

<http://luju.ro/rusinea-inchisorilor-statul-roman-ocupa-primele-locuri-la-condamnarile-obtinate-la-curtea-europeana-a-drepturilor-omului-in-2017-romania-se-situa-pe-locul-4-in-clasamentul-stator-condamnite-pentru-incalcarea-drepturilor-fundamentale-pest-noi-doar-rusia>



**RUSINEA INCHISORILOR – Statul roman ocupa primele locuri la condamnările obținute la Curtea Europeana a Drepturilor Omului. In 2017, Romania se situa pe locul 4 in clasamentul statelor condamnate pentru incalcarea drepturilor fundamentale. Peste noi, doar Rusia, Turcia si Ucraina! Romania isi mentine pozitia si pe clasamentul ultimilor 58 de ani: 437 de condamnari pentru incalcarea dreptului la un proces echitabil si 226 pentru tratamente inumane ori degradante**

Scris de Elena DUMITRACHE | Data: 25.03.2018 12:10

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



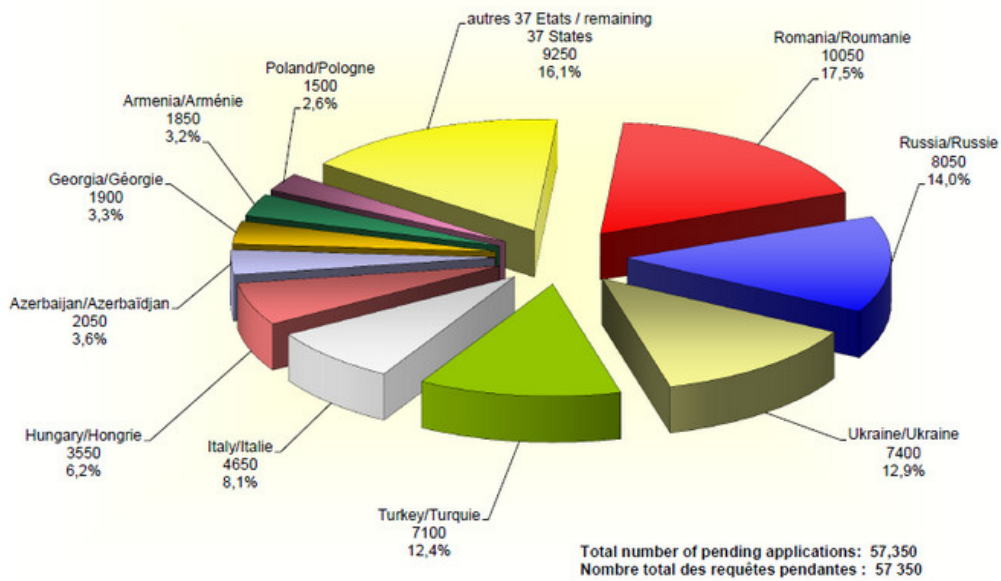
Cu "Decizia pilot" deasupra capului pentru tratamente inumane ori degradante, autoritatile din Romania trebuie sa ia masuri urgente pentru a evita plata a milioane de euro pentru conditiile improprii din penitenciare. Mai ales, daca tinem cont ca, in prezent, aproape 20% din cererile pendinte de la CEDO vin din Romania, iar cu siguranta denuntarea conditiilor inumane din inchisori reprezinta un principal cap de cerere. **Statisticile recente ale Curtii Europene a Drepturilor Omului sunt cu atat mai ingrijoratoare cu cat, in ultimii ani, Romania a cunoscut o crestere a condamnarii pentru incalcare drepturilor fundamentale, ajungand in primele locuri in clasamentele CEDO, alaturi de state greu incercate de incidente violente si schimbari de regimuri, precum Rusia, Turcia sau Ucraina.**

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Curtea Europeana a Drepturilor Omului a publicat o statistica generala a activitatii Curtii, care arata ca la 31 ianuarie 2018, **pe rolul CEDO se aflau 57.350 de cereri in asteptare, dintre care 10.050 erau impotriva Romaniei.** Adica, din totalul de cauze care urma sa ajunga, intr-o zi, spre a fi judecate de Curtea Europeana a Drepturilor Omului, nu mai putin de 17,5% reprezinta spete provenite din Romania. Cel putin la finele lunii ianuarie 2018.

