

Introducing the EU Rule of Law Tracker

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Abstract

This paper introduces the EU Rule of Law Tracker, a project aimed at systematically tracking, classifying, and analyzing social and political events related to the rule of law across the 27 member states of the European Union. While existing indices, such as the World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index, rely on expert assessments and public perceptions to evaluate key dimensions of the rule of law, they may not fully capture the connection between perceptions and tangible events. Leveraging news archives and advances in machine learning and artificial intelligence, particularly Large Language Models (LLMs), this initiative seeks to complement perception-based metrics by building a comprehensive event database. This document details the data extraction process, classification methods, use of LLMs for analysis, and future directions for the project ...

Plain Language Summary

The EU Rule of Law Tracker uses AI to track and analyze rule of law events across the EU. ...

1 Introduction

Tracking the conditions surrounding the rule of law is essential for understanding the medium- and long-term evolution of social and political institutions within a country or region. Currently, there are several measures and indices aimed at assessing the rule of law globally, one of the most prominent being the Rule of Law Index (ROLI) produced by the World Justice Project (WJP). Like most similar measurements, the ROLI relies heavily on expert assessments and public perceptions, evaluating eight key dimensions of the rule of law: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice (Botero & Ponce, 2011). These perception-based metrics provide valuable insights into how various aspects of the rule of law are viewed. However, they may not always link changes in perceptions to specific, tangible events. Given the complexity of the rule of law and the limited pool of experts qualified to assess it, having a compendium of concrete events—such as judicial rulings, electoral processes, protests, and government actions—becomes increasingly valuable. Such a database, when properly compiled and organized, can help to assess, contextualize, and validate perception-based findings, providing a more comprehensive and reliable understanding of the state of the rule of law.

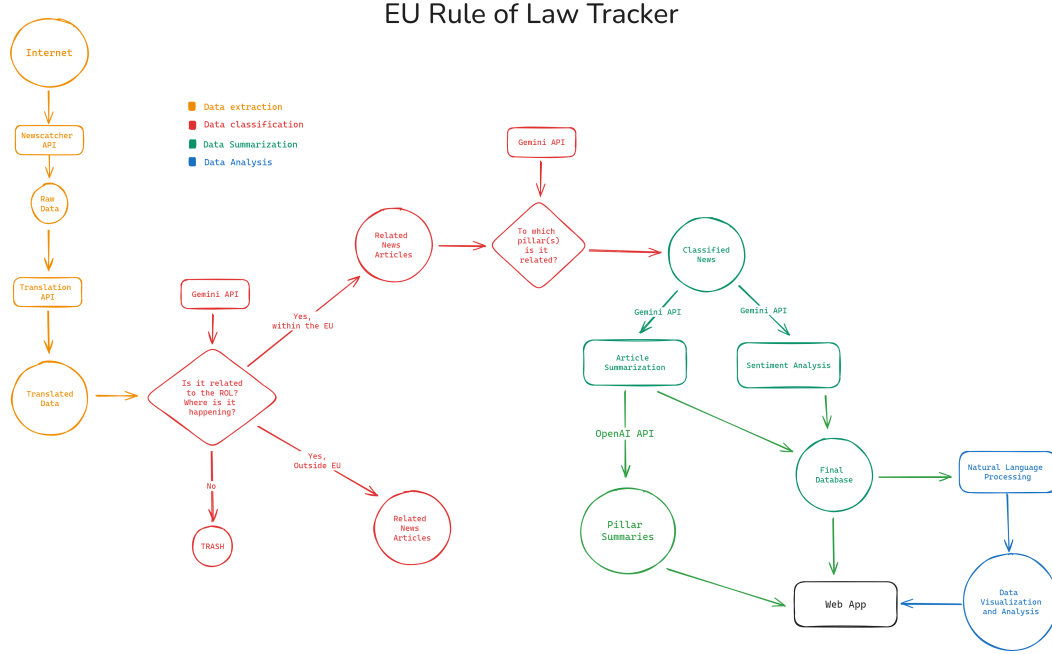
There have been various initiatives aimed at developing tools to track rule of law events in the past (Barendrecht, 2011; Hertogh, 2024). However, the complexity of the concepts involved, overlapping definitions, data limitations, time constraints, among other challenges, have made this a difficult endeavor. Despite these obstacles, recent advancements in fields such as machine learning and artificial intelligence, combined with greater accessibility to large data pools, open new possibilities to produce more accurate and efficient results at lower costs.

In this document, we are introducing the *EU Rule of Law Tracker*, an initiative that is focused on tracking, classifying, analyzing, and producing insights on social and political events related to the Rule of Law in the 27 members of the European Union. This initiative makes use of news articles archives and Large Language Models (LLM) in order to produce a systematized database for researchers to assess and validate perceptions on the rule of Law in the targeted countries.

The document is structured in seven sections. After this brief introduction, we introduce the conceptual framework that will guide the classification, analysis, structure, and organization of our data. In the third section, we discuss the process and logic followed for the extraction and translation of the input data. The fourth section is

focused on the use of LLMs to help us classify the extracted data. The fifth section covers the use of LLMs to help us summarize the information into brief media reports that can complement and facilitate the work of researchers when having to assess changes in people’s perceptions. The sixth section explain the use of some Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to get further insights from the final database. Finally, the last section provides some brief overview on the next steps and potential extensions.

Figure 1: Overview of the Process



2 Conceptual Framework¹

2.1 Macro-concepts

The term Rule of Law refers to a system in which law is able to impose meaningful restraints on the state and individual members of the ruling elite. It refers to a governance principle in which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.

We extend this concept further by defining the Rule of Law as a rules-based system in which the following four universal principles are upheld. First, the government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law. Second, the laws are clear, publicized, stable, and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property. Third, the process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient. Lastly, access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators, attorneys or representatives, and judicial officers who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

Given the previous definitions, we can infer that the Rule of Law is a multidimensional concept that extends over eight basic pillars: limited government powers; absence of corruption; order and security; fundamental rights; open government;

¹ The concepts outlined in this documents are largely based on a preliminary version of the *European Union Subnational Indicators: Conceptual and Measurement Framework* document developed by The World Justice Project. For more information please consult the document here.

effective regulatory enforcement; access to civil justice; and an effective criminal justice.

From a political science perspective, these factors draw on four basic ideas related to the relationship between the state and the civil society: the checks and balances on the government's power, the effectiveness of the state in performing its basic functions, participation and collaboration between the state and its citizens, and absence of arbitrary abuse by the authority.

We define Justice as the ethical, philosophical idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law and by arbiters of the law, that laws are to ensure that no harm befalls another, and that, where harm is alleged, a remedial action is taken - both the accuser and the accused receive a morally right consequence merited by their actions.

Justice also refers more specifically to the set of institutions and services that allow for the impartial mediation and adjudication of disputes arising from the violation or conflicting interpretations of laws, including the enforcement of decisions or agreements reached through their operation.

Finally, we define Governance as the mechanisms, processes, and structures through which public institutions operate and make decisions for the welfare and benefit of their respective communities. This encompasses the way governments and local authorities are organized, how policies are formulated and implemented, how resources are allocated and managed, and how public services are delivered to citizens.

2.2 Pillars of the rule of law

2.2.1 Constraints on Government Powers

Measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press. Additionally, it measures the absence of authoritarianism, which includes the accountability of the Chief Executive, and its respect for checks and balances. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- The active and reactive transparency of legislative bodies (senate, parliament, assemblies), its ability to impose disciplinary measures to government officials, and if there is representation of disadvantaged groups, as well as citizen participation. It also measures if the opposition can express its opinions and if it exercises its functions of overseeing and investigating the government.
- The independence of the judiciary, by means of having sufficient resources and professional judges, with adequate rights and competencies, as well as its ability to impose disciplinary measures on government officials.
- The independence and effectiveness of oversight institutions, such as the Supreme Audit Institution or comptroller, anticorruption authority, human rights institution, the office of the ombudsman, and prosecution services, as well as if civil servants are free from political pressure, and are effective in implementing public policies.
- Whether elections are free of barriers of entry, intimidation, corruption, and criminality, in accordance with the law, with equitable access to resources, free from misinformation, secure from cyberattacks and with protection of personal. It also measures the effectiveness and independence of the electoral authority.
- The effectiveness of non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as the media, CSOs, political parties, activists, and citizens. It includes their effective exercise of the freedoms of assembly, association, opinion, and expression, and the rights to petition and civic engagement.

- The accountability of the Chief Executive or the Head of Government, and its respect for the constitutional order, the law-making process, the outcome and quality of elections, civil liberties, political opponents, as well as the independence of the judiciary and oversight institutions. It also measures the likelihood of sanctions to officials for misconduct.
- Whether members of the legislature, judiciary, elected leaders or high-ranking government officials, public sector employees, and police officers, who abuse their power are sanctioned for misconduct.

2.2.2 *Abscense of Corruption*

Measures the control of corruption in various forms: bribery in administrative and political proceedings, graft, embezzlement, fraud, payroll fraud, asset misappropriation and skimming, nepotism, favoritism, patronage, illegal campaign financing, electoral fraud and vote buying. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- The prevalence of bribery in the delivery of public services and regulations, as well as in the political process.
- The prevalence of graft by elected officials, public sector employees, by awarding contracts without competitive bidding processes, exerting influence for their private benefit, and using insider knowledge to profit.
- The prevalence of embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, payroll fraud, asset misappropriation and skimming, as well as of nepotism, favoritism, and patronage.
- The prevalence of nepotism and favoritism by elected officials, public sector employees, judges, and prosecutors. It also measures the prevalence of patronage by elected officials.
- The prevalence of corruption in elections, including illegal campaign financing, manipulation of elections, and vote buying.

2.2.3 *Open Government*

Measures the openness of government defined by the extent to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations while maintaining an open civic space. This factor measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- Whether requests for information from the public to government agencies and institutions are granted, and if these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, with complete and pertinent answers, at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe for the information.
- Whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request.
- The effectiveness of non-governmental checks on the government's power, as well as the openness of the civic space and the extent of citizen participation. It includes the effective exercise of the freedoms of assembly, association, opinion, and expression, and the rights to petition and civic engagement.

2.2.4 *Fundamental Rights*

This pillar recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights established under international law is at best "rule by law," and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. This aspect focuses on rights that are firmly established under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, but only includes a relatively small number of rights which are most closely related to rule of law concerns. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- The protection of rights related to dignity, including the prohibition of torture, slavery and forced labor.
- The protection of rights related to freedom, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion, peaceful assembly, association, opinion, and expression, as well as the right to property and to asylum.
- Whether civil society organizations are free to comment on government policies, without fear of retaliation. In addition, it also measures if quarantines and lockdowns are applied proportionately, not discriminatory, with limited duration and in accordance with the law.
- Whether independent media, civil society organizations, members of the opposition, opposing factions of the governing party, activists, whistleblowers, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies, without fear of retaliation.
- The extent to which the media publish credible fact-checked information, and if its editorial content is independent from political influences, as well as if it can conduct investigations and expose cases of corruption without facing surveillance, harassment, threats, legal actions, or administrative sanctions.
- The extent to which the government allows the formation or operation of CSOs, and the formation or operation of opposition parties.
- Whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate reasons and compensation when property is legally expropriated. It also measures if the process for transferring a property is simple and quick. In addition, it measures if foreign investors receive fair and equitable treatment from the government, and the effective enforcement of anti-squatting laws and intellectual property rights.
- Whether the government respects the right to asylum and refugees can move freely within the host country, have access to legal work and state services such as education, accommodation, meals, healthcare, and cash benefits, as well as legal documentation and economic opportunities.
- The protection of rights related to equality, including equality before the law, and absence of discrimination based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.
- The protection of rights related to solidarity, including labor rights such as workers' right to information, consultation, collective bargaining, access to placement services, and protection in the event of unjustified dismissal, as well as the prohibition of child labor.
- The protection of rights related to citizens' rights, including political rights such as the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at European Parliament and municipal elections, to information, petition, movement, and of residence.
- The protection of rights related to justice, including the right to effective remedy and to a fair trial, presumption of innocence, and to defense, as well as rights of the accused including principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offenses and penalties, and the right not to be tried or punished twice.

