

# 2024 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, four editions of the Rule of Law Report have been published in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

The Commission would like to invite stakeholders to provide contributions to the 2024 Rule of Law Report. This survey provides information on the type of information and topics that will be covered in the 2024 Rule of Law Report, in order to allow stakeholders to provide input. More targeted input may be requested at a later stage of preparation of the 2024 Rule of Law Report, including in the context of country visits, or bilateral contacts.

The 2024 Rule of Law Report will continue to deepen the assessment under the existing four pillars, and will also follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations to Member States, that were issued as part of the 2023 Rule of Law Report. The contribution to be provided should include **(1) information on measures taken to implement the recommendations addressed to the Member State in the 2023 Rule of Law report, as well as developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapter and (2) any other significant developments since January 2023<sup>[1]</sup> falling under the ‘type of information’ outlined in section II.**

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.

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

## Type of information

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The topics are structured according to four pillars: I. Justice system; II. Anti-corruption framework; III. Media pluralism; and IV. Other institutional issues related to checks and balances. The replies could include aspects set out below under each pillar. This can include challenges, current work streams, positive developments and best practices:

## **A) Legislative developments**

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

## **B) Policy developments**

- Implementation 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, heads of independent authorities included in the scope of the questionnaire[2])

## **D) Any other relevant developments**

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

Please also indicate whether the developments reported are linked to the implementation of reforms and investments under the RRP, where applicable.

If there are no changes, it is sufficient to indicate this and the information covered in the contributions for the previous Rule of Law Reports should 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.

## **About you**

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\* 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*

Border Violence Monitoring Network

Main Areas of Work

- ☐ Justice System
- ☐ Anti-corruption
- ☐ Media Pluralism
- ☒ Other

If "Other", please specify

Human Rights

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

The Border Violence Monitoring Network (BVMN) is an independent network of NGOs, associations and collectives that monitors human rights violations at the borders of Europe and advocates to stop violence against people on the move.  
<https://borderviolence.eu/>

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 add the country of origin of your organisation

- ☐ Afghanistan
- ☐ Albania
- ☐ Algeria
- ☐ Andorra
- ☐ Angola
- ☐ Antigua and Barbuda
- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Australia

- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Azerbaijan
- ☐ Bahamas
- ☐ Bahrain
- ☐ Bangladesh
- ☐ Barbados
- ☐ Belarus
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Belize
- ☐ Benin
- ☐ Bhutan
- ☐ Bolivia
- ☐ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ☐ Botswana
- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Brunei Darussalam
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Burkina Faso
- ☐ Burundi
- ☐ Cabo Verde
- ☐ Cambodia
- ☐ Cameroon
- ☐ Canada
- ☐ Central African Republic
- ☐ Chad
- ☐ Chile
- ☐ China
- ☐ Colombia
- ☐ Comoros
- ☐ Congo
- ☐ Costa Rica
- ☐ Côte D'Ivoire
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cuba
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czechia
- ☐ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Djibouti
- ☐ Dominica
- ☐ Dominican Republic
- ☐ Ecuador
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ El Salvador
- ☐ Equatorial Guinea
- ☐ Eritrea
- ☐ Estonia

- ☐ Eswatini
- ☐ Ethiopia
- ☐ Fiji
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Gabon
- ☐ Gambia
- ☐ Georgia
- ☒ Germany
- ☐ Ghana
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Grenada
- ☐ Guatemala
- ☐ Guinea
- ☐ Guinea Bissau
- ☐ Guyana
- ☐ Haiti
- ☐ Honduras
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ India
- ☐ Indonesia
- ☐ Iran
- ☐ Iraq
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Israel
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Jamaica
- ☐ Japan
- ☐ Jordan
- ☐ Kazakhstan
- ☐ Kenya
- ☐ Kiribati
- ☐ Kuwait
- ☐ Kyrgyzstan
- ☐ Laos
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lebanon
- ☐ Lesotho
- ☐ Liberia
- ☐ Libya
- ☐ Liechtenstein
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Madagascar
- ☐ Malawi
- ☐ Malaysia

