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European commission bulgaria report

Website: ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm Slim results byTopic Subject european commission approved today its latest cooperation and verification mechanism (CVM) report on steps taken by Romania and Bulgaria to meet its post-curyv commitments on judicial reform and anti-corruption, and in bulgaria's case on tackling organized crime. In the case of Romania, since the commission's latest report, the sovereign has been forced to raise concerns about the law several times with Romanian authorities regarding developments related to judicial reform and the fight against corruption. On each of these occasions, the Commission has pointed to Redgm's continuation of the progress made in previous years, and this evolution was a source of great concern. The commission regrets that Romania was not involved with additional recommendations made in November 2018. These recommendations should be followed if the reform process is to be put back on track and the path towards CVM conclusions resumes. The Commission is confident that Romania can give new momentum to achieve cvm goals, and stands ready to help Romanian authorities by this end. The Commission will continue to pursue developments closely through CVM. In the case of Bulgaria, the Commission considers that the progress made under cvm is sufficient to meet Bulgaria's commitments made when it arrives in the EU. Bulgaria must continue to continuously translate the obligations reflected in this report into tangible legislation and continued implementation. Bulgaria should monitor the continuation of the implementation of reforms with a newly established council after supervision, and this will feed on future dialogue with the Commission within the framework of the comprehensive rule of law mechanism. Both after domestic oversight and the EU's broad mechanism should support the sustainability and irrevocability of reforms, even after cvm ends for Bulgaria.Before making a final decision, the Commission will also take into account the council's observations in time as well as the European Parliament. A press release about Bulgaria and Romania and a Q&A fact sheet are available online. The European Commission said on Wednesday that the press game to listen to this article would fail to meet the bloc's minimum standards on the basic principles of the rule of law including judicial independence, media freedoms, anti-corruption measures and checks and basic government balances. In its first comprehensive assessment of the terms of the rule of law published on Wednesday, the commission predicted serious questions about Poland and Hungary, countries that have faced disciplinary procedures in Brussels for alleged violations of basic democratic principles. But the report also painted a disturbing portrait of many other countries that fall short of minimum standards, a basic requirement for EU membership. In For example, it flagged deep concerns about widespread corruption and long delays in judicial proceedings; in Bulgaria it invoked the failure to complete an effective accountability regime for the attorney general; in the Czech Republic it noted a shortage in whistleblower protection and lobbying regulation; And in Croatia, it has said that citizens' involvement in government decision-making remains relatively weak. In Romania, despite reform efforts, a series of controversial changes to the judiciary adopted in recent years remain in force. Controversial measures continue to apply with a negative impact on judicial independence, the report said, adding that uncertainty is for the justice system to function and raise questions about the sustainability of anti-corruption measures. The criticism, taken together, shows that some EU countries are still struggling, well into the 21st century, to meet basic, minimally democratic standards. And the report, designed to portray the Commission as more active on the law's concerns, also showed how incapable Brussels as a whole has been in implementing standards. The requirements for integration in EU treaties essentially mean that disciplinary action initiated against Hungary and Poland will be deadlocked. The commission said it hoped the new report would help its efforts to develop a new law mechanism and wanted to use the report to support member states and stakeholders in addressing the challenges of the rule of law. But efforts to build a link between the rule of law and the payment of some EU funds have gone ahead against the stubborn opposition of Warsaw and Budapest. Leading up to the Council of the European Union on Wednesday edicing a version of the proposal, which many critics say is too weak to be effective. Věra Of Values and Transparency Commission Deputy Commissioner Yalova Acknowledged the EU's limited authority when she presented the report, along with Justice Commissioner Didier Reynders. Jurova said the report is a preventive mechanism with three main objectives: to identify potential early-stage legislation problems; to do so based on dialogue with each member state; and generally to strengthen the rule of law across Europe. But while describing the recent situation and developments in each of the bloc's 27 members, the Commission carefully avoided issuing tangible policy recommendations - often referred to as concerns. In its Poland-Hungary reports, the commission conducted a damning assessment of the situation on the ground - but said little new. In Hungary, it noted a severe violation of media freedom. Independent media face systemic obstruction and intimidation, the report said, also finding a determined systematic failure to investigate and prosecute corruption cases involving high-level officials or their immediate circle and said the call to strengthen judicial independence continues to be dealt with in Poland, the commission said. Aspects of justice reform raises serious concerns about the rule of law, especially judicial independence. It stated longstanding complaints by the European Union about the lack of independence and legitimacy of the Constitutional Court. The report also cites efforts by some local governments to enforce discriminatory policies against homosexuals and other sexual minorities. You are here: here: