

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

Transparency International (TI) Ireland

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://transparency.ie/>

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

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

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

The 2025 Rule of Law Report recommended that Ireland: 'Continue efforts to strengthen the existing ethics framework, including the monitoring and enforcement capacity of the Standards in Public Office Commission, and to strengthen and digitalise the asset declarations system.'

Despite considerable ongoing interest in this topic from parliamentarians and civil society, draft legislation on ethics in public office has still not been published. In response to Parliamentary Questions on the topic, the Minister responsible for the ethics framework has repeatedly refused to give TDs (MPs) a definitive timeline for introducing legislation, insisting that the complexity of the topic makes it vital that any proposed changes are given full and sufficient consideration, but that he is nevertheless committed to seeing legislation progressed and the ethics framework reformed. According to the Government's 'Legislation Programme for Spring 2026', the Ethics in Public Office Bill is listed for priority drafting, with the 'Heads [of the Bill] in preparation'.

Whilst the Minister's stated commitment to strengthening and updating the ethics framework is welcome, his words should nevertheless be seen in the context of successive governments' failure to make progress on this issue. Comprehensive reform of Ireland's ethics framework was one of the key recommendations of the judge-led 'Tribunal of Inquiry into Certain Planning Matters and Payments' (known as the Mahon or Flood Tribunal) in 2012. In its response to the Tribunal's findings, the Government of the day accepted 'the need for a fundamental review and extensive overhaul of the legislative framework relating to ethics', and that 'the existing framework required significant reform and modernisation'. A Public Sector Standards Bill, which encompassed many of the Tribunal's recommendations and reflected global best practice, was introduced in 2015 but was allowed to lapse with the end of that Government in 2020. The subsequent Programme for Government (2020) stated that 'We will ... Reform and consolidate the Ethics in Public Office legislation' but this commitment was not realised. The current Programme for Government (2025) similarly states that 'This Government will: Update the Ethics in Public Office legislation'.

In repeatedly failing to fulfil their own long-standing commitments in this area, successive Governments have also rebuffed repeated recommendations around strengthening Ireland's ethics framework made by intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, notably GRECO (in its Fourth and Fifth Evaluation Rounds), the UNCAC Independent Review Mechanism, the Open Government Partnership and Transparency International Ireland. Moreover, the recommendation to 'strengthen the existing ethics framework [and] including the monitoring and enforcement capacity of the Standards in Public Office Commission' has been a recurring feature of the EU Rule of Law country reports on Ireland from 2025, 2024, 2023 and 2022. The 2021 and 2020 Rule of Law Reports did not make specific recommendations but also highlighted issues with the existing ethics framework and the monitoring and enforcement capacity of SIPO.

On the basis of the above, TI Ireland remains unconvinced by Government statements of intent until such time as robust ethics legislation is introduced and progressed through the Oireachtas.

Source(s):

- Department of the Taoiseach (2026), 'Government Legislation Programme: Spring 2026', URL: https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/2d498498/Government_Legislation_Programme_Spring_2026.pdf
- Government of Ireland (2020), 'Programme for Government: Our Shared Future', URL: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-the-taoiseach/publications/programme-for-government-our-shared-future/>
- Government of Ireland (2025), 'Programme for Government: Securing Ireland's Future', URL: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-the-taoiseach/publications/programme-for-government-2025-securing-irelands-future/>
- Houses of the Oireachtas (2012), 'Dáil Éireann debate – Thursday, 19 Jul 2012', URL: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2012-07-19/24/>
- Houses of the Oireachtas (2015), 'Public Sector Standards Bill 2015', URL: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2015/132/>
- Tribunal of Inquiry into Certain Planning Matters and Payments (2012), 'The Final Report', URL: <https://www.planningtribunal.ie/reports/>

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

Despite long-standing calls for increased resources allocated to the Garda National Economic Crime Bureau (including the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Unit and Financial Intelligence Unit) and the Standards in Public Office Commission, TI Ireland is not aware of any changes in this regard.

In terms of institutional changes to relevant authorities, the Government has recently appointed Ms. Justice Elizabeth Dunne as the new Chairperson of the Standards in Public Office Commission.

