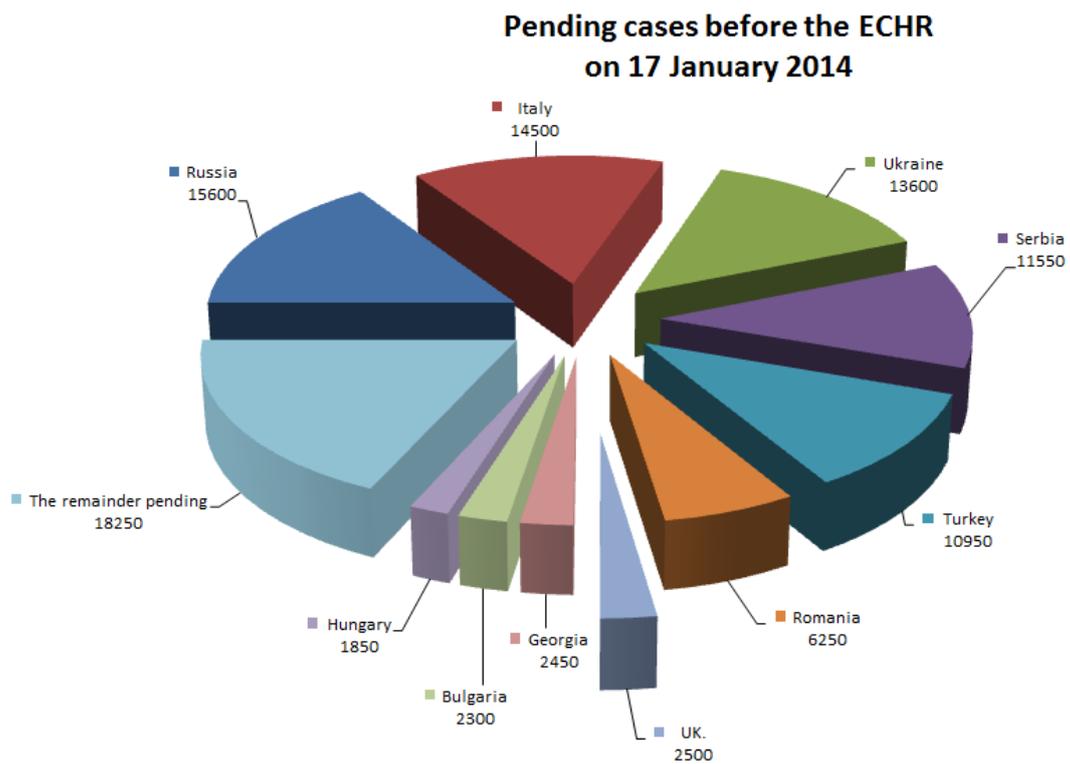


European Court of Human Rights UK case-load 2013¹

CASES PENDING IN JANUARY 2014

There are currently around 99,900 applications pending before the Court. Of these, 2,519 (2.5%) have been lodged against the UK.



¹ All figures are correct as of 31.12.2013.

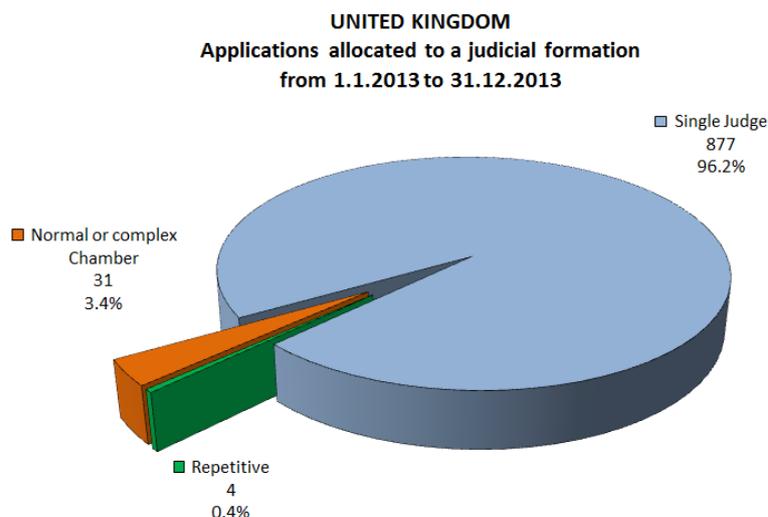
FILTERING WITHIN THE UK DIVISION

A single division within the Registry deals with all UK applications.