- ☐ Maldives
- ☐ Mali
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Marshall Islands
- ☐ Mauritania
- ☐ Mauritius
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Micronesia
- ☐ Monaco
- ☐ Mongolia
- ☐ Montenegro
- ☐ Morocco
- ☐ Mozambique
- ☐ Myanmar
- ☐ Namibia
- ☐ Nauru
- ☐ Nepal
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ Nicaragua
- ☐ Niger
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ North Korea
- ☐ North Macedonia
- ☐ Norway
- ☐ Oman
- ☐ Pakistan
- ☐ Palau
- ☐ Panama
- ☐ Papua New Guinea
- ☐ Paraguay
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Philippines
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Qatar
- ☐ Republic of Moldova
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Russian Federation
- ☐ Rwanda
- ☐ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ☐ Saint Lucia
- ☐ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- ☐ Samoa
- ☐ San Marino
- ☐ Sao Tome and Principe
- ☐ Saudi Arabia

- ☐ Senegal
- ☐ Serbia
- ☐ Seychelles
- ☐ Sierra Leone
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Slovakia
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Solomon Islands
- ☐ Somalia
- ☐ South Africa
- ☐ South Korea
- ☐ South Sudan
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sri Lanka
- ☐ Sudan
- ☐ Suriname
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ Syrian Arab Republic
- ☐ Tajikistan
- ☐ Tanzania
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Timor-Leste
- ☐ Togo
- ☐ Tonga
- ☐ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☐ Tunisia
- ☐ Turkey
- ☐ Turkmenistan
- ☐ Tuvalu
- ☐ Uganda
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ United Arab Emirates
- ☐ United Kingdom
- ☐ United States of America
- ☐ Uruguay
- ☐ Uzbekistan
- ☐ Vanuatu
- ☐ Venezuela
- ☐ Viet Nam
- ☐ Yemen
- ☐ Zambia
- ☐ Zimbabwe

First name

Surname

Email Address of the organisation (this information will not be published)

**\* 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.**
- ☒ 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 2024 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 2024 RoL Report.pdf](#)

Please provide any relevant information on horizontal developments here

*5000 character(s) maximum*



Between 2020 and 2023, BVMN recorded 94 testimonies of pushbacks from Bulgaria to Turkey or to Greece, affecting over 1,824 people on the move. The data collected is merely the tip of the iceberg, as many more pushbacks go undocumented. Also, due to an increase in criminalization, BVMN member organizations were forced to shut down or reduce their presence in Northern Greece and in Turkey, which affected the possibility to monitor and document human rights violations at borders.

To our knowledge, none of these instances of pushbacks were investigated. Removal from territory results in the lack of access for survivors to national courts and mechanisms. Mechanisms to address these shortcomings are absent.

Pushbacks from Bulgaria are reportedly accompanied by violence that amounts to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment. In 2023, BVMN respondents attested to physical violence consisting of kicks, beatings with batons, robbery of personal belongings, including phones (necessary for communication, requesting assistance, being in touch with legal representatives, and loved ones), dog attacks (consistent practice of Bulgarian border guards that continues to go un-investigated), use of firearms to ensure compliance, unlawful detention and denial of food and sanitary services while deprived of liberty.

<https://borderviolence.eu/testimonies/may-1-2023-between-topcular-turkey-and-fakiya-bulgaria/>

<https://borderviolence.eu/testimonies/march-17-2023-on-road-79-south-of-burgas-bulgaria/>

<https://borderviolence.eu/testimonies/january-15-2023-bulgaria/>

<https://borderviolence.eu/reports/balkan-regional-report-april-2023/>

Despite continuous reporting on pushbacks, and the violence entailed by the Bulgarian border guards, competent institutions have not initiated investigations. This indicates that the informal policy of the Bulgarian government against people on the move is facilitated or tolerated by the judiciary.