**Iata graficul:**

PENDING APPLICATIONS ALLOCATED TO A JUDICIAL FORMATION  
REQUÊTES PENDANTES DEVANT UNE FORMATION JUDICIAIRE  
31/01/2018



O alta statistica CEDO, mult mai ampla, arata ca, **in 2017, Romania a fost condamnata de Curtea Europeana a Drepturilor Omului in nu mai putin de 69 de cauze, cele mai multe pedepse, 20, fiind aplicate pentru tratamente inumane ori degradante, urmat de condamnari pentru incalcarea dreptului la un proces echitabil, Curtea pronuntand 11 hotarari in acest sens.**

Clasamentul pe 2017 arata cam asa:

Rusia – 305

Turcia – 116

Ucraina – 87

Romania – 69

Bulgaria – 39

Iata clasamentul la nivelul tarilor UE:

[\(Poate fi accesat si AICI\)](#)

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**Violations by Article and by State<sup>1</sup>**

				Violations by Article														Other Articles of the Convention																	
Fundamental Principles		Freedom of expression		Freedom of assembly and association		Right to life, liberty and security		Prohibition of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour		Prohibition of discrimination		Right to a fair trial		Right to liberty and security		Prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment		Prohibition of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour		Right to life, liberty and security		Prohibition of discrimination		Right to a fair trial		Right to liberty and security		Other Articles of the Convention							
Total	Total	Total	Total	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	P1-1	P1-2	P1-3	P7-4															
1959-2017																																			
Luxembourg	8	8	1																																
Lithuania	162	117	32	11	2	3	4			13	6																								
Luxembourg	43	33	9	3																															
Malta	77	54	12	3		11	1																												
Republic of Moldova	354	219	9	3	23	2	9	9	83	44																									
Morocco	3	3																																	
Montenegro	37	33	1			1			3	2																									
Netherlands	666	90	42	16	12				4	1	9																								
Norway	43	29	16																																
Poland	1,145	598	128	42	17	6	6	2	49	9																									
Portugal	341	279	19	56	8	2	3																												
Romania	1,303	1,299	49	34	67	19	41	2	204	84																									
Russian Federation	2,953	2,127	54	13	19	283	312	58	719	187	30																								
San Marino	15	10	2	2	1																														
Serbia	179	161	12	6					3	5	5																								
Slovak Republic	298	291	18	22	5	2	2	1	4	3																									
Slovenia	333	329	19	4	1				3	21	6																								
Spain	157	163	47	3	4																														
Sweden	156	60	57	28	5	1			1	4	4																								
Switzerland	162	166	68	5	3				1	2	1	4																							
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	141	124	12	3	2	2	2	3	5	10																									
Turkey	3,986	2,988	77	211	110	130	209	31	318	210																									
Ukraine	1,813	1,188	17	3	5	12	54	15	170	86																									
United Kingdom	545	316	161	68	22	2	20	2	17	86																									
Sub-total	17,307	1,817	1,188	661	364	748	148	2,644	793	58	8	3,946	4,712	5,668	487	46	1,306	71	708	231	9	2,343	270	3,217	14	83	25	349							
<b>TOTAL</b>																																			

This table has been generated automatically, using the conclusions recorded in the metadata for each judgment contained in HUDOC, the Court's case-law database.

1. Other judgments; just satisfaction, revision, preliminary objections and lack of jurisdiction.
2. Figures in this column may include conditional violations.
3. Figures in this column are available only from 2013 onwards.

\* Including forty-nine judgments which concern two or more respondent States: France and Spain (1992), Turkey and Denmark (2001), Hungary and Greece (2004), Republic of Moldova and Russian Federation (2004, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2 in 2016, 6 in 2017), Romania and Hungary (2005), Georgia and Russian Federation (2005), Hungary and Slovak Republic (2006), Hungary and Italy (2008), Romania and the United Kingdom (2008), Romania and France (2008), Albania and Italy (2009, 2013), Montenegro and Serbia (2009, 2 in 2011, 2012), Cyprus and Russian Federation (2010), Italy and France (2011), Greece and Belgium (2011), France and Belgium (2011), Switzerland and Turkey (2011), Italy and Bulgaria (2012), San Marino and Italy (2012), Greece and Germany (2012), Armenia and Republic of Moldova (2012), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* (2012, 2014), Poland and Greece (2013), Romania and Italy (2013), Italy and Greece (2014), Russian Federation and Ukraine (2015), Slovenia and Austria (2015), Belgium and the Netherlands (2015), Lithuania and Sweden (2016), Romania and Bulgaria (2016), Cyprus and Turkey (2017), Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine (2017).

