



EIN data related to the implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in EU Member States

Statistics as of 1 January 2025

For the whole EU:

As of 1 January 2025, there were 650 leading ECtHR judgments pending implementation across the European Union. This is 34 more cases than at the start of 2024. This figure excludes seventeen judgments which were final as of 31 December 2024 but were only classified as leading cases in 2025; these judgments will be included in next year's report.

45,71% of the leading judgments concerning European Union member States from the last ten years were yet to be implemented, against 44% at the start of 2024.

The average time that leading ECtHR judgments concerning European Union member States remained unimplemented was five years, three months and 16 days, an increase compared to last year's respective figure, which was at five years and two months.

Austria

On 1 January 2025, Austria had five leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is a decrease of one from the previous year, as there were six leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. Additionally, as of 1 January 2025, Austria's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 28%, a decrease of four percentage points at the start of 2024 (32%). Further, as of 1 January 2025, the average time that leading judgments had been pending implementation for was one year and 11 months. This is an increase of six months compared to last year: as of 1 January 2024, leading Austrian cases had been pending for an average of one year and five months.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for more than three years, concerns the violation of the applicant companies' right to fair civil proceedings due to the domestic administrative courts' refusal to hold oral hearings in social security disputes they were involved in between 2010 and 2017 (*Pagitsch GMBH v. Austria* [56387/17]).

Belgium

On 1 January 2025, Belgium had 17 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is a decrease of four from the previous year, as there were 21 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Belgium's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 30%, a decrease from last year's respective figure (39%). On the other hand, as of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was four years and nine months, a considerable increase from last year's three years and 11 months.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for more than 16 years, concerns the excessive length of civil proceedings at first instance level (*Bell v. Belgium* [44826/05]).

Note: In 2024, the Committee of Ministers ended the supervision of seven leading Belgian cases (including two friendly settlements with undertakings). This development in terms of

absolute numbers of remaining pending cases also had the above-mentioned positive impact on the “10-year rate of implementation” indicator. On the contrary, the “average time of implementation” indicator was negatively impacted because these closures mostly concerned relatively recent judgments (the majority of which had become final between 2021 and 2024), while at the same time a number of very old leading cases continued remaining unresolved.

Bulgaria

On 1 January 2025, Bulgaria had 89 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation, the overall figure having remained unchanged compared to last year. Additionally, as of 1 January 2025, Bulgaria’s rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 54%, fairly unchanged from the respective figure at the start of 2024 (53%). The average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was seven years and three months, an increase compared to last year’s respective figure (six years and nine months).

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Bulgaria, pending implementation for almost 20 years, concerns the poor conditions of detention in remand facilities and prisons, and the lack of an effective remedy to complain about such conditions (*Kehayov v. Bulgaria* [41035/98]).

Croatia

On 1 January 2025, Croatia had 30 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of three from the previous year, as there were 27 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Croatia’s rate of leading judgments pending implementation from the last ten years was at 32%, against 28% in 2024. The average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was two years and three months. This is a significant decrease from last year’s respective figure: As of 1 January 2024, leading cases had been pending implementation for an average time of three years and four months.

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Croatia has been pending implementation for more than ten years; it concerns violations of the applicants’ right to the peaceful enjoyment of their property between 1997 and 2015 on account of statutory limitations on the use of private flats by landlords, including through the rent control scheme for flats subject to protected leases (*Statileo v. Croatia* [12027/10]).

*Note: The positive development in respect of the “average time of implementation” indicator is linked with the closure, in 2024, of four very old leading judgments, which had been pending implementation between eight and eleven years (*Zaja v. Croatia* [37462/09]; *Dragojevic v. Croatia* [68955/11]; *Stojanovic v. Croatia* [23160/09]; and *Zahirovic v. Croatia* [58590/11]). One of these closures, that of the *Stojanovic v. Croatia* group of cases concerning violations of the applicants’ right to freedom of expression, raised concerns. The Committee of Ministers proceeded to considering this problem resolved, despite repeated civil society submissions flagging the premature nature of such a development given the continuously high numbers of Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs) in Croatia.*

Cyprus

On 1 January 2025, Cyprus had eight leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is a decrease of two from the previous year, as there were ten leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. Further, as of 1 January 2025, Cyprus’ rate of leading judgments pending from the last ten years was at 42%, against 53% in 2024. As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was three years and six months, against three years and four months in January 2024.

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Cyprus, pending implementation for more than six years, concerns the degrading treatment of the applicant due to the poor conditions of his

detention at Nicosia Central Prisons (*Danilczuk v. Cyprus* [21318/12]).

Czech Republic

On 1 January 2025, Czechia had nine leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of four from the previous year, as there were five leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. Accordingly, as of 1 January 2025, Czechia's rate of leading judgments pending from the last ten years was at 44%, an important increase from last year's respective figure (24%). On the other hand, as of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was two years and eight months, against four years and three months in January 2024, an important decrease.

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Czech Republic has been pending for 17 years; it concerns the discrimination in the enjoyment by the applicants of their right to education, due to their much higher likelihood, because of their Roma origin, of being assessed as pupils with "mild mental disabilities" and thus assigned to special primary schools (*D.H. and Others v. the Czech Republic* [57325/00]).

Notes: The increased influx of new violation judgments in respect of Czechia in 2024 can explain both the important increase in respect of the "10-year rate of implementation" indicator and the significant decrease in respect of the "average time of implementation" indicator.

Denmark

On 1 January 2025, Denmark had three leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This figure remained unchanged compared to last year (there were three leading judgments pending implementation at the start of 2024 as well). Denmark's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 43%, a decrease from last year's respective figure (50% in January 2024). Regarding the average implementation time for leading judgments, it was two years and three months in January 2025. This is an increase compared to the start of 2024, at which time leading judgments had been pending implementation for an average time of two years.

The oldest leading judgments, pending for four years, concerns the inhuman or degrading treatment of a man suffering from paranoid schizophrenia who was strapped to a restraint bed in a psychiatric hospital for nearly 23 hours (*Aggerholm v. Denmark* [45439/18]).

Estonia

On 1 January 2025, Estonia had five leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of two compared to last year, as there were three leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Estonia's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 26%, an increase from last year's respective figure (15% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was one year and ten months, an increase from the respective figure as of January 2024, which was one year and five months.

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Estonia has been pending implementation for more than three years; it concerns the failure to conduct an effective criminal investigation into the applicant's allegations of sexual abuse by her father, who had been acquitted in domestic criminal proceedings following a breach of the procedural rules in the collection of evidence (*R.B. v. Estonia* [22597/16]).

Finland

On 1 January 2025, Finland had one leading judgment of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is one less than last year, as there were two leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Finland did not have any judgment falling into the methodological scope of the present research, i.e. the jurisdiction did

not have any leading judgments from the past ten years pending implementation. In fact, the only leading judgment still monitored by the Committee of Ministers in respect of Finland has been pending implementation for more than ten years, and concerns the violation of the right not to be punished twice as the applicants were convicted in both criminal and administrative taxation proceedings concerning partly or entirely the same facts (*Nykanen v. Finland* [11828/11]). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was ten years and four months, fairly unchanged compared to last year (ten years and three months at the start of 2024).

France

On 1 January 2025, France had 26 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of six from last year, as there were 20 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, France's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 34%, an increase from last year's respective figure (29% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was three years. This is a considerable decrease compared to last year's respective figure: At the beginning of 2024, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was three years and ten months.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for almost 15 years, concerns the inaction of the authorities in the execution of judiciary measures of expulsion regarding illegally occupied lands (*Barret and Sirjean v. France* [13829/03]).

Notes: The influx of new violation judgments in respect of France in 2024 can explain both the increase in respect of the "10-year rate of implementation" indicator and the significant decrease in respect of the "average time of implementation" indicator. The latter result is also linked with the closure, in 2024, of a judgment that had been pending implementation for close to ten years (Tchokontio Happi v. France [65829/12]).

Germany

On 1 January 2025, Germany had nine leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of one from last year, as there were ten leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Germany's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 29%, an increase from last year's respective figure (33% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was three years and eight months. This has slightly improved compared to last year: at the start of 2024, leading judgments had been pending for an average of four years.

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Germany has been pending implementation for more than seven years; it concerns a violation of the right to respect for private life on account of the inspection of the applicant lawyer's professional bank account by the public prosecution office for a period of over two years in the context of criminal investigations against his client (*Sommer v. Germany* [73607/13]).

Greece

On 1 January 2025, Greece had 30 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is a slight increase from the previous year, as there were 28 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Greece's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 34%, an increase compared to last year (30% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was six years and one month, a decrease compared to the respective figure in January 2024 (six years and seven months).

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for almost 16 years, concerns the violations of the right to freedom of association due to the domestic courts' rulings not to register associations (*Bekir-Ousta and Others v. Greece* [35151/05]).

Note: The more important decrease in the “average time of implementation” indicator although all other indicators fluctuated more moderately is linked with the closure, in 2024, of a leading judgment that had been pending implementation for more than 20 years (Satka and Others v. Greece [55828/00]).

Hungary

On 1 January 2025, Hungary had 47 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of two from last year, as there were 45 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Hungary’s rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 74%, a slight decrease compared to last year (76% in January 2024), and still the highest among EU States. As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was six years and six months, against six years and two months as of January 2024.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for more than 15 years, concerns the violation of the right to freedom of assembly (*Patyi and Others v. Hungary* [5529/05]).

Ireland

On 1 January 2025, Ireland had two leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. These are the same two leading judgments that were pending on 1 January 2024 (*McFarlane v. Ireland* [31333/06]; and *O’Keeffe v. Ireland* [35810/09]). As of 1 January 2025, Ireland did not have any judgment falling into the methodological scope of the present research, i.e. the jurisdiction did not have any leading judgments from the past ten years pending implementation. This is because both Irish judgments monitored by the Committee of Ministers have been pending implementation for more than ten years. Accordingly, as of January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was 12 years and seven months, i.e. one more year than at the start of 2024 (11 years and seven months at the time).

Italy

On 1 January 2025, Italy had 74 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of eight from the previous year, as there were 66 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. Consequently, as of 1 January 2025, Italy’s rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 73%, an increase from last year’s respective figure (65%). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was six years and four months, against six years and seven months in January 2024.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for more than 24 years concerns excessive length of criminal proceedings (*Ledonne v. Italy* (no. 1) [35742/97]).

Note: The bigger influx of new violation-finding leading judgments in respect of Italy in 2024 compared to the leading judgments closed in the same year can explain both the increase in respect of the “10-year rate of implementation” indicator and the slight decrease in respect of the “average time of implementation” indicator. The latter result is also linked with the closure, in 2024, of two leading judgments that had been pending implementation for almost ten and for more than 27 years respectively (Sharifi and Others v. Italy [16643/09]; and Abenavoli v. Italy [25587/94]).

Latvia

On 1 January 2025, Latvia had nine leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of one from last year, as there were eight leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Latvia’s rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 21%, a slight increase from January 2024 (17% at the time). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments have been pending implementation for was one year and three months, a considerable decrease

compared to the “average time of implementation” indicator in January 2024 (one year and nine months).

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Latvia, pending implementation for three years, concerns the interference with the applicants’ right to the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions for being unable to use or access their property since late 2005 because it was arbitrarily designated as a water supply protection zone without any compensation or allocation of another plot of land to them (*Berzins and Others v. Latvia* [73105/12]).

Note: The more important decrease in the “average time of implementation” indicator although all other indicators fluctuated more moderately is linked with the fact that a bigger number of new leading judgments became final in 2024, while the closure of two leading judgments that had been pending since 2020 (Moculskis v. Latvia [71064/12]; and Markus v. Latvia [17483/10]) was achieved in the same year.

Lithuania

On 1 January 2025, Lithuania had 20 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is a decrease of two from last year, as there were 22 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Lithuania’s rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was of 32%, a slight decrease from the respective figure of last year (34% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was almost four years and seven months, a significant increase compared to last year (the respective figure in January 2024 having been at three years and eight months).

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for almost 17 years, concerns the lack of legislation governing the conditions and procedures relating to gender reassignment (*L. v Lithuania* [27527/03]).

Note: The considerable increase in the “average time of implementation” indicator although all other indicators fluctuated rather moderately is linked with the fact that, out of the 20 leading judgments pending at the beginning of 2025, a significant number (seven) have been pending for more than six and up to almost 17 years, whereas, on the other hand, all six leading judgments closed in 2024 were recent ones, having become final between 2022 and 2024.

Luxembourg

On 1 January 2025, Luxembourg had four judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of two from the previous year, as there were two leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. Consequently, as of 1 January 2025, Luxembourg’s rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years rose to 67%, compared to 50% at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments have been pending implementation for was one year and six months, quite similar to last year’s respective figure (one year and five months in January 2024).

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for almost three years, concerns the e Court of Cassation’s excessive formalism in civil matters (*Foyer Assurances S.A. v. Luxembourg* [35245/18]).

Malta

On 1 January 2025, Malta had 14 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of one from last year, as there were 15 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Malta’s rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 57%, unchanged from early 2024. As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was six years

and six months, against six years in 2024.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for 18 years, concerns disproportionate restrictions to property rights (*Ghigo v. Malta* [31122/05]).

The Netherlands

On 1 January 2025, the Netherlands had seven leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of two from last year, as there were five leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, the Netherlands' rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 41%, an increase compared to last year's respective figure (33% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was three years and two months, a decrease compared to last year's respective figure (3 years and 9 months as of January 2024).

The oldest leading case, pending implementation for more than eight years, concerns the *de facto* irreducibility of a life sentence imposed on a prisoner suffering from mental illness (*Murray v. the Netherlands* [10511/10]).