In August, Infomigrants and an Italian Collective, Collettive Rotte Balcaniche AltoVicentino, released new reports on the situation in Bulgaria which attest to the fact that the conditions have only continued to decline. Infomigrants released a four part series on the situation of pushbacks and border violence in Bulgaria in which they also reported on the violent practices documented in BVMN testimonies and discussed with local organizations the issues they face in reporting on such issues. A number of organizations are now under surveillance and investigation for supporting people on the move to register asylum claims and avoid pushbacks - a move reminiscent of tactics used against NGOs in other Member States with restrictive migration regimes, like Greece and Croatia. The report from Collettive Rotte Balcaniche provides further evidence of these claims from their field assessments in the country. This reportage takes place in the context of a pilot project by the EU that is granting Bulgaria 45 million € for fast-tracked asylum procedures and to fund new technologies in support of 'border control'. In fact, in Von der Leyen's State Of the Union speech she congratulated Bulgaria on its work to protect European borders, and again dangled the promise of Schengen accession over them. Yet again it is made patently clear that the European Commission is happy to totally disregard credible, evidence-based reporting coming out of Member States that attest to rights violations and the systematization of illegal practices - all in the name of 'greater border control'.

<https://borderviolence.eu/reports/balkan-regional-report-august-2023/>

<https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/51197/bulgaria-migrant-pushbacks-whats-behind-the-rise-in-violence-at-the-bulgarianturkish-border-14>

## Questions for contribution

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The following four pillars (I.-IV.) are sub-divided into topics (A., B., etc.) and sub-topics (1., 2., 3., etc.). For each of the topics and sub-topics, you are invited to provide (1) information on measures taken to implement the recommendations addressed to the Member State in the 2023 Rule of Law report, as well as developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapter of the 2023 Rule of Law Report and (2) any other significant developments since January 2023[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.

If there are developments you consider relevant under each of the four pillars that are not mentioned in the sub-topics, please add them under the section "other - please specify". Only significant developments should be covered.

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 covered in contribution [only one choice possible]

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

- ☐ 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

## I. Justice System

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Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2023 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

#### Amendments in the Constitution

On 13 September 2023. Adv. Adela Kachaunova, Director of the Legal Advocacy Program of the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, presented to the members of the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the 49th National Assembly an opinion on the draft law for amendment and supplement to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria with the registration No. 49-354-01-83 dated 28.07.2023.

In his opinion the lawyer Kachaunova criticizes the legal technique of the submitted proposals, some aspects of the division of the Supreme Judicial Council into two separate councils, the attempts to strengthen the role of the Minister of Justice as an interference in the judiciary, the regulation of the mandates of the Prosecutor General and of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts, the regulation of the constitutional complaint, the arbitrary limitations of legitimate and necessary powers of the Prosecutor General at the expense of the lack of measures on other aspects of his real influence in the judiciary, as well as a number of shortcomings in the judiciary.

<https://www.bghelsinki.org/bg/news/2023-09-14-position-statement-on-constitutional-amendment-bill>

#### The crisis in the prosecution

The Bulgarian Helsinki Committee (BHC) published an opinion in support of the Union of Judges in Bulgaria (UBJB) regarding a crisis in the leadership of the Prosecutor's Office. The BHC endorsed the UBJB's call for the removal of key figures, including Ivan Geshev, due to unsuitability with the offices they were meant to occupy. The BHC also backed the appeal for constitutional reform in line with Venice Commission recommendations and the European Court of Human Rights decision in the Kolevi case. The BHC asserted that Ivan Geshev's unsuitability for the role of Prosecutor General has been previously communicated to the Supreme Judicial Council and emphasizes the urgent need for decisive action to address the evident flaws in the prosecution's leadership. The BHC reported that the Supreme Judicial Council's compromised legitimacy and urged it to take effective measures to rectify the situation to ensure judicial integrity.

