

Herrn  
Rustem ISMAIL  
Wichmannstr. 9  
D-10787 BERLIN

ECHR-PE1b  
AMU/BGR/tku

24 May 2013

**Application no. 32856/13**  
**Ismail v. Germany**

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 24 April 2013, with enclosures, from which it appears that you wish to lodge a formal application with the Court under Article 34 of the European Convention on Human Rights. **Your file has been given the above number. You must refer to it in any further correspondence relating to the case.**

In order to process your application more efficiently, please find enclosed a set of 10 barcode labels for your use exclusively in this case. If you send the Registry a letter or any other correspondence, please stick one of the barcode labels on the top right-hand corner of the **first** page of the correspondence.

I note that **you have not submitted all the information** required by Rule 47 §§ 1 and 2 of the Rules of Court. In particular you have not submitted the application form or any court decisions.

That being so, **the case cannot be examined by the Court.** You are therefore requested to supplement the application by submitting the missing documents before **19 July 2013. Please note that if you send original documents, they will not be returned to you by the Court.**

I should emphasise that you should return the completed application form, by post, not later than eight weeks from the date of the present letter. In other words, the date on which you send back the completed application form must not be later than **19 July 2013.** Failure to comply with this time-limit will mean that it is the date of the submission of the completed application form and not that of your first communication which will be taken as the date of the introduction of the application. Your attention is drawn to the fact that it is the date of introduction that is decisive for compliance with the time-limit set out in Article 35 § 1 of the Convention (see para. 18 of the notes to applicants, [www.echr.coe.int](http://www.echr.coe.int)).

For safety reasons, any object sent to the Court without having being expressly requested by the Registry will be destroyed immediately together with the cover letter. If you consider sending documents other than on paper, you should first get in touch with the Registry.

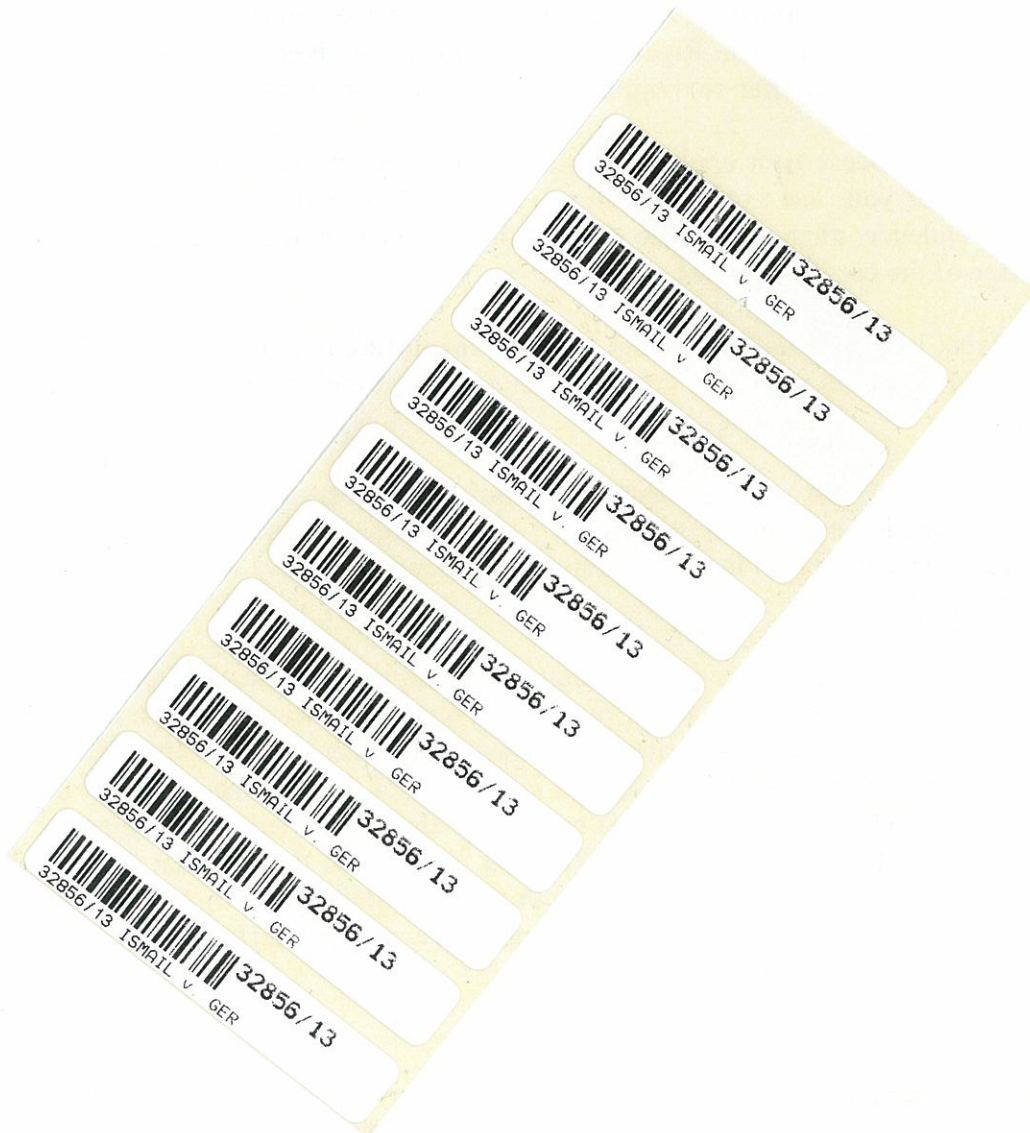
The file opened in respect of your communication will be destroyed without being submitted for judicial decision, six months from the date of the present letter, unless the duly completed application form has been received in the meantime.

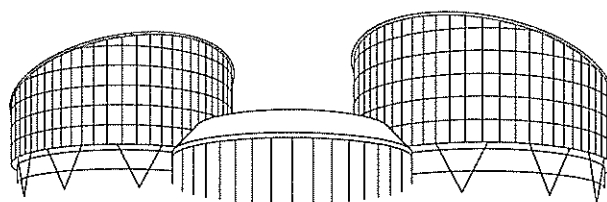
Yours faithfully,  
For the Registrar



G. Brantsch  
Legal Secretary

Encs: Application package  
Barcode labels





EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Documentation for persons wishing to apply to  
the European Court of Human Rights

<u>European Convention On Human Rights</u>	<u>p. 3</u>
<u>Application Form</u>	<u>Central Pages</u>
<u>Notes For Guidance</u>	<u>p. 25</u>
<u>Dates Of Entry Into Force</u>	<u>p. 29</u>
<u>Authority Form</u>	<u>p. 31</u>

IMPORTANT

Before deciding if you can apply to the European Court of Human Rights you should carefully read the Convention and the Notes for the Guidance of Applicants.

If your case complies with the conditions mentioned in these texts, you should detach and complete the Application Form (central pages) according to the instructions included in the Notes.

Please note that the Authority Form is only to be sent back if you already have a lawyer.

## Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

---

as amended by Protocols Nos. 11  
and 14

with Protocols Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 13

The text of the Convention is presented as amended by the provisions of Protocol No. 14 (CETS no. 194) as from its entry into force on 1 June 2010.

The text of the Convention had previously been amended according to the provisions of Protocol No. 3 (ETS no. 45), which entered into force on 21 September 1970, of Protocol No. 5 (ETS no. 55), which entered into force on 20 December 1971, and of Protocol No. 8 (ETS no. 118), which entered into force on 1 January 1990, and comprised also the text of Protocol No. 2 (ETS no. 44) which, in accordance with Article 5 § 3 thereof, had been an integral part of the Convention since its entry into force on 21 September 1970. All provisions which had been amended or added by these Protocols were replaced by Protocol No. 11 (ETS no. 155), as from the date of its entry into force on 1 November 1998. As from that date, Protocol No. 9 (ETS no. 140), which entered into force on 1 October 1994, was repealed and Protocol No. 10 (ETS no. 146) lost its purpose.