2.2.5 Security

Measures the assurance of the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and is a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of the rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance. We are excluding armed conflict from this pillar. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- The extent to which people feel safe and secure in their city, town, or village, and in their neighborhood.

- The extent to which the State is able to keep crime and violence to minimum levels.

2.2.6 Regulatory Enforcement and Enabling Business Environment

Measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- The extent to which the legal framework for businesses is clear, accessible, and predictable, as well as the respect for property rights.
- Whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate reasons and compensation when property is legally expropriated. In addition, it measures if foreign investors receive fair and equitable treatment from the government, and the effective enforcement of anti-squatting laws and intellectual property rights.
- Whether the process for transferring a property is simple and quick.
- The extent to which the government audits and inspections are conducted in accordance with the law and are free of corruption; if complaint mechanisms are simple, accessible, and cost-effective, and if regulation authorities are impartial, and if they sanction violations.
- Whether environmental and labor regulation authorities sanction violations, such as occupational safety and business license or zoning violations.

2.2.7 Civil Justice

Measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances through formal institutions of justice in a peaceful and effective manner, as well as in accordance with generally accepted social norms rather than resorting to violence or self-help. Access to civil justice requires that the system be accessible, affordable, effective, impartial, and culturally competent. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- Whether justice institutions help prevent legal and justice needs. It also measures whether authorities tolerate illegal activities such as squatting, street vending or informal labor arrangements.
- Whether people are aware of their rights, formal justice, and alternative justice mechanisms, and know where to get information and advice when facing a legal problem.
- Whether can access and afford legal advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees.
- Whether the civil justice system is impartial and free of discrimination, corruption and undue influence from the government and private interests.
- The effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.
- Whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are available, accessible, affordable, impartial, timely, effective, enforceable, and free of corruption and undue influence from the government and private interests.

2.2.8 Criminal Justice

Evaluates a country's criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. An assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the

entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers. In more detail, this pillar is related to the following topics:

- Whether criminal investigations are effective, timely, impartial, and free of corruption and undue influence from criminal organizations and political and private interests.
- The effectiveness of prosecutors in investigating crimes, and if pre-trial proceedings are timely, outcome-oriented, impartial, and free of corruption and undue influence from political and private interests.
- Whether trials are timely, outcome-oriented, impartial, and free of corruption and undue influence from political and private interests.
- Whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are available, accessible, affordable, impartial, timely, effective, enforceable, and free of corruption and undue influence from the government and private interests.
- Whether victim's rights are effectively guaranteed, including treatment with respect, absence of discrimination, timely and sufficient information, and protection.
- Whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence and the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention. It also measures whether criminal suspects are able to access and challenge evidence used against them, whether they are subject to abusive treatment, and whether they are provided with adequate legal assistance. In addition, it measures whether the basic rights of prisoners are respected once they have been convicted of a crime.
- Whether the prison system guarantees conditions of safety and order and respects the rights of people deprived of their liberty. It also measures the absence of corruption and the effectiveness of the prison system in reducing recidivism.

3 Extraction and Translation

The first step in designing the *EU Rule of Law Tracker* was to identify, gather, and compile the information that would serve as the primary input for the tracker. Several inputs such as official records, social media, academic research, and think tanks publications were considered. Several sources, including official records, social media, academic research, and think tank publications, were considered. After a careful review, it was decided to use news articles for the pilot version of the tracker due to several advantages.

First, multiple data archives offer harmonized databases for a wide range of newspapers from around the world, often accessible via Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). These databases are frequently updated, providing near real-time access to the latest events. In contrast, alternative data sources, such as academic publications and official records, generally have longer research, editorial, and publishing times, resulting in less timely information compared to most newspapers.

Second, news articles come from a wide variety of media outlets. Each with its own editorial line and cultural context. Given the political nature of the events that are usually associated to the Rule of Law, it is of highly importance to ensure the diversity of viewpoints so our final outcome have a more nuanced understanding of how the events are shaping the political and social environment across different countries.

Third, newspapers create a historical record of events that can be tracked over time. They also offer a resource that is easily accessible to the general public. Moreover, competition for readership among newspapers often drives journalists to provide additional research, background information, and context, enhancing the quality of reporting.

On the other hand, relying on news articles as the primary data source for tracking democracy and rule of law events also presents some drawbacks. The most significant challenges are the risks of media bias, subjectivity, and sensationalism. Additionally, the quality and consistency of data can vary significantly between sources, posing risks related to misinformation, lack of depth, and disparities in regional coverage.

To mitigate these potential risks, we limited our selection to 211 newspapers. The list was curated based on five key criteria to ensure balanced and reliable coverage: (i) editorial influence, (ii) historical significance, (iii) audience reach, (iv) diversity of editorial perspectives, and (v) regional representation. Additionally, the newspapers were categorized to identify *priority* and *high-priority* sources within each of the 27 member states of the European Union. Of the 211 sources, 153 were designated as priority, while 84 were labeled as high-priority. The full list of data sources can be found in Section 8.1. Due to limited resources during the news extraction phase, only high-priority sources were used in the pilot version of the tracker.

Having identified and delimited the pool of data sources for the study, we needed a way to access and download the news articles for the tracker. For this purpose, we made use of a news API service called [Newscatcher](#). A news API is a programming interface that allows users to access and retrieve news articles from a wide variety of sources. By using [HTTP calls](#), we are able to access the data archive compiled by the company and retrieve news articles based on some query parameters. The Newscatcher API allows to search news based on dates, languages, sources, URL, among other optional parameters. Additionally, their data archive tracks all of our 84 high-priority newspapers.

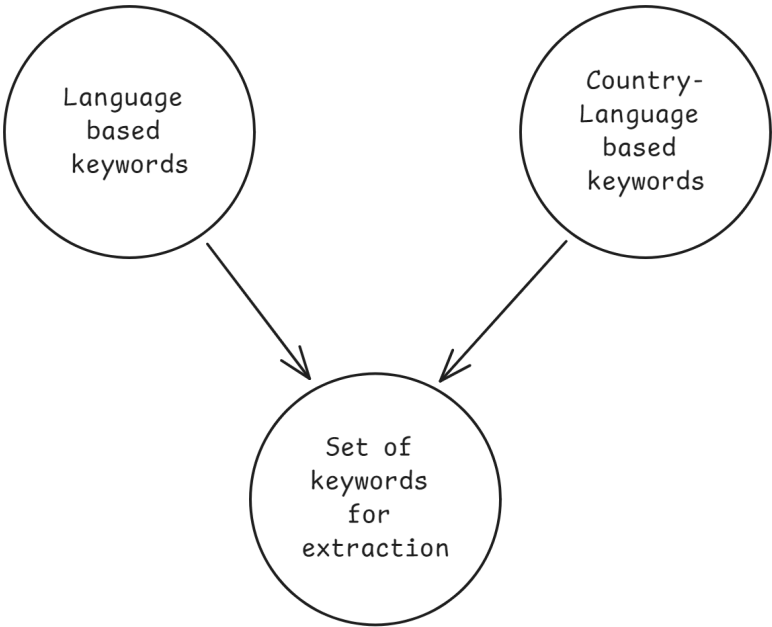
However, it is not possible to directly query for news articles solely related to our definition of the rule of law. As a workaround, we developed queries using specific keywords associated with our definition of the rule of law and its dimensions, as well as broader concepts like justice and governance. Our strategy focused on performing a *wide search* rather than a *narrow search*. In other words, we intentionally used broad, general keywords to ensure that our results included a wide range of articles, even at the risk of retrieving some unrelated content. This approach was chosen to avoid excluding potentially relevant articles. The process of refining the search results through text classification using Large Language Models (LLMs) is covered in detail in Section 4.

For the extraction, we defined a total of 137 keywords. These keywords are divided into 123 language-based keywords and 14 country-based institutional keywords. The language-based keywords encompass common nouns that are shared across countries that shared the same official language. For example “*Kongress*” is the German word for Congress and it can be equally used in news articles from newspapers in Germany as well by newspapers in Austria. However, even when these two countries share the same language, they might refer to some institutions in different ways. For example, “*Verfassungsgerichtshof*” is how Austrian newspapers might refer to the Constitutional Court, while German newspapers might refer to it as “*Bundesverfassungsgericht*”.

Depending on the language of publication of each targeted newspaper, we will use a combination of language- and country-based keywords (see Figure 2). For example, the newspaper “*De Standaard*” in Belgium publishes news in Dutch. Therefore, we will use the 123 language-based keywords in Dutch (also used in some newspapers from the Netherlands), as well as the 14 Belgium institutions names in Dutch (unique for Belgium). On the other hand, the Belgium newspaper “*Le Soir*” publishes their news in French. As a result, we use the 123 french keywords (also used for Newspapers in France), as well as the 14 Belgium institution names in French (unique for Belgium newspapers). The definition of keywords was made in English

and then manually translated to the other 22 languages used by the rest of the targeted newspapers.² The full list of keywords can be consulted in Section 8.2.

Figure 2: Keywords used for extraction



Due to quota limitations at the time of the extraction,³ a time range of eight months was targeted for most countries with a few exceptions (see Table 1). A total of 904,944 news articles were gathered from the Newscatcher data archive. The data consisted of tabular data in JSON format. The response object returned by the API contained some information from the news articles such as the published date, title, content, language, URL, and if the article was coming from an opinion column or a regular section of the newspaper. The code used for the extraction phase can be found in the [Extraction notebook](#) in the supplementary materials to this manuscript.

Table 1: Total news extracted per country

Table 1

Country	Total News Extracted	Date Range
Austria	46,145	Mar 06, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Belgium	21,287	Jun 07, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Bulgaria	38,118	Jul 07, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Croatia	37,068	Jul 07, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Cyprus	34,955	Jul 07, 2023 - Mar 08, 2024
Czechia	41,415	Jul 07, 2023 - Mar 08, 2024
Denmark	11,312	Aug 07, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Estonia	12,370	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Finland	6,647	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
France	64,527	Aug 07, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024

Country	Total News Extracted	Date Range
Germany	45,321	Jan 08, 2024 - Mar 07, 2024
Greece	49,504	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Hungary	18,111	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Ireland	48,409	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Italy	93,858	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Latvia	5,487	Aug 09, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Lithuania	14,396	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Luxembourg	7,894	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Malta	10,842	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Netherlands	23,935	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Poland	21,434	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Portugal	29,624	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Romania	33,264	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Slovakia	34,874	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Slovenia	10,211	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Spain	112,820	Aug 08, 2023 - Mar 07, 2024
Sweden	6,417	Jan 08, 2024 - Mar 07, 2024
Total	880,245	

Source: [Tables](#)

The titles and content of the news articles were returned in their original publication languages, resulting in a diverse collection of information in 23 different languages: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, and Swedish. While this linguistic diversity highlights the cultural richness of the region, it also presents challenges for accurate classification and text analysis.

The LLMs used in this project are multilingual models, but their accuracy in text classification can vary across languages (Unanue et al., 2023). To ensure consistency during the classification process and to facilitate the use of NLP techniques in the data analysis phase, we decided to translate all the data into a single language. Since most LLMs are primarily trained on English data, we chose English as the target language for translation. To guarantee the highest quality, we used the Google Translation API to translate all of our text data. The code used for the translation phase can be found in the [Translation notebook](#) in the supplementary materials to this manuscript.

A total of 808,429 news articles, equivalent to 93.9% of the total number of articles extracted, were successfully translated. This loss of information was due to several reasons such as API connection failures, news articles with empty content, corrupted text data, unidentified source language, among other reasons, unusually long text, among other reasons. Column 4 in Table 2 contains information on the success rate per country during the translation process.

