



**REPORT ON MEASURES TO COMBAT DISCRIMINATION
Directives 2000/43/EC and 2000/78/EC**

COUNTRY REPORT 2009

BULGARIA

MARGARITA ILIEVA

State of affairs up to 31 December 2009

This report has been drafted for the **European Network of Legal Experts in the Non-discrimination Field** (on the grounds of Race or Ethnic Origin, Age, Disability, Religion or Belief and Sexual Orientation), established and managed by:

Human European Consultancy
Maliestraat 7
3581 SH Utrecht
Netherlands
Tel +31 30 634 14 22
Fax +31 30 635 21 39
office@humanconsultancy.com
www.humanconsultancy.com

Migration Policy Group
Rue Belliard 205, Box 1
1040 Brussels
Belgium
Tel +32 2 230 5930
Fax +32 2 280 0925
info@migpolgroup.com
www.migpolgroup.com

All reports are available on the website of
the European network of legal experts in the non-discrimination field:
<http://www.non-discrimination.net/en/law/NationalLegislation/country-reportsEN.jsp>

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INTRODUCTION

0.1 The national legal system

Explain briefly the key aspects of the national legal system that are essential to understanding the legal framework on discrimination. For example, in federal systems, it would be necessary to outline how legal competence for anti-discrimination law is distributed among different levels of government.

Bulgaria is a unitary state where the Constitution and ratified international instruments are directly enforceable by the general courts, and the legal system is continental, with no *stare decisis*. The Constitutional Court has exclusive authority to bindingly interpret the Constitution, as well to rule on: acts of Parliament's alleged unconstitutionality; international treaties' compatibility with the Constitution prior to their ratification; primary legislation's compatibility with the Constitution and international law, including *jus cogens*; political parties' constitutionality; and presidential elections' legality. Only a limited number of public institutions have standing to initiate proceedings with the Court. There is no right to individual petition. Legislation may be divided in categories of primary and secondary legislation, the former being Parliament-adopted, and the latter, executive-adopted. The general courts have no authority to set aside primary legislation but they are bound by a duty to apply higher-ranking constitutional and international norms instead whenever contradicted by a statute. The Protection Against Discrimination Act 2004 is the main anti-discrimination legislation, which transposes the EC anti-discrimination and gender equality directives. It is a single equality law universally banning discrimination on a range of grounds, and providing uniform standards of protection and remedies. In parallel, other, pre-existing abstract prohibitions of discrimination are still in place under other laws governing specific fields, as well as the Constitution. There is no coherence between the Protection Against Discrimination Act and other, older, legislative bans on discrimination, with differences in protected grounds, exceptions, and definitions. Further, there is inconsistency between the Protection Against Discrimination Act and other laws governing particular fields that provide for directly or indirectly discriminatory norms, contradicting the Protection Against Discrimination Act's universal ban. Very limited and insufficient effort has been made to harmonise the legislation so as to ensure that the Protection Against Discrimination Act prevails over other conflicting norms. Apart from the Protection Against Discrimination Act, the other significant law on equality is the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, which bans disability discrimination specifically and provides for positive and accommodation duties with respect to persons with disabilities in a number of key fields. Further, a number of laws governing specific fields, such as education, employment, public procurement, and taxation, provide for positive measures on grounds, such as disability, age, and caring responsibilities. Most of these laws, too, predate the Protection Against Discrimination Act and are not consistent with it. There is further information on how the legal system deals with conflicting sources of law in para 8.2 of this report.



0.2 Overview/State of implementation

List below the points where national law is in breach of the Directives. This paragraph should provide a concise summary, which may take the form of a bullet point list. Further explanation of the reasons supporting your analysis can be provided later in the report.

This section is also an opportunity to raise any important considerations regarding the implementation and enforcement of the Directives that have not been mentioned elsewhere in the report.

This could also be used to give an overview on the way (if at all) national law has given rise to complaints or changes, including possibly a reference to the number of complaints, whether instances of indirect discrimination have been found by judges, and if so, for which grounds, etc.

Please bear in mind that this report is focused on issues closely related to the implementation of the Directives. General information on discrimination in the domestic society (such as immigration law issues) are not appropriate for inclusion in this report.

Please ensure that you review the existing text and remove items where national law has changed and is no longer in breach.

Parallel to the Protection Against Discrimination Act, other, pre-existing abstract prohibitions of discrimination are still in place under other laws governing specific fields, as well as the Constitution. There is no coherence between the Protection Against Discrimination Act and other, older, legislative bans on discrimination, with differences in protected grounds, exceptions, and definitions. Further, there is inconsistency between the Protection Against Discrimination Act and other laws governing particular fields that provide for directly or indirectly discriminatory norms, contradicting the Protection Against Discrimination Act's universal ban. Very limited and insufficient effort has been made to harmonise the legislation so as to ensure that the Protection Against Discrimination Act prevails over other conflicting norms.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act defines indirect discrimination in a way that makes judges and the equality body conflate it with covert direct discrimination. The language of the definition is misleading because it refers to "on grounds of", which contradicts the "apparently neutral" part of the wording. While the intention of the lawmakers was to refer to the protected grounds as characteristics defining the group that is put at a particular disadvantage, the result is that a number of court and equality body decisions have read the phrase "on grounds of" as defining a causal link between the apparently neutral rule and the particular protected ground/s. Such reading is apparently based on the assumption that "an apparently neutral" act is one that, albeit based on the particular ground, is not openly motivated by it; therefore, they take the provision for indirect discrimination to refer to covert direct discrimination.

As a whole, equality body members and judges, including Supreme Administrative Court judges, who are charged with judicial review of the equality body's decisions, very rarely show understanding of the concept of indirect discrimination, some fusing it with direct discrimination. Adjudicators have applied the concept of indirect discrimination to a number of cases of clear cut direct less favourable treatment.

The adverse implications in such cases are serious because the absolute ban on direct discrimination is then diluted in such reasoning by the general justification test valid only for indirect discrimination.

In October 2009, parliament refused to accept the annual report of the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination, the national equality body. Ruling party MPs openly questioned the need for such a body to exist in Bulgaria. Their supporters from the extremist Ataka party made blatant racist remarks about ethnic minority members of the body. The ministers of finance and of transportation, information technologies and communications formally proposed to the government to reduce the number of members of the body from nine to five. In November, the government approved this proposal and ordered that legislative amendments be drafted to implement the change. No amendments were tabled as of 31 December 2009. While no budget cuts are being discussed at this stage, the proposed reduction of the number of commissioners *per se* will seriously undermine the body's ability to cope with its tasks.

In December 2009, the government sent a strong anti-minority message by openly endorsing extremist party Ataka's demand for a referendum on whether the national television should continue broadcasting news in Turkish. Later, after criticism from civil society and others, the government backed down but on no principled grounds; the premier stated the reason was the expected negative reaction from other EU member states.

The definition of incitement to discrimination, including instructions to discriminate, under the Protection Against Discrimination Act is not compatible with the Directives because it requires direct intent as an element, as well as for the perpetrator to be in a position to influence their addressee.

The definition of racial segregation under the Protection Against Discrimination Act is not compatible with European law because it explicitly requires the state of separation to be 'forced'.¹ It thus implies that segregation may be chosen, i.e. that segregated persons may have waived their right not to be discriminated against, including not to be segregated on racial grounds. Yet, the European Court of Human Rights has consistently held in Roma segregation cases that no waiver of the right to non-discrimination in this context is possible because it would conflict with an important public interest.²

¹ Additional Provision, § 1.6.

² D.H. v. Czech Republic, Sampanis v. Greece.

The equality body's case law is developing, especially in the field of media hate speech. The body ruled a number of times that stereotyping negative statements against minorities infringe human dignity and create a hostile/ offensive environment in breach of the law. The body consistently held that freedom of expression is not absolute and that encouraging intolerance is off limits. The body declared a number of media, newspapers as well as televisions, liable for hate speech which it qualifies as harassment. It ordered those media to introduce effective and specific mechanisms for self-control in order to prevent further dissemination of prejudice. In some cases, the body explicitly stated that preventive measures taken so far by the media were only "formal and declaratory". In one case it ordered a newspaper to become a party to the media Code of Ethics. The body ordered several individuals found liable for discrimination to publish its rulings against them at their own expense, as well as to publish apologies. In Roma cases, it also ordered media to abstain from further reporting the ethnic identity of persons where irrelevant. The body ordered as a matter of course all media found liable to report to it within a specified time frame on the measures they took to comply with its instructions.

The body systematically relies on international law, including Community law. It explicitly accords international norms priority over domestic legislation, as provided for under the Constitution. In one case, the body held, unprecedentedly in Bulgaria, that domestic authorities may not seek to justify their failures to respect international obligations by relying on domestic laws.³ The body has expressly held that the authorities are bound to repeal all domestic legislation that contradicts international antidiscrimination law.

In a number of cases, the body explicitly relies on the result to be achieved, as stipulated by the Directives. It has taken a markedly strong stance on harassment and victimization, driven by teleological construction. The body regularly instructs discriminators to take specific measures to eliminate discrimination or its consequences. It systematically orders that discrimination practices be stopped, and abstained from.

The body's handling of the shifting burden of proof has also improved. The body increasingly requires respondents to provide a convincing explanation and prove legitimate, non-discriminatory reasons for what they did. In some cases, it explicitly declares respondents' explanations unsound and refuses to credit them, even where there is some proof of them, where they are inconsistent or unrealistic, and the proof cannot be wholly trusted.

The body has progressively ruled based on international law that racial segregation may be at hand without coercion, where separation is a product of objective tendencies. This liberal construction transcends the formal limits of the Protection Against Discrimination Act's definition, which requires 'forced' separation.

³ Decision N 37 of 20.02.2008 in case N 116/2007.

However, the equality body's case law is still ridden with contradictions. Its approach to discriminatory provisions in laws or secondary legislation is incoherent. By some decisions, the body acknowledges that rules, both primary and secondary, that differentiate on protected grounds do constitute discrimination. In some cases, it does not hesitate to give binding instructions to responsible institutions to make the necessary legislative changes. In others, however, it refuses to rule whether there is discrimination at hand, just because the impugned treatment was provided for under legislation, denying in this way its own competence to enforce the Protection Against Discrimination Act's universal scope.⁴ In one case, the body expressly declared it had no power to judge whether a secondary legislation rule contradicted the Protection Against Discrimination Act as only the courts had.⁵ The body has refused to hold parties who applied a discriminatory norm liable for discrimination.⁶ It has not used its monitoring powers to ex officio identify and declare discriminatory norms in legislation. Even in cases where parties have confronted it with clearly discriminatory norms, the body has hesitated to declare them in breach of discrimination law.⁷

In some cases, the body has explicitly deferred to legislators' discretion in providing for unequal treatment, disregarding the Protection Against Discrimination Act.⁸

In one case, it expressly held, in direct denial of its powers under the Protection Against Discrimination Act and its own rulings in other cases, that it lacked a power to ex officio propose legislative changes.⁹

The body still does not conceptualise indirect discrimination according to European standards. In some cases, it still considers indirect discrimination to be covert direct discrimination. It does not interpret correctly the phrase "apparently neutral".