In relation to effective and timely cooperation with relevant EU-level bodies, the Heads of Bill of legislation to enable Ireland to join the EPPO was approved in 2023, and the Minister for Justice stated in November 2025 that he hoped to publish the General Scheme in early 2026. In addition, Heads of Bill for legislation to create a new Criminal Justice International Cooperation Office were approved in June 2025 to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the e-Evidence Regulation (EU) 2023/1543 and the Legal Representative Directive (EU) 2023/1544. In addition, the Heads of Bill to transpose the European Investigation Order Directive (EU) 2014/41 are also in preparation.

Source(s):

- Department of the Taoiseach (2026), 'Government Legislation Programme: Spring 2026', URL: https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/2d498498/Government_Legislation_Programme_Spring_2026.pdf
- Houses of the Oireachtas (2025), 'Departmental Bodies: Dáil Éireann Debate, Tuesday 25 November 2025', URL: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2025-11-25/660/?highlight%5B0%5D=epo&highlight%5B1%5D=epo&highlight%5B2%5D=epo&highlight%5B3%5D=epo&highlight%5B4%5D=epo>

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

5000 character(s) maximum

Key governance provisions of the Policing, Security and Community Safety Act 2024 were enacted during 2025, including the formal establishment of both the Policing and Community Safety Authority (PCSA) and Fiosrú – the Office of the Police Ombudsman (OPO) – on 2 April 2025. However, the Garda Board – a new, high-level board structure to oversee and approve the corporate strategy and major organisational plans of An Garda Síochána (Ireland's national police and security service) – has not, according to the Garda website, been formally established. It is at this stage too early to comment on the impact of these new governance arrangements, particularly as they relate to the functional independence of An Garda Síochána and its specialist units responsible for the prevention and detection of different forms of corruption.

Source(s):

- An Garda Síochána (2025), 'An Garda Síochána Board', URL: <https://www.garda.ie/en/about-us/an-garda-siochana-board/>
- Policing, Security and Community Safety Act 2024, URL: <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2024/act/1/enacted/en/index.html>

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

TI Ireland is aware that the Advisory Council on Economic Crime and Corruption has worked with the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration through 2025 to develop and finalise the National Strategy on Combatting Economic Crime and Corruption, and its Action Plan. However, we are not aware of the timeframe for publication or implementation of these measures.

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

Any enhancement to public sector integrity is to a great extent dependent on the long-promised overhaul of ethics legislation. As noted above, the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform has stated his commitment to introducing an Ethics in Public Office Bill to reform and consolidate the ethics framework, however, no timeframe has been given for publication of the General Scheme. TI Ireland will continue to monitor developments and advocate for extensive reform.

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

Any enhancement to public sector integrity is to a great extent dependent on the long-promised overhaul of ethics legislation. As noted above, the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform has stated his commitment to introducing an Ethics in Public Office Bill to reform and consolidate ethics framework, however, no timeframe has been given for publication of the General Scheme. TI Ireland will continue to monitor developments and advocate for extensive reform.

Although not focused on anti-corruption, it should also be noted that the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform is currently working on the Public Service Data Strategy 2026-2030, with transparency and ethics forming an important component of its development.

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

Any enhancement to public sector integrity is to a great extent dependent on the long-promised overhaul of ethics legislation. As noted above, the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform has stated his commitment to introducing an Ethics in Public Office Bill to reform and consolidate ethics framework, however, no timeframe has been given for publication of the General Scheme. TI Ireland will continue to monitor developments and advocate for extensive reform.

--> 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

The Protected Disclosures (Amendment) Act 2022 has been in operation since 2023. Recent data suggests rising reports, increased claims for redress, and growing demand for advice and support services. The first Statistical Data Report on the Protected Disclosures Act (PDA), published in January 2025, states that over 1,100 reports were submitted internally and externally to public bodies and prescribed bodies in 2023 (DPER, p. 5). In addition, the Revenue reported 930 external reports in 2024, up from 45 in 2023 (Revenue, p. 3). The Workplace Relations Commission received 271 complaints seeking adjudication under the PDA in 2024, up from 96 in 2022 (WRC, p. 101). TI Ireland noted a marked increase of 43% in callers to its Speak Up Helpline in the year after the Protected Disclosures (Amendment) Act came into force (TI Ireland, p. 4).

There is evidence of positive impact from the reporting regime, including significant financial recoveries. An estimated €3.7 million was recovered in one case in 2023 following a report of wrongdoing involving public

procurement (DPER, p. 5).

While the list of prescribed persons designated to receive external reports is regularly updated, gaps in regulatory oversight have been identified in areas such as home support services, non-professionals working in medical and dental practices, and accommodation centres for international protection applicants. The Office of the Protected Disclosures Commissioner (OPDC) also identified challenges in transmitting disclosures alleging wrongdoing in local authorities (TI Ireland, p. 46). Implementation challenges noted by the OPDC include the complexity of the regime and the risk that follow-up on reports can be undermined by inconsistencies and narrow interpretation of the legislation by some bodies.

Recent analysis by TI Ireland points to increased retaliation concerns, with women more likely to report detrimental impacts, low success rates in claims, and high rates of appeals. The research drew upon data from 2,900 callers to TI Ireland's Speak Up Helpline and the results of its 2023 Integrity At Work Survey, and found that callers reporting retaliation for speaking up had increased by 70% since 2019, and that female whistleblowers were more likely to face negative impacts, with 50% of women reporting negative consequences compared to 37% of men. Furthermore, analysis by the Transparency Legal Advice Centre showed only a 10% rate of success in whistleblower claims (TI Ireland, p. 40). Employment rights appeals received by the Labour Court in relation to Protected Disclosures increased by 280% in 2024 from the previous year (The Labour Court, p. 27).

However, further analysis showed a c. 20% reduction in the likelihood of negative outcomes where employers made their staff aware of the availability of external supports (TI Ireland, p. 64). Free measures of support are provided by TI Ireland through its Speak Up Helpline and the Transparency Legal Advice Centre, both of which receive funding from the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform (DPER) and the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration.

Proposed reforms include removing caps on compensation and extending immunity protection to defamation liability to align Ireland's framework with EU standards (TI Ireland, p. 52). TI Ireland also recommends the provision of full legal aid and consideration of rewards for whistleblowers, drawing on the experience from other comparable jurisdictions, including the UK. Whilst Government funding for legal advice and psychological support remains stable, increasing demand and limited funding and capacity have contributed to delays.

Source(s):

- DPER (2025), 'Protected Disclosures Act: Statistical Data Report 2023', URL: <https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/protected-disclosures-annual-report.pdf>
- Irish Independent (2024), 'Whistleblower helped HSE recover €37m of taxpayers' money', URL: <https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/whistleblower-helped-hse-recover-37m-of-taxpayers-money-from-supplier/a483536716.html>
- OPDC (2025), 'Protected Disclosures Commissioner Annual Report for 2024', URL: <https://opdc.ie/en/news/f1dc6-protected-disclosures-commissioner-publishes-annual-report-for-2024/>
- Revenue (2025), 'Protected Disclosures Report 2024', URL: <https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/statutory-obligations/protected-disclosures/report-2024.pdf>
- S.I. No. 233/2025, URL: <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2025/si/233/made/en/print>
- The Labour Court (2025), 'The Labour Court Annual Report 2024', URL: <https://www.labourcourt.ie/en/publications/annual-reports/2024/labour-court-annual-report-2024-english.pdf>
- TI Ireland (2025), 'Speak Up Report 2025', URL: https://transparency.ie/sites/default/files/25.11_speakupreport2025.pdf
- WRC (2025), 'Annual Report 2024', URL: https://www.workplacerelations.ie/en/publications_forms/corporate_matters/annual_reports_reviews/annual-report-2024.pdf

[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

TI Ireland was pleased to note that 'Transparency' forms one of the core themes of Ireland's proposed new National Public Procurement Strategy. In response to the 2025 consultation on the development of the new Strategy, TI Ireland made a submission to the Office of Government Procurement (OGP), highlighting practical anti-corruption measures recommended for public procurement systems contained within the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and in Resolution 10/9 'Promoting transparency and integrity in public procurement', agreed at the 10th Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC. We also encouraged the OGP to develop specific anti-corruption measures for crisis procurement during emergencies, drawing on the lessons learnt from procurement-related scandals during the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as highlighting the specific corruption risks to defence procurement. We strongly encourage the OGP to fully incorporate these measures into the Strategy and any associated implementation/action plan/s, and will closely monitor their development accordingly.

In addition to the new strategy, one specific positive development has been the addressing a major transparency concern previously identified by TI Ireland. As highlighted in our submissions to the 2024 and 2025 Rule of Law Reports, a change in platforms for the national online tendering system ('eTenders') led to the threatened cessation of public access to all previous procurement data. This would have significantly inhibited the ability to identify suspicious activity based upon previous tenders and awards, as well as undermining wider public transparency. Having previously raised this issue with the OECD, the Open Government Partnership and the OGP (including via our aforementioned submission), TI Ireland was pleased to note that the Government has now committed to extending access to the previous eTenders platform until 2027, and is examining options to ensure the continued transparency of public procurement data beyond that date.

TI Ireland is not aware of specific policy measures taken over the past year to prevent and address organised crime-related corruption. However, operational activity by specialist bureaux of An Garda Síochána against such corruption has continued through 2025. This has included the arrest and charge of a serving Garda (police officer) as part of an investigation into the disappearance of a large quantity of drugs from a Garda station, the charging of a serving Garda for alleged offences connected with serious organised criminal activity, and the

Director of Public Prosecutions considering organised crime charges allegedly involving a former Garda Superintendent.

TI Ireland continues to recommend the consideration and implementation of recommendations contained in the Garda Síochána Inspectorate 2024 report 'Transnational Organised Crime: A Review of the Structures, Strategies and Processes in the Garda Síochána', including around the use of integrity testing and reforms to the governance of criminal intelligence and covert policing methods. Recognising the particular corruption risks involved in the use, management and deployment of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS), TI Ireland's 'Speak Up 2025' report echoed the recommendations of the Morris Tribunal over 20 years ago to call for robust and transparent controls to be put in place governing the use and management of CHIS, supported by a comprehensive statutory framework and based upon international best practice.

Source(s):

- Houses of the Oireachtas (2025), 'Public Procurement Contracts: Dáil Éireann Debate, Tuesday 8 July 2025', URL: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2025-07-08/343/#pq-answers-343>
- Irish Times (2025), 'DPP considers charges against Gerry Hutch over alleged Garda corruption', URL: <https://www.irishtimes.com/crime-law/2025/01/27/dpp-considers-charges-against-gerry-hutch-over-alleged-garda-corruption/>
- OGP (2025), 'Policy statement: developing a new public procurement system for Ireland', URL: <https://www.gov.ie/en/office-of-government-procurement/publications/policy-statement-developing-a-new-public-procurement-strategy-for-ireland/>
- RTE (2025), 'Garda charged in court with corruption offences', URL: <https://www.rte.ie/news/courts/2025/1209/1548051-gary-molloy-court/>
- The Journal (2025), 'Serving garda arrested as part of probe after large quantity of drugs goes missing from station', URL: <https://www.thejournal.ie/garda-arrested-leinster-anti-corruption-6879492-Nov2025/>
- TI Ireland (2025), 'Speak Up Report 2025', URL: https://transparency.ie/sites/default/files/25.11_speakupreport2025.pdf
- TI Ireland (2025), 'Transparency International Ireland Submission to the Office of Government Procurement (OGP) National Public Procurement Strategy Consultation', URL: 2025: Submission to the OGP National Public Procurement Strategy | Transparency International Ireland

[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

Over the past year, TI Ireland has highlighted the governance and corruption risks involved in large-scale maritime infrastructure projects that require the issuing of permits for both offshore and onshore development projects. As Ireland looks to substantially increase its alternative energy production, storage capacity and associated capabilities, in particular via wind energy projects, it is essential that the Government build robust anti-corruption safeguards and good governance measures into the various processes involved in such projects. TI Ireland raised this issue in its submission to the 2025 consultation on Ireland's National Maritime Security Strategy.

In relation to planning and construction, 2025 saw the implementation of key provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2024, including a new structure for the national planning authority, whose name also changed from An Bord Pleanála (the Planning Board) to An Coimisiún Pleanála (the Planning Commission) to reflect its changed composition. Specifically, the Act separates the corporate, decision-making and governance roles of

the new Commission. As noted in previous TI Ireland submissions to the Rule of Law Report, planning in Ireland has been the subject of several high-profile historic corruption cases and judicial inquiries, and remains the subject of intense public interest and media scrutiny. It is arguably too early to assess the impact of the revised governance structures of An Coimisiún Pleanála, though the Act continues to attract criticism from parliamentarians and media commentators. Given the widely-acknowledged vulnerability of the sector in terms of corruption and bribery, TI Ireland continues to urge the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, An Coimisiún Pleanála and local authorities to implement strong anti-corruption measures throughout all planning and related processes, based upon statutory requirements, rigorous anti-corruption risk assessments and international best practice.

Source(s):

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2025), 'Key Policy Reforms - Planning and Development Act 2024', URL: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-housing-local-government-and-heritage/publications/key-policy-reforms-planning-and-development-act-2024/>
- Planning and Development Act 2024, URL: <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2024/act/34/enacted/en/html>
- TI Ireland (2025), 'Transparency International Ireland Submission to the Consultation on the National Maritime Security Strategy', URL: <https://transparency.ie/resources/submissions/2025-National-Maritime-Security-Strategy>

C. Repression

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

5000 character(s) maximum

Overall, TI Ireland considers that the criminal sanctions provided under Irish law for corruption and corruption-related offences are adequate. However, as emphasised in our submissions to previous years' Rule of Law Reports, we remain concerned that this is not the case for certain breaches of the Ethics Acts (namely the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995, as amended, and Standards in Public Office Act 2001, as amended), reform of which is a long-standing unfulfilled Government commitment. In addition, TI continues to recommend that the Government should consider innovative legal measures to encourage people to provide relevant information on corruption and related offences. Since predatory corruption is uncommon in Ireland, corruption is more often a conspiratorial crime and those that engage in it are unlikely to report unless there is a strong incentive to do so. Practical measures that may assist in this regard include:

- Initiatives modelled on the Cartel Immunity Programme run by the Competition and Consumer Protection (CCPC) and the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), which could encourage corrupt officials or corruptors to 'break ranks' and could assist in dismantling corrupt networks. It should be noted that financial rewards for whistleblowers in corruption and economic crime cases are currently used in other jurisdictions, including Canada, and are under consideration in the UK.
- Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPAs), which could be a useful tool to hold corporations to account for corruption offences, though it is important that they are not used to allow culpable individuals to avoid prosecution. The introduction of a statutory DPA scheme – under judicial oversight and with appropriate safeguards – was previously recommended by the Law Reform Commission in its detailed 2018 report into Regulatory Powers and Corporate Offences.

Source(s):

- Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (2017), 'Cartel Immunity Programme', URL: <https://www.cccpc.ie/business/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2017/02/2015-01-20-Revised-CIP-Final.pdf>
- Ethics in Public Office Act 1995, URL: <https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/1995/act/22/front/revised/en/html>
- Standards in Public Office Act 2001, URL: <https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2001/act/31/front/revised/en/html>
- Law Reform Commission (2018), 'Regulatory Powers and Corporate Offences', URL: https://www.lawreform.ie/_fileupload/Completed%20Projects/LRC%2019-2018%20Regulatory%20Powers%20and%20Corporate%20Offences%20Volume%201.pdf
- National Whistleblower Center, 'Canadian Whistleblower Reward Laws', URL: <https://www.whistleblowers.org/canada-whistleblower-reward-laws/>
- Serious Fraud Office (2025), 'Business Plan 2025 - 26', URL: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67ee4e86199d1cd55b48c6e8/SFO_2025-26__Business_Plan.pdf

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

As a civil society organisation, TI Ireland is not in a position to provide official data on corruption investigations, prosecutions, etc. We do, however, reiterate our long-standing recommendation for the Government to disaggregate corruption offences from other economic crime offences in crime recording data. At present, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) subsumes corruption offences within the wide category of 'Fraud', which makes it hard to determine the true scale of corruption offending. (It should also be noted that, in practice, many public sector corruption cases – notably those involving improper disclosure of sensitive information – are investigated as theft or data protection offences rather than under the Criminal Justice (Corruption Offences) Act 2018.)

A further barrier to judging the nature and scale of corruption offending in Ireland is the difficulty for laypersons in obtaining court records. This makes it very hard for civil society and members of the public to follow open proceedings on corruption cases unless they are reported in the media.

Source(s):

- Central Statistics Office, 'Recorded Crime', URL: <https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/recordedcrime/>
- Law Society Gazette (2021), 'Access to court records and oral arguments', URL: <https://www.lawsociety.ie/gazette/in-depth/access-to-court-records>

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

Over the past two years, TI Ireland has been involved in an EU-funded Transparency International project

called STEP-EU, which has assessed and identified hurdles to the detection, investigation and prosecution of complex and cross-border corruption and associated financial crime in the EU. Across the nine participating member states, common obstacles included the following:

- Persistent barriers to accessing ownership and financial data
- Underuse of proactive detection tools
- Slow and cumbersome cross-border cooperation
- Resource shortages, outdated technology and gaps in specialist skills
- Few internal incentives for pursuing complex, high-level cases

For Ireland, the project highlighted a number of specific obstacles,

- Need for enhanced resources for specialist gardaí and prosecutors at a scale to match the risk. As highlighted in Part A, above, the under-resourcing of the Garda National Economic Crime Bureau – which includes the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Unit and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) Ireland – and the Special Financial Crime Unit of the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions has been a long-running issue of concern not only for TI Ireland but for several intergovernmental bodies, and has only increased as Ireland's role as an international financial centre has grown exponentially.

- Need for structured training and protected career paths to build and maintain specialist skills. Investigations into complex and cross-border corruption necessitate not only advanced investigative skills but also specialist capabilities, including forensic accounting, crypto-analysis and cyber investigation. Such skills are also highly sought after by the private sector, and both officers and civilian staff are often recruited into corporate roles, taking these skills with them. Moreover, the promotion system in An Garda Síochána means that experienced detectives typically have to move into uniform roles upon promotion, further denuding specialist units.

- Lack of frictionless, coordinated access to asset-ownership and beneficial ownership registers. Uniquely among the nine countries involved in the project, Ireland has three separate beneficial ownership registers, each of which is managed by a different state body with different modes of access, which can delay investigations. Moreover, specialist gardaí and the FIU do not have direct access to the Register of Beneficial Ownership of Certain Financial Vehicles (covering investment fund structures) but instead have to submit individual requests by email to the Central Bank.

- Lack of clarity around privacy, data protection and legal privilege rules to support investigations. Detectives and prosecutors involved in corruption and economic crime investigations frequently encounter claims of professional privilege, in particular legal privilege, in the course of their investigations. The lack of formal protocols or guidelines in this area prevents detectives and prosecutors from being able to robustly challenge more spurious claims. Similarly, confusion around the boundaries of 'GDPR' or privacy claims regularly creates obstacles for investigations.

- Barriers to effective international information-sharing and cooperation. Although cross-border cooperation within the EU generally functions relatively smoothly, there can be misunderstanding between Ireland, as a common law jurisdiction, and counterparts in civil law jurisdictions – especially around the role of prosecutors. More widely, the Mutual Legal Assistance system is cumbersome, slow and lacking in transparency. Even simple requests for assistance or information often take months to elicit a response, which may be inaccurate or have been misunderstood by the receiving country. The Covid pandemic reduced opportunities to create valuable informal connections between investigators and prosecutors in different countries.

The project further highlighted that as a significant international financial centre with an open and globally integrated economy, Ireland is particularly exposed to being used as a conduit for the proceeds of corruption and other illicit financial flows. As such, TI Ireland has urged the Government to address these obstacles as a

matter of urgency, in particular via the forthcoming National Strategy to Combat Economic Crime and Corruption and its associated Action Plan.

