

H/Exec(2026)3 – Final – 4 March 2026

Reopening of judicial proceedings following judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

Overview of the domestic law and practice in the member States

Memorandum prepared by the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and the Registry of the European Court of Human Rights.

The opinions expressed in this document are binding on neither the Committee of Ministers nor the European Court.

This document provides an overview of national laws and practice governing the reopening of domestic judicial proceedings in the context of the execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (European Court) in member states of the Council of Europe.¹

The sources used for this document include European Court judgments;² Committee of Ministers' decisions (notably Final Resolutions); information provided by the national authorities and the compiled information in public documents of intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies of the Committee of Ministers,³ as well as public information given via the Execution Coordinators Network in 2025.

This document will be regularly updated when new information becomes available.

Abbreviations:

Art.	Article
CCrP.	Code of Criminal Proceedings (or Procedure)
CCP.	Code of Civil Proceedings
CAP.	Code of Administrative Procedure
European Court	European Court of Human Rights

¹ See also Reopening of Domestic Judicial Proceedings Following the European Court's Judgments. Thematic factsheet. Department for the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. October 2022. <https://rm.coe.int/tfs-reopening-en/1680a8a486>.

² See in particular *See Moreira Ferreira v. Portugal (no. 2)* [GC], no. 19867/12, §§ 34-39, 11 July 2017.

³ See in particular Compilation of written contributions on the provision in the domestic legal order for re-examination or reopening of cases following judgments of the European Court. Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH), Committee of Experts on the Reform of the European Court (DH-GDR). DH-GDR(2015)002REV.

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
ALBANIA	<p>Yes, Art. 450 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within six months.</p> <p>See <i>Caka</i> group, no. 44023/02 (CM Decision CM/Del/Dec(2016)1265/H46-1).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 494/ë CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court (Special Appeal Chamber) within thirty days from the date after becoming aware of the reason for reopening. In any event, such a request must be filed within one year from the date the reason for the reopening arose.</p> <p>See <i>Nuraj</i>, no. 35703/17 (action report DH-DD(2024)653, p. 2); <i>Sevdari</i>, no. 40662/19 (DH-DD(2024)1030).</p>	<p><u>Constitutional Court proceedings:</u> Yes, Art. 71/c, Law No 8577. The applicant can apply to the Constitutional Court for reopening. However, under paragraph 5(b), such an application shall not be allowed if the international court granted just satisfaction but did not indicate that the domestic proceedings in question should be reopened.</p> <p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes, Art. 144 and 146 of the Law on administrative disputes. The applicant can apply to the relevant administrative body.</p> <p><u>Disciplinary proceedings:</u> Yes.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>
ANDORRA	<p>Yes, Law no. 16/2014 of 27 July 2014, amending several provisions including Art. 19 bis of the Qualified Law on Justice. A review trial may be initiated within a limitation period of three months from the notification of the final judgment of the European Court, by the natural or legal person in respect of whom a violation of a right recognised in the Convention has been established.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>There is no explicit provision for the reopening of civil proceedings on the basis of a final judgment of the European Court but there is nothing to conclude that the possibility to reopen an administrative case cannot be applied to a civil case.</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes, Art. 7 of the Law no. 16/2014, of 27 July 2014. Art. 19 bis of the Qualified Law on Justice.</p> <p>See <i>Ute Saur Vallnet</i>, no. 16047/10 (action report DH-DD(2017)187, p. 2).</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
ARMENIA	<p>Yes, Art. 403 § 1 (5) CCrP. The applicant can apply to the Court of Cassation; or, if the contested judicial act was issued by the first instance court to the Criminal Court of Appeal, within four months from the moment he/she became aware, or could have become aware, of the reason for reopening.</p> <p>See <i>Avetisyan</i>, no. 13479/11 (action report DH-DD(2018)764).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 419 § 1 (2) CCP. The applicant can apply to the Court of Cassation or, if the contested judicial act was issued by the first instance court, to the Civil Court of Appeal within three months from the notification date of the European Court's judgment.</p> <p>See <i>Nikoghosyan</i>, no. 11724/04 (Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)89).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 182 § 1 (3) CAP. The applicant can apply within three months from the moment the ground for reopening arose, as a rule – to the Court of Cassation.</p> <p>See <i>Antonyan</i>, no. 3946/05 (action report DH-DD(2014)1395).</p> <p><u>Disciplinary proceedings concerning judges:</u> Yes, Article 157 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Judicial Code regulates the review of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Council.</p> <p>An application for review may be submitted either by the body that initiated the disciplinary proceedings against the judge or by the judge who was subjected to disciplinary liability, as provided in Article 157(5).</p> <p>According to Article 157(4), a motion for review based on newly emerged or new circumstances must be submitted within three months from the moment the relevant grounds arise, as defined in parts 2 and 3 of the Article.</p>	<p>Yes. The same provisions expressly provide a possibility for applicants to seek reopening of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings on the basis of the European Court's decisions accepting friendly settlements and the Government's unilateral declarations.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
AUSTRIA	<p>Yes, sections 363a et seqq. CCrP. A request may be filed without specific time limits by the Procurator General's Office and/or by the applicant. In the latter case, the request requires the signature of a defence lawyer.</p> <p>See <i>Cooke</i>, no. 25878/94 (Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2004)76).</p>	<p>No, see under administrative proceedings.</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: No.</p> <p>See <i>Stojakovic</i>, no. 30003/02 (action report DH-DD(2022)169).</p> <p>While under the specific legislation it is possible to reopen administrative proceedings under certain conditions, Austrian law does not contain any specific regulations providing for reopening of civil or administrative proceedings on account of a judgment of the European Court finding a violation. See also <i>Schelling v. Austria</i> (no. 2), no. 46128/07, 16 September 2010.</p>	<p>No. See the decisions of the Austrian Constitutional Court RIS-B385/09 and Supreme Administrative Court RIS-2010/09/0019, dismissing the applicant's complaints against the refusal of reopening administrative criminal proceedings following the European Court's strike-out decision based on a friendly settlement in the case of Muller (III).</p>
AZERBAIJAN	<p>Yes, Art. 455-456 CCrP.</p> <p>The Plenum of the Supreme Court should examine the case within a period of three months after receipt of the European Court's judgment. The applicant cannot directly request reopening. No time-limit is specified.</p> <p>See <i>Ilgar Mammadov</i>, no. 15172/13 (Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2020)178; <i>Insanov</i>, no. 16133/08 (CM Decision CM/Del/Dec(2019)1340/H46-3, § 5).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 431-1, 431-3, 431-4 CCP.</p> <p>The Plenum of the Supreme Court should examine the case within a period of three months after receipt of the European Court's judgment.</p> <p>See <i>Aslan Ismayilov</i>, no. 18498/15 (Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2022)347).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: No.</p> <p>See <i>Gafgaz Mammadov</i>, no. 60259/11 (CM/Notes/1492/H46-02E, under Status of execution / individual measures).</p> <p><u>Disciplinary proceedings</u>: Reopening is possible in disciplinary proceedings as part of civil proceedings.</p>	<p>Yes. Reopening is possible only if the friendly settlement or unilateral declaration expressly provides for reopening, as was in Seydiyev v. Azerbaijan (dec.), no. 13648/06, 20 May 2010; and contrast with Pirali Orujov v. Azerbaijan, no. 8460/07, § 30, 3 February 2011; and Rustamzade v. Azerbaijan (no. 2), no. 22323/16, § 29, 23 February 2023.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
BELGIUM	<p>Yes, Art. 442 bis and 442 quinquies CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant, the Supreme Court (<i>ex officio</i>) or the authorities coordinating execution (the Federal Public Service of Justice) may apply to the Supreme Court within six months of the European Court judgment becoming final.</p> <p>See <i>Willems and Gorjon</i>, no. 74209/16 (action report DH-DD(2024)201).</p>	<p>No, Alternatives exist, such as an action for State liability (for maladministration of justice) to compensate for the loss of opportunity. Consistent case law in this regard also contributes to the reparation of the violation</p> <p>See <i>Test-Achat</i>, no. 77039/12 (action report DH-DD(2024)450).</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>See <i>L'Erablière A.S.B.L.</i>, no. 49230/07 (Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)224, annex, under II (b)).</p>	<p>Yes. Since 2016, applicants are expressly entitled to seek reopening of their criminal proceedings on the basis of the European Court's strike-out decisions accepting friendly settlements and the Government's unilateral declarations, (Art. 442bis and 442quinquies CCrP).</p> <p>See Liesmons and others v. Belgium (dec.), no. 14412/12, § 19, 23 March 2021.</p>

**BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA**

Yes, Art. 327 § 1 (f) of the 2003 BiH Criminal Procedure Law.