The current state of signatures and ratifications of the Convention and its Protocols as well as the complete list of declarations and reservations are available at <http://conventions.coe.int>.

Registry of the European Court of Human Rights  
June 2010

# Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Rome, 4.XI.1950

The governments signatory hereto, being members of the Council of Europe,

Considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948;

Considering that this Declaration aims at securing the universal and effective recognition and observance of the Rights therein declared;

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is the achievement of greater unity between its members and that one of the methods by which that aim is to be pursued is the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Reaffirming their profound belief in those fundamental freedoms which are the foundation of justice and peace in the world and are best maintained on the one hand by an effective political

democracy and on the other by a common understanding and observance of the human rights upon which they depend;

Being resolved, as the governments of European countries which are likeminded and have a common heritage of political traditions, ideals, freedom and the rule of law, to take the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the Universal Declaration,

Have agreed as follows:

## **Article 1**

### **Obligation to respect human rights**

The High Contracting Parties shall secure to everyone within their jurisdiction the rights and freedoms defined in Section I of this Convention.

## Section I

### Rights and freedoms

## **Article 2**

### **Right to life**

1. Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.

2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:

- (a) in defence of any person from unlawful violence;
- (b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;

(c) in action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

## **Article 3**

### **Prohibition of torture**

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

## **Article 4**

### **Prohibition of slavery and forced labour**

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.
3. For the purpose of this Article the

term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

- (a) any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;
- (b) any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;
- (c) any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
- (d) any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

#### **Article 5**

##### **Right to liberty and security**

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:

- (a) the lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;
- (b) the lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;
- (c) the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
- (d) the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;
- (e) the lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;
- (f) the lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.

2. Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.

3. Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 (c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.

4. Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

5. Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

#### **Article 6**

##### **Right to a fair trial**

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:

- (a) to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in

detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;  
(b) to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;  
(c) to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;  
(d) to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;  
(e) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

#### **Article 7**

##### **No punishment without law**

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.
2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations.

#### **Article 8**

##### **Right to respect for private and family life**

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

#### **Article 9**

##### **Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.
2. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

#### **Article 10**

##### **Freedom of expression**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.
2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

#### **Article 11**

##### **Freedom of assembly and association**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the

right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.

---

#### **Article 12**

##### **Right to marry**

Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

---

#### **Article 13**

##### **Right to an effective remedy**

Everyone whose rights and freedoms as set forth in this Convention are violated shall have an effective remedy before a national authority notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity.

---

#### **Article 14**

##### **Prohibition of discrimination**

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

---

#### **Article 15**

##### **Derogation in time of emergency**

1. In time of war or other public emergency threatening the life of the nation any High Contracting Party may take measures derogating from its

obligations under this Convention to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with its other obligations under international law.

2. No derogation from Article 2, except in respect of deaths resulting from lawful acts of war, or from Articles 3, 4 § 1 and 7 shall be made under this provision.

3. Any High Contracting Party availing itself of this right of derogation shall keep the Secretary General of the Council of Europe fully informed of the measures which it has taken and the reasons therefor. It shall also inform the Secretary General of the Council of Europe when such measures have ceased to operate and the provisions of the Convention are again being fully executed.

---

#### **Article 16**

##### **Restrictions on political activity of aliens**

Nothing in Articles 10, 11 and 14 shall be regarded as preventing the High Contracting Parties from imposing restrictions on the political activity of aliens.

---

#### **Article 17**

##### **Prohibition of abuse of rights**

Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the Convention.

---

#### **Article 18**

##### **Limitation on use of restrictions on rights**

The restrictions permitted under this Convention to the said rights and freedoms shall not be applied for any purpose other than those for which they have been prescribed.

---

European Court of Human Rights

**Article 19**

---

**Establishment of the Court**

To ensure the observance of the engagements undertaken by the High Contracting Parties in the Convention and the Protocols thereto, there shall be set up a European Court of Human Rights, hereinafter referred to as "the Court". It shall function on a permanent basis.

**Article 20**

---

**Number of judges**

The Court shall consist of a number of judges equal to that of the High Contracting Parties.

**Article 21**

---

**Criteria for office**

1. The judges shall be of high moral character and must either possess the qualifications required for appointment to high judicial office or be jurisconsults of recognised competence.

2. The judges shall sit on the Court in their individual capacity.

3. During their term of office the judges shall not engage in any activity which is incompatible with their independence, impartiality or with the demands of a full-time office; all questions arising from the application of this paragraph shall be decided by the Court.

**Article 22**

---

**Election of judges**

The judges shall be elected by the Parliamentary Assembly with respect to each High Contracting Party by a majority of votes cast from a list of three candidates nominated by the High Contracting Party.

**Article 23**

---

**Terms of office and dismissal**

1. The judges shall be elected for a period of nine years. They may not be

re-elected.

2. The terms of office of judges shall expire when they reach the age of 70.

3. The judges shall hold office until replaced. They shall, however, continue to deal with such cases as they already have under consideration.

4. No judge may be dismissed from office unless the other judges decide by a majority of two-thirds that that judge has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

**Article 24**

---

**Registry and rapporteurs**

1. The Court shall have a Registry, the functions and organisation of which shall be laid down in the rules of the Court.

2. When sitting in a single-judge formation, the Court shall be assisted by rapporteurs who shall function under the authority of the President of the Court. They shall form part of the Court's Registry.

**Article 25**

---

**Plenary Court**

The plenary Court shall

(a) elect its President and one or two Vice-Presidents for a period of three years; they may be re-elected;

(b) set up Chambers, constituted for a fixed period of time;

(c) elect the Presidents of the Chambers of the Court; they may be re-elected;

(d) adopt the rules of the Court;

(e) elect the Registrar and one or more Deputy Registrars;

(f) make any request under Article 26 § 2.

**Article 26**

---

**Single-judge formation, Committees, Chambers and Grand Chamber**

1. To consider cases brought before it, the Court shall sit in a single-judge formation, in Committees of three judges, in Chambers of seven judges

and in a Grand Chamber of seventeen judges. The Court's Chambers shall set up Committees for a fixed period of time.

2. At the request of the plenary Court, the Committee of Ministers may, by a unanimous decision and for a fixed period, reduce to five the number of judges of the Chambers.

3. When sitting as a single judge, a judge shall not examine any application against the High Contracting Party in respect of which that judge has been elected.

4. There shall sit as an *ex officio* member of the Chamber and the Grand Chamber the judge elected in respect of the High Contracting Party concerned. If there is none or if that judge is unable to sit, a person chosen by the President of the Court from a list submitted in advance by that Party shall sit in the capacity of judge.

5. The Grand Chamber shall also include the President of the Court, the Vice-Presidents, the Presidents of the Chambers and other judges chosen in accordance with the rules of the Court. When a case is referred to the Grand Chamber under Article 43, no judge from the Chamber which rendered the judgment shall sit in the Grand Chamber, with the exception of the President of the Chamber and the judge who sat in respect of the High Contracting Party concerned.

#### **Article 27**

##### **Competence of single judges**

1. A single judge may declare inadmissible or strike out of the Court's list of cases an application submitted under Article 34, where such a decision can be taken without further examination.

2. The decision shall be final.

3. If the single judge does not declare an application inadmissible or strike it out, that judge shall forward it to a Committee or to a Chamber for further examination.

#### **Article 28**

##### **Competence of Committees**

1. In respect of an application submitted under Article 34, a Committee may, by a unanimous vote,

(a) declare it inadmissible or strike it out of its list of cases, where such decision can be taken without further examination; or

(b) declare it admissible and render at the same time a judgment on the merits, if the underlying question in the case, concerning the interpretation or the application of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, is already the subject of well-established case-law of the Court.

2. Decisions and judgments under paragraph 1 shall be final.

3. If the judge elected in respect of the High Contracting Party concerned is not a member of the Committee, the Committee may at any stage of the proceedings invite that judge to take the place of one of the members of the Committee, having regard to all relevant factors, including whether that Party has contested the application of the procedure under paragraph 1 (b).

#### **Article 29**

##### **Decisions by Chambers on admissibility and merits**

1. If no decision is taken under Article 27 or 28, or no judgment rendered under Article 28, a Chamber shall decide on the admissibility and merits of individual applications submitted under Article 34. The decision on admissibility may be taken separately.

2. A Chamber shall decide on the admissibility and merits of inter-State applications submitted under Article 33. The decision on admissibility shall be taken separately unless the Court, in exceptional cases, decides otherwise.

#### **Article 30**

##### **Relinquishment of jurisdiction to the Grand Chamber**

Where a case pending before a Chamber

raises a serious question affecting the interpretation of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, or where the resolution of a question before the Chamber might have a result inconsistent with a judgment previously delivered by the Court, the Chamber may, at any time before it has rendered its judgment, relinquish jurisdiction in favour of the Grand Chamber, unless one of the parties to the case objects.

#### **Article 31**

##### **Powers of the Grand Chamber**

The Grand Chamber shall

- (a) determine applications submitted either under Article 33 or Article 34 when a Chamber has relinquished jurisdiction under Article 30 or when the case has been referred to it under Article 43;
- (b) decide on issues referred to the Court by the Committee of Ministers in accordance with Article 46 § 4; and
- (c) consider requests for advisory opinions submitted under Article 47.

#### **Article 32**

##### **Jurisdiction of the Court**

1. The jurisdiction of the Court shall extend to all matters concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention and the Protocols thereto which are referred to it as provided in Articles 33, 34, 46 and 47.
2. In the event of dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the Court shall decide.

#### **Article 33**

##### **Inter-State cases**

Any High Contracting Party may refer to the Court any alleged breach of the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols thereto by another High Contracting Party.

#### **Article 34**

##### **Individual applications**

The Court may receive applications from any person, non-governmental organisation or group of individuals claiming to be the victim of a violation by one of the High Contracting Parties of the rights set forth in the Convention or the Protocols

thereto. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to hinder in any way the effective exercise of this right.

#### **Article 35**

##### **Admissibility criteria**

1. The Court may only deal with the matter after all domestic remedies have been exhausted, according to the generally recognised rules of international law, and within a period of six months from the date on which the final decision was taken.
2. The Court shall not deal with any application submitted under Article 34 that
  - (a) is anonymous; or
  - (b) is substantially the same as a matter that has already been examined by the Court or has already been submitted to another procedure of international investigation or settlement and contains no relevant new information.
3. The Court shall declare inadmissible any individual application submitted under Article 34 if it considers that:
  - (a) the application is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, manifestly ill-founded, or an abuse of the right of individual application; or
  - (b) the applicant has not suffered a significant disadvantage, unless respect for human rights as defined in the Convention and the Protocols thereto requires an examination of the application on the merits and provided that no case may be rejected on this ground which has not been duly considered by a domestic tribunal.
4. The Court shall reject any application which it considers inadmissible under this Article. It may do so at any stage of the proceedings.

#### **Article 36**

##### **Third party intervention**

1. In all cases before a Chamber or the Grand Chamber, a High Contracting Party one of whose nationals is an applicant shall have the right to submit written comments and to take part in hearings.
2. The President of the Court may, in

the interest of the proper administration of justice, invite any High Contracting Party which is not a party to the proceedings or any person concerned who is not the applicant to submit written comments or take part in hearings.

3. In all cases before a Chamber or the Grand Chamber, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights may submit written comments and take part in hearings.

#### **Article 37**

---

##### **Striking out applications**

1. The Court may at any stage of the proceedings decide to strike an application out of its list of cases where the circumstances lead to the conclusion that

(a) the applicant does not intend to pursue his application; or

(b) the matter has been resolved; or

(c) for any other reason established by the Court, it is no longer justified to continue the examination of the application.

However, the Court shall continue the examination of the application if respect for human rights as defined in the Convention and the Protocols thereto so requires.

2. The Court may decide to restore an application to its list of cases if it considers that the circumstances justify such a course.

#### **Article 38**

---

##### **Examination of the case**

The Court shall examine the case together with the representatives of the parties and, if need be, undertake an investigation, for the effective conduct of which the High Contracting Parties concerned shall furnish all necessary facilities.

#### **Article 39**

---

##### **Friendly settlements**

1. At any stage of the proceedings, the Court may place itself at the disposal of the parties concerned with a view to securing a friendly settlement of the matter on the basis of respect for human rights as defined in the Convention and

the Protocols thereto.

2. Proceedings conducted under paragraph 1 shall be confidential.

3. If a friendly settlement is effected, the Court shall strike the case out of its list by means of a decision which shall be confined to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached.

4. This decision shall be transmitted to the Committee of Ministers, which shall supervise the execution of the terms of the friendly settlement as set out in the decision.

#### **Article 40**

---

##### **Public hearings and access to documents**

1. Hearings shall be in public unless the Court in exceptional circumstances decides otherwise.

2. Documents deposited with the Registrar shall be accessible to the public unless the President of the Court decides otherwise.

#### **Article 41**

---

##### **Just satisfaction**

If the Court finds that there has been a violation of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, and if the internal law of the High Contracting Party concerned allows only partial reparation to be made, the Court shall, if necessary, afford just satisfaction to the injured party.

#### **Article 42**

---

##### **Judgments of Chambers**

Judgments of Chambers shall become final in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 § 2.

#### **Article 43**

---

##### **Referral to the Grand Chamber**

1. Within a period of three months from the date of the judgment of the Chamber, any party to the case may, in exceptional cases, request that the case be referred to the Grand Chamber.

2. A panel of five judges of the Grand Chamber shall accept the request if the case raises a serious question affecting the interpretation or application of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, or a

serious issue of general importance.

3. If the panel accepts the request, the Grand Chamber shall decide the case by means of a judgment.

#### **Article 44**

---

##### **Final judgments**

1. The judgment of the Grand Chamber shall be final.

2. The judgment of a Chamber shall become final

(a) when the parties declare that they will not request that the case be referred to the Grand Chamber; or

(b) three months after the date of the judgment, if reference of the case to the Grand Chamber has not been requested; or

(c) when the panel of the Grand Chamber rejects the request to refer under Article 43.

3. The final judgment shall be published.

#### **Article 45**

---

##### **Reasons for judgments and decisions**

1. Reasons shall be given for judgments as well as for decisions declaring applications admissible or inadmissible.

2. If a judgment does not represent, in whole or in part, the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

#### **Article 46**

---

##### **Binding force and execution of judgments**

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to abide by the final judgment of the Court in any case to which they are parties.

2. The final judgment of the Court shall be transmitted to the Committee of Ministers, which shall supervise its execution.

3. If the Committee of Ministers considers that the supervision of the execution of a final judgment is hindered by a problem of interpretation of the judgment, it may refer the matter to the Court for a ruling on the question of

interpretation. A referral decision shall require a majority vote of two thirds of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee.

4. If the Committee of Ministers considers that a High Contracting Party refuses to abide by a final judgment in a case to which it is a party, it may, after serving formal notice on that Party and by decision adopted by a majority vote of two-thirds of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee, refer to the Court the question whether that Party has failed to fulfil its obligation under paragraph 1.

5. If the Court finds a violation of paragraph 1, it shall refer the case to the Committee of Ministers for consideration of the measures to be taken. If the Court finds no violation of paragraph 1, it shall refer the case to the Committee of Ministers, which shall close its examination of the case.

#### **Article 47**

---

##### **Advisory opinions**

1. The Court may, at the request of the Committee of Ministers, give advisory opinions on legal questions concerning the interpretation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto.

2. Such opinions shall not deal with any question relating to the content or scope of the rights or freedoms defined in Section I of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, or with any other question which the Court or the Committee of Ministers might have to consider in consequence of any such proceedings as could be instituted in accordance with the Convention.

3. Decisions of the Committee of Ministers to request an advisory opinion of the Court shall require a majority vote of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee.

#### **Article 48**

---

##### **Advisory jurisdiction of the Court**

The Court shall decide whether a request for an advisory opinion submitted by the Committee of Ministers is within its competence as defined in Article 47.

**Article 49**

**Reasons for advisory opinions**

1. Reasons shall be given for advisory opinions of the Court.
2. If the advisory opinion does not represent, in whole or in part, the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.
3. Advisory opinions of the Court shall be communicated to the Committee of Ministers.

**Article 50**

**Expenditure on the Court**

The expenditure on the Court shall be borne by the Council of Europe.

**Article 51**

**Privileges and immunities of judges**

The judges shall be entitled, during the exercise of their functions, to the privileges and immunities provided for in Article 40 of the Statute of the Council of Europe and in the agreements made thereunder.

---

Section III

---

Miscellaneous provisions

**Article 52**

**Inquiries by the Secretary General**

On receipt of a request from the Secretary General of the Council of Europe any High Contracting Party shall furnish an explanation of the manner in which its internal law ensures the effective implementation of any of the provisions of the Convention.

**Article 53**

**Safeguard for existing human rights**

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as limiting or derogating from any of the human rights and fundamental freedoms which may be ensured under the laws of any High Contracting Party or under any other agreement to which it is a party.

**Article 54**

**Powers of the Committee of Ministers**

Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice the powers conferred on the Committee of Ministers by the Statute of the Council of Europe.

**Article 55**

**Exclusion of other means of dispute settlement**

The High Contracting Parties agree that, except by special agreement, they will not avail themselves of treaties, conventions or declarations in force between them for the purpose of submitting, by way of petition, a dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of this Convention to a means of settlement other than those provided for in this Convention.

**Article 56**

**Territorial application**

1. Any State may at the time of its ratification or at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that the present Convention shall, subject to paragraph 4 of this Article, extend to all or any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible.

2. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the

notification as from the thirtieth day after the receipt of this notification by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

3. The provisions of this Convention shall be applied in such territories with due regard, however, to local requirements.

4. Any State which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article may at any time thereafter declare on behalf of one or more of the territories to which the declaration relates that it accepts the competence of the Court to receive applications from individuals, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals as provided by Article 34 of the Convention.

#### **Article 57**

##### **Reservations**

1. Any State may, when signing this Convention or when depositing its instrument of ratification, make a reservation in respect of any particular provision of the Convention to the extent that any law then in force in its territory is not in conformity with the provision. Reservations of a general character shall not be permitted under this Article.

2. Any reservation made under this Article shall contain a brief statement of the law concerned.

#### **Article 58**

##### **Denunciation**

1. A High Contracting Party may denounce the present Convention only after the expiry of five years from the date on which it became a party to it and after six months' notice contained in a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, who shall inform the other High Contracting Parties.

2. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the High

Contracting Party concerned from its obligations under this Convention in respect of any act which, being capable of constituting a violation of such obligations, may have been performed by it before the date at which the denunciation became effective.

3. Any High Contracting Party which shall cease to be a member of the Council of Europe shall cease to be a party to this Convention under the same conditions.

4. The Convention may be denounced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs in respect of any territory to which it has been declared to extend under the terms of Article 56.

#### **Article 59**

##### **Signature and ratification**

1. This Convention shall be open to the signature of the members of the Council of Europe. It shall be ratified. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2. The European Union may accede to this Convention.

3. The present Convention shall come into force after the deposit of ten instruments of ratification.

4. As regards any signatory ratifying subsequently, the Convention shall come into force at the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

5. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify all the members of the Council of Europe of the entry into force of the Convention, the names of the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it, and the deposit of all instruments of ratification which may be effected subsequently.

Done at Rome this 4th day of November 1950, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatories.

# Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Paris, 20.III.1952

The governments signatory hereto, being members of the Council of Europe,

Being resolved to take steps to ensure the collective enforcement of certain rights and freedoms other than those already included in Section I of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"),  
Have agreed as follows:

## Article 1

### Protection of property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

## Article 2

### Right to education

No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.

## Article 3

### Right to free elections

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.

## Article 4

### Territorial application

Any High Contracting Party may at the time of signature or ratification or at any time thereafter communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe a declaration stating the extent to which it undertakes that the provisions of the present Protocol shall apply to such of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible as are named therein.

Any High Contracting Party which has communicated a declaration in virtue of the preceding paragraph may from time to time communicate a further declaration modifying the terms of any former declaration or terminating the application of the provisions of this Protocol in respect of any territory.

A declaration made in accordance with this Article shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Convention.

## Article 5

### Relationship to the Convention

As between the High Contracting Parties the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional Articles to the Convention and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

## Article 6

### Signature and ratification

This Protocol shall be open for signature by the members of the Council of Europe, who are the signatories of the Convention; it shall be ratified at the same time as or after the ratification of the Convention. It shall enter into force after the deposit of ten instruments of ratification. As regards any signatory ratifying subsequently, the Protocol shall enter into force at the date of the

deposit of its instrument of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, who will notify all members of the names of those who have ratified.

Done at Paris on the 20th day of March

1952, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory governments.

## Protocol No. 4 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms securing certain rights and freedoms other than those already included in the Convention and in the first Protocol thereto

Strasbourg, 16.IX.1963

The governments signatory hereto, being members of the Council of Europe,

Being resolved to take steps to ensure the collective enforcement of certain rights and freedoms other than those already included in Section I of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") and in Articles 1 to 3 of the First Protocol to the Convention, signed at Paris on 20 March 1952, Have agreed as follows:

### Article 1

**Prohibition of imprisonment for debt**  
No one shall be deprived of his liberty merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

### Article 2

#### Freedom of movement

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.
2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.
3. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are in accordance with law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the maintenance of

*ordre public*, for the prevention of crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

4. The rights set forth in paragraph 1 may also be subject, in particular areas, to restrictions imposed in accordance with law and justified by the public interest in a democratic society.

### Article 3

#### Prohibition of expulsion of nationals

1. No one shall be expelled, by means either of an individual or of a collective measure, from the territory of the State of which he is a national.
2. No one shall be deprived of the right to enter the territory of the State of which he is a national.

### Article 4

#### Prohibition of collective expulsion of aliens

Collective expulsion of aliens is prohibited.

### Article 5

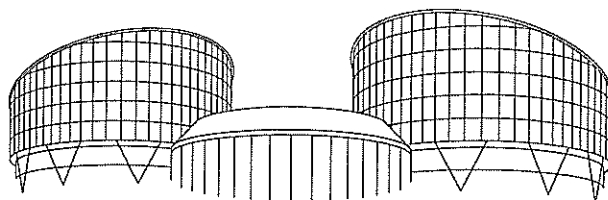
#### Territorial application

1. Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Protocol, or at any time thereafter, communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe a declaration

Voir Notice  
See Notes

Numéro de dossier  
File number

---



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

## Requête *Application*

présentée en application de l'article 34 de la Convention européenne des  
Droits de l'Homme,  
ainsi que des articles 45 et 47 du règlement de la Cour  
*under Article 34 of the European Convention on Human Rights  
and Rules 45 and 47 of the Rules of Court*

IMPORTANT:

La présente requête est un document juridique et peut affecter vos droits et obligations.  
*This application is a formal legal document and may affect your rights and obligations.*

**I. Les Parties**  
***The Parties***

**A. Le Requérant/La Requérante**  
***The Applicant***

(Renseignements à fournir concernant le/la requérant(e) et son/sa représentant(e) éventuel(le))  
(Fill in the following details of the applicant and the representative, if any)

1. Nom de famille  
*Surname*

2. Prénom(s)  
*First Name(s)*

Sexe : masculin / féminine  
*Sex: male / female*

3. Nationalité  
*Nationality*

4. Profession  
*Occupation*

5. Date et lieu de naissance  
*Date and place of birth*

6. Domicile  
*Permanent address*

7. Tél n°  
*Tel no.*

8. Adresse actuelle (si différente de 6.)  
*Present address (if different from 6.)*

9. Nom et prénom du/de la représentant(e)<sup>1</sup>  
*Name of representative*

10. Profession du/de la représentant(e)  
*Occupation of representative*

11. Adresse du/de la représentant(e)  
*Address of representative*

12. Tél n°  
*Tel no.*

Fax n°  
*Fax no.*

**B. La Haute partie contractante**  
***The High Contracting Party***

(Indiquer ci-après le nom de l'Etat/des Etats contre le(s)quel(s) la requête est dirigée)  
(Fill in the name of the State(s) against which the application is directed)

13. \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Si le/la requérant(e) est représenté(e), joindre une procuration signée par le/la requérant(e) et son/sa représentant(e).  
*If the applicant appoints a representative, attach a form of authority signed by the applicant and his or her representative.*

**II. Exposé des faits<sup>1</sup>**  
***Statement of the Facts***

(Voir § 19 (b) de la notice)  
(See § 19 (b) of the Notes)

14.

---

<sup>1</sup> Si nécessaire, continuer sur une feuille séparée  
*Continue on a separate sheet if necessary*

**III. Exposé de la ou des violation(s) de la Convention et/ou des Protocoles alléguée(s), ainsi que des arguments à l'appui**  
***Statement of alleged violation(s) of the Convention and/or Protocols and of relevant arguments***

(Voir § 19 (c) de la notice)  
(See § 19 (c) of the Notes)

15.

**IV. Exposé relatif aux prescriptions de l'article 35 § 1 de la Convention<sup>1</sup>**  
***Statement relative to article 35 § 1 of the Convention***

(Voir § 19 (d) de la notice. Donner pour chaque grief, et au besoin sur une feuille séparée, les renseignements demandés sous les points 16 à 18 ci-après)  
*(See § 19 (d) of the Notes. If necessary, give the details mentioned below under points 16 to 18 on a separate sheet for each separate complaint)*

16. Décision interne définitive (date et nature de la décision, organe – judiciaire ou autre – l'ayant rendue)  
*Final decision (date, court or authority and nature of decision)*
17. Autres décisions (énumérées dans l'ordre chronologique en indiquant, pour chaque décision, sa date, sa nature et l'organe – judiciaire ou autre – l'ayant rendue)  
*Other decisions (list in chronological order, giving date, court or authority and nature of decision for each of them)*
18. Dispos(i)ez-vous d'un recours que vous n'avez pas exercé? Si oui, lequel et pour quel motif n'a-t-il pas été exercé?  
*Is there or was there any other appeal or other remedy available to you which you have not used? If so, explain why you have not used it.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Si nécessaire, continuer sur une feuille séparée  
*Continue on a separate sheet if necessary*

**V. Exposé de l'objet de la requête**  
***Statement of the object of the application***

(Voir § 19 (e) de la notice)  
(See § 19 (e) of the Notes)

19.

**VI. Autres instances internationales traitant ou ayant traité l'affaire**  
***Statement concerning other international proceedings***

(Voir § 19 (f) de la notice)  
(See § 19 (f) of the Notes)

20. Avez-vous soumis à une autre instance internationale d'enquête ou de règlement les griefs énoncés dans la présente requête? Si oui, fournir des indications détaillées à ce sujet.  
*Have you submitted the above complaints to any other procedure of international investigation or settlement? If so, give full details.*

**VII. Pièces annexées**

**pas d'originiaux, uniquement des copies ; prière de n'utiliser ni agrafe, ni adhésif, ni lien d'aucune sorte)**

**List of documents**

***(no original documents, only photocopies, do not staple, tape or bind documents)***

(Voir chapitre § 19 (g) de la notice. Joindre copie de toutes les décisions mentionnées sous ch. IV et VI ci-dessus. Se procurer, au besoin, les copies nécessaires, et, en cas d'impossibilité, expliquer pourquoi celles-ci ne peuvent pas être obtenues. Ces documents ne vous seront pas retournés.)

*(See § 19 (g) of the Notes. Include copies of all decisions referred to in Parts IV and VI above. If you do not have copies, you should obtain them. If you cannot obtain them, explain why not. No documents will be returned to you.)*

- 21. a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. Déclaration et signature**  
***Declaration and signature***

(Voir § 19 (h) de la notice)  
(See § 19 (h) of the Notes)

Je déclare en toute conscience et loyauté que les renseignements qui figurent sur la présente formule de requête sont exacts.

*I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information I have given in the present application form is correct.*

Lieu  
*Place*

---

Date  
*Date*

---

(Signature du/de la requérant(e) ou du/de la représentant(e))  
(*Signature of the applicant or of the representative*)

---

stating the extent to which it undertakes that the provisions of this Protocol shall apply to such of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible as are named therein.

2. Any High Contracting Party which has communicated a declaration in virtue of the preceding paragraph may, from time to time, communicate a further declaration modifying the terms of any former declaration or terminating the application of the provisions of this Protocol in respect of any territory.

3. A declaration made in accordance with this Article shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Convention.

4. The territory of any State to which this Protocol applies by virtue of ratification or acceptance by that State, and each territory to which this Protocol is applied by virtue of a declaration by that State under this Article, shall be treated as separate territories for the purpose of the references in Articles 2 and 3 to the territory of a State.

5. Any State which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article may at any time thereafter declare on behalf of one or more of the territories to which the declaration relates that it accepts the competence of the Court to receive applications from individuals, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals as provided in Article 34 of the Convention in respect of all or any of Articles 1 to 4 of this Protocol.

## **Article 6**

### **Relationship to the Convention**

As between the High Contracting Parties the provisions of Articles 1 to 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional Articles to the Convention, and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

## **Article 7**

### **Signature and ratification**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature by the members of the Council of Europe who are the signatories of the Convention; it shall be ratified at the same time as or after the ratification of the Convention. It shall enter into force after the deposit of five instruments of ratification. As regards any signatory ratifying subsequently, the Protocol shall enter into force at the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

2. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, who will notify all members of the names of those who have ratified.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Strasbourg, this 16th day of September 1963, in English and in French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory States.

## **Protocol No. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty**

Strasbourg, 28.IV.1983

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory to this Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the

Convention"),

Considering that the evolution that has occurred in several member States of the Council of Europe expresses a general tendency in favour of abolition

of the death penalty;  
Have agreed as follows:

---

**Article 1**

**Abolition of the death penalty**

The death penalty shall be abolished. No one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.