⁴ Inter alia, Decision N 57 of 04.04.2008 in case N 175/2007. The case concerned an allegation by a man with a disability that secondary legislation permitted disabled drivers to only drive vehicles they owned themselves, but not vehicles owned by persons without disabilities.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ For example, Decision N 1 of 11.01.2008 in case N 44/2007. The case concerned a provision in the Academic Degrees and Academic Titles Act barring access to assistant professor positions on age grounds. The body declared it had to conduct "a full-scale review" of the rule in order to decide whether to suggest to Parliament to change it.

⁷ For example, Decision N 1 of 11.01.2008 in case N 44/2007. The case concerned a provision in the Academic Degrees and Academic Titles Act barring access to assistant professor positions on age grounds. The body declared it had to conduct "a full-scale review" of the rule in order to decide whether to suggest to Parliament to change it.

⁸ Inter alia, Decision N 83 of 16.04.2008 in case N 201/2007.

⁹ Ibid.

In one case, it expressly declares that indirect discrimination is at hand because the impugned act was “apparently neutral (that is, not explicitly stating sexual orientation as a ground)”.¹⁰

In some cases, the equality body, as well as judges, still takes account of intent or purpose.¹¹

In some cases, the body requires proof of the alleged facts in order to even consider the complaint. In one case, where the complainant submitted that he had been verbally refused bank crediting on age grounds, the body required him to produce written proof, and when he failed to, declared the complaint inadmissible.¹² Instead of using its powers to investigate the facts, and allow the parties to use the formal proceedings for evidence-gathering, the body simply barred the case, denying the alleged victim access to a remedy.

The body has on occasion refused to consider (on admissibility) or uphold (on the merits) discrimination complaints by persons with disabilities who failed to produce medical proof of their disability. This conflicts with the definition of disability, which is only concerned with the fact of impairment, regardless of whether it was medically diagnosed or not.

The equality body still in some cases allows in principle for general justification of direct discrimination, in clear conflict with the law.¹³

¹⁰ Decision N 50 of 24.03.2008 in case N 17/2006. The case concerned a refusal by a mayor to allow a gay event in the open. See also Decision N 199 of 12.09.2008 in case N 188/2007 for another example of false analysis of indirect discrimination as differential treatment whose causal link to a protected ground is not explicit. The case concerned a complaint by a group of renal insufficiency patients that dialysis in their preferred (private) hospital was not paid for by the state in contrast to dialysis in municipal or state-owned hospitals. The body held that this different treatment of privately owned hospitals, and by implication, their patients, constituted indirect discrimination against the patients on grounds of disability (sic).

¹¹ Inter alia, Decision N 13 of 18.01.2008 in case N 56/2007; Decision N 220 of 21.10.2008 in case N 165/2007; Decision N 241 of 24.11.2008 in case N 215/2007. The first case concerned age discrimination in access to employment. A job seeker complained of an Internet job ad with a ‘35 years maximum’ requirement. The body expressly held that the requirement was discriminatory but refused to find a breach of the law because the employer “had not intentionally introduced restrictions based on age”. The second case concerned an allegation by a Roma man that he was harassed on racial grounds by a neighbour. The body expressly declared that it was “necessary to prove that such harassment was committed consciously on ethnic grounds” and refused to find a breach of the law. In the third case, a Roma organization alleged that the national railroad company was liable for racial segregation because it had announced plans to build a protective wall in a Roma settlement in Sofia bordering the railway. The body held that such construction did not “aim at separating the inhabitants of the area” and “therefore, there was no breach” of equality legislation.

¹² Decision N 149 of 27.06.2008 in case N 10/2008.

¹³ Inter alia, Decision N 15 of 21.01.2008 in case N 62/2007. The case concerned alleged harassment of a Roma nurse by a co-employee. The body declared *obiter* that discrimination was unequal treatment without reasonable and well-grounded justification.

In some cases, it fails to acknowledge that less favourable treatment was based on a protected ground because that ground was not proven, even though it was proven that the alleged discriminator had a perception of it.¹⁴

The body's approach to the protected ground as an element of discrimination is inconsistent. In some cases, if no specific ground is nominated, it refuses to treat the complaint as admissible.

However, in many other cases, the body rules on the merits, including by finding discrimination, without any concrete ground being even mentioned, or established as a cause for the impugned treatment.

This tendency of the equality body's considering and finding discrimination without a particular ground culminates in its use of self-devised, 'groundless' forms of discrimination – the so called "discrimination in the exercise of the right to labour" and "harassment at the workplace". The latter form the body introduced in 2008. Practically, any mistreatment, regardless of its cause, qualifies as discrimination in that paradigm. Another aspect of this uncontrolled expansion of the legislation's concept is the very broad way in which the body construes the protected ground of 'personal status'. Under its construction, any circumstance or trait constitutes personal status, including even being in conflict with relatives, or expressing critical opinions. This expansion of the legislation's ambit diminishes the body's capacity to deal adequately with priority issues of race, disability, sexual orientation and other 'group' discrimination. It increases the case load, resulting in longer proceedings, and prevents the body from focusing ex officio on select central matters.

Importantly, the body does not use its power to start ex officio proceedings in any strategic way. It has initiated its own inquiries ad hoc, without coherence, without prioritising issues, sometimes for (relatively) trifling matters. It has failed to target the most serious issues of discrimination, such as Roma segregation in education, Roma destitution and isolation in housing, people with disabilities' institutionalization, inter alia.

0.3 Case-law

Provide a list of any important case law within the national legal system relating to the application and interpretation of the Directives. This should take the following format:

Name of the court

Date of decision

Name of the parties

Reference number (or place where the case is reported).

¹⁴ Inter alia, Decision N 88 of 22.04.2008 in case N 49/2007, concerning Chechen ethnicity, where employees of respondent had described the complainant as "an exceptionally aggressive Chechen". The case was about a non-national detained for purposes of deportation. The detainee alleged that he was ill-treated and disadvantaged in terms of access to lawyer *inter alia* based on his ethnicity.



Address of the webpage (if the decision is available electronically)

Brief summary of the key points of law and of the actual facts (no more than several sentences)

→ Please use this section not only to update, complete or develop last year's report, but also to include information on important and relevant case law concerning the equality grounds of the two Directives, even if it does not relate to the legislation transposing them (e.g. if it concerns previous legislation unrelated to the transposition of the Directives)

Please describe trends and patterns in cases brought by Roma and Travellers, and provide figures – if available.

Name of the court: Sofia District Court

Date of decision: 10 February 2009

Name of the parties: Katrin Gutman et al. v. Volen Siderov

Reference number: Decision in case N 2855/2006

The trial court refused to recognize that anti-Semitic propaganda by politician Siderov amounted to harassment of Jewish people and incitement to discrimination against them. Basically, the court endorsed the respondent's impugned statements. The court's reasons to find no discrimination included that there was no proof of intent on the part of respondent and of an ability to influence the public.

Name of the court: Sofia City Court

Date of decision: 1 September 2009

Name of the parties: Axinia Guenchewa et al. v Volen Siderov

Reference number: Decision in case N 285/2007

The second-instance court confirmed the trial court's refusal to acknowledge that homophobic statements by politician Siderov amounted to harassment of gay people and incitement to discrimination against them. The court reasoned that there was no discrimination because there was no comparison made in the impugned statements.

Name of the court: Supreme Court of Cassation

Date of decision: 15 December 2009

Name of the parties: Volen Siderov v. Sunay Chalukov

Reference number: Decision N 857

The court reversed the lower instance's decision against extremist politician Volen Siderov, leader of parliamentary Ataka party, for hate speech against the Turkish minority. The lower court had held that Siderov was liable for harassment of the Turkish community and had ordered him to abstain from similar speech in the future. The Supreme Court, however, invoked freedom of speech and other justifications for the impugned statements and overruled this decision. Its decision is final.

Name of the court: Supreme Administrative Court

Date of decision: 1 December 2009

Name of the parties: Plamen Yordanov v. "Interethnic Initiative for Human Rights" Foundation

Reference number: Decision N 14472

The court confirmed the decisions of the lower instance court and the equality body that Yordanov, mayor of a Sofia district, had committed harassment of the Roma community by voicing extreme anti-Roma sentiments on the national radio. The equality body had imposed a fine of EURO 500 on the mayor and had ordered him to abstain from further such speech, as well as to apologise on the same radio and to publish the equality body's ruling in the *Trud* national daily.

Name of the court: Supreme Administrative Court

Date of decision: 23 July 2009

Name of the parties: Balkan News Corporation EAD v. "Romani Baht" Foundation

Reference number: Decision N 9983

The court declared a TV operator, the Balkan News Corp., operating bTV, liable for harassment of the Roma community by means of negative reporting. It confirmed the equality body's order on the company to introduce internal mechanisms to prevent further discrimination in its broadcasting.

Name of the court: Supreme Administrative Court

Date of decision: 18 May 2009

Name of the parties: Social Assistance Agency v. Centre for Independent Living

Reference number: Decision N 6417

The court held the Social Assistance Agency liable for its inaccessible local offices.¹⁵ It confirmed the equality body's decision to impose a fine on the authority and to order it to secure access for people with disabilities.

Name of the court: Supreme Administrative Court

Date of decision: 11 June 2009

Name of the parties: Plovdiv Municipality v. Tsvetana Dimitrova

Reference number: Decision N 7721

The court declared the Plovdiv local authority liable for an omission to adapt the urban environment to the needs of people with disabilities. It characterized the existing inequality as indirect discrimination and harassment at the same time. The court awarded the plaintiff, a wheelchair user, EURO 1000 compensation for non-pecuniary damages.¹⁶

Name of the court: Supreme Administrative Court

Date of decision: 3 August 2009

Name of the parties: National Health Insurance Fund v. Commission for Protection Against Discrimination

Reference number: Decision N 10281

¹⁵ Inaccessibility is a separate form of discrimination under the law, and it was found as such in the case.

¹⁶ It did not order respondent to secure accessibility. On the contrary, it repealed the lower court's decision to that effect, finding that a claim for such an order was inadmissible in the specific type of proceedings (proceedings for compensation only).

The court declared the National Health Insurance Fund liable for age discrimination against phenylketonuria patients under 7 years of age for failing to fund a special dietary food for them as opposed to patients older than 7.

Name of the court: Commission for Protection Against Discrimination

Date of decision: 13 May 2009

Name of the parties: Luchezar Kemanov v. METRO Cash & Carry

Reference number: Decision N 79

The equality body found that a ban on the entry of children under 7 in a store constituted age discrimination. It fined the company and ordered it to lift the ban. It made the same decision in another identical case involving a different claimant against the same respondent.

