

2026 Rule of Law Report - targeted stakeholder consultation

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The annual Rule of Law Report lies at the centre of the Annual Rule of Law Cycle, which acts as a preventive tool, deepening multilateral dialogue and joint awareness of rule of law issues. So far, six editions of the Rule of Law Report have been published since 2020.

As every year, the Commission would like to invite the stakeholders to provide contributions to the 2026 Rule of Law Report. On the basis of these contributions and on-going developments, further targeted questions may be shared at a later stage of preparation of the 2026 Rule of Law Report, in particular in the context of country visits, or bilateral contacts.

The Commission invites stakeholders to provide contributions which include:

(1) developments and measures taken in relation to the recommendations in the 2025 report,
(2) developments related to topics covered in the 2025 country chapters, as well as any other new developments related to the rule of law.

The input should consist of a short summary, if possible in English, covering the areas referred to below. Legislation or other documents may be referenced with a link. Contributions should focus on significant developments since the last Rule of Law Report both as regards the legal framework and its implementation in practice.

This questionnaire also integrates the separate questionnaire on the single market from last year. In addition to these specific questions, respondents to the questionnaire are invited to consider the Single Market dimension, including any relevant cross-border issues, in all their answers.

Where questions of particular relevance under the single market dimension, this is indicated before the relevant question.

[1] Unless the information was already submitted in the input for the previous Rule of Law Reports.

Type of information to be included:

Under each of the four pillars, the replies should include references to the following types of information:

A) Legislative developments

- Newly adopted legislation
- legislative drafts currently discussed in Parliament
- legislative plans envisaged by the Government

B) Policy developments

- Implementation and enforcement of legislation
- evaluations, impact assessment, surveys
- white papers/strategies/actions plans/consultation processes
- follow-up to reports/recommendations of Council of Europe bodies or other international organisations
- important administrative measures
- generalised practices

C) Developments related to the judiciary / independent authorities

- important case law by national courts
- important decision/opinions from independent bodies/authorities
- state of play on terms, nominations and expired mandates for high-level positions (e.g. Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, Council for the Judiciary, Prosecutor General, heads of independent authorities included in the scope of the request for input[2])

D) Any other relevant developments

- National authorities are free to add any further information, which they deem relevant; however, this should be short and to the point.

Where relevant, please also indicate whether the developments reported are linked to the implementation of reforms and investments under the national Recovery Resilience Plan. To simplify your answers to the questionnaire, if there are no developments, it is sufficient to indicate this and the information covered in the contributions for the previous Rule of Law Reports does not need not be repeated.

[2] Such as: media regulatory authorities and bodies, national human rights institutions, equality bodies, ombudsman institutions, supreme audit institutions and, where they exist, transparency authorities.

* I am giving my contribution as

- ☐ Academic/research institution
- ☐ Business association
- ☒ Civil society organisation/NGO
- ☐ International organisation
- ☐ Judicial association or network
- ☐ Media organisation or association
- ☐ Public authority or network of public authorities
- ☐ Other

* Organisation name

250 character(s) maximum

Main Areas of Work

- ☐ Justice System
- ☐ Anti-corruption
- ☐ Media Pluralism and Freedom
- ☐ Checks and Balances
- ☒ Other

If "Other", please specify

Please insert an URL towards your organisation's main online presence or describe your organisation briefly:

500 character(s) maximum

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is in the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making

* Country of origin

Please indicate the country of origin of your organisation

- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czechia
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Slovak Republic
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden
- ☒ Other - please specify

If "Other", please specify

Please indicate the country of origin of your organisation

Switzerland

First name

Surname

Email Address of the organisation

* Publication of your contribution and privacy settings

You can choose whether you wish for your contribution to be published and whether you wish your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

- ☒ Anonymous - Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. Organisation name, URL, transparency register number, first name and surname given above will not be published. **To maintain anonymity, please refrain from mentioning the name of your organisation and any details from which your organisation can be identified in the rest of your contribution as we will not be able to guarantee anonymisation of these elements.**
- ☐ Public - Your personal details (name, organisation name, transparency register number, country of origin will be published with your contribution).
- ☐ No publication - Your contribution will not be published. Elements of your contribution may be referred to anonymously in documents produced by the Commission based on this consultation.

