

Weekly summary of interim measures

From 13 to 17 October 2025 the European Court of Human Rights examined 69 requests for interim measures (Rule 39 of the [Rules of Court](#)).

Following a review, the Court decided:

(i) to grant 3 requests; and

(ii) not to grant 66 requests, of which 16 were refused and 50 were considered to fall outside the scope of Rule 39.

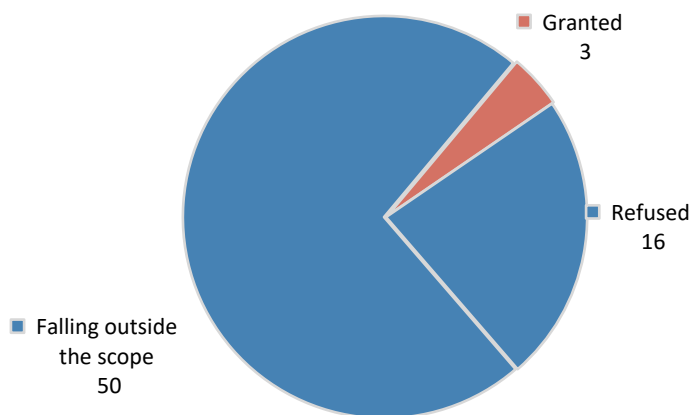
The parties concerned were notified of the Court's decisions¹.

For more details, see the summary table in the appendix.

Press releases on interim measures can be found [here](#).

Measures under Rule 39 of the Rules of Court are decided in connection with proceedings before the Court, without prejudging any subsequent decisions on the admissibility or merits of the case.

Statistics for 13 to 17 October 2025



About interim measures

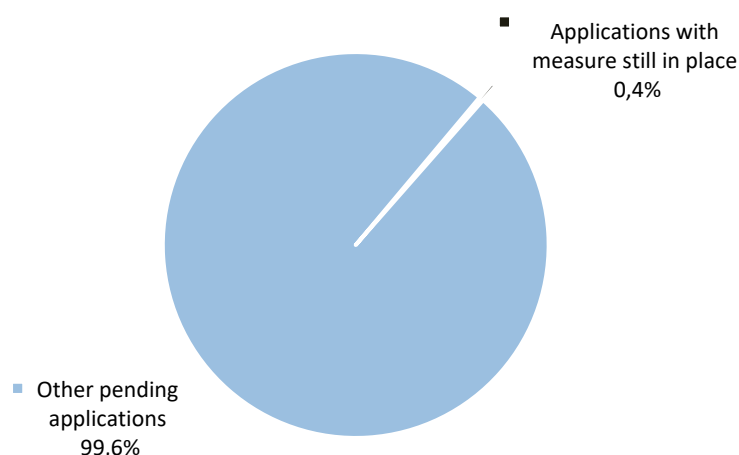
Similar to other national and international courts, the European Court of Human Rights may, whether at the request of a party or of any other person concerned, or of its own motion, indicate interim measures to protect the possibility for an applicant to make their complaint to the Court under **Article 34** of the Convention along with Rule 39 of the Rules of Court.

Interim measures are exceptional. Owing to their nature, they are applied in practice only in limited spheres.

¹. Information on how decisions on interim measures are notified can be found in the [practice direction](#) (under section II.C “Decision-making process regarding requests for interim measures”, paragraphs 13-15).

Interim measures may be indicated where there is an *imminent risk of irreparable harm* to a Convention right. They play a vital role in avoiding irreversible situations that would prevent national courts or the Court from properly examining Convention complaints and, where appropriate, in securing to the applicant the practical and effective benefit of the Convention rights asserted.

In the past two years², for example, the proportion of pending applications with interim measures still in place has stood at about 0.4%.



The Court refuses requests for interim measures where it considers that there is no such imminent risk. It may also decide to discontinue an interim measure at any time. In particular, since orders under Rule 39 are intrinsically linked to the proceedings before the Court, the measure will be lifted if the application is not pursued.

In accordance with the Court's practice, requests that clearly fall outside the scope of Rule 39, premature requests and incomplete or unsubstantiated requests are not normally submitted to a judge for a decision and are refused. Some 80% of the requests for interim measures submitted to the Court are outside the scope of Rule 39 or refused by a judicial formation.

Useful links

More information can be found at the following links:

- [Press releases on interim measures](#)
- [Factsheet on interim measures](#)
- [Practice direction on requests for interim measures](#)
- [Thematical statistics](#) on interim measures
- [Focus on: immigration](#)

². In 2024 and 2025.

Appendix: summary table by State

Week of 13 to 17 October 2025			
Interim measure requests	Granted	Refused or falling outside the scope	Total
Austria		2	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	1
Bulgaria		2	2
Denmark		2	2
Finland		2	2
France		9	9
Germany		10	10
Italy		6	6
Lithuania	1		1
Netherlands		1	1
Norway		1	1
Poland	2	2	4
Portugal		2	2
Romania		2	2
Spain		5	5
Sweden		4	4
Switzerland		5	5
Türkiye		6	6
United Kingdom		4	4
Total	3	66	69

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The European Court of Human Rights was set up in Strasbourg by the Council of Europe member States in 1959 to deal with alleged violations of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights.