

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

Gong

Main Areas of Work

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

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

500 character(s) maximum

<https://gong.hr/>

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

180972127836-49

* 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

First name

Oriana

Surname

Email Address of the organisation

gong@gong.hr

* 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

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

Ever since the President of the Supreme Court Radovan Dobronić died in March, the Court did not have its president. The appointment of the new president has been controversial since the beginning. Three candidates applied for the third public call, which the State Judicial Council (SJC) announced back in September - two who had already participated in previous calls, Aleksandra Maganić, from the Faculty of Law in Zagreb, and attorney Šime Savić, and, for the first time, Mirta Matić, a judge at the High Commercial Court.

According to Article 116 of the Constitution and Article 44 of the Courts Act, the President of the Supreme Court is elected by the Parliament upon the proposal of the President of the State, with the prior (non-binding) opinion of the General Session of the Supreme Court and the Parliamentary Committee for the Judiciary.

This means that the election of the President of the Supreme Court requires an agreement between President Zoran Milanović and the HDZ parliamentary majority. In the previous two calls, from April and July, no agreement was reached between the President of the Republic and Parliament. In this third attempt, it seemed that the solution was still closer and that the new candidate Mirta Matić could get the necessary support from both sides. However, in January 2026, Prime Minister Plenković Prime Minister said that HDZ wanted to elect the President of the Supreme Court and three constitutional judges, whose mandates are ending in April through a linked appointment system, with two proposed by the parliamentary majority and one by the opposition, citing this as the only compromise they are ready for. This way, not only has the election of the head of the judiciary and three constitutional judges been stripped to daily politics, the Prime Minister openly admits that he does not respect the constitutional order, that the Parliament only serves to enforce the Government's decisions and that there is no issue with trading with the most important positions in the country.

<https://faktograf.hr/2025/12/05/slucaj-grmoja-sve-za-lajk/>

<https://vijesti.hrt.hr/hrvatska/plenkovic-vezanim-imenovanjem-izabrat-predsjednika-vrhovnog-suda-i-tri-ustavna-suca-12509796>

On January 8, the Association of Croatian Judges issued a statement warning that the appointment of the President of the Supreme Court cannot be a political trade deal and that the trefoil must be respected.

<https://www.index.hr/vijesti/clanak/suci-se-pobunili-zbog-plenkoviceve-izjave/2747961.aspx>

Also on January 8, the President of the Republic Zoran Milanović issued an official statement saying that linking the appointment of the President of the Supreme Court with the election of constitutional judges is undermining the constitutional order, and that he did not and would not participate in it.

<https://www.predsjednik.hr/vijesti/povezivanje-izbora-predsjednika-vrhovnog-suda-s-izborom-ustavnih-sudaca-je-podriivanje-ustavnog-poretka-i-u-tome-nisam-i-necu-sudjelovati/>

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

As warned last year, the State Attorney General Ivan Turudić continued to raise questions about his independence and impartiality. In April, Turudić issued a decision to create a new scientific journal called DOOR. DOOR is intended as a scientific journal focused on law, legal sciences, and social sciences issued by the State Attorney General's Office (DORH) of the Republic of Croatia. Turudić appointed himself as the journal's "chief and responsible editor." The journal's creation sparked public debate and criticism, with opponents arguing that a government figure serving as editor-in-chief could blur lines between state power and academic independence. Those discussions link to broader questions about institutional influence in scholarly publishing in Croatia. The State Attorney's Office, as a hierarchical organisation, and the Attorney General himself, possess neither of the two characteristics necessary for publishing or managing a scientific journal: scientific excellence and independence. The State Attorney's Office is a closed, non-transparent, subordinate institution that is institutionally and operationally politically dependent - precisely the opposite of the requirements on which credibility, professionalism, and ethics in scientific publishing are based.

<https://www.jutarnji.hr/vijesti/hrvatska/turudic-je-pokrenuo-znanstveni-casopis-door-i-sebe-postavio-za-glavnog-urednika-evo-sto-je-sporno-u-tome-15589870>

Moreover, Turudić continued the rhetoric that belongs to a ruling party politician rather than the head of the prosecution, with open criticism toward the opposition members of the Croatian Parliament, as well as the Mayor of Zagreb Tomislav Tomašević from Možemo. Following the developments in the Hipodrom affair, Turudić said that the public witnessed a "a bestial, crude, and panicked reaction from the Mayor of Zagreb, who is interfering in the work of the judiciary, not only in the work of USKOK and the State Attorney's Office, but also in the work of the courts". This came after Tomašević commented that he hoped that it would soon be clear what kind of evidence USKOK had at its disposal, because at the moment the contents of the indictment were not known.

<https://www.telegram.hr/politika-kriminal/turudic-tomasevic-u-panici-zbog-afere-hipodrom-pokusava-zastrasiti-kompletno-pravosude-to-je-necuveno/>

SDP Member of Parliament Mirela Ahmetović accused Turudić of deliberately violating all ethical, professional, and human standards through a malicious and untruthful statement in which he claimed that DORH and USKOK had not been invited to the roundtable she organised in the Croatian Parliament in the National Council for Monitoring Anti-Corruption Strategy Implementation, where the opposition has a majority. Turudić claimed that he did not receive an invitation to the roundtable even though Ahmetović provided screenshots. Turudić's absence was criticised as lack of initiative for truly combatting corruption in Croatia. At the same time, he was seen at the reception of the Serbian National Council on January 6, the head of which is Boris Milošević, former vice-president of the Government currently indicted for corruption by USKOK - a specialized body of DORH.

<https://www.telegram.hr/vijesti/sdp-ova-mirela-ahmetovic-turudic-bezocno-laze-imamo-dokaze/>

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

Former Health Minister Vili Beroš, who was indicted in the "Mikroskopi" corruption scandal on suspicion of receiving a bribe of 75.000 euros, involving the procurement of medical equipment, which allegedly damaged the state budget by 740.000 euros, was hired as a neurosurgeon at the Sestre milosrdnice Hospital, where he worked before joining the Ministry and where he committed the crime as per the indictment. The call was open on July 30th and closed on August 14th. However, the selection of candidates has been delayed because the hospital has failed to establish the election committee. Beroš had earlier activated the official privilege 6+6, which allowed him to receive six months of full and then another six months of half salary after the termination of his ministerial duties.

His contract was not formally terminated at the hospital, but the Ministry of Justice, Administration and Digital Transformation confirmed that his employment ended by force of law at the moment the benefit was activated, so he had to apply for the vacancy like other candidates. In October, KBC Sestre milosrdnice managed to form a Committee that held an interview with three registered candidates, including the former minister. Beroš was elected unanimously.

<https://www.index.hr/vijesti/clanak/beros-i-sluzbeno-vracen-na-posao-u-vinogradsku/2717892.aspx>

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

In January 2025, the Commission for the Prevention of Conflict of Interest adopted a decision not to initiate proceedings in the case of the Minister of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure, Oleg Butković, concerning tickets for the New Year's Concert of the Vienna Philharmonic in Vienna. The complainant stated that Butković claimed that the ticket, which cannot be purchased through regular sales channels but only via a lottery or sponsorship, had been "secured by a friend," and that the price of such a ticket can reach up to EUR 1,200.

In January 2023, the Commission invited the Minister to provide a statement identifying the person whom he had publicly stated offered him tickets for the traditional New Year's Concert of the Vienna Philharmonic in Vienna in January 2023, the nature of his current relationship with that person, how that person had obtained the tickets (through participation in a lottery or as sponsored tickets), whether the tickets were offered spontaneously or following a prior mutual arrangement, and whether he had paid for the tickets and in what amount, together with documentation substantiating this. However, Butković did not submit a response. According to the reasoning in the Commission's decision, the request was not repeated because, pursuant to the Act on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest (ZSSI), the Commission obtains data necessary to establish the facts from public authorities.

In June 2023, the Commission requested information from the Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure on whether Minister Butković had attended the concert in the course of performing his ministerial duties, to which the Ministry responded that he had not.

The Commission based its decision not to initiate proceedings on the Minister's media statement in which he said that a friend had obtained the ticket for him and that he had subsequently paid for it, after information had been published that he had attended the concert. The Minister never disclosed who the "friend" was, nor did he provide a receipt for the ticket, yet this was considered sufficient by the Commission to discontinue the procedure.

Pursuant to Article 42 of the ZSSI, an obligated person is required to submit a statement to the Commission within 15 days from the delivery of the notification that the conditions for initiating proceedings have been met. If the obligated person fails to submit a statement, the Commission shall continue the proceedings, giving particular consideration to that circumstance.

In the present case, the Commission assessed the fact that the Minister ignored its request in his favour, deciding not to continue the proceedings on the grounds that "no information or relevant evidence had been obtained on the basis of which the Commission could determine that, by being enabled to attend the New Year's Concert of the Vienna Philharmonic, the obligated person, in the performance of his duties, had been placed in a relationship of dependence on the person who secured the ticket for him." The identity of the "friend" who secured the ticket, for which no receipt was issued, remains unknown.

GONG considers that abandoning further proceedings on the basis of good faith in the Minister's statements, without any supporting evidence, indicates a superficial approach by the Commission. Under the ZSSI, public officials are obliged to respond to the Commission's allegations, and a refusal to submit a statement should not be treated as a mitigating circumstance in proceedings.

<https://gong.hr/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Povjerenstvo-za-odlucivanje-o-sukobu-interesa-analiza-i-preporuke.pdf>

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

The European Commission and the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) will state the incompatibility of Croatian legislation with the conflict of jurisdiction between the State Attorney's Office (DORH) and the EPPO. After the European Parliament's Committee on Petitions accepted Gong's proposal to launch a petition due to the incompatibility of Croatian legislation with the Regulation on the European Public Prosecutor (EPPO), a decision was made to refer Gong's request to the European Commission for processing. On 25 March, Gong received a notification from the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, Bogdan Rzonec, that the European Commission had been requested to conduct a preliminary investigation into Gong's request regarding the conflict of jurisdiction between USKOK and the EPPO, and that the matter had also been referred to the LIBE Committee because it was a judicial issue.

<https://gong.hr/en/2025/03/25/gongs-demand-accepted-european-commission-to-address-jurisdictional-dispute-between-state-attorneys-office-and-eppo/>

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

(Cf. Article 30 of Directive 2018/1808)

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

The Agency for Electronic Media (AEM) has launched a database of media ownership and revenue, but the problem is that data is incomplete. For example, Jutarnji list mentions revenue based on state advertisements, unlike Večernji list and 24 sata. Furthermore, beneficial ownership remains hidden behind foundations (e.g. Večernji list) or from suspicious, covert owners, which Gong warned AEM about in 2024. The question of the allocation of state advertisements and the criteria for it also remains unsolved.

<https://zagrebi.hr/novi-vlasnik-z1-televizije-koji-se-otarasio-bujanca-bivsi-je-thompsonov-i-skorin-menadzer-miljenko-curic/>

As a possible influence of politics on the media, some consider the decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, which in early April declared the distribution of printed matter a service of general economic interest, which ensured state financing and commercially unprofitable activities due to a continuous drop in the sale of printed matter. Namely, after Tisak Plus stopped distributing newspapers, in April the Government announced a tender for a new newspaper distributor with significant state subsidisation, and in June, for a job worth almost 140 million euros in the next five years, the Croatian Post was elected.

<https://www.index.hr/vijesti/clanak/mediji-u-2025-pozar-vjesnika-gasenje-globusa-nove-tv-koncesije/2745370.aspx>

Gong proposes that the database be expanded to include the largest media advertisers, due to their influence on editorial offices, as demonstrated by Gong's research "Who Exerts Pressure on Journalists, and How: from Politicians to Advertisers"

<https://gong.hr/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Tko-sve-i-kako-pritisce-novinare-i-novinarke-od-politicara-do-oglasivaca-2.pdf>

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

In the Croatian media landscape, the systematic dissemination of far-right and Ustaša-inspired discourse was tolerated for years, most notably through the television programme Bujica, hosted by Velimir Bujanec and broadcast on Z1 Television. The programme was repeatedly subject to regulatory proceedings due to hate speech and breaches of professional standards. Nevertheless, it remained on air for an extended period, pointing to weaknesses in the consistent enforcement of media regulation and in the protection of the fundamental values of the constitutional order.

Only after a series of court cases, financial penalties, and the loss of access to public funding did Z1 formally terminate its cooperation with Bujanec. Importantly, the decision was not framed as a normative or values-based stance, but rather as a financial and legal necessity, thereby avoiding a clear institutional disassociation from content that relativises or normalises Ustasha ideology.

At the same time, the Z1 case raises broader concerns regarding beneficial ownership and political influence in the electronic media sector. While the formal ownership structure is publicly available, persistent and credible public debate points to informal political influence over editorial policy, highlighting deficiencies in ownership transparency and in the effective oversight of media concentration.

This case illustrates a wider rule-of-law problem in the media sphere: regulatory mechanisms operate slowly and selectively, sanctions are imposed indirectly and belatedly, and extremist content is removed only once it becomes a financial or political liability, rather than as a result of a clear and proactive commitment to safeguarding democratic order and fundamental rights.

<https://www.portalnovosti.com/z1-se-odrekao-bujanca/>

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

In September, nearly 175 organisations, federations, trade unions and institutions, and almost 2,000 people have asked the government and politicians to take responsibility for the situation and the climate in society, which threaten democracy, human rights and artistic freedoms.

Freedom of creation and freedom of thought and speech, up to the assumption of Croatian society yesterday, echoes violence of different kinds today. In Benkovac, these freedoms have been challenged and then taken away from those for whom these freedoms constitute an existential element. People living from culture, as creators, promoters and interpreters. More importantly, these freedoms have been taken away from dispersed audiences.

She denounces the physical violence perpetrated against journalist Melita Vrsaljko in Benkovac, President of the Multimedia Institute Petar Milat in Korčula, and the threats made against the President of the Anti-Fascist League of the Republic of Croatia Zoran Pusić, the President of the Serbian People's Council Boris Milosevic, the Director of KIC Hrvoje Hribar, and the threatening graffiti close to the apartment of the award-winning writer Miljenko Jergović and all others under attack for their public work and expression of their opinion.

<https://gong.hr/2025/09/10/ustav-vrijedi-za-sve-vlada-mora-sprijeciti-svako-ugrozavanje-umjetnickih-i-novinarskih-sloboda/>

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

In August, after four years the Municipal State Attorney's Office in Split filed an indictment against journalist Danka Derifaj Mikulaš, cameraman Petar Janjić and neighbor Branko Miodrag for the criminal offense of violating the inviolability of a home. This is an incident from August 2021 when, during the filming of the show Potraga, they entered a terrace allegedly owned by the popular far-right singer Marko Perković Thompson, favored among the ruling HDZ party. The indictment did not take into account that Danka Derifaj Mikulaš and Petar Janjić were performing their journalistic work in the public interest at the time, and this was the first time that a journalist was indicted for this crime.

<https://www.index.hr/vijesti/clanak/slovakovic-o-danki-derifaj-rezem-diplomu-ako-mi-nadjete-da-je-netko-osudjen-za-to/2720549.aspx>

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

5000 character(s) maximum

About fifteen years ago, there were 11 collective agreements in the Croatian media, of which only about three have survived to this day. In principle, the EU advocates coverage of this type at a level of at least 80 percent in each member state for the overall economy. Croatia stands at around 50 percent in this regard, with a downward trend.

In a survey conducted by the Croatian Journalists' Association at the beginning of 2025, 16.9 percent of journalists stated that they earn less than 500 euros, while 25.4 percent earn between 501 and 1,000 euros, and 33.1 percent between 1,001 and 1,500 euros, and so on.

There have been cases of mass layoffs in domestic media, along with the closure of certain outlets. Croatian Radiotelevision, by far the largest media organization in the country, has gone the furthest in this regard. At the beginning of 2026 alone, 333 employees left the company almost overnight, with the announced target being around 800, out of a total workforce of about 2,500 prior to that. As many as 123 left from programming, 122 from technology, and 56 from production, amounting to more than 300 workers from core production activities.

Some smaller, commercial television stations, together with their online portals, fared even worse. Al Jazeera Balkans, along with its entire local staff, was shut down last July, and at roughly the same time 26 employees were laid off at N1 Croatia, also all at once. After more than 18 years of operation, the local Dubrovnik Television was also shut down in 2024.

Since then, Radio Nacional has also ceased operations, Radio 101 has lost its broadcasting license, while the oldest radio station in Croatia, Radio Varaždin, disappeared from the airwaves even before the global coronavirus pandemic.

The situation in the print press, already shaped by the technological relative obsolescence of paper-based media, is even more difficult. The weekly magazine Globus was recently shut down after 35 years of existence.

