Liechtenstein

EXECUTION OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS' JUDGMENTS MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN MEMBER STATES

The present survey presents short summaries¹ of a selection of the main reforms and achievements reported in final resolutions since the Convention system was amended in 1998 by Protocol No. 11, with a clear focus on recent reforms referring, however, also to important earlier developments.

In view of the wealth of cases closed, the selection concentrates on those which have led to changes of legislation or government regulations or the adoption of new policies or general guidelines from superior courts. As a rule, the survey does not cover information on measures aiming at providing individual redress to applicants.

The presentation is organised country-by-country and reforms are, in principle, presented in the order corresponding to the thematic domains used in the Council of Europe's specialised database HUDOC EXEC and the Committee of Ministers' Annual Reports on the Supervision of the Execution of the European Court of Human Rights' judgments.

Many reforms address issues which appear to be on-going challenges in the member State. The effects of reforms adopted at one point in time may thus need to be monitored and possibly reevaluated as conditions change.²

¹ The summaries are the sole responsibility of the Department for the execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

² The presentation is limited to the information provided at the time of the adoption of the final resolution. It is recalled in this context that the Committee of Ministers has issued Recommendation (2004)5 on the verification of the compatibility of draft laws, existing laws and administrative practice with standards laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights.

Main achievements

Functioning of justice

Effective remedy

The competence of the State Court was extended in November 2003 to comprise any application of an alleged violation of the Convention by any public authority, including individual acts of the Prince.

Wille (28396/95)

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2004)84

> Length of judicial proceedings - civil rights

A partial reform of the Civil Procedure Act and other acts entered into force on 1 September 2019, implementing measures to simplify and accelerate proceedings in general. In particular, the relevant rules on the supervisory complaint in the Court Organisation Act were amended and a new acceleratory remedy was introduced to allow the setting of deadlines for delayed court actions like the holding of a hearing, the submission of an expert opinion or the delivery of a ruling.

Bekerman group (34459/10)

Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2022)265