload also includes notably a case concerning discrimination in the enjoyment of the applicants' right to education due to their assignment to special schools between 1996 and 1999, on account of their Roma origin.

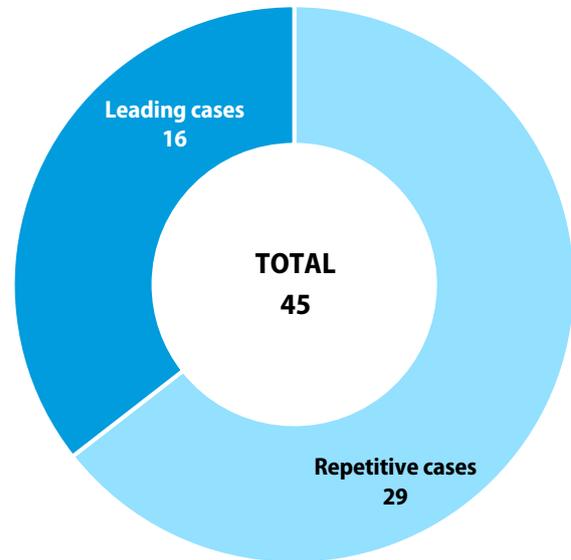
Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Czech Republic can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).



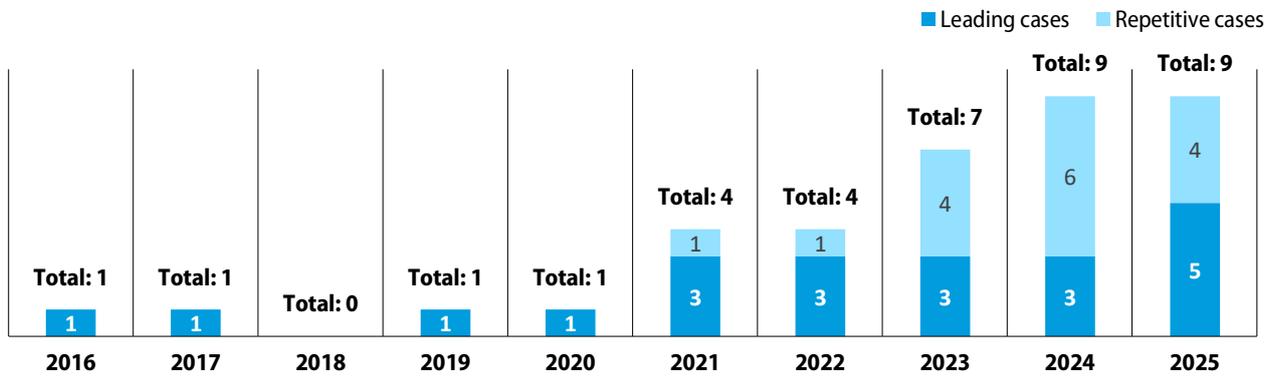
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



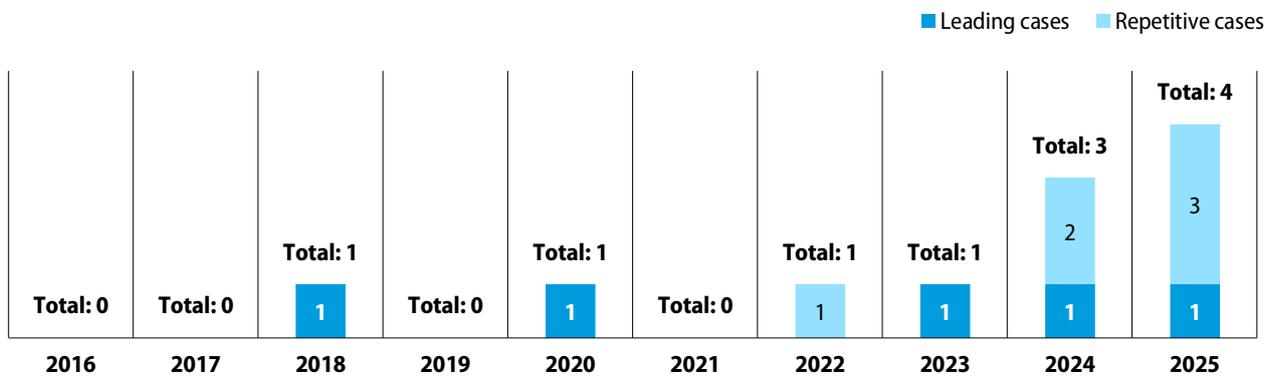
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court four cases against Denmark for supervision of their execution (compared to five in 2024 and four in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the failure to safeguard the life of a person who suffered a heart attack after being restrained in a prone position leg lock by prison officers.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were nine cases pending execution (as was the case in 2024, but compared to seven in 2023), of which none were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to one in 2024 and in 2023), and five were leading cases classified under standard procedure. One of the leading cases under standard procedure has been pending for five years or more (compared to none in both 2024 and 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted three action plans, three action reports and two communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in two cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed four cases in 2025, including one leading case under enhanced supervision. It was possible to close that case, concerning the disproportionate interference in the right to private life of children (born abroad through surrogacy) due to the refusal to allow their adoption by their intended mothers, following legislative amendments to the Children Act and the Adoption Act which made routes available in Denmark to establish the same legal-parent child relationships as that of children and parents with a biological link.

In addition, one repetitive case was closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading case under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Disproportionate interference in children's right to private life following refusal to allow their adoption after being born abroad through surrogacy.

*K.K. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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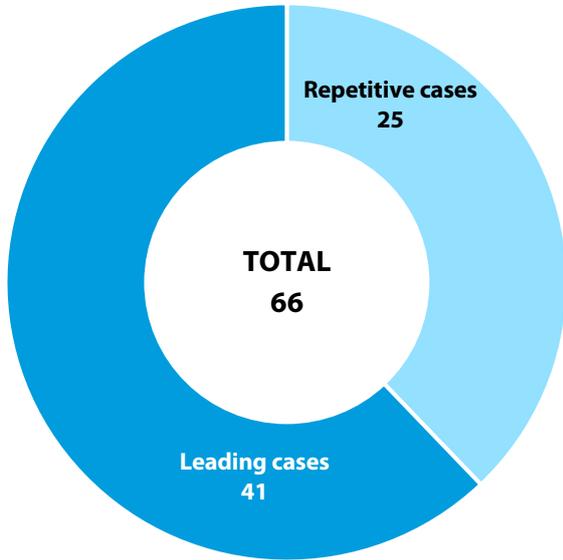
The pending caseload includes notably one case concerning the treatment of a man suffering from paranoid schizophrenia who was strapped to a restraint bed in a psychiatric hospital for nearly 23 hours, as well as a case concerning an expulsion order combined with a de facto permanent re-entry ban.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Denmark can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

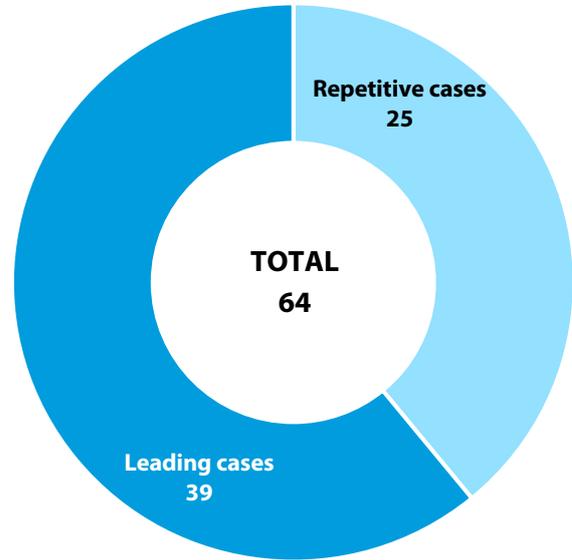


# ESTONIA

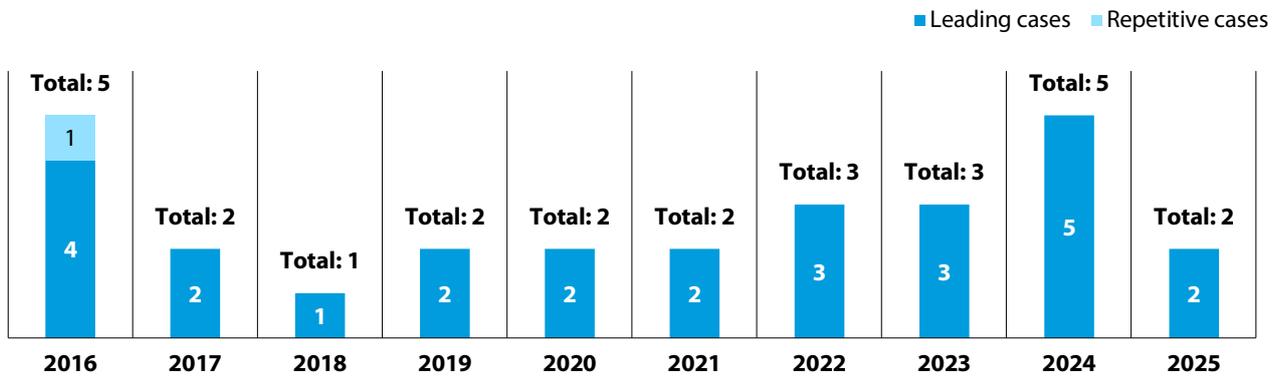
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



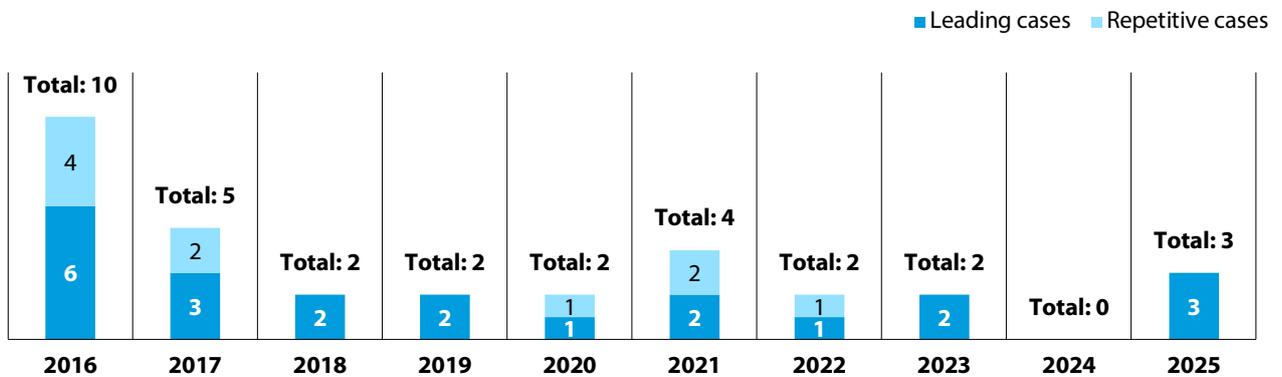
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received no cases from the European Court against Estonia for supervision of their execution (compared to two in both 2024 and 2023).

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were two cases pending execution (compared to five in 2024 and three in 2023), both classified under standard procedure.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted one action plan and two action reports. Updated action plans were awaited in respect of the two currently pending cases, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed three cases in 2025. It was possible to close one leading case concerning excessively long solitary confinement, following legislative amendments; and one leading case concerning the lack of diligence in adoption proceedings, following notably clarification of judicial practice.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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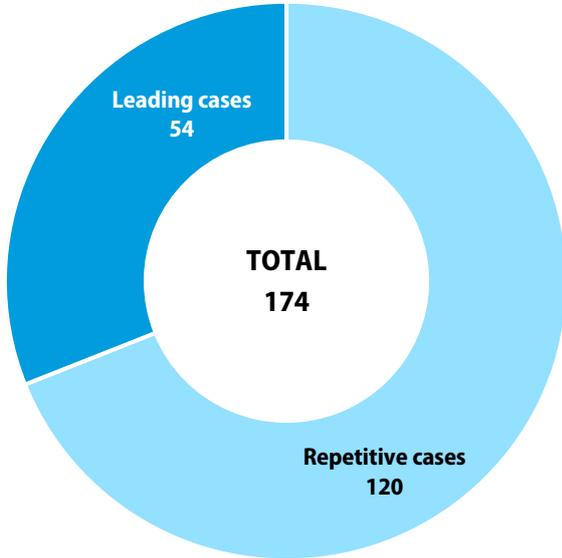
The pending caseload includes one case concerning the lack of sufficient procedural safeguards to protect privileged data during the seizure and subsequent examination of a lawyer's laptop and mobile telephone and one case concerning the failure to conduct an effective investigation into allegation of sexual abuse

More information about Estonia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

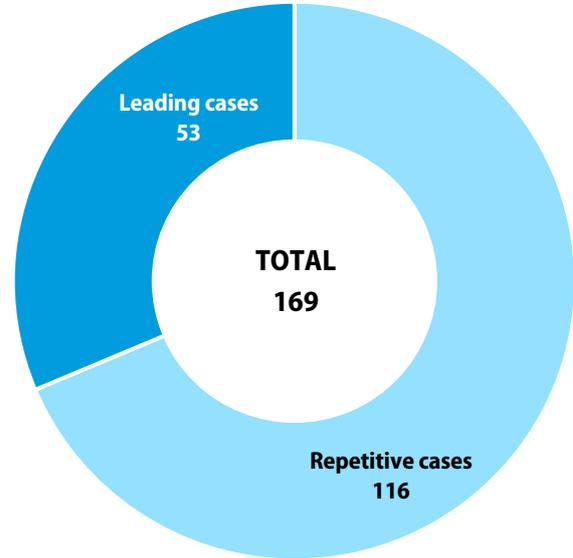


# FINLAND

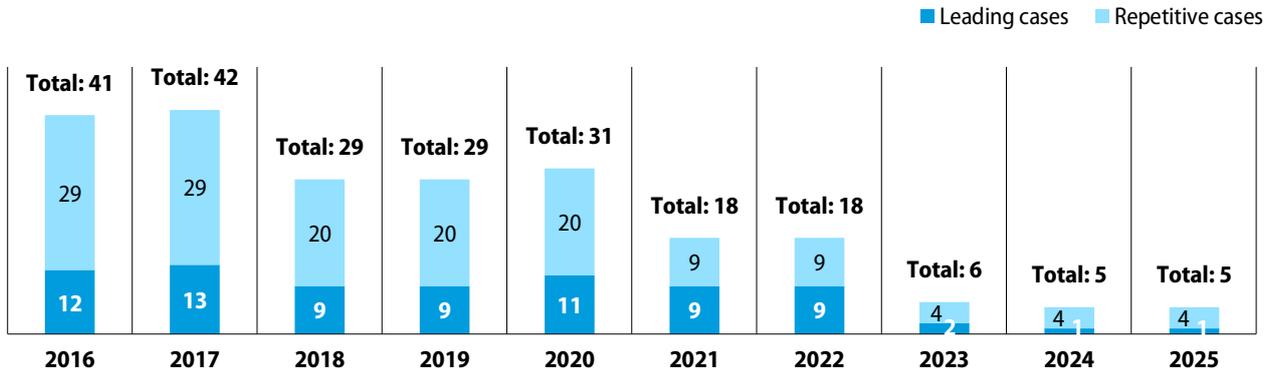
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



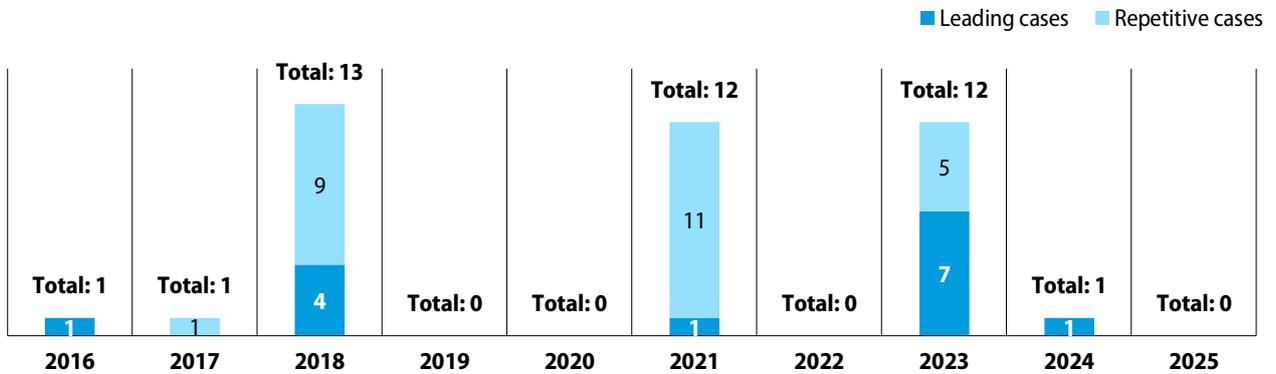
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received no cases from the European Court against Finland for supervision of their execution (as was the case in both 2024 and 2023).

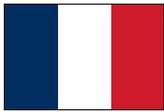
### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were five cases pending execution (as was the case in 2024, but compared to six in 2023), of which none were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in 2024, but compared to one in 2023), and one was a leading case classified under standard procedure, which had been pending for five years or more (as was the case in both 2024 and 2023).<sup>11</sup> The pending group of cases concerns the right not to be punished twice as the applicants were subject to both criminal and administrative taxation proceedings concerning partly or entirely the same facts.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Finland can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

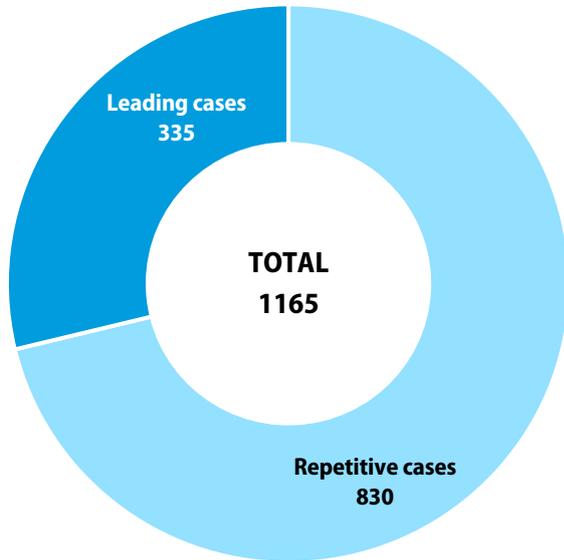
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11. The leading case under standard procedure has been pending for more than 10 years.

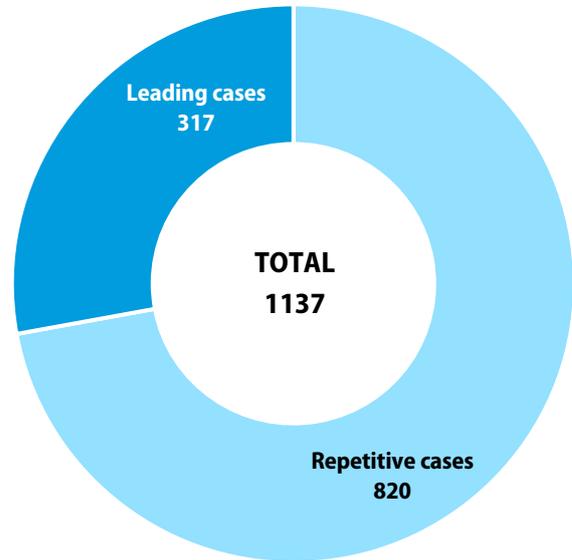


# FRANCE

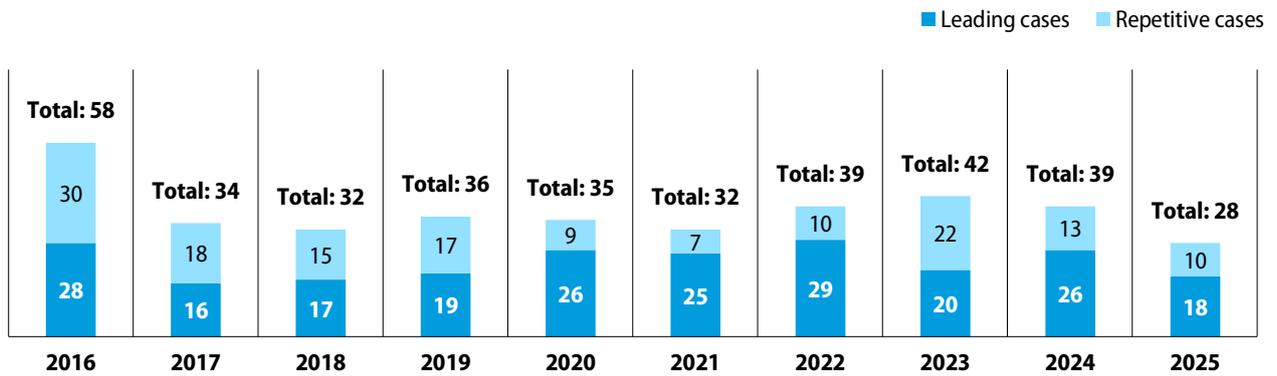
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



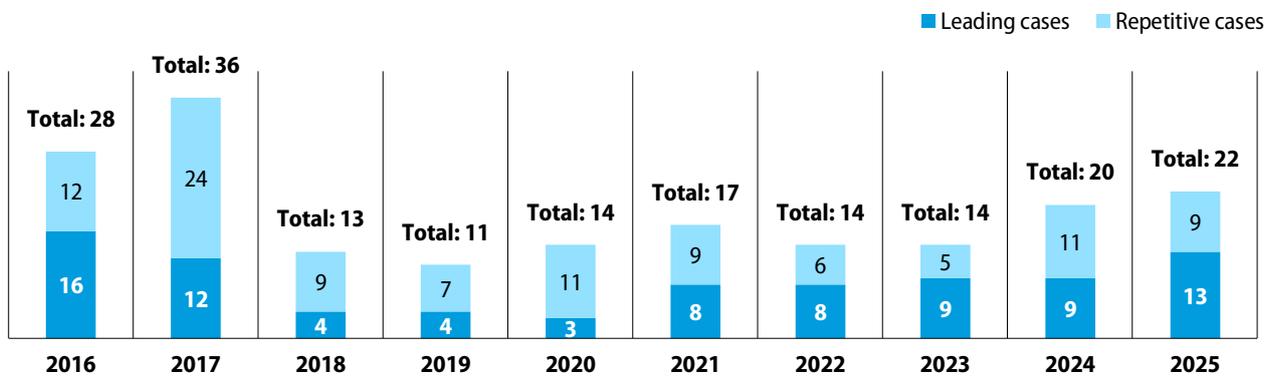
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 11 cases against France for supervision of their execution (compared to 17 in both 2024 and 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, two cases concerned the failure, in practice, to apply a criminal justice system capable of punishing non-consensual sex acts; one case related to the death from the explosion of a grenade during a law-enforcement operation and another concerned the lack of procedural safeguards in the process of determining the age of an unaccompanied foreign minor.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 28 cases pending execution (compared to 39 in 2024 and 42 in 2023), of which three were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to five in both 2024 and 2023), and 14 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, two have been pending for five years or more; similarly, three of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to two in 2024 and three in 2023).<sup>12</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted seven action plans, 21 action reports and one communication. An updated action report containing additional information was awaited in respect of one case, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 15 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment was awaited in three cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 22 cases in 2025, including two leading cases under enhanced supervision and 11 leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning the failure to care for and protect a 12-year-old unaccompanied foreign minor who lived in particularly harsh conditions in a camp in Calais following numerous measures adopted to facilitate the identification, sheltering and the protection of unaccompanied foreign children. Two other cases concerning the return of individuals to their countries of origin and the impossibility to effectively bring a request for interim measures before the European Court were closed following the alignment of the case-law of the Council of State and measures adopted for the guidance of prefectures, including a 2024 instruction issued by the Ministry of Interieur. France also reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring compliance with interim measures, in accordance with the case-law of the European Court and that of the Council of State. Another case concerning police ill treatment was closed following legislative amendments.

In addition, two repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of four leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Lack of care and protection of an unaccompanied foreign minor given living conditions in the Calais "lande" and the non-enforcement of the order of the juvenile judge aimed at protecting him.  
*Khan case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Expulsion to Algeria in presence of a real and serious risk of ill-treatment (*M.A.*) and failure to comply with the European Court's interim measure (*M.A.* and *A.S.* cases).  
*M.A. group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Detention and expeditive return of two foreign unaccompanied minors from Mayotte to the Comoros, without an examination of their individual situation and without an effective remedy.  
*Moustahi case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Poor conditions of detention (overcrowding) and lack of an effective preventive remedy.  
*J.M.B. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

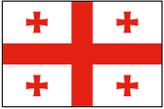
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The pending caseload also includes notably cases concerning decisions related to the eviction of travellers; the expulsion to the Russian Federation of Russian nationals of Chechen origin; the non-enforcement of decisions ordering reception conditions be provided to asylum seekers and freedom of expression.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for France can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

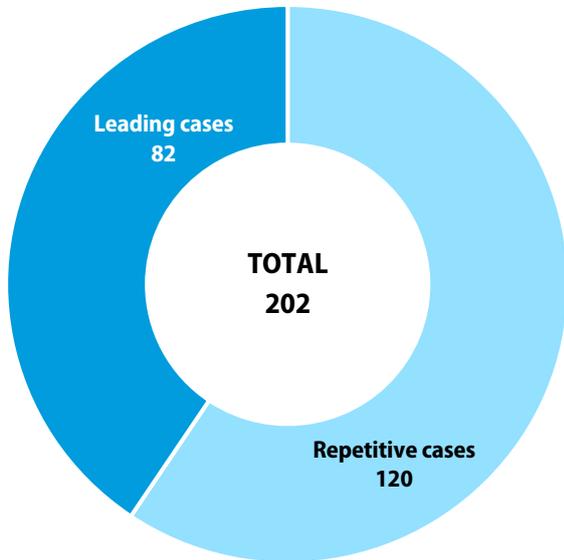
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<sup>12</sup>. Of these cases, two leading cases under standard procedure are pending for more than 10 years.

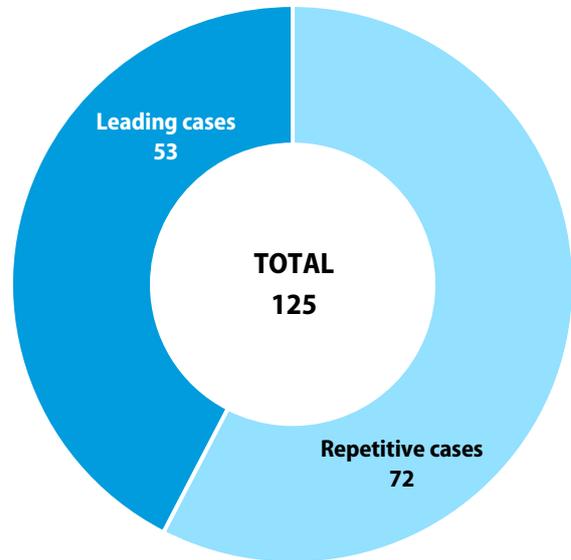


# GEORGIA

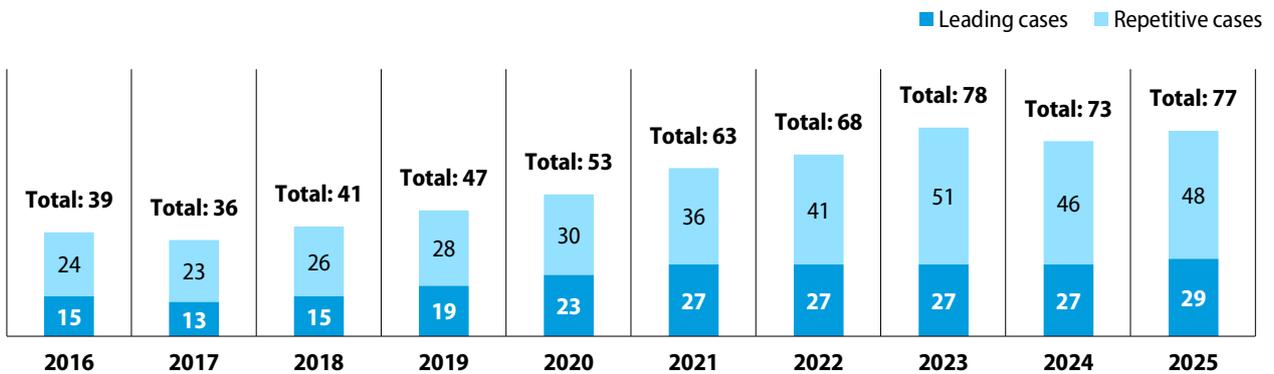
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



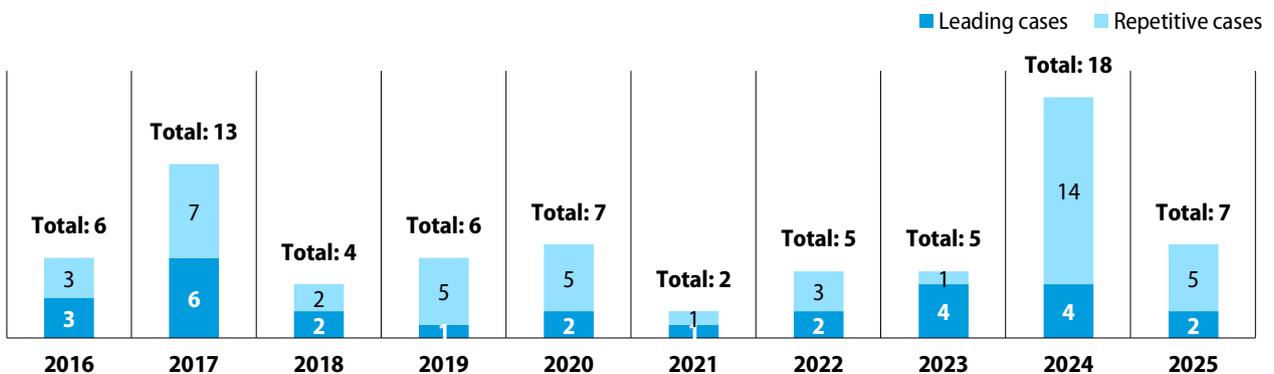
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 11 cases against Georgia for supervision of their execution (compared to 13 in 2024 and 15 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, most of them concerned the excessive length of judicial proceedings and issues related to freedom of assembly. One new case concerned the excessive use of force by the police during the dispersal of a demonstration.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 77 cases pending execution (compared to 73 in 2024 and 78 in 2023), of which nine were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to eight in 2024 and seven in 2023), and 20 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, five have been pending for five years or more; similarly, nine of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to nine in 2024 and eight in 2023).<sup>13</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted seven action plans and 15 action reports. Updated action plans/action reports containing additional information were awaited in respect of four groups/cases, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in nine cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in five cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed seven cases in 2025, including two leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case, concerning the violation of the right to respect for family life, following the evolution of judicial practice related to the best interests of the child in proceedings under the 1980 Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction.

In addition, five repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of five leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Lack of effective investigations into allegations of ill-treatment or violations of the right to life; excessive use of force by the police during arrest and/or while detaining suspects.  
*Tsintsabadze group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure by the domestic courts to give relevant and sufficient reasons to justify continuation of detention on remand; continued detention on remand with predominant purpose of obtaining information from the applicant about third persons.  
*Merabishvili case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of legislation governing procedures for legal gender recognition.  
*A.D. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of protection against homophobic attacks or religiously motivated attacks.  
*Identoba and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Violations of the rights to freedom of assembly and fair trial on account of administrative convictions in the context of demonstrations, and violation of the right to liberty and security on account of arbitrary administrative arrest and detention.  
*Makarashvili and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload includes notably cases concerning the failure to take preventive action regarding domestic violence and the failure to investigate the law-enforcement authorities' inaction; the length of judicial proceedings and the absence of an effective remedy in this respect; the right to a fair trial and the impartiality of a tribunal.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Georgia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

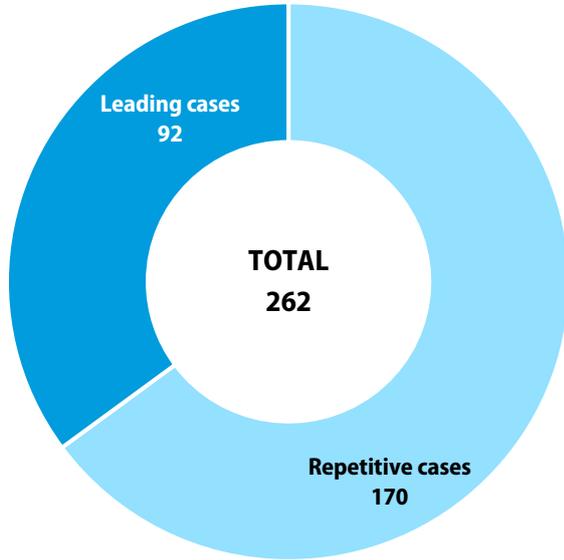
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<sup>13</sup>. Of these cases, two leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

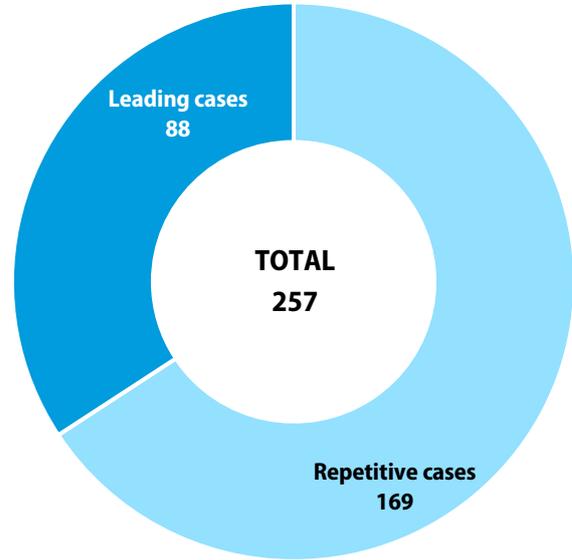


# GERMANY

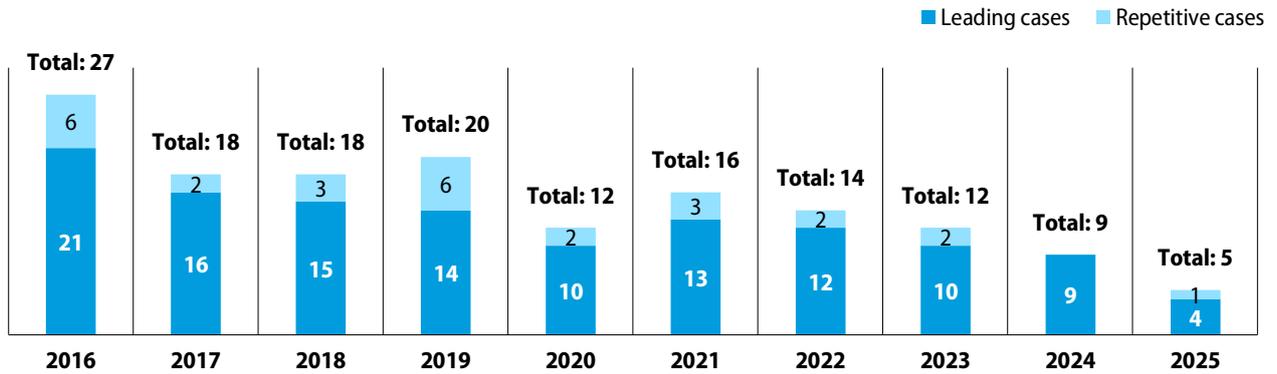
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



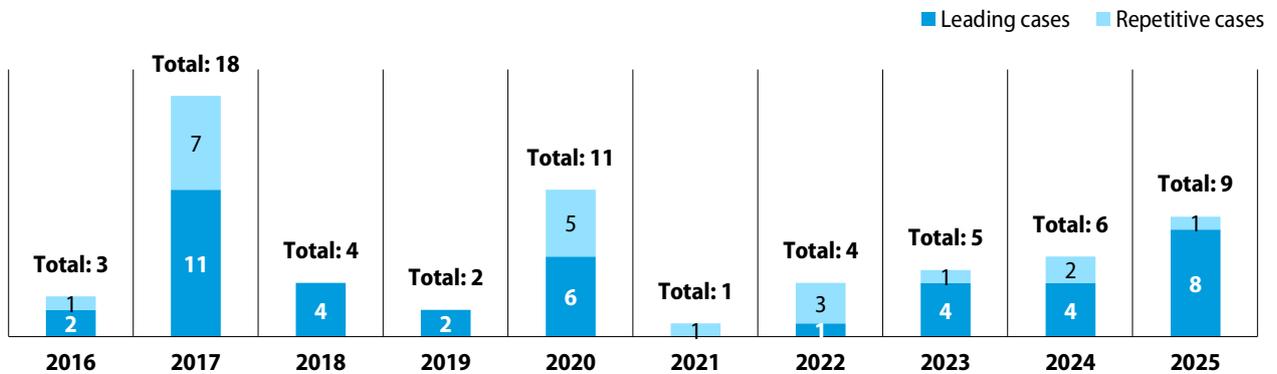
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court five cases against Germany for supervision of their execution (compared to three in both 2024 and 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the lack of an individualised assessment of the applicant's asylum request prior to his removal from Germany to Greece.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were five cases pending execution (compared to nine in 2024 and 12 in 2023), of which none were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in 2024, but compared to one in 2023), and four were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under standard procedure, one has been pending for five years or more (compared to two in 2024 and four in 2023).

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted two action plans, seven action reports and two communications.

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in three cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed nine cases in 2025, including eight leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning a violation of the applicant's right to the determination of a criminal charge against her by an impartial tribunal, following information about the newly established domestic courts' case-law, notably from the Federal Supreme Court and the Federal Constitutional Court.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

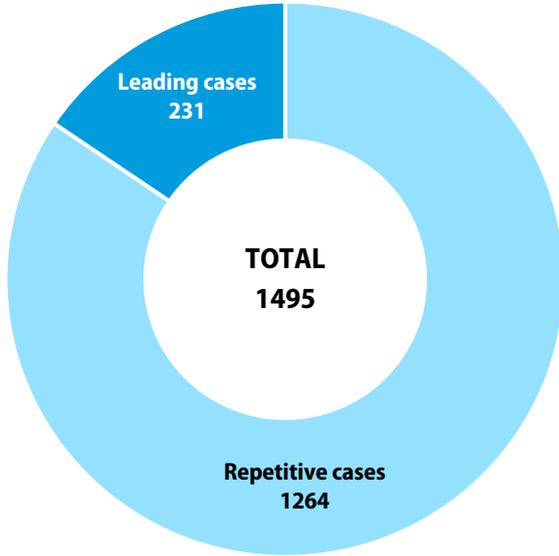
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The pending caseload includes notably one case concerning the lack of effective investigation into allegations of ill-treatment by the police at the end of a football match.

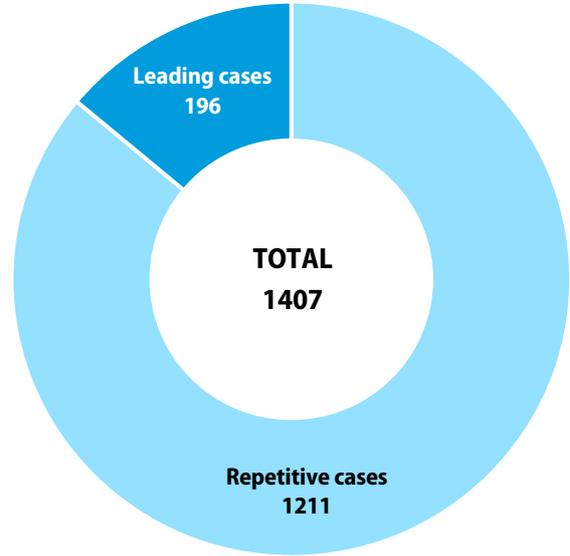
Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Germany can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).



Cases received since ratification of the European Convention

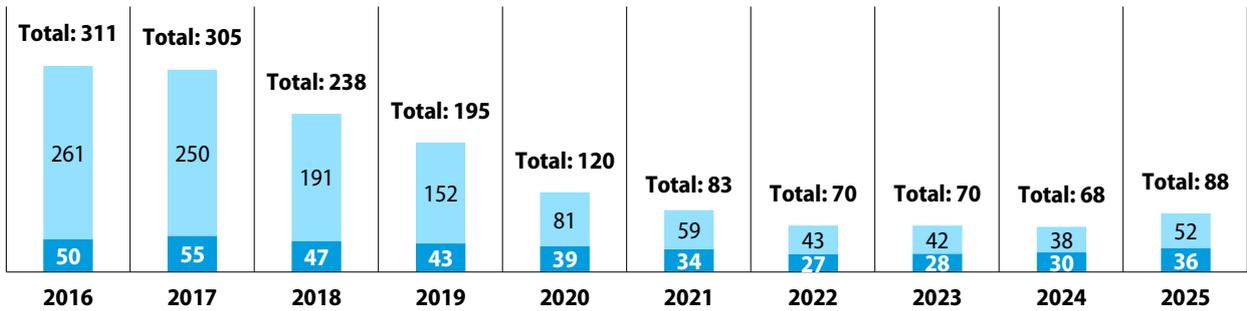


Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



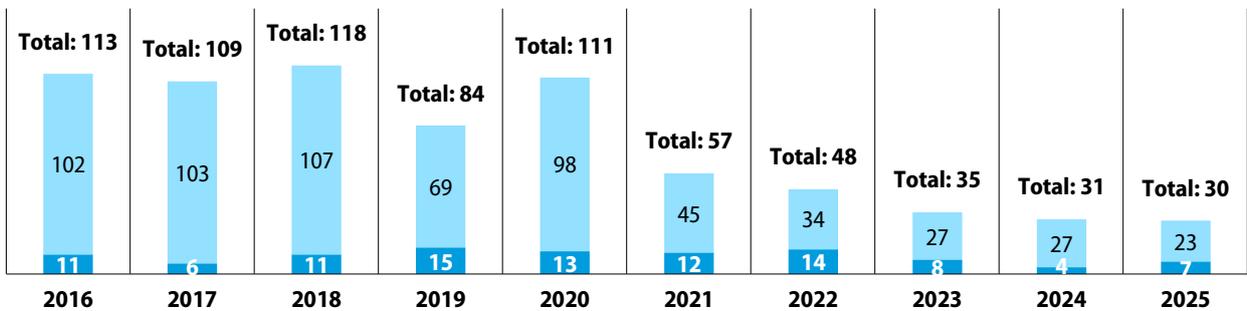
Cases pending over the last ten years

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



Cases closed over the last ten years

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 49 cases against Greece for supervision of their execution (compared to 29 in 2024 and 35 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some concerned the violation of the right not to be tried or punished twice and of presumption of innocence and the non/delayed execution of domestic judgments. One concerned various violations related to a “pushback” and another was related to the conduct of interception operations at sea. Another concerned the excessive length of civil proceedings and the ineffectiveness of the domestic remedy in that respect.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 88 cases pending execution (compared to 68 in 2024 and 70 in 2023), of which 10 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to six in 2024 and seven in 2023), and 23 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, four have been pending for five years or more; similarly, nine of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to nine in 2024 and seven in 2023).<sup>14</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted eight action plans, 17 action reports and 11 communications. Updated action plans/action reports or communications containing additional information were awaited in respect of 13 groups/cases, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 34 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment was awaited in two cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court’s judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 30 cases in 2025, including one leading case under enhanced supervision and six leading cases under standard supervision. It was notably possible to close one leading case, concerning asylum procedures, following sustained efforts to enhance the national asylum system, and significant progress over the years concerning the length and accessibility of asylum proceedings. It was possible to close another leading case concerning violations of the right to respect of private life on account of forced blood tests in the context of an arrest, following the abolition of the Ministry of Health’s decision that had granted exceptional powers for the mandatory medical testing and detention of individuals suspected of carrying infectious diseases.