---

**Article 2**

**Death penalty in time of war**

A State may make provision in its law for the death penalty in respect of acts committed in time of war or of imminent threat of war; such penalty shall be applied only in the instances laid down in the law and in accordance with its provisions. The State shall communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the relevant provisions of that law.

---

**Article 3**

**Prohibition of derogations**

No derogation from the provisions of this Protocol shall be made under Article 15 of the Convention.

---

**Article 4**

**Prohibition of reservations**

No reservation may be made under Article 57 of the Convention in respect of the provisions of this Protocol.

---

**Article 5**

**Territorial application**

1. Any State may at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply.

2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declar-

ation, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

---

**Article 6**

**Relationship to the Convention**

As between the States Parties the provisions of Articles 1 and 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional Articles to the Convention and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

---

**Article 7**

**Signature and ratification**

The Protocol shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe, signatories to the Convention. It shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol unless it has, simultaneously or previously, ratified the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

---

**Article 8**

**Entry into force**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date on which five member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.

2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

---

**Article 9**

**Depositary functions**

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council of:

- (a) any signature;
- (b) the deposit of any instrument of

ratification, acceptance or approval;  
(c) any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 5 and 8;  
(d) any other act, notification or communication relating to this Protocol.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Strasbourg, this 28th day of April 1983, in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe.

## Protocol No. 7 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Strasbourg, 22.XI.1984

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

Being resolved to take further steps to ensure the collective enforcement of certain rights and freedoms by means of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"),  
Have agreed as follows:

### Article 1

#### **Procedural safeguards relating to expulsion of aliens**

1. An alien lawfully resident in the territory of a State shall not be expelled therefrom except in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall be allowed:

- (a) to submit reasons against his expulsion,
- (b) to have his case reviewed, and
- (c) to be represented for these purposes before the competent authority or a person or persons designated by that authority.

2. An alien may be expelled before the exercise of his rights under paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of this Article, when such expulsion is necessary in the interests of public order or is grounded on reasons of national security.

### Article 2

#### **Right of appeal in criminal matters**

1. Everyone convicted of a criminal offence by a tribunal shall have the right to have his conviction or sentence

reviewed by a higher tribunal. The exercise of this right, including the grounds on which it may be exercised, shall be governed by law.

2. This right may be subject to exceptions in regard to offences of a minor character, as prescribed by law, or in cases in which the person concerned was tried in the first instance by the highest tribunal or was convicted following an appeal against acquittal.

### Article 3

#### **Compensation for wrongful conviction**

When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed, or he has been pardoned, on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to the law or the practice of the State concerned, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.

### Article 4

#### **Right not to be tried or punished twice**

1. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings

under the jurisdiction of the same State for an offence for which he has already been finally acquitted or convicted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of that State.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not prevent the reopening of the case in accordance with the law and penal procedure of the State concerned, if there is evidence of new or newly discovered facts, or if there has been a fundamental defect in the previous proceedings, which could affect the outcome of the case.

3. No derogation from this Article shall be made under Article 15 of the Convention.

#### **Article 5**

##### **Equality between spouses**

Spouses shall enjoy equality of rights and responsibilities of a private law character between them, and in their relations with their children, as to marriage, during marriage and in the event of its dissolution. This Article shall not prevent States from taking such measures as are necessary in the interests of the children.

#### **Article 6**

##### **Territorial application**

1. Any State may at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which the Protocol shall apply and state the extent to which it undertakes that the provisions of this Protocol shall apply to such territory or territories.

2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such declaration.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declar-

ation, be withdrawn or modified by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal or modification shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

4. A declaration made in accordance with this Article shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Convention.

5. The territory of any State to which this Protocol applies by virtue of ratification, acceptance or approval by that State, and each territory to which this Protocol is applied by virtue of a declaration by that State under this Article, may be treated as separate territories for the purpose of the reference in Article 1 to the territory of a State.

6. Any State which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article may at any time thereafter declare on behalf of one or more of the territories to which the declaration relates that it accepts the competence of the Court to receive applications from individuals, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals as provided in Article 34 of the Convention in respect of Articles 1 to 5 of this Protocol.

#### **Article 7**

##### **Relationship to the Convention**

As between the States Parties, the provisions of Article 1 to 6 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional Articles to the Convention, and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

#### **Article 8**

##### **Signature and ratification**

This Protocol shall be open for signature by member States of the Council of Europe which have signed the Convention. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol without previously or simultaneously ratifying

the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

#### **Article 9**

##### **Entry into force**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date on which seven member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 8.

2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

#### **Article 10**

##### **Depositary functions**

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify all the member States of the Council of Europe of:

- (a) any signature;
- (b) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;
- (c) any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 6 and 9;
- (d) any other act, notification or declaration relating to this Protocol.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Strasbourg, this 22nd day of November 1984, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe.

## Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Rome, 4.XI.2000

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

Having regard to the fundamental principle according to which all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law;

Being resolved to take further steps to promote the equality of all persons through the collective enforcement of a general prohibition of discrimination by means of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention");

Reaffirming that the principle of non-discrimination does not prevent States Parties from taking measures in order to promote full and effective equality, provided that there is an objective and

reasonable justification for those measures,

Have agreed as follows:

#### **Article 1**

##### **General prohibition of discrimination**

1. The enjoyment of any right set forth by law shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

2. No one shall be discriminated against by any public authority on any ground such as those mentioned in paragraph 1.

## **Article 2**

### **Territorial application**

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply.

2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such declaration.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn or modified by a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The withdrawal or modification shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

4. A declaration made in accordance with this Article shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Convention.

5. Any State which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article may at any time thereafter declare on behalf of one or more of the territories to which the declaration relates that it accepts the competence of the Court to receive applications from individuals, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals as provided by Article 34 of the Convention in respect of Article 1 of this Protocol.

## **Article 3**

### **Relationship to the Convention**

As between the States Parties, the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional Articles to the Convention, and all the

provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

## **Article 4**

### **Signature and ratification**

This Protocol shall be open for signature by member States of the Council of Europe which have signed the Convention. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol without previously or simultaneously ratifying the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

## **Article 5**

### **Entry into force**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date on which ten member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

## **Article 6**

### **Depositary functions**

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify all the member States of the Council of Europe of:

- (a) any signature;
- (b) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;
- (c) any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 2 and 5;
- (d) any other act, notification or communication relating to this Protocol.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Rome, this 4th day of November 2000, in English and in French, both

texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of

Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe.

## Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances

Vilnius, 3.V.2002

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

Convinced that everyone's right to life is a basic value in a democratic society and that the abolition of the death penalty is essential for the protection of this right and for the full recognition of the inherent dignity of all human beings;

Wishing to strengthen the protection of the right to life guaranteed by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention");

Noting that Protocol No. 6 to the Convention concerning the abolition of the death penalty, signed at Strasbourg on 28 April 1983, does not exclude the death penalty in respect of acts committed in time of war or of imminent threat of war;

Being resolved to take the final step in order to abolish the death penalty in all circumstances,

Have agreed as follows:

### **Article 1**

---

#### **Abolition of the death penalty**

The death penalty shall be abolished. No one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.

### **Article 2**

---

#### **Prohibitions of derogations**

No derogation from the provisions of this Protocol shall be made under Article 15 of the Convention.

### **Article 3**

---

#### **Prohibitions of reservations**

No reservation may be made under Article 57 of the Convention in respect of the provisions of this Protocol.

### **Article 4**

---

#### **Territorial application**

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply.