Poland

On 1 January 2025, Poland had 52 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is an increase of 6 cases from last year, as there were 46 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Poland's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 51%, unchanged from January 2024. As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was five years and five months, also unchanged from last year.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for almost 20 years, concerns excessive length of proceedings before administrative bodies and courts and absence of an effective remedy (*Beller v. Poland* [51837/99]).

Portugal

On 1 January 2025, Portugal had 19 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation, compared to 16 at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Portugal's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 52%, an increase compared to last year's respective figure (44%). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was five years and six months, a slight decrease compared to five years and nine months in 2024.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for over 13 years, concerns the fairness of criminal proceedings (*Moreira Ferreira v. Portugal* [19808/08]).

Note: The bigger influx of new violation-finding leading judgments in respect of Portugal in 2024 (four cases) compared to the leading judgments closed in the same year (one case) can explain both the increase in respect of the "10-year rate of implementation" indicator and the slight decrease in respect of the "average time of implementation" indicator. The latter result is also linked with the fact that the leading case that was closed in 2024 had been pending implementation for five years [Fernandes de Oliveira v. Portugal [78103/14].

Romania

On 1 January 2025, Romania had 111 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is a slight decrease from last year, as there were 115 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Romania's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 60%, fairly unchanged compared to last year (59% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was six years and three months, a considerable increase compared to last year's respective figure (five years and five months in 2024).

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Romania, pending implementation for close to 20 years, concerns structural deficiencies in the mechanisms set up in the '90s to afford restitution of or compensation for properties nationalised during the communist period (*Strain and Others v. Romania* [57001/00]).

Note: The considerable increase in the “average time of implementation” indicator although all other indicators fluctuated rather moderately is linked with the fact that Romania is faced with a big caseload of very old leading judgments, including 19 leading judgments that had been pending implementation for more than ten years as of 1 January 2025. The fact that the number of leading cases closed in 2024 (11) was bigger than that of new violation-finding leading judgments in respect of Romania in the same year (seven) was not capable of reversing this trend, because most of the closures achieved concerned relatively recent judgments, that had not been pending implementation for more than five years.

Slovak Republic

On 1 January 2025, Slovakia had 31 leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation. This is a slight increase from last year, as there were 29 leading judgments pending at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Slovakia's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 59%, an increase from last year's respective figure (53% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments have been pending implementation for was three years and nine months, against three years and three months at the start of 2024.

The oldest leading judgment, pending implementation for more than 12 years, concerns the excessive length of civil proceedings (*Maxian and Maxianova v. Slovakia* [44482/09]).

Slovenia

On 1 January 2025, Slovenia had four leading judgments of the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation, a decrease by one case compared to last year (there were five leading judgments pending at the start of 2024). As of 1 January 2025, Slovenia's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 12%, a slight decrease from early 2024 (when the respective figure was at 14%). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was one year and seven months, against one year and two months in 2024.

The oldest leading judgment in respect of Slovenia, pending implementation for three years, concerns the authorities' failure to introduce remedies that would provide the applicants with a reasonable opportunity to challenge the Bank of Slovenia's 2013-2014 decisions, resulting in the cancellation of all shares or subordinated bonds held by the applicants, and/or seek compensation for the cancellation of shares or bonds they held in domestic banks (*Pintar and Others v. Slovenia* [49969/14]).

Spain

On 1 January 2025, Spain had 23 leading judgments from the European Court of Human Rights pending implementation, exactly as many as last year. As of 1 January 2025, Spain's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 48%, a slight decrease from last year's respective figure (51% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average time leading judgments had been pending implementation for was three years and three months, against two years and ten months in 2024.

The oldest pending leading judgment, which became final more than ten years ago, concerns the lack of an effective suspensive remedy against decisions to remove asylum seekers despite the risk to their lives/risk of ill-treatment. (*A.C. and Others v. Spain* [6528/11]).

Sweden

On 1 January 2025, Sweden had one leading judgment of the European Court of Human

Rights pending implementation; the same case had already been pending implementation at the start of 2024. As of 1 January 2025, Sweden's rate of pending leading judgments from the last ten years was at 14%, an increase from last year's respective figure (10% in January 2024). As of 1 January 2025, the average implementation time for Sweden was at three years and seven months, increased by one year compared to last year's respective figure (two years and seven months at the start of 2024).

The only pending leading judgment in respect of Sweden, concerning insufficient safeguards in bulk signals-intelligence gathering (*Centrum for Rattvisa v. Sweden* [35252/08]), has been pending implementation since 2021.