New applications are examined by lawyers within the division to assess, first, whether a complete application form which complies with the requirements of Rule 47 of the Rules of Court has been submitted. Where an incomplete application has been submitted, the applicant will be informed that the application has been rejected under Rule 47. This process does not interrupt the running of the six-month time limit in Article 35 of the Convention. In 2013, 258 “applications” against the UK were rejected administratively for non-compliance with Rule 47.

New applications which comply with Rule 47 are then examined by lawyers within the division, who make an initial assessment of whether the application is clearly inadmissible (for example, because the applicant has not exhausted domestic remedies or has submitted the application after the expiry of the six-month time limit, or because the application is “manifestly ill-founded”). Clearly inadmissible cases which do not involve expulsion are now processed within a couple of months of their being lodged with the Court, using a summary procedure before the Single Judge formation.

Of all the 912 new applications against the UK which went through the Registry filtering process in 2013, 877 were declared inadmissible by the Single Judge. A further 35 cases were identified as raising arguable complaints or as appropriate for a Chamber inadmissibility decision. Of these, four cases were identified as repetitive cases, relating to a problem that the Court has already found to be in violation of the Convention (for example, retention of DNA data). It can be seen, therefore, that only 31 new cases were identified in 2013 as potential Chamber cases (that is, cases raising new, *prima facie* admissible issues under the Convention or requiring a reasoned inadmissibility decision). It must also be borne in mind that allocation of an application to the Chamber by Registry lawyers is on a provisional basis only. Following judicial examination, the decision may be taken that cases originally identified as requiring to be dealt with by the Chamber are, in fact, inadmissible and may be dealt with by the Single Judge.



BREAKDOWN OF APPLICATIONS CURRENTLY PENDING AGAINST THE UK

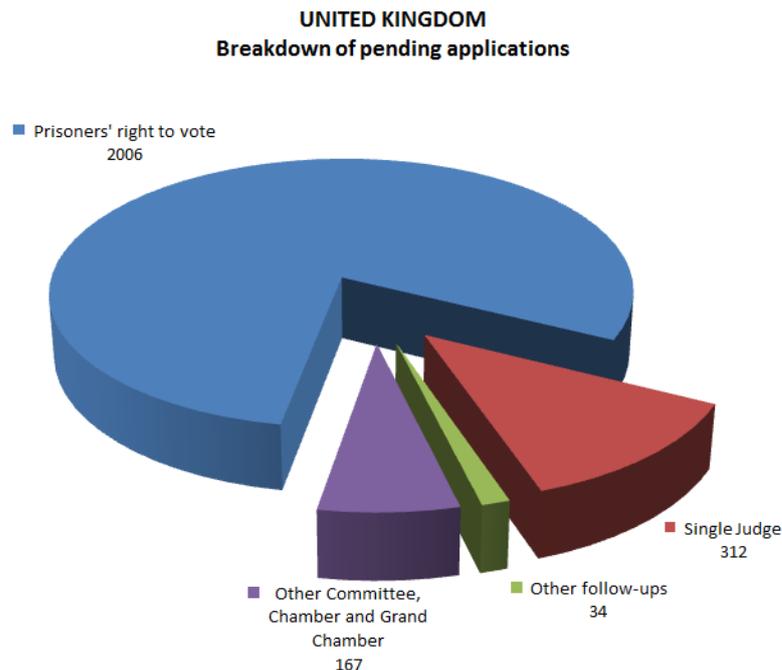
On the 1st January 2014, there were 2,519 applications pending against the UK.

Of these, 312 are waiting to be dealt with by the Single Judge (of which 135 are already on an agenda for January 2014).

2,207 applications have been assessed as raising arguable complaints under the Convention following the initial screening process by the Registry.