2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such declaration.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn or modified by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal or modification shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

#### **Article 5**

##### **Relationship to the Convention**

As between the States Parties the provisions of Articles 1 to 4 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional Articles to the Convention, and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

#### **Article 6**

##### **Signature and ratification**

This Protocol shall be open for signature by member States of the Council of Europe which have signed the Convention. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol without previously or simultaneously ratifying the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

#### **Article 7**

##### **Entry into force**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date on which ten member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.

2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

#### **Article 8**

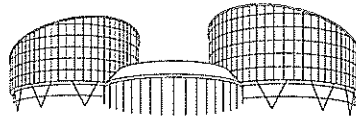
##### **Depositary functions**

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify all the member States of the Council of Europe of:

- (a) any signature;
- (b) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;
- (c) any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 4 and 7;
- (d) any other act, notification or communication relating to this Protocol;

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Vilnius, this 3rd day of May 2002, in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

## NOTES for the guidance of persons wishing to apply to the European Court of Human Rights

### I. What cases can the Court deal with?

1. The European Court of Human Rights is an international court which can examine complaints from persons claiming that their rights under the European Convention on Human Rights have been infringed. This Convention is an international treaty by which a large number of European States have agreed to secure **certain fundamental rights**. The rights guaranteed are set out in the Convention itself, and also in Protocols Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 13 which only some of the States have accepted. You should read these texts, which are all enclosed.

2. If you consider that you have **personally and directly been the victim** of a breach of one or more of these fundamental rights by one or more of the States, you may complain to the Court.

3. The Court can only deal with complaints relating to infringements of one or more of **the rights set out in the Convention and Protocols**. It is not a court of appeal *vis-à-vis* national courts and cannot annul or alter their decisions. Nor can it intervene directly on your behalf with the authority you are complaining about.

4. The Court can only examine complaints that are directed against States which have ratified the Convention or the Protocol in question. It cannot examine complaints concerning events occurring before ratification. The dates of ratification are set out in the present document.

5. You can only complain to the Court about **matters which are the responsibility of a public authority** (legislature, administrative authority, court of law, etc.) of one of these States. **The Court cannot deal with complaints against private individuals or private organisations.**

6. Under the terms of Article 35 § 1 of the Convention, the Court can only deal with an application after **all domestic remedies have been exhausted** and within a period of **six months from the date on which the final domestic decision was taken**. The Court will not be able to consider any application that does not satisfy these admissibility requirements.

7. Exhaustion of domestic remedies means that before applying to the Court you must first have tried to obtain a decision on the subject matter of your complaint from the national courts, including appealing to the highest court which has jurisdiction. If you have not used such a remedy, you will have to show that it was ineffective.

8. When applying to the national courts, you must normally **comply with national rules of procedure**, including time-limits. If, for instance, your appeal is dismissed because you have brought it too late or in the wrong court or have not used the proper procedure, the Court will not be able to examine your case.

9. However, if you are complaining of a court decision such as a conviction or sentence, it is not necessary to have tried to have your case reopened after going through the normal appeal procedures in the courts. Nor do you have to have made use of remedies outside the courts or seek a pardon or an amnesty. Petitions (to Parliament, the Head of State or Government, a minister or an ombudsman) are not regarded as effective remedies that you must have used.

10. After a decision of the highest competent national court or authority has been given, you have six months within which you may apply to the Court. **The six-month period begins when the final court decision in the ordinary appeal process is served on you or your lawyer**, not on the date of any later refusal of an application to reopen your case or of a petition for pardon or amnesty or of any other application to a public authority.

11. This six-month period will be interrupted when you send to the Court either a **first letter** clearly setting out – even if only in summary form – the subject-matter of the application you may wish to lodge or a completed application form. A mere request for information is not sufficient to stop time running for the purposes of complying with the six-month time-limit.

12. Purely for information purposes, you should be aware that **more than 90% of the applications examined by the Court** are declared inadmissible for failure to comply with the formal conditions for an application.

## II. How to apply to the Court

13. The Court's **official languages** are English and French but if it is easier for you, you may alternatively write to the Registry in an official language of one of the States that have ratified the Convention. During the initial stage of the proceedings you may also receive correspondence from the Court in that language. Please note, however, that at a later stage of the proceedings, namely if the Court decides to ask the Government to submit written comments on your complaints, all correspondence from the Court will be sent to you in English or French and you or your representative will in principle also be required to use English or French in your subsequent submissions.

14. Applications to the Court may be made only by post (not by telephone). If you send your application by e-mail or fax, you must confirm it by post. **No purpose will be served by your coming to Strasbourg in person to state your case orally.**

15. All correspondence relating to your complaint should be sent to the following address:

The Registrar  
European Court of Human Rights  
Council of Europe  
F-67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX.

Please do **not staple, seal with adhesive tape, or otherwise bind** any correspondence or documents you send to the Court. All pages should be numbered consecutively.

16. On receipt of your first letter or the application form, the Registry of the Court will reply, telling you that **a file (whose number must be mentioned in all subsequent correspondence) has been opened**

**in your name** and sending you a set of barcodes which you should attach to any future correspondence. Subsequently, you may be asked for further information, documents or particulars of your complaints. The Registry cannot however provide you with information about the law of the State against which you are making your complaint or give legal advice concerning the application and interpretation of national law.

17. It is in your interest to reply rapidly to any correspondence from the Registry. Any delay or failure to reply may be taken to mean that you no longer wish to pursue the examination of your case.

18. If you consider that your complaints concern one of the rights guaranteed by the Convention or one of the Protocols, and that the conditions described above are satisfied, **you should fill in the application form carefully and legibly and send it, together with any documents required for its examination, as soon as possible and not later than eight weeks after the date of the first letter from the Registry**. If the application form is not sent within those eight weeks, it will be the date on which you send your completed application form which determines whether you have complied with the six-month time-limit set out in Article 35 § 1 (see paragraphs 6 and 10 above) and not the date of your first letter. Moreover, if the application form has not been returned six months from the date when it was sent to you, this will be taken to mean that you no longer wish to pursue the examination of your case, and the file will be destroyed. In addition, failure to provide further information or documents at the Registry's request may result in the application not being examined by the Court or being declared inadmissible or struck out of the Court's list of cases.

19. When you fill in an application form, you should make sure that you:

(a) set out the relevant information about the parties (Section I of the form), with a separate sheet for each applicant, if necessary, and a form (or forms) of authority if a representative is appointed;

(b) give clear and concise details of the facts you are complaining about (Section II). Give exact dates and try to describe the events in the order in which they occurred. If your complaints relate to a number of different matters (for example different sets of court proceedings), deal with each matter separately;

(c) explain as precisely as you can what your complaint under the Convention is (Section III). Say which Convention provisions you rely on and explain why the facts that you have set out in Section II involve a violation of those provisions;

(d) give the information needed to show that you have complied with the time-limits and the rules on exhaustion of remedies (Section IV). You should give the information separately for each complaint;

(e) state briefly what you want to achieve through your application to the Court (Section V);

(f) indicate whether you have submitted the complaints in your application to any other procedure of international investigation or settlement (Section VI). If you have, you should give details, including the name of the body to which you submitted your complaints, dates and details of any proceedings which took place and details of decisions taken. You should also submit copies of relevant decisions and other documents;

(g) enclose a list of all judgments and decisions referred to in Sections IV and VI as well as any other documents you wish the Court to take into consideration as evidence (transcripts, witness statements etc) (Section VII). If you have not already done so, you should also enclose full copies of the documents themselves. **No documents will be returned to you. It is thus in your interest to submit copies, not originals;**

(h) sign the declaration. If the declaration is signed by a representative, a properly completed form of authority must accompany the form, if it has not already been submitted.