Table 2: Translation Process (Rate of Success)

Table 2

Country	Extracted News (n)	Translated News (n)	Translated News (%)
Austria	46,145	44,181	95.7

Country	Extracted News (n)	Translated News (n)	Translated News (%)
Belgium	21,287	19,846	93.2
Bulgaria	38,118	33,070	86.8
Croatia	37,068	36,595	98.7
Cyprus	34,955	33,772	96.6
Czechia	41,415	40,620	98.1
Denmark	11,312	10,761	95.1
Estonia	12,370	11,334	91.6
Finland	6,647	6,399	96.3
France	64,527	62,900	97.5
Germany	45,321	40,444	89.2
Greece	49,504	47,182	95.3
Hungary	18,111	17,965	99.2
Ireland	48,409	48,409	100.0
Italy	93,858	82,885	88.3
Latvia	5,487	5,467	99.6
Lithuania	14,396	13,287	92.3
Luxembourg	7,894	7,636	96.7
Malta	10,842	10,556	97.4
Netherlands	23,935	22,642	94.6
Poland	21,434	17,490	81.6
Portugal	29,624	29,416	99.3
Romania	33,264	32,234	96.9
Slovakia	34,874	28,973	83.1
Slovenia	10,211	9,818	96.2
Spain	112,820	88,324	78.3
Sweden	6,417	6,223	97.0
European Union	880,245	808,429	93.9

Source: [Tables](#)

4 Classification

The extraction and translation phase provided us with a diverse database of news articles from a wide range of sources. However, as previously mentioned, there is a significant risk of including articles that narrate events unrelated to our definitions of Rule of Law, Justice, and Governance. To meet the project’s objectives, it is crucial that the system can not only differentiate between articles that are relevant to our macro-concepts and those that are not, but also accurately classify the relevant articles according to the specific pillars of the rule of law that they are related to. In order to achieve this, we made use of the text classification capabilities of Large Language Models such as [GPT](#) and [Gemini](#).⁴

We divided the classification phase into two stages. In the first stage, the system aims to categorize news articles based on whether they are related to our concepts of Rule of Law, Justice, and Governance, or not. Additionally, the system will identify the location where the events described in the article are taking place. During this stage, the total number of news articles that were successfully translated are passed to the model.

In the second stage, the system will further classify the relevant articles according to which specific pillars of the rule of law the events are related to. This stage focuses exclusively on articles that were previously classified as related to our macro-concepts and that describe events occurring within one of the 27 member states of the European Union.

⁴ GPT refers to a family of models developed by OpenAI, while Gemini refers to a family of models developed by Google. During the pilot phase of this study, we tested the *GPT-4-Turbo* and the *Gemini-1.5* models, respectively.

4.1 Prompt definition

In both stages, we defined two prompt templates to pass to the LLM: a system context and the instructions. The system context is a type of prompt used to set the context or guide the behavior of the model during a conversation. In our specific case, the system context was used to establish the role of the model as an assistant, provide general instructions and some background information of the purpose of the tasks. The instruction template contained the conceptual framework, the full text of the article, some key point to take into account, as well as specific instructions on how to structure the answers (JSON format). The full text of the prompts used can be found in the [Prompt templates: Text Classification notebook](#) in the supplementary materials to this manuscript.

These prompts were the results of a dynamic and iterative process of [prompt engineering](#). More specifically, we randomly selected a batch 100 news articles and then we proceeded to classify them using the GPT and Gemini models along with a project-specific [LangChain workflow](#).⁵ Once that the models finished classifying the testing batch, two experts were consulted to evaluate and provide feedback on the accuracy of the classification. The experts were contextualized on the purpose of the exercise in order to get a correct assessment on how well the models were classifying the news articles and how can it be improved through clear instructions. Once that their feedback was received, we proceeded to adjust the prompts and repeat the exercise once again. This exercise was repeated four times until reaching a point in which further instructions were reducing the accuracy of the classification due to an increase in the complexity of the prompt.

In all rounds of testing, the *GPT-4-Turbo* model exhibited higher accuracy and precision than the *Gemini-1.0-Pro* model. However, both models exhibited a good performance when compared to human classification (see Section 4.4). Due to costs restraints for this project, the classification stage for the full sample of news article was performed using only the *Gemini-1.0-Pro* model.⁶

4.2 First stage: Broad classification

For the first stage, we used an 85-word system context that remained fixed in every call made to the LLM, along with a 583-word instruction prompt template.⁷ During this stage, the main objective is to reduce the universe of news articles to be classified. The process was outlined this way to reduce the monetary and computing costs of passing more detailed instructions over the whole universe of news articles.⁸ Therefore, the instructions prompt used in this stage contains very general definitions of our macro-concepts and the main outcome is a binary answer classifying the articles as related or not to our conceptual framework.

Out of the 808,429 articles that were passed to the *Gemini-1.0-Pro* model, an average of 27.8% were categorized as related to our definitions of rule of law, justice, and governance. However, this proportion varied significantly, reaching as high as 43.6% in Romania and dropping to just 8% in Ireland (column [2], Table 3). However, articles from a newspaper in France, for example, might narrate events occurring in other parts of the world. When focusing only on those articles narrating events that happened within the same country in which the newspaper is based, an average of 18.7% were classified by the model as related to our macro-concepts. Similarly, this proportion can reach as high as 33.7% in Poland and as low as 5.5% in Ireland (column [3], Table 3).

During this stage, a small percentage of news articles could not be classified because the prompt sent to the model was blocked by the API. Like other large language models, Gemini employs various techniques to filter and block harmful or inappropriate prompts. These measures are designed to ensure that the model generates safe, helpful, and unbiased content. Even after reducing the security settings to the minimum, some prompts were still blocked due to their content. On average, less than

⁵ LangChain is an open-source framework that facilitates the integration of generative AI models into your own framework. You can see it as a toolkit that covers and provide easy and fast solutions to many of the usual tasks that programmers face when dealing with language models.

⁶ The Gemini model was introduced to the market in December 2023. Sending calls to the model through the Google AI API was free as long as the overall use remained under 60 requests per minute (RPM). This policy was in place until May 2024.

⁷ The final instruction prompt would usually be longer due to the inclusion of the title

1% of the total news articles were unable to be classified for this reason (column [5], Table 3).

A total of 148,124 news articles were passed to the *Gemini-1.0-Pro* model for further classification.

Table 3: Broad classification results

Table 3

Country	Related (%)	Related - Within (%)	Related - Within (n)	Unclassified (%)
Austria	24.9	12.7	5,590	0.5
Belgium	24.2	13.8	2,737	1.0
Bulgaria	35.1	24.4	8,071	0.3
Croatia	28.8	17.6	6,431	0.8
Cyprus	29.1	19.9	6,716	0.3
Czechia	21.8	17.5	7,114	1.3
Denmark	30.6	17.6	1,897	0.9
Estonia	22.5	14.1	1,599	0.3
Finland	32.8	23.5	1,501	0.8
France	26.5	15.8	9,955	0.7
Germany	29.4	23.0	9,292	0.8
Greece	26.6	17.1	8,027	1.2
Hungary	25.8	15.4	2,768	0.8
Ireland	8.0	5.5	2,676	0.2
Italy	29.1	24.1	18,800	0.8
Latvia	15.1	11.6	636	0.6
Lithuania	31.5	24.6	3,272	0.7
Luxembourg	26.7	14.7	1,119	0.5
Malta	37.6	30.4	3,205	0.4
Netherlands	24.8	14.2	3,223	0.6
Poland	40.7	33.7	5,902	0.8
Portugal	23.2	14.8	4,217	0.3
Romania	43.6	27.2	8,765	1.0
Slovakia	26.8	17.9	5,172	0.4
Slovenia	30.7	18.2	1,786	0.7
Spain	27.7	18.9	16,685	1.0
Sweden	26.7	15.6	968	2.5
European Union	27.8	18.7	148,124	0.8

Source: [Tables](#)

4.3 Second stage: Pillar classification

For the second stage, we used a fixed 114-word system context in every call to the LLM, along with a 2,928-word instruction prompt template that provided detailed definitions of each pillar. The primary objective during this stage was for the system to classify articles based on which specific pillar of the Rule of Law the events described in the text were related to. However, due to the close relationship and theoretical overlap between the pillars in our conceptual framework, an article could be associated with multiple pillars. As a result, the main output of this stage was a vector of eight binary values, where each value would be set to one if the events in the article were related to a specific pillar, and zero otherwise.

Nevertheless, the overlapping nature of the pillars meant that some events could be strongly or mildly correlated with several pillars. If left unchecked, this overlap

could lead to an “*overlabeling*” scenario where articles would be classified as relevant to nearly all dimensions of the rule of law. To mitigate this, the instructions passed to the LLM were designed so the model would focus in providing a ranking score on how strongly a news article is correlated with each pillar on a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 indicating no relevance and 10 indicating a strong correlation. This vector is then transformed into a series of binary values using the following rule:

Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_8)$ represent the score vector for a news article across the eight pillars, where $s_i \in [0, 10]$ represents the score for pillar (i).

The transformation into binary values is defined by a threshold (T), such that the binary classification for each pillar is given by:

$$b_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s_i \geq T \\ 0 & \text{if } s_i < T \end{cases}$$

where (b_i) is the binary value indicating whether the article is related to pillar (i). If ($s_i \geq T$), the article is classified as related to pillar (i) (i.e., ($b_i = 1$)); otherwise, it is unrelated (i.e., ($b_i = 0$)).

Table 4 displays the results of the second stage. More specifically, the percentage of news articles associated to each of the eight predefined dimensions of the rule of law. On average, the system found a strong presence of news articles related to *Constraints on Government Powers* (Pillar 1, 20.9%), *Criminal Justice* (Pillar 8, 17.1%), and *Fundamental Rights* (Pillar 4, 16.7%). On the other hand, the system found very few news articles related to *Open Government* (Pillar 3, 2.9%) and *Regulatory Enforcement* (Pillar 6, 3.9%). However, these percentages present substantial variations when considering the associations at the country level.

Table 4: Pillar classification results (%)

Table 4

Country	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5	Pillar 6	Pillar 7	Pillar 8
Austria	18.9	9.8	2.2	15.3	5.8	2.5	6.1	15.8
Belgium	13.3	9.0	1.4	12.8	5.8	1.9	6.5	17.1
Bulgaria	27.4	16.7	3.6	17.8	8.1	5.2	9.2	21.3
Croatia	20.6	13.0	2.3	15.6	8.1	3.0	6.5	19.8
Cyprus	22.6	13.7	3.9	16.2	7.5	6.1	7.9	15.6
Czechia	14.7	9.1	1.7	10.8	6.6	2.7	4.6	14.6
Denmark	24.3	12.8	3.0	20.2	9.2	3.0	8.2	20.5
Estonia	16.9	8.9	2.0	11.7	4.3	3.4	5.9	13.2
Finland	24.2	12.9	1.9	20.3	10.2	3.6	8.2	22.5
France	20.5	9.7	2.3	18.5	7.1	3.1	5.6	15.3
Germany	20.9	9.5	2.1	17.7	9.2	2.5	7.0	19.4
Greece	20.2	12.1	2.6	16.7	8.6	3.9	6.3	17.4
Hungary	21.8	13.2	2.6	16.4	5.9	3.6	4.0	14.0
Ireland	18.6	9.4	2.7	16.5	7.0	3.7	8.0	16.2
Italy	17.9	12.3	2.5	17.2	8.2	4.1	7.4	18.4
Latvia	10.4	6.1	2.0	7.5	3.1	3.3	2.1	6.2
Lithuania	22.7	14.1	2.4	15.3	6.6	4.4	7.7	20.7
Luxembourg	16.4	8.3	3.8	15.8	6.6	3.7	5.8	13.1
Malta	30.1	19.3	7.4	24.0	6.4	9.2	13.0	21.4
Netherlands	16.6	9.6	2.6	15.5	5.6	3.0	6.0	14.8

Country	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5	Pillar 6	Pillar 7	Pillar 8
Poland	31.6	18.1	3.8	23.1	7.6	5.6	11.4	23.5
Portugal	18.6	9.5	3.0	13.6	3.1	3.6	5.2	10.6
Romania	28.6	23.3	4.1	22.5	9.5	7.0	8.1	25.0
Slovakia	23.1	13.0	3.6	16.0	4.6	3.0	4.9	15.5
Slovenia	24.4	11.9	3.1	18.4	7.4	4.3	7.4	16.4
Spain	20.6	11.0	2.6	17.3	6.3	3.3	6.1	15.8
Sweden	19.8	10.2	1.9	18.1	9.7	2.0	6.3	19.1
European Union	20.9	12.1	2.9	16.7	7.0	3.9	6.9	17.1

Source: [Tables](#)

Percentages across pillars in Table 4 do not sum up to 100 due to three reasons. First, one single article could be associated to multiple pillars. Second, when given more detailed information on the rule of law and its different dimensions, some news articles might have received new scores that would reflect their disassociation from our theoretical framework. Third, some news articles were only mildly related to all of the pillars considered in our conceptual framework.

4.4 How accurate is the text classification?

To evaluate the accuracy of our tracker, we conducted an experiment comparing the performance of two large language models (LLMs), *GPT-4-Turbo* and *Gemini-1.0-Pro*, with human annotators. The experiment was designed under the assumption that human labeling would serve as a counterfactual benchmark for AI-based classification.

First, the political scientist who developed the conceptual framework manually classified a sample of 200 news articles. These expert annotations served as the “ground truth” for evaluating both AI and human performance. To streamline the annotation process, we developed a web application with the following features:

1. **Article Display:** Each annotator was presented with a randomly selected news article, including its headline, a brief summary (provided by the news API), and the full text. All content was displayed in English.
2. **Primary Question:** Annotators answered the question: *Is this news article related to the Rule of Law?*
3. **Conditional Questions:**
 - If **YES**, additional questions were displayed:
 - *To which pillar(s) of the Rule of Law does this article relate?* (Multiple selections allowed)
 - *What is the impact of the events described on the Rule of Law?* (Very Positive, Positive, Neutral, Negative, Very Negative)
 - *In which country are the events described taking place?* (List of countries provided)
 - After answering, the annotation was recorded, and the next article was shown.
 - If **NO**, the annotation was recorded immediately, and the next article was shown.

Using the expert’s annotations, we applied the LLM prompts defined in Section 4.1 to classify the same 200 news articles in both the first and second classification stages. The output of **GPT-4-Turbo** and **Gemini-1.0-Pro** was evaluated using a set of metrics to measure their classification accuracy against the ground truth.

Finally, we trained a team of 20 human annotators through a workshop designed to familiarize them with the project’s conceptual framework. After the training, each

participant labeled a set of 200 news articles using the same web app. To ensure consistency and enable comparison, a hidden subset of 40 articles (shared with the expert-labeled set) was included for each participant. The responses to this hidden subset were used to estimate metrics and assess the accuracy of human classification relative to the expert benchmark.

A set of six metrics were estimated to assess the accuracy of the classification:

1. **Accuracy:** The ratio of correctly predicted instances to the total instances.
2. **Precision:** The ratio of correctly predicted positive instances to the total predicted positive
3. **Sensitivity (TPR):** The ratio of correctly predicted positive instances to all actual positive instances.
4. **Fall-Out (FPR):** The proportion of actual negative instances that are incorrectly classified as positive by the model.
5. **F1 Score:** The harmonic mean of precision and recall, giving a balance between the two.
6. **Matthews Correlation Coefficient:** A balanced measure of classification quality that considers true and false positives and negatives.
7. **Confusion Matrix:** A table that shows the actual vs predicted classifications and helps visualize the performance of the classifier.

Due to the significant imbalance of negatives in the sample, we focused our attention in the *sensitivity*, *fall-out*, and *confusion matrix*. The results of the classification for the first stage are shown in the Table 5.

As we can observe, the **GPT model** performed accurately in the small subset of news articles during the first stage of classification while the **Gemini model** had a low sensitivity performance due to a significant number of false negatives (31). This is a dangerous statistic given that, unlike the false positives, this is information that will be lost during the second stage of the classification. This is a cost that is assumed by this project in order to reduce the costs of the pilot.

When comparing the performance of the AI models to those of the human annotators, only 7 out of the 20 human annotators performed better than Gemini. This set of “*Top Human Classifiers*” shown a performance almost as high as the *GPT model*. However, when looking at the whole human team, we can see that average *Human Annotator* performed very closely to the *Gemini Model*. While the Gemini model had a lower FPR, the average human annotator exhibited a higher TPR.

Table 5: Classification Performance Assessment (Stage 1)

Table 5			
Classifier	TPR	FPR	Confussion Matrix
GPT	1.00	0.00	[[136 0] [0 67]]
Gemini	0.54	0.07	[[126 10] [31 36]]
Top Human Classifiers	0.92	0.14	[[241 43] [7 75]]
Human Classifiers	0.75	0.09	[[511 56] [42 125]]

Source: 3. [Classification Performance Assessment](#)

When assessing the accuracy of the classification during the second stage, we only have a reliable sample size to evaluate the accuracy on pillars one, four, and five. The results shown in Table 6 reflect that AI models had a better performance than

humans when classifying news articles related to *Constraints on Government Powers*, while humans had a better performance than AI models when classifying news articles related to *Order and Security*.

Table 6: Classification Performance Assessment (Stage 2)

Classifier	Pillar	TPR	FPR	Confussion Matrix
GPT	Pillar 1	0.69	0.21	[[30 8] [9 20]]
Gemini	Pillar 1	0.52	0.37	[[24 14] [14 15]]
Top Human Classifiers	Pillar 1	0.55	0.16	[[89 27] [38 52]]
Human Classifiers	Pillar 1	0.35	0.07	[[85 7] [50 25]]
GPT	Pillar 4	0.60	0.17	[[35 7] [10 15]]
Gemini	Pillar 4	0.24	0.26	[[31 11] [19 6]]
Top Human Classifiers	Pillar 4	0.66	0.15	[[57 11] [20 37]]
Human Classifiers	Pillar 4	0.40	0.16	[[62 13] [53 39]]
GPT	Pillar 5	0.33	0.10	[[44 5] [12 6]]
Gemini	Pillar 5	0.22	0.14	[[42 7] [14 4]]
Top Human Classifiers	Pillar 5	0.67	0.18	[[69 15] [8 16]]
Human Classifiers	Pillar 5	0.42	0.18	[[106 25] [19 17]]

Source: 3. Classification Performance Assessment

5 Summarization and Sentiment

6 Text Insights

7 Next Steps

8 Appendix

8.1 List of data sources

i Data sources

Country	Name	City	NUTS	URL	Language	Editorial	Priority	TP
Austria	Die Presse	Vienna	AT1	https://www.diepresse.at/	German	center-right	Yes	Yes
Austria	Der Standard	Vienna	AT1	https://www.derstandard.at/	German	center-left	Yes	Yes
Austria	Kronen Zeitung	Vienna	AT1	https://www.kronenzeitung.at/	German	right	Yes	No
Austria	Profil	Vienna	AT1	https://www.profil.at/	German	left	Yes	No
Austria	Heute	Vienna	AT1	https://www.heute.at/	German	center	No	No
Austria	Kleine Zeitung	Graz and Klagenfurt	AT2	https://www.kleinezeitung.at/	German	right	Yes	No
Austria	Oberösterreichische Volksblatt	Linz	AT3	https://volksblatt.at/	German	right	Yes	No
Austria	Vorarlberger Nachrichten	Bregenz	AT3	https://www.vn.at/	German	center	Yes	No
Austria	Wiener Zeitung	Vienna	AT1	https://www.wienerzeitung.at/	German	liberal	Yes	No
Austria	Kurier	Vienna	AT1	https://kurier.at/	German	liberal	No	No

Austria	Neue Vorarlberger Tageszeitung	Bregenz	AT3 https://www.neue.at/	German center	No	No
Austria	Salzburger Nachrichten	Salzburg	AT3 https://www.sn.at/	German center-right	Yes	Yes
Belgium	RTBF	Brussels	BE1 https://www.rtbf.be/	French center	Yes	No
Belgium	De Standaard	Brussels	BE1 https://www.standaard.be/	Dutch center	Yes	Yes
Belgium	La Libre	Brussels	BE1 https://www.lalibre.be/	French center-right	Yes	No
Belgium	Le Soir	Brussels	BE1 https://www.lesoir.be/	French left	Yes	Yes
Belgium	L'Echo	Brussels	BE1 https://www.lecho.be/	French center	No	No
Belgium	De Tijd	Brussels	BE1 https://www.tijd.be/	Dutch center	No	No
Belgium	Gazet van Antwerpen	Antwerp	BE2 https://www.gva.be/	Dutch center-right	Yes	No
Belgium	Het Nieuwsblad	Groot-Bijgaarden	BE2 https://www.nieuwsblad.be/	Dutch right	Yes	No
Belgium	Het Laatste Nieuws	Antwerp	BE2 https://www.hln.be/	Dutch center-right	Yes	Yes
Belgium	De Morgen	Antwerp	BE2 https://www.demorgen.be/	Dutch center-left	Yes	No
Belgium	Knack	Roeselare	BE2 https://www.knack.be/	Dutch left	No	No
Belgium	La Libre Belgique	Brussels	BE1 https://www.lalibre.be/	French liberal	Yes	No
Belgium	Sudinfo	Namur	BE3 https://www.sudinfo.be/	French center	No	No
Belgium	L'Avenir	Bouge	BE3 https://www.lavenir.be/	French center-right	No	No
Bulgaria	Burgas News	Burgas	BG3 https://www.burgasnews.com/	Bulgarian center	No	No
Bulgaria	Varna24	Varna	BG3 https://www.varna24.bg/	Bulgarian center	Yes	No
Bulgaria	24 Chasa	Sofia	BG4 https://www.24chasa.bg/	Bulgarian center-right	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Trud	Sofia	BG4 https://trud.bg/	Bulgarian center-left	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Dnevnik	Sofia	BG4 https://www.dnevnik.bg/	Bulgarian center-left	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Capital	Sofia	BG4 https://www.capital.bg/	Bulgarian left	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Standart News	Sofia	BG4 https://www.standartnews.com/	Bulgarian NA	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Bulgarian News Agency	Sofia	BG4 https://www.bta.bg/	Bulgarian center	No	No
Croatia	Glas Slavonije	Osijek	HR02 https://www.glas-slavonije.hr/	Croatian NA	Yes	No
Croatia	Slobodna Dalmacija	Split	HR03 https://slobodnadalmacija.hr/	Croatian center-right	Yes	No
Croatia	Novi list	Rijeka	HR03 https://www.novilist.hr/	Croatian center-right	Yes	Yes
Croatia	24sata	Zagreb	HR05 https://www.24sata.hr/	Croatian center	Yes	No
Croatia	Jutarnji	Zagreb	HR05 https://www.jutarnji.hr/	Croatian left	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Večernji	Zagreb	HR05 https://www.vecernji.hr/	Croatian right	Yes	Yes
Croatia	RTL	Zagreb	HR05 https://www.rtl.hr/	Croatian left	No	No
Croatia	HRT	Zagreb	HR05 https://www.hrt.hr/	Croatian center	No	No
Croatia	Nacional	Zagreb	HR05 https://www.nacional.hr/	Croatian left	No	No
Cyprus	Politis	Nicosia	CY0 https://www.politis.com.cy/	Cyprus center-right	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Phileleftheros	Nicosia	CY0 https://www.phileleftheros.com.cy/	Cyprus center-left	Yes	Yes

Cyprus	Cyprus Mail	Nicosia	CY0	https://cyprus-mail.com/	Englishliberal	Yes	No
Cyprus	Sigmalive	Nicosia	CY0	https://www.sigmalive.com/	Greekcenter	Yes	Yes
Czechia	Hospodářské noviny	Praha	CZ0	https://hn.cz/	Czech NA	Yes	No
Czechia	Blesk	Praha	CZ0	https://www.blesk.cz/	Czech NA	Yes	No
Czechia	Mladá fronta Dnes	Praha	CZ0	https://www.mfcdnes.cz/	Czech NA	Yes	No
Czechia	Právo	Praha	CZ0	https://www.pravocentrum.cz/	Czech center-left	Yes	Yes
Czechia	Deník	Praha	CZ0	https://www.denik.cz/	Czech liberal	Yes	Yes
Czechia	Lidové noviny	Praha	CZ0	https://www.lidovynoviny.cz/	Czech center-right	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Berlingske	Copenhagen	DK0	https://www.berlingske.dk/	Danishright	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Politiken	Copenhagen	DK0	https://politiken.dk/	Danishleft	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Jyllands-Posten	Aarhus	DK0	https://jyllands-posten.dk/	Danishcenter-right	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Fyens Stiftstidende	Odense	DK0	https://fyens.dk/	Danishcenter	Yes	No
Denmark	Nordjyske Stiftstidende	Aalborg	DK0	https://nordjyske.dk/	Danishright	Yes	No
Denmark	Information	Copenhagen	DK0	https://www.information.dk/	Danishcenter-left	Yes	No
Denmark	Danmarks Radio	Copenhagen	DK0	https://www.dr.dk/	Danishcenter	No	No
Denmark	Aarhus Stiftstidende	Aarhus	DK0	https://stiften.dk/	DanishNA	No	No
Denmark	B.T.	Copenhagen	DK0	https://www.bt.dk/	Danishcenter	No	No
Estonia	Postimees	Tallinn	EE0	https://www.postimees.ee/	Estoniancenter-right	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Delfi	Tallinn	EE0	https://www.delfi.ee/	Estoniancenter	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Eesti Päevaleht	Tallinn	EE0	https://epl.delfi.ee/	Estoniancenter-left	Yes	Yes
Finland	Aamulehti	Tampere	FI19	https://www.aamulehti.fi/	Finnishcenter	Yes	Yes
Finland	Keskisuomalainen	Jyväskylä	FI19	https://www.ksn.fi/	Finnishcenter	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yleisradio	Helsinki	FI1B	https://yle.fi/	Finnishcenter	No	No
Finland	Helsingin Sanomat	Helsinki	FI1B	https://www.hs.fi/	Finnishcenter	Yes	Yes
Finland	Ilta-Sanomat	Helsinki	FI1B	https://www.is.fi/	Finnishcenter-right	Yes	No
Finland	Helsinki Times	Helsinki	FI1B	https://www.helintimes.fi/	EnglishNA	Yes	No
Finland	Ilta-lehti	Helsinki	FI1B	https://www.iltalehti.fi/	Finnishcenter	Yes	No
Finland	Turun Sanomat	Turku	FI1C	https://www.ts.fi/	Finnishcenter	Yes	No
Finland	Kaleva	Oulu	FI1D	https://www.kaleva.fi/	Finnishcenter-left	No	No
Finland	Ålandstidningen	Mariehamn	FI20	https://www.ala.fi/	SwedishNA	No	No
Finland	Hufvudstadsbladet	Helsinki	FI1B	https://www.hbl.fi/	Swedishleft	No	No
Finland	Nya Åland	Mariehamn	FI20	https://www.nya-aland.fi/	SwedishNA	No	No
France	Sud Ouest	Bordeaux	FR1	https://www.sudouest.fr/	Frenchpolitically independent	Yes	No

France	Le Dauphiné libéré	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	FRK	https://www.ledauphine.com/	French NA	No	No
France	L'Est Républicain	Grand Est	FRF	https://www.est-republicain.fr/	French NA	No	No
France	Les Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace	Alsace	FRCh	https://www.dnfr.ch/	French NA	No	No
France	Le Monde	Paris	FR1	https://www.lemonde.fr/	French NA	Yes	Yes
France	Le Berry Républicain	Centre-Val de Loire	FRB	https://www.leberryrepublicain.fr/	French NA	No	No
France	Ouest-France	Normandie	FRD	https://www.ouest-france.fr/	French NA	No	No
France	La Voix du Nord	Nord-Pas de Calais	FRE	https://www.lavoixdunord.fr/	French NA	Yes	No
France	Le Télégramme	Brittany	FRH	https://www.letelegramme.fr/	French NA	Yes	No
France	Charante Libre	Nouvelle-Aquitaine	FRI	https://www.charantelibre.fr/	French NA	Yes	No
France	L'Indépendant	Occitanie	FRJ	https://www.lindependant.fr/	French NA	Yes	No
France	Nice-Matin	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	FRL	https://www.nicematin.com/	French NA	Yes	No
France	Le Figaro	Paris	FR1	https://www.lefigaro.fr/	French NA	Yes	Yes
France	Liberation	Paris	FR1	https://www.liberation.fr/	French NA	Yes	Yes
France	L'Humanité	Paris	FR1	https://www.humanite.fr/	French NA	No	No
Germany	Südwest Presse	Ulm	DE1	https://www.swp.de/	German NA	No	No
Germany	Süddeutsche Zeitung	Munich	DE2	https://www.sueddeutsche.de/	German NA	Yes	Yes
Germany	Berliner Morgenpost	Berlin	DE3	https://www.morgenpost.de/	German NA	Yes	No
Germany	Bild	Berlin	DE3	https://www.bild.de/	German NA	Yes	No
Germany	Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ)	Frankfurt	DE4	https://www.faz.net/	German NA	Yes	Yes
Germany	Weser Kurier	Bremen	DE5	https://www.weser-kurier.de/	German NA	Yes	No
Germany	Die Zeit	Hamburg	DE6	https://www.zeitung.de/	German NA	Yes	Yes
Germany	Oberhessische Presse	Hessen	DE7	https://www.opm.de/	German NA	No	No
Germany	Ostsee Zeitung	Rostock	DE8	https://www.ostseezeitung.de/	German NA	No	No

Germany	Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung	Hannover	DE9	https://www.haz.de/	German	NA	Yes	No
Germany	Handelsblatt	Düsseldorf	DEA	https://www.handelsblatt.com/	German	NA	Yes	No
Germany	Rheinische Post	Düsseldorf	DEA	https://rp-online.de/	German	NA	No	No
Germany	Saarbrücker Zeitung	Saarbrücken	DE	https://www.saarbruecker-zeitung.de/	German	NA	No	No
Germany	Sächsische Zeitung	Dresden	DE	https://www.sae-sachsen.de/	German	NA	Yes	No
Germany	Volksstimme	Sachsen-Anhalt	DEE	https://www.volksstimme.de/	German	NA	No	No
Germany	Der Spiegel	Hamburg	DE6	https://www.spiegel.de/	German	center-left	Yes	Yes
Germany	Schleswig-Holsteinischer Zeitungsverlag	Flensburg	DEF	https://www.shz.de/	German	NA	No	No
Germany	Ostthüringer Zeitung	Gera	DEG	https://www.otz.de/	German	NA	No	No
Greece	Kathimerini	Athens	EL3	https://www.kathimerini.gr/	Greek	center-left	Yes	Yes
Greece	Proto Thema	Athens	EL3	https://www.protothema.gr/	Greek	center-right	Yes	Yes
Greece	Ta Nea	Athens	EL3	https://www.tanea.gr/	Greek	center-left	Yes	Yes
Greece	Makedonia	Thessaloniki	EL5	https://www.makedonia.gr/	Greek	NA	No	No
Greece	Ethnos	Athens	EL3	https://www.ethnos.gr/	Greek	center-left	Yes	No
Greece	To Vima	Athens	EL3	https://www.to-vima.gr/	Greek	center-right	Yes	No
Greece	Documento	Athens	EL3	https://www.documento.gr/	Greek	center-left	Yes	No
Greece	Peloponnisos	Patras	EL6	http://www.peloponnisos.gr/	Greek	center-right	No	No
Hungary	Magyar Hírlap	Közép-Magyarország	HU1	https://www.magyarhirnap.hu/	Hungarian	alternative	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Magyar Nemzet	Budapest	HU1	https://magyar Nemzet.hu/	Hungarian	right	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Vas Népe	Dunántúl	HU2	https://www.vasnepe.hu/	Hungarian	NA	Yes	No
Hungary	Népszava	Budapest	HU1	https://nepszava.hu/galeria/	Hungarian	left	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Index	Budapest	HU1	https://index.hu/	Hungarian	left	No	No
Hungary	HVG	Budapest	HU1	https://hvg.hu/	Hungarian	center-right	No	No
Hungary	The Budapest Times	Közép-Magyarország	HU1	https://www.budapesttimes.hu/	English	NA	No	No
Ireland	Connacht Tribune	Count Galway	IE04	https://connachttribune.ie/	English	NA	No	No
Ireland	Galway Advertiser	Galway	IE04	https://www.advertiser.ie/	English	NA	Yes	No
Ireland	Irish Examiner	Cork	IE05	https://www.irishexaminer.ie/	English	center-right	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Cork Independent	Blackpool	IE05	https://www.corkindependent.com/	English	NA	Yes	No

Ireland	The Irish Times	Dublin	IE06	https://www.irishtimes.com/	English/center-left	Yes	Yes
Ireland	The Journal	Dublin	IE06	https://www.thejournal.ie/	English/center-right	No	No
Ireland	Irish Independent	Dublin	IE06	https://www.independent.ie/	English/center-right	Yes	Yes
Ireland	The Irish Sun	Dublin	IE06	https://www.theirishsun.com/	English/conservative	No	No
Italy	Corriere della Sera	Milan	ITC	https://www.corriere.it/	Italian/center-left	Yes	Yes
Italy	Il Sole 24 Ore	Milan	ITC	www.ilsole24ore.com/	Italian/independent	Yes	No
Italy	La Stampa	Turin	ITC	https://www.lastampa.it/	Italian/center-left	Yes	Yes
Italy	Il Mattino	Naples	ITF	https://www.ilmattino.it/	Italian/NA	Yes	No
Italy	Giornale di Sicilia	Palermo	ITG	https://gds.it/	Italian/centrist	Yes	No
Italy	Il Resto del Carlino	Bologna	ITH	https://www.ilrestodelcarlino.it/	Italian/NA	No	No
Italy	La Verità	Milan	ITC	https://www.laverita.it/	Italian/right	Yes	No
Italy	Il Messaggero	Rome	ITI	https://www.ilmessaggero.it/	Italian/NA	No	No
Italy	Il Foglio	Rome	ITI	https://www.ilfoglio.it/	Italian/center-right	Yes	No
Italy	La Repubblica	Rome	ITI	https://www.repubblica.it/	Italian/center-left	Yes	Yes
Latvia	BNN - Baltic News Network	Riga	LV06	https://bnn-news.com/	English/NA	Yes	No
Latvia	Ir	Riga	LV06	https://ir.lv/	Latvian/center-left	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Latvijas Avīze	Riga	LV07	https://www.la.lv/	Latvian/conservative	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Diena	Riga	LV06	https://www.db.lv/	Latvian/NA	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Neatkarīgā Rīta Avīze	Riga	LV06	https://nra.lv/	Latvian/center-left	No	No
Latvia	Liesma	Vidzeme	LV06	https://www.eliesma.lv/	Latvian/NA	No	No
Lithuania	The Baltic Review	Vilnius	LT01	https://baltic-review.com/	English/Center	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Vakarų ekspresas	Klaipėda	LT02	https://ve.lt/	Lithuanian/NA	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Lietuvos rytas	Vilnius	LT01	https://www.lrytas.lt/	Lithuanian/NA	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	L'Espresso Wort	Luxembourg City	LU00	https://www.wort.lu/	German/right	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Le Quotidien	Esch-sur-Alzette	LU00	https://lequotidien.lu/	French/left	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Tagblatt	Esch-sur-Alzette	LU00	https://www.tagblatt.lu/	German/center-left	Yes	Yes
Malta	Times of Malta	Mriehel	MT00	https://timesofmalta.com.mt/	English/liberal-conservatism	Yes	Yes
Malta	The Malta Independent	Valletta	MT00	https://www.independent.com.mt/	English/NA	Yes	Yes
Malta	L-Orizzont	Valletta	MT00	https://talk.mt/	Maltese/labor party	Yes	Yes
Malta	Malta Today	San Gwann	MT00	https://www.maltatoday.com.mt/	English/liberal-pro-europe	No	No
Netherlands	Algemeen Dagblad	Rotterdam	NL3	https://www.ad.nl/	Dutch/center-right	Yes	Yes