<https://www.bghelsinki.org/bg/news/2023-05-17-statement-bhc-sjc>

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*

Remuneration/bonuses/rewards for judges and prosecutors, including observed changes (significant and targeted increase or decrease over the past year), transparency on the system and access to the information

*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 under section 2)*

Accessibility of courts (e.g. court/legal fees, legal aid, language)

*5000 character(s) maximum*

Resources of the judiciary (human/financial/material)

*(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*

Training of justice professionals (including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, court staff, clerks/trainees)

*5000 character(s) maximum*

Digitalisation (e.g. use of digital technology, particularly electronic communication 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 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 specialization, in particular specific courts or chambers within courts to deal with fraud and corruption 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 under section

2)

### Length of proceedings

5000 character(s) maximum

### Other - please specify

5000 character(s) maximum

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<https://borderviolence.eu/testimonies/may-1-2023-between-topcular-turkey-and-fakiya-bulgaria/>

<https://borderviolence.eu/testimonies/march-17-2023-on-road-79-south-of-burgas-bulgaria/>

<https://borderviolence.eu/testimonies/january-15-2023-bulgaria/>

<https://borderviolence.eu/reports/balkan-regional-report-april-2023/>

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'border control'. In fact, in Von der Leyen's State Of the Union speech she congratulated Bulgaria on its work to protect European borders, and again dangled the promise of Schengen accession over them. Yet again it is made patently clear that the European Commission is happy to totally disregard credible, evidence-based reporting coming out of Member States that attest to rights violations and the systematization of illegal practices - all in the name of 'greater border control'.

<https://borderviolence.eu/reports/balkan-regional-report-august-2023/>

<https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/51197/bulgaria-migrant-pushbacks-whats-behind-the-rise-in-violence-at-the-bulgarian-turkish-border-14>

## 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 2023 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 resources as relevant), including the cooperation among domestic and with foreign authorities. Indicate any relevant measure taken to effectively and timely cooperate with OLAF and EPPO (where applicable)

*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 and their application (including as regards incompatibility rules, revolving doors, codes of conduct, ethics training)

*5000 character(s) maximum*

General transparency of public decision-making (including rules on lobbying and their enforcement, asset disclosure rules and enforcement, gifts policy, transparency of political party financing)

*5000 character(s) maximum*

Rules and measures to prevent and address 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*

If available to you, for the three preceding questions, you are also invited to provide figures on their application, such as number of detected breaches/irregularities of the various rules in place and the follow-up given (investigations, sanctions, etc.).

Measures in place to ensure whistleblower protection and encourage reporting of corruption, including the number of reports received and the follow-up given

*5000 character(s) maximum*

Sectors with high-risks of corruption in your Member State:

- Measures taken/envisaged for monitoring and preventing corruption and conflict of interest in public procurement
- List other sectors with high risks of corruption and the relevant measures taken/envisaged for monitoring and preventing corruption and conflict of interest in these sectors (e.g. healthcare, citizen /residence investor schemes, urban planning, risk or cases of corruption linked to the disbursement of EU funds, other), and, where applicable, list measures to prevent and address corruption committed by organised crime groups (e.g. to infiltrate the public sector)

*5000 character(s) maximum*



Any other relevant measures to prevent corruption in public and private sector

*5000 character(s) maximum*

## C. Repressive measures

Criminalisation, including the level of sanctions available by law, of corruption and related offences, including foreign bribery

*5000 character(s) maximum*

Data on the number of investigations, prosecutions, final judgments and application of sanctions for corruption offences (differentiated by corruption offence if possible) including for legal persons and high level and complex corruption cases) and their transparency, including as regards to the implementation of EU funds

*5000 character(s) maximum*

Potential obstacles to investigation and prosecution as well as to the effectiveness of criminal sanctions 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 non-criminal measures and of sanctions (e.g. recovery measures and administrative sanctions) on both public and private offenders

*5000 character(s) maximum*

Other - please specify

*5000 character(s) maximum*

As a result of Bulgaria's policy of border violence, people on the move are dying on the route on the territory without investigations being conducted into causes of death. Efforts to identify the bodies and reunite the deceased with their loved ones are absent. Moreso, reportedly officials working in police stations and morgues are soliciting money from loved ones of deceased people on the move to trace bodies or burial sites. A 2023 report from Lighthouse Reports and Svobodna Evropa reported on the issue. BVMN has also been supporting with cases of missing people in the absence of mechanisms or willingness in states across the Balkan migration route to identify, reunite, and investigate.