<https://www.portalnovosti.com/medijska-pustopoljina/>

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

[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

In December, the Croatian Chamber of Architects and the Association of Croatian Urbanists, as well as other experts at the roundtable held today, called on Minister of Construction Branko Bačić, to postpone the adoption of the Physical Planning Act, arguing that it is not ready for adoption in its current form. In addition to claiming that they did not participate properly, but only formally, in the process of drafting the Act, they also claim that their 10 marks sent to the Ministry two years earlier were only half-accepted. They feared that this law would also continue negative processes in the environment. In support of the argument that the law was poorly drafted, they say that the profession sent as many as 1700 comments to the public consultation.

Architects and urban planners concluded that the law in this form was not ready because, in addition to the issue of an urban development project altering spatial plans, it also contained undeveloped mechanisms of affordable housing, that there was a risk of dispersion beyond existing construction areas and that the profession was not able to help create the content of the law, and asked the Minister for postponement.

Bačić said that he understood the fears, but that the Act would be passed and the dialogue with the profession would continue through the adoption of architectural policies and guidelines. He also added that it is possible that the law may change in due course "when we see how well fears are justified and how the law will be reflected in the whole space". The law essentially regulates, preserves and lifts the space, he said, to a higher level than the existing one.

Despite all of the warnings and issues detected from professionals, the law was adopted in the fast track procedure and came into force on January 1.

<https://www.index.hr/vijesti/clanak/arhitekti-i-urbanisti-traze-odgodu-zakona-o-prostornom-uredjenju/2738816.aspx>

The frequent use of the fast - track legislative procedure has continued during the 11th term of the Croatian Parliament, despite the Rules of Procedure explicitly providing that such procedures should be applied only exceptionally and only where duly justified. Article 204 of the Rules of Procedure requires that the urgency of

the procedure be specifically substantiated in the legislative proposal.

In practice, the use of the urgent procedure remains significant. During 2025, approximately one fifth of all laws were adopted under the accelerated procedure. Across the first eight sessions of the current parliamentary term, 70 out of 352 adopted laws (20%) were passed through the urgent procedure. When focusing solely on 2025, 37 out of 179 laws (21%) were adopted in this manner.

This sustained reliance on accelerated legislative procedures raises concerns regarding the quality of parliamentary deliberation and the effective exercise of legislative oversight, particularly when the justification for urgency is limited or insufficiently substantiated.

<https://gong.hr/2026/01/14/hrvatska-i-dalje-kao-u-izvanrednom-stanju-u-2025-po-hitnom-postupku-donesena-petina-zakona/>

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

5000 character(s) maximum

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

In April, Gong called on the Constitutional Court to review the constitutionality of the provision of the Act on Elections of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament that prevents individual voters from filing complaints with the State Election Commission in the event of electoral irregularities. This legal gap is particularly evident when voters discover they have been marked as having voted in the register at polling stations, leaving them without legal recourse to protect their constitutionally guaranteed right to vote.

Although the law provides for the possibility of filing complaints due to electoral irregularities, this possibility is reserved for political parties, candidates, and groups of at least 100 voters or 5 percent of the voters of an electoral district. An individual voter does not have the right to file a complaint independently, regardless of the seriousness of the violation of his or her voting rights.

This omission of the legislator is particularly visible in the case of a voter who is informed at the polling station by the polling station committee that he has already been marked as having voted. Despite Gong's repeated warnings to the SEC to prescribe clear instructions to resolve this problem, the marked voter still depends on the decision of the competent election commission on how to proceed in such a case, while avoiding excess ballots in the ballot box. There is no possibility of filing a complaint with the SEC, and possibly an appeal to the Constitutional Court.

<https://gong.hr/en/2025/04/15/gong-urges-constitutional-court-to-safeguard-legal-protections-for-all-voters-in-the-circled-case/>

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

Then President of the Commission for the Prevention of Conflict of Interest Aleksandra Jozić Ileković warned in March that members Nike Nodilo Lakoš and Igor Lukač are unjustifiably recusing themselves from working on certain cases and refusing to vote on decisions, thereby blocking their adoption. Lukač went even further by attempting to intervene in a case before the High Administrative Court in favor of HDZ's State Secretary Vedrana Šimundža-Nikolić, thus putting himself in a conflict of interest. Jozić Ileković addressed the Parliamentary Elections, Appointments and Administration Committee, which declared itself incompetent for the matter, and forwarded the issue to the Committee on the Constitution, Standing Orders and Political System, which also declared itself incompetent. Jozić Ileković resigned on April 10, citing systemic problems within the Commission. Gong has been warning about the lack of the protection of public interest in the matters of conflict of interest, and this is just another case of the Government's efforts to weaken one of the main anti-corruption bodies of the country.

<https://vijesti.hrt.hr/hrvatska/jozic-ilekovic-podnijela-neopozivu-ostavku-12103620>

<https://gong.hr/2025/03/31/gong-plenkovic-gazi-vladavinu-prava-potpuno-je-dokrajcio-povjerenstvo/>

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

Gong has submitted a proposal to the Constitutional Court to review and change the decision of June 2, which declared a ballot in Zadar during local elections, which had a properly circled list but an illegible word written at the bottom of the ballot, invalid. The decision was made by a narrow majority, with only one vote difference, and the six judges who voted against the decision argued their opposition to the decision in detail in a separate opinion. The decision is contrary to the earlier practice of the Constitutional Court, as it does not contain any explanation as to why this ballot was treated differently and why there has been a change of practice. It left the impression of complete arbitrariness, especially since it was in favour of the ruling party. Moreover, this decision can have repercussions on future elections because it interferes with the, by that moment, customary interpretation of a valid ballot.

<https://gong.hr/2025/06/12/gongova-inicijativa-trazimo-od-ustavnog-suda-da-preispita-odluku-o-spornom-listicu-u-zadru-koja-moze-ugroziti-valjanost-buducih-glasova/>

The Croatian Constitutional Court decided to request a preliminary ruling from the Court of Justice of the European Union on the compatibility with EU law of a legal solution whereby the State Attorney General

resolves a conflict of competence between the EPPO and national prosecution offices.

“The Constitutional Court gave such a ruling because the question of whether the Act was compatible with EU law was in dispute and they could decide whether the Croatian Constitution required us beforehand a decision of the European Court of Justice, which alone had jurisdiction to do so”, said then President of the Constitutional Court, Miroslav Šeparović. According to the majority opinion of the judges of the Constitutional Court, the problem is in the EU Regulation itself, it is in their view partly contradictory.

In November 2024, State Attorney General Ivan Turudić issued a decision that USKOK, as a body of the DORH, is competent to investigate the acquisition of medical equipment in which the Minister of Health Vili Beroš, and not the EPPO, is suspected, and this decision cannot be examined. According to the Act implementing the EPPO Regulation, the Prosecutor General is the national authority deciding on conflicts of jurisdiction between the DORH and the EPPO. However, the Act did not provide for the possibility to question the Prosecutor General’s decision on conflicts of jurisdiction in one of the Croatian courts as an independent authority, such as the Supreme Court.

<https://dnevnik.hr/vijesti/hrvatska/ustavni-sud-zatrazio-od-suda-eu-tzv-prethodnu-odluku---926306.html>

[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

There has been a widespread and pervasive malicious narrative targeting a segment of civil society during the local elections in 2025. Namely, almost every mention of civil society organisations by politicians during the elections in the City of Zagreb was negative and critical. Unlike the 2021 elections, this narrative was not used solely by radical right-wing actors but was adopted by the entire opposition to the current administration, regardless of ideological orientation. Moreover, some candidates devoted a substantial part of their campaigns to spreading and encouraging the malicious narrative of a “financial-interest-corruption network” linking civil

society and the Možemo! party. This narrative was promoted because, through attacks on Zagreb-based civil society organisations, it enabled criticism and attacks on the incumbent Mayor, Tomislav Tomašević. In addition, the real significance of promoting such a malicious narrative by politicians lies in its further amplification and dissemination in the digital space by certain media portals, anonymous social media users, and public figures, raising questions about the financing of civil society organisations in Zagreb.

While Zagreb-based civil society organisations are, through this narrative, portrayed as part of a supposed “financial-interest-corruption network” connected to the current city government, outside Zagreb organisations are attacked because of the values and topics they engage with. In those cases, a specific civil society organisation is not directly targeted; rather, it is attacked in broader terms because it belongs to the category of “civil society.” Within the malicious narrative, such a category is perceived as “agents of a foreign agenda” imposing undesirable policies and values on Croatia and Croatian society. Their work, in such instances, is portrayed as “irrelevant and unnecessary” and criticised for reliance on (foreign) funding, accompanied by demands to cut off their financing and shut down their activities.