Lower levels of laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) also provide for the right to reopening - Art.343 § 1(f) of the 2003 Federation BiH Criminal Procedure Law:

- Art. 343 § 1(đ) of the 2012 Republika Srpska (RS) Criminal Procedure Law;

- Art. 327 § 1(f) of the 2013 Brcko District (BD) Criminal Procedure Law.

The applicants may apply, with no time-limits, at level of BiH – to the three-member criminal panel of the Court of BiH; in FBiH and RS – to the three-member criminal panel of the court that decided at first instance; in BD – to the Basic Court.

See *Maktouf and Damjanović*, no. 2312/08 (action report [DH-DD\(2017\)323](#)).

Yes, Art. 231a of the 2013 Law on Civil Procedure before the Court of BiH. Lower levels of laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina also provide for the right to reopening (Art. 264a of the 2003 Federation BiH Civil Procedure Code; Art. 264a of the 2003 RS Civil Procedure Code; Art. 377 of 2018 BD Civil Procedure Code).

The applicant can apply within 90 days after the judgment of the European Court has become final for levels of BiH, FBiH and RS, and 30 days for level of Brcko District.

See *Pinkas and Others*, no. 8701/21 (action report [DH-DD\(2025\)834](#)).

Constitutional proceedings: **Yes**, under Art. 68(2) of the 2014 Amended Rules of the Constitutional Court of BiH. The applicant can apply to the Constitutional Court within three months after the judgment of the European Court becomes final.

See *Avdić*, no. 28357/11 (action report [DH-DD\(2015\)357E](#)).

Administrative proceedings: **Yes**, subsidiary application of the relevant provisions of civil procedure code, and Art. 60a of the 2002 BiH Act on Administrative Disputes. Lower levels of laws in BiH: Art. 55 of the FBiH 2005 Act on Administrative Disputes; Art. 47 of the RS 2005 Act on Administrative Disputes; Art. 32 of the BD 2000 Act on Administrative Disputes. The rules are the same as in the civil procedure.

Misdemeanour proceedings: regarding level of BiH: **Yes** - subsidiary application of the relevant provisions of the criminal procedure code, according to Art. 16(2) of BiH 2007 Misdemeanour Code. Lower levels of laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Art. 96(5) of the FBiH 2014 Misdemeanour Code; Art. 220(5) of the RS 2014 Misdemeanour Code; Art. 80(e) of BD 2007 Misdemeanour Code. The Rule with regard to the level of BiH is the same as in the criminal proceedings. On other levels, the application is lodged to the courts that decided the cases at the first instance. In FBiH and BD, the applicant can apply within six months from finality of the decision on misdemeanour; in RS in 30 days from knowledge of the judgment of the European Court (objective deadline one year from misdemeanour decision).

No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.

BULGARIA

Yes, Art. 422 CCrP

The Prosecutor General can apply to the Supreme Court of Cassation within one month from the date of learning about the judgment.

See *Paraskeva Todorova*, no. 37193/07 (action report [DH-DD\(2016\)674](#)).

Since 2019 the applicant also has the right to request the reopening of the criminal proceedings (Article 421 (3) in relation to Article 422 (1)(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The applicant can exercise this right within a six-month period from the day of notification of the European Court's judgment.

Yes, Art. 303 (1), p. 7 CCP.

The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court of Cassation within six months from the date on which the judgment becomes final.

See *Miryana Petrova*, no. 57148/08 (action report [DH-DD\(2017\)1061E](#)).

Administrative-penal proceedings: Yes.

Administrative Offences and Penalties Act, providing two types of proceedings:

1. Concerning all natural persons and legal entities for all administrative violations: Art. 70 (2) p. 6. The applicant can request reopening from the relevant administrative court within one month from the date of learning about the judgment.

2. Concerning financial sanctions imposed on legal entities which benefited (or would benefit) from certain crimes committed by their management: Art. 83e (1) p. 5. The applicant can request reopening from the relevant administrative court within six months from the date of learning about the judgment.

Administrative proceedings (concerning issuance of administrative acts): **Yes**, the Code of Administrative Procedure, two different types exist:

1. Cases when the act was not appealed against before the courts: under Art. 99, p. 7 of the CAP, the administrative body, the relevant prosecutor, the Ombudsperson or the applicant can apply for reopening within three months from the date of becoming aware of European Court judgment, but no later than one year from its delivery (Article 102(2) of the CAP), to the superior administrative body; if the act is not subject to appeal before a superior administrative body – application is made to the body which issued the act.

2. Cases when the act was appealed against before the courts (Art. 239, p. 6 of the CAP): the Prosecutor General, deputy Prosecutor General, or the applicant can apply for reopening within three months from being informed about the European Court judgment to the Supreme Administrative Court.

See *Putter*, no. 38780/02 (action report [DH-DD\(2016\)337](#)).