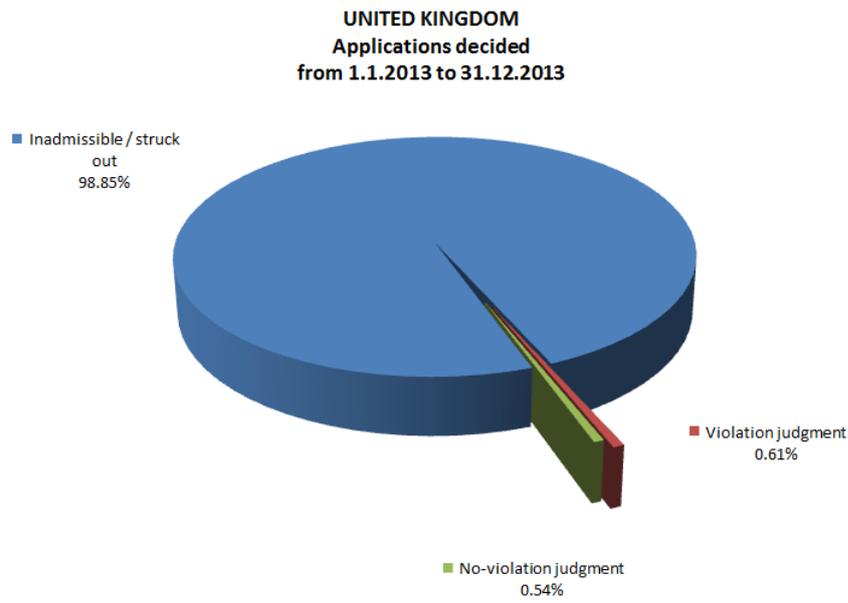
Of these, 2,006 applications are repetitive cases concerning **the right of prisoners to vote**. In September 2013 the Chamber decided not to further adjourn these cases. However, following a request from the Government to reconsider the decision, the applicants were invited to comment by 10 January 2014 on whether a further adjournment should be granted. A high number of replies have been received and they will be reviewed over the coming weeks. In addition, following the publication of the report of the Joint Committee on the Draft Voting Eligibility (Prisoners) Bill, the Government have been asked to provide an update of their position, and in particular when they propose to introduce a bill to Parliament. The submissions and information from the parties will inform the rapporteur's proposal for the future processing of the follow-up cases.

When the prisoner voting cases are excluded from the pending UK case list, this leaves 201 cases which are deemed to be arguable or have been identified as appropriate for a reasoned inadmissibility decision. These cases have been allocated to either a Committee (repetitive cases) or a Chamber. Of the 201 cases, around 34 are repetitive cases.



CASES DECIDED AGAINST THE UK IN 2013

In 2013, the Court decided 1,652 cases lodged against the United Kingdom.



It declared inadmissible or struck out 1,633 applications, that is 98.85% of all the cases disposed of judicially in 2013 (this included applications lodged in 2013 and backlog applications from 2010-2012). In 2013, the entire backlog of UK Single Judge cases was disposed of, apart from a small number of expulsion cases which have been adjourned pending related domestic Country Guidance cases.

It found no violation of the Convention in a further 9 applications (0.54%).

Finally, it found a violation of the Convention in 10 applications (0.61%).

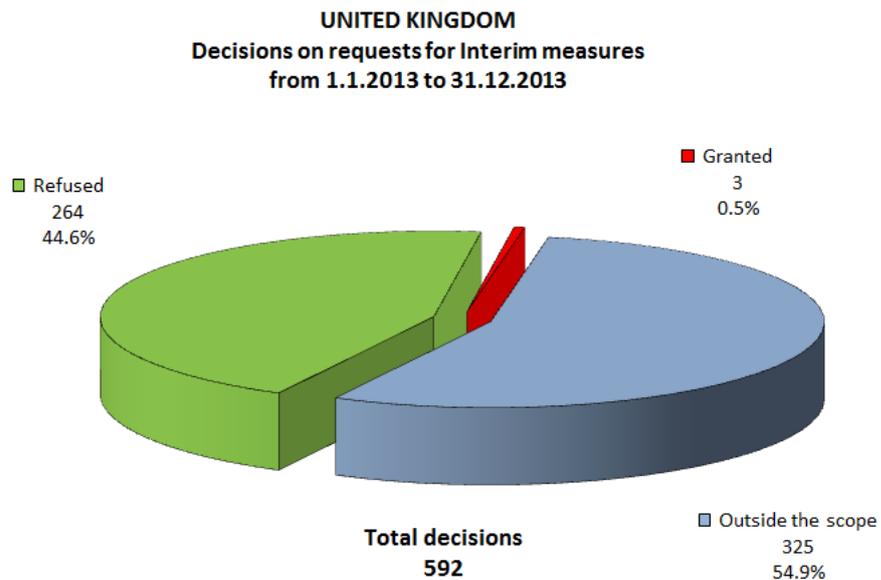
By way of comparison, in 2012, the Court decided 2,082 cases lodged against the United Kingdom. It declared inadmissible or struck out 2,047 applications (98.3%). It found no violation of the Convention in a further 23 applications (1.1%). It found a violation of the Convention in 12 applications (0.6%). In 2011, approximately 1% of the cases against the United Kingdom decided by the Court that year resulted in a violation. In 2010, approximately 1.3% of decided cases led to a finding of a violation.