Europe's Nameless Dead

<https://www.lighthousereports.com/investigation/europes-nameless-dead/>

"Nobody's bodies." How hundreds of people died in their escape through Bulgaria: <https://www.svobodnaevropa.bg/a/migranti-zaginali-bejanci/32708468.html?fbclid=IwAR3gEo4NaUwxPPu84EStITCwSF4tCu5buVN-dxykr4H6Nj90MUtpuWrnwn4>

BVMN reports on deaths on the Western Balkans migration route:  
<https://borderviolence.eu/app/uploads/BVMN-Monthly-Report-September-2023-.pdf-1.pdf>

### 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 2023 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 adopted 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

Measures taken to ensure the fair and transparent allocation of state advertising (including any rules regulating the matter)

*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 operational independence (e.g. related to reporting obligations and the allocation of resources) and safeguards for plurality of information and opinions
- 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

A survey, "Journalists in Bulgaria: Changes and Trends 2016-2022," highlights concerning trends that emphasize the lack of independence among journalists in the country. Conducted by Alpha Research, the study reveals a significant decline in the number of journalists in Bulgaria, with many turning to freelancing or combining multiple roles. The profession is identified as increasingly risky, marked by a toxic work environment and a lack of trust in the state's ability to protect journalists. The study points out corruption, pressure, and a lack of transparency in media ownership as prevalent issues. The journalistic community is aging, with an average age of nearly 50 years, and ethical standards have notably decreased. The findings underscore challenges such as impunity for those harming journalists, concerns about mental and physical health, and a decline in adherence to independent ethical standards among Bulgarian journalists.

<https://www.ngobg.info/bg/news/128907-%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%BD%D0%BE-%D0%B5-%D1%81%D1%8A%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%8F%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE-%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%B6%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0-%D0%B2-%D0%B1%D1%8A%D0%BB%D0%B3%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%8F.html>

Transparency of media ownership and public availability of media ownership information, including on direct, indirect and beneficial owners, as well as any rules regulating the matter

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*

Other - 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 2023 Report regarding the system of checks and balances (if applicable)

*5000 character(s) maximum*

### A. The process for preparing and enacting laws

Framework, policy and use of impact assessments and evidence based policy-making, stakeholders'[1] /public consultations (including consultation of judiciary and other relevant stakeholders on judicial reforms), and transparency and quality of the legislative process both in the preparatory and the parliamentary phase

[1] This includes also the consultation of social partners

*5000 character(s) maximum*

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*

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 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 of recommendations by National Human Rights Institutions, ombudsman institutions, equality bodies and supreme audit institutions in the past two years

5000 character(s) maximum

## C. Accessibility and judicial review of administrative decisions

Transparency of administrative decisions and sanctions (incl. their publication and rules on collection of related data)

5000 character(s) maximum

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

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

Follow-up by the public administration and State institutions to final (national/supranational, including the European Court of Human Rights) court decisions, as well as available remedies in case of non-implementation

*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 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 for protection 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

*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*

Rules and practices on the participation of civil society organisations and human rights defenders to the decision-making process (e.g. measures related to dialogue between authorities and civil society, participation of civil society in policy development and decision-making, consultation, dialogues, etc.)

*5000 character(s) maximum*

## E. Initiatives to foster a rule of law culture

Measures to foster a rule of law culture (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*

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Other - please specify

*5000 character(s) maximum*

## Contact

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