No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
CROATIA	<p>Yes, Art. 502 of the Criminal Procedure Act.</p> <p>The applicant or the State Attorney's Office can apply to the first instance court within the 30-day deadline following the final judgment of the European Court or the publication of the European Court's decision.</p> <p>In accordance with Art. 502 (2), if the reopening is granted, the proceedings will be returned to the stage in which the violation occurred.</p> <p>See <i>Zahirović</i>, no. 58590/11 (action report DH-DD(2024)1265, §§10-13).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 428.a of the Civil Procedure Act.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the first instance court within 30 days from the date on which the European Court's judgment becomes final or the publication of the European Court's decision.</p> <p>See <i>Lesjak</i>, no. 25904/06 (Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2012)12).</p> <p>See also <i>Stojanović</i>, no. 23160/09 (action report DH-DD(2023)1376).</p>	<p><u>Constitutional proceedings</u>: no explicit reference in the legislation, but in practice the Constitutional Court can set aside its decision adopted in violation of the Convention.</p> <p>See <i>Split Ferry Port JSC</i>, no. 23472/15 (action plan DH-DD(2022)1220, §§ 5, 6).</p> <p>See also <i>Čamovski</i>, no. 38280/10 (action report DH-DD(2015)28, p. 1).</p> <p><u>Misdemeanour proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 214 of the Minor Offences Act.</p> <p>See <i>Petrovic</i>, no. 63093/16 (action report DH-DD(2023)805).</p> <p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 123 – 127 of the General Administrative Procedure Act, Art. 137 – 138 of the Administrative Court Proceedings Act.</p> <p>See <i>Croatian Golf Federation</i>, no. 66994/14 (action report DH-DD(2021)992, §§ 7-15).</p> <p><u>Commercial proceedings</u>: Yes, in accordance with the norms of the Civil Procedure Act.</p> <p>See <i>Project-Trade d.o.o.</i>, no. 1920/14 (action plan DH-DD(2023)349, § 11).</p>	<p>Yes, in civil, criminal and administrative proceedings, on the basis of the European Court's strike-out decisions accepting friendly settlements and the Government's unilateral declarations.</p> <p>See Art. 428.a § 4 of the Civil Procedure Act; Art. 502 § 2 of the CCrP, and Art. 137 § 1 of the Administrative Disputes Act.</p> <p>See HUP – ZAGREB D.D. v. Croatia (dec.) [committee], no. 25174/18, 5 September 2023 (civil)</p> <p>Alić v. Croatia (dec.) [committee], no. 39158/21, 23 May 2023 (criminal)</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
CYPRUS	<p>Yes, Law No. 23(I)/2015, Section 3 as amended by Law 173(I)/2024.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within six months from the date on which the European Court judgment becomes final; extensions of this period are possible. The reopening request is lodged at the Supreme Court.</p> <p>See <i>Kyprianou</i>, no. 73797/01 (action report DH-DD(2015)289).</p> <p>See also Kyriakou Panovitz v. Cyprus [committee] (dec.), no. 16873/24, 27 March 2025.</p>	<p>Yes, but only exceptionally, Rule 41(15) of the Civil Procedure Rules of 2023 (Law No.13/2023).</p> <p>The applicant can apply at any time to the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>See <i>Drousiotis</i>, no. 42315/15 (action report DH-DD(2024)309).</p> <p>See <i>Koulias</i>, no. 48781/12 (action report DH-DD(2022)208).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes, but only exceptionally, according to the case-law of the Supreme Court (inherent jurisdiction). The applicant can apply at any time to the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>See <i>Koulias</i>, no. 48781/12 (action report DH-DD(2022)208).</p> <p>See <i>Savvides</i>, no. 14195/15 (action report DH-DD(2022)1047).</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC	<p>Yes, Section 119 of Act No. 182/1993 on the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Constitutional Court within six months after the European Court's judgment becomes final.</p> <p>See <i>Tempel</i>, no. 44151/12 (action report DH-DD(2023)311).</p>	<p>Yes, Section 119 of Act No. 182/1993 on the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Constitutional Court within six months after the European Court's judgment becomes final.</p> <p>See <i>Palka and Others</i>, no. 30262/13 (action report DH-DD(2024)863).</p>	<p><u>Constitutional proceedings:</u> Yes, Section 119 of Act No. 182/1993 on the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Constitutional Court within six months after the European Court's judgment becomes final.</p> <p>See <i>Beranek</i>, no. 45758/14 (action report DH-DD(2018)380).</p>	<p>See Větrovec v. the Czech Republic (dec.), no. 20342/23, §§ 13-19, 19 June 2025.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
DENMARK	<p>Yes. According to section 977 a (1) of the Danish Administration of Justice Act, both the applicant and the Director of Public Prosecutions can request the Special Court of Indictment and Revision to wholly or partly reopen a case to comply with a judgment from the European Court.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court can allow for extraordinary reopening of a judgment of the Supreme Court only under certain circumstances, including that the judgment was allegedly based on incorrect information through no fault of the applicant, cf. Section 399(1) of the Danish Administration of Justice Act, and extraordinary appeal of judgment by other national court, cf. 399(2).</p> <p>Reopening on the basis of a judgment or decision from European Court is not expressly provided for in domestic law (see U 2012.3564 H).</p> <p>Special rules apply in paternity or maternity cases (chapter 4 of the Law of Children) and regarding personal injury compensation (section 11 of the Act on Compensation).</p>	<p>See information for reopening for civil proceedings.</p> <p>Re-examination of expulsion decisions issued during the criminal proceedings: see information regarding reopening of criminal proceedings.</p>	<p>The general rules for reopening apply.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
ESTONIA	<p>Yes, Art. 366 § 7, 373 (2) and (3) CCrP.</p> <p>The applicants, their representative or a prosecutor may apply to the Supreme Court within six months.</p> <p>Additionally, an attorney of a person who has filed an individual application with the European Court in a similar case and on the same legal basis or who has a right to file such an application in a similar case and on the same legal basis, may also file an application for review.</p> <p>See <i>Liblik and others</i>, no. 173/15, (action report DH-DD(2020)627).</p> <p>See also the resolution of the Supreme Court of Estonia, 1-09-4486.</p>	<p>Yes, § 702 CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within six months of the final judgment.</p> <p>See <i>I.V.</i>, no. 37031/21, (action report DH-DD(2024)1191E).</p> <p>See also the Resolution of the Supreme Court of Estonia, 2-18-11489.</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes, Art. 240 § 2 (8) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within six months of the final judgment.</p> <p>See <i>Kalda</i>, no. 17429/10 (action report DH-DD(2019)266).</p> <p>See also the resolution of the Supreme Court of Estonia, 3-3-1-5-09.</p>	<p>No. As regards friendly settlements, the Supreme Court considered that if the European Court found the conditions of a friendly settlement to be sufficient for the resolution of the case, therefore it does not expect the State to do anything else (including re-hearing the case) for ensuring the fundamental rights of the applicant (Constitutional Review Chamber of the Supreme Court, judgment of 22 February 2011, case no. 3-4-1-18-10, §§ 16-18).</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
FINLAND	<p>Yes, Chapter 31 of the Code of Judicial Procedure, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, allows for reopening of criminal proceedings on the basis of a final judgment of the European Court. The leading decision of the Supreme Court of 24 May 2012 referred to Recommendation 2000 (2). Although the Supreme Court's practice confirms the possibility of reopening, the grounds are assessed independently in each case.</p> <p>The applicant or the Chancellor of Justice may apply within six months from the date that the European Court judgment is final to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>See <i>Suuripää</i>, no. 43151/02 (action report appended to the Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2012)23).</p>	<p>Yes, Chapter 31 of the Code of Judicial Procedure, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, allows for the reopening of civil proceedings on the basis of a final judgment of the European Court. Although the Supreme Court's practice confirms the possibility of reopening, the grounds are assessed independently in each case (See Supreme Court decisions KKO, 12 December 1996, no. 4823 and KKO 2004:55). The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within six months of the date that the European Court judgment is final.</p>	<p>Yes, In accordance with the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act (808/2019), sections 117-120, and its interpretation by the Supreme Administrative Court, a court may annul a final administrative decision wholly or in part if it is based on a manifestly incorrect application of law or on an error that could have materially affected the decision, and return the matter for renewed consideration or make a new decision in the matter. According to the <i>travaux préparatoires</i> of the Act, an interpretation of the law that is contrary notably to obligations of international law would be assessed in the same way as a national interpretation of the law. However, this does not automatically mean that the decision should be annulled (e.g. KHO 2016:33 (voted)).</p> <p>A party to the proceedings, certain authorities and the Chancellor of Justice and the Parliamentary Ombudsman can apply to the Supreme Administrative Court for annulment within five years of the date on which the impugned decision became final. For very serious reasons, annulment of a decision may be sought after the time limit has expired. An authority and an administrative court may also seek annulment of its own decision.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
FRANCE	<p>Yes, Art. 622-1 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant may apply within one year after the judgment of the European Court becomes final, to the Revision Court (within the Court of Cassation).</p> <p>See <i>Baldassi</i>, no. 15271/16 (action report DH-DD(2022)1319).</p>	<p>Yes, but only in cases regarding the civil status of applicants. Art. L.452-1 of the Code of Judicial Organisation. Deadline for application for reopening is one year after the final judgment of the European Court.</p> <p>See <i>Mennesson</i>, no. 44024/13 (action report DH-DD(2017)817).</p>	No .	<p>Yes. It is possible to reopen criminal cases following striking out of a case following a unilateral declaration.</p> <p>See <i>Stassart v. France (dec.)</i>, no. 79356/17, §§ 25-28, 4 April 2023.</p>
GEORGIA	<p>Yes, Art. 310-312 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant or the prosecuting authority can apply to the Court of Appeal within one year after the judgment becomes final depending on the jurisdiction (there are two Courts of Appeal – in Tbilisi and in Kutaisi).</p> <p>See <i>Bakradze</i> and other cases, no. 21074/09 (action report DH-DD(2024)1262).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 423 CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within three months after entry into force of the European Court judgment/decision, to the first instance court that delivered the judgment (in certain instances, the higher instance court).</p>	<p>Yes, Same as reopening of civil proceedings. There is no specific provision. However, since 18 October 2022, the restriction imposed by Art. 34-2 in the Administrative Procedure Code has been lifted and Art. 423 CCP is also applicable to reopening of administrative proceedings.</p>	<p>Yes. Both CCrP and CCP mention “decision” and “judgment” of the European Court, therefore, the legislation covers friendly settlements and unilateral declarations under the term “decision”. See Art. 310 (e) CCrP and Art. 423 § 1 (g) CCP, applicable also to administrative-law proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Vashakidze</i>, no. 41395/08 (action plan DH-DD(2017)647, p. 2), as well as <i>Manukian v. Georgia (dec.)</i> [committee], no. 49448/08, §§ 21-26, 3 May 2016 and <i>Egiazaryan v. Georgia (dec.)</i> [committee], no. 40085/09, 24 November 2015.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