URGENT MEASURES REQUESTS AND DECISIONS IN RESPECT OF THE UK IN 2013

In 2013, the Registry received 905 requests for urgent measures, of which only 592 received decisions.

Only three requests were granted (of which only one is currently pending and two others were lifted). 264 requests were refused (usually because this Court saw no reason for disagreeing with the national authorities that it was safe to remove the applicant) and a further 325 requests were deemed to be “outside the scope” of Rule 39, i.e. no complaint of “serious and irreparable harm”. These requests are not put before a judge for a decision under Rule 39, but are rejected by a senior member of the Registry.

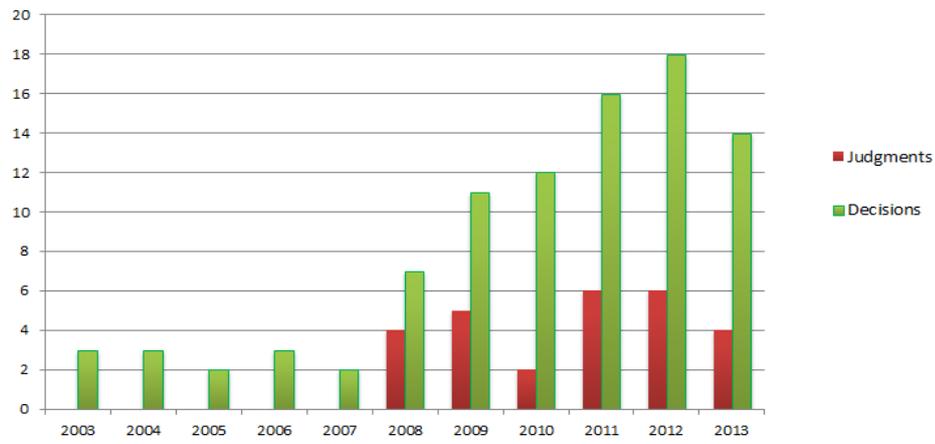
There were 313 requests which did not receive a decision, either because the applicants failed to provide the Court with a copy of all relevant domestic decisions or because they submitted their requests too late for the Court to be in a position to consider them.