Netherlands	De Telegraaf	Amsterdam	NL3	https://www.telegraaf.nl/	Dutch right	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	NRC Handelsblad	Amsterdam	NL3	https://www.nrc.nl/	Dutch center	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	De Volkskrant	Amsterdam	NL3	https://www.volkskrant.nl/	Dutch left	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Dagblad van het Noorden	Groningen	NL1	https://dvh.nl/	Dutch NA	Yes	No
Netherlands	Trouw	Amsterdam	NL3	https://www.trouw.nl/	Dutch right	Yes	No
Netherlands	Eindhovens Dagblad	Eindhoven	NL4	https://www.ed.nl/	Dutch NA	Yes	No
Netherlands	De Limburger	Maastricht	NL4	https://www.limburger.nl/	Dutch NA	No	No
Netherlands	De Gelderlander	Nijmegen	NL2	https://www.gelderlander.nl/	Dutch NA	No	No
Poland	Gazeta Wyborcza	Warsaw	PL9	https://wyborcza.pl/	Polish left	Yes	Yes
Poland	Fakt	Warsaw	PL9	https://www.fakt.pl/	Polish right	Yes	Yes
Poland	Rzeczpospolita	Warsaw	PL9	https://www.rp.pl/	Polish center-right	Yes	Yes
Poland	Dziennik Gazeta Prawna	Warsaw	PL9	https://www.dziennikprawna.pl/	Polish center-right	Yes	No
Poland	Polityka	Warsaw	PL9	https://www.polityka.pl/	Polish left	Yes	No
Portugal	Correio da Manhã	Lisbon	PT1	https://www.cmjornal.pt/	Portuguese	Yes	No
Portugal	Público	Lisbon	PT1	https://www.publico.pt/	Portuguese	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Expresso	Lisbon	PT1	https://expresso.pt/	Portuguese center	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Diário de Notícias	Lisbon	PT1	https://www.dn.pt/	Portuguese right	Yes	No
Portugal	Jornal de Notícias	Porto	PT1	https://www.jn.pt/	Portuguese left	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Visão	Lisbon	PT1	https://visao.pt/	Portuguese left	Yes	No
Portugal	Diário de Coimbra	Coimbra	PT1	https://www.diariodecoimbra.pt/	Portuguese NA	No	No
Romania	Adevărul	Bucharest	RO3	https://adevarul.ro/	Romanian right	Yes	Yes
Romania	Libertatea	Bucharest	RO3	https://www.libertatea.ro/	Romanian right	Yes	Yes
Romania	Evenimentul Zilei	Bucharest	RO3	https://evz.ro/	Romanian right	Yes	Yes
Romania	România Liberă	Bucharest	RO3	https://romania-libera.ro/	Romanian right	Yes	No
Romania	Jurnalul Național	Bucharest	RO3	https://jurnalul.ro/	Romanian right	No	No
Slovakia	Sme	Bratislava	SK01	https://www.sme.sk/	Slovak center-left	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Pravda	Bratislava	SK01	https://www.pravda.sk/	Slovak center	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Denník N	Bratislava	SK01	https://dennikn.sk/	Slovak center	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Hospodárske noviny	Bratislava	SK01	https://hnonline.sk/	Slovak left	Yes	No
Slovenia	Dnevnik	Ljubljana	SI04	https://www.dnevnik.si/	Slovene center-left	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Delo	Ljubljana	SI04	https://www.delo.si/	Slovene center-left	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Večer	Maribor	SI03	https://vecer.com.si/	Slovene center	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Primorske novice	Koper	SI04	https://primorske-novice.si/	Slovene NA	Yes	No

636

Source: [Article Notebook](#)[illegible]

Bachurichilunasidour soudetskygmitingimkōstīnka teismostrecha nribunā dōšē

2

[illegible]

Batallia de Recauding i previjzing dretiva di l'interkòstres wisigazjón / kàssin d'indut / dispeszió d'indut / dretiva di l'auditória

4 Batdun Meachtuissibhamprazamzágóórdahimilgtailshisilnvaiktatobdžičiasibšosikznenkótibaso

5	of power	de pou- voir	ovlasti moci	ku- väärinkä- steti ri- tarvi- ta- mine	kästä sza- potep- élés	launvaldžia prātīga poter iz- man- tošana/ varas laun- prātīga iz- man- tošana	władcy de mocno pod- ent- ere	de mocho de poder
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5 Batlamén gogog dem- a- gogo/capopopolo OR dem- a- gogo/capopopolo

Batman ma chretyndz kalidshennis k'ingit'ill'it t'tilveknio d'ant'sint'mard'it'os'it il'e'd'and'os
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Batallón de Infantería No. 10

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BatopRipubisulispropulizaoppudissidiusdispiduslispibridüssundspuköndüämispühzmlispulsizozizeliemo

Batopodipustipustikepopulisæppodipistidipistidipistulpustalutislsdandis/dispinilistahispudistidipustilstia

5 Batho Wondolentsozbori volgyalgalinásid Választásleírásokhoz kapcsolódó nyelvi leírások

Batho Wanaletoraz bornivolektoholianishekevolakttasohsininkunetevatoyalbericgetroholidictoral

5 Batıda Abstinizm uyarısları hastaların aileleri için bir avuç tıbbi tavsiye ve tıbbi tavsiye değil, sadece bir

Batalić, Gheorghe et al., Glasnik matematičkog fakulteta u Zagrebu, 67 (1983), 1-10.

5	de vote	lis- tić	listek	bilet ulete- ni	ons czy	wybor- cza	lis- tok
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BatchZensursurenzenzuricenzursenurumGlozensoezuzajicenzosayzensumazenzura

[illegible]

Bağcıbaşı'nın "Bazı haklar özgürlüklerdir, bazıları ise sorumluluklardır." sözünü düşününce, özgürlüğün bir sorumlulukla beraber geldiğini ve her iki kavramın birbirinden ayrılmadığını görürüz.

Batle Mediás medijski medijne medije medlašči žurnali medija /plias/plinas média média

Fednlak /press media

3				indzekn/prese	media
Batun Mandie	nindskolidshénnisilngimölsishitit	vénkneibús	mardónihst	slévédecho	
2 night bu	prave préve	rät ig usumti	taiçtel	calchielid	préméhu

3	right	nu-	pravo	pravo	rat-jog	umano	teises	czion	ma-	prap	pravi-
	main				tighet		bniedem	mano	su-	ice	mano

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

–32–

Source: [Article Notebook](#)

country	languageagent	translation
Austria	German Appeal Court	erwaltungsgerichtshof or VwGH
Austria	German Constitutional Court	Verfassungsgerichtshof or VfGH

Austria	German	Electoral Authority	Bundeswahlbehörde
Austria	German	Environmental Protection Authority	Umweltbundesamt
Austria	German	Human Rights Institution	Volksanwaltschaft
Austria	German	Justice Authority	österreichische Judikative
Austria	German	Labor Authority	Arbeitsinspektion
Austria	German	Local Court	NA
Austria	German	National Council	Nationalrat
Austria	German	Federal Council	Bundesrat
Austria	German	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Bundesversammlung
Austria	German	Regional Court	NA
Austria	German	Supreme Audit Institution	Rechnungshof
Austria	German	Supreme Court	Oberster Gerichtshof or OGH
Belgium	French	Appeal Court	cour d'appel
Belgium	Dutch	Appeal Court	hof van beroep
Belgium	French	Constitutional Court	Cour constitutionnelle
Belgium	Dutch	Constitutional Court	Grondwettelijk Hof
Belgium	French	Electoral Authority	SPF Intérieur
Belgium	Dutch	Electoral Authority	FOD Binnenlandse Zaken
Belgium	French	Environmental Protection Authority	SPF Santé publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire et Environnement
Belgium	Dutch	Environmental Protection Authority	FOD Volksgezondheid, Veiligheid van de Voedselketen en Leefmilieu
Belgium	French	Human Rights Institution	Le Médiateur fédéral
Belgium	Dutch	Human Rights Institution	De federale Ombudsman
Belgium	French	Justice Authority	NA
Belgium	Dutch	Justice Authority	NA
Belgium	French	Labor Authority	cour du travail
Belgium	Dutch	Labor Authority	arbeidshof
Belgium	French	Criminal Court	cour d'assises
Belgium	Dutch	Criminal Court	hof van assisen
Belgium	French	National Court	NA
Belgium	Dutch	National Court	NA
Belgium	French	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Sénat
Belgium	Dutch	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Senaat
Belgium	French	Regional Court	NA
Belgium	Dutch	Regional Court	NA
Belgium	Dutch	Supreme Audit Institution	Rekenhof

Belgium	French	Supreme Audit Institution	Cour des comptes
Belgium	Dutch	Supreme Court	Hof van Cassatie
Belgium	French	Supreme Court	Cour de cassation
Belgium	Dutch	Judicial	hoven en rechtbanken
Belgium	French	Judicial	cours et tribunaux
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Appeals Court	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Constitutional Court	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Electoral Authority	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Environmental Protection Authority	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Human Rights Institution	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Justice Authority	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Labor Authority	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Local Court	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	National Court	NA
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Regional Court	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Supreme Audit Institution	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Supreme Court	
Croatia	Croatian	Administrative Court	Visoki upravni sud
Croatia	Croatian	Constitutional Court	Ustavni
Croatia	Croatian	Electoral Authority	Državno izborno povjerenstvo
Croatia	Croatian	Environmental Protection Authority	Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike
Croatia	Croatian	Human Rights Institution	Pučka pravobraniteljica
Croatia	Croatian	Justice Authority	Državno sudbeno vijeće
Croatia	Croatian	Labor Authority	Ministarstvo rada, mirovinskoga sustava, obitelji i socijalne politike
Croatia	Croatian	Commercial Court	Visoki trgovački sud
Croatia	Croatian	National Court	NA
Croatia	Croatian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Hrvatski sabor
Croatia	Croatian	Regional Court	NA
Croatia	Croatian	Supreme Audit Institution	Državnog ureda za reviziju
Croatia	Croatian	Supreme Court	Vrhovni sud Republike Hrvatske
Cyprus	Greek	Appeal Court	NA
Cyprus	Greek	Constitutional Court	NA
Cyprus	Greek	Electoral Authority	Υ Ε