20. As a general rule any information contained in the documents which you lodge with the Registry, including information about applicant or third parties, will be accessible to the public. Moreover, such information may appear in the Court's HUDOC data base accessible via the Internet if the Court includes it in a statement of facts prepared for notification of the case to the respondent Government, a decision on admissibility or striking off, or a judgment. Accordingly you should only provide such details concerning your private life or that of third parties as are essential for the comprehension of the case. In addition, if you do not wish your identity to be disclosed to the public, you must say so and set out the reasons for such a departure from the normal rule of public access to information in the proceedings. The Court may authorise **anonymity** in exceptional and duly justified cases.

21. For the purpose of lodging the initial complaint, you need not be represented by a lawyer, nor does your representative have to be a lawyer. If you have legal representation, the application form must be accompanied by your **authority for the lawyer or other representative to act on your behalf**. A representative of a legal entity (company, association, etc.) or group of individuals must provide proof of his or her legal right to represent it.

22. The Court does not grant **legal aid** to help you pay for a lawyer to draft your initial complaint. At a later stage of the proceedings – after a decision by the Court to communicate the application to the government concerned for written observations – you may be eligible for free legal aid if you have insufficient means to pay a lawyer's fees and if a grant of such aid is considered necessary for the proper conduct of the case.

23. Your case will be dealt with **free of charge**. As the proceedings are initially in writing, there is no point in coming to the Court's premises in person. You will automatically be informed of any decision taken by the Court.

Dates of entry into force

(19/04/2010)

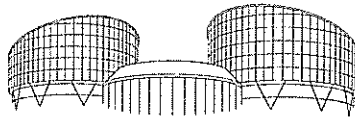
States	Convention CETS 005	Protocol No. 1 CETS 009	Protocol No. 4 CETS 046	Protocol No. 6 CETS 114	Protocol No. 7 CETS 117	Protocol No. 12 CETS 177	Protocol No. 13 CETS 187
Albania	02/10/96	02/10/96	02/10/96	01/10/00	01/01/97	01/04/05	01/06/07
Andorra	22/01/96	06/05/08	06/05/08	01/02/96	01/08/08	01/09/08	01/07/03
Armenia	26/04/02	26/04/02	26/04/02	01/10/03	01/07/02	01/04/05	
Austria	03/09/58	03/09/58	18/09/69	01/03/85	01/11/88		01/05/04
Azerbaijan	15/04/02	15/04/02	15/04/02	01/05/02	01/07/02		
Belgium	14/06/55	14/06/55	21/09/70	01/01/99			01/10/03
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/07/02	12/07/02	12/07/02	01/08/02	01/10/02	01/04/05	01/11/03
Bulgaria	07/09/92	07/09/92	04/11/00	01/10/99	01/02/01		01/07/03
Croatia	05/11/97	05/11/97	05/11/97	01/12/97	01/02/98	01/04/05	01/07/03
Cyprus	06/10/62	06/10/62	03/10/89	01/02/00	01/12/00	01/04/05	01/07/03
Czech Republic	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93		01/11/04
Denmark	03/09/53	18/05/54	02/05/68	01/03/85	01/11/88		01/07/03
Estonia	16/04/96	16/04/96	16/04/96	01/05/98	01/07/96		01/06/04
Finland	10/05/90	10/05/90	10/05/90	01/06/90	01/08/90	01/04/05	01/03/05
France	03/05/74	03/05/74	03/05/74	01/03/86	01/11/88		01/02/08
Georgia	20/05/99	07/06/02	13/04/00	01/05/00	01/07/00	01/04/05	01/09/03
Germany	03/09/53	13/02/57	01/06/68	01/08/89			01/02/05
Greece	28/11/74	28/11/74		01/10/98	01/11/88		01/06/05
Hungary	05/11/92	05/11/92	05/11/92	01/12/92	01/02/93		01/11/03
Iceland	03/09/53	18/05/54	02/05/68	01/06/87	01/11/88		01/03/05
Ireland	03/09/53	18/05/54	29/10/68	01/07/94	01/11/01		01/07/03
Italy	26/10/55	26/10/55	27/05/82	01/01/89	01/02/92		01/07/09
Latvia	27/06/97	27/06/97	27/06/97	01/06/99	01/09/97		
Liechtenstein	08/09/82	14/11/95	08/02/05	01/12/90	01/05/05		01/07/03
Lithuania	20/06/95	24/05/96	20/06/95	01/08/99	01/09/95		01/05/04

## Dates of entry into force

(19/04/2010)

States	Convention CETS 005	Protocol No. 1 CETS 009	Protocol No. 4 CETS 046	Protocol No. 6 CETS 114	Protocol No. 7 CETS 117	Protocol No. 12 CETS 177	Protocol No. 13 CETS 187
Luxembourg	03/09/53	18/05/54	02/05/68	01/03/85	01/07/89	01/07/06	01/07/06
Monaco	30/11/05		30/11/05	01/12/05	01/02/06		01/03/06
Malta	23/01/67	23/01/67	05/06/02	01/04/91	01/04/03		01/07/03
Moldova	12/09/97	12/09/97	12/09/97	01/10/97	01/12/97		01/02/07
Montenegro	06/06/06	06/06/06	06/06/06	06/06/06	06/06/06	06/06/06	06/06/06
Netherlands	31/08/54	31/08/54	23/06/82	01/05/86		01/04/05	01/06/06
Norway	03/09/53	18/05/54	02/05/68	01/11/88	01/01/89		01/12/05
Poland	19/01/93	10/10/94	10/10/94	01/11/00	01/03/03		
Portugal	09/11/78	09/11/78	09/11/78	01/11/86	01/03/05		01/02/04
Romania	20/06/94	20/06/94	20/06/94	01/07/94	01/09/94	01/11/06	01/08/03
Russia	05/05/98	05/05/98	05/05/98		01/08/98		
San Marino	22/03/89	22/03/89	22/03/89	01/04/89	01/06/89	01/04/05	01/08/03
Serbia	03/03/04	03/03/04	03/03/04	01/04/04	01/06/04	01/04/05	01/07/04
Slovakia	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93		01/12/05
Slovenia	28/06/94	28/06/94	28/06/94	01/07/94	01/09/94	01/11/10	01/04/04
Spain	04/10/79	27/11/90	16/09/09	01/03/85	01/12/09	01/06/08	01/04/10
Sweden	03/09/53	18/05/54	02/05/68	01/03/85	01/11/88		01/08/03
Switzerland	28/11/74			01/11/87	01/11/88		01/07/03
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10/04/97	10/04/97	10/04/97	01/05/97	01/07/97	01/04/05	01/11/04
Turkey	18/05/54	18/05/54		01/12/03			01/06/06
Ukraine	11/09/97	11/09/97	11/09/97	01/05/00	01/12/97	01/07/06	01/07/03
United Kingdom	03/09/53	18/05/54		01/06/99			01/02/04

In a certain number of cases, States have made declarations or reservations which affect their obligations under the Convention and the protocols. A full list is available on the Court's internet site, [www.echr.coe.int](http://www.echr.coe.int), or from the Registry.



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

**AUTHORITY<sup>1</sup>**

(Rule 36 of the Rules of Court)

I, .....

.....  
(name and address of applicant)

hereby authorise .....

.....  
(name, address and occupation of representative)

to represent me in the proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights, and in any subsequent proceedings under the European Convention on Human Rights, concerning my application introduced under Article 34 of the Convention against

.....  
(respondent State)

on .....  
(date of letter of introduction)

.....  
(place and date)

.....  
(signature of applicant)

I hereby accept the above appointment

.....  
(signature of representative)



<sup>1</sup> This form must be completed and signed by any applicant wishing to be represented before the Court and by the lawyer or other person appointed.