- TI (2025), 'Chasing Grand Corruption: Hurdles to Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Complex Cases Across the EU', URL: <https://www.transparency.org/en/publications/chasing-grand-corruption>
- TI (2025), 'From Real Estate to Yachts: What Do We Know About Assets Across the EU', URL: <https://www.transparency.org/en/news/what-do-we-know-about-assets-across-the-eu>
- TI (2025), 'One Click Away? The Barriers Investigators Face Across the EU When Tracing Asset Ownership', URL: <https://www.transparency.org/en/news/barriers-investigators-face-across-eu-tracing-asset-ownership>

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

[See first answer under 'C. Repression' section, above.]

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

5000 character(s) maximum

As has been highlighted in our previous submissions to the Rule of Law Report, TI Ireland remains concerned at the Government's lack of explicit acknowledgement of – and robust response to – the risks that accompany Ireland's role as a significant international financial centre, in particular the risk of the Irish financial system or Irish financial vehicles being used to launder the proceeds of corruption. Our research has previously highlighted specific loopholes and deficiencies around:

- The lack of reporting obligations and other regulatory safeguards for Limited Partnerships (LPs). The General Scheme of a bill to reform the regulation of LPs was published in 2024, and the Bill remains in the Government's legislative programme, however in its current form it does not address all the current weaknesses, and there is no timetable for when the Bill will be progressed.
- The lack of anti-money laundering supervision for 90% of Special Purpose Entities (SPEs). Although this alarming deficiency was admitted in a 2024 review of the Irish funds sector, to date there have been no known developments to address this or wider transparency concerns.
- The lack of robust enforcement or verification measures to prevent illicit company registrations. TI Ireland continues to call for an overhaul of the company registration system to increase the powers and obligations of the Companies Registration Office, transforming it into a robust gatekeeper with strong verification measures, akin to recent reforms of the UK Companies House.
- The lack of transparency around beneficial ownership data for legitimate interest applicants. Ireland's response to a 2022 CJEU ruling had the effect of making it all but impossible for eligible journalists or civil society organisations to access beneficial ownership data. TI will therefore closely monitor Ireland's transposition of relevant parts of the 6th AML Directive in July 2026.

The forthcoming National Strategy to Combat Economic Crime and Corruption provides a critical opportunity for the Government to articulate its understanding of the cross-cutting risks posed by illicit finance, including the

proceeds of corruption, and to set out a strong, coordinated response.

Source(s):

- Azure Forum for Contemporary Security Strategy (2025), 'The changing scope of ownership transparency and its relevance to national security', URL: https://transparency.ie/news_events/changing-scope-ownership-transparency-and-its-relevance-national-security
- Companies House (2026), 'Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act: outline transition plan for Companies House', URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/economic-crime-and-corporate-transparency-act-outline-transition-plan-for-companies-house/economic-crime-and-corporate-transparency-act-outline-transition-plan-for-companies-house>
- Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment (2024), 'General Scheme of Registration of Limited Partnerships and Business Names Bill 2024 accompanied by RIA', URL: <https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/legislation/general-scheme-registration-of-limited-partnerships-and-business-names-bill-2024.html>
- Department of Finance (2024), 'Funds Sector 2030: A Framework for Open, Resilient and Developing Markets', URL: <https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/funds-sector-2030-a-framework-for-open-resilient-and-developing-markets.pdf>
- Irish Examiner (2025), 'How kleptocrats hide their ill-gotten gains in Ireland and Britain', URL: <https://www.irishexaminer.com/opinion/commentanalysis/arid-41590441.html>
- Irish Legal News (2025), 'Nina Hart: Enhancing Ireland's reputation as an enforcer of EU sanctions – views on and from Ireland', URL: <https://www.irishlegal.com/articles/analysis-enhancing-irelands-credibility-as-an-enforcer-of-eu-sanctions-views-on-and-from-ireland>
- Transparency International Ireland (2024), 'Weak Links: Irish Corporate Structures and Illicit Financial Flows', URL: https://transparency.ie/news_events/weak-links-facilitating-illicit-finance
- Transparency International Ireland (2025), 'TI tested access to beneficial ownership registers in 14 EU countries – and was refused by Ireland', URL: https://transparency.ie/news_events/ti-tested-access-beneficial-ownership-registers-14-eu-countries---and-was-refused

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

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

[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

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

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

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

5000 character(s) maximum

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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