Cyprus	Greek	Environmental Protection Authority	T	II				
Cyprus	Greek	Human Rights Institution	E	Δ	II	A	Δ	
Cyprus	Greek	Justice Authority	Υ	Δ	Δ	T		
Cyprus	Greek	Labor Authority	Υ	E	K	A		
Cyprus	Greek	Local Court	NA					
Cyprus	Greek	National Court	NA					
Cyprus	Greek	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	B	A	Voulí tōn Antiprosōpōn			
Cyprus	Greek	Regional Court	Eparchiaká Dikastíria					
Cyprus	Greek	Supreme Audit Institution	E	Υ	Δ			
Cyprus	Greek	Supreme Court	A	Δ				
Cyprus	Greek	Criminal Court	K					
Cyprus	English	Appeal Court	Appeal Court					
Cyprus	English	Constitutional Court	Constitutional Court					
Cyprus	English	Electoral Authority	Ministry of Interior					
Cyprus	English	Environmental Protection Authority	Department of Environment					
Cyprus	English	Human Rights Institution	Commissioner for Administration and Protection of Human Rights					
Cyprus	English	Justice Authority	Ministry of Justice and Public Order					
Cyprus	English	Labor Authority	Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance					
Cyprus	English	Local Court	Local Court					
Cyprus	English	National Court	National Court					
Cyprus	English	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	House of Representatives					
Cyprus	English	Regional Court	District Courts					
Cyprus	English	Supreme Audit Institution	Audit Office of the Republic					
Cyprus	English	Supreme Court	The Supreme Court of Cyprus					
Cyprus	English	Criminal Court	Assize Court					
Czechia	Czech	Appeal Court	NA					
Czechia	Czech	Constitutional Court	Ústavní soud					
Czechia	Czech	Electoral Authority	NA					
Czechia	Czech	Environmental Protection Authority	Ministerstvo životního prostředí					
Czechia	Czech	Human Rights Institution	Veřejný ochránce práv					
Czechia	Czech	Justice Authority	NA					
Czechia	Czech	Labor Authority	Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí					
Czechia	Czech	Local courts	okresní soudy					
Czechia	Czech	Administrative Court	Nejvyšší správní soud České republiky					
Czechia	Czech	National Court	vrchní soud					

Czechia	Czech	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Parlament
Czechia	Czech	Regional Court	krajské soudy
Czechia	Czech	Supreme Audit Institution	Nejvyšší kontrolní úřad, NKÚ
Czechia	Czech	Supreme Court	Nejvyšší soud
Denmark	Danish	Appeal Court	NA
Denmark	Danish	Constitutional Court	NA
Denmark	Danish	Electoral Authority	NA
Denmark	Danish	Environmental Protection Authority	Miljøstyrelsen
Denmark	Danish	Human Rights Institution	Folketingets Ombudsmand
Denmark	Danish	Justice Authority	Justitsministeriet
Denmark	Danish	Labor Authority	Arbejdstilsynet
Denmark	Danish	National Court	NA
Denmark	Danish	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Folketinget
Denmark	Danish	Regional Court	Vestre Landsret
Denmark	Danish	Regional Court	Østre Landsret
Denmark	Danish	Regional Court	Grønlands Landsret
Denmark	Danish	Supreme Audit Institution	Rigsrevisionen
Denmark	Danish	Supreme Court	Højesteret
Estonia	Estonian	Appeal Court	NA
Estonia	Estonian	Constitutional Court	Riigikohus
Estonia	Estonian	Electoral Authority	Riigi valimisteenistus
Estonia	Estonian	Environmental Protection Authority	NA
Estonia	Estonian	Human Rights Institution	Õiguskantsler
Estonia	Estonian	Justice Authority	Õiguskantsler
Estonia	Estonian	Labor Authority	Tööinspektsioon
Estonia	Estonian	Local Court	Maakohtud
Estonia	Estonian	National Court	omavalitsus
Estonia	Estonian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Riigikogu
Estonia	Estonian	Regional Court	Ringkonnakohtud
Estonia	Estonian	Supreme Audit Institution	Riigikontroll
Estonia	Estonian	Supreme Court	Riigikohus
Finland	Finnish	Appeal Court	hovioikeus
Finland	Finnish	Constitutional Court	NA
Finland	Finnish	Electoral Authority	NA

Finland	Finnish	Environmental Protection Authority	ympäristöministeriö
Finland	Finnish	Human Rights Institution	Eduskunnan oikeusasiamies
Finland	Finnish	Justice Authority	oikeuskansleri
Finland	Finnish	Labor Authority	NA
Finland	Finnish	Regional Admin Courts	hallinto-oikeus
Finland	Finnish	National Court	NA
Finland	Finnish	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	eduskunta
Finland	Finnish	District Court	käräjäoikeus
Finland	Finnish	Supreme Audit Institution	Valtiontalouden tarkastusvirasto
Finland	Finnish	Supreme Court	korkein oikeus
Finland	English	Appeal Court	Courts of Appeals
Finland	English	Constitutional Court	Constitutional Court
Finland	English	Electoral Authority	NA
Finland	English	Environmental Protection Authority	Ministry of Environment
Finland	English	Human Rights Institution	Parliamentary Ombudsman
Finland	English	Justice Authority	Chancellor of Justice
Finland	English	Labor Authority	NA
Finland	English	Regional Admin Courts	Administrative Courts
Finland	English	National Court	National Court
Finland	English	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Parliament
Finland	English	District Court	District Courts
Finland	English	Supreme Audit Institution	National Audit Office
Finland	English	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
France	French	Appeal Court	court of appeal
France	French	Constitutional Court	Conseil constitutionnel
France	French	Electoral Authority	Le ministère de l'Intérieur et des Outre-mer
France	French	Environmental Protection Authority	Le ministère français de l'Environnement, de l'Énergie et de la Mer
France	French	Human Rights Institution	Défenseur des droits
France	French	Justice Authority	Ministère de la Justice
France	French	Labor Authority	Ministre du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Insertion
France	French	Local Court	NA
France	French	National Court	Conseil d'État
France	French	Senate	Sénat
France	French	House	Assemblée nationale

France	French	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Parlement français
France	French	Regional Court	tribunal de grande instance
France	French	Supreme Audit Institution	cour des comptes
France	French	Supreme Court	Cour de cassation
Germany	German	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Bundestag
Germany	German	Supreme Court	Bundesverfassungsgericht
Germany	German	National Court	NA
Germany	German	Appeal Court	Oberlandesgerichte
Germany	German	Constitutional Court	Bundesverfassungsgericht
Germany	German	Labor Authority	Bundesarbeitsgericht
Germany	German	Environmental Protection Authority	Umweltbundesamt
Germany	German	Electoral Authority	Bundestag
Germany	German	Human Rights Institution	NA
Germany	German	Supreme Audit Institution	Bundesgerichtshof
Germany	German	Local Court	Amtsgerichte
Germany	German	Regional Court	Landgerichte
Germany	German	Justice Authority	Bundesgerichtshof
Greece	Greek	Appeal Court	Efeteía
Greece	Greek	Constitutional Court	A E Δ
Greece	Greek	Electoral Authority	Υ E
Greece	Greek	Environmental Protection Authority	Υ II E
Greece	Greek	Human Rights Institution	O Σ II
Greece	Greek	Justice Authority	Υ Δ
Greece	Greek	Labor Authority	Υ E K A
Greece	Greek	Administrative Court	Σ E
Greece	Greek	National Court	NA
Greece	Greek	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	B E
Greece	Greek	Regional Court	NA
Greece	Greek	Supreme Audit Institution	E Σ
Greece	Greek	Supreme Court	A II
Hungary	Hungarian	Appeal Court	ítélőtábla
Hungary	Hungarian	Constitutional Court	Alkotmánybírósága
Hungary	Hungarian	Electoral Authority	NA

Hungary	Hungarian	Environmental Protection Authority	Környezetvédelmi Minisztérium
Hungary	Hungarian	Human Rights Institution	Alapvető Jogok Biztosa
Hungary	Hungarian	Justice Authority	NA
Hungary	Hungarian	Labor Authority	Országos Munkaügyi Felügyelőség
Hungary	Hungarian	Administrative Court	járásbíróságok
Hungary	Hungarian	National Court	NA
Hungary	Hungarian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Országgyűlés
Hungary	Hungarian	Regional Court	ítélőtáblák
Hungary	Hungarian	Supreme Audit Institution	Állami Számvevőszék
Hungary	Hungarian	Supreme Court	Kúria
Hungary	English	Appeal Court	Regional Appellate Courts
Hungary	English	Constitutional Court	Constitutional Court
Hungary	English	Electoral Authority	NA
Hungary	English	Environmental Protection Authority	Hungarian Ministry for Environmental Protection
Hungary	English	Human Rights Institution	The Parliamentary Commissioners' Office
Hungary	English	Justice Authority	NA
Hungary	English	Labor Authority	National Labour Inspectorate
Hungary	English	Administrative Court	District Courts
Hungary	English	National Court	NA
Hungary	English	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	National Assembly
Hungary	English	Regional Court	Regional Courts
Hungary	English	Supreme Audit Institution	State Audit Office
Hungary	English	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
Ireland	English	Appeal Court	Court of Appeal
Ireland	English	Constitutional Court	NA
Ireland	English	Electoral Authority	Electoral Commission
Ireland	English	Environmental Protection Authority	Environmental Protection Agency
Ireland	English	Human Rights Institution	Office of the Ombudsman
Ireland	English	Justice Authority	Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
Ireland	English	Labor Authority	Department of Enterprise and Employment
Ireland	English	Administrative Court	NA
Ireland	English	National Court	NA

Ireland	English	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Oireachtas
Ireland	English	Regional Court	District Courts
Ireland	English	Supreme Audit Institution	Comptroller and Auditor General
Ireland	English	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
Ireland	English	Principle Chamber	Dáil Éireann
Ireland	English	Upper House	Seanad Éireann
Italy	Italian	Appeal Court	Corte d'appello
Italy	Italian	Constitutional Court	Corte costituzionale
Italy	Italian	Electoral Authority	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Elettorali
Italy	Italian	Environmental Protection Authority	Agenzia regionale per la protezione ambientale
Italy	Italian	Human Rights Institution	Coordinamento Nazionale dei Difensori Civici delle Regioni e delle Province autonome
Italy	Italian	Justice Authority	Consiglio superiore della magistratura
Italy	Italian	Labor Authority	Ministero del lavoro e delle politiche sociali
Italy	Italian	Administrative Court	NA
Italy	Italian	Regional Court	tribunale amministrativo regionale
Italy	Italian	Civil and Criminal Court	Tribunale
Italy	Italian	Supreme Court	Corte Suprema di Cassazione
Italy	Italian	Supreme Audit Institution	Corte dei conti
Italy	Italian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Parlamento
Italy	Italian	Principle Chamber	Camera dei deputati
Italy	Italian	Upper House	Senato
Latvia	Latvian	Appeal Court	apgabaltiesa
Latvia	Latvian	Constitutional Court	Satversmes tiesa
Latvia	Latvian	Electoral Authority	Centrālā vēlēšanu komisija
Latvia	Latvian	Environmental Protection Authority	Vides aizsardzības un reģionālās attīstības ministrija
Latvia	Latvian	Human Rights Institution	Valsts Tiesībsarga birojs
Latvia	Latvian	Justice Authority	Tieslietu ministrija
Latvia	Latvian	Labor Authority	Valsts darba inspekcija
Latvia	Latvian	Local Court	NA
Latvia	Latvian	National Court	Senāts
Latvia	Latvian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Saeima
Latvia	Latvian	Regional Court	NA
Latvia	Latvian	Supreme Audit Institution	Valsts kontrole
Latvia	Latvian	Supreme Court	Latvijas Republikas Augstākā tiesa
Latvia	English	Appeal Court	Court of Appeal

Latvia	English	Constitutional Court	Constitutional Court
Latvia	English	Electoral Authority	Central Election Commission
Latvia	English	Environmental Protection Authority	The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Latvia	English	Human Rights Institution	The Ombudsman
Latvia	English	Justice Authority	Ministry of Justice
Latvia	English	Labor Authority	State Labour Inspectorate
Latvia	English	Local Court	NA
Latvia	English	National Court	Senate
Latvia	English	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Parliament
Latvia	English	Regional Court	NA
Latvia	English	Supreme Audit Institution	State Audit Office
Latvia	English	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Appeal Court	apgabaltiesa
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Constitutional Court	Satversmes tiesa
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Electoral Authority	Centrālā vēlēšanu komisija
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Environmental Protection Authority	Vides aizsardzības un reģionālās attīstības ministrija
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Human Rights Institution	Seimo kontroliečių įstaiga
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Justice Authority	Tieslietu ministrija
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Labor Authority	Valsts darba inspekcija
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Local Court	NA
Lithuania	Lithuanian	National Court	Senāts
Lithuania	Lithuanian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Saeima
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Regional Court	NA
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Supreme Audit Institution	Valsts kontrole
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Supreme Court	Augstākā tiesa
Lithuania	English	Appeal Court	Court of Appeal
Lithuania	English	Constitutional Court	Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia
Lithuania	English	Electoral Authority	Central Election Commission
Lithuania	English	Environmental Protection Authority	The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Lithuania	English	Human Rights Institution	The Seimas Ombudsmen's Office of the Republic of Lithuania
Lithuania	English	Justice Authority	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia
Lithuania	English	Labor Authority	State Labour Inspectorate
Lithuania	English	Local Court	NA
Lithuania	English	National Court	Senate of Latvia

Lithuania	English	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Parliament
Lithuania	English	Regional Court	NA
Lithuania	English	Supreme Audit Institution	State Audit Office
Lithuania	English	Supreme Court	Supreme Court of the Republic of Latvia
Luxembourg	French	Appeal Court	Cour d'Appel
Luxembourg	German	Appeal Court	Berufungsgericht
Luxembourg	French	Constitutional Court	Cour constitutionnelle
Luxembourg	German	Constitutional Court	Verfassungsgericht
Luxembourg	French	Electoral Authority	Bureau centralisateur gouvernemental pour les élections législatives et européennes
Luxembourg	German	Electoral Authority	Zentralisierungsbüro der Regierung für Parlaments- und Europawahlen
Luxembourg	French	Environmental Protection Authority	Administration de l'environnement
Luxembourg	German	Environmental Protection Authority	Die Umweltbehörde
Luxembourg	French	Human Rights Institution/Ombudsman	Médiateur institutionnel
Luxembourg	German	Human Rights Institution	Institutioneller Mediator
Luxembourg	French	Justice Authority	Ministère de la Justice
Luxembourg	German	Justice Authority	Ministerium der Justiz
Luxembourg	French	Labor Authority	ministère du Travail
Luxembourg	German	Labor Authority	Arbeitsministerium
Luxembourg	French	Criminal Court	NA
Luxembourg	German	Criminal Court	NA
Luxembourg	French	National Court	NA
Luxembourg	German	National Court	NA
Luxembourg	French	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	D'Chamber Chambre des Députés
Luxembourg	German	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Abgeordnetenversammlung
Luxembourg	French	Regional Court	Tribunal d'arrondissement
Luxembourg	German	Regional Court	Bezirksgericht
Luxembourg	German	Supreme Audit Institution	Cour de Comptes
Luxembourg	French	Supreme Audit Institution	Rechnungshof
Luxembourg	German	Supreme Court	oberster gerichtshof
Luxembourg	French	Supreme Court	Cour Supérieure de Justice
Malta	Maltese	Appeal Court	Kamra tal-Appell
Malta	Maltese	Constitutional Court	NA
Malta	Maltese	Electoral Authority	Kommissjoni Elettorali

Malta	Maltese	Environmental Protection Authority	Awtorità għall-Ambjent u r-Riżorsi
Malta	Maltese	Human Rights Institution	L-Ombudsman
Malta	Maltese	Justice Authority	Kummissjoni għall-Ġustizzja Amministrattiva
Malta	Maltese	Labor Authority	Id-Dipartiment għall-Relazzjonijiet Industrijali u x-Xogħol
Malta	Maltese	Local Court	NA
Malta	Maltese	National Court	NA
Malta	Maltese	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Kamra tad-Deputati
Malta	Maltese	Regional Court	NA
Malta	Maltese	Supreme Audit Institution	Uffiċċju Nazzjonali tal-Awdit
Malta	Maltese	Supreme Court	Korti d'Appell
Malta	English	Appeal Court	Court of Appeal
Malta	English	Constitutional Court	NA
Malta	English	Electoral Authority	Electoral Commission
Malta	English	Environmental Protection Authority	Environment and Resources Authority
Malta	English	Human Rights Institution	The Ombudsman
Malta	English	Justice Authority	Commission for the Administration of Justice
Malta	English	Labor Authority	Department of Industrial and Employment Relations
Malta	English	Local Court	NA
Malta	English	National Court	NA
Malta	English	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	House of Representatives
Malta	English	Regional Court	NA
Malta	English	Supreme Audit Institution	National Audit Office
Malta	English	Supreme Court	Court of Appeal
Netherlands	Dutch	Appeal Court	Centrale Raad van Beroep
Netherlands	Dutch	Constitutional Court	Raad van State
Netherlands	Dutch	Electoral Authority	kiesraad
Netherlands	Dutch	Environmental Protection Authority	Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving
Netherlands	Dutch	Human Rights Institution	Nationale Ombudsman
Netherlands	Dutch	Justice Authority	Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid
Netherlands	Dutch	Labor Authority	Nederlandse Arbeidsinspectie
Netherlands	Dutch	Local Court	NA
Netherlands	Dutch	National Court	NA

Netherlands	Dutch	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Staten-Generaal
Netherlands	Dutch	Regional Court	NA
Netherlands	Dutch	Supreme Audit Institution	Algemene Rekenkamer
Netherlands	Dutch	Supreme Court	Hoge Raad der Nederlanden
Netherlands	Dutch	lower chamber	Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal
Netherlands	Dutch	upper house	Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal
Poland	Polish	Appeal Court	Sądy Apelacyjne
Poland	Polish	Constitutional Court	Trybunał Konstytucyjny
Poland	Polish	Electoral Authority	Krajowa Komisja Wyborcza
Poland	Polish	Environmental Protection Authority	Główny Inspektorat Ochrony Środowiska
Poland	Polish	Human Rights Institution	Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich
Poland	Polish	Justice Authority	sądownictwo
Poland	Polish	Labor Authority	Ministerstwo Rodziny, Pracy i Polityki Społecznej
Poland	Polish	District Court	Sądy Okręgowe
Poland	Polish	National Court	NA
Poland	Polish	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Rzeczypospolitej
Poland	Polish	Regional Court	Sądy Rejonowe
Poland	Polish	Supreme Audit Institution	Najwyższa Izba Kontroli
Poland	Polish	Supreme Court	Sąd Najwyższy
Poland	Polish	lower chamber	Sejm
Poland	Polish	upper house	Senat
Portugal	Portuguese	Appeal Court	tribunais da relação
Portugal	Portuguese	Constitutional Court	Tribunal Constitucional
Portugal	Portuguese	Electoral Authority	Comissão Nacional de Eleições
Portugal	Portuguese	Environmental Protection Authority	Ministério do Ambiente e Ação Climática
Portugal	Portuguese	Human Rights Institution	Provedor de Justiça
Portugal	Portuguese	Justice Authority	Ministério da Justiça
Portugal	Portuguese	Labor Authority	Ministério do Trabalho, Solidariedade e Segurança Social
Portugal	Portuguese	Administrative Court	Supremo Tribunal Administrativo
Portugal	Portuguese	National Court	NA
Portugal	Portuguese	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Assembleia da República
Portugal	Portuguese	Regional Court	tribunais de comarca
Portugal	Portuguese	Supreme Audit Institution	Tribunal de Contas
Portugal	Portuguese	Supreme Court	Supremo Tribunal de Justiça
Romania	Romanian	Appeal Court	curți de apel

Romania	Romanian	Constitutional Court	Curtea Constituțională
Romania	Romanian	Electoral Authority	AUTORITATEA ELECTORALĂ PERMANENTĂ
Romania	Romanian	Environmental Protection Authority	Ministerul Mediului, Apelor și Pădurilor
Romania	Romanian	Human Rights Institution	Avocatul Poporului
Romania	Romanian	Justice Authority	Ministerul Justiției
Romania	Romanian	Labor Authority	Ministerul Muncii și Protecției Sociale
Romania	Romanian	Local Court	judecătoria
Romania	Romanian	Courts	NA
Romania	Romanian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Parlamentul
Romania	Romanian	Regional Court	tribunale
Romania	Romanian	Supreme Audit Institution	Curtea de Conturi
Romania	Romanian	Supreme Court	Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție
Slovakia	Slovak	Appeal Court	NA
Slovakia	Slovak	Constitutional Court	Ústavný súd
Slovakia	Slovak	Electoral Authority	Štátna komisia pre voľby a kontrolu financovania politických strán
Slovakia	Slovak	Environmental Protection Authority	Ministerstvo životného prostredia
Slovakia	Slovak	Human Rights Institution	Verejný ochranca práv
Slovakia	Slovak	Justice Authority	Ministerstvo spravodlivosti a súdy
Slovakia	Slovak	Labor Authority	Ministerstvo práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny
Slovakia	Slovak	Local Court	Okresné súdy
Slovakia	Slovak	National Court	NA
Slovakia	Slovak	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Národná rada
Slovakia	Slovak	Regional Court	Krajské súdy
Slovakia	Slovak	Supreme Audit Institution	Najvyšší kontrolný úrad
Slovakia	Slovak	Supreme Court	Najvyšší súd
Slovenia	Slovenian	Administrative Court	Upravno sodišče
Slovenia	Slovenian	Constitutional Court	Ustavno sodišče
Slovenia	Slovenian	Electoral Authority	Državna volilna komisija
Slovenia	Slovenian	Environmental Protection Authority	Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje
Slovenia	Slovenian	Human Rights Institution	Varuh človekovih pravic
Slovenia	Slovenian	Justice Authority	Ministrstvo za pravosodje
Slovenia	Slovenian	Labor Authority	Ministrstvo za delo, družino, socialne zadeve in enake možnosti
Slovenia	Slovenian	Local Court	Okrožna sodišča

Slovenia	Slovenian	National Court	Višja sodišča
Slovenia	Slovenian	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Skupščina
Slovenia	Slovenian	Regional Court	NA
Slovenia	Slovenian	Supreme Audit Institution	Računsko sodišče
Slovenia	Slovenian	Supreme Court	Vrhovno sodišče
Spain	Spanish	Appeal Court	Audiencia Nacional
Spain	Spanish	Constitutional Court	Tribunal Constitucional
Spain	Spanish	Electoral Authority	Junta Electoral Central
Spain	Spanish	Environmental Protection Authority	Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico
Spain	Spanish	Human Rights Institution	Defensor del Pueblo
Spain	Spanish	Justice Authority	Ministerio de la Presidencia, Justicia y Relaciones con las Cortes
Spain	Spanish	Labor Authority	Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social
Spain	Spanish	Local Court	NA
Spain	Spanish	National Court	Tribunales Superiores de Justicia
Spain	Spanish	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Cortes Generales
Spain	Spanish	Regional Court	NA
Spain	Spanish	Supreme Audit Institution	Tribunal de Cuentas
Spain	Spanish	Supreme Court	Tribunal Supremo
Spain	Spanish	lower chamber	Congreso de los Diputados
Spain	Spanish	upper house	Senado
Sweden	Swedish	Appeal Court	hovrätt
Sweden	Swedish	Constitutional Court	NA
Sweden	Swedish	Electoral Authority	Valmyndighetens
Sweden	Swedish	Environmental Protection Authority	NATURVÅRDSVERKET
Sweden	Swedish	Human Rights Institution	Riksdagens ombudsmän - JO
Sweden	Swedish	Justice Authority	Justitiedepartementet
Sweden	Swedish	Labor Authority	Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet
Sweden	Swedish	Local Court	tingsrätt
Sweden	Swedish	Supreme Administrative Court	Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen
Sweden	Swedish	National Parliament/Assembly/Senate	Riksdag
Sweden	Swedish	Regional Court	NA
Sweden	Swedish	Supreme Audit Institution	Riksrevisionen
Sweden	Swedish	Supreme Court	Högsta domstolen

Source: [Article Notebook](#)

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