



Multiple third-party intervention requests in inter-State proceedings *Ukraine v. Russia (X)*

Twenty-three Governments and one non-governmental organisation, the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, have requested leave to intervene as third parties in the proceedings concerning the case of **Ukraine v. Russia (X)** (application no. 11055/22).

This inter-State case concerns the Ukrainian Government's allegations of mass and gross human-rights violations committed by the Russian Federation in its military operations on the territory of Ukraine since 24 February 2022.

The requesting Governments are Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

The Court will examine and decide on these requests in due course.

Iceland and the United Kingdom have requested and been granted a short extension of the time-limit to request leave to intervene as a third party.

The President of the Court may, under [Article 36 § 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights](#) (see also [Rule 44 § 3 of the Rules of Court](#)), grant leave to any Contracting Party which is not a party to the proceedings or any person concerned who is not the applicant, to intervene in the proceedings. This is called third-party intervention. The person or State in question is entitled to make written submissions and, in exceptional cases, take part in public hearings.

The Court received the application in the case *Ukraine v. Russia (X)* on 23 June 2022 and gave notice of the case to the respondent State on 28 June 2022 (see [press release of 28.06.2022](#)). The Ukrainian Government allege that the Russian Federation unlawfully invaded Ukraine and that its invasion and occupation of parts of Ukraine were ongoing.

Including *Ukraine v. Russia (X)*, there are currently five inter-State applications lodged by Ukraine against the Russian Federation pending before the Court. For further information see the [Questions and Answers on Inter-State Applications](#) and the [table of Inter-State Applications](#).

Although the Russian Federation ceased to be a High Contracting Party to the Convention on 16 September 2022, the Court remains competent under Article 58 of the Convention to deal with applications directed against it in relation to acts or omissions capable of constituting a violation of the Convention provided that they occurred up until 16 September 2022 ([link to the resolution](#)).

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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.