GERMANY	<p>Yes, Section 359 No. 6 CCrP.</p> <p>The convicted person (or the relatives in case of death, see section 362 (2) CCrP) may apply either directly to the competent court or to the court that delivered the impugned judgment, which then forwards the application to the competent court (see section 367 (1) CCrP).</p>	<p>Yes, Section 580 Nr. 8 CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within one month after learning about the judgment (see section 584 (1), (2), (4) CCP). Jurisdiction in principle depends on which court adopted the impugned judgment (see section 584 (1) CCP).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes, Section 153 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure in conjunction with sections 580 et seq. CCP.</p> <p><u>Disciplinary proceedings:</u> Yes, Section 85 (1), (4) Act on Regulatory Offences in conjunction with sections 359 et seq. CCrP.</p>	<p>No. In a decision of 13/02/2019 (2 BvR 2136/17), the Federal Constitutional Court found no violation of the Basic Law in the lower courts' interpretation that the reopening provisions do not apply in case of a strike-out decision based on a friendly settlement – at least where this friendly settlement does not acknowledge a violation of the Convention (paras. 26 et seq.). In its decision, the Federal Constitutional Court also stated <i>obiter dictum</i> that unilateral declarations do not allow a reopening under section 359 no. 6 CCrP either (para. 29) and referred to Dridi v. Germany (no. 35778/11, §§ 21-26, 26 July 2018), where the European Court had refused to accept the Government's unilateral declaration because it does not provide the same assured access to a procedure on reopening criminal proceedings as a judgment.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
GREECE	<p>Yes, Art. 525 par.1 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant may apply within 90 days from the date on which the judgment becomes final or the notification of the judgment to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>See <i>Manoussakis</i>, no. 18748/91 (appendix to Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2005)87).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 544 § 11 CCP. The parties to the domestic proceedings can apply within 90 days.</p> <p>Art. 758 CCP provides for the possibility of submitting an application for the revocation or modification of decisions issued in non-contentious procedure.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within 90 days from the publication of the final judgment of the European Court.</p> <p>See <i>Jewish Community of Thessaloniki v. Greece</i>, no. 13959/20, § 35, 6 May 2025.</p>	<p><u>Before Supreme Administrative Court:</u> Yes, Art. 69A of the presidential decree 18/1989. The applicant can apply within 90 days from the publication of the final judgment of the European Court.</p> <p><u>Before administrative courts:</u> Yes, Art. 105A CAP (Law 2717/1999). The applicant can apply within 90 days starting from the date the European Court's judgment became final, to the Supreme Administrative Court.</p> <p>See <i>Kapetanios and Others</i>, no. 3453/12, (action report DH-DD(2021)1311).</p> <p><u>Before the Court of Audit:</u> Yes, Article 215 of Law no 4700/2020 on the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Audit. The applicant can apply within 90 days from the publication of the final judgment of the European Court.</p>	<p>Yes, reopening in criminal proceedings is possible following a unilateral declaration (Art. 525 par. 1 CCrP).</p> <p>As regards civil proceedings, Art. 544 § 11 CCP does not seem to preclude this.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
HUNGARY	<p>Yes, as per Section 648 c) and 649 (4)-(5) of Act XC of 2017 on the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>review of a final decision</i>).</p> <p>The General Prosecutor submits the request for review <i>ex officio</i> to the Supreme Court and can do so (i) <u>without a deadline</u> if the review is in favour of the accused, or (ii) <u>within six months after serving the final decision on the accused</u> if the review seeks an outcome to the detriment of the accused (see Sections 651(3) and 652 (3)-(4)).</p> <p>See <i>Vajnai</i>, no. 33629/06 (action report DH-DD(2019)1220, § 6).</p> <p>The applicant has no right to apply directly for the review of a final decision.</p>	<p>Yes, but only if (i) the domestic final judgment is based on the same violation, and (ii) the European Court has not awarded just satisfaction or the injury cannot be remedied by compensation (Section 393 c) of Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure – <i>grounds for retrial</i>).</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the first instance court within 60 days starting from the date of receipt of the judgment of the European Court.</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: Yes, Section 122 (1) of Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Procedure refers to the relevant rules of the Code of Civil Procedure on retrial, therefore similar rules are applicable as for civil procedures. The applicant can apply to the first instance court within 60 days starting from the date of receipt of the judgment of the European Court.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>
ICELAND	<p>Yes, Act No. 47/2020 amending Act no. 50/2016. As set out in the preparatory works, the newly-established Court on the Reopening of Judicial Proceedings should take judgments from the European Court into account when evaluating whether a case should be reopened. A party to a case can request reopening at any time to the Court on the Reopening of Judicial Proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Johannesson</i>, no. 22007/11 (action report DH-DD(2022)1254).</p>	<p>Yes, same rules as for criminal proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Guthmundur Andri Astrathsson</i>, no. 26374/18 (action report DH-DD(2021)1360).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u> Yes, same rules as for criminal proceedings.</p>	<p>See <i>Friðjón Björgvin Gunnarsson v. Iceland</i> (dec.), no. 48281/18, 2 June 2022 (criminal), and</p> <p><i>Haukur Sigurbjörn Magnússon v. Iceland</i> (dec.), no. 6696/19, 2 June 2022 (civil).</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
IRELAND	<p>Yes, The absence of an explicit provision for the reopening of criminal proceedings on the basis of a final judgment of the European Court has been overcome by a dynamic interpretation of the general provisions on review - section 2 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1993.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Court of Criminal Appeal.</p> <p>See <i>Quinn</i>, no. 36887/97 (Appendix to Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2009)129).</p>	<p>Ireland does not have a specific legal provision requiring the reopening of domestic proceedings solely based on an European Court judgment. However, this possibility may exist under general legal principles.</p>	<p>Ireland does not have a specific legal provision requiring the reopening of domestic proceedings solely based on an European Court judgment. However, the possibility may exist under general legal principles.</p>	<p>There are no specificities in reopening of judicial proceedings following the European Court's strike-out decisions (made on the basis of a friendly settlement and/or a unilateral declarations), as compared to the reopening following the European Court's judgments.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
ITALY	<p>Yes, Art. 628-bis CCrP (introduced by the Legislative Decree of 10 October 2022, No, 150). Even before 2022, although reopening was not expressly provided for in domestic law, it was possible by means of interpretation of the general provisions on reopening (see judgment no. 113 of 4 April 2011 of the Italian Constitutional Court).</p> <p>The applicant can apply within 90 days from the date on which the judgment of the European Court became final, to the registry of the court that had issued the domestic judgment or the criminal conviction decree.</p> <p>See <i>Lorefice</i>, no. 63446/13 (action report DH-DD(2021)401).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 391-quarter, Art. 397 CCP (introduced by the Legislative Decree of 10 October 2022, No, 150). The applicant and the General Prosecutor can apply to the Court of Cassation within sixty days from the date on which the judgment of the European Court became final.</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 391-quarter, Art. 397 CCP (introduced by the Legislative Decree of 10 October 2022, No, 150). This provision has now been extended to administrative proceedings according to the interpretation provided by Council of State, VII Section, 19 November 2024, n. 9308. Previously, reopening was not possible.</p>	<p><u>Criminal cases</u>: Yes, reopening is possible following a unilateral declaration but not a friendly settlement (as far as not implying a clear recognition of a violation to the Convention) (see Art. 628-bis CCrP, Constitutional Court - additive judgment no. 113/2011).</p> <p><u>Civil and administrative cases</u>: reopening for friendly settlement is not allowed, considering the requirement of “final judgment of the Court” in the new Art. 391-quarter CCP.</p> <p>As for unilateral declarations, the situation is not clear. A recent Court of Cassation ruling excludes that a unilateral declaration permits reopening in civil cases after the recent reform (see, Cass. Civ., Sect. I, 24/12/2024, n.34315). Rules applicable for the civil limb apply also for the administrative limb (see, Council of State, Sect. 7 19/11/2024 no.9308).</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
LATVIA	<p>Yes, Criminal Procedure law, Art. 655-661.</p> <p>The applicant or his/her representative can apply to a public prosecutor. If the newly established facts and circumstances are in the convicted person's favour, there is no time bar for reopening of the criminal proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Markus</i>, no. 17483/10 (action report DH-DD(2024)91).</p> <p>In exceptional cases, based on the European Court's findings in the particular case, the Prosecutor General's Office may reopen criminal proceedings <i>ex proprio motu</i>.</p> <p>See Art. 656 of the Criminal Procedure Law and <i>Hanovs</i>, no. 40861/22 (action report DH-DD(2025)135).</p> <p>The applicant cannot apply for reopening directly to a court.</p>	<p>Yes, Civil Procedure law, Art. 478-482. An application can be lodged within three months from the day when the circumstances forming the basis for re-examination of the case have been established. The reopening request must be submitted to the same court that previously examined the case on the merits. The usual statutory limitation period (10 years) does not apply to cases where the newly discovered circumstances relate to a ruling of the European Court.</p> <p>See <i>A.K.</i>, no. 33011/08 (action report DH-DD(2015)1005).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes, Administrative Procedure law, Art. 353-357, within three months from the day when the circumstances forming the basis for re-examination of the case have been established. The reopening request must be submitted to the same court that previously examined the case on the merits. The usual statutory limitation period (three years) does not apply to cases where the newly discovered circumstances relate to a ruling of the European Court.</p> <p>See <i>Bože</i>, no. 40927/05 (action report DH-DD(2019)918).</p> <p><u>Administrative offences' proceedings:</u> Yes, Art. 248-252. The applicant can request reopening within three months after a judgment enters into force to a district court or a regional court, depending on the claim. The usual statutory limitation period (three years) does not apply to cases where the newly discovered circumstances relate to a ruling of the European Court.</p> <p>See <i>Pīlāgs v. Latvia [committee]</i>, no. 66897/13, § 14, 3 March 2022 and <i>Pīlāgs</i>, no. 66897/13, action report DH-DD(2024)-152.</p>	<p>Domestic law does not expressly refer to the possibility of reopening following the European Court's strike-out decision based on a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration.</p> <p>However, this is possible on the basis of the general wording of the provisions regulating reopening under newly disclosed circumstances.</p> <p>See Art. 655(2)(5) of the Criminal Procedure Law; Art. 479(6) of the Civil Procedure Law; Article 353(6) of the Administrative Procedure Law, and Art. 248(5) of the Law on Administrative Liability all of which refer to a ruling by the European Court or another international or supranational court or body.</p> <p>See <i>Jeronovičs v. Latvia</i>, no. 44898/10 (which shows that reopening of the criminal proceedings following a strike-out decision based on a unilateral declaration is theoretically possible). Subsequently, in <i>Jeronovičs v. Latvia</i> the prosecutor rejected the reopening request as it was no longer possible due to the expiry of the statutory limitation (action report DH-DD(2017)472, § 24).</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
LIECHTENSTEIN	<p>No, according to the Constitutional Court (most recently in StGH 2015/114).</p>	<p>No, similarly to criminal proceedings.</p>	<p>No, similarly to criminal proceedings.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>
LITHUANIA	<p>Yes, Art. 456-458 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant, her/his successor or their authorised representative, the General Prosecutor, or the President of the Supreme court can apply to the Supreme Court for reopening within six months from the date on which the judgment of the European Court becomes final.</p> <p>See <i>Vasiliauskas</i>, no. 35343/05 (action report DH-DD(2024)427).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 365-368 CCP.</p> <p>The person concerned, the parties and the third parties to the proceedings can apply to the Supreme Court within three months from the date of becoming aware of the circumstance constituting the ground for the reopening of the proceedings. The General Prosecutor may also request reopening of proceedings in order to protect a public interest. The five-year prescription period is not applicable.</p> <p>See <i>Tarvydas</i>, no. 36098/19 (action report DH-DD(2024)427).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 156-159 of the Law on Administrative Proceedings.</p> <p>The persons concerned (the parties to the proceedings and their representatives), as well as, a prosecutor, or the public administration bodies can apply to the Supreme Administrative Court within three months from the moment the person concerned became aware or should have become aware of the circumstance constituting the ground for the reopening of the proceedings. The five-year prescription period is not applicable.</p> <p>See <i>Gražulevičiūtė</i>, no. 53176/17 (action report DH-DD(2024)924).</p> <p><u>Administrative offences' proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 658-660 of the Code of Administrative Offences. The applicant, her/his successor or other representative as well as the General Prosecutor or another designated prosecutor can apply to the Supreme Court within six months of the day of adoption or coming into force of the judgment of the European Court.</p>	<p><u>Civil proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 66 § 1(1) CCP.</p> <p><u>Criminal, administrative, and administrative offence proceedings</u>: domestic law makes no specific reference to reopening after a strike-out, nor is there any case law clarifying the matter.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
LUXEMBOURG	<p>Yes, Art. 443 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply at any time to the Supreme Court or the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>See <i>Halet</i>, no. 21884/18 (action report DH-DD(2025)18).</p>	<p>No. There are other avenues of redress, in particular liability proceedings against the State (Law of 1 September 1988 on the civil liability of the State and public authorities).</p>	<p>An administrative decision can be overturned by an administrative court on the grounds of illegality; the injured party may subsequently bring an action for damages before a civil court in order to obtain compensation.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
MALTA	<p>Yes, although not explicitly provided in law, reopening is possible in practice. The applicant can apply to the Prime Minister, who has discretion to refer the case to the Court of Criminal Appeal.</p> <p>See <i>San Leonard Band Club</i>, no. 77562/01 (Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)146).</p> <p>Turning to the constitutional jurisdictions requesting a reopening of criminal proceedings after a violation judgment. This is possible and would fall under the notion of “the enforcement of the European Court judgment” in line with Art. 6 of the European Convention Act, which is usually used when the State has failed to enforce the judgment of its own motion or when some individual measure has been requested by the European Court or where the latter indicated that the reopening would be the most appropriate form of relief, as was the case for example in San Leonard Band Club v. Malta, no. 77562/01, § 70, ECHR 2004-IX.</p>	<p>No. The reopening of civil proceedings is not permitted due to the principle of <i>res judicata</i>, in the sense that no appeal lies from such judgments.</p> <p>However, the impugned judicial act may potentially be challenged without breaching the principle of <i>res judicata</i>, notably by requesting the Constitutional Court or the First Hall, Civil Court (under Article 32(2) of the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure Chapter 12) to reinstitute the impugned proceedings prior to the violation of the Convention.</p>	As with civil proceedings.	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	<p>Yes, Art. 458-460 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant or the authorities can apply within six months from the date the judgment of the European Court becomes final, to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>See <i>Mititelu and Antonovici</i>, no. 15989/11 (action report DH-DD(2024)1354).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 447-450 CCP.</p> <p>The applicant or the authorities can apply within six months from the date of the European Court's judgment to the court which last examined the merits of the case.</p> <p>See <i>Urechean and Pavlicenco</i>, no. 27756/05 (action report DH-DD(2023)1189).</p>	<p>Yes, rules for re-examination in civil proceedings includes cases related to administrative or disciplinary practices.</p> <p>See <i>Guja</i>, no. 14277/04 (action report DH-DD(2019)1367).</p>	<p>Yes. Art. 449 (g) and (h) CCP; Art. 458 § 3 (5) and (6) CCrP, and Art. 475 (a) of the Code of Administrative Offences.</p>
MONACO	<p>Yes, Art. 508 § 4 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply for reopening.</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 459-8 CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply for reopening.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>
MONTENEGRO	<p>Yes, Art. 424 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicants or their lawyer can apply to the court which had issued the impugned proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Šabanović</i>, 5995/06 (action report DH-DD(2016)221).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 428a of the 2004 Law on Civil Procedure.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within three months to the court that decided in the first instance.</p> <p>See <i>Špadijer</i>, 31549/18 (action report DH-DD(2023)627).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 132 of the 2014 Law on Administrative Procedure; Art. 48(7) of the 2016 Law on Administrative Disputes.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within six months (in administrative procedure) or three months (in the administrative judicial review) after learning about the judgment of the European Court (objective deadline is three years from the rendering of the decision), to the administrative body that rendered the decision or the court that rendered the judgment.</p> <p><u>Misdemeanours proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 218 of the 2011 Law on Misdemeanours. The applicant and his lawyer can apply to the court that rendered the first instance decision within 30 days from the date of the judgment of the European Court.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
NETHERLANDS	<p>Yes, Section 457 § 1 (b) CCrP.</p> <p>Section 465 § 2 indicates that the Supreme Court may declare the application inadmissible for reopening when not filed within three months after it can be assumed the applicant learned about the judgment of the European Court.</p>	<p>There is no explicit provision mentioning the reopening of civil proceedings after European Court judgments.</p> <p>Section 382 of the CCP provides for three grounds for reopening in general: (a) in case of fraud by counterparty, (b) judgments based on false documents, (c) judgments based on the withholding of decisive documents. According to Section 383 of the CPC it must be lodged within three months after the ground for reopening arose and the applicant became aware of it.</p>	<p>There is no explicit provision mentioning the reopening of administrative proceedings after European Court judgments.</p> <p>According to section 8:199 of the General Administrative Law Act, in general, a party may request the reopening of a case on the basis of facts/circumstances that: (a) occurred prior to the ruling (b) were not (or could not have been) known to the applicant before the decision, (c) had they been known to the judge earlier, might have resulted in a different decision.</p>	<p>See Keskin v. the Netherlands, no. 2205/16, §§ 26-32, 19 January 2021.</p>
NORTH MACEDONIA	<p>Yes, Law on Criminal Procedure, Art. 449(1)6.</p> <p>The applicant can apply for reopening of the case following a final judgment of the European Court finding a violation of the Convention.</p> <p>See Bajic, no. 2833/13 (action report DH-DD(2023)779).</p>	<p>Yes, Law on Civil Procedure, Art. 400.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within 30 days after the judgment of the European Court has become final.</p> <p>See Prodanov, no. 73087/12 (action report DH-DD(2023)746).</p>	<p><u>Administrative procedure</u>: Yes, Law on Administrative Disputes, Art. 82(1) 2.</p> <p>The applicant can apply within 90 days after the judgment of the European Court has become final.</p> <p>See Karajanov, no. 2229/15 (action report DH-DD(2018)612).</p>	<p>Yes, but only after a strike out based on a unilateral declaration and only in administrative disputes (the Administrative Disputes Act, section 82(1)(2)).</p> <p>See Magdelinikj v. the North Macedonia (dec.), no. 13208/20, § 12, 26 March 2024.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
NORWAY	<p>Yes, section 391 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Norwegian Criminal Cases Review Commission (independent administrative / quasi-judicial commission) at any time.</p> <p>See <i>Kristiansen</i>, no. 1176/10 (in a letter supplementing the action report, DH-DD(2017)3).</p>	<p>Yes, section 31-1(3)(4), 31-3 (1) d, 31-4 b, and 31-6 of the Act on Civil Disputes.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to a court of the same level in a judicial district that borders on to the court that made the original ruling, within six months since s/he ought to have become aware of the grounds for the request. A case cannot be reopened after more than ten years. Rulings of the Supreme Court, including the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court, may be reopened by request to the Supreme Court. The application shall be ruled on by the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court.</p> <p>See <i>Strand Lobben</i>, no. 37283/13 (action report DH-DD(2025)726-rev, §§ 3.1.1., 3.2.2).</p>	<p>Yes, the Act on Civil Disputes is applied to administrative disputes.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
POLAND	<p>Yes, Art. 540 § 3 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the regional court, Court of Appeal or Supreme Court asking for reopening and there is no statutory deadline for filing such a motion.</p> <p>See <i>Płonka</i>, no. 20310/02 (action report DH-DD(2015)1198).</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 272 § 3 of the Law on Administrative Court Proceedings.</p> <p>The applicant can apply for reopening to the regional administrative court or the Supreme Administrative Court within three months following notification of the judgment.</p> <p><u>Disciplinary proceedings</u>: Yes, e.g. Art. 261 par. 1 point 6 of the Act on Prison Service. The applicant can apply to a superior within one month from the entry into force of the judgment of the European Court.</p>	<p>Yes, in criminal matters</p> <p>See Dudek and Lazur v. Poland (dec.), no. 41097/20 and 39577/22, §§ 25-27, 8 October 2024.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
PORTUGAL	<p>Yes, Art. 449 § 1, paragraph g) CCrP.</p> <p>The Public Prosecutor's Office, the applicant and his/her heirs can apply to the court which adopted the decision complained of.</p> <p>See Moreira Ferreira v. Portugal (no. 2) [GC], no. 19867/12, §§ 68-72, 11 July 2017.</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 696, paragraph f) CCP.</p> <p>The reopening request can be lodged by the Public Prosecutor's Office and parties to the proceedings before the court which adopted the decision complained of within 60 days after the judgment of the European Court. This is not possible if the decision which is subject to the reopening request concerns personality rights: the appeal cannot be lodged if more than five years have passed since the final contested judgment.</p> <p>See <i>Ramos Nunes de Carvalho e Sá</i>, no. 55391/13 (action report DH-DD(2024)1241).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: Yes, civil proceedings apply subsidiarily under Art. 154 of the Code of Procedure of Administrative Courts.</p> <p><u>Tax proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 293 of the Code of Tax Procedure. The request should be lodged within a period of four years from the date in which the decision complained of became final. The deadline for the appeal is 30 days after the judgment of the European Court. If requested by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the deadline is three months. The request is lodged before the court which adopted the decision complained of.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
ROMANIA	<p>Yes, Art. 465 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant, family members of the convicted person (even after their death), only if the request is made in favour of the convicted person, or the prosecutor can apply to the court that issued the impugned judgment which is the subject matter of the reopening within three months after the publication of the judgment's translation in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>See <i>Constantin and Stoian</i>, no. 23782/06 (action report DH-DD(2012)672).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 509-511 CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the court that issued the judgment which is the subject matter of the reopening within three months after the publication of the judgment's translation in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>See <i>Ostace</i>, no. 12547/06 (action report DH-DD(2017)619).</p>	<p>The Code of Civil Procedure is the general procedural norm for all non-criminal disputes and is applicable to other types of proceedings such as administrative proceedings, labour disputes or disciplinary matters.</p>	<p>Yes, criminal</p> <p>See Duță c. Roumanie (déc.) no. 48745/13, §§ 7 et 16, 4 décembre 2018 and Elgar c. Roumanie (dec.) [committee], no. 27768/19, 24 June 2025.</p> <p>No, civil</p> <p>See Bocu, no. 58240/14, § 27, 30 June 2020 and Csata v. Romania [committee], no. 65128/19, §§ 7-12, 18 April 2023.</p>
SAN MARINO	<p>Yes, Rule 200, paragraph 1, letter d) CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant or a prosecutor can apply for reopening.</p> <p>See <i>Oddone and Pecci</i>, no. 26581/17 (action report DH-DD(2022)913).</p>	<p>The <i>res judicata</i> in civil matters can be removed via two extraordinary remedies called "<i>querela nullitatis</i>" and "<i>restitutio in integrum</i>". They are related to the challenge of irremediable, substantive or procedural errors regarding the essential requirements of the decision rendered by the judge (as historically envisaged by the roman-canonic civil procedure). There is no case-law related to the quashing of a civil judgment following violations of the Convention.</p>	No .	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
SERBIA	<p>Yes, Law on Criminal Procedure, Art. 485(1)3.</p> <p>The applicant and his/her representative can apply to the Supreme Court of Cassation within three months following the delivery of the European Court's judgment.</p> <p>See <i>Dimovic</i>, no. 24463/11 (action report DH-DD(2017)770).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 426(1)11) of the Law on Civil Procedure, according to which the applicant can apply to the court which had adopted the impugned judgment within 60 days from the day when the party "could use the legally binding judgment".</p> <p>See <i>Mitrović</i>, 52142/12 (action report DH-DD(2020)225).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes.</p> <p>Re court judgments: Law on Administrative Disputes, Art. 56 § 1 (7). An application for reopening can be lodged by the applicant to the court that adopted the impugned decision.</p> <p>Re decisions in administrative procedure: Law on Administrative Procedure, Art. 176(1)12). An application for reopening can be lodged by the applicant or an administrative organ <i>ex officio</i> to the first instance administrative body.</p> <p>The deadline for application for reopening in both procedures is six months from the date of publication of the decision of the European Court in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia."</p> <p><u>Misdemeanours proceedings:</u> Yes, Law on Misdemeanours, Art. 280(1)5).</p> <p>The applicant or the representative can apply to the court that decided in first instance within 60 days from the date after becoming aware of the existence of facts serving for a reopening.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	<p>Yes, § 394(4)a CCrP.</p> <p>The Prosecutor (if for the detriment of the accused), accused, and persons who could have appealed for the benefit of the accused (if for the benefit of the accused) can apply at any time for reopening. If there is a final court decision, the request is to be lodged to the court of first instance. If the proceedings ended by a decision of the prosecutor, the request is to be lodged to the court that would have jurisdiction to hear the indictment.</p> <p>See <i>Mucha</i>, no. 63703/19 (action report DH-DD(2024)1399).</p>	<p>Yes, § 397 let. d) CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the first instance court either within three months from the date of learning about a ground for re-opening or within three years after the decision/judgment becomes final.</p> <p>See <i>Paulík</i>, no. 10699/05 (action report DH-DD(2013)847).</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings:</u> Yes, Administrative Judicial Code - (§ 472 let. b). Parties against whom the decision was issued, and the general prosecutor, can apply to the court that issued the contested decision within three months from the date when the person learns about the judgment of the European Court.</p> <p><u>Constitutional proceedings:</u> Yes, Art. 133 of the Constitution in conjunction with § 214 of the Act on the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>The applicant can apply for reopening to the Constitutional Court within six months after a judgment of the European Court has become final.</p>	<p>No. See, the Constitutional Court in case no. I. US 339/2018, declined to reopen the case following a strike decision based on a friendly settlement (<i>Junas and others v. Slovakia [committee] (dec.), nos. 44005/17 and 2 others, 18 January 2018</i>) on the grounds that the case was settled and the applicants compensated.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
SLOVENIA	<p>Yes, Art. 421(4) CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant or his/her heirs and attorney can apply to the court which gave the decision complained of in first instance within three months following the final European Court judgment.</p> <p>See <i>Vizgirda</i>, no. 59868/08 (action report DH-DD(2022)1148).</p>	<p>As of June 2025, the Civil Procedure Act does not contain any provisions allowing a case to be reopened after a violation of the European Court has been established.</p> <p>In case no. U-I-200/23, 20 June 2024, the Constitutional Court, citing Dolenc v. Slovenia, no. 20256/20, § 21, judgment of 22 February 2024 (just satisfaction), held that Art. 394 of the Civil Procedure Act does not expressly cover the grounds for reopening proceedings based on an European Court judgment, but that in the particular context of that case, the requests for reopening proceedings based on an European Court judgment could be granted by using established interpretation methods.</p> <p>Currently there is still no case-law applying this decision of the Constitutional Court.</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: No.</p> <p><u>Constitutional proceedings</u>: No.</p> <p><u>Minor Offence Proceedings</u>: Yes, Section 169(3) of the Minor Offences Act. A request for the protection of legality can be filed within three months from the date when the judgment of the European Court becomes final.</p>	<p><u>Minor offence proceedings</u>: Yes, the applicants are entitled to seek reopening on the basis of the Court's strike-out decisions accepting friendly settlements and the Government's unilateral declarations only in minor offence proceedings (Section 169(3) of the Minor Offences Act) – by filing a request for the protection of legality.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
SPAIN	<p>Yes, Art. 954 CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply for a review of the domestic final conviction judgment to the Supreme Court within one year after the judgment of the European Court is final. Since 2024 the General State Attorney participates in such review proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Almenara Alvarez</i>, no. 16096/08 (action report DH-DD(2016)1215-rev);</p> <p><i>Serrano Contreras</i>, no. 2236/19 (action report DH-DD(2023)778);</p> <p><i>Rodríguez Ravelo and Others</i>, no. 48074/10 (action report DH-DD(2023)533).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 510-516 CCP, provided that the review does not adversely affect the rights acquired in good faith by third parties. The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within one year after the judgment of the European Court is final.</p> <p>Since 2024 the General State Attorney participates in such review proceedings.</p>	<p><u>Administrative proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 102.2 of the Law on Administrative judicial proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Saquetti</i>, no. 50514/13 (action report DH-DD(2022)97-add); <i>Inmovilizados y Gestiones</i>, no. 79530/17 (action report DH-DD(2023)571).</p> <p><i>Aparicio Navarro-Reverter and García San Miguel y Orueta</i>, no. 43604/18 (action report DH-DD(2021)400, Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2021)131).</p> <p><u>Labour proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 236 LRJS</p> <p><u>Military proceedings</u>: Yes, Art. 328 LOPM</p> <p>In all these proceedings, the request for review must be submitted within one year after the judgment of the European Court is final. Since 2024 the General State Attorney participates in such review proceedings.</p> <p><u>Amparo proceedings before the Constitutional Court</u>: there is no relevant provision in law. However, the Constitutional Court can adopt measures necessary to ensure effectiveness of European Court judgments (see Auto 96/2024, of 21 October, issued after the European Court judgment Lorenzo Bragado and Others v. Spain, no. 53193/21, judgment of 22 June 2023).</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
SWEDEN	<p>Yes, Although not explicitly stated in the legislation, reopening following the judgments of the European Court is possible by interpretation of the general provisions on the reopening of proceedings. In domestic case-law, the Swedish Supreme Court (see decision NJA 2013 p. 746) held that, on the basis of the Convention, in particular Article 13, a Swedish court may decide, in certain situations, that a criminal case was to be reopened to the benefit of the accused.</p>	<p>No. Under the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure, the re-opening can be granted only under certain circumstances stipulated in Chapter 58, Sections 1 (civil proceedings). A new ruling from the Supreme Court amending previous case-law has generally not been considered as a circumstance on which the re-opening of proceedings could be granted. New case-law from the European Court and the European Court of Justice is dealt with in the same manner.</p>	<p>Yes, the Supreme Administrative Court held (see for example decision HFD 1112-14) that administrative proceedings could be reopened when the administrative proceedings had been commenced after the criminal proceedings.</p> <p>See <i>Shibendra Dev v. Sweden</i> (dec.), no. 7362/10, §§ 19-24, 51, 21 October 2014.</p>	<p>No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.</p>

