

# 2026 Rule of Law Report - targeted stakeholder consultation

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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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

If "Other", please specify

\* Organisation name

*250 character(s) maximum*

Impresa DE MASI

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*

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

demasi@demasi.it

#### \* 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

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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

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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<sup>[3]</sup>. 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.

<sup>[3]</sup> 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

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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*

DE MASI's enterprise does not address information about the implementation of what is recommended in previous Reports on the rule of law in Italy. Instead, this observation concerns a systemic long-standing deficiency in the effective protection of victims of serious violent organized crimes in a particular, specific, vast territory of the Italian State.

This submission is not intended as a contentious action, nor as a substitute for legal proceedings, nor as an action inspired by addressing an individual request: it is intended to be a testimony to the European Commission of how the rule of law suffers seriously due to facts that systematically reproduce themselves in a specific Italian territory. It is offered as contextual and factual evidence to assist the European Commission in assessing how the rule of law operates in practice in some specific and not irrelevant areas of the Italian territory, particularly in vulnerable regions.

The described situation is paradigmatic: finally, in these areas the rule of law does not operate, but rather the rules dictated by the criminal context.

The situation and facts we intend to describe (see attached document No. 1: Relazione 12.12.25) highlight how, in areas characterized by high criminal pressure and structural institutional weakness, the lack of timely and effective state protection can translate into a substantial denial of the rule of law, despite the formal existence of legal protections. The situation and the facts must be assessed within a broader territorial and social context, extensively documented through judicial acts, parliamentary records and official investigations, showing how entire areas operate under conditions of structural coercion, economic distortion and institutional inertia.

The applicant's enterprise operates in a territory where multiple official investigations have demonstrated:

- pervasive criminal control of the economy;
- distortion of markets and public procurement;
- intimidation and isolation of law-abiding entrepreneurs; substitution of State authority by criminal governance mechanisms.

As documented in many sociological analysis, the territory operates under a parallel criminal authority that influences the economy.

In such contexts, State protection is not merely compensatory but constitutive of the rule of law itself. Its failure produces effects comparable to a de facto suspension of fundamental rights, particularly the right to an effective remedy and to economic freedom. The State has a duty to guarantee business freedom from Mafia interference. In this specific territorial situation, the State failed in this duty: by denying access to solidarity funds for nearly two decades, it objectively strengthened the criminal grip on the company, rendering physical protection useless and turning bureaucracy into a tool for persecuting the victim (see attached document No. 1: Relazione 12.12.25).

This submission highlights an institutional paradox: the State acknowledges the criminal threat (police escort and military protection), yet through bureaucratic inertia (a 17-year delay in applying anti-usury laws) it causes the economic collapse of the enterprise, violating the duty of protection and the right to an effective remedy.

The relevance of this situation for the Rule of Law assessment is evident. It illustrates:

- the ineffectiveness of legal safeguards when not accompanied by timely execution;
- the disproportionate burden placed on victims to secure rights already recognised;
- the heightened impact of institutional failures in territories under organised crime pressure;
- the erosion of trust in public institutions where protection is perceived as formal rather than real.

## 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

The perception of the general public about the poor independence of the judiciary depends on structural delays and damage caused by State inaction. The prolonged delay in the execution of protective measures produced cumulative and progressive harm, including:

- severe economic damage;
- loss of business continuity and access to credit;
- long-term exposure to criminal pressure;
- psychological and social isolation.

These effects were not incidental but stemmed from repeated administrative and judicial inertia and omissions, later documented by law-enforcement authorities. (see attached document No. 2: Diffida De Masi\_17.12.25). In its Communication «Strengthening the rule of law within the Union A blueprint for action» (17.7.2019, COM (2019) 343 final), the European Commission supports the fully shared thesis according to which «The European project relies on permanent respect of the rule of law in all Member States. It is a prerequisite for the effective application of EU law and for mutual trust between Member States. It is also central to making the European Union work well as an area of freedom, security and justice and an internal market, where laws apply effectively and uniformly and budgets are spent in accordance with the applicable rules» (p. 1).

The situation I am bringing to the Commission's attention has general and systemic implications, not individual ones: it highlights that the general Italian system for protecting victims of intentional violent crimes clearly fails to meet the need to implement European Union law. In its dialogue with the Commission, the Italian Government shall accept the need to amend its regulatory framework in this area, especially at a time when the Council and the European Parliament provisionally agreed on an update to the 2012 EU law on the rights of, support for and protection of victims of a crime. The task of this updating is explicitly to make easier for a victim to report a crime, obtain support via helplines, receive help from support services and access information about their rights (<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/10/the-eu-strengthens-the-protection-and-support-of-victims-of-crime/>).

## 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.

## 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

Regarding to the ineffective enforcement of judicial decisions: aA final administrative judgment (TAR Calabria No. 433/2013; see attached document No. 3) formally recognised the applicant's right to State protection and financial support as a victim of extortion and organised crime.

However, the substantive effects of that judgment were not implemented in a timely and effective manner, forcing the victim to engage in further litigation over many years in order to obtain partial relief.

This situation illustrates a gap between judicial recognition and practical enforcement, undermining legal certainty and the effectiveness of judicial protection.

## Any other developments related to the justice system - please specify

5000 character(s) maximum

In the situation and cases at issue, and in similar situations in general:

1. The exhaustion of domestic remedies in substantive terms has been neglected. Consider that for over two decades, the applicant:

- cooperated fully with judicial authorities;
- obtained judicial recognition of victim status;
- initiated multiple proceedings to enforce recognised rights;
- formally addressed national institutions through documented communications and legal notices (see attached document No. 2: Diffida De Masi\_17.12.25)

Despite this, protection remained fragmentary, delayed and ineffective, demonstrating that domestic remedies, while formally available, were not effective in practice;

2. A situation of contempt for judicial rulings and vexatious litigation arises. Indeed, the principle of legal certainty has been violated by the failure to execute rulings from the Calabria Regional Administrative Court (e.g., n. 433/2013). The national court condemned the State for "vexatious litigation," defining the administration as a "hostile investigator." Such conduct is not a mere error but an abuse of power that undermines citizen trust in both European and national institutions;

3. There is absence of effective remedy/ lack of effective remedy. Recent ministerial responses to the De Masi's enterprise (January 2026: see attached document No. 4: Risposte ministeriali) confirm the absence of any reparatory intent. The State attempts to offset multi-million euro damages with late and derisory grants, using the financial collapse caused by its own inertia as an excuse for non-payment. This "fragmentation of responsibility" makes it impossible to obtain justice within the timeframe prescribed by Art. 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) and Art. 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000-2007).

## II. Anti-Corruption Framework

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

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

B. Prevention

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

## C. Repression

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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

*5000 character(s) maximum*

### III. Media pluralism and media freedom

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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

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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

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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

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

**d75a27fd-5962-4d47-93ed-683b9f8920d5/1.\_Relazione\_12.12.25.pdf**

**72aa3de7-9f8b-4646-8a6a-87541829ff55/2.\_Diffida\_De\_Masi\_17.12.25.pdf**

**b44db416-a6ba-4e21-b2a1-13303a7c8662/3.\_TAR\_Calabria\_n.433-2013.pdf**

**6f25dbfa-dd8d-451c-b835-a9a8070c04a7/4.\_Risposte\_ministeriali.pdf**

## Contact

rule-of-law-network@ec.europa.eu