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

5000 character(s) maximum

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)

5000 character(s) maximum

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

The newly established initiative Za Hrvatsku slobode (For a Free Croatia) expressed deep concern over the decision to cancel the Oglede festival in Velika Gorica, which points to a troubling trend of restricting freedom of

expression and artistic activity in Croatia, in the name of the memory of the Homeland war. No political or interest group should have the right to arbitrarily decide what is “worthy” of our towns and who may or may not perform. The initiative, which brings together numerous artists, journalists, the academic and scientific community, civil society and trade unions, calls on the Government to prevent any undermining of artistic and journalistic freedoms.

The appeal to the Government, titled “The Constitution Applies to All - The Government Must Prevent Any Threat to Artistic and Journalistic Freedoms”, has so far been signed by 175 civil society organisations, trade unions, and institutions, as well as more than 1,200 individuals. The initiative invites citizens to support this appeal with their signatures.

Earlier in 2025, the “Nosi se” festival in Benkovac was cancelled, a town heavily damaged in the Homeland war, and there were attacks and threats directed at female journalists and artists. A statement in Parliament by the Minister for Veterans’ Affairs Tomo Medved - that war veterans would need to be consulted when organising festivals - constitutes a grave encroachment on artistic freedoms as well as the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms of expression and opinion. If art is censored and only one acceptable form of artistic expression and creation is imposed on the public, constitutional values and democracy are abolished.

<https://gong.hr/en/2025/09/19/initiative-for-a-free-croatia-more-than-1200-citizens-and-175-organisations-call-on-the-government-to-put-an-end-to-bans-on-festivals-and-concerts/>

When commenting on the protests held on November 30 in several Croatian cities under the name “United Against Fascism”, the Prime Minister said the protest was called an anti-fascism protest, but that that thesis was completely fabricated, and that the relentless struggle of the left for ideological divisions took the form of a demonstration at which Croatian citizens had the opportunity to see who stood behind the slogans of those who imagine that Croatia was in a phase of historical revisionism and Ustaša ideology. He sees HDZ as the last line of defense of a normal Croatia, a Croatia that opposes marginal actors who would like some kind of revitalization of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), but that is not something that is relevant in Croatian society and saw the protests as the idea of returning to some Balkan and Yugoslav unions. All of this was said before the second concert of Marko Perković Thompson in Zagreb, which was followed by a lot of controversy since Thompson openly used the NDH slogan “za dom spremni” which is illegal under Croatian law as a symbol of the Ustasha regime. Thompson has been known to have the support of the ruling party, who openly enjoy his concerts and seem to have no issue with him promoting a fascist slogan and anti-Serb sentiment.

The top Government officials made a key contribution to the promotion of Ustashism. The prime minister took a picture of himself with Thompson before the concert in August in Sinj and the speaker of parliament and the deputy prime minister were at the concert where ZDS was chanted. Later, there were numerous incidents of this kind in Zagreb.

Furthermore, the protests the Prime Minister referred to were held, among other, because of the rise of anti-Serb sentiment and cancelling events tackling the Homeland war after Thompson’s first concert in Zagreb in July 2025.

<https://www.index.hr/vijesti/clanak/plenkovic-hdz-je-zadnja-brana-normalnoj-hrvatskoj/2736039.aspx>

<https://vijesti.hrt.hr/hrvatska/izjava-premijera-andreja-plenkovica-0-12453960>

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

5000 character(s) maximum

While the German Chancellor addresses the Bundestag before the European Council session on the topic of Ukraine, the Croatian Prime Minister only reports to the Parliament afterwards on the positions taken by Croatia. Plenković nevertheless harmonizes his positions, but only with the party group to which the HDZ belongs - the European People's Party (EPP). The Croatian Parliament is thus losing its controlling role over European affairs.

While in some member states, such as Denmark, the practice is for the government to consult with parliament before attending European Council meetings, in Croatia, the Parliament is only informed afterwards about the positions taken by Croatia. Gong considers such a practice insufficiently democratic, and believes that in this matter, as in all other European affairs, the process of tailoring European policies should be brought closer to citizens, to strengthen democracy, but also to preserve trust in the European Union itself.

<https://gong.hr/en/2025/03/18/plenkovic-negotiates-views-on-ukraine-with-the-epp-instead-of-and-with-the-croatian-parliament/>

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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