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
SWITZERLAND	<p>Yes, Art. 122 of Federal Law of 17 June 2005 on the Swiss Federal Court.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within 90 days following the final judgment of the European Court. Pursuant to article 124 al. 2 LTF of the Federal Law of 17 June 2005 on the Swiss Federal Court, a review may not be requested after ten years from the date on which the judgment comes into force.</p> <p>See <i>Sperisen</i>, no. 22060/20 (action report DH-DD(2023)1368).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 122 of Federal Law of 17 June 2005 on the Swiss Federal Court.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within 90 days following the final judgment of the European Court. Pursuant to article 124 al. 2 LTF Federal Law of 17 June 2005 on the Swiss Federal Court, a review may not be requested after ten years from the date on which the judgment comes into force.</p> <p>See <i>Jaggi</i>, no. 58757/00 (Appendix to Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2010)114).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 45 of the Federal Law on the Federal Administrative Tribunal.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the Federal Administrative Tribunal within 90 days following the final judgment of the European Court. Pursuant to article 124 al. 2 LTF Federal Law of 17 June 2005 on the Swiss Federal Court, a review may not be requested after ten years from the date on which the judgment comes into force.</p> <p>See <i>A.A.</i>, no. 32218/17 (action report DH-DD(2020)1140).</p>	<p>Friendly settlements: Yes, in 2022, the possibility of reopening a case after a friendly settlement was introduced to Art. 122 of Federal Law of 17 June 2005 on the Swiss Federal Court. In 2023, the Federal Tribunal applied this provision for the first time in the cases of Dunant and Vaccalluzzo, 9F 12/2023. Applicants should lodge their request for reopening within 90 days after the strike-out decision of the European Court. See Art. 124 al. 1 let. c of the FSC Act.</p>
TÜRKİYE	<p>Yes, Art. 311 (1) f CCrP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the court which had adopted the impugned judgment within one year.</p> <p>See <i>Fatih Taş (no. 2)</i>, no. 6813/09 (action report DH-DD(2019)779, §§ 3, 4).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 375 (1) i CCP.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the court which had adopted the impugned judgment within three months.</p> <p>See <i>Turnalı</i>, no. 4914/03 (action report DH-DD(2016)344, §§ 6, 7).</p>	<p>Yes, Art. 53 (1) i of the Code on Administrative Procedure.</p> <p>The applicant can apply to the court which had adopted the impugned judgment within one year.</p> <p>See <i>B.S.</i>, no. 14820/19 (action report DH-DD(2024)1401, § 5).</p>	<p>Yes. Art. 375 § 1 (i) CCP; Art. 311 § 1 (f) CCrP; and Art. 53 § 1 (i) of the CAP</p> <p>See <i>Celebi v. Türkiye</i> (dec.), no. 55657/09, § 28, 25 June 2024.</p>

UKRAINE

Yes, Art. 459.3(2) and 461.5(2) CCrP.

The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within three months from the date when he/she became aware or could have become aware of the final judgment.

See *Balitskiy*, no. 12793/03 (action plan [DH-DD\(2024\)372](#)).

Yes, Art. 423.3(2) CCP, Art. 424.1(5), 424.2.

The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within 30 days from the date when he/she became aware or could have become aware of the finality of the judgment, and within 10-years limit from the date of adoption of the final domestic decision. This 10-year time limit can be extended in exceptional circumstances if a request is submitted within 30 days of becoming aware that the judgment has become final.

See *Andriy Rudenko*, no. 35041/05 (action report [DH-DD\(2017\)851](#)).

Administrative Offence proceedings: **Yes**, Art. 297-1 and 297-4 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences.

The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within one month from the date when he/she became aware or could have become aware of the final judgment. The limitation period for submitting the application may be renewed at the request of the person submitting the application if it was missed due to a reasonable excuse.

See *Kornev and Karpenko*, no. 17444/04 (action report [DH-DD\(2021\)741](#)).

Administrative proceedings: **Yes**, Arts. 361.5(3) and 363 of the Code of Administrative Justice. The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within 30 days from the date when he/she became aware or could have become aware of the final judgment (Art. 363.1(6)), but within a 10-year limit from the date of adoption of the final domestic decision. The 10-year time limit can be extended in exceptional circumstances if a request is submitted within 30 days of becoming aware that the decision has become final.

See *Garnaga*, no. 20390/07 (action report [DH-DD\(2020\)1071](#)).

Commercial Procedure: **Yes**, Art. 320.3, 321. The applicant can apply to the Supreme Court within 30 days from the date when such he/she became aware or could have become aware of the final of the final judgment, but within a 10-year limit from the date of adoption of the final domestic decision. The 10-year time limit can be extended in exceptional circumstances if a request is submitted within 30 days of

No. There are no legal provisions on reopening of proceedings following a friendly settlement or a unilateral declaration nor is there any domestic practice applying the dedicated provisions to this particular situation.

STATE	European Court judgments concerning criminal proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning civil proceedings: is reopening possible?	European Court judgments concerning other proceedings (administrative, commercial, constitutional, etc.): is reopening possible?	European Court strike-out decisions following friendly settlements or unilateral declarations: is reopening possible?
			<p>becoming aware that the decision has become final.</p> <p>See <i>Generalnyy Budivelnyy Menedzhment</i>, no. 11925/09 (action report DH-DD(2024)586).</p>	
UNITED KINGDOM	<p>Yes, for <i>England and Wales</i>: sections 9 and 11 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1995 (for indictable and summary offences, respectively); <i>Northern Ireland</i>: sections 10 and 12 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1995 (for indictable and summary offences, respectively); <i>Scotland</i>: section 194 C (1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995.</p> <p>The reopening request is to be lodged at the Criminal Case Review Commission.</p> <p>See Paterson v. the United Kingdom (dec.), no. 19923/10, §§ 37-39, 3 September 2013.</p>	<p>Yes, for <i>England, Wales and Northern Ireland</i>. No, for <i>Scotland</i>.</p> <p>Legal provision: <i>England and Wales</i>: Rule 52.30(1) of the Civil Procedure Rules.</p> <p><i>Northern Ireland</i>: Rule 2.1 of the Rules of the Court of Judicature (Northern Ireland) 2009 (mirroring CPR 52.30).</p> <p><i>Scotland</i>: reopening of civil proceedings is not permitted by the principle of <i>res judicata</i>.</p>	<p>Yes, A wide range of administrative and public law proceedings in the UK can be revisited, particularly through judicial review mechanisms.</p> <p><i>Scotland</i>: If the public authority fails to comply with the decision of the European Court and remedy the violation, it would be open to the individual to raise new judicial review proceedings.</p>	<p>Yes. For the purposes of execution, the UK authorities treat friendly settlements and unilateral declarations in the same way as judgments. They are addressed under the same procedures and with the same priority.</p> <p>See Paterson v. United Kingdom (dec.), no. 19923/10, §§ 37-39, 3 September 2013.</p>