



Институт
за развитие на публичната среда

**Civic Monitoring of the Implementation of the Action Plan for
the Strategy to Fight Corruption in the Judiciary
Supported by
USAID Judicial Strengthening Initiative**

**Implementer
Institute for the Development of the Public Environment**

Conclusions from the civil monitoring

A quality analysis of the performance of measures requires an evaluation of how the implementation of the Plan contributes to the attainment of the short-term, medium-term and long-term priorities of the Strategy to Fight Corruption in the Judiciary.

**The comparison of the goals in the Strategy with the
results of the measures included in the Plan leads to
the following conclusions:**

- No transparency, accountability and predictability have been achieved in the policies related to the career development of magistrates.
- The system of seeking disciplinary liability is inefficient.
- There are no mechanisms of control over the observance of rules for professional ethics due to which their violation rarely leads to disciplinary liability being sought of magistrates.
- The SJC Anti-Corruption Committee does not have real authority to pursue an anti-corruption policy in the judiciary. The same can be said

about the Anti-Corruption Committees with the Council of Ministers and Parliament as a result of which the cooperation agreements concluded between them and the SJC Anti-Corruption Committee have rather the nature of a record.

- The SJC has not developed a mechanism to establish any wrong or controversial practice of judicial bodies.
- More than half of the courts have not introduced automated random case assignment to judges and judicial panels.
- The serious delay in implementation of communication and information technologies in the judiciary does not allow for its integrated management or making of adequate decisions in the process of its reform.
- The SJC does not have a system of monitoring of the conditions and reasons generating corruption and does not analyze data about the distribution of corruption by regions and individual judicial bodies.
- The mechanisms of consultation and cooperation between the SJC and the structures of civic society to realize the measures of fight against corruption in the judiciary have not been developed.
- The SJC does not have a developed communication policy to publicize the measures taken to fight corruption in the judiciary.

The civic monitoring has found that the SJC has made efforts to introduce clear rules for competitions for junior magistrates; creation of registers of disciplinary and criminal proceedings; development of training and qualification of magistrates in the National Institute of Justice and promotion of the status of court clerks.