☒ I agree with the personal data protection provisions.

[Specific privacy statement targeted stakeholder consultation 2026 rule of law report.pdf](#)

Questions on horizontal developments

In this section, you are invited to provide information on general horizontal developments or trends, both positive and negative, covering all or several Member States. In particular, you could mention issues that are

common to several Member States, as well as best practices identified in one Member State that could be replicated. Moreover, you could refer to your activities in the area of the four pillars and sub-topics (an overview of all sub-topics can be found below), and, if you represent a Network of national organisations, to the support you might have provided to one of your national members.

Overview topics for contribution

[List of topics for contribution.docx](#)

Please provide any relevant information on horizontal developments here

5000 character(s) maximum

This is a joint submission by Slovak NGO Freedom of Choice (Možnosť voľby, o.z.) and the Center for Reproductive Rights. Our organisations work to defend, protect and advance sexual and reproductive health and rights. This submission highlights how the deterioration of the rule of law in Slovakia in 2025 impacted the enjoyment of gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights and other fundamental rights, while leading to challenges facing those who defend these rights.

Questions for contribution

Under each pillar, you are invited to provide information on measures taken to implement the recommendations addressed to the Member State in the 2025 Rule of Law report, as well as developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapter of the 2025 Rule of Law Report and any other significant developments since January 2025 and up to the date of submission^[3]. Please always include a link to and reference relevant legislation/documents (in the national language and/or where available, in English). **Significant developments** can include challenges, positive developments and best practices, covering both legislative developments or implementation and practices.

Information provided in reply to the first question under each pillar, related to the follow-up to the recommendations, does not need to be repeated in subsequent parts of the questionnaire, but can be cross-referenced in the subsequent questions, where relevant. All other questions are not limited to the recommendations, but as in previous years, cover the entire scope of the Report.

^[3] Unless already covered in the input for the previous Rule of Law Reports.

Member State/enlargement country covered in contribution [only one choice possible]

If you wish to submit information concerning several Member States/enlargement countries, please fill in the questionnaire separately for each country. There is no limit to the number of contributions submitted by a single participant.

- ☐ Albania
- ☐ Austria

- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czechia
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Montenegro
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ North Macedonia
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Serbia
- ☒ Slovakia
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden

I. Justice System

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2025 Report regarding the justice system (if applicable)

5000 character(s) maximum

A. Independence

Appointment and selection of judges, prosecutors and court presidents (incl. judicial review)

(The reference to 'judges' concerns judges at all level and types of courts as well as judges at constitutional courts)

5000 character(s) maximum

Irremovability of judges, including transfers, (incl. as part of judicial map reform), dismissal and retirement regime of judges, court presidents and prosecutors (incl. judicial review)

5000 character(s) maximum

Promotion of judges and prosecutors (incl. judicial review)

5000 character(s) maximum

Allocation of cases in courts

5000 character(s) maximum

Independence (including composition and nomination and dismissal of its members), and powers of the body tasked with safeguarding the independence of the judiciary (e.g. Council for the Judiciary)

5000 character(s) maximum

Accountability of judges and prosecutors, including disciplinary regime and bodies and ethical rules, judicial immunity and criminal/civil (where applicable) liability of judges (incl. judicial review)

5000 character(s) maximum

Independence/autonomy of the prosecution service

5000 character(s) maximum

Independence of the Bar (chamber/association of lawyers) and of lawyers

5000 character(s) maximum

Significant developments capable of affecting the perception that the general public has of the independence of the judiciary

5000 character(s) maximum

B. Quality of justice

(Under this topic, you are not required to give statistical information but should provide input on the type of information outlined in the introduction)

[single market relevance] Accessibility of courts (e.g. court/legal fees, legal aid, language)

5000 character(s) maximum

Resources of the judiciary (human/financial/material), remuneration/bonuses/rewards for judges and prosecutors, including observed changes (significant and targeted increase or decrease over the past year)

(Material resources refer e.g. to court buildings and other facilities. Financial resources include salaries of staff in courts and prosecution offices.)

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Training of justice professionals (including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, court staff, clerks/trainees)

5000 character(s) maximum

Digitalisation (e.g. use of digital technology, including electronic communication and AI tools, within the justice system and with court users, procedural rules, access to judgments online)

5000 character(s) maximum

Use of assessment tools and standards (e.g. ICT systems, including AI-based systems, for case management, court statistics and their transparency, monitoring, evaluation, surveys among court users or legal professionals)

5000 character(s) maximum

Geographical distribution and number of courts/jurisdictions (“judicial map”) and their specialisation, in particular specific courts or chambers within courts to deal with fraud and corruption cases.

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Specialisation (of judges/specific courts/chambers within courts) and training for the judiciary to deal with commercial cases, as well as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and mediation as regards commercial cases.

5000 character(s) maximum

C. Efficiency of the justice system

(Under this topic, you are not required to give statistical information but should provide input on the type of information outlined in the introduction)

[single market relevance] Developments related to efforts to improve the efficiency of the justice system (e.g. as regards length of proceedings, to address backlogs)

5000 character(s) maximum

Any other developments related to the justice system - please specify

5000 character(s) maximum

II. Anti-Corruption Framework

Where previous specific reports, published in the framework of the review under the UN Convention against Corruption, of GRECO, and of the OECD address the issues below, please make a reference to the points you wish to bring to the Commission's attention in these documents, indicating any relevant updates, changes or measures introduced that have occurred since these documents were published.

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2025 Report regarding the anti-corruption framework (if applicable):

5000 character(s) maximum

A. The institutional framework capacity to fight against corruption (prevention and investigation / prosecution)

List any **changes** as regards relevant authorities (e.g. national agencies, bodies) in charge of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption and the resources allocated to each of these authorities (the human, financial, legal, and technical/specialised resources as relevant), including the cooperation among domestic and with foreign authorities. Indicate any relevant measures taken to effectively and timely cooperate with OLAF and EPPO

5000 character(s) maximum

Safeguards for the functional independence of the authorities tasked with the prevention and detection of corruption

5000 character(s) maximum

Information on the implementation of measures foreseen in the strategic anti-corruption framework (if applicable). If available, please provide relevant objectives and indicators

5000 character(s) maximum

B. Prevention

Measures to enhance integrity in the public sector in particular as regards high-level officials (including as regards incompatibility rules, revolving doors, codes of conduct, ethics)

5000 character(s) maximum

Measures to enhance general transparency of public decision-making (including rules on lobbying, asset and interest disclosure rules, gifts policy, transparency of political party, financing)

5000 character(s) maximum

Measures to prevent conflicts of interest in the public sector. Please specify the features and scope of their application (e.g. categories of officials concerned, types of checks and corrective measures depending on the category of officials concerned)

5000 character(s) maximum

--> For the three previous points, **please also provide information and figures on their application /enforcement if available to you**, such as number of detected breaches/irregularities of the various rules in place and the follow-up given (investigations, sanctions, etc.)

Measures to ensure whistleblower protection and encourage reporting of corruption, including their application (i.e. number of reports received, and the follow-up given)

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Specific measures to enhance transparency, integrity and accountability in sectors with high risks of corruption, with a view to monitor and prevent corruption and conflict of interests, and where applicable measures to prevent and address corruption committed by organised crime groups.

- *Such high-risk sectors could include: public procurement, including construction, transport/infrastructure, defence, cohesion, agriculture, environment, healthcare, investor residence schemes, large-scale investments of national interest and the spending of EU funds, urban planning.*
- *In particular, measures to mitigate high risks of corruption in the area of public procurement, such as enhancing transparency and oversight (for example through digital technologies) and promoting fair competition and accountability in public procurement (e.g. targeted actions to address the high share of single bids) and measures to guarantee the effective and independent functioning of the public procurement review bodies.*

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Measures for the prevention of corruption in relation to the issuing of official permits (e.g. related to environment, energy, service provision and various types of construction)

5000 character(s) maximum

C. Repression

The legal framework on the criminalisation and sanctions for corruption and related offences, including foreign bribery