In addition, five repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of four leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Prison overcrowding and other poor conditions in prison. Lack of effective remedy.  
[Nisiotis group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Refusal of domestic courts to register associations or dissolution of the applicants’ associations.  
[Bekir-Ousta and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Disproportionate refusal to register the applicant association.  
[House of Macedonian Civilization and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Conditions of detention of asylum seekers and irregular migrants and lack of effective remedy to challenge conditions of detention; living conditions of asylum seekers; ineffective remedies against expulsion due to shortcomings in asylum procedure.  
[M.S.S. group of cases / H.A. and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These groups of cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also notably includes one group concerning ill-treatment by police and coastguards and ineffective investigations; one group concerning search and rescue operations at sea; groups concerning detention conditions and poor living conditions of asylum seekers, including vulnerable individuals, as well as delayed medical assistance and the lack of effective remedy to complain; and two groups concerning freedom of expression.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Greece can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

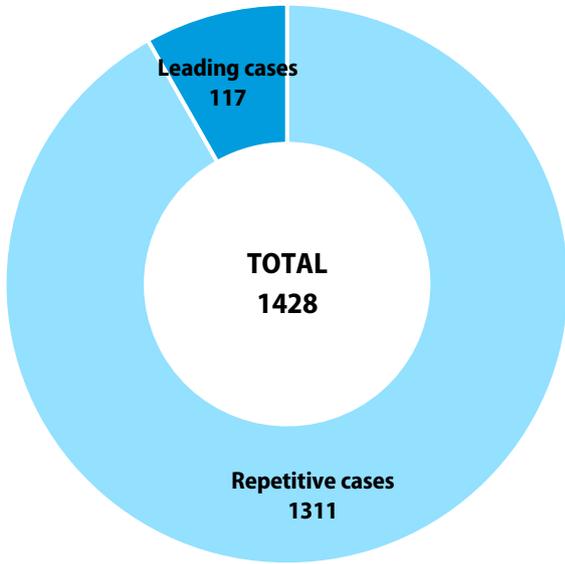
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14. Of these cases, five leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

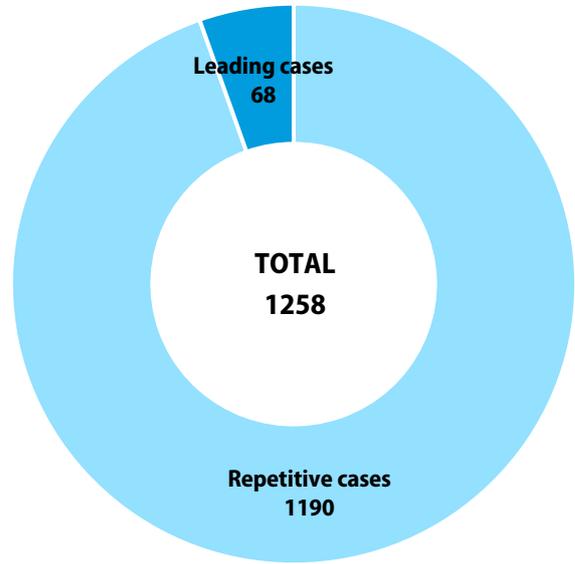


# HUNGARY

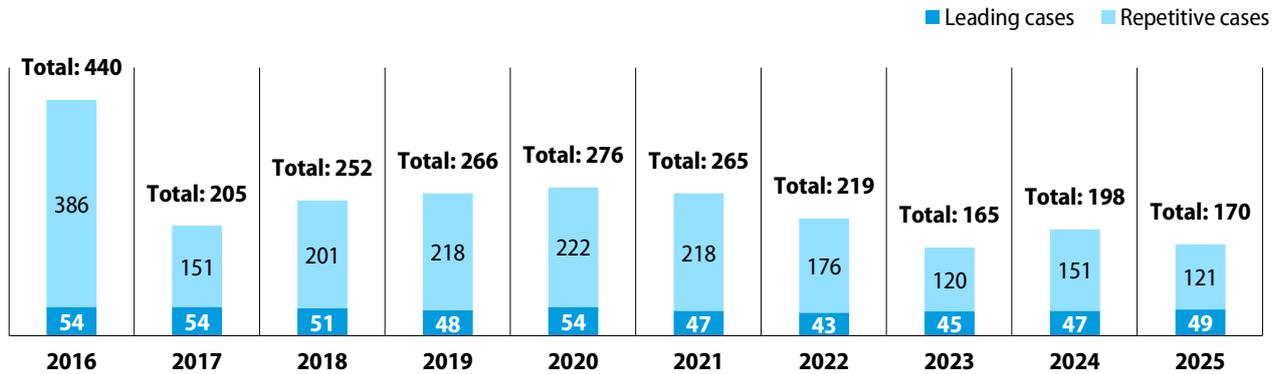
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



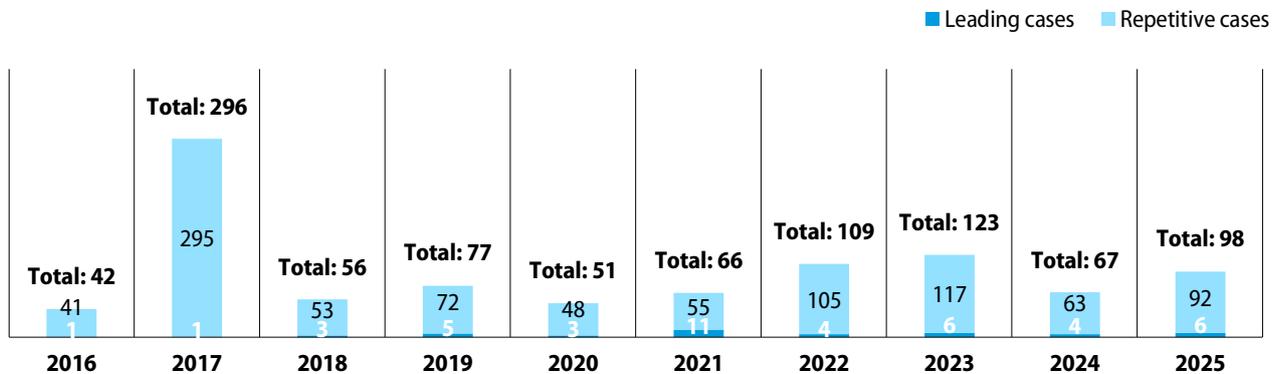
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 70 cases against Hungary for supervision of their execution (compared to 100 in 2024 and 69 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, most of them concerned the excessive length of judicial proceedings, life sentences without eligibility for release on parole in conditions compliant with the Convention, as well as poor conditions of detention and the unlawfulness of asylum-seeking applicants' detention in transit zones. Other new violations found concerned the non-compliance with the procedural requirements required for involuntary hospitalization and the authorities' failure to carry out a genuine balancing exercise between the interests of a Roma child and those of his biological parents when placing him in temporary State care immediately following his birth. Furthermore, one new violation found concerned the collective expulsion of asylum-seeking applicants through the "apprehension and escort" measure, without an assessment of the risks of ill-treatment, and the lack of an effective remedy.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 170 cases pending execution (compared to 198 in 2024 and 165 in 2023), of which 25 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to 21 in 2024 and 18 in 2023), and 23 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, 12 have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 15 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 12 in 2024 and 13 in 2023).<sup>15</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted seven action plans, 21 action reports and eight communications. Initial action plans/action reports were awaited in respect of two cases despite the expiry of the extended deadline in this respect. Updated action plans/action reports or communications containing additional information were awaited in respect of ten groups/cases, in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (four cases) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (six cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 82 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in four cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 98 cases in 2025, including two leading cases under enhanced supervision and four leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close the two leading cases under enhanced supervision (one concerning the unjustified publication of personal data on the online list of major tax debtors kept by the Tax Authority and the other concerning the *ex lege* termination of long-term usufruct rights over agricultural land without compensation) following legislative amendments. One case under standard supervision concerning excessively lengthy attachment on bank accounts in execution of a request for international legal assistance was also closed following legislative changes.

In addition, 20 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.<sup>16</sup>

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 18 leading cases/group of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Lack of access to a court as regards the premature termination of the applicant's mandate as President of the Supreme Court which also led to a violation of his right to freedom of expression.  
*Baka case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Discriminatory restriction of voting rights of the applicants belonging to recognised national minorities.  
*Bakirdzi and E.C. case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive length of judicial proceedings and lack of an effective remedy in this respect.  
*Gazsó group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Overcrowding and poor material conditions of detention, lack of effective remedies and other deficiencies in the protection of prisoners' rights.  
*Varga and Others case / István Gábor Kovács group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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15. Of these cases, seven leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

16. Difficulties in the execution of individual cases prevent the closure of grouped WECL judgments, in particular concerning the excessive length of domestic proceedings, as these judgments often concern many tens of applications.

- ▶ Life sentence without parole in combination with the lack of an adequate review mechanism, life sentence with parole after 40 years.  
[László Magyar group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Absence of sufficient guarantees against abuse in legislation on secret surveillance.  
[Szabó and Vissy group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Removal of long-term usufruct rights over agricultural land without compensation.  
[C.A. ZRT. and T.R. group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to assess the risks of ill-treatment before expelling the applicants, asylum-seekers, to a “safe third country; collective expulsions including collective expulsion of an asylum-seeking Afghan family to Serbia following the signing by a minor of a statement of voluntary return which could not be regarded as an unequivocal waiver of their rights (*M.D. and Others*).  
[Ilias and Ahmed group of cases / Shahzad group of cases / M.D. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Lack of legislation governing gender reassignment and name-changing procedure.  
[Rana group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Deficiencies in the medical and social care afforded to vulnerable persons under exclusive State-control, and lack of effective investigation into resulting death.  
[Validity Foundation on behalf of T.J. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Discriminatory assignment of Roma children to special primary schools for children with mental disabilities (*Horváth and Kiss*); discrimination of a Roma pupil on account of segregation in a State-run primary school attended almost exclusively by Roma children (*Szolcsán*).  
[Horváth and Kiss case / Szolcsán case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Ill-treatment of migrants by law-enforcement officers and border control agents, failure to protect life, and ineffective investigations in these respects.  
[Alhowais case / Shahzad \(No.2\) case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Placement of unaccompanied minors in asylum detention due to the authorities’ failure to act expeditiously and in good faith when determining the applicants’ age.  
[M.H. and S.B. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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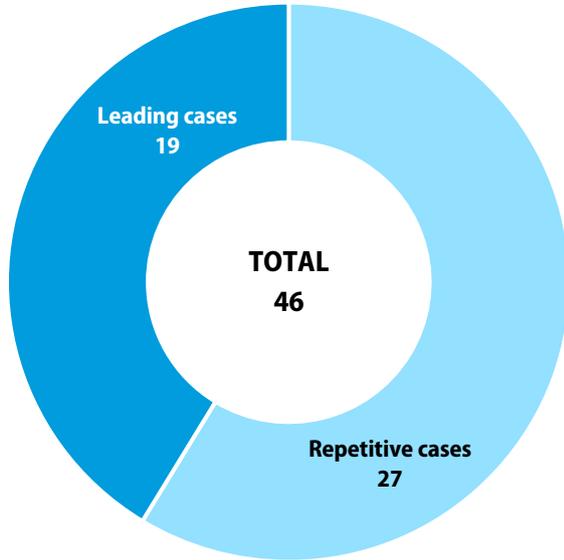
The pending caseload also includes notably groups concerning ill-treatment by law enforcement officers and ineffective investigations into these events; irregularities in pre-trial detention; expulsion on national security grounds based on undisclosed classified information without sufficient procedural guarantees; non-enforcement of a court decision granting unrestricted access to certain documents; as well as a case concerning the lack of adequate legal safeguards against arbitrary police intervention.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Hungary can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

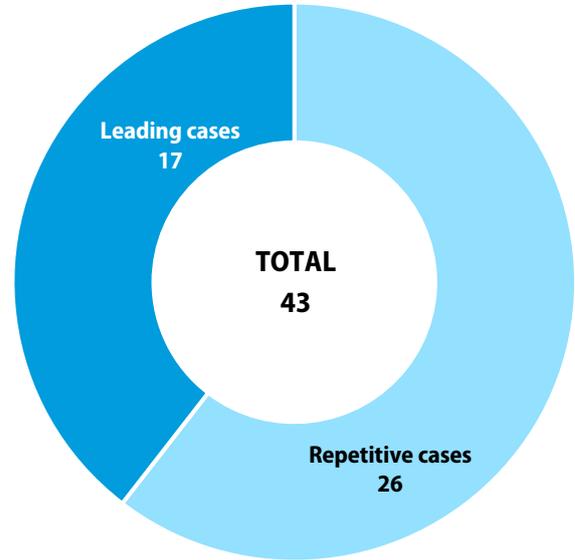


# ICELAND

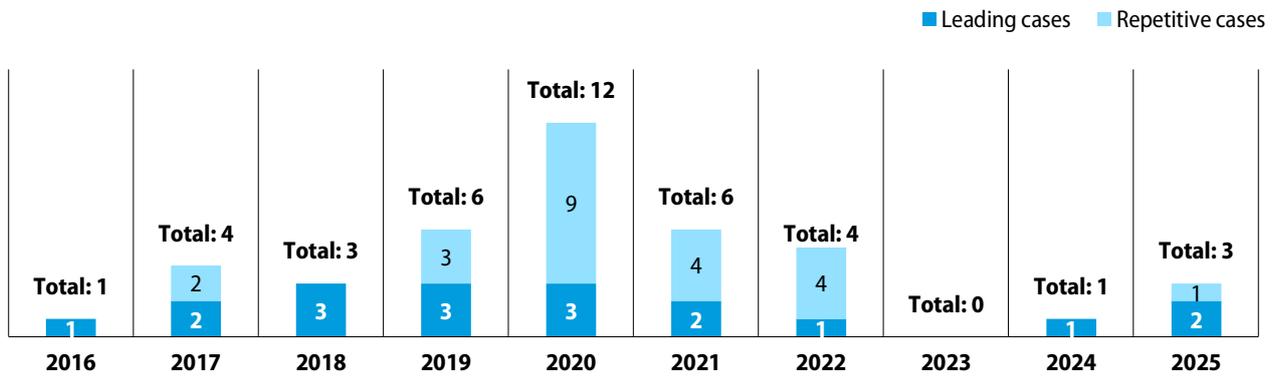
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



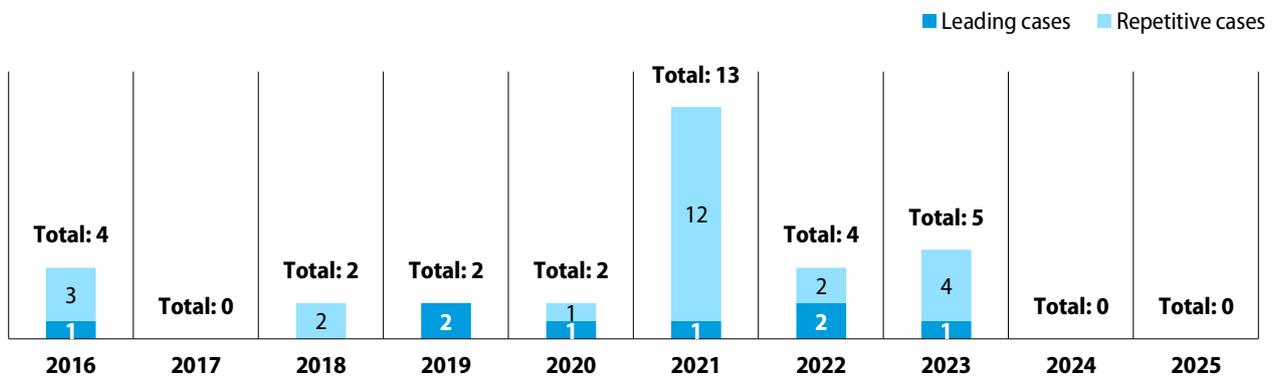
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court two cases against Iceland for supervision of their execution (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the failure to protect the applicant's right to private life due to the ineffectiveness of the investigation into her complaints of domestic violence.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were three cases pending execution (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under enhanced procedure (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023), and one was a leading case classified under standard procedure.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted two action plans, one action report and one communication.

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in one case in 2024.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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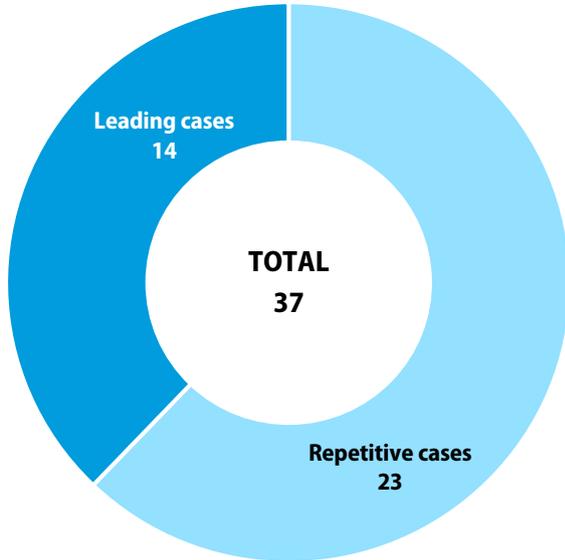
The pending caseload includes notably one case concerning the absence of adequate institutional and procedural safeguards for post-electoral disputes.

More information about Iceland can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

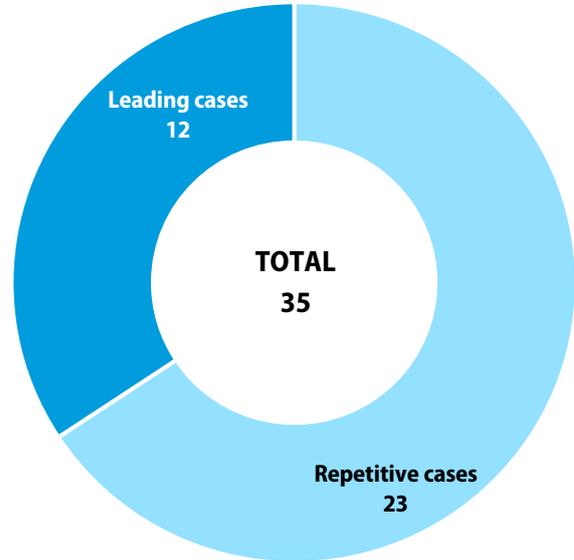


# IRELAND

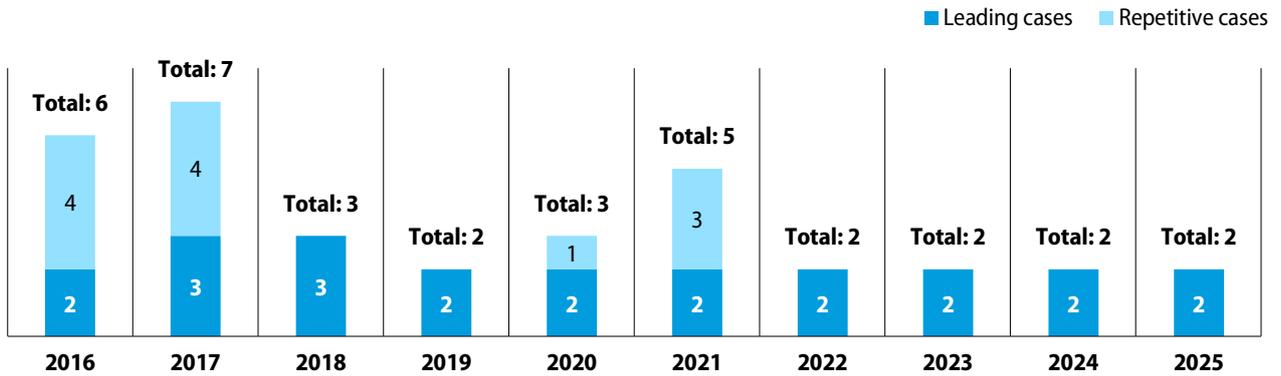
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



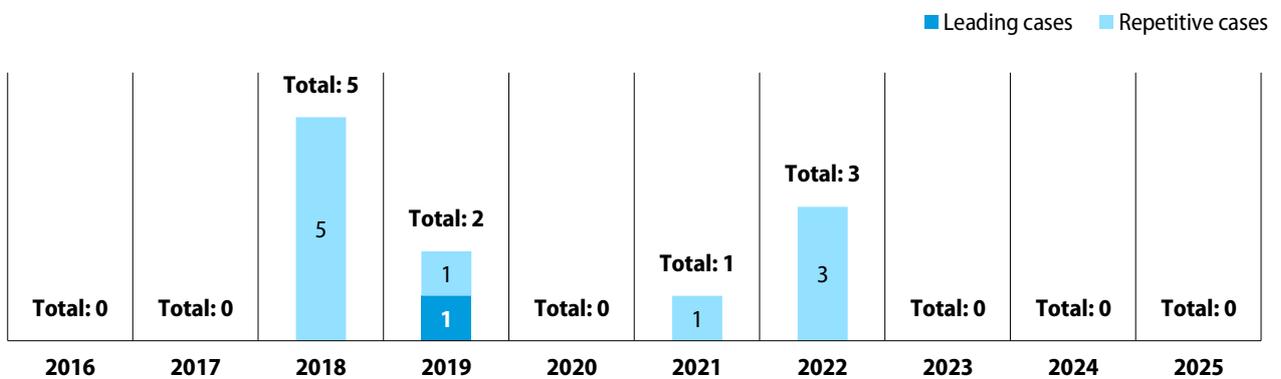
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court no case against Ireland for supervision of execution (as was also the case in both 2024 and 2023).

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were two cases pending execution and one was a leading case classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in both 2024 and 2023), and one was a leading case classified under standard procedure. Both the leading cases have been pending for five years or more (as also was the case in 2024 and 2023).<sup>17</sup>

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted two action plans and one communication.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload includes one case concerning the sexual abuse of the applicant in 1970's in a National School and the lack of effective remedies for the applicant to complain about the Irish State's failure to protect her from abuse, and one case concerning the lack of effective remedies for excessive length of judicial proceedings.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Ireland can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

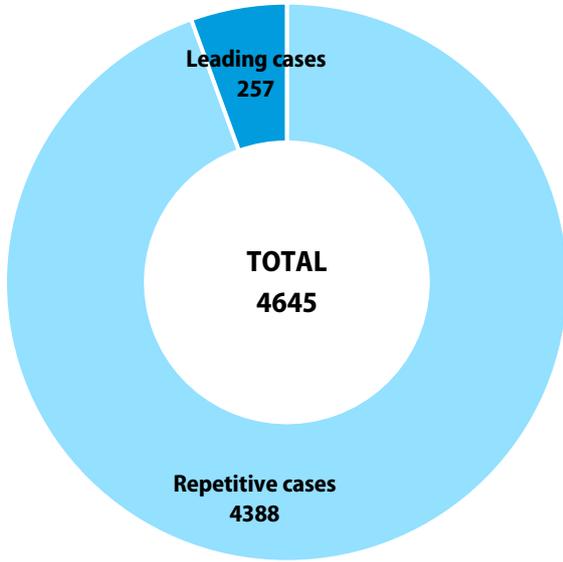
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<sup>17</sup> The leading case under standard procedure was pending for more than 10 years.

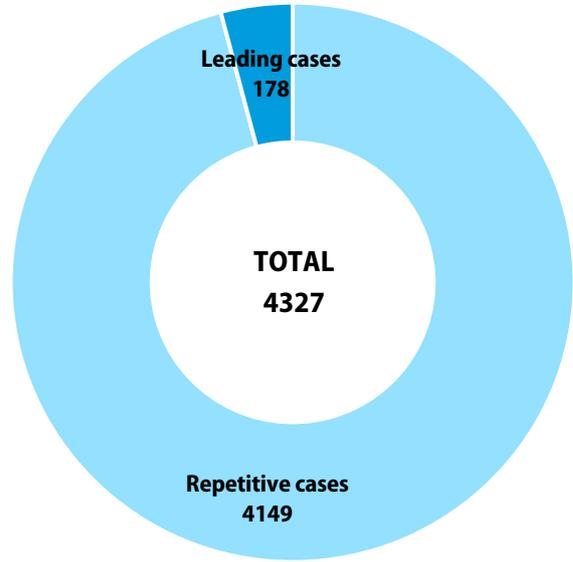


# ITALY

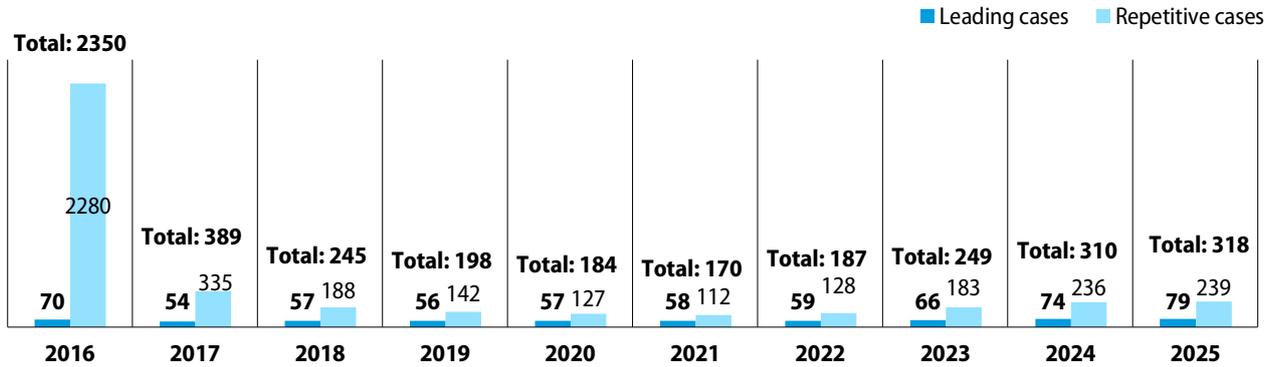
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



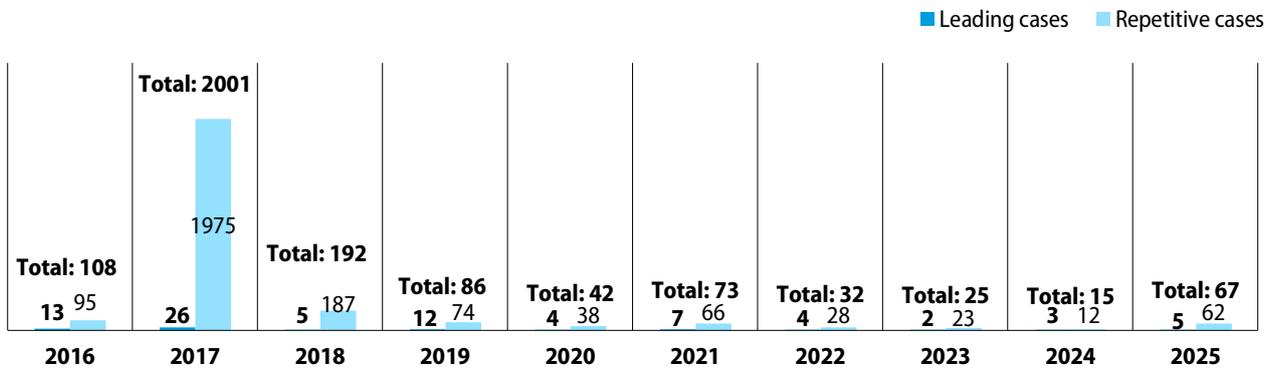
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 75 cases against Italy for supervision of their execution (compared to 76 in 2024 and 87 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one, in which the European Court decided to use the pilot judgment procedure, concerned the failure of the authorities to diligently deal with the systematic illegal dumping, burying or burning of waste in the Campania region. Another concerned insufficient safeguards during tax-related inspections and audits of business premises. Another one concerned ill-treatment during confinement in a psychiatric hospital and the failure to conduct an effective investigation. Most of the new violations concerned the non-implementation or delayed implementation of final domestic judicial decisions.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 318 cases pending execution (compared to 310 in 2024 and 249 in 2023), of which 27 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to 30 in 2024 and 27 in 2023), and 51 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, 12 have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 24 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 21 in 2024 and 19 in 2023).<sup>18</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted three action plans, 17 action reports and three communications. Initial action plans/action reports were awaited in respect of 10 groups/cases despite the expiry of the extended deadline in this respect. Updated action plans/action reports or communications containing additional information were awaited in respect of 18 groups/cases, in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (six cases) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (12 cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 83 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in 80 cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 67 cases in 2025, including four leading cases under enhanced supervision and one leading case under standard supervision. In particular, it was possible to close one group of cases concerning the longstanding problem of the excessive length of criminal proceedings upon the adoption of a wide range of measures which generated positive trends with regard to the elimination of the backlog and the reduction of the average length of these proceedings. The Committee considered that these measures and the progress achieved had placed the criminal justice system on a self-sustainable path expected to continue yielding further improvements in the years to come.

In addition, 62 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending include an overall reduction in pending cases before civil jurisdictions and the consolidation of the previous positive trend regarding the average length of proceedings before first-instance and appeal courts. Furthermore, the Committee also noted positively the strengthening of legislative safeguards in the age assessment procedure for unaccompanied foreign minors, along with the application of Convention-compliant practices in regions under significant migratory pressure, and the expansion of reception capacity. The progress in both these groups of cases, led the Committee of Ministers to continue supervising the outstanding measures under the standard procedure.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 13 leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Prolonged inability to ensure the proper functioning of the waste collection, treatment and disposal service in Campania, lack of an effective remedy in this respect and interference with the applicants' personal well-being due to the pollution caused by a landfill site.  
[Di Sarno and Others case / Locascia and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Non-implementation or delayed implementation of domestic final judicial decisions and impossibility for the applicants to obtain their execution through enforcement proceedings.  
[Pennino group of cases / Croce and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These groups of cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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<sup>18</sup>. Of these cases, 13 leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

- ▶ Failure to comply with the positive obligation to properly assess the risk to life in domestic violence cases and to secure a timely and adequate response. Sexism in the perception of the phenomenon of violence against women, including in court decisions, leading to secondary victimisation. Impunity for domestic violence acts due to a combination of judicial passivity and intervening changes to the prescription regime.  
*Talpis group of cases / J.L. case / M.S. case - Last decision taken in 2025* – These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive length of bankruptcy proceedings and administrative liquidation proceedings, and lack of an effective domestic remedy to address delays in the latter.  
*Collarile and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive length of proceedings before the criminal courts.  
*Ledonne (No. 1) group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive length of civil proceedings.  
*Trapani group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Placement of unaccompanied minors in adult reception centres in inadequate conditions and without being provided with minimum procedural guarantees in age-assessment procedure.  
*Darboe and Camara group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Detention in ordinary prison of persons mentally ill (Sy), lack of comprehensive and updated medical evaluation of compatibility of their health condition with detention and failure to protect their right to life (*Citraro and Molino*).  
*Sy case / Citraro and Molino group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

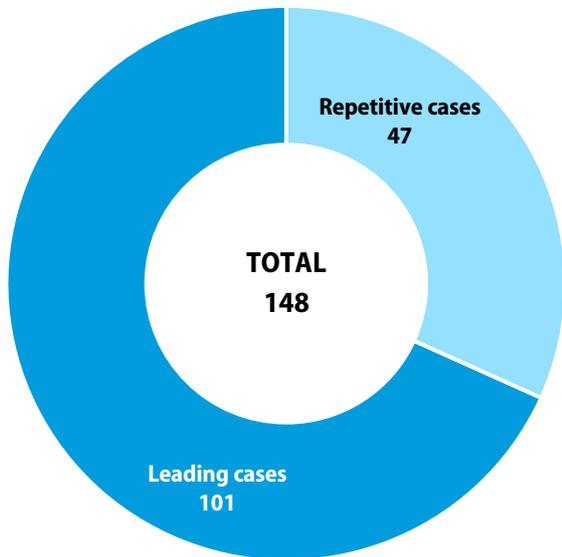
## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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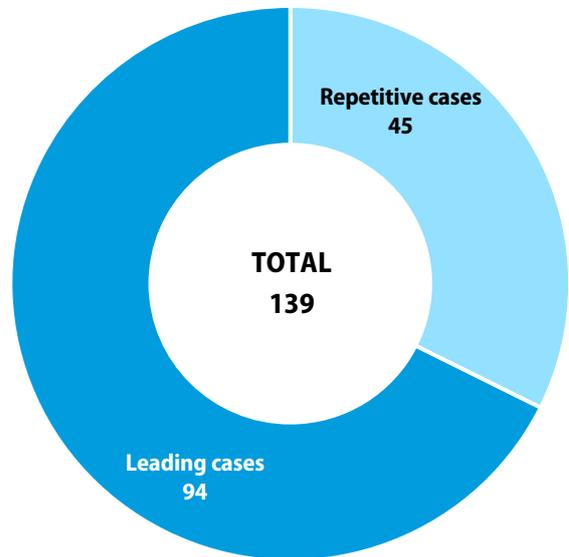
The pending caseload also notably includes cases concerning insufficient efforts by the authorities to ensure respect for the applicants' visiting rights; the failure to provide effective protection against environmental pollution caused by industrial activities located in the area they live in; unlawful detention of migrants in the "hotspots" of Lampedusa and Taranto in poor conditions and collective expulsion from Italy; ill-treatment by State agents and lack of effective investigations and court proceedings into these events; continued detention of a patient in a psychiatric facility beyond the duration provided by law and impossibility to seek redress, as well as the prolonged use of mechanical restraints on a patient hospitalized in a psychiatric facility and lack of effective investigation into his allegations of ill-treatment.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Italy can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

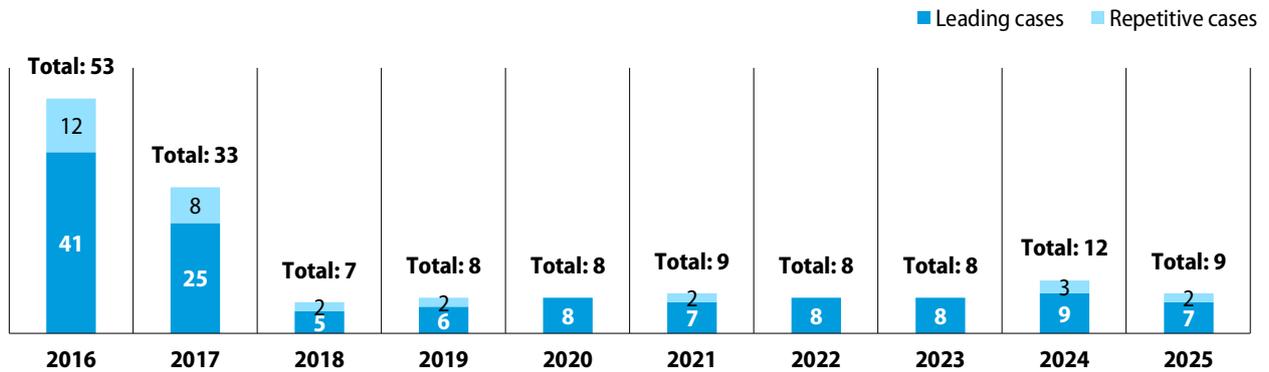
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



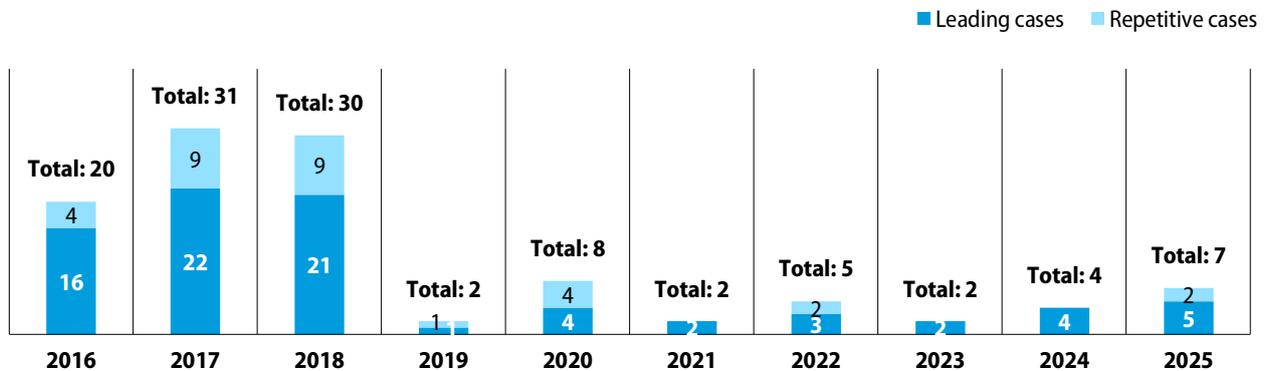
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court four cases against Latvia for supervision of their execution (compared to eight in 2024 and two in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the covert interception of the applicants' telephone conversations and their inability to challenge it *ex post facto*.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were nine cases pending execution (compared to 12 in 2024 and eight in 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under enhanced procedure (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023), and four were leading cases classified under standard procedure.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted one action plan and seven action reports.

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in four cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed seven cases in 2025, including five leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning the retention of a lawyer's computer in the course of criminal proceedings, further to legislative changes introducing safeguards; and one case concerning investigations into medical negligence, following in particular measures taken to accelerate these proceedings, improve the quality of forensic expertise, and introduce a mechanism for financial compensation.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Inhuman and degrading treatment inflicted on the applicant due to his position at the lowest level of an informal prisoner hierarchy in prisons between 2008 and 2017.

[D case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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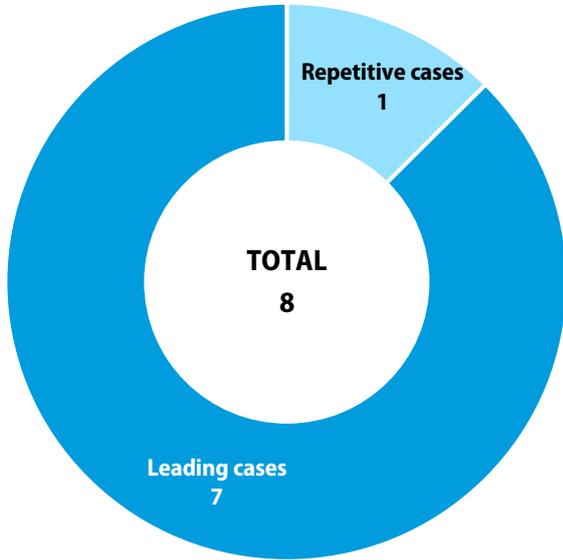
The pending caseload includes notably cases concerning the inability to adequately challenge pre-trial detention and contact rights.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Latvia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

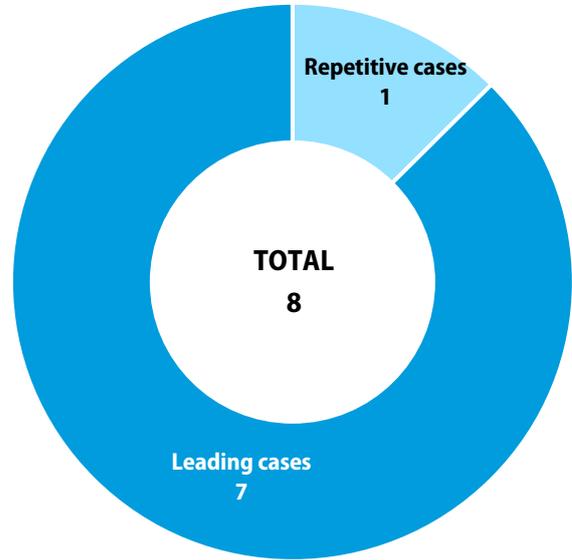


# LIECHTENSTEIN

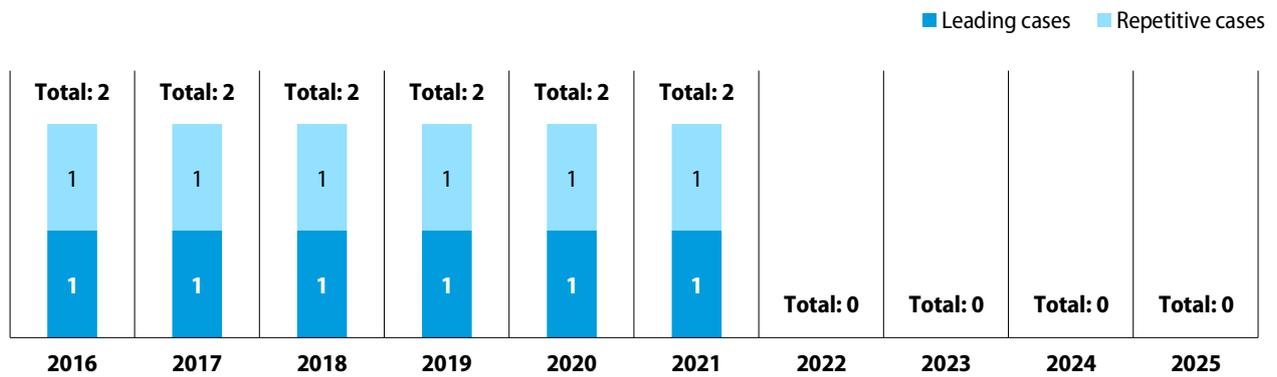
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



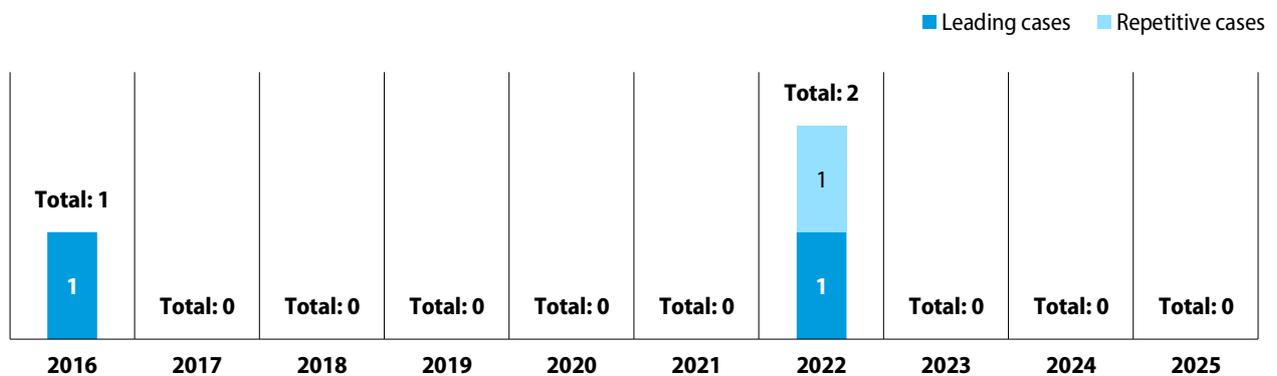
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years

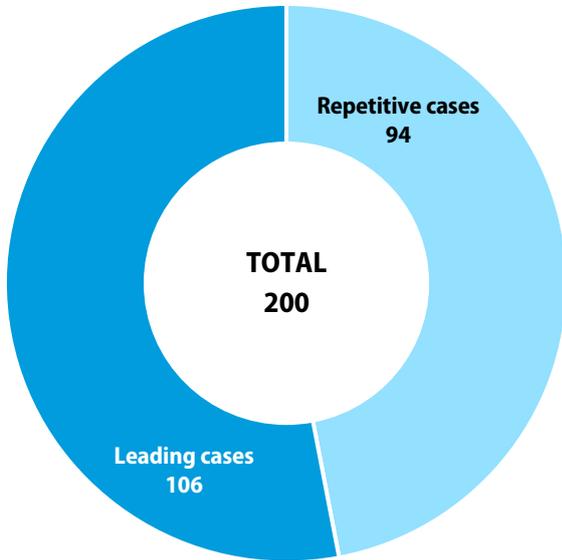


More information about Liechtenstein can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

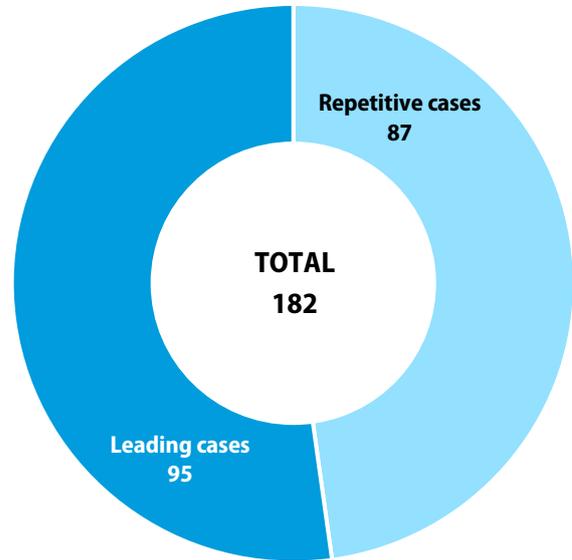


# LITHUANIA

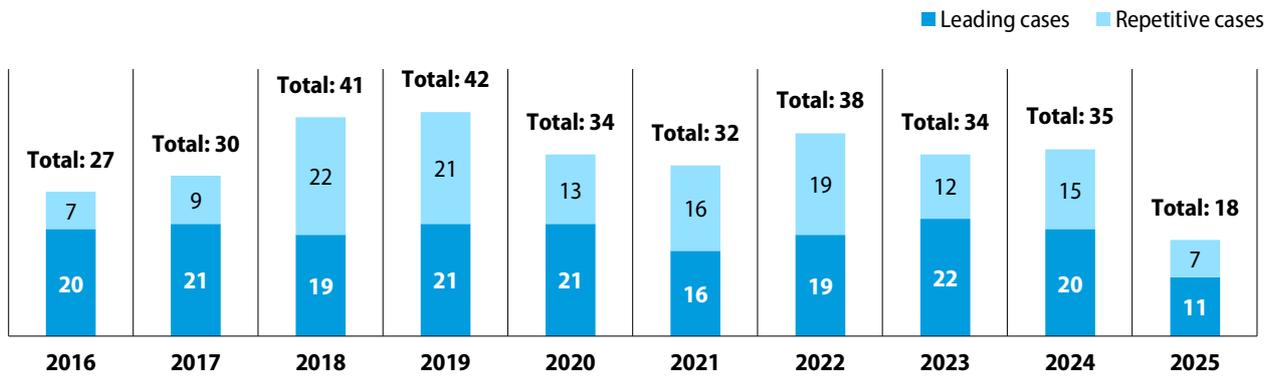
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



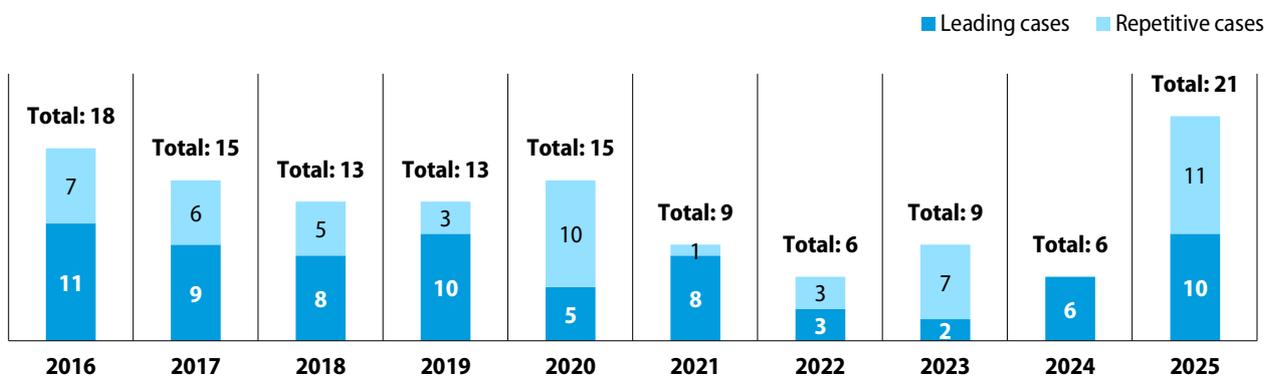
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court four cases against Lithuania for supervision of their execution (compared to seven in 2024 and five in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025 one concerned the dismissal of the applicants' claims for compensation for annulment of property title as time barred.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 18 cases pending execution (compared to 35 in 2024 and 34 in 2023), of which two were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to three in both 2024 and 2023), and nine were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, two have been pending for five years or more; similarly, three of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to seven in 2024 and five in 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted four action plans, 12 action reports and two communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in five cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 21 cases in 2025, including one case under enhanced supervision and nine leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case under enhanced supervision concerning the temporary suspension of a children's fairy tale book depicting same-sex relationships further to the Constitutional Court's decision declaring the impugned legal provision unconstitutional. It was also possible to close one leading case under standard supervision concerning the non-recognition of a pagan association, following legislative amendments. Furthermore, one other leading case concerning the refusal of the law enforcement agencies, due to their discriminatory attitudes, to launch an investigation into the applicants' allegations of having been subjected to serious homophobic online hate speech, was closed following extensive legislative and administrative measures, as well as evolution of the relevant domestic caselaw in a Convention-compliant manner.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two leading cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Lack of legislation governing the conditions and procedures relating to gender reassignment.  
[L. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ No legitimate aim for temporary suspension of children's fairy tale book depicting same-sex relationships and its subsequent labelling as harmful to children under the age of 14.  
[Macatė case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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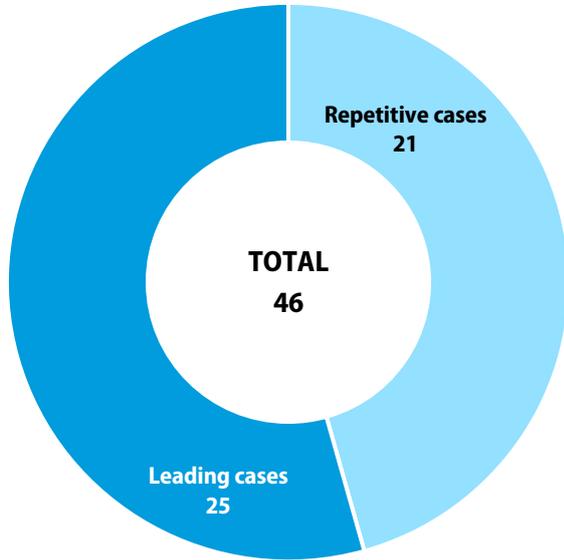
The pending caseload also includes notably cases concerning the failure of border guards to accept the applicants' asylum applications; poor conditions of detention; a case involving multiple violations related to the applicant's secret detention and "extraordinary rendition" during a CIA secret rendition operation; and the unjustified refusal to exempt a conscientious objector, a Jehovah's witness, from compulsory military service.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Lithuania can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

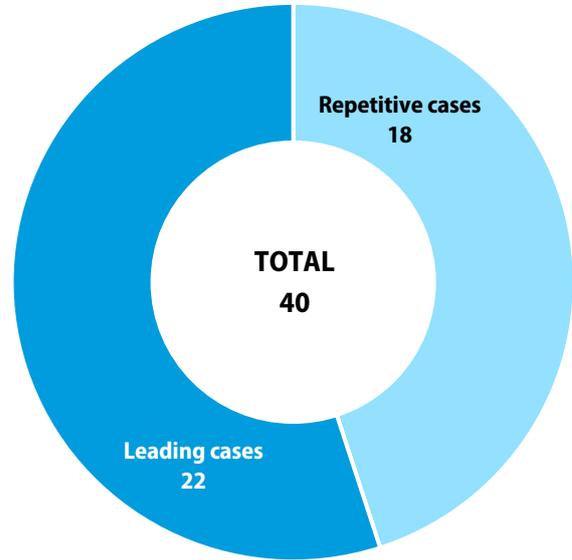


# LUXEMBOURG

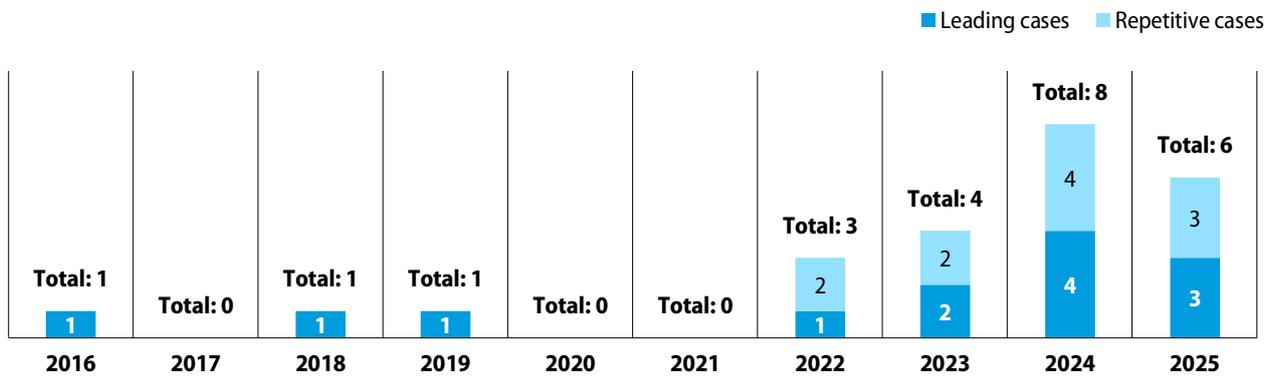
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



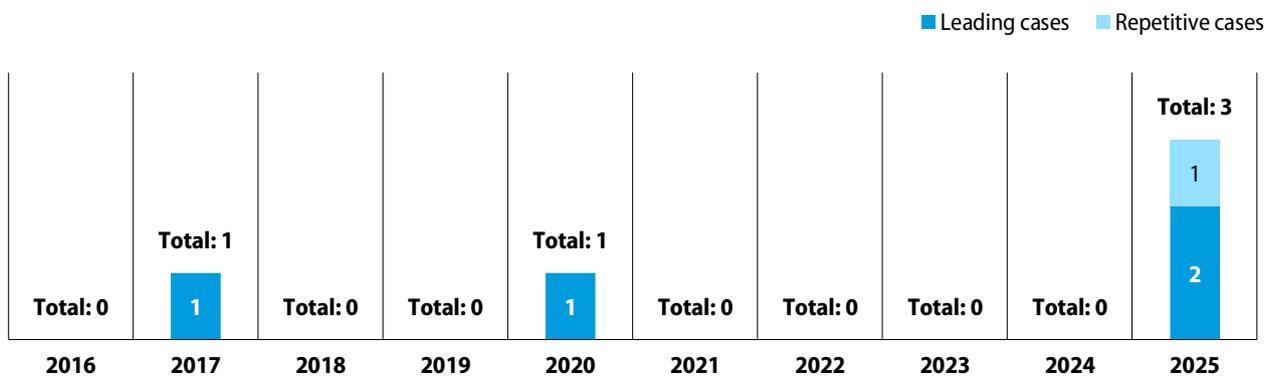
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court one case against Luxembourg for supervision of execution (compared to four in 2024 and one in 2023). The only new violation found by the Court in 2025 concerned the lack of remedy against the seizure of a foreign company's bank assets.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were six cases pending execution (compared to eight in 2024 and four in 2023), of which three were leading cases classified under standard procedure.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted five action reports and one communication. An updated action plan/action report containing additional information was awaited in respect of one group, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (concerning four cases).

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in two cases in 2025.

## Closures in 2025

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The Committee closed three cases in 2025, including two leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case, concerning unfair criminal proceedings, following developments in the Court of Cassation's case-law.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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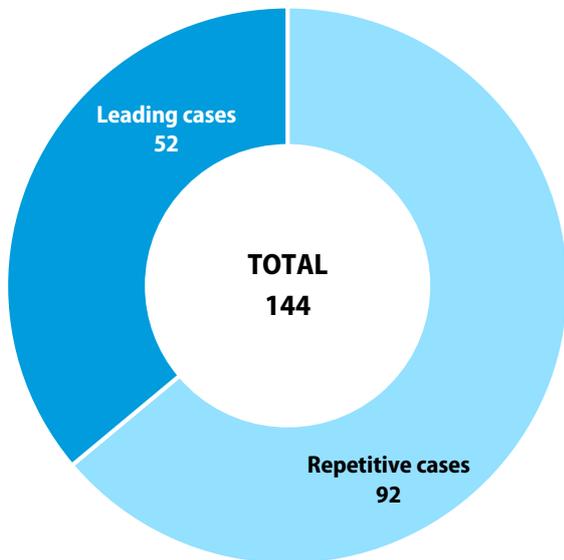
The pending caseload includes notably a group of four cases concerning excessive formalism of the Court of Cassation and a case concerning the freedom of expression of whistleblowers.

More information about Luxembourg can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

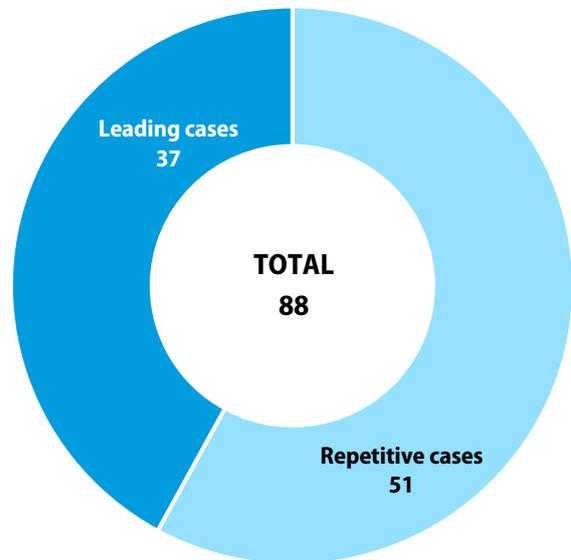


# MALTA

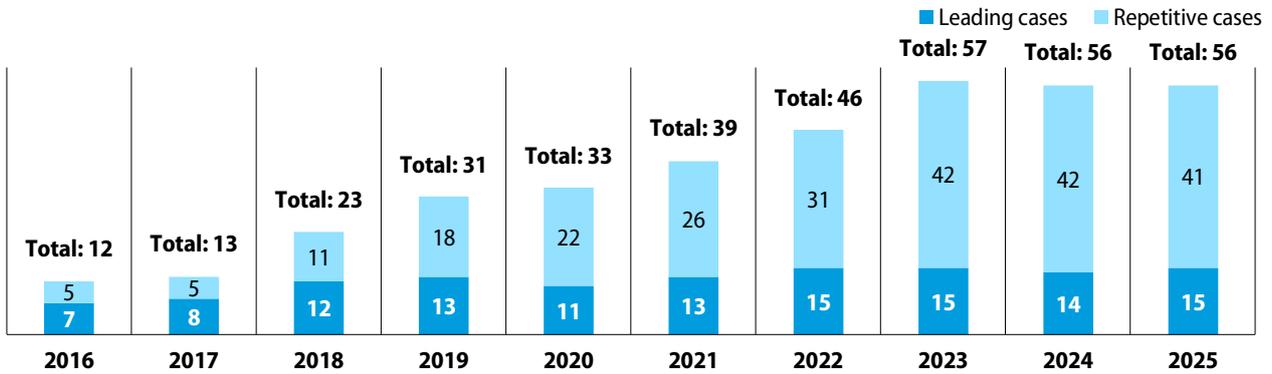
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



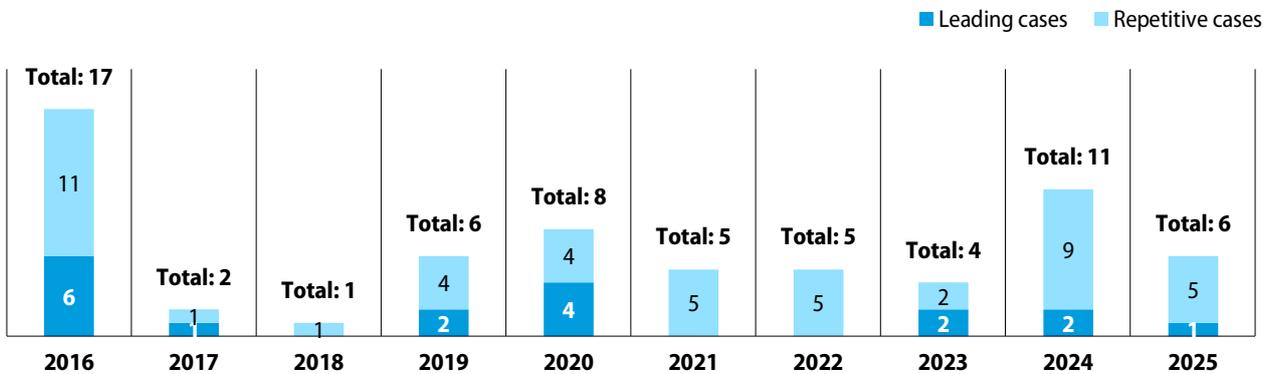
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court six cases against Malta for supervision of their execution (compared to ten in 2024 and 15 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the excessive formalism of courts dismissing the applicant company's appeal for lack of payment of the security for costs.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 56 cases pending execution (as was also the case in 2024 and compared to 57 in 2023), of which five were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to four in 2024 and six in 2023), and ten were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, one has been pending for five years or more; similarly, eight of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to seven in 2024 and four in 2023).<sup>19</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 13 action plans, two action reports and one communication.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in eight cases in 2025.

## Closures in 2025

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The Committee closed six cases in 2025, including one leading case under standard supervision.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of four leading cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Refusal of the applicants' asylum requests without an assessment of the risk faced upon return to Bangladesh and China and lack of access to an effective remedy.  
[S.H. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Unlawfulness of detention pending deportation, in poor conditions; and interference with correspondence between the applicant and the Court (*Feilazoo*).  
[Feilazoo case / A.D. case / J.B. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also includes notably cases concerning the excessive length of proceedings and lack of effective remedies for the same as well as concerning the protection of property.

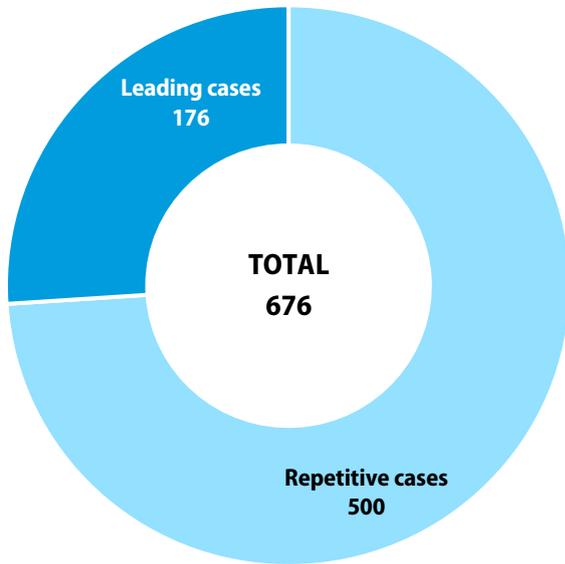
Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Malta can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

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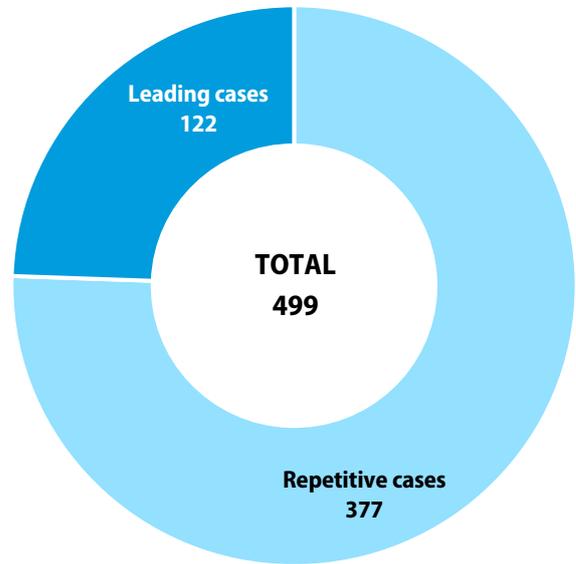
<sup>19</sup>. Of these cases, three leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.



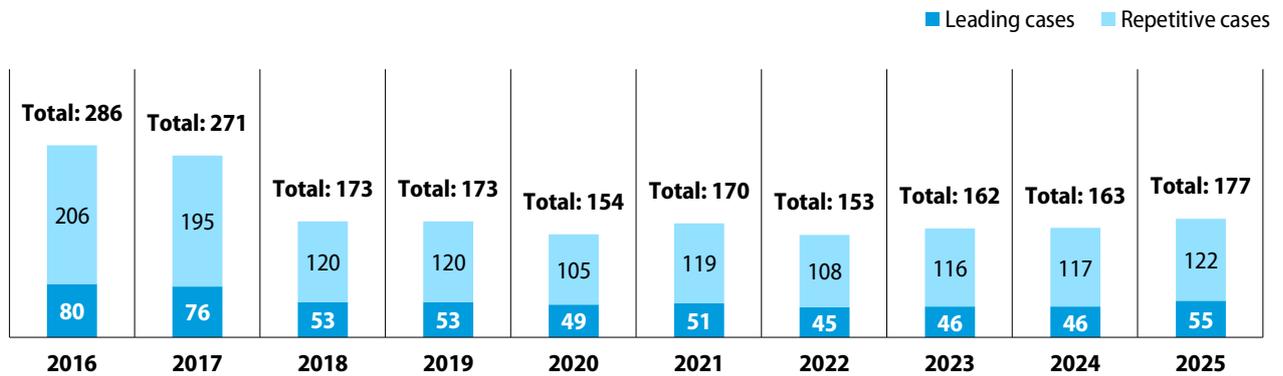
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



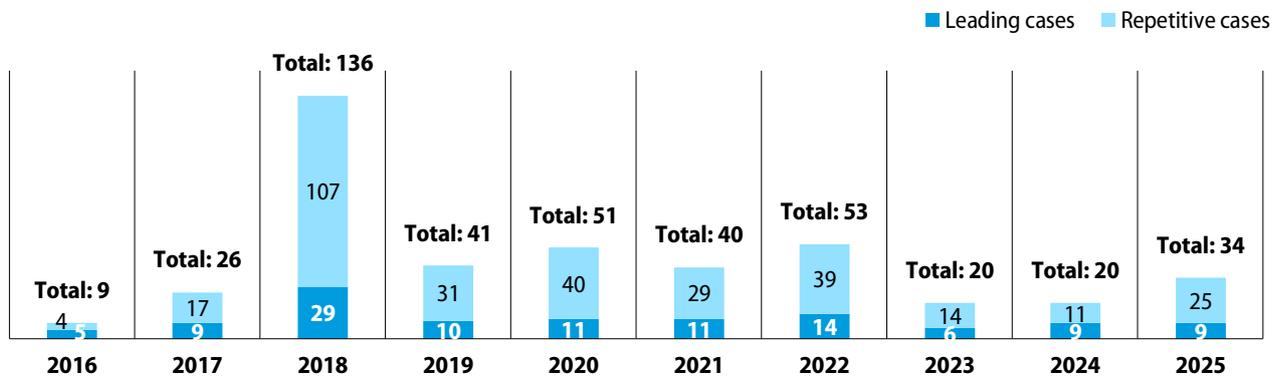
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 48 cases against the Republic of Moldova for supervision of their execution (compared to 21 in 2024 and 29 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one concerned labour exploitation and sexual abuse of an intellectually disabled woman in a family with which she was placed following her deinstitutionalisation from a state asylum; one concerned disciplinary proceedings against a public official resulting in his dismissal after being incited by an undercover State agent to accept a bribe as part of a professional integrity test; and some of them concerned non-enforcement of domestic courts' judgments.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 177 cases pending execution (compared to 163 in 2024 and 162 in 2023), of which 12 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to 10 in 2024 and nine in 2023), and 42 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, six have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 17 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 19 in 2024 and 21 in 2023).<sup>20</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 12 action plans, 28 action reports and three communications. Updated action plans/action reports were awaited in respect of four groups/cases, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 41 cases in 2025.

## Closures in 2025

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The Committee closed 34 cases in 2025, including one leading case under enhanced supervision and eight leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close the leading case under enhanced supervision which concerned insufficient statutory guarantees of independence for the public broadcaster, following legislative amendments to the Code of Audiovisual Media Services. It was also possible to close one leading case under standard supervision, which concerned the domestic courts' failure to give sufficient reasons for convictions, following the adoption of guidelines aimed at enhancing judicial reasoning, with the support of the Council of Europe.

In addition, 25 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of five leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Censorship and political control by State authorities at State Television Company, Teleradio-Moldova.  
[Manole and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Involuntary placement in and late discharge from a psychiatric hospital and unnecessary psychiatric treatment of a minor; lack of investigation into negligence by the authorities and into sexual abuse at the hands of other patients; lack of effective remedy; discriminatory treatment of the applicant as child with an intellectual disability.  
[V.I. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Forced abortions and birth-control measures imposed on persons with intellectual disabilities; failure to carry out an effective investigation.  
[G.M. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Various violations mainly arising from pre-trial detention.  
[Sarban group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Ill-treatment and torture in police custody; ineffective investigations; lack of an effective remedy; conviction based on evidence obtained under torture.  
[Levința group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also includes notably groups concerning shortcomings in response to complaints of domestic violence, poor material conditions of detention, and lack of adequate medical assistance in detention. It also includes one case concerning the extra-legal transfer of five Turkish nationals from the Republic of Moldova to Türkiye, circumventing domestic and international law; and another concerning inhuman material conditions in a psychiatric hospital where the applicants periodically undergo voluntary treatment.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for the Republic of Moldova can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

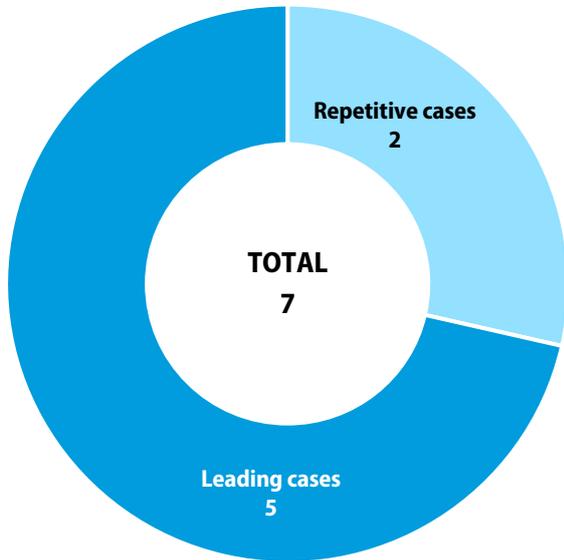
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<sup>20</sup>. Of these cases, 13 leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

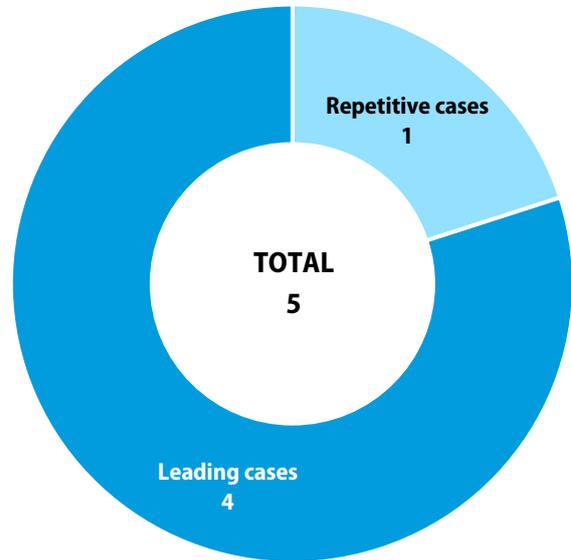


# MONACO

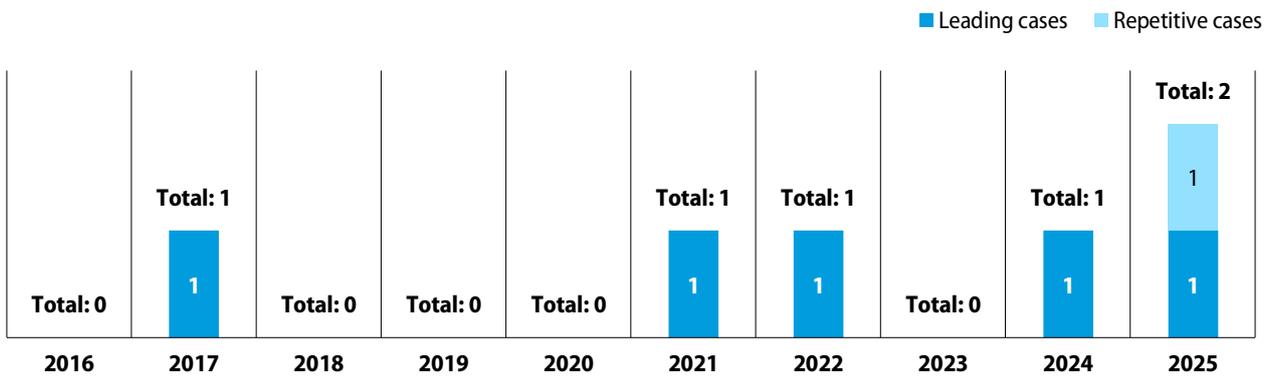
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



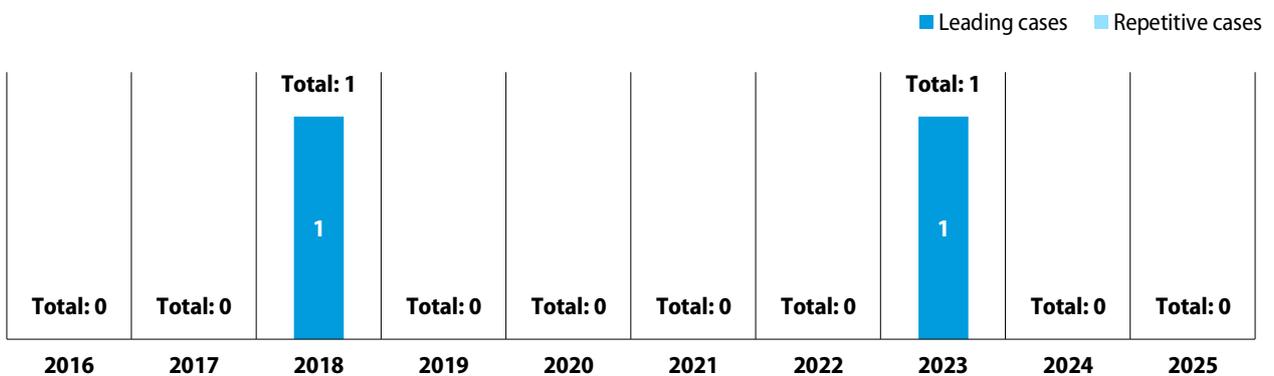
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court one case (a friendly settlement) against Monaco for supervision of execution (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023).

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were two cases pending execution (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under standard procedure, concerning the unjustified interception of a lawyer's mobile phone data without sufficient safeguards.

### **Action plans/reports**

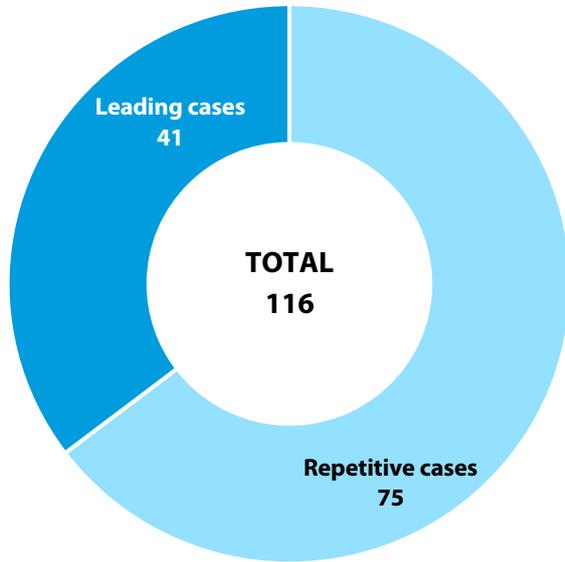
The authorities submitted one action plan.

More information about Monaco can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

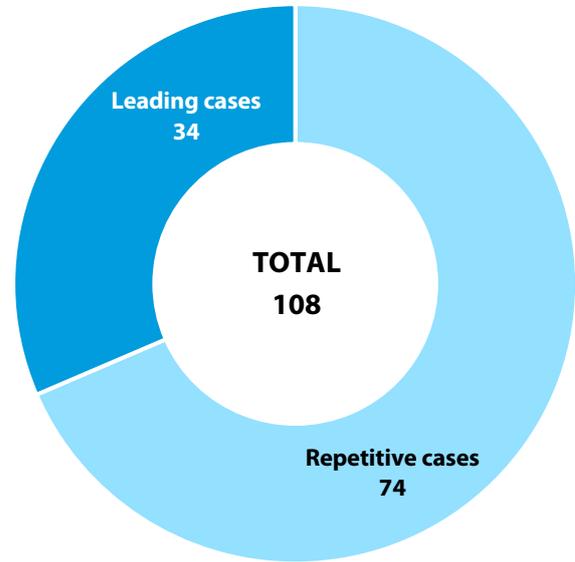


# MONTENEGRO

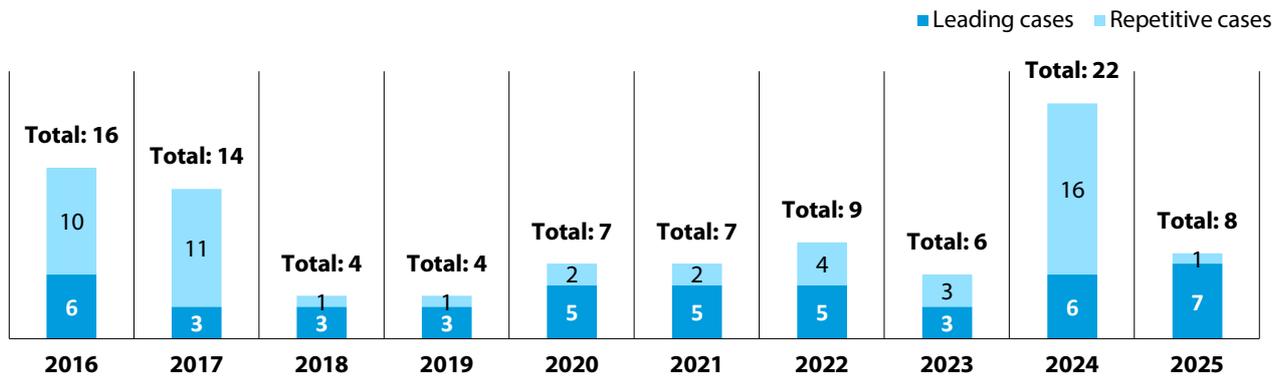
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



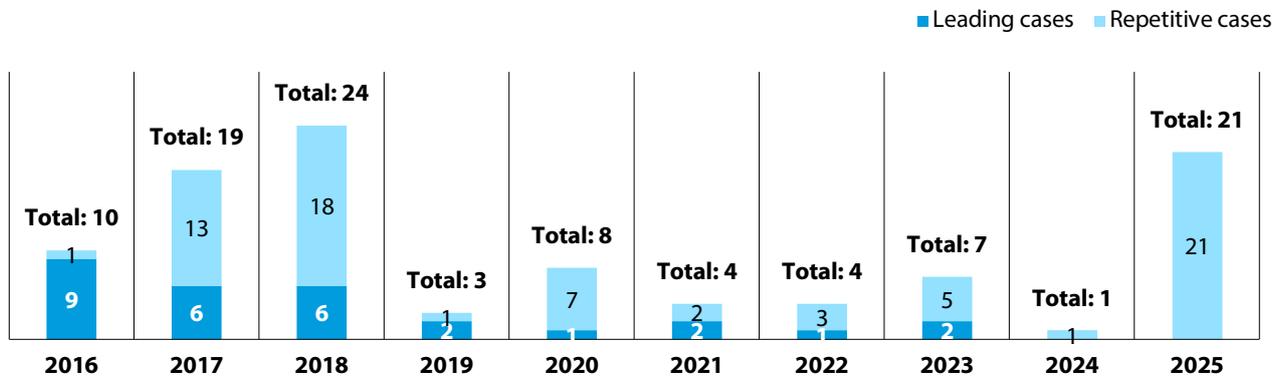
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court seven cases against Montenegro for supervision of their execution (compared to 17 in 2024 and four in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the fairness and length of the insolvency proceedings and unlawful interference with the applicants' property rights.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were eight cases pending execution (compared to 22 in 2024 and six in 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under enhanced procedure (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023), and five were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under standard procedure, two have been pending for five years or more (compared to two in 2024 and one in 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted eight action plans, two action reports and four communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 12 cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 21 cases in 2025, including nine repetitive cases because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases still pending include the measures rapidly taken by the authorities to ensure the enforcement of all final domestic decisions given against the State-owned company "Radoje Dakić" AD Podgorica with respect to its former employees, such as the establishment of a repayment scheme and the deposit of the required funds with the Commercial Court.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading case under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Non-enforcement of final domestic decisions against socially/State-owned company.  
[Dedić and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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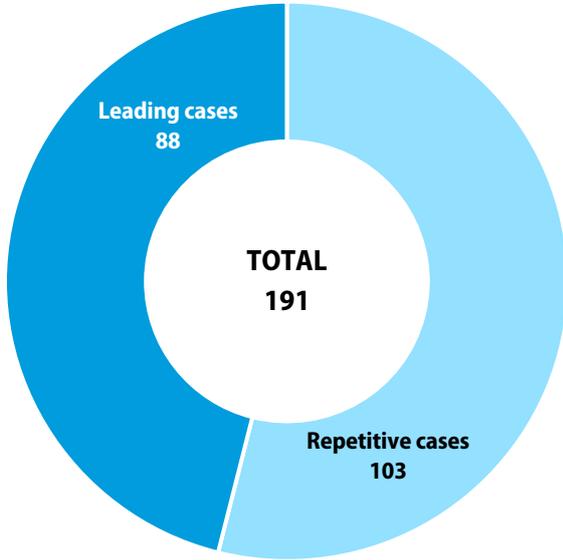
The pending caseload includes notably one group concerning ineffective investigations into police ill-treatment and cases concerning the length of proceedings before the Constitutional Court and the right to liberty and security.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Montenegro can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

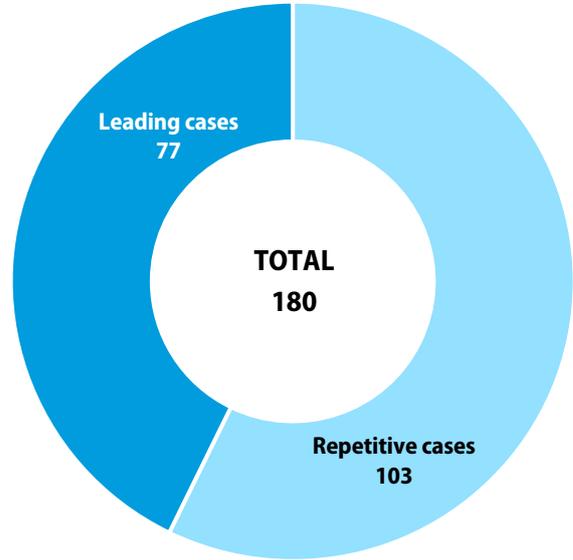


# NETHERLANDS

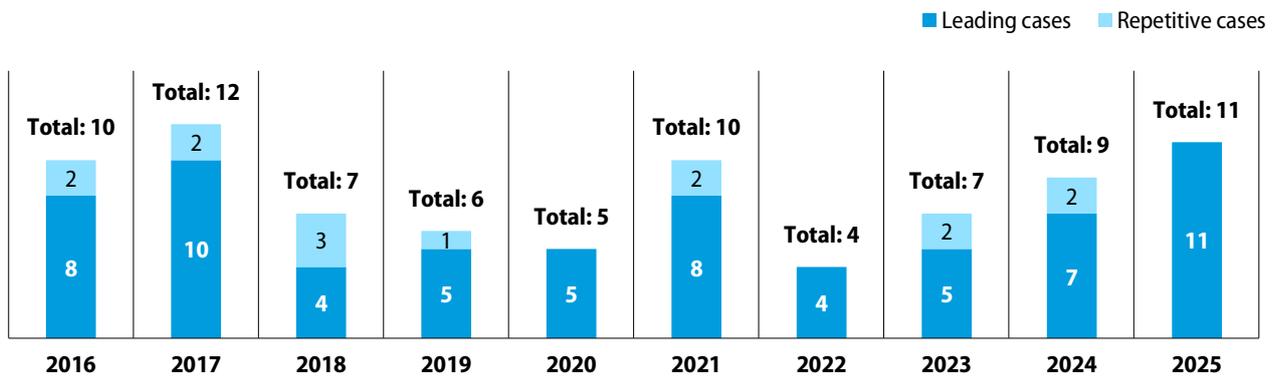
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



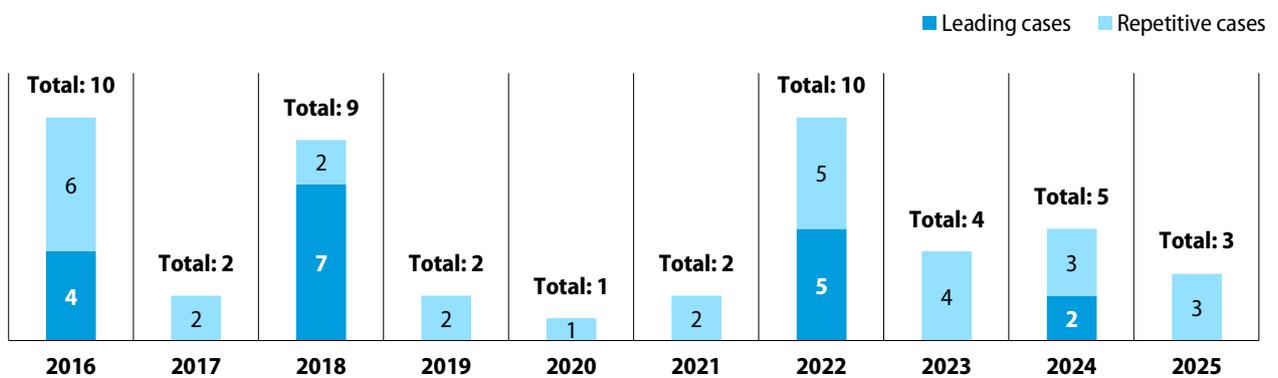
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court five cases against the Netherlands for supervision of their execution (compared to seven in both 2024 and 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some concerned a violation of the applicants' rights to family life. In one case, this was due to the decisions taken by domestic child welfare authorities and courts leading to the termination of her parental authority and, in another case, it was because of the authorities' refusal of a residence permit on the basis of family reunification to an intellectually disabled applicant, dependent on his relatives.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 11 cases pending execution (compared to nine in 2024 and seven in 2023), of which two were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to two in 2024 and one in 2023), and eight were leading cases classified under standard procedure. The two leading cases under enhanced procedure have been pending for five years or more.

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted three action plans, two action reports and three communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in four cases in 2025.

## Closures in 2025

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The Committee closed three cases in 2025.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two leading cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Poor conditions of detention on remand in Sint Maarten (Caribbean part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) pending extradition proceedings.  
*Corallo case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ *De facto* irreducibility of life sentence imposed on prisoner suffering from mental illness.  
*Murray case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

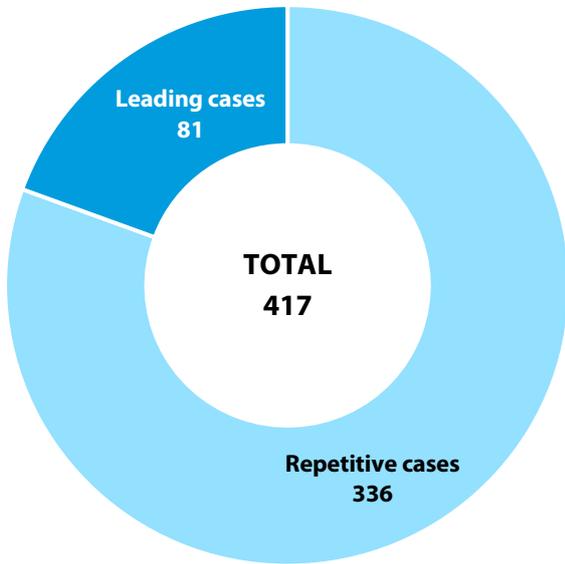
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The pending caseload also includes notably cases concerning the failure to properly assess – in the context of “last minute” asylum proceedings – the alleged risk of ill-treatment prior to removing the applicant to his country of origin (Bahrain); the insufficient reasoning of the domestic court in relation to the applicant's continued pre-trial detention; and the arbitrary immigration detention of an asylum seeker on public order grounds.

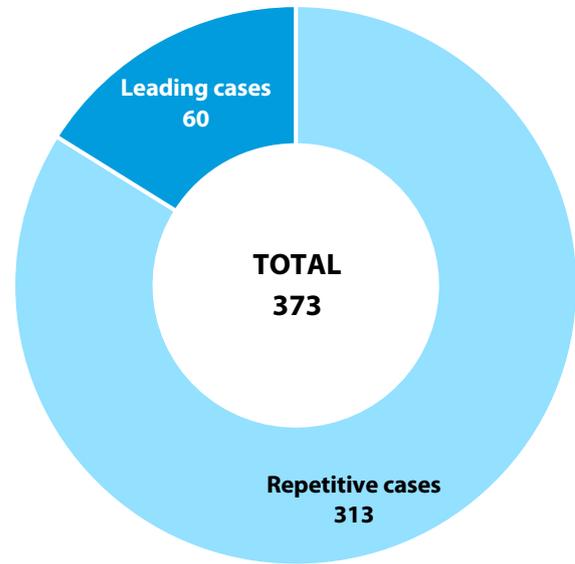
Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for the Netherlands can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).



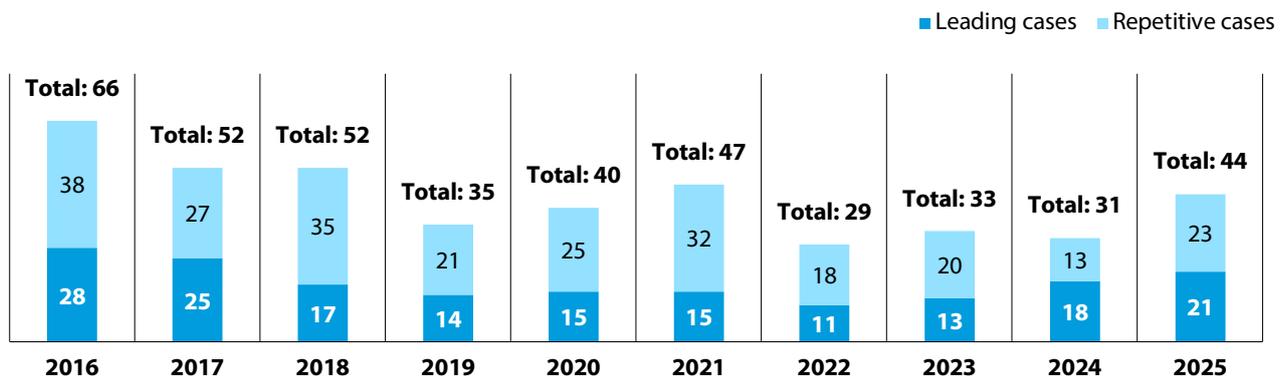
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



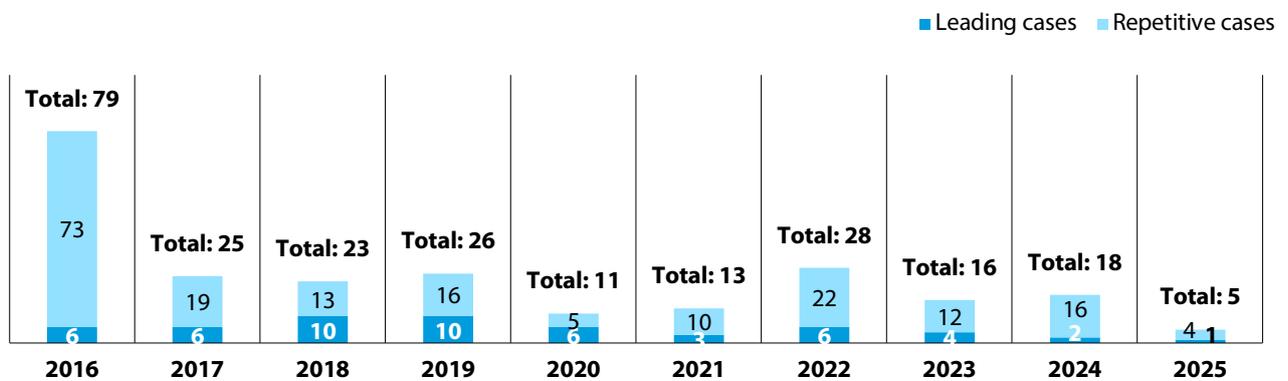
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 18 cases against North Macedonia for supervision of their execution (compared to 16 in 2024 and 20 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the alleged sexual abuse of the applicant, a fourteen-year-old girl at the material time, and her inability to obtain effective protection against the alleged violation of her personal integrity. Others concerned the violation of the applicants' rights to fair trial in civil proceedings.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 44 cases pending execution (compared to 31 in 2024 and 33 in 2023), of which three were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to three in 2024 and four in 2023), and 17 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, two have been pending for five years or more; similarly, three of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to two in 2024 and 2023).<sup>21</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted eight action plans and three action reports. An updated action plan containing additional information was awaited in respect of one group, in which the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in four cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed five cases in 2025, including one isolated leading case under standard supervision, concerning inadequate reasoning of the domestic courts' judgments.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two leading cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Lack of legislation governing the conditions and procedures for changing on birth certificates the registered sex of transgender people.  
[X case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Discrimination of Roma pupils on account of their segregation in two State-run primary schools.  
[Elmazova and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also includes notably one group concerning the right to liberty and security, and one group concerning police ill-treatment and ineffective investigations.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for North Macedonia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

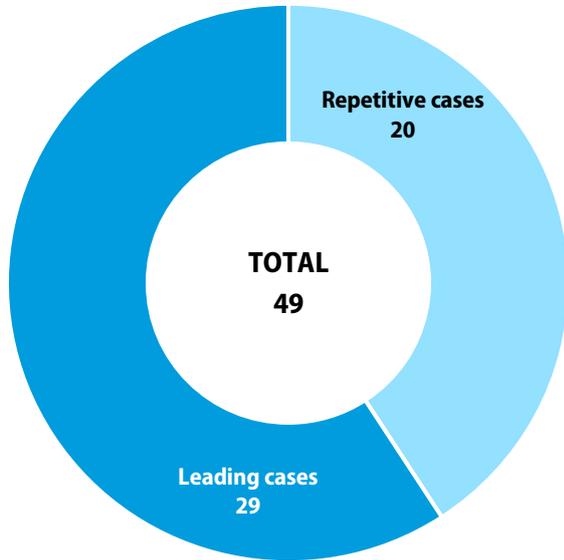
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<sup>21</sup>. Of these cases, two leading case under standard procedure was pending for more than 10 years.

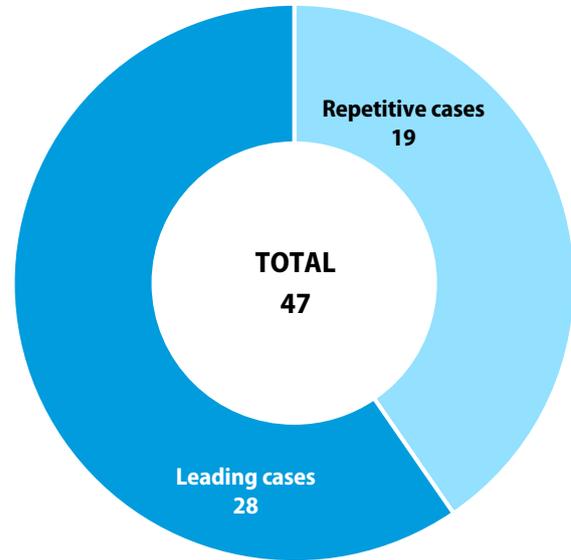


# NORWAY

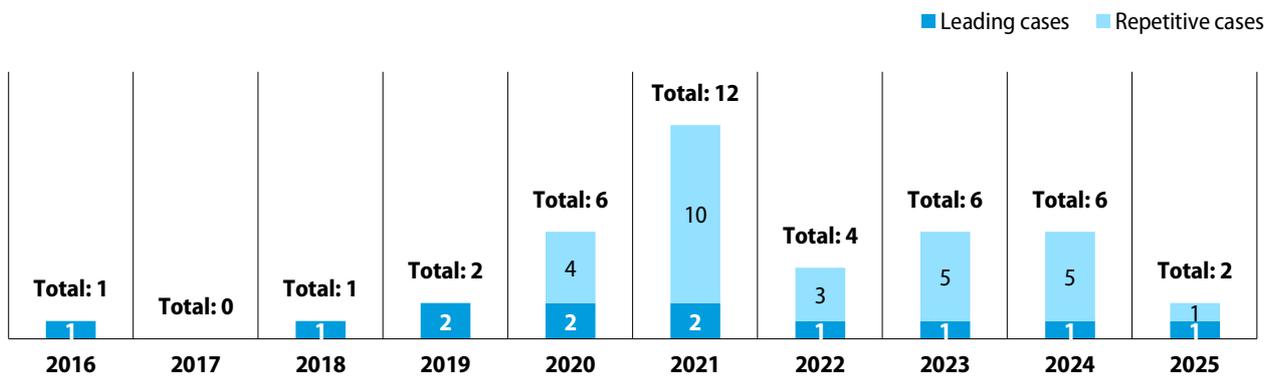
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



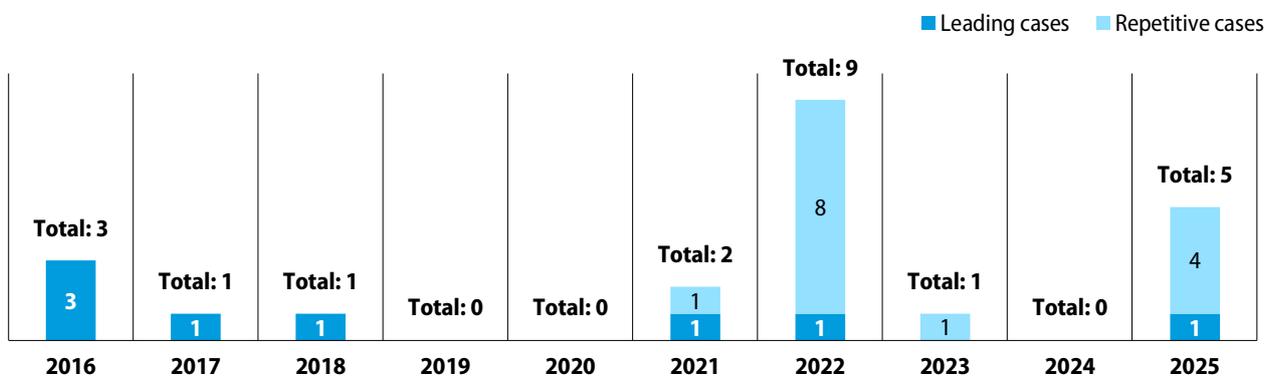
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received one case from the European Court against Norway for supervision of its execution (compared to none in 2024 and three in 2023). The new violation found by the Court in 2025 concerned the failure to safeguard the life of a person suffering from psychiatric disorders who committed suicide in pre-trial detention and the lack of an effective remedy.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were two cases pending execution (compared to six in both 2024 and 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in both 2024 and 2023).

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted one action plan and two action reports.

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in one case in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed five cases in 2025, including one leading case under enhanced supervision. It was possible to close that case concerning various shortcomings in the decision-making processes in child welfare proceedings following the adoption of a broad range of general measures, such as a new Child Welfare Act, the change of case law by the Supreme Court and lower instances, the adoption of new guidelines for the child welfare services and the domestic courts, and the organisation of numerous capacity building and training measures.

In addition, four repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one group of cases under enhanced procedure:

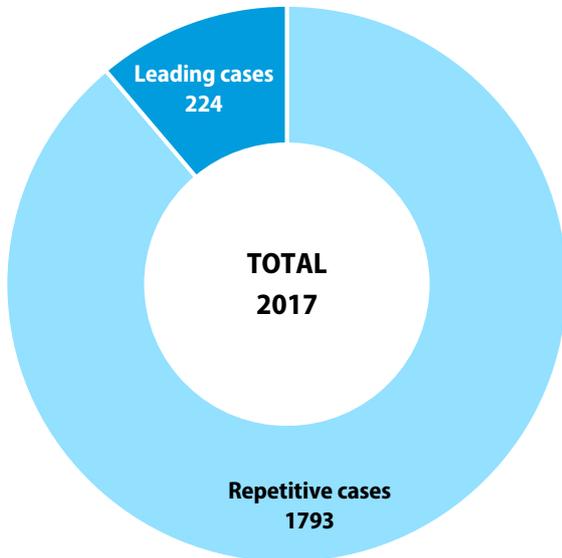
- ▶ Various shortcomings in the decision-making processes in child welfare proceedings.  
[Strand Lobben and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

More information about Norway can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

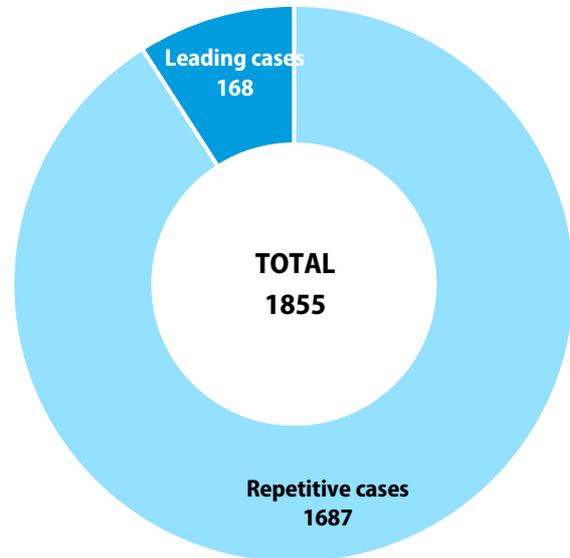


# POLAND

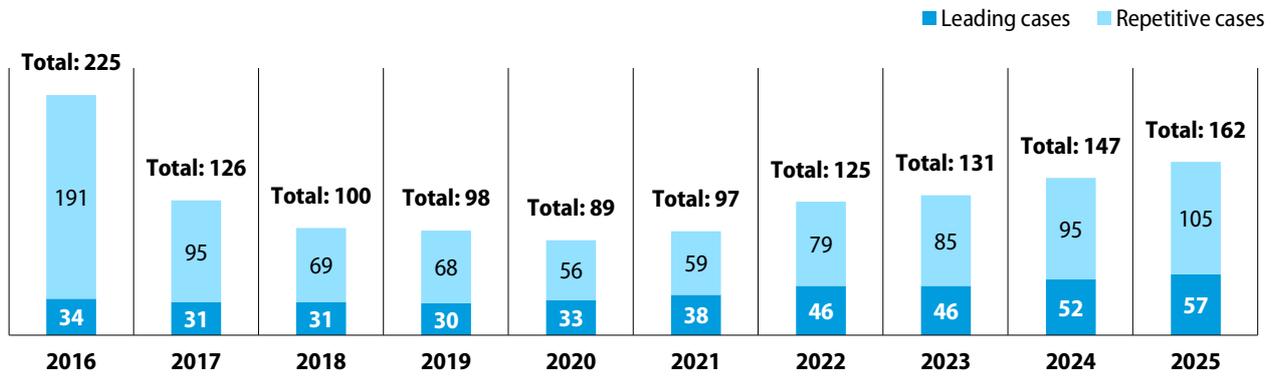
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



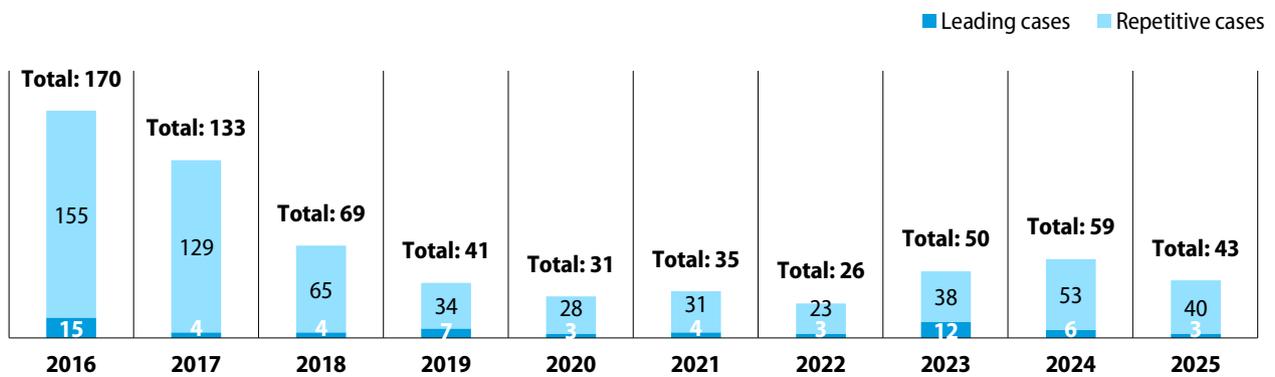
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 58 cases against Poland for supervision of their execution (compared to 75 in 2024 and 58 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some of them concerned the lack of fairness of criminal proceedings, the demolition of an illegal encampment occupied by applicants of Roma origin, the freedom of expression of LGBTI person and the lawfulness of detention.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 162 cases pending execution (compared to 147 in 2024 and 131 in 2023), of which 24 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was also the case in 24 in 2024 and compared to 16 in 2023), and 29 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, nine have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 12 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 12 in 2024 and 11 in 2023).<sup>22</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 11 action plans, 15 action reports and 17 communications. Updated action plans/action reports or communications containing additional information were awaited in respect of 33 groups/cases, in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (19 cases) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (14 cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 53 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in three cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 43 cases in 2025, including three leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close three leading cases concerning the lack of fairness of judicial proceedings and freedom of expression, notably through the adoption of targeted awareness-raising measures.

In addition, three repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 16 leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Absence of an adequate legal framework for the exercise of the right to therapeutic abortion in the event of disagreement between the patient and the specialist doctor (*Tysiac*) and lack of access to prenatal test enabling an informed decision on whether to seek an abortion (*R.R.*). Failure to provide effective access to reliable information on the conditions and procedures to be followed to access lawful abortion (*P. and S.*). Impossibility to perform lawful abortion due to foetal abnormalities in consequence of a Constitutional Court's judgment of October 2020, adopted in a composition not complying with the rule of law requirements and in circumstances disclosing lack of foreseeability (*M.L.*).  
[Tysiac case / R.R. case / P. and S. case / M.L. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Tribunal not established by law due to, inter alia, systemic dysfunction in the judicial appointments' procedures. Deficiencies of the system of extraordinary review appeal. Discriminatory lowering of the retirement age of judges  
[Reczkowicz group of cases / Broda and Bojara case / Grzęda case / Wałęsa case / Pajk and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Tribunal not established by law due to grave irregularities in the election of one of the Constitutional Court's judges examining the applicant company's constitutional complaint.  
[Xero Flor W Polsce SP. Z O.O. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Various violations in cases concerning the appointment, mandate and/or disciplinary regime for judges in Poland.  
[Juszczyszyn case / Żurek case / Tuleya case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Refusal of border guards to receive asylum application and summary removal to a third country with a risk of refoulement and ill-treatment in the country of origin. Collective expulsion of aliens in a wider state policy of refusing entry to foreigners coming from Belarus. Lack of effective remedy with a suspensive effect. Non-compliance with interim measures under Rule 39 of the Rules of the Court.  
[M.K. and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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22. Of these cases, three leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

- ▶ Expulsion on national security grounds on the basis of undisclosed classified information without sufficient counterbalancing safeguards.  
*Poklikayew case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Absence of any form of legal recognition and protection for the same-sex couples.  
*Przybyszewska and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

### Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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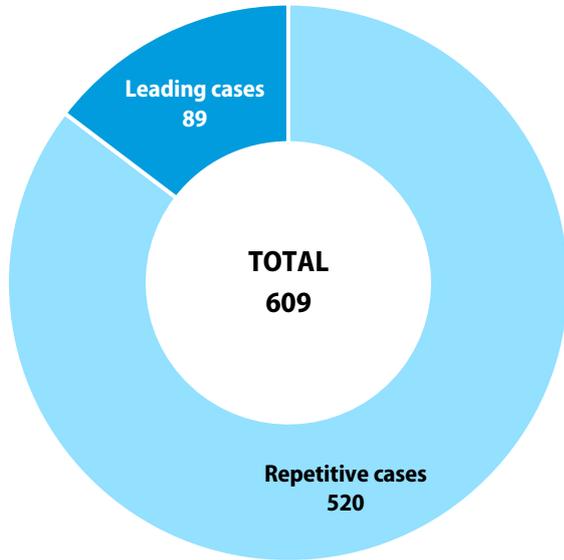
The pending caseload also includes notably different groups concerning excessive length of proceedings. It also includes cases involving multiple violations related to the applicant's secret detention and "extraordinary rendition" during a CIA secret rendition operation; the excessive use of force by the police and ineffective investigations; the retention of data obtained during secret surveillance; and insufficient guarantees provided by law against arbitrariness and abuse of secret surveillance.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Poland can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

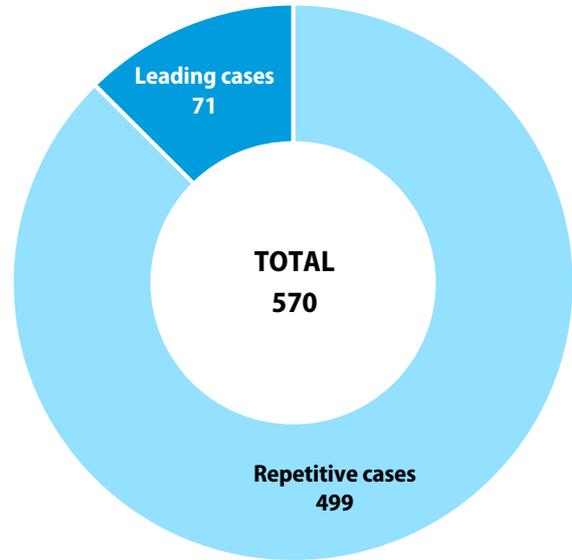


# PORTUGAL

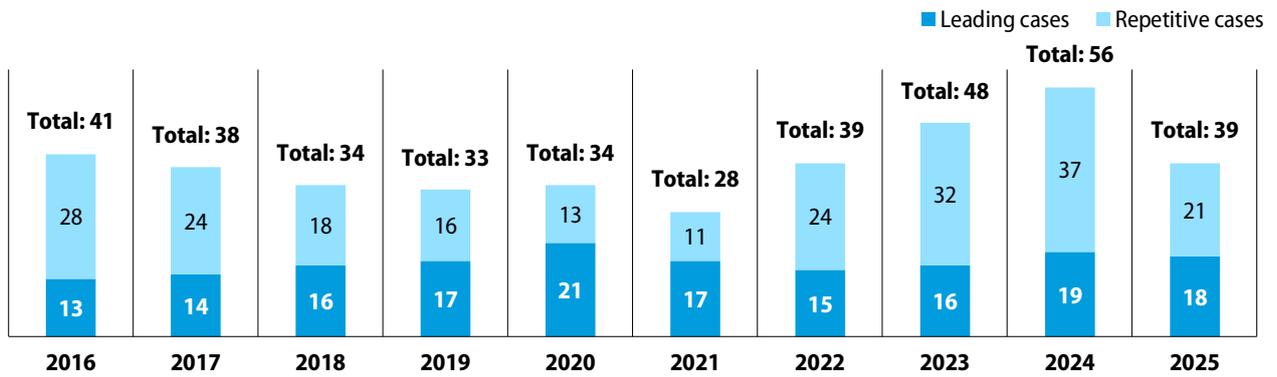
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



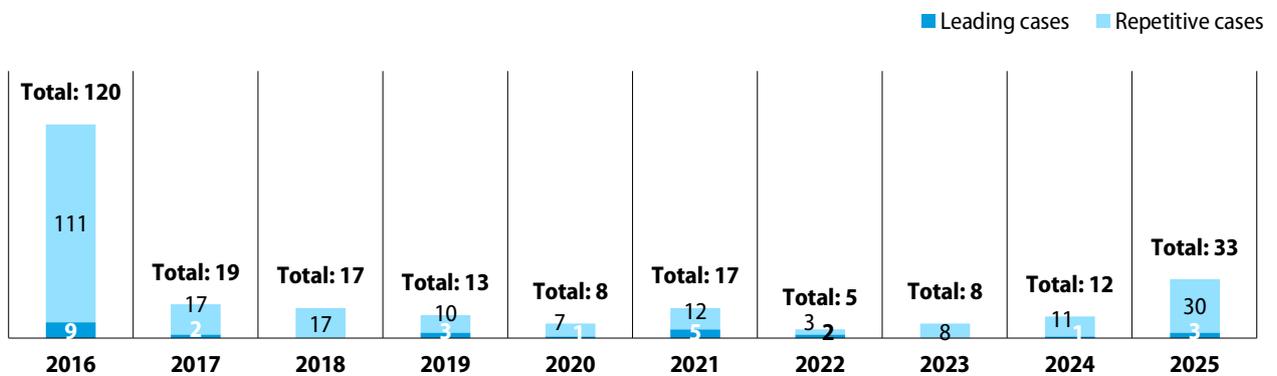
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 16 cases against Portugal for supervision of their execution (compared to 20 in 2024 and 17 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, most of them concerned conditions of detention and freedom of expression.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 39 cases pending execution (compared to 56 in 2024 and 48 in 2023), of which five were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in 2024 and compared to four in 2023), and 13 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, two have been pending for five years or more; similarly, eight of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (the same number as in both 2024 and 2023).<sup>23</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 10 action plans, three action reports and one communication.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 16 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in three cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 33 cases in 2025, including three leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case, concerning violations of the right to liberty and security during pre-trial detention, following legislative amendments and changes in judicial practice.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading case under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Inadequate conditions of detention and medical care of a mentally ill person, at a prison hospital's psychiatric unit, pending placement in an appropriate mental health facility.

*Miranda Magro case* - [Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also includes notably cases concerning overcrowding and poor conditions of detention and lack of effective remedies; violations of the right to freedom of expression due to convictions and fines imposed on the applicants in criminal and civil proceedings for defamation; and the excessive length of civil and administrative judicial proceedings. Furthermore, it also includes a case related to the continued imposition of a high security prison regime along with restrictive measures, including frequent strip searches, without demonstration that it remained necessary.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Portugal can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

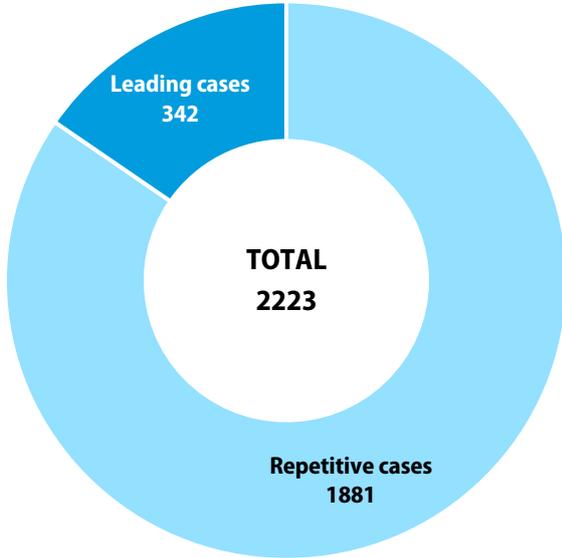
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23. Of these cases, three leading cases under standard supervision were pending for more than 10 years.

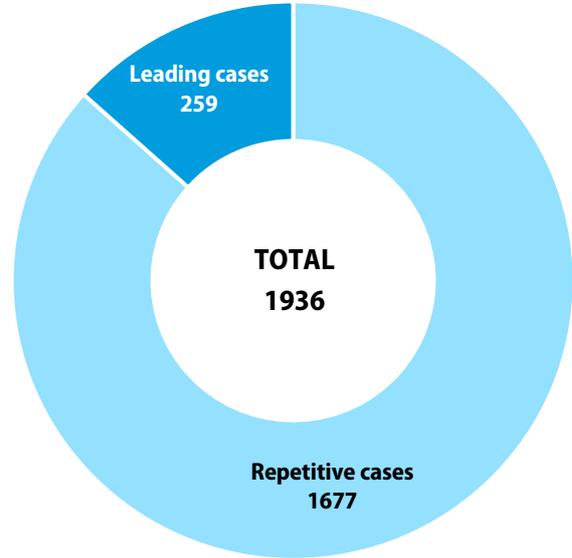


# ROMANIA

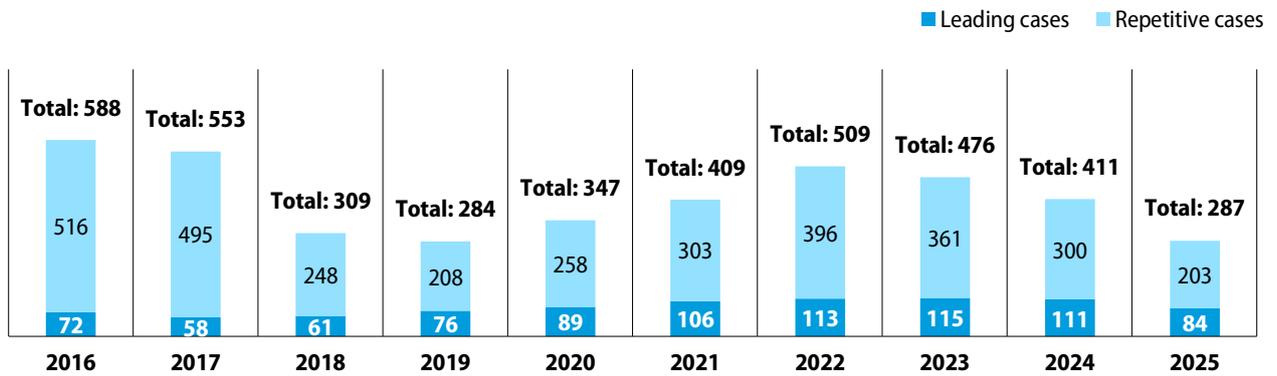
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



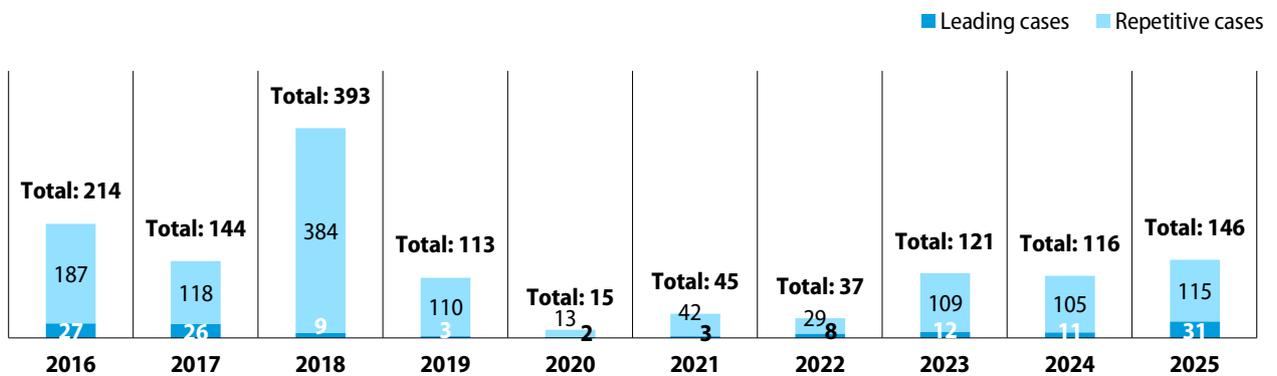
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 22 cases against Romania for supervision of their execution (compared to 51 in 2024 and 87 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, most of them concerned the criminal investigations carried out since the early 1990s into violent crackdowns on anti-governmental demonstrations at the fall of the Communist regime in Romania, domestic violence and freedom of expression.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 287 cases pending execution (compared to 411 in 2024 and 476 in 2023), of which 33 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to 37 in 2024 and 2023), and 50 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, 21 have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 27 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 38 in 2024 and 30 in 2023).<sup>24</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 29 action plans, 94 action reports and 46 communications. Updated action plans/action reports or communications containing additional information were awaited in respect of 19 groups/cases, in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (five cases) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (14 cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 65 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in 46 cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 146 cases in 2025, including four leading cases under enhanced supervision and 27 leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close several leading cases following: (i) legislative amendments, notably those concerning safeguards against overlapping criminal and administrative proceedings in tax matters, the detention regime of prisoners automatically classified as "dangerous", and deficiencies governing the activity of forensic institutes; and (ii) the alignment of national judicial practice with the Court's findings, notably regarding the rights of the defence in criminal proceedings, as well as the application by national courts of the "Engel" criteria to proceedings not classified as criminal under domestic law, thereby upholding Convention protection.

In addition, 115 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.<sup>25</sup>

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending include the progress achieved by the Romanian authorities in improving the conditions of detention and medical care for prisoners suffering from serious or terminal illnesses. These developments led the Committee to transfer this case from the enhanced to the standard supervision. There was also a consolidation of the preventive remedy to effectively address complaints related to overcrowding and material conditions of detention.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 18 leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Failure by the authorities to protect the applicants from domestic violence.  
[Bălşan case / Buturuga case / P. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to protect the applicant's personal integrity due to significant flaws in the criminal investigation concerning alleged sexual harassment in the workplace.  
[C. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Serious and longstanding deficiencies affecting the rights of patients placed in mental healthcare establishments, including overcrowding, poor living conditions, inadequate care, ineffective response of the criminal justice system to violations of their right to life and protection from ill-treatment, unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, and gaps in the procedures and safeguards for involuntary placements and psychiatric treatment.  
[Centre for Legal Resources on behalf of Valentin Câmpeanu case / Parascineti case / Cristian Teodorescu group of cases / N. case Last decision taken in 2025](#) – These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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24. Of these cases, six leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

25. Difficulties in the execution of individual cases prevent the closure of grouped WECL judgments, in particular concerning conditions of detention and restitution of nationalised properties, as these judgments often concern many tens of applications.

- ▶ Ineffectiveness of the mechanism put in place to allow the restitution of or compensation for nationalised property; continuing ineffectiveness of this restitution mechanism.  
*Strain and Others group of cases / Maria Atanasiu and Others case / Valeanu and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Inhuman treatment on account of the prolonged detention of a terminally ill prisoner.  
*Dorneanu case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Detention regime of prisoners classified as “dangerous”.  
*Enache case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Ill-treatment in prison due to the inadequate management of the applicants’ psychiatric conditions.  
*Țicu group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Non-implementation of domestic court decisions.  
*RJ Import Roger Jaeger A.G. and RJ Import București S.A. case - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Ineffectiveness of criminal investigations into violent crackdowns on anti-government demonstrations in 1989 and early 1990s.  
*Association “21 December 1989” and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Overcrowding and poor conditions of detention in prisons and police detention facilities; lack of an effective remedy in that regard; inadequacy of medical care and several other dysfunctions regarding the protection of prisoners’ rights.  
*Bragadireanu group of cases / Rezmiveș and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

### Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

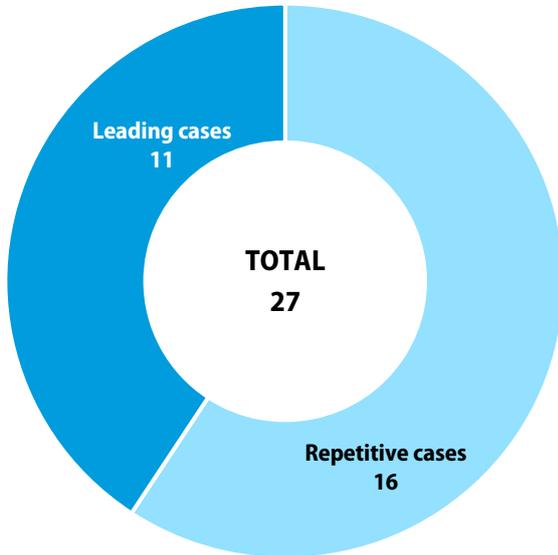
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The pending caseload also notably includes cases concerning ineffective investigations into allegations of sexual violence; cases concerning the unjustified use of firearms or ill-treatment by law enforcement agents and ineffective criminal investigations, including those into possible discriminatory motives; a case concerning the lack of safeguards in the statutory framework governing secret surveillance; a case involving multiple violations related to the applicant’s secret detention and “extraordinary rendition” during a CIA secret rendition operation; cases concerning the non-enforcement of domestic decisions; cases relating to the absence of legal recognition and protection for same-sex couples, as well as the lack of a clear and foreseeable legal framework for the recognition of gender identity; and a case concerning the lack of effective avenues to obtain reparation in instances of alleged medical negligence.

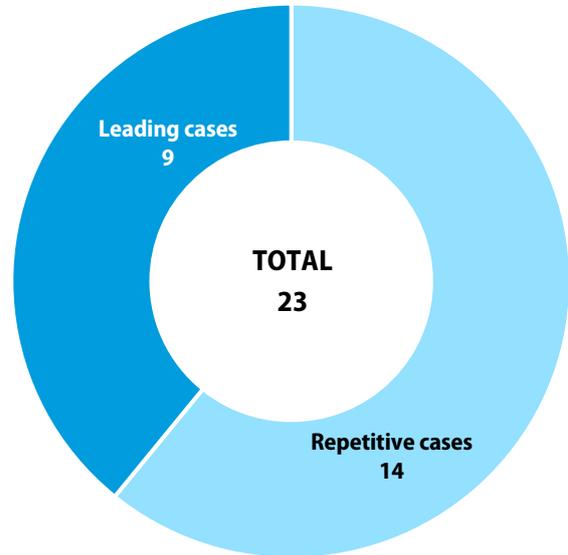
Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Romania can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).



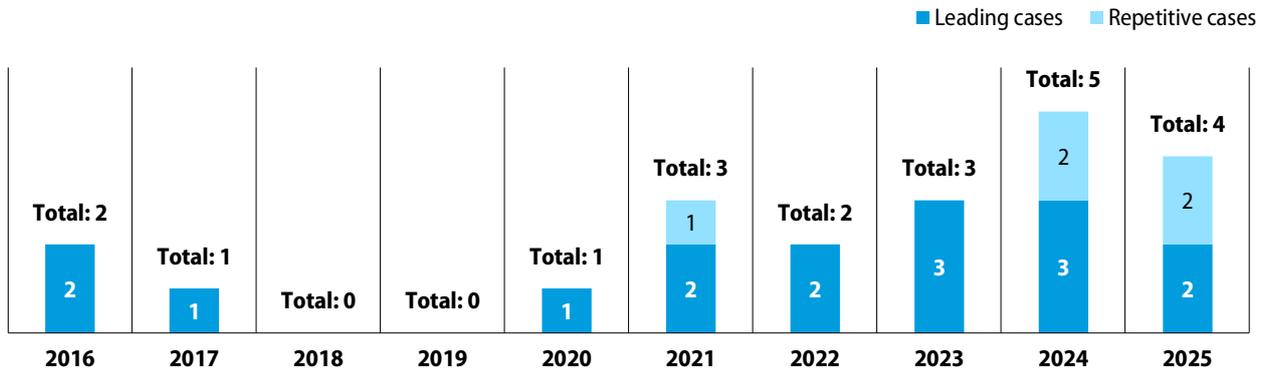
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



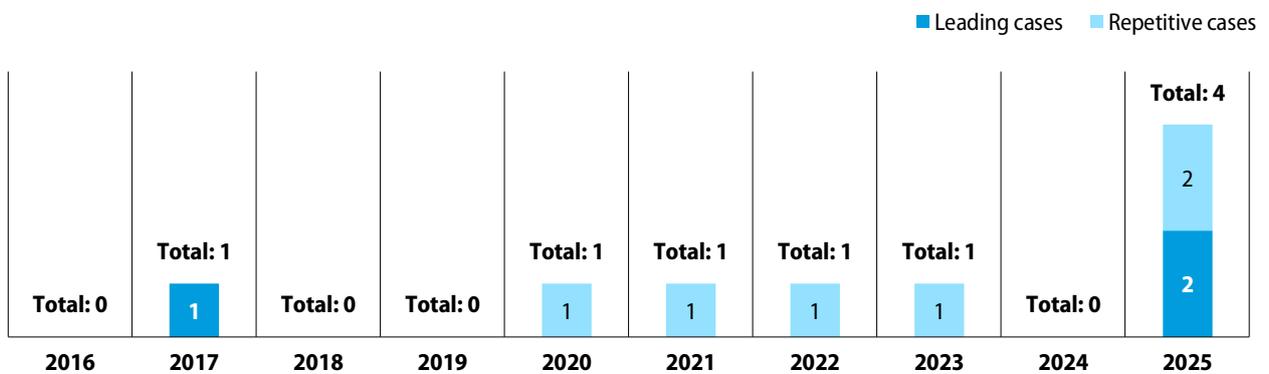
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court three cases against San Marino for supervision of their execution (compared to two in both 2024 and 2023). One of these cases concerned the excessive length of judicial proceedings.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were four cases pending execution (compared to five in 2024 and three in 2023), of which two were leading cases classified under standard procedure.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted one action report.

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in three cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed four cases in 2025, including two leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning a breach of the rights to a fair trial and the attendance of witnesses, following legislative amendments that strengthened procedural safeguards for the hearing of witnesses.

In addition, two repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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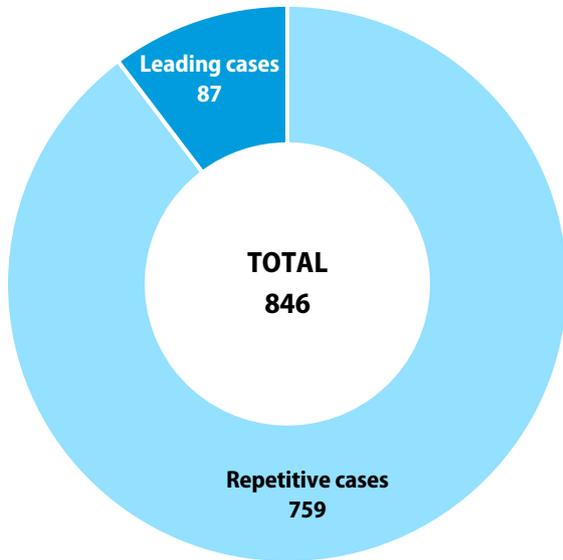
The pending caseload also includes one case concerning unfairness of civil proceedings resulting from the retroactive application, in the State's favour, of new legislation regarding the applicants' career reconstruction.

More information about San Marino can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

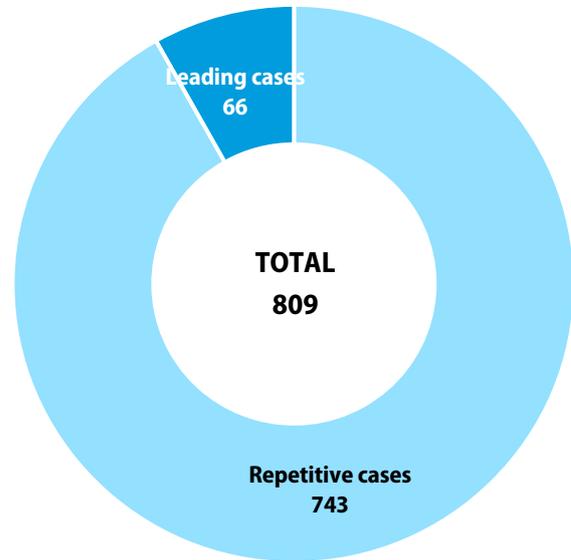


# SERBIA

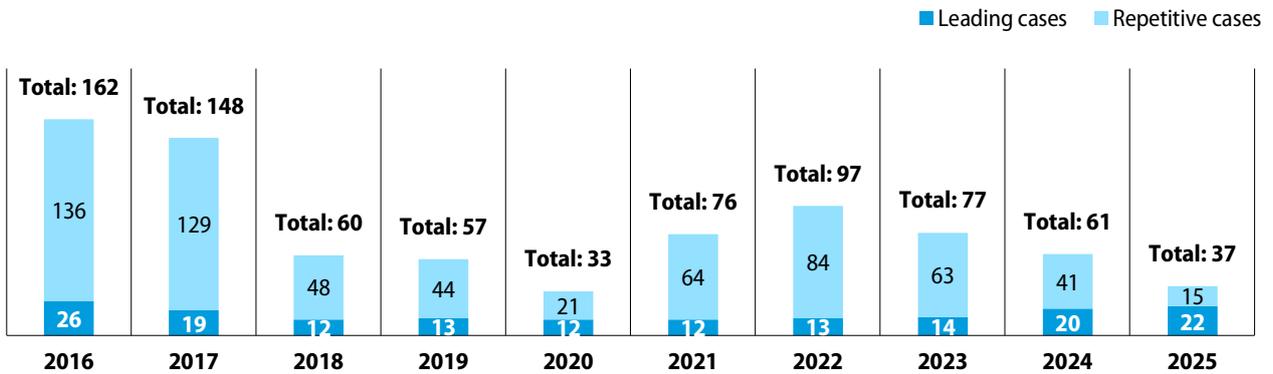
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



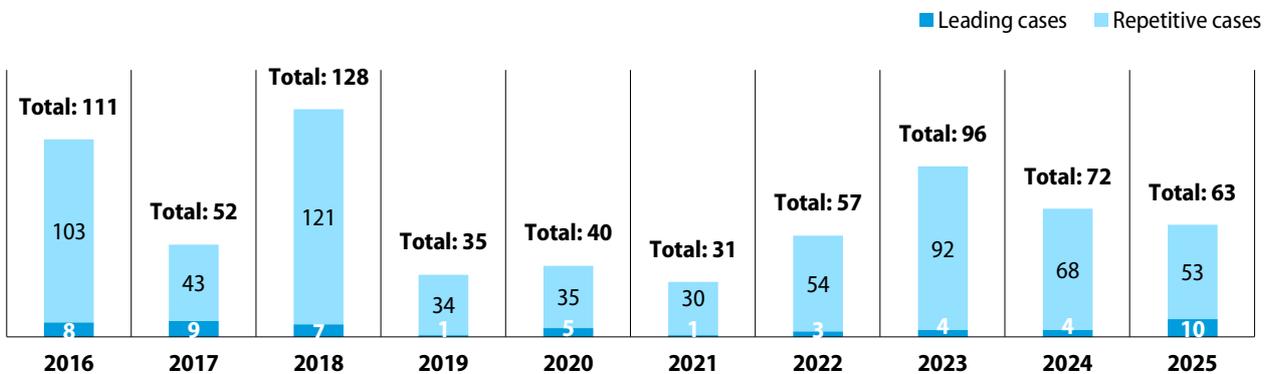
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 39 cases against Serbia for supervision of their execution (compared to 56 in 2024 and 76 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some of them concerned fairness of civil and criminal proceedings, as well as violations of the right to property. One case concerned the failure of domestic authorities to examine the applicant's claim of a risk of ill-treatment prior to his extradition, as well as their non-compliance with the interim measure indicated by the Court.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 37 cases pending execution (compared to 61 in 2024 and 77 in 2023), of which three were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to five in 2024 and 2023), and 16 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, two have been pending for five years or more; similarly, three of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to one in both 2024 and 2023).<sup>26</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 19 action plans, 27 action reports and 10 communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 46 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in one case for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 63 cases in 2025, including three leading cases under enhanced supervision and seven leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning unfair proceedings before the Constitutional Court on account of its failure to inform the applicants of the constitutional complaints lodged against the final court judgments in their favour, following the revision by the Constitutional Court of its legal opinion regarding notification of third (interested) parties, and one leading case concerning access to court in the context of misdemeanour proceedings, following the change of the practice of the Constitutional Court.

In addition, two repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

A notable advance, recognised by the Committee, was the substantial progress achieved and the promising prospects of further improvements in the *Jevremović* group concerning the reduction in the length of different types of civil proceedings. Thus, the Committee decided to close the examination of the leading cases related to family, civil and commercial proceedings. The outstanding questions – such as the elimination of the backlog – will continue to be followed under the standard supervision procedure in the *Kajganić* case.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Non-enforcement of domestic final decisions against socially-owned companies.  
[R. Kacapor and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive length of judicial proceedings and lack of an effective remedy.  
[Jevremović group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also includes notably one group concerning police ill-treatment and ineffective investigations, one concerning violations of the right to respect for family life on account of the failure of the respondent State to provide information as to the fate of newborn babies alleged to have died in maternity wards, and one case concerning discrimination against blind chess players.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Serbia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

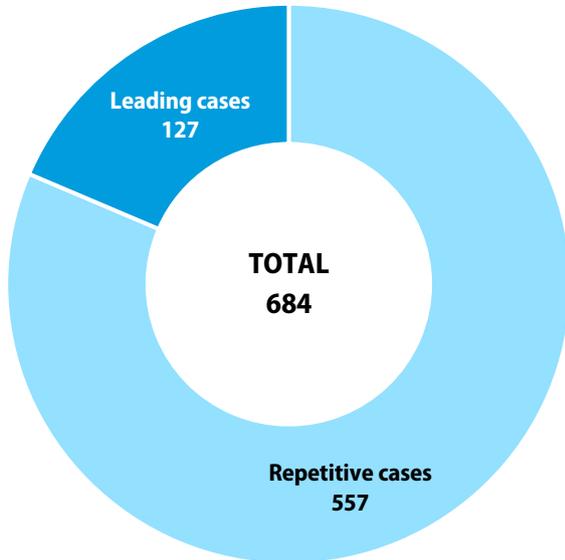
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<sup>26</sup>. Of these cases, one leading case under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

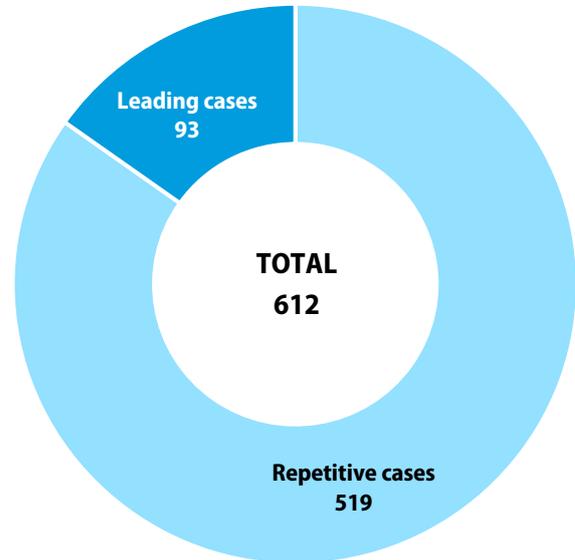


## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

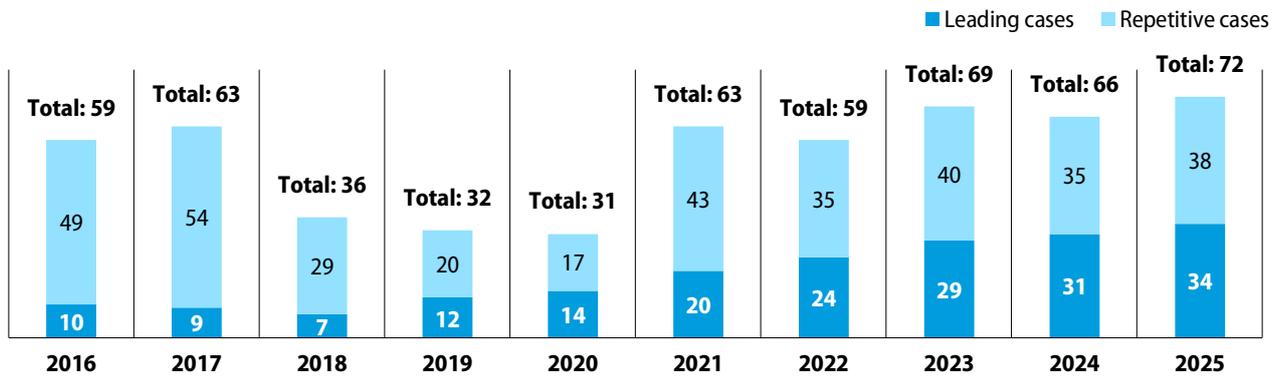
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



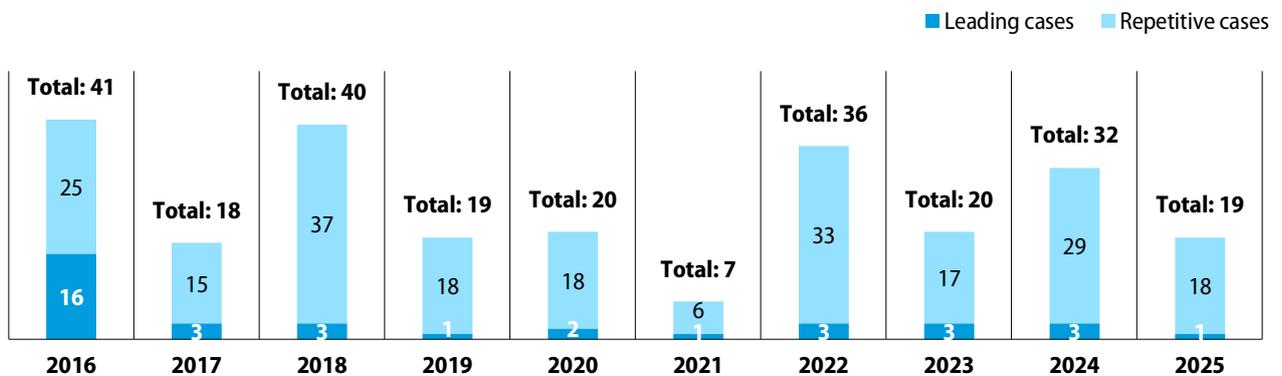
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 25 cases against Slovakia for supervision of their execution (compared to 29 in 2024 and 30 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the discriminatory treatment of Roma pupils in education on account of placement in a special class for children with mild intellectual disabilities. Another concerned the failure to carry out an effective investigation into credible suspicions of human trafficking, others concerned the use of force against Roma applicants during their arrest and ineffective investigations, and others concerned search-and-seizure operations.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 72 cases pending execution (compared to 66 in 2024 and 69 in 2023), of which seven were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to five in 2024 and four in 2023), and 27 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, one has been pending for five years or more; similarly, nine of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to seven in 2024 and four in 2023).<sup>27</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 12 action plans, 11 action reports and 14 communications. Updated action plans/action reports or communications containing additional information were awaited in respect of four groups/cases, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 18 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in three cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 19 cases in 2025, including one leading case under standard supervision concerning the failure of the authorities to properly investigate allegations of sexual abuse, following targeted dissemination and training. 18 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of three leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Inadequate legal protection against abuse and limited safeguards related to the imposition of a high security regime on a prisoner.  
[Maslák \(No. 2\) case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Excessive use of force during a police operation carried out on a street that is home to a Roma community (*R.R. and R.D.*); ineffective investigations. Failure to protect the physical well-being of an unaccompanied Roma minor in police custody and effective investigation.  
[R.R. and R.D. group of cases / P.H. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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The pending caseload also includes notably a case concerning the lack of safeguards in respect of persons randomly affected by the implementation of secret surveillance warrants in the context of criminal proceedings and a group concerning the unfettered powers exercised during surveillance operations. It also includes two groups concerning the excessive length of civil and criminal proceedings.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for the Slovak Republic can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

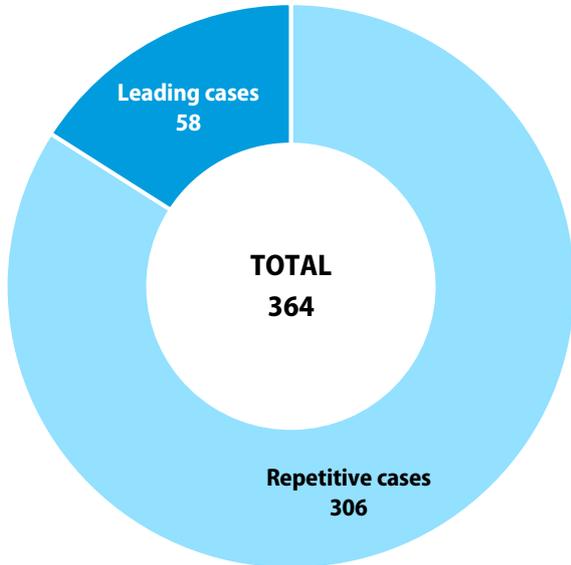
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<sup>27</sup> Of these cases, three leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

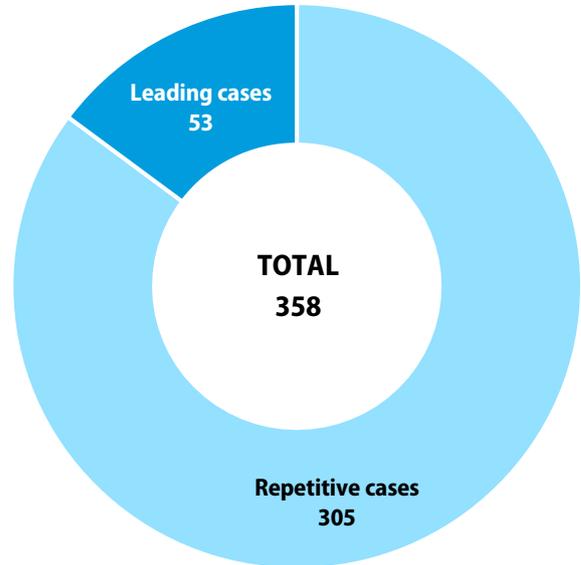


# SLOVENIA

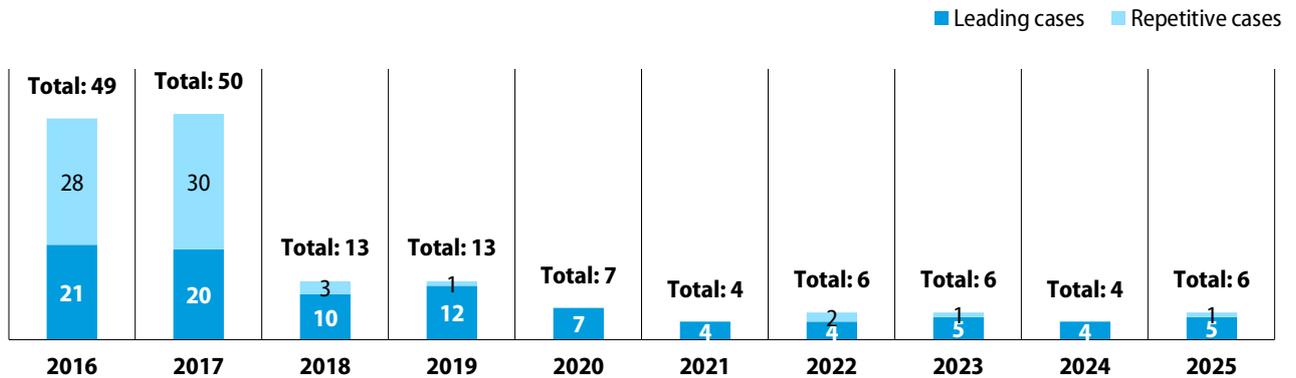
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



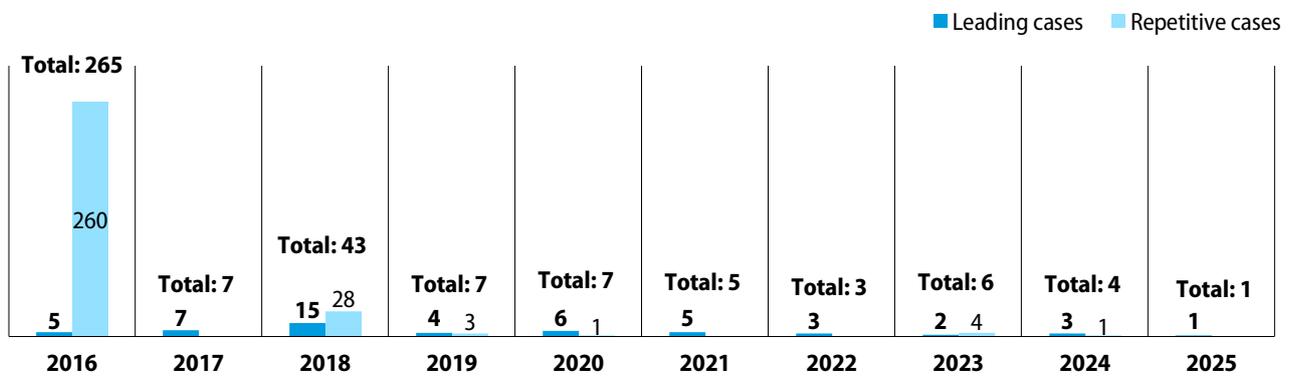
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court three cases against Slovenia for supervision of their execution (compared to two in 2024 and six in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned unfair criminal proceedings.

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, there were six cases pending execution (compared to four in 2024 and six in 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in both 2024 and 2023), and four were leading cases classified under standard procedure.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted three action plans and two action reports. An updated action plan/action report containing additional information was awaited in respect of one group, in which the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired.

### **Just satisfaction**

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in three cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed one leading isolated case in 2025 concerning a violation of the principle of presumption of innocence.

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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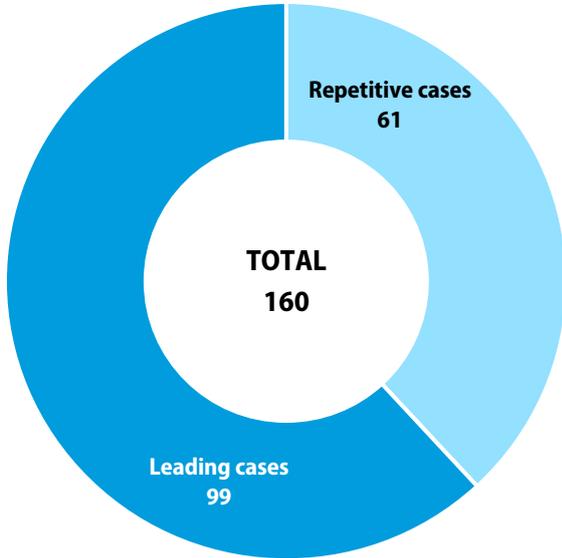
The pending caseload includes notably a case concerning the lack of an effective remedy to challenge or seek compensation for the national bank's extraordinary measures, cancelling the applicants' shares and bonds, which were not accompanied by sufficient procedural guarantees against arbitrariness. It also includes cases concerning fairness of civil and criminal proceedings, as well as a case concerning the right to family life of applicant children.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Slovenia can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

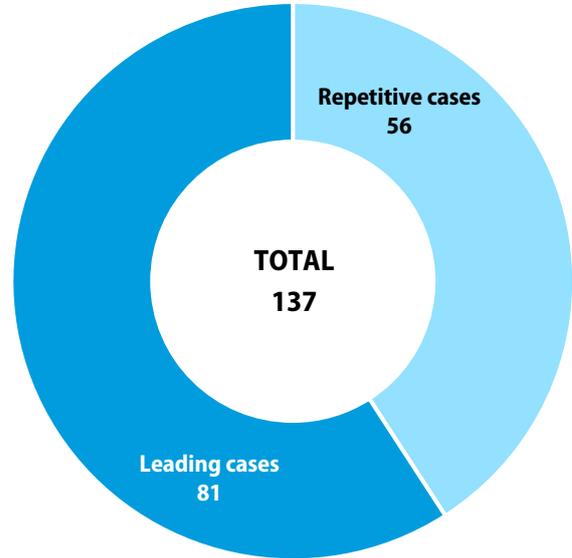


# SPAIN

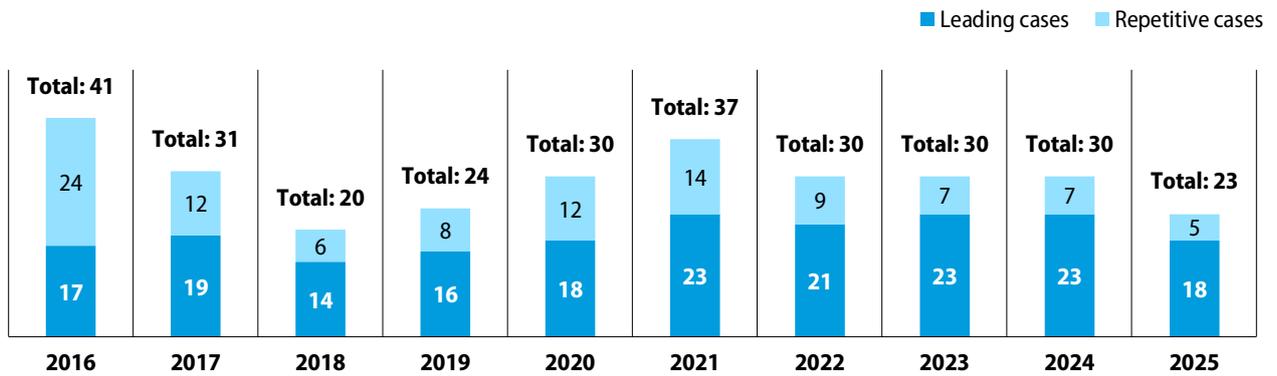
Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



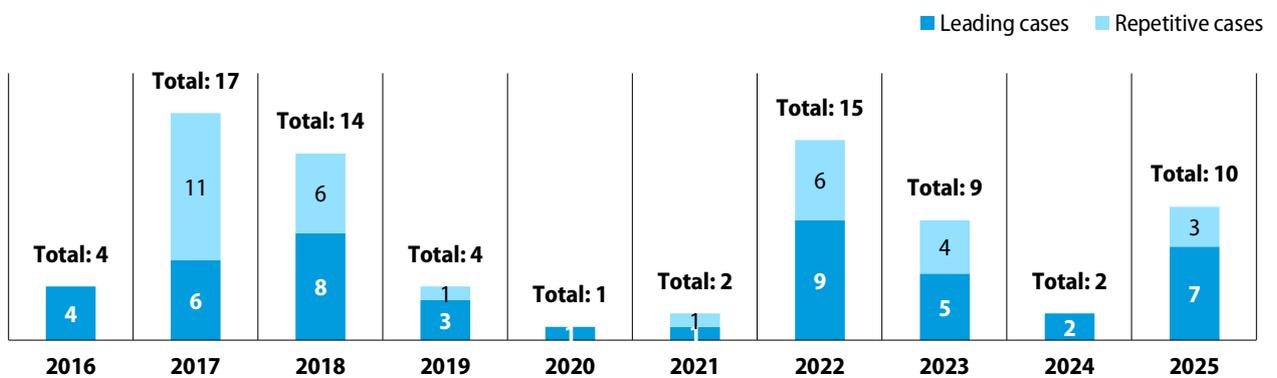
Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



Cases pending over the last ten years



Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court three cases against Spain for supervision of their execution (compared to two in 2024 and nine in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the failure to duly investigate allegations of human trafficking and another the lack of an adequate mental health assessment prior to ordering the psychiatric detention of a woman as a security measure.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 23 cases pending execution (compared to 30 in both 2024 and 2023), of which one was a leading case classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in both 2024 and 2023), and 17 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. The leading case under enhanced procedure has been pending for five years or more; similarly, three of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to four in 2024 and three in 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted two action plans, seven action reports and four communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in one case in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in one case for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 10 cases in 2025, including seven leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning the Constitutional Court's dismissal of an amparo appeal against Parliament's failure to pursue the appointment process of a new General Council of the Judiciary following the re-examination of the applicants' constitutional appeals along with the adoption of awareness-raising measures. One group of cases concerning ineffective investigations into allegations of ill-treatment during incommunicado police custody, in which only the issue of individual measures remained outstanding, was closed following the *ex officio* reopening of the investigations to address the shortcomings identified by the Court. Two cases related to freedom of expression concerning the application by domestic courts of criminal provisions on glorification of terrorism and insults to the Crown were closed following the adoption of capacity building measures for the judiciary and the alignment of domestic courts' jurisprudence to the standards of the Convention.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading case under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Lack of an effective remedy with suspensive effect, against decisions to remove the applicants to their country of origin, notwithstanding the risk to their lives/risk of ill-treatment.

[A.C. and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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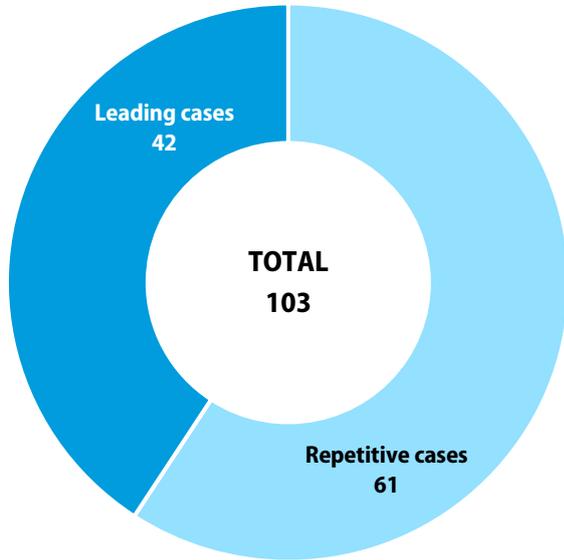
The pending caseload also includes notably one case concerning shortcomings in the decision-making process which led to blood transfusions being administered to a Jehovah's Witness against her will and one case concerning a disproportionate criminal sanction imposed on a trade-union representative for insulting the national flag during a protest.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Spain can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

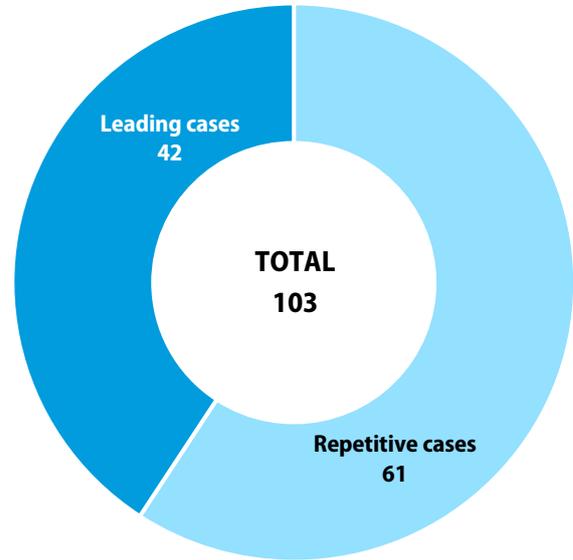


# SWEDEN

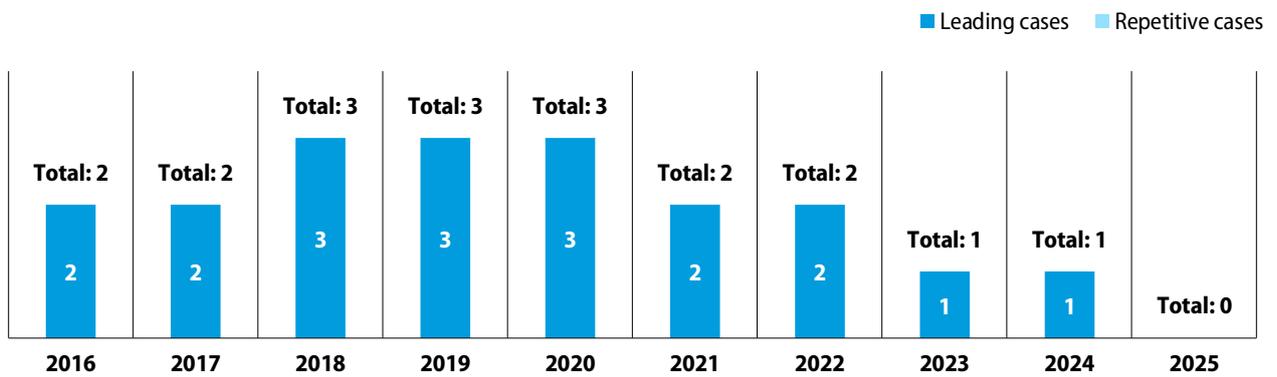
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



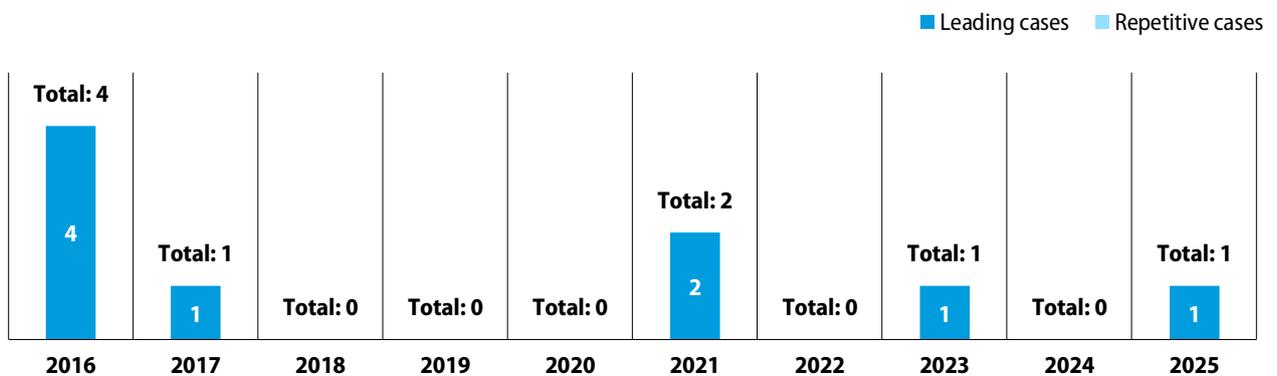
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### **New cases**

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers did not receive from the European Court any case against Sweden for supervision of execution (as was also the case in both 2024 and 2023).

### **Pending cases**

On 31 December 2025, unlike in 2024 and 2023 when there was one case pending, there were no cases pending execution.

### **Action plans/reports**

The authorities submitted one addendum to an action report.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed the one leading case in 2025 under enhanced supervision. It was possible to close this case, which concerned several shortcomings in the national regime for bulk interception of communications, following legislative amendments that introduced clearer rules on destroying intercepted material not containing personal data, on protecting individuals' privacy in intelligence sharing to foreign partners, and on the establishment of an effective system of independent ex post review.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading case under enhanced procedure:

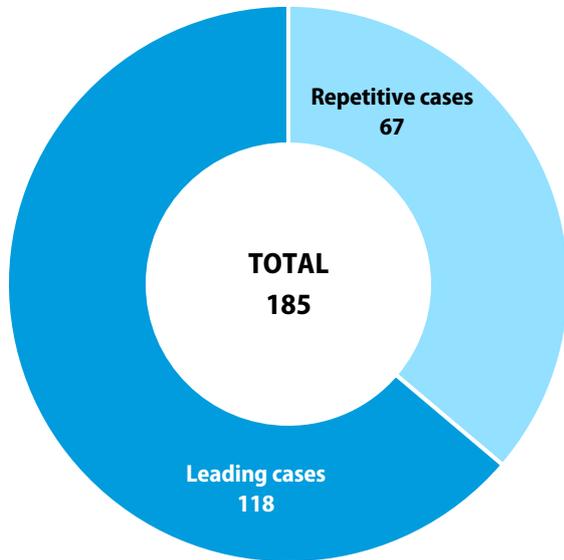
- ▶ Insufficient safeguards in bulk signals-intelligence gathering.  
[Centrum för Rättvisa case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

More information about Sweden can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

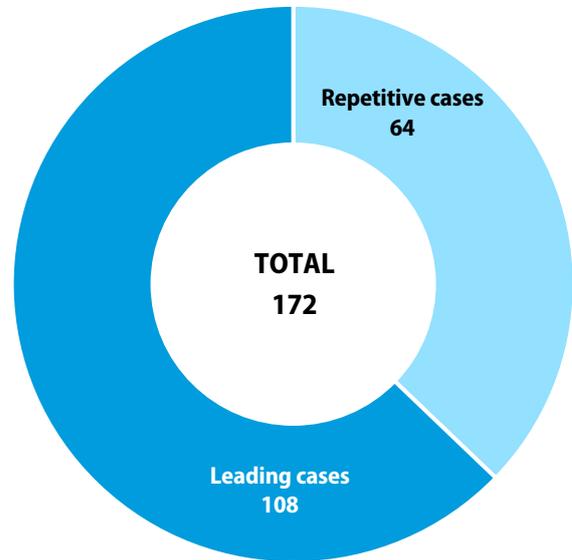


# SWITZERLAND

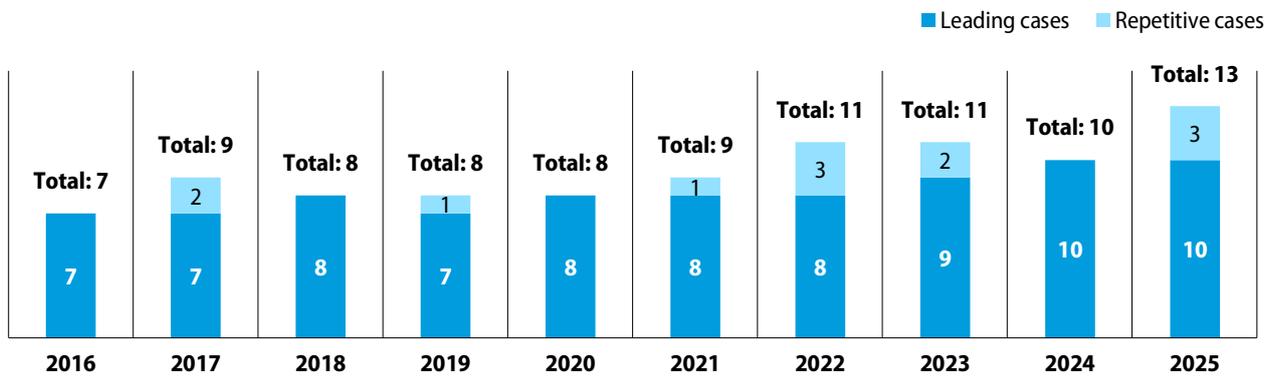
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



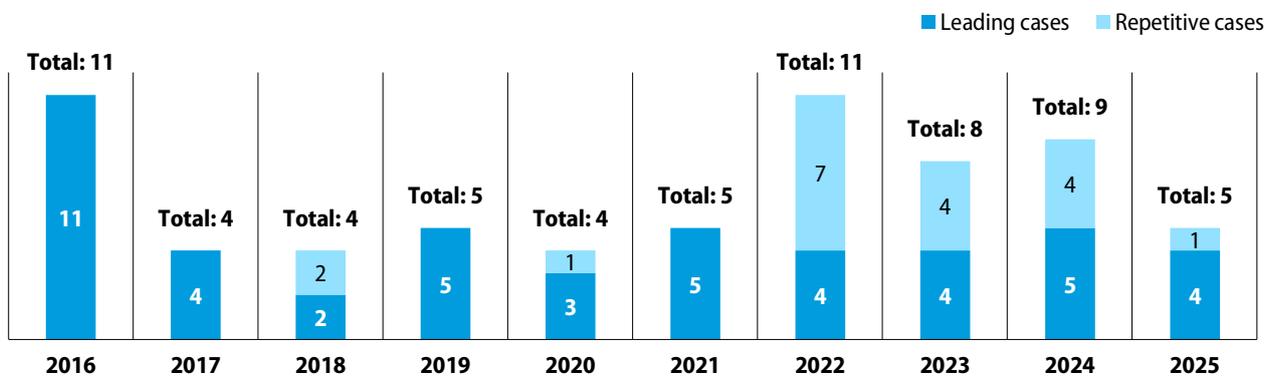
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court eight cases against Switzerland for supervision of their execution (compared to nine in 2024 and eight in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one of them concerned the Federal Tribunal's failure to conduct a particularly rigorous examination of an award by the Court of Arbitration for Sport and another concerned the national authorities' failure to comply with their positive obligation to protect the applicant from her partner's violent actions.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 13 cases pending execution (compared to ten in 2024 and 11 in 2023), of which three were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was also the case in 2024 and compared to none in 2023), and seven were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under standard procedure one case has been pending for five years or more (compared to one in 2023 and no cases in 2022).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 12 action reports and five communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in eight cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed five cases in 2025, including four leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one leading case concerning an absolute ban on begging following legislative amendments and another concerning the use of unlawful restraint measures behind a police cordon following changes in police practice.

In addition, one repetitive case was closed because no further individual measures were necessary.

Notable advances in cases that are still pending include one case concerning the State's failure to comply with its positive obligation to implement sufficient measures to combat climate change, in which the Committee of Ministers welcomed the adoption of a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework at federal level setting out goals and targets accompanied by a range of relevant measures at cantonal level.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of two leading cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Authorities' failure to mitigate climate change and in particular the effects of global warming.  
[Verein Klimaseniorinnen Schweiz and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This case was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Racial profiling during identity checks.  
[Wa Baile case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

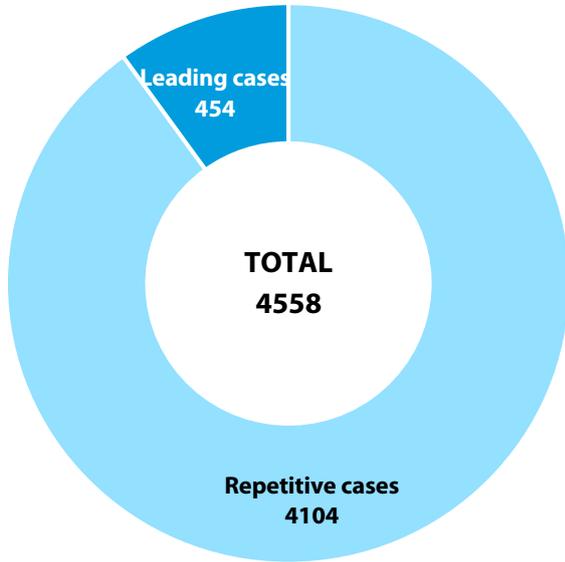
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The pending caseload also includes notably a group of cases concerning unlawful detention of persons with mental illnesses in inappropriate facilities without adequate care.

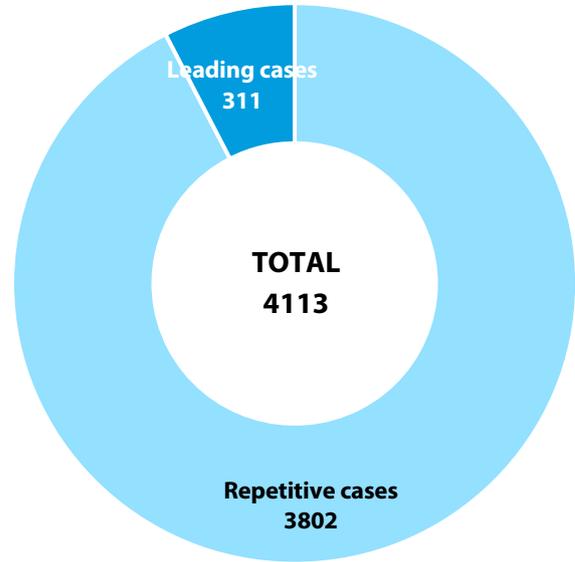
Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Switzerland can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).



Cases received since ratification of the European Convention

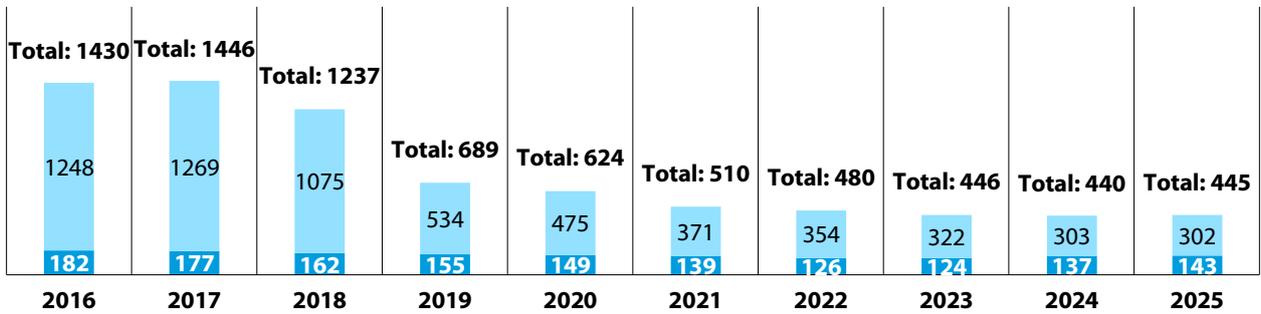


Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



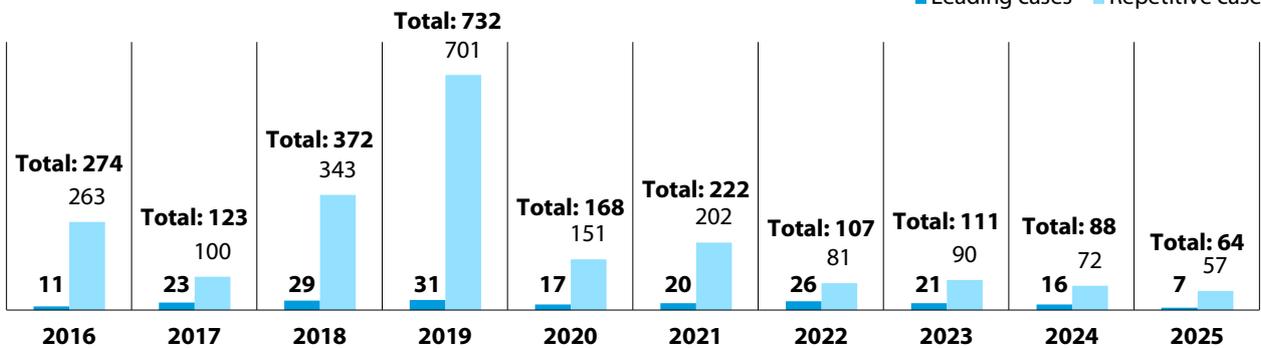
Cases pending over the last ten years

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



Cases closed over the last ten years

■ Leading cases ■ Repetitive cases



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 69 cases against Türkiye for supervision of their execution (compared to 82 in 2024 and 78 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, one concerned degrading treatment on account of continued detention with smokers and another concerned the failure of domestic courts to adequately respond to allegations of sexual harassment at work. Another new case concerned the disproportionate use of a defence launcher by police forces during an intervention and ineffectiveness of the subsequent investigation in this regard; whilst another concerned pre-trial detention imposed for the ulterior purpose of stifling pluralism and limiting freedom of political debate. Furthermore, some of the new cases concerned lack of adequate reasoning in judicial decisions and excessive length of proceedings.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 445 cases pending execution (compared to 440 in 2024 and 446 in 2023), of which 37 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was also the case in 2024 and compared to 35 in 2023), and 106 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, 27 have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 51 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 49 in 2024 and 48 in 2023).<sup>28</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 22 action plans, 69 action reports and 36 communications. Updated action plans/action reports or communications with additional information were awaited in respect of 42 groups/cases in which either the deadline set by the Committee of Ministers in this respect has expired (three cases) or feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025 (39 cases).

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 69 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in 68 cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 64 cases in 2025, including two leading cases under enhanced supervision and five leading cases under standard supervision. One of the cases closed under enhanced supervision concerned the lack of effective investigations into allegations of ill-treatment by police, following legislative and institutional reforms introducing specific procedural safeguards. The Committee was able to close another case under enhanced supervision, concerning the failure of prison authorities to provide requisite treatment to a prisoner suffering from a psychotic illness, further to a range of general measures taken to address systemic shortcomings in psychiatric care and monitoring in prisons. Another case concerning divergent case-law in different Chambers of the Court of Cassation on limitation periods, was closed following harmonisation of practice and assignment of similar issues to the same chambers. Another case concerning the unlawful recording of prisoners' correspondence was closed following legislative amendments and the deletion of recorded correspondence.

In addition, 57 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 16 leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Unjustified and extended detention of the applicant without reasonable suspicion and with the ulterior purpose of reducing him to silence.  
*Kavala case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined four times by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Unjustified detention of the applicants without reasonable suspicion that they had committed an offence, with the ulterior purpose of stifling pluralism and limiting freedom of political debate. Unforeseeable lifting of the parliamentary immunity and subsequent criminal proceedings to penalise the applicants for their political speeches.  
*Selahattin Demirtaş (No. 2) group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined four times by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ 14 violations in relation to the situation in the northern part of Cyprus.  
*Cyprus v. Turkey case* – This case was examined twice by the Committee of Ministers in 2025 (property rights of the displaced persons) - *Last decision taken in 2025* (missing persons) *Last decision taken in 2025*

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<sup>28</sup>. Of these cases, 24 leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

- ▶ Lack of effective investigation into the fate of nine Greek Cypriots who disappeared during the military operations undertaken by Turkey in Cyprus in 1974.  
*Varnava and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Continuous denial of access to property in the northern part of Cyprus (individual measures and just satisfaction).  
*Xenides-Arestis group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to provide medical treatment suited to prison environment to prisoners with mental disorder.  
*Gömi case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Ineffectiveness of investigations against law enforcement officers concerning allegations of torture and ill-treatment and impunity. Administrative authorisation requirement to initiate criminal proceedings under the Law No. 4483.  
*Batı and Others group of cases / Elvan case - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Absence of a review mechanism for whole life sentence.  
*Gurban group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Unjustified interferences with freedom of expression, in particular through criminal proceedings, including defamation, and the consequent chilling effect. Unforeseeable conviction of membership of an illegal organisation for the mere fact of attending a public meeting and expressing views there.  
*Öner and Türk group / Nedim Şener group / Altuğ Taner Akçam group / Artun and Güvener group / Işıkırık group - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These groups of cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Unjustified termination of employment contract and inadequate judicial review.  
*Pişkin case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Conviction for membership of an armed terrorist organisation, without establishing the offence's constituent material and mental elements in an individualised manner.  
*Yüksel Yalçinkaya case - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Violations of the right to freedom of assembly, ill treatment of applicants as a result of excessive force used during demonstrations.  
*Oya Ataman group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025* – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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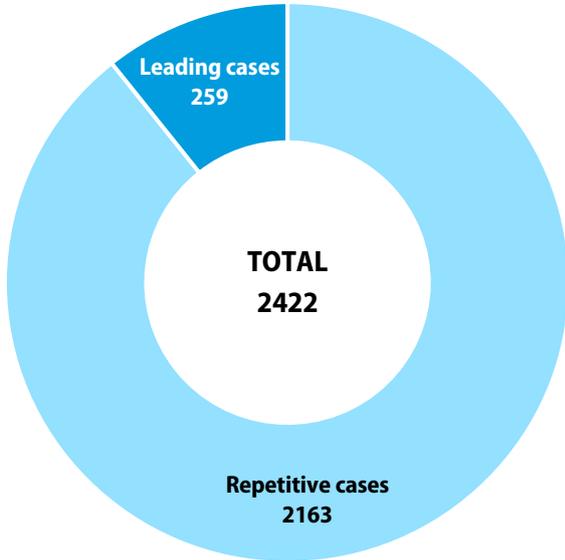
The pending caseload also notably includes groups concerning unlawful initial and pre-trial detention on serious charges without relevant and sufficient reasons; the lack of judicial review of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors' decisions to transfer judicial officers and disciplinary proceedings; overcrowding in prisons; the authorities' failure to provide protection from domestic violence; the absence of a civilian alternative for mandatory military service; failure of the national authorities to comply with administrative court decisions, including on environmental issues; and the compulsory nature of the religious culture and ethics classes in primary and secondary schools. It also includes a group related to the actions of security forces during military operations and lack of effective investigations; and cases concerning the failure of the domestic courts to provide adequate reasons for their decisions.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Türkiye can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

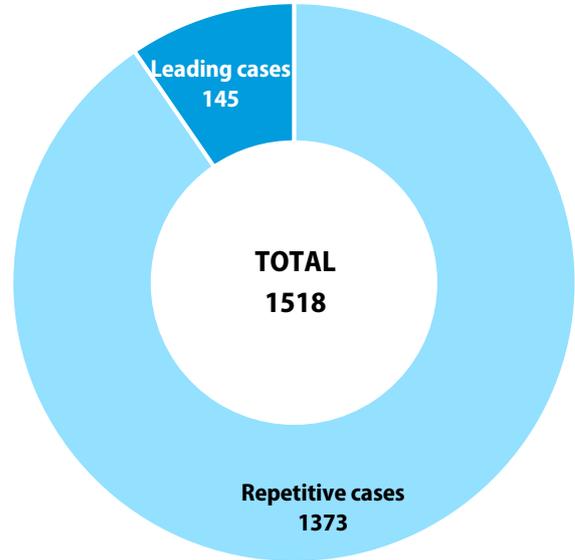


# UKRAINE

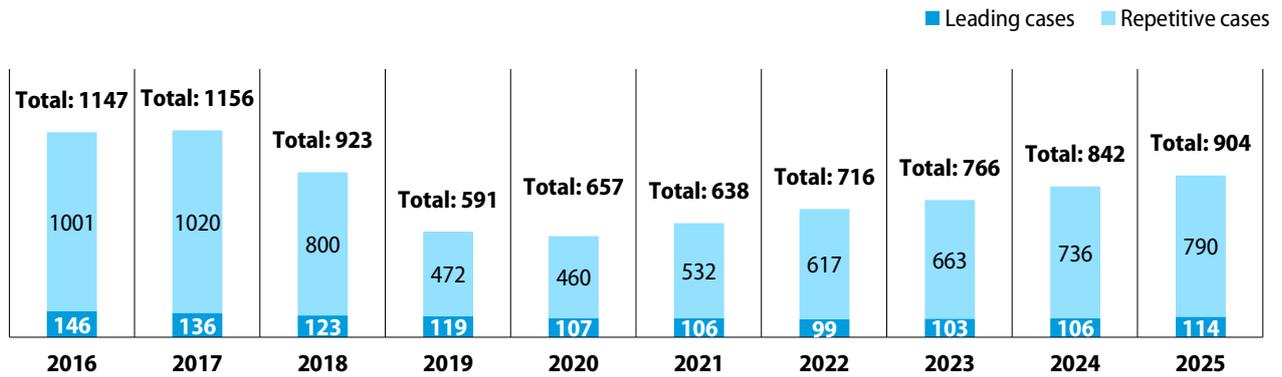
**Cases received since ratification of the European Convention**



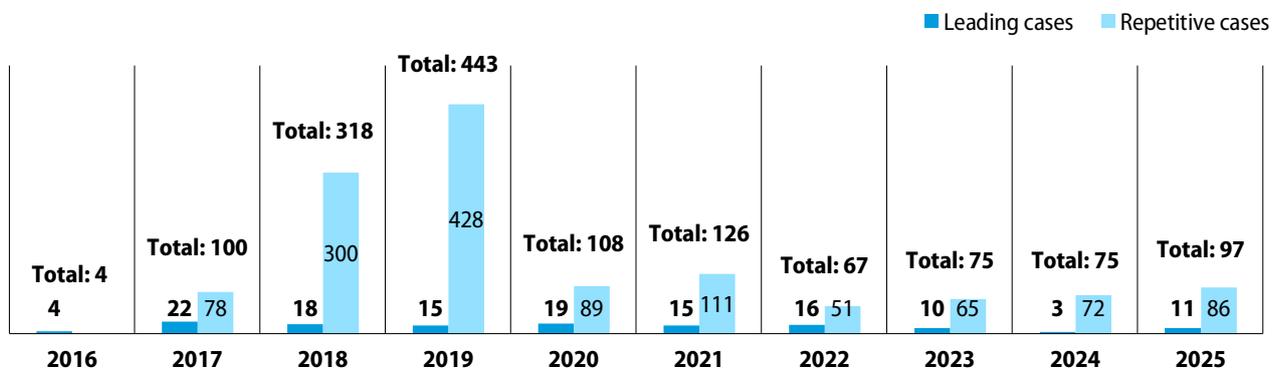
**Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention**



**Cases pending over the last ten years**



**Cases closed over the last ten years**



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court 159 cases against Ukraine for supervision of their execution (compared to 151 in 2024 and 125 in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, most of them concerned lengthy judicial proceedings without effective remedies, restrictions of the right to liberty and poor conditions of detention. One new case concerned the interference with the exercise of judicial functions in breach of the principle of irremovability of judges. Another new case concerned the seriously flawed prosecution of a high-level anti-corruption official for a corruption-related administrative offence. In addition, one new case concerned unlawful deprivation of liberty and poor conditions of detention in a psychiatric hospital.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 904 cases pending execution (compared to 842 in 2024 and 766 in 2023), of which 55 were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (compared to 48 in 2024 and 50 in 2023), and 59 were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, 43 have been pending for five years or more; similarly, 29 of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to 29 in 2024 and 27 in 2023).<sup>29</sup>

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted 40 action plans, 33 action reports and 26 communications. Updated action plans/action reports were awaited in respect of four groups/cases, in which feedback was sent by the DEJ before 01/01/2025.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in 129 cases in 2025, while confirmation of full payment and/or default interest was awaited in 329 cases for which the deadline indicated in the Court's judgment has passed since more than six months.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed 97 cases in 2025, including two leading cases under enhanced supervision and nine leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close a leading case concerning the independence and impartiality of the judiciary following extensive judicial reforms, including constitutional, legislative and institutional changes. A group of cases concerning the irreducibility of life sentences was closed following the introduction of a Convention-compliant mechanism for review of life sentences. A case concerning the refusal to register a self-nominated candidate for parliamentary elections was closed following the enactment of the new Electoral Code. Three cases concerning various violations related to customs regulations were closed further to either legislative changes and/or changes in the judicial practices.

In addition, 86 repetitive cases were closed because no further individual measures were necessary or possible.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending include better protection of the rights of detainees, through the implementation of the "Custody Records" system, as well as the adoption of various policy documents outlining the strategic vision and measures for further reforms to combat ill-treatment and hate crimes and the strengthening the independence of the judiciary.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of 19 leading cases/groups of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Restriction of liberty to punish the applicant for purposes other than those permissible under the Convention.  
[Lutsenko case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Numerous violations of human rights during Maidan protests.  
[Shmorgunov and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Unlawful arrests, unlawful and lengthy detention on remand.  
[Ignatov group of cases / Korneykova case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Poor material conditions of detention in pre-trial detention centres, police stations and prisons, during transportation between detention facilities or to courts, and lack of effective preventive and compensatory remedies in all these respects as well as force-feeding.  
[Sukachov group of cases / Nevmerzhtsky group of cases / Yakovenko group of cases / Melnik group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#)  
These groups of cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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29. Of these cases, 19 leading cases under standard procedure were pending for more than 10 years.

- ▶ Non-enforcement of domestic court decisions against the State or state-owned enterprises.  
*Yuriy Nikolayevich Ivanov case / Zhovner group of cases / Burmych and Others case - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Deaths and ill-treatment resulting from violence between inmates and lack of effective investigation.  
*Yuriy Illarionovich Shchokin group of cases / Matushevskyy and Matushevskya case - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Irreducibility of life sentences and life prisoner ban on communication with other prisoners during out-of-cell activities.  
*Petukhov (No. 2) group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Various violations related to the independence and impartiality of the judiciary; unfair disciplinary proceedings brought against a judge.  
*Oleksandr Volkov group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Various violations related to lack of adequate medical treatment in detention and lack of effective remedies, failure to comply with interim measures indicated under Rule 39 to provide the applicants with adequate medical care and failure to protect the right to life of individuals by denying urgent hospitalisation.  
*Logvinenko case / Isayev case / Kats and Others group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
These cases were examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to carry out an effective investigation into violent acts against persons of Roma origin and to investigate possible racist motives.  
*Fedorchenko and Lozenko group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025*  
This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

### Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

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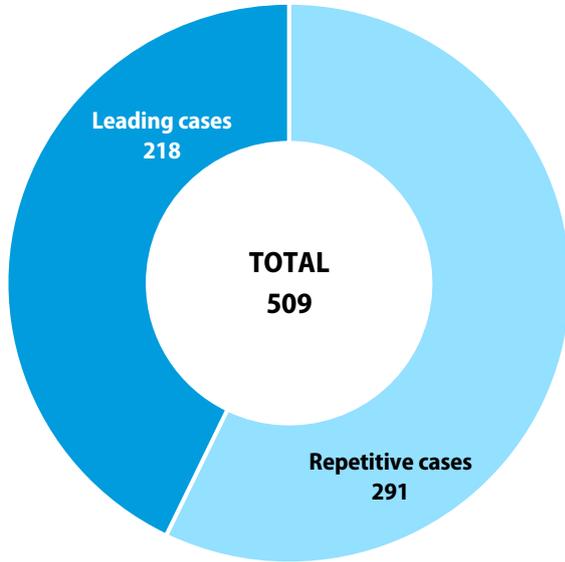
The pending caseload includes different groups related to lengthy judicial proceedings without effective remedies; cases related to deaths/ill-treatment and the lack of effective investigations; unlawful search, seizure and interception operations; various deficiencies in the procedures related to different aspects of the treatment of asylum-seekers; the authorities' failure to provide protection from domestic violence; the return of children under the Hague Convention and enforcement of domestic judgments on contact arrangements; the absence of legal recognition and protection of same-sex couples; as well as cases related to freedom of assembly and freedom of expression.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for Ukraine can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

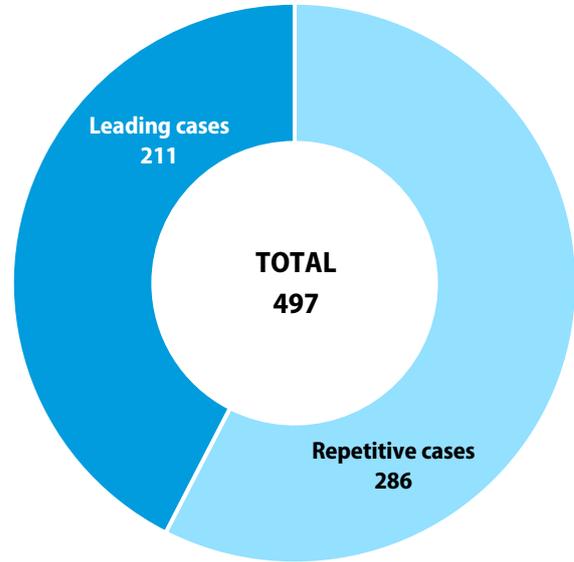


# UNITED KINGDOM

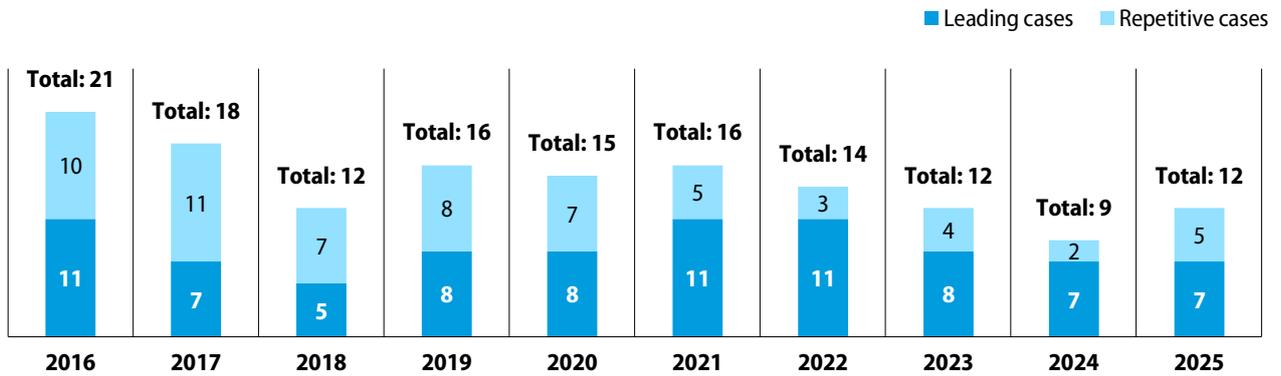
### Cases received since ratification of the European Convention



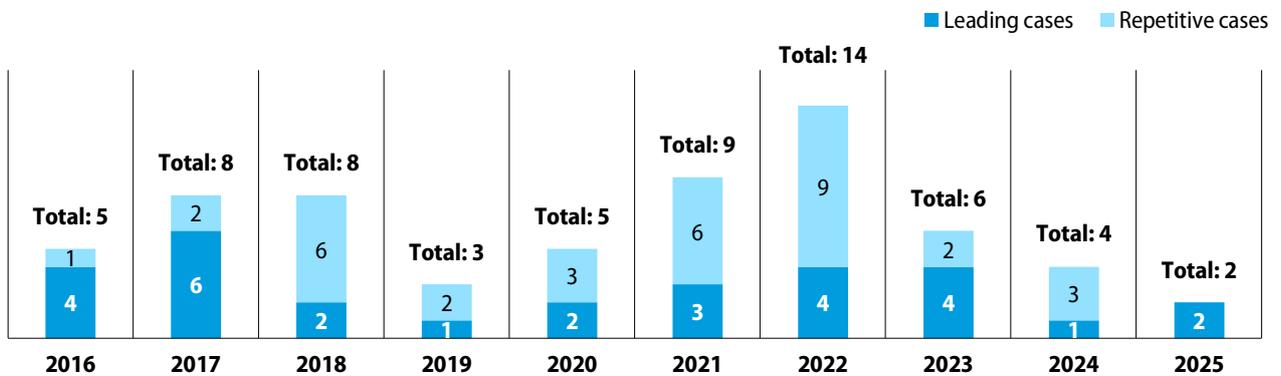
### Cases closed since ratification of the European Convention



### Cases pending over the last ten years



### Cases closed over the last ten years



## More statistics about 2025

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### New cases

In 2025, the Committee of Ministers received from the European Court five cases against the United Kingdom for supervision of their execution (compared to one in 2024 and four in 2023). Of the new violations found by the Court in 2025, some concerned the excessive length of criminal or confiscation proceedings.

### Pending cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 12 cases pending execution (compared to nine in 2024 and 12 in 2023), of which four were leading cases classified under enhanced procedure (as was the case in both 2024 and 2023), and three were leading cases classified under standard procedure. Of the leading cases under enhanced procedure, three have been pending for five years or more; in contrast, none of the leading cases under standard procedure have been pending for five years or more (compared to one in 2024 and none in 2023).

### Action plans/reports

The authorities submitted five action plans, four action reports and four communications.

### Just satisfaction

Full payment of the just satisfaction awarded by the Court was registered in four cases in 2025.

## Closures and main achievements in 2025

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The Committee closed two cases in 2025, both of which were leading cases under standard supervision. It was possible to close one case, concerning the retention of a peaceful campaigner's data on the police database, following training activities and additional staffing in certain police authorities to ensure that personal data is only retained in line with Convention standards and that the legal safeguards (review and erasure requests) are applied in a meaningful way.

Notable advances, recognised by the Committee, in cases that are still pending include in the *McKerr* group of cases where the Committee welcomed the considerable change of approach by the United Kingdom authorities set out in the "Legacy of the Troubles - Joint Framework between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Ireland" as to how they will ensure that investigations into Troubles-related deaths are conducted in line with Article 2 of the Convention.

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

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In the course of 2025, the Committee of Ministers examined and adopted decisions in respect of one leading case and one group of cases under enhanced procedure:

- ▶ Actions of security forces in Northern Ireland in the 1980s and 1990s; failure to conduct Article 2 compliant investigations. [McKerr group of cases - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This group of cases was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025
- ▶ Failure to take adequate operational measures to protect two potential victims of child trafficking from prosecution. [V.C.L. and A.N. case - Last decision taken in 2025](#) – This case was examined once by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

## Other key issues pending before the Committee of Ministers as of 31 December 2025

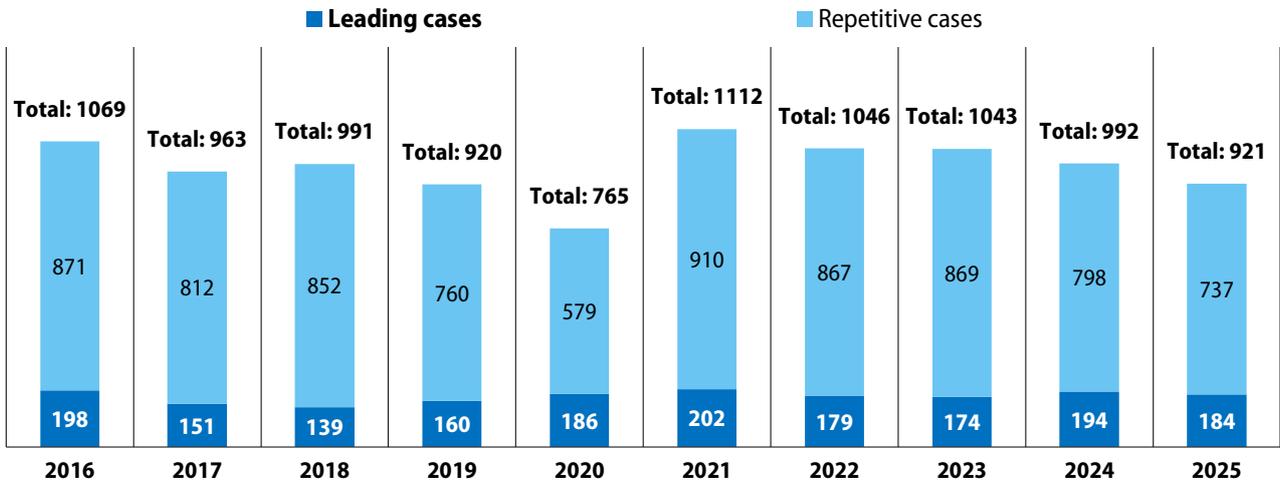
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The pending caseload includes also notably one group concerning the unjustified retention of personal data (DNA profiles, fingerprints and photographs) following arrests and/or convictions for minor offences, in the absence of any real review.

Full details of main achievements and outstanding issues for the United Kingdom can be found in the dedicated [country factsheet](#).

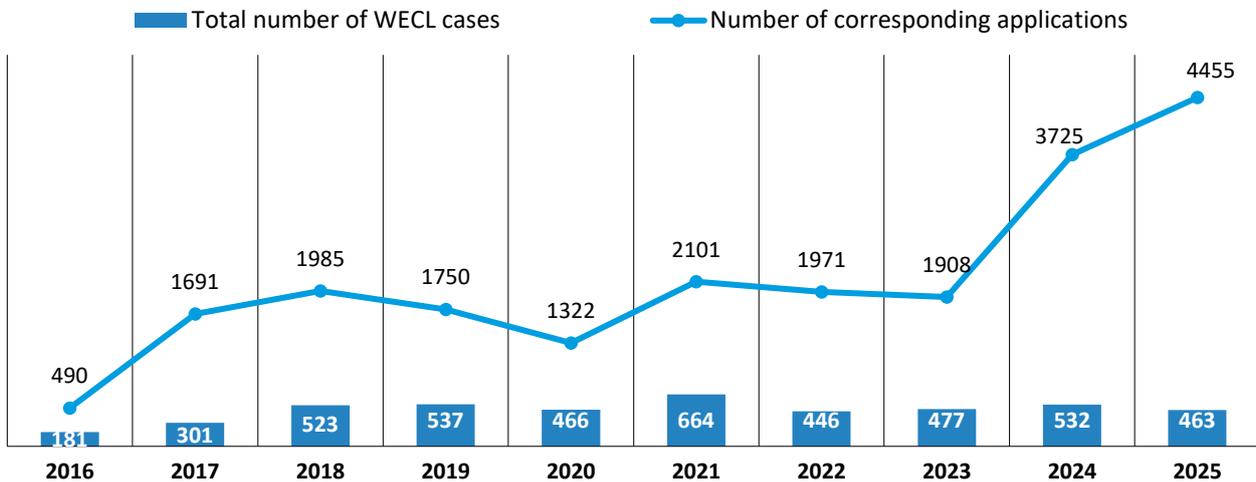
## C. New cases

### C.1. Overview



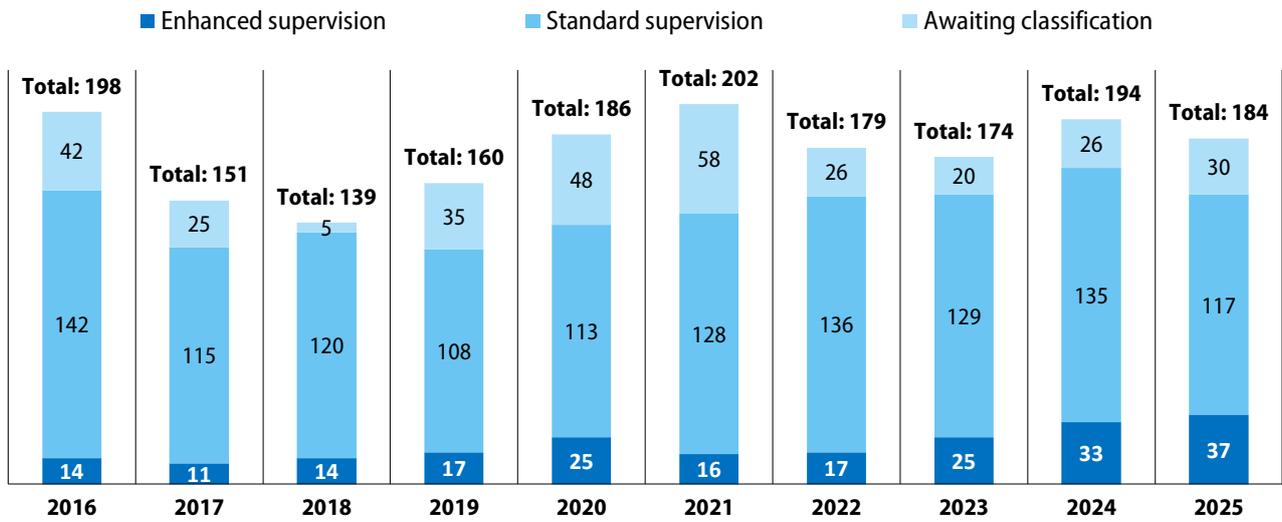
The 40% increase in the number of new cases from 2020 to 2021 can be explained by the Court’s increased efficiency in its working methods including the use of the “WECL” case processing (the rendering of judgments on the merits by a Committee of three judges, instead of a Chamber of seven judges, if the issues raised by the case are already the subject of “well-established case-law of the Court”) as well as the introduction of summary-formula judgments and decisions.

Among the new cases received every year, over the last decade, the Court has issued more WECL judgments dealing with multiple joined applications. The table below shows the total number of such WECL judgments together with the number of corresponding applications. In 2025, whilst there were 463 WECL judgments issued they relate to 4455 applications, which gives a clearer picture of the increased workload for the Committee of Ministers and the DEJ. For more information, including state by state figures, please refer to [section G](#) below.



## C.2. Enhanced or standard supervision

### New leading cases



### Total number of new cases



### C.3. New cases – state by state

STATE	LEADING CASES								REPETITIVE CASES								TOTAL	
	Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of leading cases		Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of repetitive cases			
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Albania	2	1	2	3			4	4	5	1	7	4	4	4	16	9	20	13
Andorra							0	0							0	0	0	0
Armenia	1	4	4	2			5	6	3	4	4	8	3	7	10	19	15	25
Austria			1				1	0				2	2	1	2	3	3	3
Azerbaijan	2	1	1	1			3	2	9	8	32	47	18	18	59	73	62	75
Belgium			2	2	1	2	3	4			2				2	0	5	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina					1		1	0			4	1		2	4	3	5	3
Bulgaria			8	5		3	8	8	1	2	4	4	7	11	12	17	20	25
Croatia		1	10	6	3	2	13	9			12	7	7	5	19	12	32	21
Cyprus	1	2		3	1	2	2	7			2	3	1	2	3	5	5	12
Czech Republic	1		4	4	1	1	6	5			1	2	1	1	2	3	8	8
Denmark			1	3			1	3			4			1	4	1	5	4
Estonia			2				2	0							0	0	2	0
Finland							0	0							0	0	0	0
France			11	4	2	1	13	5			1	4	3	2	4	6	17	11
Georgia	1		3	4			4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	9	7	13	11
Germany			2	3			2	3			1	1		1	1	2	3	5
Greece		2	6	5		3	6	10	5	5	9	14	9	20	23	39	29	49
Hungary	2	5	3	1		1	5	7	28	11	38	34	29	18	95	63	100	70
Iceland	1			1			1	1						1	0	1	1	2
Ireland							0	0							0	0	0	0
Italy	3	4	4	5		1	7	10	13	30	33	20	23	15	69	65	76	75
Latvia	1		2	1	2	2	5	3				1	3		3	1	8	4
Liechtenstein							0	0							0	0	0	0
Lithuania			3	1	1		4	1	1		2	3			3	3	7	4
Luxembourg			2	1			2	1			1		1		2	0	4	1
Malta	1	1		1			1	2	2	1	3	3	4		9	4	10	6
Republic of Moldova	1	3	5	9		1	6	13	2		2	19	11	16	15	35	21	48
Monaco			1				1	0						1	0	1	1	1
Montenegro	1		2			1	3	1	6			6	8		14	6	17	7
Netherlands			4	2		1	4	3			2	2	1		3	2	7	5
North Macedonia			5	3	2	1	7	4			7	6	2	8	9	14	16	18
Norway		1					0	1							0	0	0	1
Poland	6		4	4	1	4	11	8	19	5	27	21	18	24	64	50	75	58
Portugal	2		1	2	1		4	2	6	1	6	8	4	5	16	14	20	16
Romania		1	7	2		1	7	4	29	7	12	7	3	4	44	18	51	22
San Marino				1			0	1					2	2	2	2	2	3
Serbia		1	6	8	4	3	10	12	27	11	4	12	15	4	46	27	56	39
Slovak Republic	1	2	3	2	1		5	4		1	18	15	6	5	24	21	29	25
Slovenia			2	2			2	2				1			0	1	2	3
Spain			2	2			2	2						1	0	1	2	3
Sweden							0	0							0	0	0	
Switzerland	3		2	4	1		6	4			3	3		1	3	4	9	8

STATE	LEADING CASES								REPETITIVE CASES								TOTAL	
	Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of leading cases		Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of repetitive cases			
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Türkiye	2	2	15	9	4		21	11	17	22	21	11	23	25	61	58	82	69
Ukraine	1	6	5	9			6	15	73	69	17	23	55	52	145	144	151	159
United Kingdom				2			0	2			1	2		1	1	3	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>921</b>

## C.4. New judgments with indications of relevance for the execution

### Pilot judgments which became final in 2025

STATE	CASE	APPLICATION NUMBER	NATURE OF VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE COURT AND MEASURES INDICATED
Italy	<i>Cannavacciuolo and Others</i>	51567/14 and three others	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Failure to diligently deal with the systematic, decade-long, widespread and large-scale pollution phenomenon in the Campagna region and to take all steps required to protect the applicants' lives.</b></p> <p>Considering the persistent nature of the <i>Terra dei Fuochi</i> pollution problem and the systemic shortcomings in the State's response, together with the large number of people affected and the urgent need for speedy and appropriate redress, the Court considered it appropriate to apply the pilot-judgment procedure. It gave detailed indications as to general measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– First, the State authorities must build on their existing efforts and develop, in proper consultation with relevant stakeholders (including representatives of civil society and relevant associations), a comprehensive strategy bringing together all existing or envisaged measures, at every level of the State apparatus, to address the pollution phenomenon; including identifying the areas affected by illegal waste disposal, assessing contamination (soil, water and air), managing any risk, investigating the health impacts, and combating the conduct giving rise to it; with clear time-frames (short, medium and long term) and identification and allocation of resources.</li> <li>– Second, the State authorities should establish a mechanism at the domestic level for monitoring the implementation and impact of the measures and assessing compliance with the timeframes; with adequate safeguards to guarantee the independence of the mechanism, including individuals free of any institutional affiliation (such as representatives of civil society and relevant associations).</li> <li>– Finally, the State should establish a single, public information platform drawing together, in an accessible and structured manner, all relevant information concerning the <i>Terra dei Fuochi</i> problem and the measures taken or envisaged, with implementation status and regular updating.</li> </ul> <p>The Court noted that the purpose of the judgment can only be achieved if the measures are implemented without undue delay, no later than two years from the date on which the judgment became final. It decided to adjourn the examination of similar applications not yet notified to the Government during that period.</p>

**Judgments with indications of relevance for the execution (under Article 46) which became final in 2025**

**Note:** If the judgment has already been classified, the corresponding supervision procedure is indicated.

STATE	CASE	APPLICATION NUMBER	NATURE OF VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE COURT AND MEASURES INDICATED
Albania	<i>Ismailaj and Others</i>	28873/22	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Lack of impartiality of the Supreme Court judge which had previously examined the merits of closely related first-instance proceedings against two of the applicants.</b></p> <p>The Court indicated that a retrial or reopening of the case, if requested, represented in principle an appropriate way of redressing the violation of Article 6, especially where the Court has found that the domestic tribunal did not meet the Convention requirements of independence and impartiality.</p>
	<i>ARB SHPK and Others</i>	39860/19	<p><b>Enhanced Supervision</b></p> <p><b>Excessive length of the proceedings and the lack of an effective remedy in this respect.</b></p> <p>The Court indicated that Albania was, in particular, to reduce the backlog of pending domestic judicial proceedings by filling the relevant judicial vacancies and providing the necessary resources to the judicial system to prevent violations of the “reasonable time” requirement. It urged the national authorities to consider the practical effectiveness of the compensatory remedy under Articles 399/1 et seq. of the CCP.</p>
Croatia	<i>Petrović and Others</i>	32514/22, 33284/22 and 15910/23	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Continuing failure of the authorities to fulfil their obligation under Article 8 of the Convention to provide credible information with regard to the applicants’ allegations that their babies were abducted from maternity hospitals and given up for unlawful adoption.</b></p> <p>In view of the number of potential applicants and the absence in Croatia of a mechanism enabling the applicants to ascertain the fate of their children, the Court considered that the respondent state must, within one year from the date on which the present judgment becomes final in accordance with Article 44 § 2 of the Convention, take all appropriate measures, preferably by means of a <i>lex specialis</i>, to secure the establishment of a mechanism providing individual redress to all parents in a situation such as, or sufficiently similar to, that of the applicants. This mechanism should be supervised by an independent body with adequate powers, capable of providing credible answers regarding each child’s fate and awarding adequate compensation, as appropriate.</p>
Georgia	<i>Tsaava and Others</i>	13186/20 and four others	<p><b>To be classified at the March 2026 Human Rights meeting</b></p> <p><b>Inhuman or degrading treatment of 20 applicants (demonstrators and journalists), on account of the use of kinetic impact projectiles by police during the dispersal of a demonstration in 2019; physical ill-treatment by the police, resulting in injuries to four applicants; as well as ineffective ongoing criminal investigations into these facts.</b></p> <p><b>Violations of the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly due to unjustified and disproportionate use of force by the firing of kinetic impact projectiles against journalists and participants of the demonstration.</b></p> <p>With respect to individual measures, the Court noted that the requirement to complete an effective investigation is a natural consequence of, in particular, the finding of a breach of the procedural limb of Article 3. In circumstances such as those at hand, such an investigation needs to (a) involve a systematic analysis of the events; (b) encompass an evaluation of the legal basis, planning and execution of the police operation; and (c) determine whether any responsibility on the part of those in charge of that operation’s planning and control has been engaged. The investigation should take all those steps without delay and be concluded as quickly as possible.</p> <p>As to the general measures, in the Court’s view, the respondent state should put in place adequate safeguards on the proper use of kinetic impact projectiles, in such a way as to minimise the risks of death and injury stemming from their use, by laying down more detailed rules, in accordance with the principles set out under the substantive limb of Article 3.</p>

STATE	CASE	APPLICATION NUMBER	NATURE OF VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE COURT AND MEASURES INDICATED
Greece	<i>Micha and Others (French only)</i>	13991/20	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Failure of the domestic authorities, at local and regional level, to comply with a final domestic judgment designating the applicants' property as a "green area", and the absence of an effective remedy to ensure the enforcement of that judgment.</b></p> <p>The Court noted that the case is indicative of recurring problems in the respondent state's system, in particular legal gaps in the legislation and administrative practice concerning the removal of burdens and the amendment of urban plans. It considered that, in the context of the implementation of Law 4759/2020, the national authorities could take <i>ex officio</i> initiatives capable of unblocking assets placed in a situation such as that of the applicants' land. The Court further noted that individual measures adopted in similar cases, such as the lifting of expropriation decisions, the payment of compensation or the acquisition of the property by the authorities, could serve a preventive function and prevent similar violations in the future.</p>
	<i>Sagir and Others</i>	34724/18	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Domestic courts' refusal to register the "Cultural Association of Turkish women of the Prefecture of Xanthi", based on the domestic court's interpretation of Articles 78-81 of the Civil Code.</b></p> <p>The Court indicated that, without prejudice to any general measures that may be required for the prevention of or for the affording of redress in respect of other similar violations, the reopening of the proceedings - if requested - would be the most appropriate way of putting an end to the violation found in the present cases and affording redress to the applicants.</p>
Hungary	<i>H.Q. and Others</i>	46084/21, 40185/22 and 53952/22	<p><b>To be classified at the March 2026 Human Rights meeting</b></p> <p><b>Collective expulsion of the asylum-seeking applicants to Serbia following their stay in Hungary through the application of section 5(1b) of the State Border Act. The "embassy procedure", the only procedure available for the applicants to apply for international protection, did not provide for "genuine and effective access to means of legal entry". Lack of an effective remedy against removal and failure of the authorities to examine whether the applicants would have access to an adequate asylum procedure in Serbia.</b></p> <p>The Court found that the violations found stem directly from the application of the domestic legislation, as a result of which tens of thousands of individuals have been removed from Hungary in the past few years, with the number of removals increasing and amounting to more than 150 000 in 2022. The Court further noted that although the relevant provisions of the 2020 Transitional Act are no longer in force, the 2024 Decree, adopted on 28 November 2024, together with the State Border Act, upholds the same system of collective expulsions and denial of access to the asylum procedure which is incompatible with the guarantees enshrined in the Convention. Having regard to its findings on the ongoing failure of the respondent state to comply with the Convention, the Court stressed the urgent need for the Hungarian authorities to take immediate and appropriate measures to prevent any further instances of collective expulsions and ensure genuine and effective access to the international protection procedure for those seeking such protection.</p>

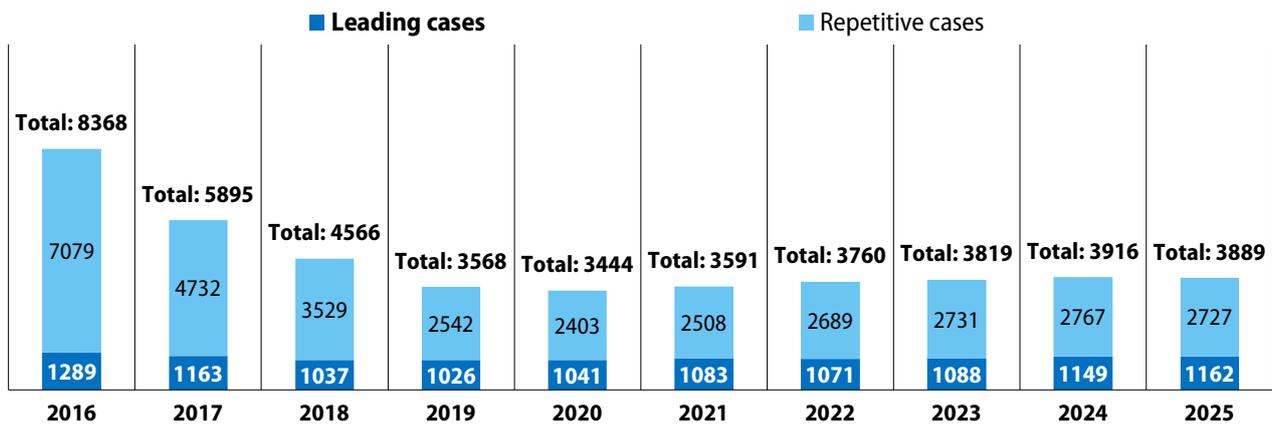
STATE	CASE	APPLICATION NUMBER	NATURE OF VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE COURT AND MEASURES INDICATED
Italy	<i>Italgomme Pneumatici S.r.l. and Others</i>	36617/18 and 12 others	<p><b>Standard supervision</b></p> <p><b>Domestic legislation not meeting the “quality of law” requirement as regards the access to and inspection of business premises, registered offices or premises used for professional activities; insufficient procedural safeguards for the examination, copying and/or seizure of accounting records, company books, invoices, other mandatory accounting documents, and other documents relevant for tax assessment purposes.</b></p> <p>Given the systemic character of the Convention breach found in this case, in the sense that it resulted from the content of the relevant domestic law, as interpreted and applied by the domestic courts, the Court considered it crucial that the respondent state brings its legislation and practice into line with the Court’s case-law, notably that the general principles affirmed in the relevant domestic legislation (Law no. 212/2000) need to be implemented by means of specific rules in the domestic statute law, while the case-law should be brought in line with these principles and those established by the Court.</p> <p>First, the domestic legal framework, if necessary, by means of relevant administrative practice, should clearly indicate the circumstances and conditions under which the authorities may access premises and carry out on-site audits and tax checks on business or professional premises.</p> <p>Second, the domestic legal framework should clearly provide for an effective judicial review of contested measures, in particular the authorities’ compliance with the criteria, scope and conditions justifying them. If a taxpayer believes auditors are acting unlawfully – as already alluded to in section 13 of Law No. 212/2000 – a simplified interim and binding review should be available before the audit is finalised.</p>
	<i>L.F.</i>	52854/18	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Domestic authorities failed to take all the necessary measures to ensure the effective protection of the applicants’ right to respect for their private life against environmental pollution caused by the continuing operation of a foundry near their home in the Salerno municipality (Campania region). Despite post-2016 measures to limit harmful effects, in authorising the foundry’s continued operation, the authorities did not consider the previous significant harmful impact on the local population from prolonged exposure to pollution.</b></p> <p>The Court recalled that the respondent state remains free to choose the means to restore, as far as possible, the applicants’ position had the Convention not been disregarded. It held that the Article 8 complaints could be remedied either by addressing the environmental hazards so that the foundry’s impact becomes fully compatible with its residential location, or by relocating it as originally envisaged in the 2006 <i>Piano Urbanistico Comunale</i>. The authorities remain free to use any coercive powers available under domestic law or to negotiate a mutually agreed solution with the company.</p>

STATE	CASE	APPLICATION NUMBER	NATURE OF VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE COURT AND MEASURES INDICATED
Malta	<i>J.B. and Others</i>	1766/23	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Inadequate detention conditions in immigration centres, notably in light of the applicants' vulnerability due to their presumed minority and health situation (between 2022 and 2023) and lack of an effective remedy for complaints related to ongoing conditions of detention; unlawful detention and lack of an effective procedure by which to challenge, before the Immigration Appeals Board (IAB), the lawfulness of the detention.</b></p> <p>Having regard to the fact that the problems detected in this case may give rise to numerous applications which would threaten the effectiveness of the Convention system, and the Court's concern to facilitate the rapid and effective suppression of a defective national system, it considered that general measures at national level were called for. As to the lack of an effective remedy to challenge the lawfulness of the detention, the Court called on the Government to ensure that legislation is put in place in order for the IAB to conform with the requirements of independence and impartiality of a tribunal, notably as regards the manner of appointment of its members, their term of office and the existence of guarantees against outside pressure. Furthermore, the Court called on the authorities to put in place a domestic remedy, effective both in law and practice, for complaints about the conditions of ongoing detention, a situation unchanged since the Court's findings in the earlier case of <i>Story and Others</i> (No. 56854/13, final on 29 January 2016).</p>
Türkiye	<i>K.V. Mediterranean Tours Limited</i>	41120/17	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p><b>Lack of coherent and diligent examination of the applicant company's claim as regards properties situated in the northern part of Cyprus and lack of effective remedy.</b></p> <p>The Court found that the Immovable Property Commission (IPC), established in 2005, had not acted coherently, diligently or expediently with regard to the applicant company's compensation claim concerning its property in the northern part of Cyprus, lodged in 2010 (violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1). The Court indicated that it addressed the applicant company's allegations concerning the manner in which the proceedings before the IPC operated in its particular case, without calling into question the effectiveness of the IPC remedy as such. Under Article 46, while noting the progress achieved by the IPC in settling property claims, the Court indicated that the Turkish authorities must continue their efforts to accelerate IPC proceedings and establish an effective remedy securing genuine redress for delays.</p>
Ukraine	<i>Drozdyk and Mikula</i>	27849/15 33358/15	<p><b>Standard supervision</b></p> <p><b>Disproportionate interference with the applicants' possessions, on account of the annulment of property titles on land plots in 2014-2015 without compensation, also raising serious doubts as to its lawfulness and whether it was in the general interest.</b></p> <p>The Court indicated that the Ukrainian authorities shall ensure, by appropriate means and within a reasonable time, full restitution of the applicants' titles to the reclaimed land (including by way of reopening the domestic proceedings, where applicable), or provision of monetary compensation (calculated in accordance with the domestic requirements on the valuation of property and the Court's practice), or of comparable property.</p>

## D. Pending cases

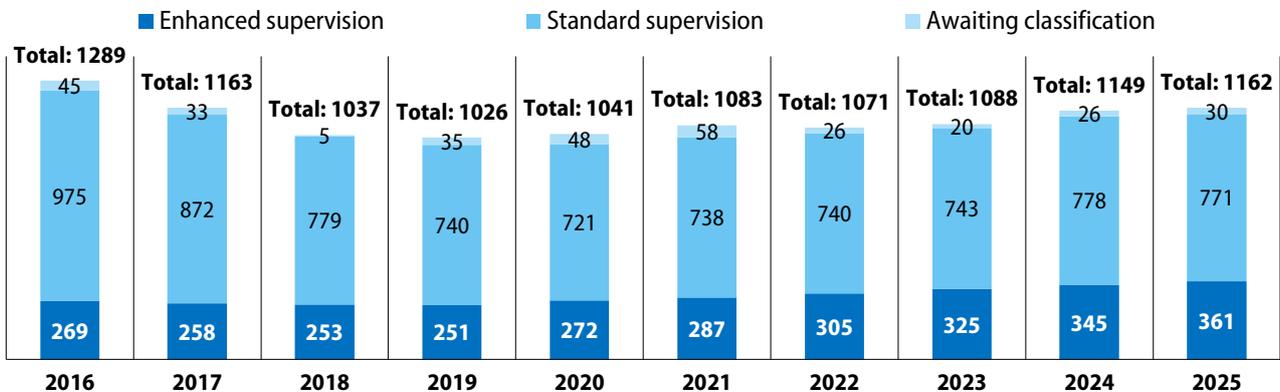
**Pending cases** are those in which the execution process is ongoing. As a consequence, pending cases are at various stages of execution and must not be understood as unexecuted cases. In the overwhelming majority of these cases, cases remain pending mainly awaiting implementation of general measures, some of which are very complex, requiring considerable time. The significant decrease in the number of pending cases from 2016 to 2017 can be explained by a change in the Committee of Ministers' practice that year to allow the closure of repetitive cases, in which all individual measures had been taken (even if there were outstanding general measures still being followed in the leading case).

### D.1. Overview

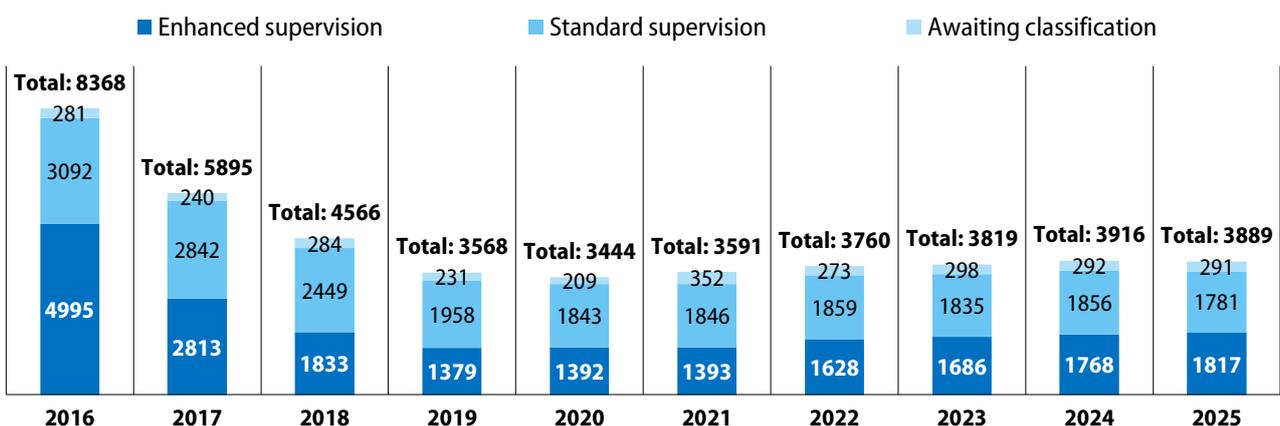


### D.2. Enhanced or standard supervision

#### Leading cases pending



#### Total number of pending cases



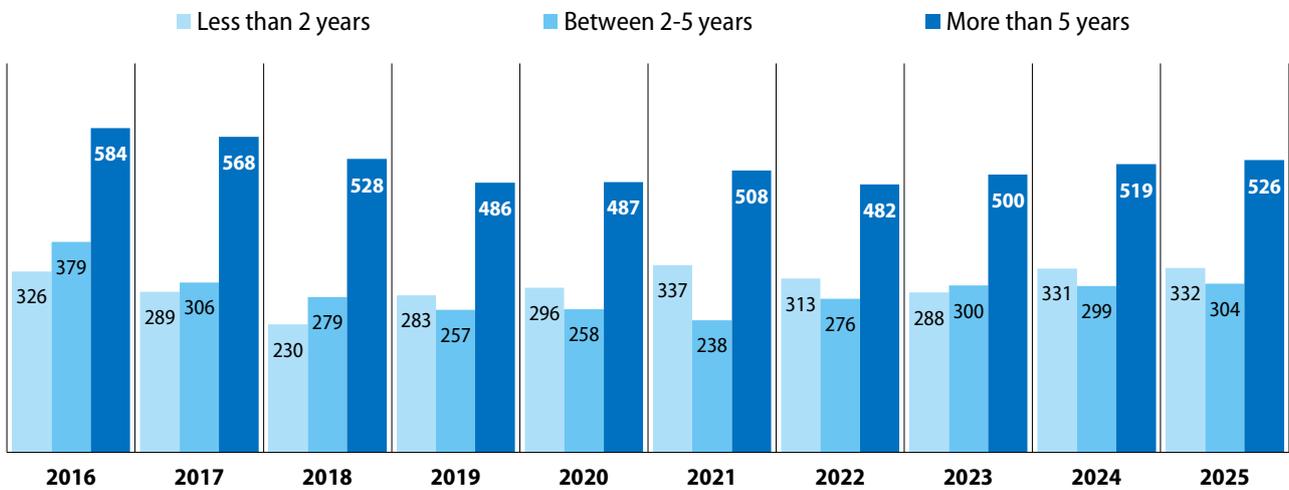
### D.3. Pending cases - state by state

STATE	LEADING CASES								REPETITIVE CASES								TOTAL	
	Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of leading cases		Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of repetitive cases			
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Albania	6	7	19	21			25	28	4	4	25	27	4	4	33	35	58	63
Andorra							0	0							0	0	0	0
Armenia	7	11	21	17			28	28	13	10	27	30	3	7	43	47	71	75
Austria			5	1			5	1			1	1	2	1	3	2	8	3
Azerbaijan	23	24	28	29			51	53	130	142	130	184	18	18	278	344	329	397
Belgium	7	7	9	10	1	2	17	19	5	5	5	1			10	6	27	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	10	9	1		12	11	3	3	16	12		2	19	17	31	28
Bulgaria	27	26	62	64	0	3	89	93	28	27	40	32	7	11	75	70	164	163
Croatia	2	2	25	29	3	2	30	33	6		20	23	7	5	33	28	63	61
Cyprus	1	4	6	8	1	2	8	14				3	1	2	1	5	9	19
Czech Republic	2	2	6	6	1	1	9	9			2	1	1	1	3	2	12	11
Denmark	1		2	5			3	5			6	3		1	6	4	9	9
Estonia			5	2			5	2							0	0	5	2
Finland			1	1			1	1			4	4			4	4	5	5
France	5	3	19	14	2	1	26	18	1		9	8	3	2	13	10	39	28
Georgia	8	9	19	20			27	29	31	37	12	8	3	3	46	48	73	77
Germany			9	4			9	4						1	0	1	9	5
Greece	6	10	24	23		3	30	36	10	11	19	21	9	20	38	52	68	88
Hungary	21	25	26	23		1	47	49	66	70	56	33	29	18	151	121	198	170
Iceland	1	1		1			1	2						1	0	1	1	3
Ireland	1	1	1	1			2	2							0	0	2	2
Italy	30	27	44	51		1	74	79	72	104	141	120	23	15	236	239	310	318
Latvia	1	1	6	4	2	2	9	7				2	3		3	2	12	9
Liechtenstein							0	0							0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3	2	16	9	1		20	11	1	1	14	6			15	7	35	18
Luxembourg			4	3			4	3			3	3	1		4	3	8	6
Malta	4	5	10	10			14	15	3	3	35	38	4		42	41	56	56
Republic of Moldova	10	12	36	42		1	46	55	16	10	90	96	11	16	117	122	163	177
Monaco			1	1			1	1						1	0	1	1	2
Montenegro	1	1	5	5		1	6	7	6		2	1	8		16	1	22	8
Netherlands	2	2	5	8		1	7	11			1		1		2	0	9	11
North Macedonia	3	3	13	17	2	1	18	21	2	2	9	13	2	8	13	23	31	44
Norway	1	1					1	1	5			1			5	1	6	2
Poland	24	24	27	29	1	4	52	57	45	51	32	30	18	24	95	105	147	162
Portugal	5	5	13	13	1		19	18	9	7	24	9	4	5	37	21	56	39
Romania	37	33	74	50		1	111	84	217	158	80	41	3	4	300	203	411	287
San Marino			3	2			3	2					2	2	2	2	5	4
Serbia	5	3	11	16	4	3	20	22	21	4	5	7	15	4	41	15	61	37
Slovak Republic	5	7	25	27	1		31	34	3	4	26	29	6	5	35	38	66	72
Slovenia	1	1	3	4			4	5				1			0	1	4	6
Spain	1	1	22	17			23	18			7	4		1	7	5	30	23
Sweden	1						1	0							0	0	1	0
Switzerland	3	3	6	7	1		10	10				2		1	0	3	10	13

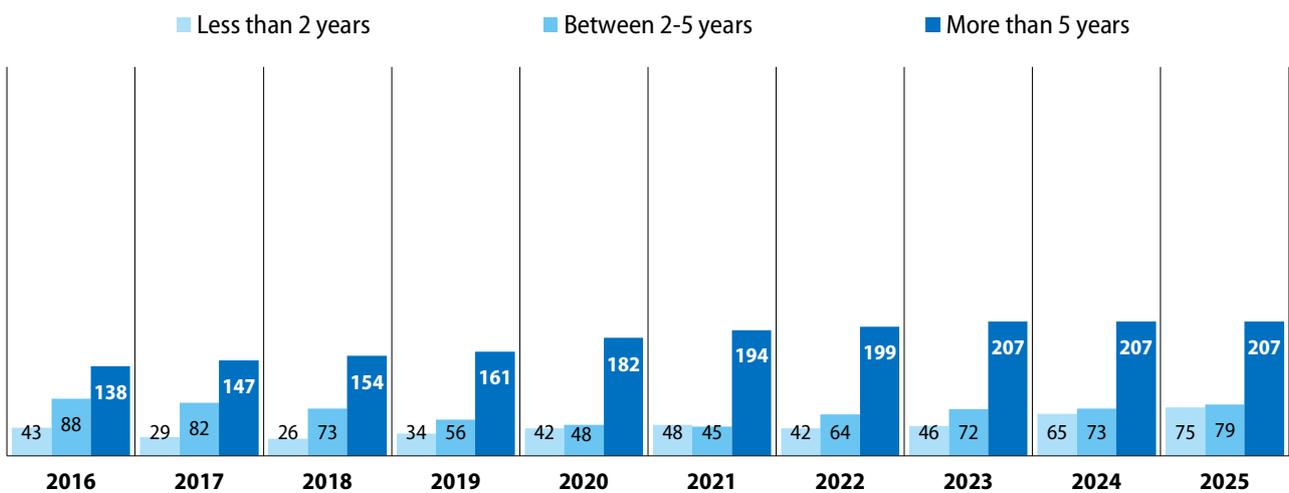
STATE	LEADING CASES								REPETITIVE CASES								TOTAL	
	Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of leading cases		Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Awaiting classification		Total of repetitive cases			
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Türkiye	37	37	96	106	4		137	143	138	155	142	122	23	25	303	302	440	445
Ukraine	48	55	58	59			106	114	586	646	95	92	55	52	736	790	842	904
United Kingdom	4	4	3	3			7	7	2	2		2		1	2	5	9	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>1423</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2767</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>3916</b>	<b>3889</b>

#### D.4. Length of the execution of leading cases pending

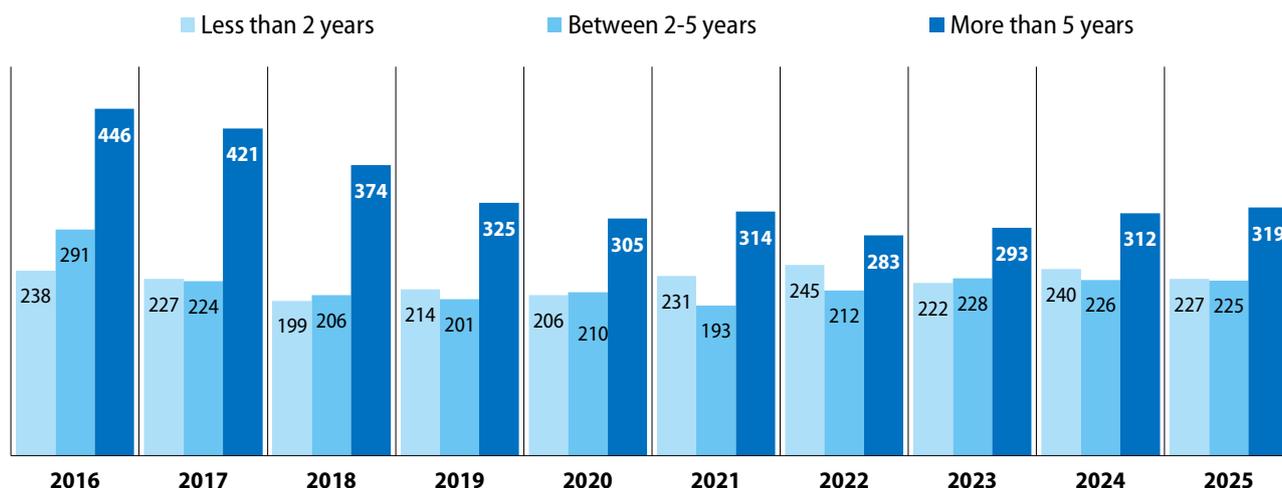
##### Overview



##### Leading cases under enhanced supervision



## Leading cases under standard supervision



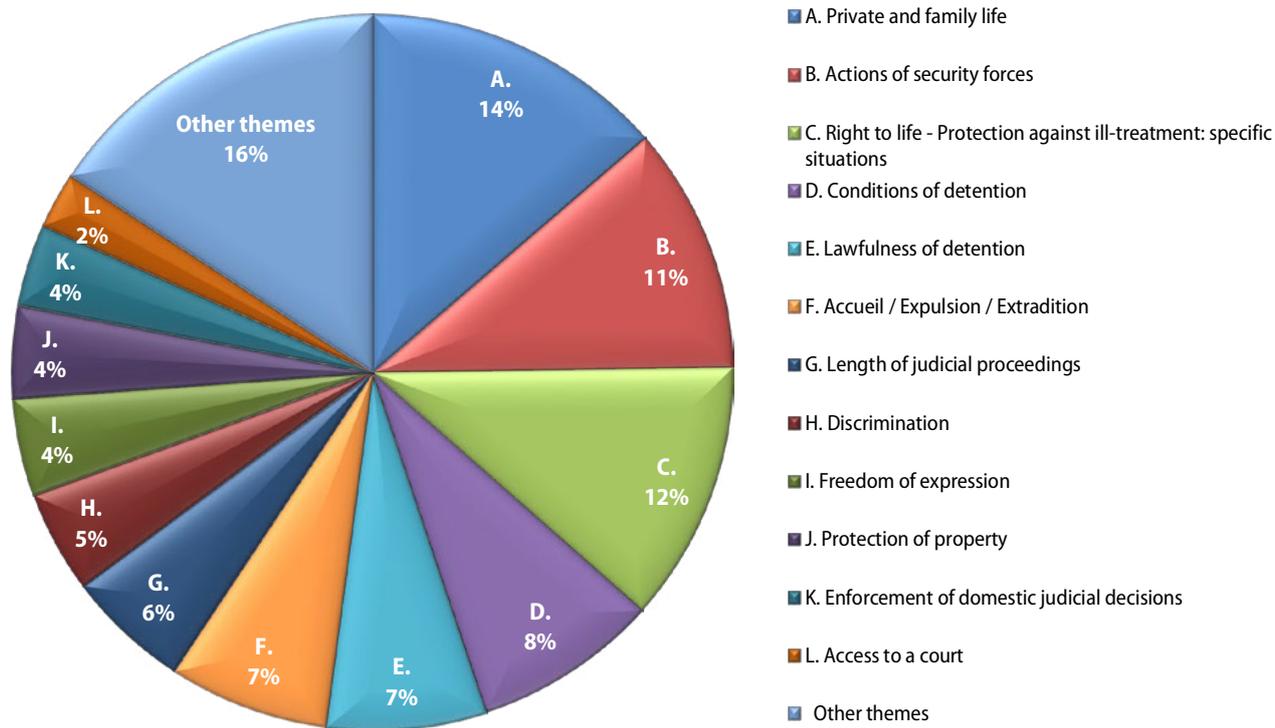
## Leading cases pending – state by state

STATE	ENHANCED SUPERVISION						STANDARD SUPERVISION					
	< 2 years		2-5 years		> 5 years		< 2 years		2-5 years		> 5 years	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Albania	2	3	2	1	2	3	9	6	2	6	8	9
Andorra												
Armenia	2	5	2	4	3	2	7	4	9	8	5	5
Austria							3		2	1		
Azerbaijan	2	3	6	1	15	20	5	2	10	11	13	16
Belgium	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	2	6	5		3
Bosnia and Herzegovina				1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	7
Bulgaria	3		8	10	16	16	11	14	18	15	33	35
Croatia		1	1	1	1		12	15	12	12	1	2
Cyprus	1	3				1		4	4	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1			1	1	5	6	1			
Denmark	1						1	4	1			1
Estonia							3		2	2		
Finland											1	1
France			3	1	2	2	11	7	6	4	2	3
Georgia	2	1	1	3	5	5	5	7	5	4	9	9
Germany							3	3	4		2	1
Greece	1	5		1	5	4	10	7	5	7	9	9
Hungary	6	8	4	5	11	12	6	3	8	5	12	15
Iceland	1	1						1				
Ireland					1	1					1	1
Italy	6	7	8	8	16	12	13	10	10	17	21	24
Latvia	1	1					3	2	3	2		
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania	1				2	2	4	3	5	3	7	3
Luxembourg							3	1	1	2		

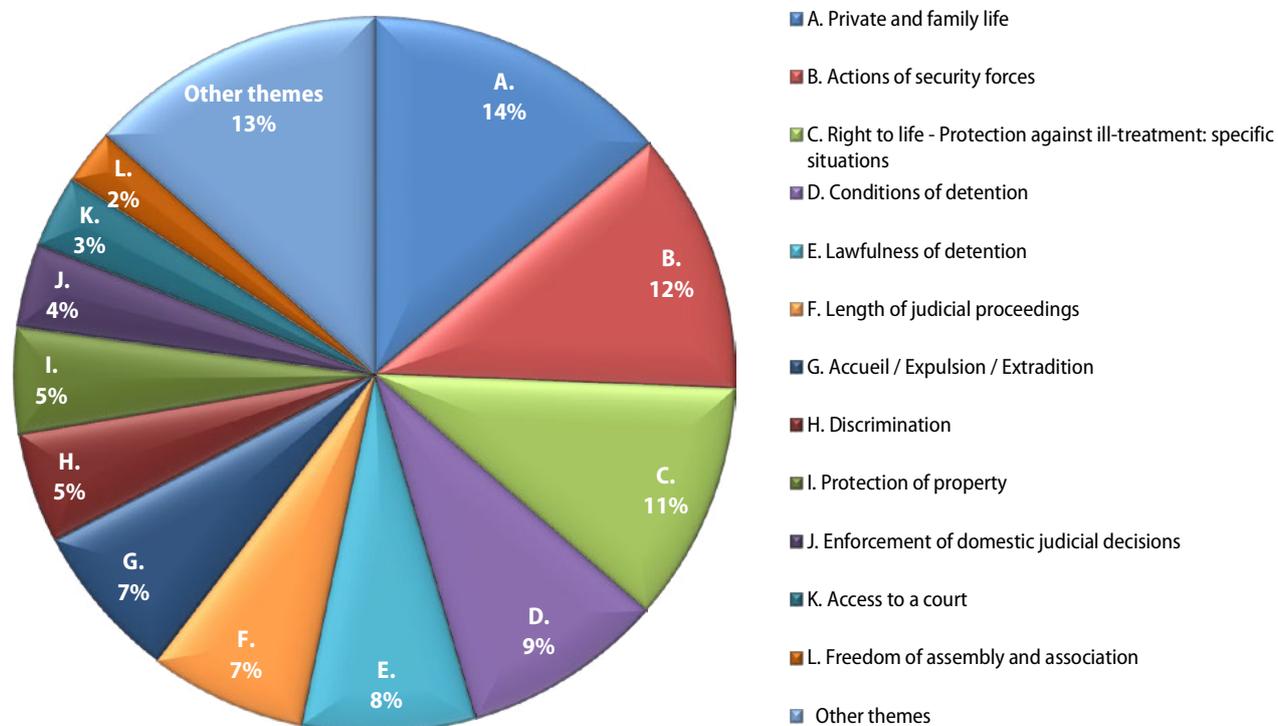
STATE	ENHANCED SUPERVISION						STANDARD SUPERVISION					
	< 2 years		2-5 years		>5 years		< 2 years		2-5 years		>5 years	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Malta	2	2	2	2		1			3	2	7	8
Republic of Moldova	2	4	1	2	7	6	11	16	6	9	19	17
Monaco							1	1				
Montenegro	1	1					2	2	1	1	2	2
Netherlands					2	2	4	6	1	2		
North Macedonia	1			1	2	2	9	8	2	6	2	3
Norway		1			1							
Poland	9	6	7	9	8	9	11	8	4	9	12	12
Portugal	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	8	8
Romania	4	1	9	11	24	21	13	8	23	15	38	27
San Marino							1	1	2	1		
Serbia		1			5	2	6	10	4	3	1	3
Slovak Republic	1	3	4	3		1	9	6	9	12	7	9
Slovenia			1	1			3	3		1		
Spain					1	1	9	3	9	11	4	3
Sweden			1									
Switzerland	3	3					3	5	2	1	1	1
Türkiye	5	4	5	6	27	27	28	26	19	29	49	51
Ukraine	3	7	4	5	41	43	10	16	19	14	29	29
United Kingdom			2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>319</b>

## D.5. Main themes of leading cases<sup>30</sup> under enhanced supervision

2025



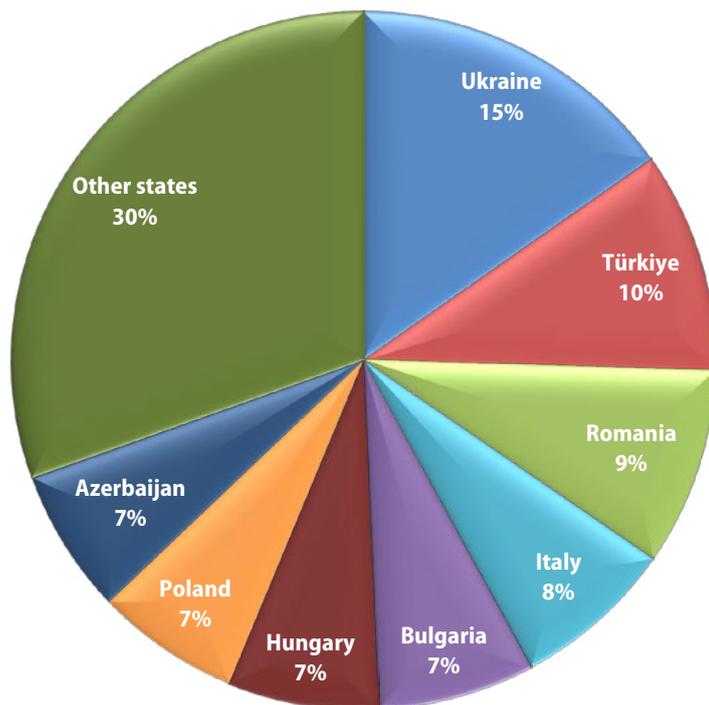
2024



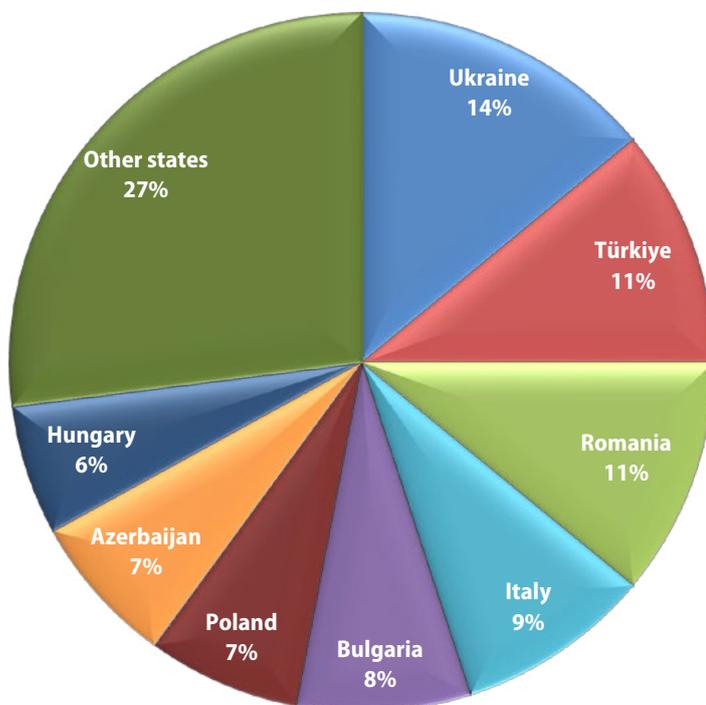
<sup>30</sup>. Leading cases pending as of 31 December.

## D.6. Main states with leading cases under enhanced supervision

2025



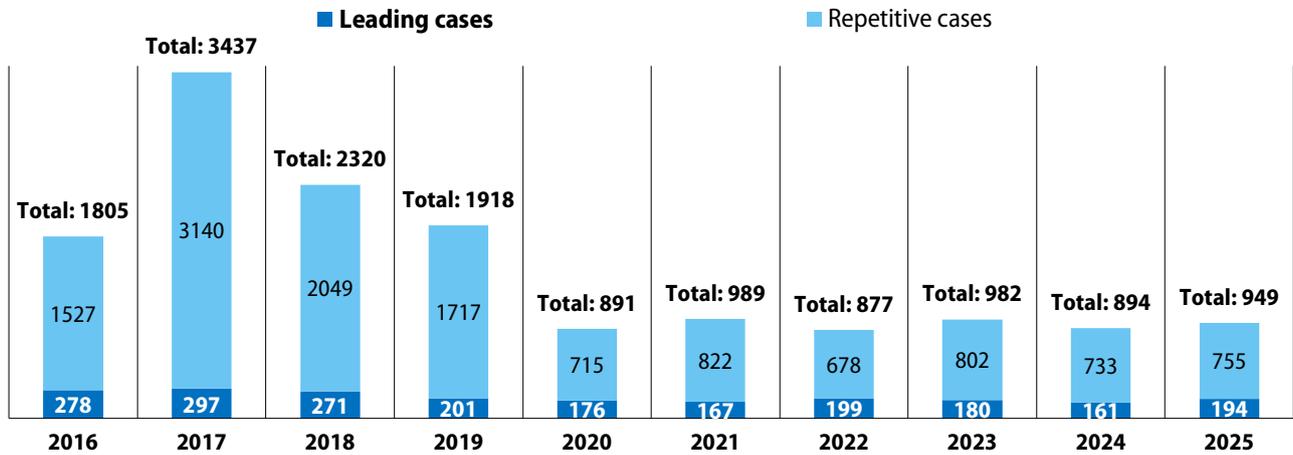
2024



## E. Closed cases

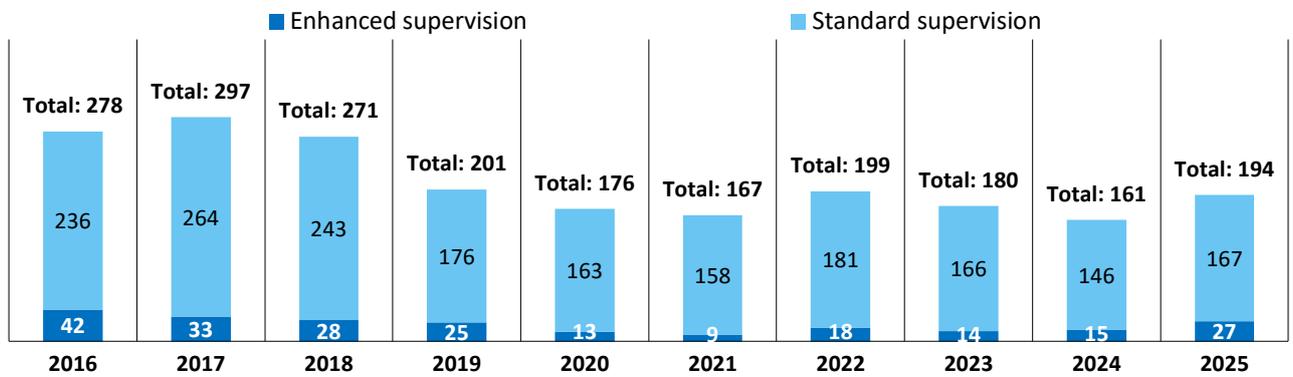
The significant increase in the number of closed cases in 2017 can be explained by a change in the Committee of Ministers' practice that year to allow the closure of repetitive cases, in which all individual measures had been taken (even if there were outstanding general measures still being followed in the leading case). The numbers of closed cases stabilised in 2020 when the backlog of all such cases had been cleared through dialogue with the authorities.

### E.1. Overview

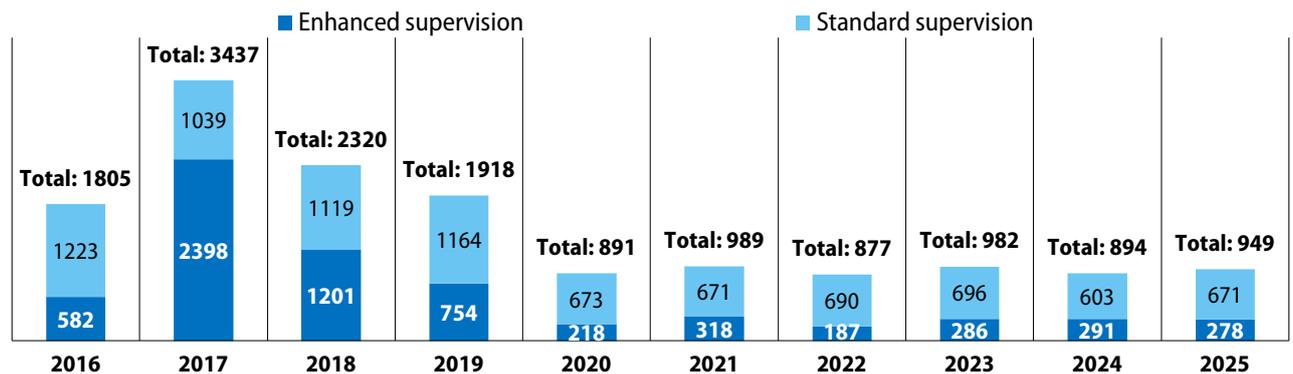


### E.2. Enhanced or standard supervision

#### Leading cases closed



#### Total number of cases closed



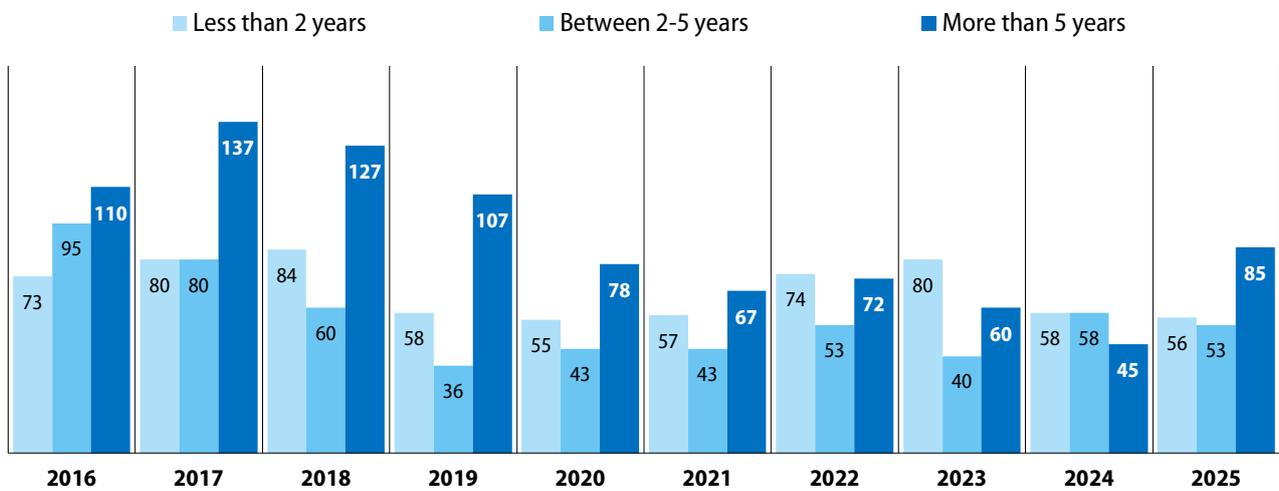
### E.3. Closed cases – state by state

STATE	LEADING CASES						REPETITIVE CASES						TOTAL	
	Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Total of leading cases		Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Total of repetitive cases			
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Albania			7	2	7	2	7	1	2	5	9	6	16	8
Andorra					0	0					0	0	0	0
Armenia	2	1	5	7	7	8	5	6	2	7	7	13	14	21
Austria			2	4	2	4			3	4	3	4	5	8
Azerbaijan			4		4	0	10		56	7	66	7	70	7
Belgium	1		6	2	7	2	1		6	4	7	4	14	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina				1	0	1	1		4	5	5	5	5	6
Bulgaria	2		6	6	8	6	4	3	9	17	13	20	21	26
Croatia		1	10	7	10	8		6	26	9	26	15	36	23
Cyprus	1		3	1	4	1			5	1	5	1	9	2
Czech Republic			2	5	2	5			2	4	2	4	4	9
Denmark		1	1		1	1			2	3	2	3	3	4
Estonia				3	0	3					0	0	0	3
Finland	1				1	0					0	0	1	0
France		2	9	11	9	13	1	1	10	8	11	9	20	22
Georgia			4	2	4	2	4	1	10	4	14	5	18	7
Germany	1		3	8	4	8			2	1	2	1	6	9
Greece		1	4	6	4	7	9	2	18	21	27	23	31	30
Hungary		2	4	4	4	6	18	13	45	79	63	92	67	98
Iceland					0	0					0	0	0	0
Ireland					0	0					0	0	0	0
Italy	3	4		1	3	5	4	13	8	49	12	62	15	67
Latvia			4	5	4	5				2	0	2	4	7
Liechtenstein					0	0					0	0	0	0
Lithuania		1	6	9	6	10				11	0	11	6	21
Luxembourg				2	0	2				1	0	1	0	3
Malta			2	1	2	1	9	1		4	9	5	11	6
Republic of Moldova		1	9	8	9	9	2	4	9	21	11	25	20	34
Monaco					0	0					0	0	0	0
Montenegro					0	0		7	1	14	1	21	1	21
Netherlands			2		2	0			3	3	3	3	5	3
North Macedonia	1		1	1	2	1	2		14	4	16	4	18	5
Norway		1			0	1		4			0	4	0	5
Poland			6	3	6	3	6	2	47	38	53	40	59	43
Portugal	1			3	1	3	6	3	5	27	11	30	12	33
Romania		4	11	27	11	31	31	69	74	46	105	115	116	146
San Marino				2	0	2				2	0	2	0	4
Serbia		3	4	7	4	10	59	40	9	13	68	53	72	63
Slovak Republic			3	1	3	1			29	18	29	18	32	19
Slovenia			3	1	3	1			1		1	0	4	1
Spain			2	7	2	7				3	0	3	2	10
Sweden		1			0	1					0	0	0	1
Switzerland			5	4	5	4			5	1	5	1	10	5

STATE	LEADING CASES						REPETITIVE CASES						TOTAL	
	Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Total of leading cases		Enhanced supervision		Standard supervision		Total of repetitive cases			
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Türkiye	1	2	15	5	16	7	35	21	37	36	72	57	88	64
Ukraine	1	2	2	9	3	11	62	54	10	32	72	86	75	97
United Kingdom			1	2	1	2			3		3	0	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>949</b>

#### E.4. Length of the execution of leading cases closed

##### Overview



##### Leading cases closed – state by state

STATE	ENHANCED SUPERVISION						STANDARD SUPERVISION					
	< 2 years		2-5 years		>5 years		< 2 years		2-5 years		>5 years	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Albania							4		2	1	1	1
Andorra												
Armenia					2	1	3	3	1	1	1	3
Austria							1	1	1	3		
Azerbaijan							1		1		2	
Belgium			1				2	1	3	1	1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina										1		
Bulgaria	1				1		2	1	2		2	5
Croatia						1	3	4	3	3	4	
Cyprus					1		3					1
Czech Republic							1	3	1	2		
Denmark				1					1			
Estonia								2		1		

STATE	ENHANCED SUPERVISION						STANDARD SUPERVISION					
	< 2 years		2-5 years		>5 years		< 2 years		2-5 years		>5 years	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Finland					1							
France						2	3	8	5	2	1	1
Georgia									2	1	2	1
Germany	1						1	2		3	2	3
Greece						1	1	4	2		1	2
Hungary				1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Iceland												
Ireland												
Italy			1		2	4						1
Latvia							1	3	3	2		
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania				1			4	2	2	1		6
Luxembourg								2				
Malta							1	1			1	
Republic of Moldova						1	2	2	4	2	3	4
Monaco												
Montenegro												
Netherlands							1		1			
North Macedonia					1		1	1				
Norway						1						
Poland							2	1	3	1	1	1
Portugal					1							3
Romania						4	3	1	5	7	3	19
San Marino										1		1
Serbia						3	4	7				
Slovak Republic									3			1
Slovenia							2	1	1			
Spain								1	1	4	1	2
Sweden				1								
Switzerland							4	2	1	2		
Türkiye					1	2	5	1	4	1	6	3
Ukraine					1	2		1	1	7	1	1
United Kingdom									1	1		1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>62</b>

## F. Just satisfaction

### F.1. Just satisfaction awarded

#### Global amount

YEAR	TOTAL AWARDED
2025	99 599 718 €
2024	43 645 371 €
2023	52 533 119 €
2022	30 646 632 €
2021	24 463 389 €
2020	64 994 093 €
2019	48 697 318 €
2018	55 624 403 €
2017	45 841 226 €
2016	74 908 733 €

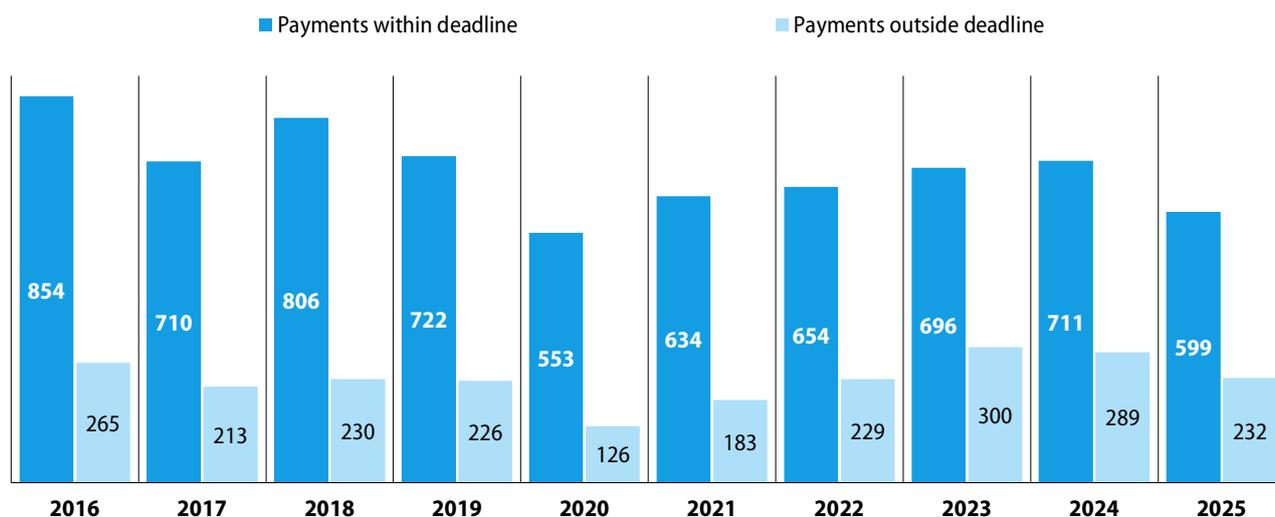
#### State by state

STATE	TOTAL AWARDED	
	2024	2025
Albania	336 800 €	90 600 €
Andorra	0 €	0 €
Armenia	206 810 €	646 734 €
Austria	45 100 €	37 000 €
Azerbaijan	568 800 €	3 893 486 €
Belgium	138 700 €	36 900 €
Bosnia and Herzegovina	46 470 €	30 200 €
Bulgaria	238 064 €	206 417 €
Croatia	397 955 €	300 611 €
Cyprus	42 050 €	246 950 €
Czech Republic	82 900 €	52 600 €
Denmark	81 800 €	69 000 €
Estonia	41 544 €	0 €
Finland	0 €	0 €
France	2 488 633 €	180 754 €
Georgia	85 512 €	748 817 €
Germany	30 000 €	35 305 €
Greece	478 710 €	1 269 829 €
Hungary	5 567 362 €	2 240 090 €
Iceland	26 000 €	19 500 €
Ireland	0 €	0 €
Italy	13 745 988 €	6 808 220 €
Latvia	21 828 €	18 600 €
Liechtenstein	0 €	0 €
Lithuania	183 874 €	21 778 €

STATE	TOTAL AWARDED	
	2024	2025
Luxembourg	52 500 €	11 500 €
Malta	172 000 €	287 000 €
Republic of Moldova	270 361 €	438 943 €
Monaco	0 €	35 000 €
Montenegro	100 155 €	34 859 €
Netherlands	79 582 €	147 501 €
North Macedonia	2 191 889 €	2 238 974 €
Norway	0 €	36 530 €
Poland	1 463 344 €	838 589 €
Portugal	581 512 €	209 380 €
Romania	1 434 355 €	69 110 059 €
San Marino	9 000 €	76 150 €
Serbia	460 260 €	575 616 €
Slovak Republic	468 826 €	275 566 €
Slovenia	419 100 €	51 096 €
Spain	42 840 €	55 000 €
Sweden	0 €	0 €
Switzerland	305 725 €	223 445 €
Türkiye	8 028 888 €	3 569 965 €
Ukraine	2 673 680 €	3 355 045 €
United Kingdom	36 454 €	1 076 110 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43 645 371 €</b>	<b>99 599 718 €</b>

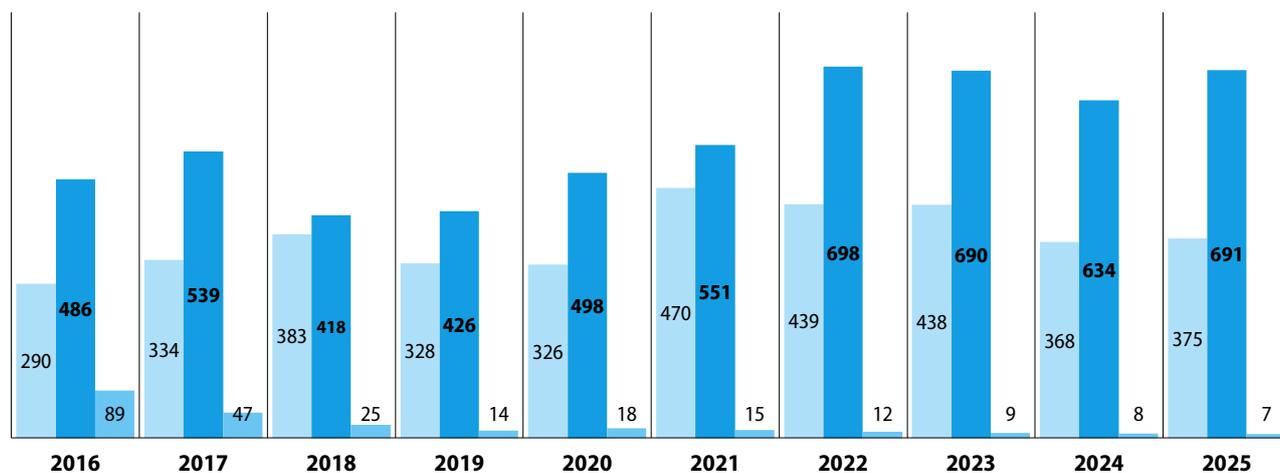
## F.2. Respect of payment deadlines

### Overview of payments made



## Awaiting Information on payment

- Awaiting confirmation of payment
- Awaiting confirmation of payment for more than 6 months (after the payment deadline)
- Only awaiting default interest



## State by state

STATE	RESPECT OF PAYMENT DEADLINES									
	Payments within deadline		Payments outside deadline		Cases only awaiting default interest		Cases awaiting confirmation of payments on 31 December		... including cases awaiting this information for more than six months (outside payment deadline)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Albania	7	3	15	9			17	17	6	9
Andorra										
Armenia	13	15	3	1			1	7	1	2
Austria	3	5					2	1	1	
Azerbaijan	25	1	20	4	3	3	97	169	61	112
Belgium	2	2	3	4			4	2	4	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4		1	1			13	14	12	12
Bulgaria	11	9	10	9			9	11	3	2
Croatia	18	26		1			12	7	1	3
Cyprus	2	10					2	4		
Czech Republic	8	6					1	2		
Denmark	6	2								
Estonia	2									
Finland										
France	12	13	3	2			9	6	4	3
Georgia	9	8		1			5	6	3	5
Germany	2	3	1					1		
Greece	25	33		1			7	19		2
Hungary	100	78	9	4			32	24	4	4
Iceland	1	1						1		

STATE	RESPECT OF PAYMENT DEADLINES									
	Payments within deadline		Payments outside deadline		Cases only awaiting default interest		Cases awaiting confirmation of payments on 31 December		... including cases awaiting this information for more than six months (outside payment deadline)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Ireland										
Italy	47	44	42	39	4	3	122	109	80	80
Latvia	3	4					2	1		
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	6	5								
Luxembourg			2	2			1			
Malta	10	8					1	2	1	2
Republic of Moldova	14	41					9	8		
Monaco										
Montenegro	11	12					4	1		
Netherlands	7	4								
North Macedonia	3	1								
Norway	22	1	3	3			2	13		
Poland	59	49		4			26	27	3	3
Portugal	20	9	5	7			8	10	5	3
Romania	76	34	45	31			99	55	96	46
San Marino	1	3					2	2		
Serbia	42	33	42	13			16	13	1	1
Slovak Republic	45	17	1	1			4	14	1	3
Slovenia	3	3								
Spain	4			1			1	3		1
Sweden										
Switzerland	10	8					0	1		
Türkiye	21	38	12	31			104	97	57	68
Ukraine	54	67	72	62	1	1	390	419	290	329
United Kingdom	3	3		1						
<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>691</b>

## G. Additional statistics

### G.1. Overview of friendly settlements and WECL cases

“WECL” cases are judgments on the merits rendered by a Committee of three judges, if the issues raised by the case are already the subject of “Well-Established Case-Law” of the Court. As can be seen in the second table below, they often deal with multiple joined applications. This leads to an increased workload for the Committee of Ministers and DEJ since the Committee, in its supervisory role, is required to ensure that the individual measures (payment of just satisfaction, release from detention, reopening of domestic proceedings etc) have been taken for every applicant in a single judgment. Even if the individual measures have been taken for nine out of ten applicants, the supervision of the case must continue and the case cannot be closed by the adoption of a final resolution until redress has been provided to every applicant concerned.

Year	“WECL” cases Article 28§1b	New friendly settlements without undertaking	New friendly settlements with undertaking	TOTAL of new friendly settlements
2025	463	235	21	256
2024	532	237	52	289
2023	477	289	62	351
2022	446	293	77	370
2021	501	309	43	352
2020	337	179	16	195
2019	390	296	12	308
2018	359	322	21	343
2017	301	322	23	345
2016	181	433	6	439

### G.2. WECL cases and friendly settlements - state by state

STATE	“WECL” cases Article 28 § 1b (number of corresponding applications)				Friendly settlements Article 39 § 4 (number of corresponding applications)				TOTAL (number of applications related to both WECL and friendly settlements)			
	2024		2025		2024		2025		2024		2025	
Albania	13	(15)	6	(10)	2	(4)			15	(19)	6	(10)
Andorra									0	(0)	0	(0)
Armenia	9	(9)	12	(12)			3	(5)	9	(9)	15	(17)
Austria	1	(1)	2	(3)	1	(2)	1	(1)	2	(3)	3	(4)
Azerbaijan	30	(55)	34	(46)	25	(64)	31	(97)	55	(119)	65	(143)
Belgium	1	(1)	1	(1)	3	(9)	1	(1)	4	(10)	2	(2)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	(2)	1	(1)	3	(14)	2	(2)	5	(16)	3	(3)
Bulgaria	9	(11)	17	(136)	3	(3)	3	(7)	12	(14)	20	(143)
Croatia	17	(18)	9	(9)	10	(18)	7	(14)	27	(36)	16	(23)
Cyprus	3	(3)	2	(2)	1	(1)	4	(4)	4	(4)	6	(6)
Czech Republic	4	(10)			2	(2)	2	(2)	6	(12)	2	(2)
Denmark					2	(2)	1	(1)	2	(2)	1	(1)
Estonia									0	(0)	0	(0)
Finland									0	(0)	0	(0)
France	4	(5)	2	(2)	3	(3)	2	(2)	7	(8)	4	(4)
Georgia	9	(9)	4	(4)					9	(9)	4	(4)
Germany			1	(1)	1	(1)	2	(2)	1	(1)	3	(3)
Greece	15	(31)	20	(32)	8	(20)	16	(118)	23	(51)	36	(150)

STATE	"WECL" cases Article 28 § 1b (number of corresponding applications)				Friendly settlements Article 39 § 4 (number of corresponding applications)				TOTAL (number of applications related to both WECL and friendly settlements)			
	2024		2025		2024		2025		2024		2025	
Hungary	41	(219)	16	(64)	52	(394)	47	(348)	93	(613)	<b>63</b>	(412)
Iceland									0	(0)	<b>0</b>	(0)
Ireland									0	(0)	<b>0</b>	(0)
Italy	45	(374)	45	(186)	25	(66)	17	(23)	70	(440)	<b>62</b>	(209)
Latvia	5	(7)	3	(3)					5	(7)	<b>3</b>	(3)
Liechtenstein									0	(0)	<b>0</b>	(0)
Lithuania	2	(2)	2	(2)			1	(1)	2	(2)	<b>3</b>	(3)
Luxembourg	3	(3)			1	(1)			4	(4)	<b>0</b>	(0)
Malta	5	(5)	3	(3)	3	(4)	1	(1)	8	(9)	<b>4</b>	(4)
Republic of Moldova	7	(15)	39	(40)	5	(5)	1	(1)	12	(20)	<b>40</b>	(41)
Monaco							1	(2)	0	(0)	<b>1</b>	(2)
Montenegro	9	(9)	2	(2)	8	(16)	5	(7)	17	(25)	<b>7</b>	(9)
Netherlands	1	(1)			3	(3)	3	(5)	4	(4)	<b>3</b>	(5)
North Macedonia	6	(8)	2	(3)	5	(12)	12	(84)	11	(20)	<b>14</b>	(87)
Norway									0	(0)	<b>0</b>	(0)
Poland	27	(58)	9	(10)	35	(125)	42	(114)	62	(183)	<b>51</b>	(124)
Portugal	12	(19)	3	(4)	7	(26)	11	(11)	19	(45)	<b>14</b>	(15)
Romania	44	(223)	15	(41)	2	(2)	1	(1)	46	(225)	<b>16</b>	(42)
San Marino					2	(2)	2	(2)	2	(2)	<b>2</b>	(2)
Serbia	7	(8)	14	(15)	46	(326)	18	(185)	53	(334)	<b>32</b>	(200)
Slovak Republic	7	(12)	8	(10)	19	(23)	12	(25)	26	(35)	<b>20</b>	(35)
Slovenia							1	(1)	0	(0)	<b>1</b>	(1)
Spain			1	(1)					0	(0)	<b>1</b>	(1)
Sweden									0	(0)	<b>0</b>	(0)
Switzerland	1	(1)	3	(3)	2	(2)	2	(2)	3	(3)	<b>5</b>	(5)
Türkiye	48	(2052)	48	(3288)	9	(13)	4	(4)	57	(2065)	<b>52</b>	(3292)
Ukraine	145	(539)	137	(519)					145	(539)	<b>137</b>	(519)
United Kingdom			2	(2)	1	(1)			1	(1)	<b>2</b>	(2)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>(3725)</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>(4455)</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>(1164)</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>(1073)</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>(4889)</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>(5528)</b>



## Chapter VI

# Statistics on the supervision process

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As the Committee of Ministers continues to supervise the execution of judgments and decisions against the Russian Federation, unlike Chapter V, the following statistics related to general case processing continue to include data concerning the Russian Federation.

## A. Action plans/reports

Since the introduction of new working methods in 2011, states must submit an action plan or action report to the Committee of Ministers, as soon as possible and in any case at the latest within six months of a judgment becoming final. Action plans set out the measures taken and/or envisaged by the respondent state to fully implement a judgment, together with an indicative timetable. Action reports set out the measures taken which in the respondent state's view fully implement the judgment and/or an explanation of why no measures, or no further measures, are necessary.

Year	Action plans received	Action reports received	Reminder letters <sup>31</sup> (states concerned)
2025	342	541	69 (26)
2024	336	497	82 (19)
2023	294	541	80 (17)
2022	254	509	92 (17)
2021	245	427	84 (16)
2020	212	398	48 (19)
2019	172	438	54 (18)
2018	187	462	53 (16)
2017	249	570	75 (36)
2016	252	504	69 (27)

## B. Interventions of the Committee of Ministers<sup>32</sup>

Year	Number of interventions of the CM during the year	Total cases / groups of cases examined	States concerned	States with cases under enhanced supervision
2025	168	151	35	36
2024	165	148	32	32
2023	160	128	30	30
2022	145	112	32	32
2021	161	120	29	28
2020	136	106	28	32
2019	131	98	24	32
2018	123	96	30	31
2017	157	116	26	31
2016	148	107	30	31

31. According to the CM working methods, when the six-month deadline for states to submit an action plan / report has expired and no such document has been transmitted to the Committee of Ministers, the Department for the Execution of Judgments sends a reminder letter to the delegation concerned. If a member state has not submitted an action plan/report within three months after the reminder, and no explanation of this situation is given to the Committee of Ministers, the Secretariat is responsible for proposing the case for detailed consideration by the Committee of Ministers under the enhanced procedure (see [CM/Inf/DH\(2010\)45final](#), item IV).

32. Examinations during ordinary meetings of the CM without any decision adopted are not included in these tables.

The Committee of Ministers' interventions are divided as follows:

Year	Examined four times or more	Examined three times	Examined twice	Examined once
2025	3	0	8	140
2024	3	0	8	137
2023	4	5	10	109
2022	5	3	12	92
2021	7	2	16	95
2020	1	3	16	86
2019	3	4	14	77
2018	3	1	11	81
2017	6	2	17	89
2016	5	6	11	85

### C. Transfers of leading cases/groups of cases

#### *Transfers to enhanced supervision*

Year	Leading cases/groups of cases transferred to enhanced supervision	States concerned
2025	4	Bosnia and Herzegovina – Cyprus – Georgia – Ukraine
2024	4	Hungary – Italy – Netherlands
2023	2 (935)	Bulgaria – (Russian Federation <sup>33</sup> )
2022	11	Albania – Belgium – Bulgaria – Italy – Serbia – Türkiye – United Kingdom
2021	2	North Macedonia – Russian Federation
2020	6	Cyprus – Sweden – Serbia – Türkiye – Hungary
2019	5	Poland – Romania – Türkiye
2018	4	Cyprus – Malta – Hungary
2017	2	Ireland – Russian Federation
2016	6	Bulgaria – Georgia – Romania – Türkiye

33. In September 2023, the Committee of Ministers decided to transfer all pending cases and classify all new cases against the Russian Federation to the enhanced supervision procedure (CM/Del/Dec(2023)1475/A2a).

## Transfers to standard supervision

Year	Leading cases/groups of cases transferred to standard supervision	States concerned
2025	6	Belgium – Bulgaria – Italy – Romania – Serbia
2024	11	Bulgaria – Greece – Malta – Romania – Ukraine
2023	3	Türkiye – Ukraine
2022	0	–
2021	3	Bosnia and Herzegovina – Lithuania
2020	4	Croatia – Russian Federation – Serbia – Ukraine
2019	32	North Macedonia – Greece
2018	0	–
2017	5	Bulgaria – Bosnia and Herzegovina – Russian Federation
2016	4	Greece – Ireland – Türkiye

## D. Contributions from Civil Society Organisations and National Human Rights Institutions

The distinction between communications from CSOs and communications from NHRIs was clearly made as from 2021. The statistics prior to that date combine all communications.

Year	CSO	NHRI	States concerned
2025	207	18	30
2024	209	20	30
2023	225	14	33
2022	200	17	29
2021	195	11	27
2020	176		28
2019	133		24
2018	64		19
2017	79		19
2016	90		22



## Chapter VII

# Supervision of the execution of cases against the Russian Federation

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The Russian Federation ceased to be a member of the Council of Europe as from 16 March 2022 and a Party to the European Convention on Human Rights as from 16 September 2022. However, the Russian Federation remains bound by obligations under the Convention, including to implement all judgments of the European Court, and the Committee of Ministers continues to supervise the execution of these judgments.

## A. Overview of the situation

Following its war of aggression against Ukraine, which constituted a serious violation of its obligations under Article 3 of the Statute of the Council of Europe, the Russian Federation ceased to be a member of the Council of Europe as from 16 March 2022<sup>34</sup> and a Party to the European Convention on Human Rights as from 16 September 2022.<sup>35</sup> However, the European Court continues to examine applications regarding alleged human rights violations by Russia that occurred before that date and the Committee of Ministers continues to supervise the execution of the judgments and friendly settlements concerned. This was confirmed in the Committee of Ministers' Resolution [CM/Res\(2022\)3](#) (23 March 2022) on legal and financial consequences of the cessation of membership of the Russian Federation in the Council of Europe (paragraph 7), which also set out that "the Russian Federation is to continue to participate in the meetings of the Committee of Ministers when the latter supervises the execution of judgments with a view to providing and receiving information concerning the judgments where it is the respondent or applicant State, without the right to participate in the adoption of decisions by the Committee nor to vote."

The [Reykjavík Declaration](#), adopted in 2023 at the 4th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe, also underlined that the Russian Federation remains under "the binding and unconditional obligation under international law to implement all final judgments and decisions of the European Court in relation to its acts or omissions capable of constituting a violation of the Convention that occurred before 16 September 2022."

As of March 2022, the Russian authorities ceased all communication with the Council of Europe in respect of implementation of the judgments of the European Court, and they have chosen not to participate in the Committee of Ministers Human Rights meetings, which the Committee of Ministers has deeply deplored on many occasions.<sup>36</sup> The authorities also explicitly refuse to co-operate through the adoption of obstructive laws.<sup>37</sup>

### A.1. Continued supervision of cases following exclusion from the Council of Europe

#### Strategy adopted by the Committee of Ministers

In 2022, 2023, and December 2024 respectively,<sup>38</sup> the Committee adopted and updated its strategy to ensure implementation of judgments of the European Court with respect to the Russian Federation and requested the DEJ Secretariat to put this strategy into effect, agreeing to keep it under regular review.

In 2025, through the decisions adopted in different cases, the Committee continued to urge the Russian Federation to comply with their obligations to fully abide by the judgments of the European Court and regularly supervised the execution of Russian cases at its Human Rights meetings, focusing on inter-State and conflict-related cases, as well as groups that had not been previously examined by the Committee.

At its Human Rights meeting in December 2025, the Committee once again took stock of the situation and of the measures taken in respect of Russian cases pending execution.<sup>39</sup> In accordance with its previously established strategy,<sup>40</sup> the Committee decided<sup>41</sup> to continue giving priority to the supervision of inter-State and conflict-related cases, as well as to new impact judgments and to adopt decisions on a regular basis.

#### Statistical information and incoming cases

On 31 December 2025, there were 3 025 cases<sup>42</sup> pending execution against the Russian Federation, 251 of which were leading cases, all under enhanced supervision.<sup>43</sup> This represents almost 44% of all cases pending before the Committee of Ministers (compared to 40% in 2024).

In accordance with the Committee's decision adopted in December 2024, the Secretariat prepared an overview, [CM/Inf/DH\(2025\)3-rev3](#), of the execution measures required in all leading Russian cases pending execution, including links to all relevant communications made under Rule 9. This is regularly updated on the basis of new European Court judgments and Committee of Ministers' decisions. Since March 2025, this document has been included as a separate

34. [CM/Res\(2022\)2 Resolution on the cessation of the membership of the Russian Federation to the Council of Europe](#)

35. See press release: [The Russian Federation ceases to be a Party to the European Convention on Human Rights](#)

36. Notably [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1521/H46-28](#) (paragraph 1)

37. See in particular Federal Laws Nos.180 and 183 of 11 June 2022.

38. [CM/Del/Dec\(2022\)1436/A2a](#), [CM/Del/Dec\(2022\)1451/A2a](#), [CM/Del/Dec\(2023\)1475/A2a](#) and [CM/Del/Dec\(2024\)1514/A3](#); see also the relevant Information documents and the Notes [CM/Inf/DH\(2022\)18](#), [CM/Inf/DH\(2022\)25](#); [CM/Inf/DH\(2023\)22](#) and [CM/Notes/1514/H46-A3](#)

39. [CM/Notes/1545/A3](#)

40. This strategy allowed the Committee to adopt 63 decisions in 73 leading cases/groups covering 27 subjects in respect of the Russian Federation between March 2022 and December 2025.

41. [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1545/A3](#)

42. 1 994 of these cases became final before 16 March 2022.

43. See [CM/Del/Dec\(2023\)1475/A2a](#).

item in the agenda of every Human Rights meeting and, at each meeting, the Committee has adopted a decision taking note of this document and authorising its publication on the DEJ website.<sup>44</sup>

## New cases

In 2025, the European Court continued delivering judgments against the Russian Federation. A total of 158 judgments were transmitted to the Committee for supervision of their execution (compared to 301 in 2024 and 214 in 2023). Nine of these were classified as leading cases.

One of the new cases was the landmark inter-State judgment *Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia*, concerning four inter-State applications, in which the Russian Federation was held responsible for the downing of the civilian flight MH17 in Ukraine, causing the deaths of all 298 civilians on board; and for the multiple, flagrant and unprecedented Convention violations caused by numerous administrative practices committed from 2014 until September 2022 in Ukraine and the occupied territories.

The other new cases illustrated a wide range of serious human rights violations. These included the imposition of substantial fines on Google for non-compliance with take-down orders and failure to comply with a domestic court's ruling to restore a television channel's YouTube account (*Google LLC and Others*); the unlawful collection of data about political views, and the use of personal data as grounds to prevent individuals from standing for election (*Selishcheva and Others*); the imposition of a substantial fine for expressing scepticism about official COVID-related information (*Avagyan*); multiple violations resulting from a police raid on an LGBT human rights workshop, motivated by homophobic hatred, and ineffective investigations into those events (*Derrek and Others*); verbal threats received by the applicants after they published articles revealing a large-scale violent campaign that was reportedly run by the Chechen authorities against people perceived to be homosexual (*Milashina and Others*); the prosecution and closure of media outlets critical of Russia's military actions in Ukraine under the laws on 'discrediting the army' and 'fake news' (*Novaya Gazeta and Others*); failure to prevent and investigate human trafficking and forced labour (*F.M. and Others*); arbitrary termination of custody and foster care agreement based on a diagnosis of "transsexualism" (*Savinovskikh and Others*); and the dismissal of state employees for reporting irregularities in the public sector (*Gadzhiyev and Gostev*).

## Main issues examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2025

In 2025, the Secretariat continued to prepare notes and draft decisions on key cases that were recently delivered by the European Court, and on other leading cases/groups "with marked importance for Russia's international law responsibility under the Convention" that had become final before Russia's expulsion from the Council of Europe. Moreover, in view of the strategic importance of inter-State and conflict-related cases for the member States concerned and the Council of Europe, such cases were also proposed for Committee's examination at regular intervals (see below).

In total in 2025, the Committee of Ministers adopted decisions in eight leading cases or groups related to the Russian Federation covering 15 subjects.

## Inter-State and conflict-related cases

In *Ukraine v. Russia (re Crimea)* concerning multiple violations of the Convention stemming from the occupation of Crimea, the Committee strongly insisted, inter alia, that the Russian authorities immediately restore the application in Crimea of "the whole of the law" of Ukraine. It urged the Russian authorities to immediately release, and ensure the safe return to the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian authorities, of all Ukrainian political prisoners whose rights and freedoms as enshrined in the Convention were restricted by an administrative practice in Crimea, for an ulterior purpose not prescribed by the Convention, as well as of all illegally detained Ukrainian soldiers, ethnic Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars and journalists.

In *Georgia v. Russia (I)*, concerning the arrest, detention and expulsion from the Russian Federation of large numbers of Georgian nationals between the end of September 2006 and the end of January 2007, and in *Georgia v. Russia (II)*, concerning various violations of the Convention in the context of the armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Georgia in August 2008, the Committee exhorted the Russian authorities to abide fully, effectively, and promptly by the final judgments of the European Court and insisted again firmly on the unconditional obligation of Russia to pay without further delay the just satisfaction amounts awarded by the European Court along with the interest accrued.

In *Catan and Others* and *Mozer* groups, concerning various violations of the Convention in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova, the Committee insisted firmly on the Russian Federation's obligations under international law and the Convention to fully abide by the judgments of the European Court, and strongly exhorted the Russian authorities to ensure the payment of just satisfaction amounts awarded, along with the interest accrued, without further delay.

44. See for example in September 2025: [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1537/A3](#).

The Committee also conducted its first examination of [Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia](#), encompassing four inter-State applications, namely the inter-State application lodged by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, concerning the downing of the civilian flight MH17, on 17 July 2014 in Ukraine, with the loss of all 298 passengers and crew on board; and three inter-State applications lodged by the Government of Ukraine, concerning multiple, flagrant and unprecedented Convention violations caused by numerous administrative practices committed by Russia from 2014 until September 2022.

Reiterating firmly that the Council of Europe was founded as a peace project, built on the promise of “never again” in the wake of the Second World War, born out of the conviction that the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international co-operation is vital for the preservation of human society and civilisation, the Committee condemned in the strongest possible terms Russia’s ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine and exhorted the Russian authorities to immediately and unconditionally cease its aggression.

The Committee, in particular, underlined that the European Court’s findings require Russia to release or safely return to the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian authorities all persons who were deprived of liberty on Ukrainian territory, and the obligation on Russia to co-operate in the establishment of an international and independent mechanism to secure, as soon as possible and with due consideration of the children’s best interests, the identification of all children transferred from Ukraine to Russia before 16 September 2022, the restoration of contact between these children and their surviving family members or legal guardians and the children’s safe reunification with their families or legal guardians. It invited all member states to explore all possible means to ensure execution of this judgment, with a view to ensuring accountability for all of the serious breaches of international law established in it. It also recalled that international co-operation is essential to secure the implementation of this historic judgment.

The Committee will continue to follow developments closely by consideration of the case under separate thematic clusters at future examinations, and, given the urgency, it will come back to the issue of abducted children at its Human Rights meeting in June 2026 and the release of prisoners at its Human Rights meeting in December 2026.

## Individual applications

The [Navalnyy and Ofitserov](#) group concerns nine cases related to repressive measures taken by the authorities against Aleksey Navalnyy, including violations of his right to life, liberty, fair trial and assembly, with regard to some of which the European Court established that they pursued an ulterior purpose to suppress political pluralism. The Committee deplored the increase in the number of prisoners currently detained in the Russian Federation in an apparent abuse of power to silence them and to deter other critics of the regime from protesting or speaking out, in particular those opposing Russia’s aggression against Ukraine. It insisted on the authorities’ obligation to ensure judicial independence, immediate access of independent international bodies to monitor political prisoners’ state of health, their conditions of detention, and ensure their immediate release, bearing in mind serious risks to their health and security, as well as the overall grave consequences and chilling effect for freedom of expression and political plurality in the Russian Federation.

In its decision relating to the [Roman Zakharov and others group and seven other](#) groups of cases covering 82 judgments, the Committee examined violations of the right to respect for private life and the right to a fair trial arising from deficiencies in the legal framework governing police operational search activities. The Committee reiterated the urgent need for a comprehensive legal reform in this area. The violations identified by the European Court included, in particular: lack of adequate and effective safeguards against arbitrariness in systems of secret surveillance, including the interception of telephone communications and the use of a radio-transmitting device for the interception of conversation carried out during police covert operations; the absence of clear and foreseeable procedures for authorising incitement to crime and of an effective judicial supervision of entrapment pleas made during the trials; vagueness and excessively broad terms of home search warrants issued by the domestic courts as well retention of all Internet communications of all users, the security services’ direct access to the data stored without adequate safeguards against abuse, and the requirement to decrypt encrypted communications and the lack of an effective remedy in this regard. The Committee urged the authorities to repeal or amend the relevant provisions, in particular those contained in the Operational Search Activities Law, Code of Criminal Procedure, Federal Law on Security Service, the Police Act, the Information Law and Law on Communications.

## Just satisfaction

The [public register of just satisfaction](#) owing in all inter-State cases against the Russian Federation continues to be regularly updated as regards the default interest accrued so that both the issue and the sums due can remain under close public scrutiny and be available to the Committee in the light of any future developments.

As of 31 December 2025, overall information on just satisfaction was missing in 1 748 cases against the Russian Federation. The total outstanding amount stood at over three billion euros. This includes the sums awarded by the European Court in the two inter-State cases pending execution.

## A.2. Co-operation with the United Nations, other international organisations and civil society

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Russia remains a member of the United Nations (UN) and a party to UN human rights instruments, with their own monitoring mechanisms. The general and individual measures required from the Russian Federation to implement the European Court's judgments often coincide with issues followed by the UN monitoring bodies. Moreover, all 46 member states of the Council of Europe are also members states of the UN and are in a position to remind Russia about its obligation under the international law to execute the judgments of the European Court whenever appropriate.

Against this background, in December 2024 the Committee of Ministers requested the Secretariat to continue bringing its decisions concerning the execution of judgments of the European Court against the Russian Federation to the attention of other relevant international organisations and bodies, and to further explore ways of strengthening with them to ensure that the Russian Federation complies with its obligation to fully abide by the judgments of the European Court.<sup>45</sup>

In implementation of this instruction, in 2025 the Secretariat established or further developed working contacts and held informal exchanges with the staff of several international bodies. In January 2025, it participated in the World Congress on Enforced Disappearances and, as a written contribution to this World Congress, submitted its Memorandum<sup>46</sup> prepared in the framework of the examination of the *Khashiyev and Akayeva v. Russia* group of cases (on the characteristics of possible mechanisms to search for persons who disappeared during the conflicts in the Chechen Republic and neighbouring areas, which will be annexed to the report to the Congress).

In addition, the Committee of Ministers' decisions concerning the execution of European Court judgments against Russia were regularly brought to the attention of other relevant international organisations, such as the UN, the EU and the OSCE to increase international pressure on the Russian Federation to fully abide by the judgments of the European Court.

Throughout the year, the Secretariat also prepared written contributions to international organisations, in particular to the UN, in response to requests for input on specific thematic issues relevant to outstanding general measures, as well as in the context of bilateral high-level exchanges. These contributions underlined the obligation of the Russian Federation to comply with the European Court's judgments and highlighted the importance of the Committee of Ministers' supervisory role.

In parallel, the Committee of Ministers requested the Secretariat to explore further avenues to reinforce co-operation with the civil society, including through further informal exchanges of views between the Committee of Ministers and representatives of Russian NGOs relating to cases pending against the Russian Federation. In line with this request, the Secretariat organised a joint informal exchange on 1 December 2025 with the participation of representatives of both the UN and Russian NGOs. The exchange focused on prohibition of torture, enforced disappearances and on further restrictions of freedom of expression, notably concerning "discrediting Russian military and spreading 'fake news' about its actions in Ukraine", as highlighted in the recent European Court judgments. This event brought together the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, the representative of the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, as well as representatives of the Memorial Human Rights Defence Centre and of European Human Rights Advocacy Centre (EHRAC). More generally, throughout the year, contacts with NGOs continued through bilateral online and in-person meetings and the Committee of Ministers received 13 Rule 9 communications from 15 NGOs in cases against Russia, which provided invaluable information on the current human rights situation in the country.

In its decision adopted in December 2025, the Committee once again welcomed these Rule 9 submissions and encouraged NGOs to continue, stressing their vital role in the execution process. It also reiterated its request to the Secretariat to explore further avenues to reinforce co-operation with civil society. It also requested that the Secretariat pursue and where possible intensify its contacts to increase international pressure on the Russian Federation to fully abide by the judgments of the European Court.<sup>47</sup>

## A.3. Visibility

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To enhance the visibility of the Committee's supervision of the Russian cases, the dedicated page of the [DEJ website](#) on the execution of Russian cases continued to be regularly updated in 2025. It contains extensive information including links to the public Notes on the Committee's strategy, relevant decisions of the Committee, and the general information document setting out the individual and general measures needed for the effective implementation of all pending Russian cases. It also includes the register of outstanding just satisfaction awards, separate statistical information in respect of Russian cases and all relevant news items related to the Russian Federation.

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45. CM/Del/Dec(2024)1514/A3, § 7.

46. See [H/Exec\(2024\)18](#).

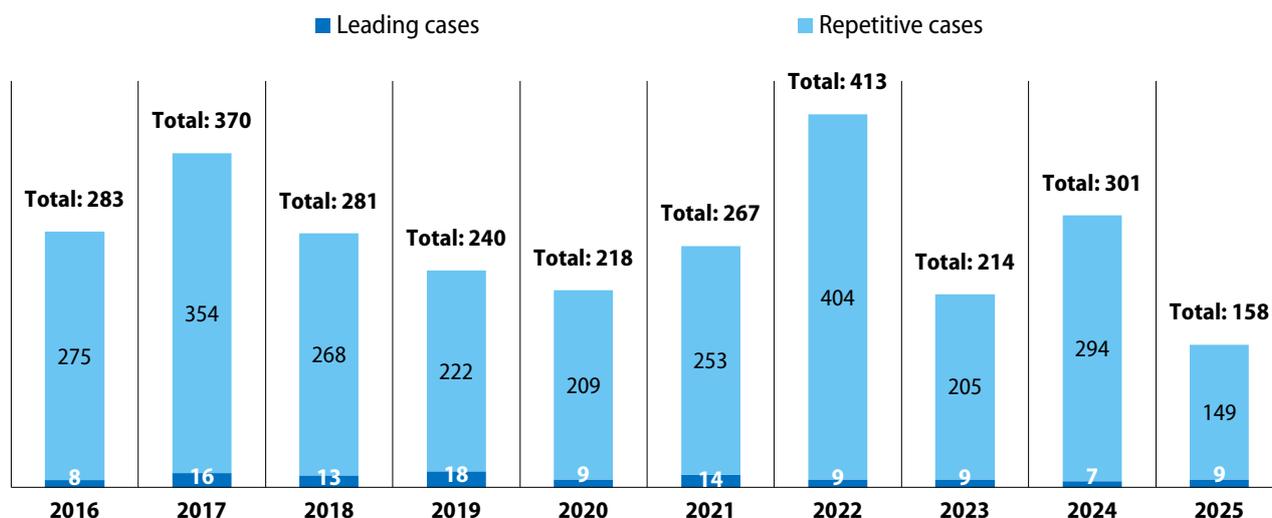
47. [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1545/A3](#), § 3.

At the request of the Committee of Ministers, the Secretary General continued in 2025 to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of the decisions adopted by the Committee in cases where the Russian Federation is the respondent State. All similar letters that have been sent, since December 2022, are also accessible on the [DEJ's specific page](#).

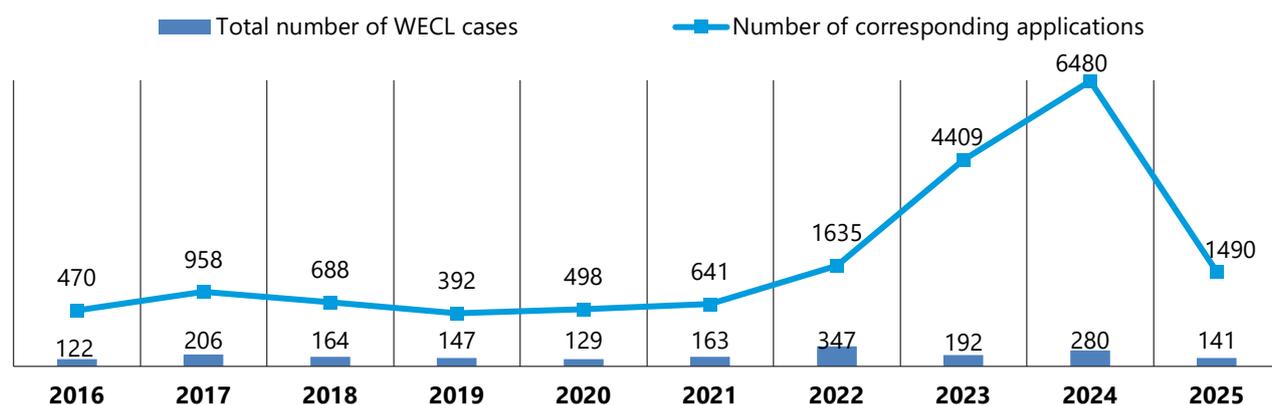
## B. Statistics

### B.1. New cases

Under the Resolution on the consequences of the cessation of membership of the Russian Federation to the Council of Europe in light of Article 58 of the Convention, adopted by the Court on 22 March 2022, "the Court remains competent to deal with applications directed against the Russian Federation in relation to acts or omissions capable of constituting a violation of the Convention provided that they occurred until 16 September 2022". As a consequence, the Committee of Ministers continues to receive judgments and decisions against the Russian Federation for supervision of their execution.



### WECL cases received regarding the Russian Federation

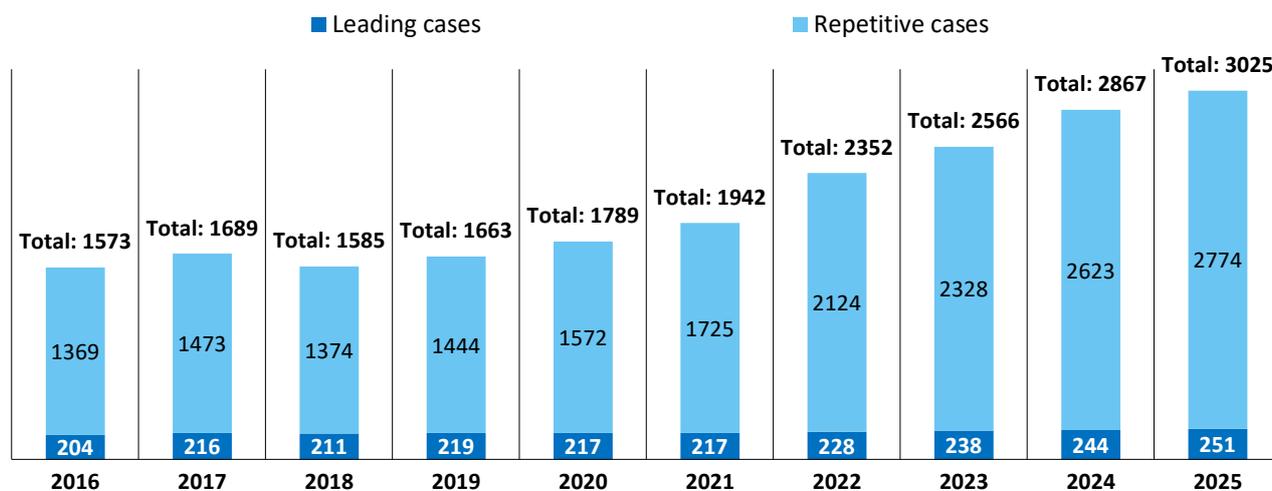


## B.2. New judgments with indications of relevance for the execution

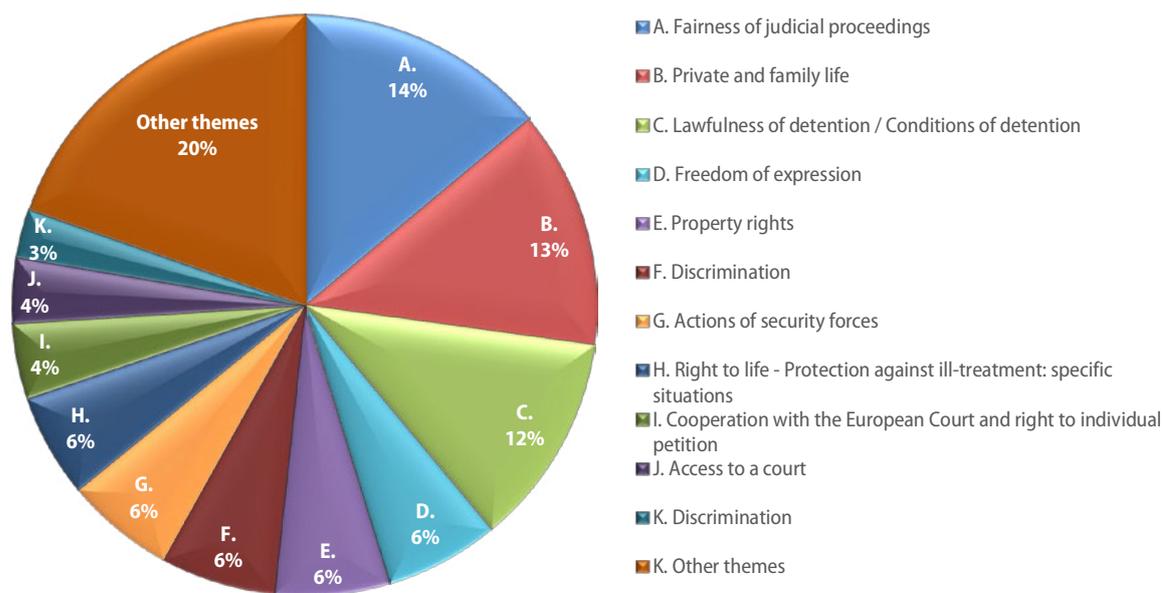
CASE	APPLICATION NUMBER	NATURE OF VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE COURT AND MEASURES INDICATED
<i>Ukraine and the Netherlands</i>	8019/16	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p>This judgment concerns four inter-State cases of unprecedented scope and exceptional impact in which the Russian Federation was held responsible by the European Court for serious and systemic human rights violations that occurred in the context of the conflict in Ukraine since 2014, and following the full-scale invasion from February 2022; namely the inter-State application lodged by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, concerning the downing of the civilian flight MH17, on 17 July 2014 in Ukraine, with the loss of all 298 passengers and crew on board; and three inter-State applications lodged by the Government of Ukraine, concerning multiple, flagrant and unprecedented Convention violations caused by numerous administrative practices committed by Russia from 2014 until September 2022.</p> <p>The Court indicated that the Russian authorities must without delay release or safely return all persons who were deprived of liberty on Ukrainian territory under occupation by the Russian and Russian-controlled forces in breach of Article 5 of the Convention before 16 September 2022 and who are still in the custody of the Russian authorities.</p> <p>The Court also indicated that the Russian authorities must also, without delay, co-operate in the establishment of an international and independent mechanism to secure, as soon as possible and with due consideration of the children's best interests, the identification of all children transferred from Ukraine to Russia and Russian-controlled territory before 16 September 2022, the restoration of contact between these children and their surviving family members or legal guardians and the children's safe reunification with their families or legal guardians.</p>
<i>Kobaliya and Others</i>	39446/16	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p>The case concerns the evolving legislative framework in Russia requiring many NGOs, media organisations, journalists and other individuals to register as "foreign agents", and its repercussions in breach of their rights to freedom of expression, association and private life. The Court found that the currently applicable legislation was stigmatising, misleading and used in an overly broad and unpredictable way. This led the Court to conclude that the legislation's purpose was to punish and intimidate rather than to address any alleged need for transparency or legitimate concerns over national security.</p> <p>The Court reiterated that cessation of a Contracting Party's membership of the Council of Europe does not release it from its duty to co-operate with the Convention bodies. The Committee of Ministers continues to supervise the execution of the Court's judgments against the Russian Federation, and the Russian Federation is required, pursuant to Article 46 § 1 of the Convention, to implement them, despite the cessation of its membership of the Council of Europe.</p>
<i>Nemytov</i>	1257/21	<p><b>Enhanced supervision</b></p> <p>The case mainly concerns the arbitrary and disproportionate measures taken by the authorities against the applicants for their participation in protests or in solo demonstrations during a period of regional Covid-19 pandemic related blanket bans and/or restrictions, in breach of their right to freedom of expression and association.</p> <p>The Court reiterated that cessation of a Contracting Party's membership of the Council of Europe does not release it from its duty to co-operate with the Convention bodies. The Committee of Ministers continues to supervise the execution of the Court's judgments against the Russian Federation, and the Russian Federation is required, pursuant to Article 46 § 1 of the Convention, to implement them, despite the cessation of its membership of the Council of Europe.</p>

### B.3. Pending cases

In accordance with a decision adopted in September 2023, all pending cases against the Russian Federation have been transferred to, and all new cases will be classified, in the enhanced procedure.<sup>48</sup>

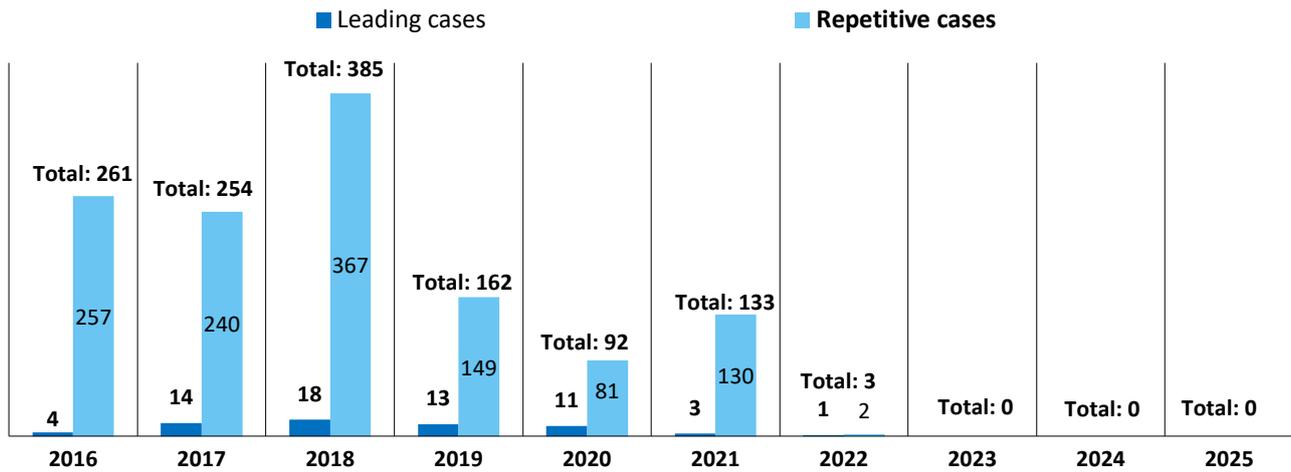


### B.4. Main themes of leading cases pending



48. CM/Del/Dec(2023)1475/A2a.

## B.5. Closed cases



## B.6. Just satisfaction

YEAR	AMOUNT AWARDED
2025	13 441 022 €
2024	32 561 015 €
2023	157 505 928 €
2022	80 155 549 €
2021	11 917 616 €
2020	11 458 094 €
2019	28 547 005 €
2018	13 115 481 €
2017	14 557 886 €
2016	7 380 062 €

## Chapter VIII

# Where to find further information on the execution of judgments

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## HUDOC-EXEC database

The [HUDOC-EXEC database](#) is a search engine to improve the visibility and transparency of the process of the execution of judgments of the European Court.

HUDOC-EXEC provides easy access through a single interface to documents relating to the execution process (for example description of pending cases and problems revealed, the status of execution, memoranda, action plans, action reports, other communications, Committee of Ministers' decisions, final resolutions). It allows searches by a number of criteria (State, supervision track, violations, themes etc.).

The number of visits to the HUDOC-EXEC database significantly increased from 128 050 in 2023 to 186 121 in 2024 (+45%).

# HUDOC EXEC

COMMITTEE  
OF MINISTERS  
COMITÉ  
DES MINISTRES

## Website of the Committee of Ministers

The [Committee of Ministers' website](#) provides a search engine for documents and decisions linked to the supervision of the execution of the Court's judgments.

## Website of the Department for the Execution of Judgments

The [website](#) provides the public with various information on the work of the Committee of Ministers and DEJ, notably through the regular publication of the latest news on the supervision of cases and on the Department's activities. Amongst other things, it includes country and thematic factsheets, interim and final resolutions, and annual reports. It also includes information about the Department's missions, articles on seminars, round tables, workshops, meetings, and other co-operation activities. A specific webpage enables issues related to the payment of just satisfaction to be followed. Another page sets out statistical information on the proportion of cases (leading and total) closed so far by state.

Detailed information is available for NHRIs and CSOs on a dedicated webpage with a view to increase transparency and encourage Rule 9 communications.



## Website on the impact of the European Convention on Human Rights

The [website](#) provides 200 examples of judgments from the European Court of Human Rights and how their implementation has improved people's lives across Europe.

Examples of cases and their impact are shown by country and by theme, illustrated using a mixture of videos, animations, photographs, and quotes from those involved.

This resource is aimed at citizens, teachers, students, journalists, human rights defenders, and government officials - all those who are interested in the European Convention on Human Rights and its positive impact.

## Thematic factsheets

The [thematic factsheets](#) are created and published by the DEJ and aim to present an overview of selected legislative, case-law and other reforms in member states, following the European Court's judgments whose execution has been supervised and ended by the Committee of Ministers. As the execution process in pending cases may evidence important progress, some factsheets also include relevant pending cases.

In 2025, a new thematic factsheet on *Local and Regional authorities* was published, together with an update of the thematic factsheet on *Environment and Climate change*.



## Country factsheets

The [country factsheets](#) present an overview of the main issues raised by the European Court's judgments whose execution is still pending before the Committee of Ministers, with links to information on the cases' status of execution (*Main issues pending*). They also provide concise information on legislative and other reforms made by member states in the context of the execution of the European Court's judgments (*Main achievements*). Country-based statistics are also available on the webpage including an interactive tool.

In 2025, all country fact sheets were restructured and brought into line with the Council of Europe's visual identity, to improve readability and enhance the visibility of the impact of the execution process in every member state.

## Social media

In 2025, the DEJ continued to manage the X account [@CoEHumanRights](#) (DGI) providing targeted information for national authorities, legal professionals, CSOs and NHRI, the media, and the public in general.



# Glossary

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## Action plan

Document setting out the measures taken and/or envisaged by the respondent State to implement a judgment of the European Court of Human Rights, together with an indicative timetable.

## Action report

Report transmitted to the Committee of Ministers by the respondent State setting out all the measures taken to implement a judgment of the European Court and/or the reasons for which no additional measure is required.

## Applicant

The natural or legal person who brought the case before the European Court of Human Rights. After the final judgment, applicants can participate in the execution process by submitting written observations (communications) on individual measures in accordance with Rule 9.1 of the Rules of the Committee of Ministers for the supervision of the execution of judgments and of the terms of friendly settlements.

## Case

Generic term referring to a judgment (or a decision) of the European Court.

## Case awaiting classification

Case for which the classification under standard or enhanced supervision is still to be decided by the Committee of Ministers.

## Classification of a case

Committee of Ministers' decision determining the supervision procedure - standard or enhanced (for the details of this so-called twin-track supervision, see [CM/Inf/DH\(2010\)37](#); and [CM/Inf/DH\(2010\)45 final](#)).

## Closed case

Case in which the Committee of Ministers adopted a final resolution stating that it has exercised its functions under Article 46 § 2 and/or 39 § 4 of the Convention and thus closing its examination.

## Committee of Ministers (CM)

The CM is the Council of Europe's decision-making body. It is composed of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 46 member states of the Council of Europe or their Permanent Representatives in Strasbourg. One of its functions is the [supervision](#) of the execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court.

## CM Decisions

Decisions adopted by the Committee of Ministers in a specific case or group of cases in the context of its supervision of the execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court. The CM decisions can be found on the HUDOC-EXEC database.

## CM Info (CM/Inf/DH)

Documents concerning cases on the agendas of Human Rights ("DH") meetings (prepared by the DEJ).

## CM Notes

Short explanatory notes on cases/groups of cases on the agenda of the Committee of Ministers' Human Rights meetings, prepared by the Department for the Execution of Judgments, consisting of a case description, a summary of the status of execution, and an analysis to support the Committee of Ministers in the adoption of decisions. The CM Notes can be found on the HUDOC-EXEC database.

## Deadline for the payment of the just satisfaction

When the Court awards just satisfaction to the applicant, it indicates in general a deadline within which the respondent State must pay the amounts awarded; normally, the time-limit is three months from the date on which the judgment becomes final.

## Enhanced supervision

Supervision procedure for cases requiring urgent individual measures, pilot judgments, judgments disclosing major structural and/or complex problems as identified by the Court and/or by the Committee of Ministers, and interstate cases. This procedure is intended to allow the Committee of Ministers to closely follow progress of the execution of a case, and to facilitate exchanges with the national authorities supporting execution.

### **Execution Co-ordinators Network (ExCN)**

A co-operation network of national co-ordinators for the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, established in June 2024. It is intended to enable member states to support each other in the process of executing the European Court's judgments and to strengthen the dialogue between national co-ordinators and relevant Council of Europe stakeholders.

### **Final judgment**

Judgment which cannot be the subject of a request of referral to any higher instance. Final judgments have to be executed by the respondent State under the supervision of the Committee of Ministers. A Chamber judgment (panel of seven judges) becomes final: immediately if the parties declare that they will not request the referral of the case to the Grand Chamber of the Court, or three months after its delivery to ensure that the applicant or the respondent State have the possibility to request the referral, or when the Grand Chamber rejects the referral's request. When a judgment is delivered by a committee of three judges or by the Grand Chamber, it is immediately final.

### **Final resolution**

Form of decision whereby the Committee of Ministers decides to close the supervision of the execution of a judgment, considering that the respondent state has adopted all measures required in response to the violations found by the Court.

### **Friendly settlement**

Agreement between the applicant and the respondent State aiming at putting an end to the application before the Court. The Court approves the settlement if it finds that respect of human rights does not justify maintaining the application. The ensuing decision is transmitted to the Committee of Ministers which will supervise the execution of the friendly settlement's terms as set out in the decision.

### **Friendly settlement with undertaking**

Agreement between the applicant and the respondent State aiming at putting an end to the application before the Court. The respondent State undertakes and commits to adopting specific individual and/or general measures in order to provide adequate redress to the applicant and/or prevent future similar violations. The Court approves the settlement if it finds that respect of human rights does not justify maintaining the application. The Committee of Ministers will supervise and ensure that the respondent State has complied with the undertaking given.

### **General measures**

Measures needed to address more or less important structural problems revealed by the Court's judgments to prevent similar violations to those found or put an end to continuing violations. The adoption of general measures can notably imply a change of legislation, of judicial practice or practical measures such as the refurbishing of a prison or staff reinforcement. The obligation to ensure effective domestic remedies is an integral part of general measures (see notably Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2004)6). Cases revealing structural problems of major importance will be classified under the enhanced supervision procedure.

### **Group of cases**

When several cases under the Committee of Ministers' supervision concern the same violation or are linked to the same structural or systemic problem in the respondent State, the Committee may decide to group the cases and deal with them jointly. The group usually bears the name of the first leading case transmitted to the Committee for supervision of its execution. If deemed appropriate, the grouping of cases may be modified by the Committee, notably to allow the closure of certain cases of the group dealing with a specific structural problem which has been resolved (partial closure).

### **H/Exec Memos**

Memoranda prepared by the Department for the Execution of Judgments to provide additional background or legal analysis on specific issues arising in the context of the execution of judgments. The opinions expressed in these documents are not binding on either the Committee of Ministers or the European Court of Human Rights.

### **HUDOC-EXEC**

The [HUDOC-EXEC database](#) gives access to the documents relating to the execution of judgments of the European Court: status of execution of cases, government action plans/reports, other communications, Committee of Ministers' decisions (from 01/01/2011 onwards) and final resolutions.

### **Human Rights meeting**

Meetings of the Committee of Ministers specifically devoted to the supervision of the execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court. If necessary, the Committee may also proceed to a detailed examination of the status of execution of a case during a regular meeting.

### **IGO Communication**

Written submissions sent to the Committee of Ministers by international intergovernmental organisations (e.g. the UN, EU etc.) or its bodies or agencies in accordance with Rule 9.3, concerning the execution of the general measures. Governments may also submit replies.

### **Indicative work programme of the Committee of Ministers**

Document approved by the Committee of Ministers at its December Human Rights meetings, containing cases planned for detailed examination at one of the Human Rights meetings of the following year, either listed upon a decision of the Committee or proposed on the basis of on-going dialogue with the delegations concerned. This document aims at increasing the efficiency and transparency of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments and decisions. The programme is indicative, which means that cases can be added and removed throughout the year.

### **Individual measures**

Measures that the respondent States' authorities must take to erase, as far as possible, the consequences of the violations for the applicants - *restitutio in integrum*. Individual measures include for example the reopening of unfair criminal proceedings or the destruction of information gathered in breach of the right to private life.

### **Infringement proceedings (Article 46 § 4)**

When, in accordance with Article 46, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Committee of Ministers considers that a High Contracting Party refuses to abide by a final judgment in a case to which it is party, it may, after serving formal notice on that Party and by decision adopted by a majority vote of two thirds of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, refer to the Court the question whether that Party has failed to fulfil its obligation (cf. Rule 11 of the Rules of the Committee of Ministers for the supervision of the execution of judgments and of the terms of friendly settlements).

### **Interim resolution**

Form of decision adopted by the Committee of Ministers aimed at overcoming more complex situations requiring special attention.

### **Isolated case**

Case where the violations found appear closely linked to specific circumstances and which does not require any general measures (for example, wrongful application of the domestic law by a domestic court violating the Convention). See also under *leading case*.

### **Judgment with indications of relevance for the execution (under Article 46)**

Judgment by which the Court seeks to provide assistance to the respondent State in identifying the source of the violation(s) established and the type of individual and/or general measures that should be adopted in response. Indications related to individual measures can also be given under Article 41.

### **Just satisfaction**

When the Court considers, under Article 41 of the Convention, that the domestic law of the respondent State does not allow complete reparation of the consequences of this violation of the Convention for the applicant, it can award just satisfaction. Just satisfaction frequently takes the form of a sum of money covering material and/or moral damages, as well as costs and expenses incurred.

### **Leading case**

Case which has been identified as disclosing a problem, in law and/or practice, at national level, often requiring the adoption by the respondent State of new or additional general measures to prevent recurrence of similar violations. If this new problem proves to be of an isolated nature, the adoption of general measures, in addition to the publication and dissemination of the judgment, is not in principle required. A leading case may also reveal structural/systemic problems, identified by the Court in its judgment or by the Committee of Ministers in the course of its supervision of execution, requiring the adoption by the respondent State of new general measures to prevent recurrence of similar violations.

### **New cases**

Expression referring to a judgment of the Court that became final during the calendar year and was transmitted to the Committee of Ministers for supervision of its execution. See also under *Case awaiting classification*.

### **NGO Communication**

Written submissions sent by non-governmental organisations (e.g. human rights groups, bar associations) under Rule 9.2, concerning the execution of judgments. Governments may respond with written replies.

### **NHRI Communication**

Submissions made under Rule 9.2 by national human rights institutions, such as ombudspersons, regarding the execution of judgments. Governments may submit replies.

### **Partial closure**

Closure of certain cases in a group revealing structural problems to improve the visibility of the progress made, whether as a result of the adoption of adequate individual measures or the solution of one of the structural problems included in the group.

### **Pending case**

Case currently under the Committee of Ministers' supervision of its execution.

### **Pilot judgment**

When the Court identifies a violation which originates in a structural and/or systemic problem which has given rise or may give rise to similar applications against the respondent State, the Court may decide to use the pilot judgment procedure. In a pilot judgment, the Court will identify the nature of the structural or systemic problem established and provide guidance as to the remedial measures which the respondent State should take. In contrast to a judgment with mere indications of relevance for the execution under Article 46, the operative provisions of a pilot judgment can fix a deadline for the adoption of the remedial measures needed and indicate specific measures to be taken (frequently the setting up of effective domestic remedies). Under the principle of subsidiarity, the respondent State remains free to determine the appropriate means and measures to put an end to the violation found and prevent similar violations.

### **Reminder letter**

Letter sent by the Department for the Execution of Judgments to the authorities of the respondent State when no action plan/report has been submitted in the initial six-month deadline foreseen after the judgment of the Court became final.

### **Repetitive case**

Case relating to a structural and/or general problem already raised before the Committee in the context of one or several leading cases; repetitive cases are usually grouped together with the leading case.

### **Rule 9 Communication**

Rule 9 of the Rules of the Committee of Ministers (CM) for the supervision of the execution of judgments and of the terms of friendly settlements stipulates who may submit written communications with regard to the execution of judgments and sets out the relevant procedure. According to Rule 9.1, the applicant may submit communications with regard to payment of the just satisfaction or the taking of individual measures. Under Rule 9.2 to 9.4, communications can be submitted by civil society or national human rights bodies, by international organisations, or any institution or body allowed, whether as a matter of right or upon special invitation from the Court, to intervene in the procedure before the Court. These submissions help the Committee of Ministers to assess whether a judgment is being properly implemented.

### **Standard supervision procedure**

Supervision procedure applied to all cases except if, because of its specific nature, a case warrants consideration under the enhanced procedure. The standard procedure relies on the fundamental principle that it is for respondent States to ensure the effective execution of the Court's judgments and decisions. Thus, in the context of this procedure, the Committee of Ministers limits its intervention to ensuring that adequate action plans/reports have been presented and verifies the adequacy of the measures announced and/or taken at the appropriate time. Developments in the execution of cases under standard procedure are closely followed by the Department for the Execution of Judgments, which presents information received to the Committee of Ministers and submits proposals for action if developments in the execution process require specific intervention by the Committee of Ministers.

### **Thematic debates**

Thematic discussions in CM meetings that focus on particular major structural issues, such as detention conditions, ill-treatment, or judicial independence, so as to foster an exchange of good practices between member states facing similar difficulties. They help highlight trends and encourage co-ordinated reforms.

### **Transfer from one supervision procedure to another**

A case can be transferred by the Committee of Ministers from the standard supervision procedure to the enhanced supervision procedure (and vice versa).

### **Unilateral declaration**

Declaration submitted by the respondent State to the Court acknowledging the violation of the Convention and undertaking to provide adequate redress, including to the applicant. The Committee of Ministers does not supervise the respect of undertakings formulated in a unilateral declaration unless it is endorsed by a judgment and not, as usual, by a strike-out decision under Article 37 of the Convention. In case of a problem, the applicant may request that its application be restored to the Court's list.

### **WECL case**

Judgment on the merits rendered by a Committee of three judges, if the issues raised by the case are already the subject of "well-established case-law of the Court" (Article 28 § 1b of the Convention).

[www.coe.int](http://www.coe.int)



The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. The Committee of Ministers is the Council of Europe's decision-making body, composed by the foreign ministers of all 46 member states. It is a forum where national approaches to European problems and challenges are discussed, in order to find collective responses. The Committee of Ministers participates in the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights through the supervision of the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

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