

My personal interest in the matter of human rights is born during my higher studies. I immediately perceived my preference for international law and, consequently, for human rights international law: it is not a coincidence that my thesis in law has focused on Article 13 of European Convention on Human Rights, analyzed by European Court case law, with a detailed attention on the effects arising from that jurisprudence on the States domestic legal orders and the implementation of Strasbourg's judgments. After graduation (in July 2009) I continued to deal with human rights legal question, especially with regards to European Court of Human Rights case law, to which I am more and more passionate, aware of its growing importance and impact on national law and jurisdiction. Shortly after graduation I collaborated with the "ECRH Observatory" (Rome) for a translation activity of ECtRH judgments. These are the main reasons that have given me the desire to continue working in this field and induced me to submit the application form to Registry of European Court of Strasbourg (waiting for response).

Research Project

"Structural violations" do not constitute a new phenomenon in the context of the European system of human rights protection, even though this term has recently been coined. One need look no further than the large amount of cases in which Strasbourg has held Italy responsible for the unreasonable length of its judicial proceedings, due to structural "dysfunctions" within the Italian legal system or the judicial machinery. This legal problem has not been faced in a uniform way by the Strasbourg organs. Some legal essays have focussed the phenomenon of structural violations of the European Convention on Human Rights, since the Broniowsky and Sejidovic cases.

These essays are usually aimed at examining in a critical way the above approach starting from the analysis of specific decisions - one or more - adopted by the Court. The related topic of the enforcement (i.e., execution) of such decisions by State Parties to the Convention is, on the opposite, scarcely investigated. Moreover, no in-depth analysis has yet been conducted in order to assess the overall impact of the above mentioned approach on the general features of the European system of human rights protection, even in the context of the broader transformations currently undergone by this system. On a more practical level, the lack of a full overview of the European Court case-law regarding general measures and its development entails that the Governments of the States parties to the Convention (among which, the Italian Government) have not yet a significant basis of knowledge for courses of actions which they could be required to undertake pursuant to art. 46 of the Convention.