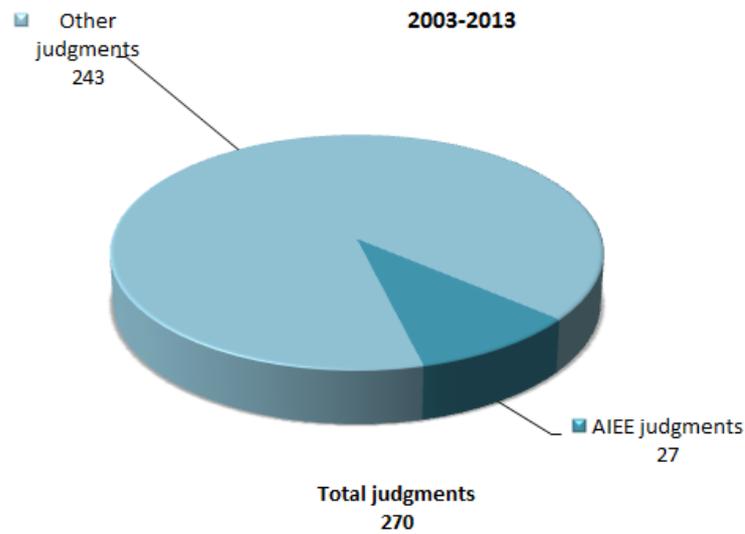
ASYLUM/IMMIGRATION/EXTRADITION/EXPULSION (AIEE) CASES AGAINST UK 2003 TO 2013

The following tables are based on information extracted from the Court's database of judgments and decisions (HUDOC), following a search for all Chamber and Grand Chamber judgments and decisions against the United Kingdom during the decade 2003-2013, involving complaints under Articles 2, 3 or 8 of the Convention about deportation, extradition or refusal of entry clearance etc.

**Judgments and Decisions
in AIEE cases against the UK
from 2003 to 2013**

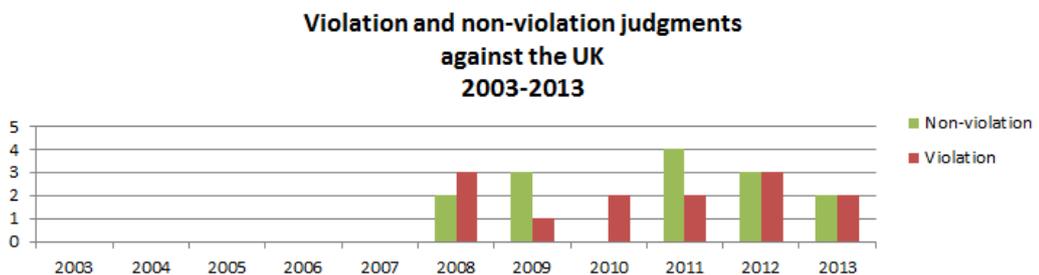
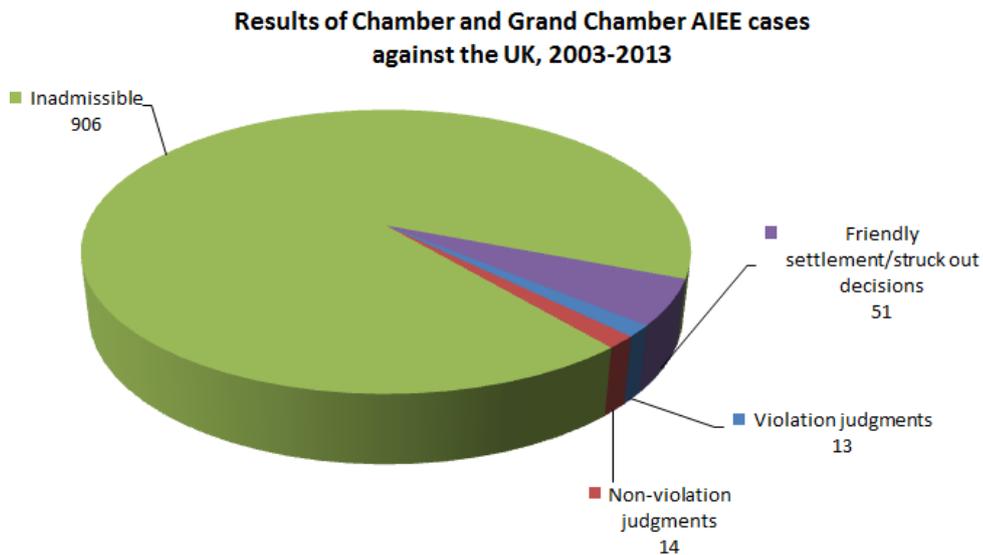


**The proportion of judgments against the UK
which concerned AIEE issues
2003-2013**



VIOLATIONS FOUND IN AIEE CASES, 2003-2013

From consulting the cases recorded in HUDOC, it can be seen that, over the past decade, 984 applications have been decided by a Chamber or Grand Chamber of the Court involving AIEE issues against the United Kingdom. In respect of these 984 applications, only 13 judgments finding a violation of the Convention were found. In addition, thousands of further AIEE applications were disposed of as manifestly inadmissible by Committee and Single Judge formations during this period.



NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS IN AIEE CASES AGAINST THE UK