5000 character(s) maximum

Official data on the number of investigations, prosecutions, final judgments and the application of sanctions for corruption offences (differentiated by offence if possible). Please indicate whether the cases: involve legal persons; are related to the implementation of EU or national funds; involve high level corruption. Please indicate which data is publicly available and how policy-making is informed by the data

5000 character(s) maximum

Potential obstacles identified in law or in practice to the investigation and prosecution of high-level and complex corruption cases (e.g. political immunity regulation, procedural rules, statute of limitations, cross-border cooperation, pardoning)

5000 character(s) maximum

Information on effectiveness of criminal and non-criminal measures and of sanctions (e.g. recovery measures and administrative sanctions) on both public and private offenders

5000 character(s) maximum

Any other developments related to the anti-corruption framework - please specify

5000 character(s) maximum

III. Media pluralism and media freedom

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2025 Report regarding media pluralism and media freedom (if applicable)

5000 character(s) maximum

A. Media authorities and bodies

Measures taken to ensure the independence, enforcement powers and adequacy of resources (financial, human and technical) of media regulatory authorities and bodies

5000 character(s) maximum

Conditions and procedures for the appointment and dismissal of the head / members of the collegiate body of media regulatory authorities and bodies

5000 character(s) maximum

Existence and functions of media councils or other self-regulatory bodies

5000 character(s) maximum

B. Safeguards against government or political interference and transparency and concentration of media ownership

[single market relevance] Measures taken to ensure the fair and transparent allocation of state advertising

5000 character(s) maximum

Safeguards against state / political interference, in particular:

- safeguards to ensure editorial independence of media (private and public)
- specific safeguards for the independence of heads of management and members of the governing boards of public service media (e.g. related to appointment, dismissal), safeguards for their financial and operational independence (e.g. related to reporting obligations and the allocation of resources) and safeguards for plurality of information and opinions

- **[single market relevance]** information on specific legal provisions and procedures applying to media service providers, including as regards granting /renewal/termination of licenses, company operation, capital entry requirements, concentration and corporate governance

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Transparency of media ownership and public availability of media ownership information, including on direct, indirect and beneficial owners

5000 character(s) maximum

C. Framework for journalists' protection, transparency and access to documents

Rules and practices guaranteeing journalists' independence and safety, including as regards protection of journalistic sources and communications, referring also, if applicable, to follow-up given to alerts lodged with the Council of Europe's Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists

5000 character(s) maximum

Law enforcement capacity, including during protests and demonstrations, to ensure journalists' safety and to investigate attacks on journalists

5000 character(s) maximum

Access to information and public documents by public at large and journalists (incl. transparency authorities where they exist, procedures, costs/fees, timeframes, administrative/judicial review of decisions, execution of decisions by public authorities, possible obstacles related to the classification of information)

5000 character(s) maximum

Lawsuits (incl. SLAPPs - strategic lawsuits against public participation) and convictions against journalists (incl. defamation cases) and measures taken to safeguard against manifestly unfounded and abusive lawsuits

5000 character(s) maximum

Any other developments related to media pluralism and freedom - please specify

5000 character(s) maximum

IV. Other institutional issues related to checks and balances

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2025 Report regarding the system of checks and balances (if applicable)

5000 character(s) maximum

A. The process for preparing, enacting and implementing laws

[single market relevance] Framework, policy and use of impact assessments and evidence based policy-making, stakeholders'*/public consultations (including rules and practices on the transparent participation of civil society to policy development and decision-making processes), and transparency and quality of the legislative process in the preparatory, the parliamentary and implementation phase (including guidance on how to implement legislation)

** This includes also the consultation of social partners*

5000 character(s) maximum

In 2025, key laws with direct implications for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and for civil society organisations (CSOs) working to protect and advance these rights have been prepared and adopted without adequate public consultation or meaningful impact assessments. Despite the essential role of SRHR CSOs in advancing gender equality and SRHR through evidence-based advocacy, service provision, research, monitoring, and by holding authorities accountable for compliance with international and EU legal obligations, these organisations have been routinely excluded from legislative processes that directly affect their work and operating environment, as well as the enjoyment of SRHR and gender equality in Slovakia.

Two recent legislative developments illustrate how far-reaching legal changes have been pursued without

meaningful opportunities for civil society engagement, raising serious concerns about the quality, legitimacy, and human rights compliance of the law-making process.

On 26 September 2025, the Slovak Parliament adopted amendments to the Slovak Constitution significantly undermining the protection and enjoyment of fundamental human rights, rule of law and democracy in Slovakia. [1] The amendments, which entered into force on 1 November 2025, contain provisions seeking to restrict the application of EU law and international human rights treaties ratified by the Slovak Republic in a wide range of areas, including private and family life, healthcare, and education. Under the pretence of protecting national identity, the amendments particularly seek to undermine the human rights of marginalised individuals, including children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons, and will severely harm them and their families.

Despite the amendments' far-reaching nature, incompatibility with the principle of primacy of EU law, human rights and rule of law principles, and the fact that they alter the country's fundamental law, consultations with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, were minimal and procedurally flawed. This legislative process was criticised by the Venice Commission, which stressed that constitutions must be adopted and amended through processes that foster broad consensus and ensure stability, neutrality, and public trust, rather than being altered too easily or without inclusive, transparent procedures.[2]

Another example of a flawed legislative process concerns the amendment to the Act No. 213/1997 Coll. of Laws on Non-Profit Organisations Providing Services of General Public Interest as amended, adopted on 16 April 2025 as Act No. 109/2025 Coll. of Laws and entered into force on 1 June 2025.[3] The amendment, which, among others, introduced significant administrative burdens for NGOs and undermined privacy protections, was ultimately declared unconstitutional by the Slovak Constitutional Court on 17 December 2025.[4] The legislative process was marked by serious deficiencies in transparency, evidence-based policy-making, and inclusive public participation. Neither CSOs nor the Government Council for Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organisations (an advisory body to the Slovak Government) were properly consulted during the process.[5] This lack of inclusive consultation deprived CSOs, including SRHR organisations, of an effective opportunity to participate in the development of legislation directly affecting their operations.

References:

- [1] Ústavný zákon č. 255/2025 Z.z., ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa Ústava Slovenskej republiky č. 460/1992 Zb. v znení neskorších predpisov, <https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2025/255/20251101>.
- [2] Venice Commission, Slovak Republic - Urgent Opinion on the draft amendments to the Constitution, 13 Oct. 2025, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/venice-commission/-/cdl-ad-2025-040-e>, paras. 18-22.
- [3] Zákon č. 109/2025 Z.z., ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa zákon č. 213/1997 Z. z. o neziskových organizáciách poskytujúcich všeobecne prospešné služby v znení neskorších predpisov a ktorým sa menia a dopĺňajú niektoré zákony, <https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2025/109/20250601>.
- [4] Ústavný súd Slovenskej republiky, Nález PL. ÚS 11/2025, <http://www.ustavnysud.sk/docDownload/70585076-7f28-4ce0-8dd7-e8bc05da44ae>.
- [5] Via Iuris, Analýza zákona o neziskových organizáciách, 16 Apr. 2025, <https://viaiuris.sk/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Analiza-zakon-o-MNO-VIAIURIS.pdf>, pp. 9-10.

[single market relevance] Rules and use of fast-track procedures and emergency procedures (for example, the percentage of decisions adopted through emergency /urgent procedure compared to the total number of adopted decisions)

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Safeguards to ensure legal certainty, the stability of the legal framework and non-discrimination.

5000 character(s) maximum

The amendments to the Slovak Constitution, adopted on 26 September 2025 and in effect since 1 November 2025, pose a serious threat to legal certainty, the stability of the legal order, and the principle of non-discrimination. By introducing provisions that restrict the application of EU law and international human rights treaties, the amendments create legal uncertainty and weaken the coherence of the Slovak legal order in key areas, including private and family life, healthcare, and education. Framed as measures to protect national identity, the amendments in practice disproportionately affect the fundamental rights of marginalised groups, notably children, women, and LGBTIQ+ persons.

The amendments breach fundamental principles of EU law, in particular the principles of primacy, autonomy, effectiveness and uniform application of EU law.[1] Respect for the primacy of EU law is a cornerstone of the EU legal order and of the rule of law across the Union. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has consistently reaffirmed the absolute primacy of EU law over national law, including constitutional provisions, and rejected attempts to limit its application through domestic constitutional measures.

The amendments particularly affect the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons and reproductive rights, undermining established non-discrimination safeguards and risking restrictions on access to essential reproductive healthcare and comprehensive, age-appropriate sexuality education. Such measures erode the effective protection of fundamental rights and are incompatible with the values of the European Union and Slovakia's obligations under EU law and international human rights frameworks.

On 21 November 2025, the European Commission launched an infringement procedure against Slovakia over these amendments, citing alleged violation of "the principle of the primacy of EU law, which is a fundamental element of the EU legal order, together with the principles of autonomy, effectiveness, and uniform application of Union law." [2] The adoption of the amendments also prompted another Member State's parliament to call on its own government to bring Slovakia before the CJEU under Article 259 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, for failing to meet its EU obligations.[3] Furthermore, over 50 Members of the European Parliament across five political groups, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, the Venice Commission, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, and several UN Special Rapporteurs had also expressed grave concerns over these harmful amendments.[4]

References:

[1] European Commission, November infringements package: key decisions, 21 Nov. 2025, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/inf_25_2481.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Motie van het lid Dassen c.s. over een formele klacht indienen tegen Slowakije conform artikel 259 VWEU (21501-20-2299), 16 Oct. 2025, <https://www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/moties/detail?id=2025Z19027&did=2025D44356>.

[4] MEPs constitutional amendments letter, 16 Sept. 2025, <https://maria-noichl.eu/workspace/media/static/mep-letter-constitutional-amen-68c9604f91298.pdf>; Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Slovak Republic: Parliament should not adopt Constitutional amendments that undermine human rights, 13 June 2025, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/slovak-republic-parliament-should-not-adopt-constitutional-amendments-that-undermine-human-rights>; Venice Commission, Urgent Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Constitution, 21 Sept. 2025, [https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-PI\(2025\)011-e](https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-PI(2025)011-e); EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, FRA statement on recent developments affecting fundamental rights in the EU, 7 Oct. 2025, <https://fra.europa.eu/en/news/2025/fra-statement-recent-developments-affecting-fundamental-rights-eu>; Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;

the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy; the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Letter to the Government of Slovakia, 1 Sept. 2025, <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=30299>.

Rules and application of states of emergency (or analogous regimes), including judicial review and parliamentary oversight

5000 character(s) maximum

Regime for constitutional review of laws

5000 character(s) maximum

B. Independent authorities

Independence, resources, capacity and powers (including effective access to relevant data) of national human rights institutions ('NHRIs'), of ombudsman institutions if different from NHRIs, of equality bodies if different from NHRIs and of supreme audit institutions

(Cf. the website of the European Court of Auditors: <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/Pages/SupremeAuditInstitutions.aspx#>)

5000 character(s) maximum

Statistics/reports concerning the follow-up to recommendations by National Human Rights Institutions, ombudsman institutions, equality bodies and supreme audit institutions in the past year

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Safeguards to ensure the effective independence of supervisory and regulatory authorities with a direct impact on economic operators such as national economic oversight, enforcement and competition authorities

C. Accessibility and judicial review of administrative decisions

[single market relevance] Transparency of administrative decisions and sanctions (incl. their publication and rules on collection of related data) and respect of the good administration principle (including the obligation of the administration to give reasons for decisions)

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Judicial review of administrative decisions: short description of the general regime (in particular competent court, scope, suspensive effect, interim measures, and any applicable specific rules or derogations from the general regime of judicial review)

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Safeguards (other than judicial review) regarding decisions or inaction of administrative authorities, including remedies (e.g. administrative review)

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Rules and practices related to the application by all courts, including constitutional jurisdictions, of the preliminary ruling procedure (Art. 267 TFEU)

5000 character(s) maximum

[single market relevance] Implementation of final judgments by the public administration and State institutions and follow-up given to supranational judgments, including decisions from the European Court of Human Rights, as well as available remedies in case of non-implementation

5000 character(s) maximum

Oversight, including by courts, of the use of intrusive surveillance software by national authorities

5000 character(s) maximum

D. The enabling framework for civil society

Measures regarding the framework for civil society organisations and human rights defenders (e.g. legal framework and its application in practice incl. registration, transparency and dissolution rules)

5000 character(s) maximum

On 16 April 2025, the Slovak Parliament amended Act No. 213/1997 Coll. of Laws on Non-Profit Organisations Providing Services of General Public Interest, as amended. The amendment, which was adopted on 16 April 2025 as Act No. 109/2025 Coll. of Laws and entered into force on 1 June 2025, introduced extensive administrative and reporting obligations for NGOs, mandated public disclosure of donors, and broadened state supervisory powers.[1] The amendment was ultimately found unconstitutional by the Slovak Constitutional Court on 17 December 2025.[2]

The adopted changes included an obligation for NGOs to disclose the identities of donors whose annual contributions exceeded a certain amount, with non-compliance subject to fines of up to €10,000. The amendment also extended the scope of the Freedom of Information Act beyond public institutions to include NGOs receiving public funding above a defined level, thereby subjecting them to obligations to respond to information requests and related administrative requirements. In addition, the amendment expanded the oversight powers of state authorities, creating a risk of discretionary enforcement, administrative harassment, and the imposition of repeated sanctions. The measures would have had a particular detrimental impact on smaller NGOs that increasingly rely on non-governmental funding and are already exposed to stigmatisation due to the nature of their work, including SRHR CSOs and women's rights organisations.

References:

[1] Zákon č. 109/2025 Z.z., ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa zákon č. 213/1997 Z. z. o neziskových organizáciách poskytujúcich všeobecne prospešné služby v znení neskorších predpisov a ktorým sa menia a dopĺňajú niektoré zákony, <https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2025/109/20250601>.

[2] Ústavný súd Slovenskej republiky, Nález PL. ÚS 11/2025, <http://www.ustavnysud.sk/docDownload/70585076-7f28-4ce0-8dd7-e8bc05da44ae>.

Rules and practices having an impact on the effective operation and safety of civil society organisations and human rights defenders. This includes measures to protect them from attacks – verbal, physical or on-line –, intimidation, legal threats incl. SLAPPs, negative narratives or smear campaigns, measures capable of affecting the public perception of civil society organisations, etc. It also includes measures to monitor threats or attacks and dedicated support services, as well as available remedies

Despite Act No. 109/2025 Coll. of Laws having been declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court, its adoption constituted a serious threat to the effective operations of CSOs and human rights defenders in Slovakia.[1] The introduction and adoption of the Act occurred in a broader context of increasing hostility toward civil society in Slovakia, particularly on the part of government representatives. The way in which the proposed legislation was pursued in the legislative process (see answer in Section IV. A. of this form) has had a chilling effect on civil society and public participation, undermining essential safeguards for pluralism, transparency, and democratic accountability.

These legislative developments followed sustained criticism of the government's antagonistic rhetoric and governance practices, including an open letter from January 2025 signed by more than 400 Slovak NGOs and civic associations warning that such conduct undermines transparency, public participation, and democratic norms. These concerns were further reflected in nationwide protests held in over 20 cities in January 2025 and continued public demonstrations in the course of 2025 related to respect for the rule of law.[2]

Over the course of 2025, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, several UN Special Rapporteurs and the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) expressed concern over the shrinking civic space in Slovakia, including in what regards growing pressure on NGOs and peaceful protesters, the stigmatisation of internationally funded organisations as "foreign agents", and sustained hostile rhetoric by high-level officials. They warned that these practices foster intimidation, erode public trust, and create a chilling effect on civic participation, in breach of international standards on freedom of association, expression, and peaceful assembly.[3]

References:

- [1] Amnesty International Slovakia, Reakcia na nález Ústavného súdu SR k protiústavnosti novely zákona, ktorý upravuje fungovanie mimovládnych organizácií, 20 Dec. 2025, <https://www.amnesty.sk/reakcia-na-nalez-ustavneho-sudu-sr-k-protiustavnosti-novely-zakona-ktory-upravuje-fungovanie-mimovladnych-organizacii/>.
- [2] See e.g. Euractiv, Hundreds of Slovak NGOs condemn Fico's government, 30 Jan. 2025, <https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/hundreds-of-slovak-ngos-condemn-ficos-government/>; Reuters, Slovaks rally against government moves they see damaging rule of law, 16 Dec. 2025, <https://www.reuters.com/world/slovaks-rally-against-government-moves-they-see-damaging-rule-law-2025-12-16/>.
- [3] Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, The Slovak Parliament should not adopt legislation that threatens civil society, 4 Apr. 2025, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/the-slovak-parliament-should-not-adopt-legislation-that-threatens-civil-society>; United Nations Special Procedures, Experts alarmed by deterioration of fundamental freedoms and civic space in Slovak Republic, 10 March 2025, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/03/experts-alarmed-deterioration-fundamental-freedoms-and-civic-space-slovak>; European Parliament, Press release: European values in Slovakia: MEPs conclude fact-finding mission, 3 June 2025, <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20250602IPR28699/european-values-in-slovakia-meps-conclude-fact-finding-mission>.

Organisation of financial support for civil society organisations and human rights defenders (e.g. framework to ensure access to funding, and for financial viability, taxation/incentive/donation systems, measures to ensure a fair distribution of funding)

In 2025, the adoption of Act No. 109/2025 Coll. of Laws - later declared unconstitutional - created significant legal uncertainty for CSOs in Slovakia regarding their financial sustainability and operational independence. The Act's proposed administrative, disclosure, and sanctioning measures raised serious concerns, particularly

for smaller organisations and those reliant on non-governmental funding, including SRHR organisations, due to the risk of increased compliance burdens and a chilling effect on donations.

In the absence of robust safeguards to protect civil society space, transparency, and meaningful stakeholder consultation, there remains a significant risk that similarly restrictive measures affecting CSO funding and financial viability may be reintroduced in the future, thereby further risking the weakening of the civil society space in Slovakia.

E. Initiatives to foster a rule of law culture

If there have been developments related to initiatives to foster a rule of law culture, please specify, which (e.g. debates in national parliaments on the rule of law, public information campaigns on rule of law issues, contributions from civil society, education initiatives, etc.)

5000 character(s) maximum

Any other developments related to the system of checks and balances - please specify

5000 character(s) maximum

In the Slovakia chapter of the Rule of Law Report, we urge the European Commission to:

- Clearly include violations of fundamental rights, including sexual and reproductive rights, resulting from rule of law deficits in Slovakia.
- Call on Slovakia to publicly recognise the role of CSOs and human rights defenders in upholding SRHR.
- Reiterate its calls on Slovakia to repeal the Amendments to the Slovak Constitution adopted on 26 September 2025, which entered into force on 1 November 2025, and use all tools in the EU's rule of law toolbox in this regard.
- Call on Slovakia to repeal all laws and regulations that have a negative impact on CSOs and civic space and to create an enabling environment for civil society, including human rights organisations and defenders working on gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, in line with the standards set out in Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/2836 on promoting the engagement and effective participation of citizens and civil society organisations in public policy-making processes, and the newly adopted Civil Society Strategy.

Based on the information provided in this submission, we wish to draw the attention of the European Commission to the importance of maintaining and strengthening the Citizens, Rights and Values funding programme and ensure funding for organisations whose financial situation is most impacted by rule of law deficits in Member States, such as SRHR CSOs.

Cross-pillar elements: cross-border rule of law issues related to the Single Market

If there are any significant challenges concerning the Single Market you have been facing in a cross-border context relating to any of the four pillars of the report, including for example issues with market access and the conditions for economic activities, that you would like to highlight, please do so here.

Given the cross-cutting nature of this question, it is included as a separate section in the questionnaire. Information collected under this question will however be integrated under the relevant existing pillar(s) of the Report.

5000 character(s) maximum

Supporting document upload

If you would like to submit any supporting document(s) to your contribution, please upload your file(s) here

Contact

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