Name of the court: Commission for Protection Against Discrimination

Date of decision: 16 November 2009

Name of the parties: Binevi et al v. Minister of Education

Reference number: Decision N 205

The equality body ruled that the Minister of Education discriminated against children with disabilities by failing to adopt special measures to secure their equal access to school. The body found that the Minister had deprived children with intellectual disabilities from the supportive environment and individualized schooling due to them. The body also held that legislation itself was discriminatory because it did not provide for the making of special programmes and materials to adapt the school process to children's special needs. In addition, children with intellectual disabilities are not allowed to choose a school or university, or a subject matter to study. The state specifies the subject matters they study. For them school education is necessarily vocational, and only for specified professions. Children in special schools receive no education after they reach 16 years. They are segregated. The equality body recommended that the Minister initiate legislative reforms, including special measures to secure to each child an education adapted to their specific needs, regardless of their age.

Name of the court: Commission for Protection Against Discrimination

Date of decision: 12 June 2009

Name of the parties: Svetlana Atanassova et al. v. Minister of Healthcare

Reference number: Decision N 98

The equality body declared that a failure to include mucoviscidosis patients older than 18 among those whose treatment is funded by the National Health Insurance Institute constitutes discrimination on grounds of age. The body ordered the Minister of Healthcare to amend the respective secondary legislation.

Name of the court: Commission for Protection Against Discrimination

Date of decision: 13 January 2009

Name of the parties: Albena Kusheva v. Toplofikaciya AD

Reference number: Decision N 3

The equality body declared that a heating company discriminated against parents of babies in carriages¹⁷ and people with disabilities by failing to secure free access to an office. The body ordered the company to install the necessary arrangements for access, and to pay a fine.

Name of the court: Commission for Protection Against Discrimination

Date of decision: 13 July 2009

Name of the parties: “Amalipe” Association v. Veliko Turnovo Regional Directorate of Police

Reference number: Decision N 130

The equality body ordered a Regional Police Directorate to annually train its force in prevention of racism, discrimination and ethnic profiling. The complaint concerned police ill-treatment and harassment of Roma. The body found no discrimination but still issued a binding instruction.

Name of the court: Commission for Protection Against Discrimination

Date of decision: 2 June 2009

Name of the parties: Marusya Pankovska v. Sedem-Osmi AD

Reference number: Decision N 90

The equality body ruled against an employer for imposing an age bar in a job advertisement. It imposed a fine and ordered the company to abstain from publishing further such ads.

Roma cases before the equality body mainly involved complaints against hate speech in the media. There is a growing trend for such cases as the equality body evolves its case law on hate speech. New Roma cases in civil courts are not on record in 2009.

¹⁷ While being a “parent of a baby in a carriage” is not an explicitly protected ground *per se*, the body considers it to fall under the explicitly protected ‘personal status’ ground. In addition, the list of grounds under domestic law is open-ended, including “any [unmentioned] ground provided for under law or binding international treaty”, which arguably includes people whose mobility is reduced due to an association with infants.



1. GENERAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Constitutional provisions on protection against discrimination and the promotion of equality

- a) *Briefly specify the grounds covered (explicitly and implicitly) and the material scope of the relevant provisions. Do they apply to all areas covered by the Directives? Are they broader than the material scope of the Directives?*

Art. 6 (2) of the Constitution bans discrimination on grounds of, exhaustively, race, national origin, ethnicity, sex, origin, religion, education, conviction, political affiliation, personal or public status, and property status. Disability, sexual orientation and age are not protected. This provision is universal in scope and applies to all areas covered by the Directives, as well as to any other areas beyond those.

- b) *Are constitutional anti-discrimination provisions directly applicable?*

The Constitutional equality guarantee is directly applicable and prevails over any other norm in legislation.

- c) *In particular, where a constitutional equality clause exists, can it (also) be enforced against private actors (as opposed to the State)?*

The Constitutional equality clause is enforceable against private, as well as public parties.



2. THE DEFINITION OF DISCRIMINATION

2.1. Grounds of unlawful discrimination

Which grounds of discrimination are explicitly prohibited in national law? All grounds covered by national law should be listed, including those not covered by the Directives.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act,¹⁸ the special integrated anti-discrimination law, bans discrimination on grounds of sex, race, national origin, ethnicity, human genome, nationality, origin, religion or faith, education, beliefs, political affiliation, personal or public status, disability, age, sexual orientation, family status, property status, or any other ground provided for by law or international treaty Bulgaria is party to.

2.1.1. Definition of the grounds of unlawful discrimination within the Directives

- a) *How does national law on discrimination define the following terms: racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation? Is there a definition of disability at the national level and how does it compare with the concept adopted by the European Court of Justice in case C-13/05, Chacón Navas, Paragraph 43, according to which "the concept of 'disability' must be understood as referring to a limitation which results in particular from physical, mental or psychological impairments and which hinders the participation of the person concerned in professional life"?*

Racial/ethnic origin and age are not defined at all. Religion/belief is not defined under discrimination law. Sexual orientation is defined under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, § 1.10 Additional Provision, as "heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual orientation." Disability is defined under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, § 1.1 Additional Provision, as "any loss or impairment of the anatomical structure, physiology, or psychology of an individual."¹⁹ This is broader than the concept of disability elaborated by the ECJ in case C – 13/05 as it does not require the limitation to result in "hinder[ing] the participation of the person concerned in professional life". The impairment/limitation itself is sufficient, regardless of what result it may have on the individual's professional life. Further, this national definition is broader in material scope because it applies to any field, including but not limited to, professional life. The definition of disability under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act is applicable also in the context of the Protection Against Discrimination Act, as well as any other legislation.

¹⁸ Adopted 30.09.2003, in force as of 01.01.2004.

¹⁹ The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act contains equality norms, as well as other rules on disability.

The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, § 1.2 Additional Provision, further defines *permanent disability* as “anatomical, physiological, or psychological impairment resulting in a permanent reduction of an individual’s abilities to perform activities in a manner and to an extent possible for a healthy individual, where the medical authorities have certified a reduction in working ability or have stipulated a type and degree of disability of 50 per cent or more.”²⁰

This definition of permanent disability is narrower than the ECJ concept of disability as it requires three additional elements – permanence of what is effectively the equivalent of a hindrance to participation, a threshold of 50% incapacitation, and official medical certification of the latter.

Persons with permanent disabilities are entitled to extended protection and inclusion measures.²¹ In practice, the equality body has on occasion refused to consider (on admissibility) or uphold (on the merits) discrimination complaints by persons with disabilities who failed to produce medical proof of their disability.²² This conflicts with the definition of disability, which is only concerned with the fact of impairment, regardless of whether it was medically diagnosed or not.

A new piece of secondary legislation defines “persons of reduced mobility” as including persons with physical, sensory, mental and combined disabilities, pregnant women, persons accompanying young children, persons temporarily hindered in their movements (in plaster, crutches), persons carrying large and heavy items, older people, persons shorter than 150 cm, including children, persons taller than 200 cm, and persons who don’t understand or speak Bulgarian.²³ Another piece of secondary legislation defines “persons of reduced mobility” as including persons with disabilities within the meaning of the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, as well as older people, pregnant women, and persons accompanying young children.²⁴

²⁰ Amended in 2009. This definition is reproduced literally in the Employment Encouragement Act, § 1.29 Additional Provision.

²¹ Under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, they are guaranteed, *inter alia*: a monthly monetary supplement for transportation, information and telecommunications, rehabilitation, medication, municipal housing rent, and dietary products (art. 42); employment contracts no shorter than 3 years with employers who have been awarded public monies for reasonable accommodation (art. 25); no less than half of the quota of special jobs appointed for reassignment under the Labour Code (art. 27); tax preferences for working persons; a monthly supplement in the amount of 70% of the minimum working wage for parents and carers for children with permanent disabilities (art. 43); targeted assistance and alleviations for the purchasing of a car, housing restructuring, and personal assistants; stipends and other alleviations for students; municipal housing.

²² *Inter alia*, Decision N 259 of 17.12.2008 in case N 186/2008.

²³ Ordinance N 4 of 1 July 2009 on Planning, Implementing and Maintaining Buildings, Additional Provisions, § 1.1. This ordinance applies universally as concerns architectural and infrastructural accessibility.

²⁴ Ordinance N 20 of 17 June 2005 Concerning Safety Rules and Standards for Passenger Ships, Additional Provision, 7. This ordinance applies to passenger ships.

- b) *Where national law on discrimination does not define these grounds, how far have equivalent terms been used and interpreted elsewhere in national law (e.g. the interpretation of what is a 'religion', or a "disability", sometimes defined only in social security legislation)? Is recital 17 of Directive 2000/78/EC reflected in the national anti-discrimination legislation?*

There is under the Employment Encouragement Act, § 1.4a Additional Provision, a definition of "groups of unequal status in the labour market", which intersects with a number of protected grounds.²⁵ This definition is only relevant for purposes of the positive measures provided for under the Employment Encouragement Act. Recital 17 of Directive 2000/78/EC is not reflected in the national law. There is, further, a definition of "adult" under the Employment Encouragement Act, § 1.18 Additional Provision, which only applies to the positive measures this Act provides for.²⁶ Further, under the Religious Denominations Act, a *religious denomination* is defined as "a set of beliefs and principles, a religious community, and its religious institution".²⁷ A *religious community*, too, is defined under this Act, as a "voluntary union of natural persons for purposes of manifestation of a certain religion, and performance of worship, religious rituals and ceremonies."²⁸ Under this Act, further, a *religious institution* is defined as "a religious community registered in accordance with the Religious Denominations Act that has the capacity of a legal person, governing bodies, and a statute." There is no defined statutory relationship between these definitions and the concept of religion as a protected ground within the meaning of the Protection Against Discrimination Act. Neither have the courts elaborated on this. The courts have not defined race, or ethnicity.

Implicitly, however, they distinguish between those two concepts, not accepting, for instance, that anti-Roma discrimination is racial. This is a tradition dating back to Communist times when race was considered to denote being "negro"²⁹ as opposed to white. This outdated concept of race as not including ethnicity has been used by criminal justice authorities, for instance, as a pretext not to enforce criminal law provisions on racist hate crime against attackers targeting Roma. The judicial authorities' clear, albeit implicit, position is that discrimination against ethnic minorities, such as the Roma, Turks, etc., is discrimination based on ethnicity.

²⁵ "Groups of unequal status at the labour market" shall be groups of unemployed people of lesser competitiveness at the labour market, including: unemployed youth; unemployed youth with permanent disabilities; unemployed youth educated in social care institutions; long-term unemployed persons; unemployed persons with permanent disabilities; unemployed persons – single parents (adopted parents) and/or mothers (adopted mothers) with children not older than 3 years; unemployed persons who have served a prison sentence; unemployed persons older than 50 years; unemployed persons with elementary or lesser schooling and no vocational qualification; other groups of unemployed persons.

²⁶ "Adult" shall be a person in working age who is not being educated in [school] or [university] and who has not reached the respective pensionable age for women and men provided for under the Social Security Code.

²⁷ Additional Provisions, § 1.1.

²⁸ Additional Provisions, § 1.2.

²⁹ As the overwhelming majority of Bulgarians still refer to people of African origin.

The equality body, too, uses 'ethnicity' to define discrimination against Roma. However, it has no overt position that such discrimination is not race discrimination.

- c) *Are there any restrictions related to the scope of 'age' as a protected ground (e.g. a minimum age below which the anti-discrimination law does not apply)?*

There are no restrictions on the scope of age as a protected ground under discrimination law.

- d) *Please describe any legal rules (or plans for the adoption of rules) or case law (and its outcome) in the field of anti-discrimination which deal with situations of multiple discrimination. This includes the way the equality body (or bodies) are tackling cross-grounds or multiple grounds discrimination.*
- Would national or European legislation dealing with multiple discrimination be necessary in order to facilitate the adjudication of such cases?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act defines multiple discrimination as "discrimination based on more than one [protected] grounds".³⁰ It places a statutory duty on public authorities to give priority to positive action measures for the benefit of multiple discrimination victims.³¹ The specialised body, the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination, hears multiple discrimination cases sitting in a larger panel of 5 members (rather than the ordinary 3-member panel).³²

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination has not taken a specific approach to multiple discrimination cases. It has not used a distinctive test to analyse whether the impugned treatment was based on more than one ground. It has not in any way dealt with the relative complexity of the comparator issue in multiple discrimination cases. It has not discovered yet, so to speak, that there might be issues there. In the context of its generally less than strict manner of analysing the causal link between impugned treatment and protected grounds, the body has not taken any particular care to establish whether all alleged grounds actually played a part in bringing about the treatment in question. Its analyses have been rather approximate. It has not imposed higher sanctions for multiple discrimination.

At this point, no specific difficulties with proving multiple discrimination have emerged. This is largely due to the underdeveloped case law which does not yet properly distinguish the specificity of multiple discrimination claims.

However, with the evolution of the case law it is to be expected that there will be problems. European legislation resolving anticipated issues, such as the appropriate comparator, would certainly be useful.

³⁰ Additional Provisions, § 1.11.

³¹ Art. 11 (2). Under art. 11 (1) authorities are placed under a general statutory duty to take positive action whenever necessary to achieve the legislation's goals.

³² Art. 48 (3).

- e) *How have multiple discrimination cases involving one of Art. 13 grounds and gender been adjudicated by the courts (regarding the burden of proof and the award of potential higher damages)? Have these cases been treated under one single ground or as multiple discrimination cases?*

The courts have not taken a specific approach to gender+ cases. For one thing, there is a dearth of such cases (if any). Generally, in cases of multiple grounds the courts have not considered awarding higher damages. They have not elaborated in any specific way on the burden of proof in such cases. They simply have not yet appreciated the distinct challenges posed by multiple discrimination.

2.1.2. Assumed and associated discrimination

- a) *Does national law (including case law) prohibit discrimination based on perception or assumption of what a person is? (e.g. where a person is discriminated against because another person assumes that he/she is a Muslim or has a certain sexual orientation, even though that turns out to be an incorrect perception or assumption).*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act defines ‘on [protected] grounds’ as ‘on grounds of the actual, past or present, or presumed fact of one or more of these characteristics [...]’.³³ Therefore, discrimination on perceived or assumed grounds is explicitly prohibited. Case law by both the equality body and the courts expressly recognises this.

- b) *Does national law (including case law) prohibit discrimination based on association with persons with particular characteristics (e.g. association with persons of a particular ethnic group or the primary carer of a disabled person)? If so, how? Is national law in line with the judgment in Case C-303/06 Coleman v Attridge Law and Steve Law?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act defines “on grounds of” as “on grounds of the actual, past or present, or presumed fact of one or more of these characteristics in the person discriminated against, or in another person who is, actually or presumably, associated with the person discriminated against, where this association is a cause of the discrimination.”³⁴ Therefore, discrimination by association, including presumed association, is explicitly banned. Case law by the equality body expressly recognises this.

2.2. Direct discrimination (Article 2(2)(a))

- a) *How is direct discrimination defined in national law?*

³³ Additional Provisions, § 1.8.

³⁴ Additional Provisions, § 1.8.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 4 (2), defines direct discrimination as “treating a person on grounds [...] less favourably than another person is treated, has been treated, or would be treated in comparable circumstances”.

- b) *Are discriminatory statements or discriminatory job vacancy announcements capable of constituting direct discrimination in national law? (as in Case C-54/07 Firma Feryn)*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act explicitly prohibits employers from announcing discriminatory requirements for vacant jobs.³⁵ However, the Supreme Administrative Court has repeatedly refused to recognise this provision when reviewing equality body decisions applying it.³⁶ The court denies that the law prohibits discriminatory job advertisements. As a result, the equality body may likely change its approach to suit that of the court, impacting badly on the implementation of the law.

- c) *Does the law permit justification of direct discrimination generally, or in relation to particular grounds? If so, what test must be satisfied to justify direct discrimination? (See also 4.7.1 below).*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act does not permit general justification for direct discrimination with respect to any grounds.

It provides for an exhaustive list of specific exceptions for all protected ground, including the six EC grounds.³⁷ Because of the open-ended nature of the list of protected grounds, combined with the universal scope of the ban, this closed list of express exceptions should generate problems for future jurisprudence.

- d) *In relation to age discrimination, if the definition is based on ‘less favourable treatment’ does the law specify how a comparison is to be made?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act does not provide an age-specific definition of “less favourable treatment”. It defines “less favourable treatment” with respect to all protected grounds as “any act, action or omission, directly or indirectly affecting [a person’s] rights or legal interests”.³⁸ In this way, it expressly guarantees that any conduct, including inaction vis-a-vis a pre-existing status quo, as well as formal official decisions by public institutions, could constitute discrimination. Just how the comparison is to be made is left to judges’ discretion.

³⁵ Art. 12 (1).

³⁶ Decision N 11981 of 29.11.2007 in administrative case N 7976/2007; Decision N 11352 of 19.11.2007 in administrative case N 7975/2007.

³⁷ Art. 7 Protection Against Discrimination Act. For specifics, see below, title 4. *Exceptions*.

³⁸ § 1.7 Additional Provision.

2.2.1. Situation Testing

- a) *Does national law permit the use of 'situation testing'? If so, how is this defined and what are the procedural conditions for admissibility of such evidence in court? For what discrimination grounds is situation testing permitted? If not all grounds are included, what are the reasons given for this limitation?*

National law makes no provision on testing. General civil evidentiary rules put no limit on the admissible types of proof.³⁹ Under general civil procedure, judges and the quasi-judicial equality body are free to assess any evidence according to their own 'inner conviction'. Therefore, testing, as well as any other type of evidentiary tool, is implicitly allowed as a matter of course. The admissibility and merit of testing data in a particular case will be for the court to decide.

- b) *Is there any reluctance to use situation testing as evidence in court (e.g. ethical or methodology issues)? In this respect, does evolution in other countries influence your national law (European strategic litigation issue)?*

There is no controversy surrounding testing. The term 'testing' is generally unfamiliar, except to a limited number of NGO lawyers and activists. Evolution in public, and judicial, understanding and acceptance of testing for legal purposes as a *theoretic* concept is yet to be initiated. Yet, testing in practice has been successfully used in litigation. Both the civil courts and the equality body have unquestioningly admitted proof deriving from testing, including video recordings and witness testimony.

- c) *Outline important case law within the national legal system on this issue.*

The civil courts, including the Supreme Court of Cassation, have expressly rejected respondents' allegations that activist testers are not credible as witnesses because of their professional commitment to rights defence, or because of the purposefulness of the testing exercise.⁴⁰ Judges have explicitly stated that as long as, based on an overall assessment of the case file, there is no other evidence to refute testers' allegations and testimonies, the latter have to be credited.⁴¹ In a Roma access to employment case, the court expressly held that the testing carried out by the activist witnesses was justified by their involvement in rights work. Judges have expressly held that activist claimants of declared affiliation with Roma rights groups have suffered more serious non-pecuniary damages because their sensitivity to discrimination was exacerbated as a result of their rights work.⁴²

³⁹ Art. 12, Civil Procedural Code.

⁴⁰ Inter alia, Decision N 591 of 12.03.2008 of the Supreme Court of Cassation.

⁴¹ This approach may not be applicable in criminal law. There is no case law to provide an indication. Criminal law only governs racist hate violence and incitement to discrimination, and no other forms of discrimination. In that limited context, testing evidence may not have a place.

⁴² Inter alia, Decision of 09.07.2004 of the Sofia District Court in case 1969/2004; Decision N 622 of 2005 of the Pazardzhik Regional Court in case 675/2005.

Respondents have not used the argument that tester claimants have no standing because their purpose was different from accessing the opportunity in question, and, therefore, their legal interests were not infringed. Neither judges, nor the equality body has expressed misgivings about testing being potentially misleading or provocative. They have not stipulated methodological requirements or other guarantees against bias. All in all, they have responded to testing as a perfectly natural means to verify a complaint of discrimination.

The equality body has not only unquestioningly accepted testing as a valid source of facts and evidence, but has done its own testing to verify complaints.⁴³ It has explicitly stated that testing results proving the invalidity of a respondent's pretext constituted *prima facie* discrimination mandating a shift of the burden of proof.

- d) *Outline how situation testing is used in practice and by whom (e.g. NGOs, equality body, etc)*

NGO activists and lawyers have used testing as a means to procure facts and evidence, as well as claimant figures to initiate strategic litigation in defense of Roma rights. They have tested Roma's access to employment, as well as to hotel/ restaurant/ café and other catering services, including public swimming pools. In one case, testing, accompanied by TV cameras, was used to document a practice of refusing Roma equal access to court buildings. In some cases, including a gay rights case, activist lawyers have used testing for purposes of discrediting respondents' pretexts within the framework of a pending case, i.e. in the course of litigation, rather than prior to initiating litigation.⁴⁴

2.3. Indirect discrimination (Article 2(2)(b))

- a) *How is indirect discrimination defined in national law?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 4 (3), defines indirect discrimination as "putting a person on [protected] grounds [...], through an apparently neutral provision, criterion or practice, at a disadvantage compared with other persons, unless such provision, criterion or practice is objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means for achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary".

- b) *What test must be satisfied to justify indirect discrimination? What are the legitimate aims that can be accepted by courts? Do the legitimate aims as accepted by courts have the same value as the general principle of equality, from a human rights perspective as prescribed in domestic law? What is considered as an appropriate and necessary measure to pursue a legitimate aim?*

⁴³ Commission members, including a Roma person, and staff have visited unannounced a cafe and a swimming pool to see whether older clients and Roma are served, or whether club cards are required.

⁴⁴ Decision of 21.04.2005 of the Sofia District Court in civil case No 6520/2004.



The test for justification is one of necessity. Neither the law, nor the case law have yet specified whether this is to be understood as strict proportionality rather than mere proportionality.

There is no legislative or judicial guidance on what constitutes a “legitimate aim”. There is a dearth of indirect discrimination cases yet and the case law has not yet evolved a standard for either “a legitimate aim” or “an appropriate and necessary measure”. As a rule, judges have failed to undertake a proper analysis of necessity, including by looking into alternatives to impugned measures.

In most cases, they have accepted declarations of necessity by respondents without questioning the linkage between the asserted aim and the specific measures complained of. In this way, they have failed to properly apply the shifting burden of proof rule, *de facto* excusing respondents of their onus to establish a justification for disparate impact.

c) Is this compatible with the Directives?

The legal test for justification is compatible with the Directives. What is incompatible, however, is the way in which the definition refers to “on [protected] grounds” creating a possibility for indirect discrimination to be understood as a provision based on a protected ground, with “apparently neutral” taken to mean that the ground as a basis for the provision is concealed by a false or lacking explanation. A number of judicial decisions have shown a serious misunderstanding of the concept of indirect discrimination, some fusing it with direct discrimination.⁴⁵ The adverse implications in such cases are serious because the absolute ban on direct discrimination is then diluted in such judges’ reasoning by the general justification test valid only for indirect discrimination. In addition, even in cases where conduct is properly dealt with as indirect discrimination by judges, the case law is overall weak, because as a rule judges do not strictly assess respondents’ justifications.

d) In relation to age discrimination, does the law specify how a comparison is to be made?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act makes no specific provision regarding age when defining discrimination, or the concept of the comparison inherent therein.

e) Have differences in treatment based on language been perceived as indirect discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin?

There has been no case law or other debate on language-based differential treatment as an issue of potential indirect race discrimination.

⁴⁵ For details, see footnote N 216 below.

In one case, where the issue was a ban by a police investigator on the use of Romani by a woman in custody speaking to her partner, both the equality body and the Supreme Administrative Court on appeal discussed the interference in terms of direct, rather than indirect, ethnic discrimination.⁴⁶

In another case, where the issue was a requirement for Turkish language skills for purposes of admission to a Muslim religious school the equality body refused to find discrimination without discussing whether such a requirement might have a disparate impact on particular ethnic groups.⁴⁷

In effect, however, that was the real issue. The argument by the complainant was that this Turkish language requirement disproportionately excluded Muslim students from southern Bulgaria.

In southern Bulgaria the share of non-Turkish Muslims is greater due to the concentration of Pomaks or Bulgarian-speaking Muslims than it is in the north where the respondent school is based. Neither the complainant, however, nor the equality body articulated this as a race argument.

The main reason for the equality body not to find discrimination was that Muslim students from southern Bulgaria could receive the same education at a different school there that posed no Turkish language requirement.

In another case, where an employer had posed a job requirement for Bulgarian as a “mother tongue”, the equality body initiated an *ex officio* inquiry on allegations that this constituted direct ethnic discrimination.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Decision N 59A of 30.11.2006 in case N 21 of 2005 before the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination, *Toma Mladenov v Galin Grigorov*; Decision N 7914 of 24.07.2007 in case N 1219/2007 before the Supreme Administrative Court, on appeal. Neither the equality body, nor the Supreme Administrative Court discussed a definition of ethnic origin as a protected ground, or the place of language as an aspect of it. They seemed to proceed on a tacit understanding that Roma language was self-evidently a manifestation of Roma ethnicity and as such, equivalent to it in terms of serving as a ground for adverse treatment.

⁴⁷ Decision N 41 of 09.05.2007 in case N 178, *Ahmed Aliev v Medium General Spiritual School - Rousse et al.* The reason for the requirement was an order by the Office of the Grand Mufti to the effect that Turkish-speaking Muslim students were to be concentrated in the respondent school, while Bulgarian-speaking ones – in another Muslim school in the South-eastern part of the country in order to teach them classes accordingly in the respective language. The equality body perceived this order and the ensuing requirement as discretionary management of Muslim schools by the Office of the Grand Mufti, and not as a positive measure of any sort.

⁴⁸ Decision N 38 of 07.05.2007 in case N 11 of 2007 before the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination. The body found that the employer “had made an involuntary technical mistake” by advertising the requirement for Bulgarian as a mother tongue. It “credited the respondent’s position that they meant a high level of command of the Bulgarian language close to [that] of a mother tongue”. However, the body “warned that in future the respondent must formulate precisely job advertisements [when] posing requirements for language skills”.



2.3.1. Statistical Evidence

- a) *Does national law permit the use of statistical evidence to establish indirect discrimination? If so, what are the conditions for it to be admissible in court?*

National law implicitly permits any type of evidence in civil cases, including statistical evidence.⁴⁹ There are no particular conditions for admission of statistics in lawsuits.

The admission and evaluation of all evidence, implicitly including statistics, is left to judges' discretion.⁵⁰

- b) *Is the use of such evidence widespread? Is there any reluctance to use statistical data as evidence in court (e.g. ethical or methodology issues)? In this respect, does evolution in other countries influence your national law?*

While it would be exaggerated to say that the use of statistics is widespread, it is not uncommon. Neither judges, nor the equality body has found any problems with the use of statistics. Comparative law has not been a factor, either way.

- c) *Please illustrate the most important case law in this area.*

Trial court judges in the capital, Sofia, have rendered several decisions in cases concerning sex quotas for admission to university. Such quotas for some disciplines, including law, have resulted in less favourable conditions for women, whose average academic results are significantly higher than men's, with the ensuing harsher competition for admission.

The courts have discussed the legal issue based on the statistically established fact that women with higher academic scores have been denied admission for the benefit of men with lower results. In other cases, courts have accepted the predominance of Roma in the ethnic composition of certain residential areas as a fact based on statistics.⁵¹

In another case, where the equality body initiated its own proceedings, it considered statistics produced by the National Statistical Institute regarding the ethnic composition of the population in a particular region of the country. It used that data to consider whether ethnic minorities had a corresponding share of participation in the governance of the public water supply company.

⁴⁹ Art. 12, Civil Procedural Code.

⁵⁰ Ibid. in conjunction with art. 10, Civil Procedural Code.

⁵¹ Inter alia, decision N 185 of 01.02.2006 of the Plovdiv District Court in civil case N 1330/2005, decision N 1934 of 24.10.2006 of the Plovdiv Regional (appeals) Court in civil case N 862/2006, and decision N 1302 of 28.11.2007 of the Supreme Court of Cassation in civil case N 1602/2006, *Mehmet Denev v. Electrorazpredelenie – Plovdiv AD*; decision N 58 of 29.11.2006 in case N 10/2006 before the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination. Those statistics were presented by complainants in some cases, by respondents in others, or established in proceedings by witness testimony, or by expert opinion on the basis of official census statistics.

In yet another case where the equality body initiated an *ex officio* inquiry, it considered statistical data gathered by the Child Protection Agency concerning the ethnic makeup of the student body of remedial schools for children with mild intellectual disabilities.

- d) *Are there national rules which permit data collection? Please answer in respect to all five grounds. The aim of this question is to find out whether or not data collection is allowed for the purposes of litigation and positive action measures. Specifically, are statistical data used to design positive action measures? How are these data collected/ generated?*

Data collection is provided for under several separate pieces of legislation, including the Statistics Act, the Protection of Personal Data Act, the Census 2001 Act, the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, the Ministry of Interior Act, and the Bulgarian Personal Documents Act.

These laws protect data regarding: racial or ethnic origin; national origin; mother tongue; political, religious or philosophical convictions; membership in political parties, or organisations with political, religious, philosophical or trade union aims; health status; sexual life; personal life; human genome; or unlawful acts committed.⁵² Such data may not be collected unless the person concerned consents, or in specific exceptions accompanied with procedural guarantees.

The exceptions include where: 1) this is necessary to carry out specific duties under labour law; 2) it is necessary to protect human life or health, and the person concerned is unable to give their consent; 3) the data is collected by a non-profit organisation, including with a political, philosophical, religious or trade union aim, in the course of its lawful activities, provided that this only involves the organisation's members or regular associates, and the data is not published without the consent of the person concerned; 4) the data has been published by the person concerned, or its collection is necessary for rights enforcement in court; 5) this is necessary for medical prevention or diagnostics, or provision of health services, provided that the data is processed by a medical professional or another person legally under a duty to keep a professional secret; 6) this is only for journalistic or artistic purposes, provided that the right to privacy of the person concerned is not infringed; or 7) a special law provides so.

⁵² Respectively, art. 21 (2); art. 5; art. 5 (3); art. 9 (5); art. 157 (1); art. 65-79a.



No law provides for the collection of ground-disaggregated data explicitly for purposes of equality litigation or policies.⁵³ Public bodies using positive measures do use statistics to design those.⁵⁴

Such statistics are collected either by the National Statistical Institute, which is a public institution governed under the Statistics Act, or by certain public services themselves, or by private research agencies carrying out surveys on commission.⁵⁵

2.4. Harassment (Article 2(3))

- a) *How is harassment defined in national law? Include reference to criminal offences of harassment insofar as these could be used to tackle discrimination falling within the scope of the Directives.*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act, § 1.1 Additional Provision, defines harassment as

“any unwanted conduct related to [protected] grounds [...] and manifested physically, verbally or in any other manner, having the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person and of creating a hostile, offensive, or intimidating environment”.

- b) *Is harassment prohibited as a form of discrimination?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 5, explicitly provides that harassment is a form of discrimination.

- c) *Are there any additional sources on the concept of harassment (e.g. an official Code of Practice)?*

⁵³ While “data collection [...] necessary for rights enforcement in court” - point (4) above) *could* be construed as applicable to equality rights, this is certainly not express, and there was no such intention behind this provision. The legislative intent was more likely to authorise the police to provide individuals with data concerning the identity of parties they might wish to sue in court. This would not apply to policy-, or law-making as ends justifying data collection. Further, personal data is not necessarily statistical data. While it may be possible to gather data regarding the race of someone in particular, this is not equivalent to gathering race-disaggregated statistics. More importantly, this provision only authorises data collection in principle, and does not *mandate* it.

⁵⁴ In documents providing for positive measures government institutions use statistical data to analyse the current situation before outlining the respective measures. An example is the National Programme for Improvement of the Living Conditions of Roma 2005-2015, the “Analysis of the Situation” part, available at: http://www.nccedi.government.bg/upload/docs/NRP_07.03.2006_Final_2.htm. Another example is the Health Strategy for Persons in Unequal Position Belonging to Ethnic Minorities, the “Identification of the Problem” part, available at: http://www.nccedi.government.bg/upload/docs/zdravna_strategia_prieta.htm.

⁵⁵ The National Statistical Institute gathers statistics based on self-determination. Other public services gather statistics based on self-determination in some cases, and, in others, on perception. Private sociological agencies gather statistics of both types.

There is no further guidance on the concept of harassment, apart from a similar definition of sexual harassment under the Protection Against Discrimination Act.⁵⁶

2.5. Instructions to discriminate (Article 2(4))

Does national law (including case law) prohibit instructions to discriminate? If yes, does it contain any specific provisions regarding the liability of legal persons for such actions?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act bans incitement to discrimination, and defines it to expressly include instructions to discriminate.⁵⁷ However, this definition may not be compatible with the Directives because it requires direct intent as an element, as well as for the perpetrator to be in a position to influence their audience. Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, incitement to discrimination, including instructions to discriminate, is expressly defined as a form of discrimination.

Domestic law does not make any specific provision for legal persons' liability for instructions to discriminate. In fact, the Protection Against Discrimination Act does not ban instructions to discriminate specifically.

It bans 'incitement to discrimination', defining it to expressly include instructions to discriminate. It is generally understood that the Protection Against Discrimination Act makes legal persons liable for acts of discrimination, including incitement (including instructions), committed by employees or others acting on their behalf. Case law by both the courts and the equality body has recognised this liability explicitly.

2.6. Reasonable accommodation duties (Article 2(2)(b)(ii) and Article 5 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *How does national law implement the duty to provide reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities? In particular, specify when the duty applies, the criteria for assessing the extent of the duty and any definition of 'reasonable'. For example, does national law define what would be a "disproportionate burden" for employers or is the availability of financial assistance from the State taken into account in assessing whether there is a disproportionate burden?*

⁵⁶ § 1.2 Additional Provision. "Sexual harassment" shall mean any unwanted conduct of a sexual nature manifested physically, verbally or in any other manner violating the dignity and honour of a person, and creating a hostile, offensive, degrading, or intimidating environment, in particular, where a refusal to accept such conduct, or a coerced acceptance of it could influence the making of decisions affecting that person.

⁵⁷ Art. 5 in conjunction with § 1.1, Additional Provision.



Please also specify if the definition of a disability for the purposes of claiming a reasonable accommodation is the same as for claiming protection from non-discrimination in general, i.e. is the personal scope of the national law different (more limited) in the context of reasonable accommodation than it is with regard to other elements of disability non-discrimination law.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 16 and art. 32, provides for reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in, respectively, employment and education. The limit of the duty is when “the costs are unreasonably big and would seriously hinder” the employer or educator.⁵⁸ An identically-worded duty for employers is reproduced in the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act.⁵⁹ Other than this language, there is no guidance under either law about what is “reasonable” or a “disproportionate burden”. There is no provision for taking existing opportunities for public financial help into account when determining what cost is excessive.

Under the Civil Servant Act, there is an absolute duty for the employer to “adapt the workplace of the civil servant with a permanent disability in a way that makes it possible for the service to be carried out.”⁶⁰

Further, under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, the Minister of Education, Youth and Science has a duty to provide children with disabilities with a supportive environment for their integrated education.⁶¹ This is an absolute duty under the legislation, with no disproportionate burden justification. The courts have held that this duty will only be satisfied when there is supportive environment for integrated education in every kindergarten and school in the nation.

Under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, further, the Minister of Education, Youth and Science has a duty to create educational opportunities for children with disabilities who are not integrated in a common educational environment.⁶² This duty, too, is absolute.

Higher education institutions, too, have absolute accommodation duties under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act⁶³.

Under the Labour Code, too, employers are under a duty to provide accommodation for workers who are unable to perform their job because of illness or accident.⁶⁴

⁵⁸ Art. 16 and art. 32.

⁵⁹ Art. 24.

⁶⁰ Art. 30.

⁶¹ Art. 17.2.

⁶² Art. 18.

⁶³ Art. 20.

⁶⁴ Art. 314. Such accommodation can include both alleviations in work conditions for the same job, or reassignment to another job.

This duty pre-dates both the Protection Against Discrimination Act and the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act.⁶⁵ It has no disproportionate burden limit. It is based upon instruction by the health authorities. An employer who fails to comply with such an instruction owes the employee compensation *ipso iure*.⁶⁶

Under the Healthy and Safe Work Conditions Act, employers are under a duty to provide the appropriate facilities for employees with reduced work capability, e.g. people with disabilities, at their workplaces.⁶⁷ Employers are to be assisted and consulted in adapting the job to employees' capabilities, considering their physical and mental health, by special labour medicine authorities.⁶⁸

The definition of disability is one for all purposes under domestic law, including discrimination and reasonable accommodation.⁶⁹ Therefore, the scope of persons who can claim disability for purposes of enforcing non-discrimination rights is the same as those who can claim reasonable accommodation. However, the equality body has on occasion refused to consider (on admissibility) or uphold (on the merits) discrimination complaints by persons with disabilities who failed to produce medical proof of their disability.⁷⁰ This conflicts with the definition of disability, which is only concerned with the fact of impairment, regardless of whether it was medically diagnosed or not.

- b) *Does national law provide for a duty to provide a reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities in areas outside employment? Does the definition of "disproportionate burden" in this context, as contained in legislation and developed in case law, differ in any way from the definition used with regard to employment?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act provides for a duty to provide reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities in education.⁷¹ The definition of disproportionate burden under the law is the same as with reasonable accommodation in employment – "when the costs are unsoundly large and would seriously hamper the institution".⁷² The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act also provides for accommodation duties for both schools and universities.⁷³ These duties are absolute.

- c) *Does failure to meet the duty of reasonable accommodation count as discrimination? Is there a justification defence? How does this relate to the prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination?*

⁶⁵ The Labour Code, including this particular provision, has been in force since 1986.

⁶⁶ Art. 317 (4).

⁶⁷ Art. 16 (1.4).

⁶⁸ Art. 25 (2.3), Healthy and Safe Work Conditions Act. Those authorities are charged, inter alia, with monitoring and analysing employees' health status (art. 25a (1.2) and (1.4) of the Act).

⁶⁹ Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, § 1, Additional Provisions.

⁷⁰ Inter alia, Decision N 259 of 17.12.2008 in case N 186/2008.

⁷¹ Art. 32.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Art. 17 and art. 20.

Failure to meet the duties for reasonable accommodation in employment or education provided for under art. 16 and 32 of the Protection Against Discrimination Act is not defined as discrimination.

There is no provision on such failure's relation to the bans on direct or indirect discrimination. This is also valid for failure to meet the various absolute accommodation duties under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, the Labour Code, and the Healthy and Safe Work Conditions Act.

In several cases, judges have found that failure to provide what has been in effect reasonable accommodation to people with disabilities constituted direct (rather than indirect) discrimination.

There is a disproportionate burden defence under the Protection Against Discrimination Act for employers and educators, namely where the costs are "unreasonably big" or would "seriously hinder" the organisation. There is no defence against the absolute ban on architectural environment that hinders persons with disabilities' access to public places under that Act.

Therefore, there is no defence for failing to ensure unhindered access to public places. Under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, there is proportionality defence for employers, but not for public bodies or universities.

d) Has national law (including case law) implemented the duty to provide reasonable accommodation in respect of any of the other grounds (e.g. religion)?

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 13 (2), employers have a duty to provide reasonable accommodation for religion/ belief in terms of working hours and rest days, where "this would not lead to excessive difficulties [...] and where [it is possible] [...] to compensate for the possible adverse consequences on the [business]".⁷⁴ There has been no litigation on record as yet based on this provision. Under the Labour Code, pregnant and nursing women are entitled to accommodation too. They, as well as female workers in an advanced stage of *in vitro* treatment, may refuse work that the government has determined poses a threat to their, or their babies' health.⁷⁵

Such women are entitled to accommodation of the workplace or working hours to prevent any risk to their health or safety.⁷⁶ If this is impossible or unjustified, the employer has a duty to take the necessary steps to assign the worker to another job.⁷⁷ The woman is bound by the medical authorities' instruction not to do the inappropriate job.

⁷⁴ Under discrimination law, there is no definition of religion or belief in this or any other context.

⁷⁵ Art. 307 (2) and (3), Labour Code.

⁷⁶ Art. 309 (1), Labour Code.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

Until the employer provides the woman with accommodation or a different job, she is entitled to not do the inappropriate job and still receive one monthly salary.⁷⁸ Employers are under a duty to assign workplaces and jobs suitable for pregnant and nursing women, as well as women in an advanced stage of *in vitro* treatment, each year.⁷⁹

- e) *Does national law clearly provide for the shift of the burden of proof, when claiming the right to reasonable accommodation?*

The law does not specifically provide for the shifting burden of proof to apply in reasonable accommodation cases. The Protection Against Discrimination Act states in a general way that the burden of proof shifts “in proceedings for protection against discrimination”.⁸⁰

Since the law does not specify that failure to provide reasonable accommodation (in contexts other than architectural inaccessibility) constitutes discrimination, it is possible to argue that the shift of the burden of proof does not apply to reasonable accommodation claims. Conversely, it is also possible to argue that it does apply because the duty for reasonable accommodation is provided for under the Protection Against Discrimination Act and, therefore, any proceedings to enforce this duty are ‘proceedings for protection against discrimination’. As there is no case law yet on this issue, the legal situation is open to interpretations.

- f) *Does national law require services available to the public, buildings and infrastructure to be designed and built in a disability-accessible way? If so, could and has a failure to comply with such legislation be relied upon in a discrimination case based on the legislation transposing Directive 2000/78?*

Importantly, The Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 5, stipulates that construction and maintenance of an architectural environment hindering the access of persons with disabilities to public places constitutes discrimination. The Act governs such construction and maintenance as a separate form of discrimination, alongside direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, incitement to discrimination, victimisation, etc.

This ban on constructing or maintaining an architectural environment that hinders persons with disabilities’ access to public places is an absolute one, with no proportionality defence.

⁷⁸ Art. 309 (2), Labour Code.

⁷⁹ Art. 309 (4), Labour Code.

⁸⁰ Art. 9.

Further, public bodies under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act have absolute duties to create disability-accessible architectural environments, transportation services, and sports facilities.⁸¹ Failures to do so have been contested under general tort law, but not under discrimination law.

A new piece of secondary legislation, Ordinance N 4 of 1 July 2009 on Planning, Implementing and Maintaining Buildings in Accordance with the Requirements of an Accessible Environment for the Population, including People with Disabilities, provides for extensive and detailed technical standards for accessibility of all urban environment and other areas.

A number of policies provide for accessibility too. The *Annual Goals of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy* for 2009 provide for “securing an accessible environment at the workplace”, and “securing access to buildings where cultural events are held”. The *Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy* for 2009 – 2013 features securing an accessible architectural environment as a declaratory goal. The *Development of Education, Science and Youth Policies Programme 2009-2013* provides for securing architectural, informational and communications access to schools and universities, including training of teachers/ professors and printing out of textbooks. The *Action Plan* to implement this programme reiterates “building a supportive environment for children and students with special educational needs”, adding as a concrete measure “improvement of the resource support system”. The *National Programme on Developing School Education and Preschool Instruction and Preparation 2006 – 2015* also features “integration of children with special educational needs” through creating a supportive environment, including an accessible physical environment, opportunities for individualized curricula education, provision of special textbooks and learning materials and technical tools, training of teachers, as well as eliminating the wrongful practice of assigning children who do not need it to special schools.

The *Annual Goals of the Ministry of Education* for 2009 provide for “securing an accessible architectural environment in schools and kindergartens. The *Operative Plan of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy 2010* provides for “funding rehabilitation and integration action,” “funding adaptation projects” for accessibility of important buildings, “enlarging employment opportunities in integrated and specialized working environments”, and “technological renovation of specialized enterprises and cooperatives of people with disabilities”.

- g) *Does national law contain a general duty to provide accessibility for people with disabilities by anticipation? If so, how is accessibility defined, in what fields (employment, social protection, goods and services, transport, housing, education, etc.) and who is covered by this obligation? On what grounds can a failure to provide accessibility be justified?*

⁸¹ Art. 33-34, 36, 38.

National law provides for a general anticipatory duty for accessibility for people with disabilities. The Protection Against Discrimination Act expressly states that building and maintaining a public architectural environment that hinders people with disabilities' access constitutes discrimination.⁸² The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act provides for integration of people with disabilities in the working environment via an accessible architectural environment.⁸³ It absolutely mandates that free access to public buildings and infrastructure be provided to people with disabilities by bringing down architectural, transportation and communications barriers.⁸⁴ The Civil Servant Act too, binds authorities to secure free access for people with disabilities to administration buildings by bringing down architectural, transportation and other barriers.⁸⁵

The Territory Organisation Act provides that transport infrastructure shall ensure "best conditions" for accessibility for people with disabilities.⁸⁶ It further provides that city planning shall set accessibility standards,⁸⁷ and create conditions for environment and technical infrastructure accessibility.⁸⁸ It provides that construction shall be done according to accessibility standards, with the competent authorities under a duty to annually program and fund measures to bring the urbanized territory, buildings and equipment in accordance with accessibility standards.⁸⁹ A new Ordinance N 4 of 1 July 2009 on Planning, Implementing and Maintaining Buildings in Accordance with the Requirements for an Accessible Environment for the Population, including people with disabilities (Ordinance N 4) sets the technical standards in considerable detail.

Under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, state bodies and local government authorities are responsible for the organisation of urbanized territory.⁹⁰ The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works is responsible for adopting standards for accessible buildings and infrastructure.⁹¹

The Minister of Transportation is responsible for adopting standards for public transportation accessibility.⁹² Municipalities are responsible for building accessible kindergartens and schools, and for providing accessible public transportation.⁹³ Under the Territory Organisation Act, construction oversight officials are responsible for appraising a new building's accessibility for people with disabilities.⁹⁴

⁸² Art. 5.

⁸³ Art. 2.4 in conjunction with art. 4.4.

⁸⁴ § 6, Transitional and Final Provisions.

⁸⁵ § 11, Final Provisions, Civil Servant Act Amendment Act of 2008.

⁸⁶ Art. 75 (3).

⁸⁷ Art. 107.5.

⁸⁸ Art. 112 (4).

⁸⁹ Art. 169 (2).

⁹⁰ Art. 32.

⁹¹ Art. 33, Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act.

⁹² Art. 34, Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act.

⁹³ Art. 38, Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act.

⁹⁴ Art. 168.

The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works is responsible for control over the implementation of this law, including accessibility standards for building.⁹⁵

Under Ordinance N 4 “accessible environment” is defined as “an environment in urbanised territories, buildings and equipment which every person of reduced mobility, with or without disabilities, can use freely and independently”.⁹⁶ The Ordinance applies to all “urbanised territory, buildings and equipment”, in particular “pedestrian spaces, crossroads and zebra crossings, stairs, lifts and wheelchair ramps, parking lots, public telephones and automats, seating places, post boxes, toilets, signs”.

All persons, private and public alike, are responsible to secure accessibility. Public institutions responsible to guarantee the implementation of this duty include the minister of regional development and public utilities, central and local government bodies, and municipality mayors.

The legislation provides for no grounds to justify a failure to ensure accessibility. The statutory duties are absolute. The case law now explicitly and strongly acknowledges this. The civil court of last instance, the Supreme Court of Cassation, has produced in 2008 a strong line of consistent decisions holding the local government of the second largest Bulgarian city liable for discrimination against people with physical disabilities because of inaccessible urban environment and transportation.⁹⁷ The Court repealed a number of lower court decisions that had refused to acknowledge a breach of discrimination law because the authorities had taken some measures.

The Supreme Court rejected this, holding that the initial measures taken by the authorities did not alter the fact that they had failed to achieve accessibility as a result.

The very fact of a lacking suitable environment and of existence of architectural barriers constituted discrimination. The Court expressly holds that the authorities’ discharge of their accessibility duties was to be measured against the extent to which architectural barriers were overcome *in reality*. What mattered were actions that produced a *real* result. Unlawful omission was at hand where certain actions were carried out but failed to *result* in accessibility. The undertaking of *some* measures was legally irrelevant because the law did not require municipalities to *make efforts* for an accessible environment but charged them to *secure* such an environment. This strong line of Supreme Court decisions has changed the case law of the lower courts in Plovdiv.

⁹⁵ Art. 220, Organisation of Territory Act.

⁹⁶ Additional Provision, § 1.2. There are also definitions for several types of “accessible itinerary,” “accessible entrance,” “accessible website,” and “accessible information map”.

⁹⁷ Decision N 1301 in civil case N 5117/2007. Decision N 556 in civil case N 1514/2007; Decision N 589 in civil case N 1728/2007; Decision N 1158 in civil case N 5162/2007; Decision N 1286 in civil case N 3371/2007.

As a result, the Plovdiv Appeals Court acknowledged in a remanded case that the authorities had unlawfully omitted to act to achieve the result, even though they had taken a number of measures.⁹⁸

The equality body too has taken a strong stance on accessibility. It has ruled that a lack of financial resources cannot be a justification for inaccessibility, nor can a lack of financial resources itself be justified because there was sufficient legal basis for the authorities to secure the necessary funds, and they had sufficient powers to do so.⁹⁹

The body instructed the Minister of Finance and all municipality mayors to budget the necessary monies to eliminate architectural barriers.¹⁰⁰ It sanctioned the Minister of State Administration and Administrative Reform with a fine of EUR 1000 for failing to make accessible a polling station, with the same set of reasons.¹⁰¹ It instructed the Minister of Justice to reorganise the building of the Sofia District Court, finding that its inaccessibility constituted discrimination.¹⁰²

The body imposed a fine of EUR 500 on the Social Assistance Agency for keeping inaccessible its building, expressly holding that not only proprietors of public buildings, but also organisations that use and manage such buildings are bound by the duty to make them accessible.¹⁰³ The body ordered the agency to stop its omission, stipulating a 3-months timeline for the agency to report on the action it has taken.

h) Please explain briefly the existing national legislation concerning people with disabilities (beyond the simple prohibition of discrimination). Does national law provide for special rights for people with disabilities?

Substantive disability rights are provided for under a number of laws, including, in the first place, the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act. The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act is the comprehensive law dealing with disability. It determines the bodies charged with disability policy, and stipulates their powers and duties.

It governs the criteria and procedure for social assessment of disability and of the possibilities for integration of people with disabilities, as well as their prophylactics and rehabilitation. The Act bans both direct and indirect disability discrimination, and provides for reasonable accommodation in education, with duties for central and local government, and universities. It also provides for reasonable accommodation in employment, as well as for positive measures, including financial stimuli for employers.

⁹⁸ Decision N 427 in civil case N 1064/2008.

⁹⁹ Decision N 60 of 08.04.2008.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Decision N 45 of 27.02.2008.

¹⁰² Decision N 39 of 25.02.2008.

¹⁰³ Decision N 171 in case 158/2008.



It further governs sheltered employment for persons with disabilities, termed “specialised enterprises and cooperatives of people with disabilities”, defining the criteria for those businesses recognition as “specialised enterprises” under the law. The Act creates duties for public bodies for architectural and infrastructural accessibility, including urban planning, transportation, sports facilities, kindergartens, and mass media information.

It also provides for social protection of persons with disabilities, including via aids, devices, and medical facilities; for tax preferences for individuals and for sheltered employers; for monthly monetary supplements for integration and rehabilitation; as well as for targeted financial assistance and alleviations for particular goods and services. The Act finally provides for the means of funding the positive and accommodation measures provided for.

Further, the Labour Code provides for reasonable accommodation and sheltered employment for people with disabilities. It also provides for special protection against dismissal for persons with disabilities. Under the Code, workers who have received accommodation, and workers ailing from particular government-specified sicknesses, may not be dismissed at all unless the labour inspectorate consents beforehand.¹⁰⁴

The courts will invalidate any dismissal without the labour inspectorate’s prior consent.

Further, the Employment Encouragement Act, and a number of special laws governing particular fields, such as education, taxation, and public procurement provide for special rights or positive measures for people with disabilities.

Under the Civil Servant Act, quotas for persons with permanent disabilities are provided for.¹⁰⁵ Authorities with more than 50 staff are bound to designate at least 2% of all positions for such people.¹⁰⁶ Authorities with staff between 26 and 50 are bound to designate at least one position.¹⁰⁷ Candidates for those positions compete only with other persons with disabilities.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁴ Art. 333 (1.2-3).

¹⁰⁵ Art. 9a.

¹⁰⁶ Art. 9a (1.1), Civil Servant Act.

¹⁰⁷ Art. 9a (1.2), Civil Servant Act.

¹⁰⁸ Art. 9a (2), Civil Servant Act.

There are a number of policy documents providing for special and/or accommodation measures for persons with disabilities, including the *Strategy to Secure Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities 2008-2015*; the *Action Plan to Secure Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities 2008-2009*;¹⁰⁹ the *National Programme for Employment and Education of Persons with Permanent Disabilities*; the *2010 Annual Goals of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy*; the *2009 Annual Goals of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy*; the *2010 Operative Plan of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy*; the *Programme for Development of Education, Science and Youth Policies 2009-2013*; the *Action Plan to Implement the Programme for Development of Education, Science and Youth Policies 2009-2013*; the *National Programme for Development of School Education and Preschool Instruction and Preparation*; the *2009 Annual Goals of the Ministry of Education*; the *National "Modernisation of the Material Conditions in School" Programme*, as well as the *National Plan for Integration of Children with Special Needs and/or Chronic Diseases in the National Education System*.¹¹⁰

2.7. Sheltered or semi-sheltered accommodation/employment

- a) *To what extent does national law make provision for sheltered or semi-sheltered accommodation/employment for workers with disabilities?*

The Regulations on Implementing the Social Assistance Act provide for the provision of sheltered accommodation as a social service in the community.¹¹¹ The Social Assistance Agency within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has issued two sets of guidance – *Methodology for the Terms and Procedure for Providing the "Sheltered Accommodation" Social Service* and *Instruction for Organisation of the Work of Providing the "Sheltered Accommodation" Social Service in the Community* (for people with learning disabilities). The first document is more general, and the second – more concrete.

The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act provides for employment of people with disabilities in a "specialised work environment", as well as in integrated employment.¹¹² Further, the Labour Code provides for "specialised enterprises and workshops for persons with permanently reduced working ability" and places a duty on the government and municipalities to set up such enterprises, and on large employers with more than 300 workers to set up such workshops.¹¹³

The terms and conditions of employment in those sheltered facilities are to be determined by the government.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁹ Available at: <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/Plan-2008-2009.doc> (in Bulgarian).

¹¹⁰ Available at: http://www.minedu.government.bg/opencms/export/sites/mon/left_menu/documents/strategies/plan_spec_potrebности.pdf.

¹¹¹ Art. 36 (2.7.d).

¹¹² Art. 22.

¹¹³ Art. 316.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.



The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act reserves the status of “specialised enterprises and cooperatives of people with disabilities” for businesses whose employees are at least 20% people with visual impairments or at least 30% people with hearing impairments, or at least 50% people with other disabilities.¹¹⁵ Under this law, such businesses are eligible for government subsidies based on approval of particular projects.¹¹⁶

Further, under the Public Procurement Act, such enterprises are entitled to exclusive standing to bid for public procurement deals for particular items determined by the government. Under tax and social security legislation, such enterprises are entitled to preferences and alleviations. In 2005, there were 91 specialised cooperatives and enterprises in Bulgaria, employing 14,573 people.¹¹⁷ The market share of their production has been reduced in recent years, and a significant number of workplaces have been closed because their products could not meet market quality standards.¹¹⁸ Specialised workplaces are segregated and inadequate to facilitate the integration of people with disabilities.

b) Would such activities be considered to constitute employment under national law?

Sheltered employment in “specialised enterprises and workshops” is unequivocally employment under national law.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ Art. 28 (1).

¹¹⁶ Art. 28 (2).

¹¹⁷ EUMAP, Rights of People with Intellectual Disabilities: Bulgaria 2005, http://www.eumap.org/topics/inteldis/reports/national/bulgaria/id_bul.pdf.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Art. 22, Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act; art. 320, Labour Code.

3. PERSONAL AND MATERIAL SCOPE

3.1. Personal scope

3.1.1. EU and non-EU nationals (Recital 13 and Article 3(2) Directive 2000/43 and Recital 12 and Article 3(2) Directive 2000/78)

Are there residence or citizenship/nationality requirements for protection under the relevant national laws transposing the Directives?

Non-nationals within the territory, as well as nationals are entitled to protection from discrimination on any ground other than nationality.¹²⁰ Non-nationals, however, are protected from discrimination based on nationality only insofar as such discrimination has no basis in primary legislation.¹²¹ In other words, Parliament may make law that discriminates against non-nationals, but executive bodies and private parties have no discretion to make such decisions without legal basis. Parliament is free to adopt discriminatory Acts based on nationality, with no constitutional limit to its discretion.¹²²

Legal residence is irrelevant to entitlement to anti-discrimination protection; only factual being within the territory is a condition.¹²³

3.1.2. Natural persons and legal persons (Recital 16 Directive 2000/43)

Does national law distinguish between natural persons and legal persons, either for purposes of protection against discrimination or liability for discrimination?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act makes no distinction between individuals and legal entities in terms of binding them by the ban on discrimination.

Legal entities and non-incorporated associations are protected, as well as individuals, where the former suffer discrimination on grounds of characteristics of their employees or members.¹²⁴ While the courts and the equality body have generally recognised the victim standing of the legal persons in various cases, in one case, the Supreme Administrative Court has made a dictum in direct contravention to the law that only natural persons could be victims of discrimination.¹²⁵

¹²⁰ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 3 (1).

¹²¹ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 7 (1.1).

¹²² Art. 26 (2) of the Constitution.

¹²³ There is no case law on potential conflicts between this domestic provision and article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights. However, if domestic law is more generous than the Convention that need not be a problem under the Convention.

¹²⁴ Art. 3 (2), Protection Against Discrimination Act.

¹²⁵ Decision N 5936 of 12.06.2007 in case N 420/2007, *National Association of the Blind-Deaf in Bulgaria v. Commission for Protection Against Discrimination*, p. 4.



3.1.3. Scope of liability

What is the scope of liability for discrimination (including harassment and instruction to discriminate)? Specifically, can employers or (in the case of racial or ethnic origin) service providers (e.g. landlords, schools, hospitals) be held liable for the actions of employees? Can they be held liable for actions of third parties (e.g. tenants, clients or customers)? Can the individual harasser or discriminator (e.g. co-worker or client) be held liable? Can trade unions or other trade/professional associations be held liable for actions of their members?

Under general tort law, any legal entity, be it an employer or service-provider, or public body, is liable for any act or omission by its employees, where such act has caused damages, including in cases of discrimination.¹²⁶ Courts have interpreted the Protection Against Discrimination Act as providing a basis to hold legal entities liable for discrimination by their employees even where no damages, but other remedies have been sought. However, legal entities may not be held accountable for the actions of parties they have no control of, such as other customers, clients, users or contractors. Individual discriminators, including harassers, can as a matter of course be taken to court or to the equality body. Conscious abettors, too, can expressly be held liable.¹²⁷ Organisations are not liable for their members' conduct.

3.2. Material Scope

3.2.1. Employment, self-employment and occupation

Does national legislation apply to all sectors of public and private employment and occupation, including contract work, self-employment, military service, holding statutory office?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act explicitly applies universally to the exercise of all rights and freedoms deriving from law, implicitly including in full any particular field such as any sector of employment and occupation, and all the other fields mentioned under the Racial Equality Directive.¹²⁸ In addition, it expressly bans specific examples of conduct amounting to direct discrimination in key fields, including employment and occupation, education, and service-provision. In respect of its universal material scope, including all fields under the EC Directives and far beyond, the law is clear and no case law has presented issues. On the contrary, a number of decisions both by the courts and by the equality body expressly recognise that the Act provides comprehensive, total protection. No ruling has questioned the applicability *ratione materiae* of the Act.

In paragraphs 3.2.2 - 3.2.5, you should specify if each of the following areas is fully and expressly covered by national law for each of the grounds covered by the Directives.

¹²⁶ Contracts and Obligations Act, art. 45 in conjunction with art. 49.

¹²⁷ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 8.

¹²⁸ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 6.



3.2.2. Conditions for access to employment, to self-employment or to occupation, including selection criteria, recruitment conditions and promotion, whatever the branch of activity and at all levels of the professional hierarchy (Article 3(1)(a)) Is the public sector dealt with differently to the private sector?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to this field with respect to all grounds.¹²⁹ The public sector is governed in the same way as the private one.

3.2.3. Employment and working conditions, including pay and dismissals (Article 3(1)(c))

In respect of occupational pensions, how does national law ensure the prohibition of discrimination on all the grounds covered by Directive 2000/78 EC? NB: Case C-267/06 Maruko confirmed that occupational pensions constitute part of an employee's pay under Directive 2000/78 EC.

Note that this can include contractual conditions of employment as well as the conditions in which work is, or is expected to be, carried out.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to this field with respect to all grounds,¹³⁰ providing for an exception for age only for purposes of pensions in general, including occupational ones.¹³¹

This particular age exception provides for no proportionality requirement. Under the Social Security Code, entitlement to occupational pension is conditional on reaching the age of 60 for both women and men.¹³² If provided for under a collective agreement, a person may start receiving such a pension 5 years prior to reaching that age but not earlier.¹³³ Therefore, direct differentiation based on age is formally lawful in respect of occupational pensions.

3.2.4. Access to all types and to all levels of vocational guidance, vocational training, advanced vocational training and retraining, including practical work experience (Article 3(1)(b))

Note that there is an overlap between 'vocational training' and 'education'. For example, university courses have been treated as vocational training in the past by the Court of Justice. Other courses, especially those taken after leaving school, may fall into this category.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Art. 7 (1.8).

¹³² Art. 243 (4).

¹³³ Art. 243 (6).

Does the national anti-discrimination law apply to vocational training outside the employment relationship, such as that provided by technical schools or universities, or such as adult life long learning courses?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to all vocational training courses, including those outside the employment relationship, as well as to university courses, with respect to all grounds.¹³⁴

3.2.5. Membership of, and involvement in, an organisation of workers or employers, or any organisation whose members carry on a particular profession, including the benefits provided for by such organisations (Article 3(1)(d))

In relation to paragraphs 3.2.6 – 3.2.10 you should focus on how discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin is covered by national law, but you should also mention if the law extends to other grounds.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to this field with respect to all grounds.¹³⁵

3.2.6. Social protection, including social security and healthcare (Article 3(1)(e) Directive 2000/43)

In relation to religion or belief, age, disability and sexual orientation, does national law seek to rely on the exception in Article 3(3), Directive 2000/78?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to this field with respect to all grounds.¹³⁶ The Protection Against Discrimination Act only relies on the exception in Article 3(3) of Directive 2000/78 with respect to age, and no other ground, as concerns pension ages,¹³⁷ and nothing else.

3.2.7. Social advantages (Article 3(1)(f) Directive 2000/43)

This covers a broad category of benefits that may be provided by either public or private actors to people because of their employment or residence status, for example reduced rate train travel for large families, child birth grants, funeral grants and discounts on access to municipal leisure facilities. It may be difficult to give an exhaustive analysis of whether this category is fully covered in national law, but you should indicate whether national law explicitly addresses the category of ‘social advantages’ or if discrimination in this area is likely to be unlawful.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Art. 7 (1.8).

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to this field with respect to all grounds.¹³⁸

3.2.8. Education (Article 3(1)(g) Directive 2000/43)

This covers all aspects of education, including all types of schools. Please also consider cases and/ or patterns of segregation and discrimination in schools, affecting notably the Roma community and people with disabilities. If these cases and/ or patterns exist, please refer also to relevant legal/political discussions that may exist in your country on the issue.

Please briefly describe the general approach to education for children with disabilities in your country, and the extent to which mainstream education and segregated "special" education are favoured and supported.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to this field with respect to all grounds.¹³⁹ Patterns of educational exclusion/ segregation of Roma include: 1) children at home, or in the street with no access to school at all; 2) children in separate schools in segregated residential areas (ghettoes); 3) children in separate classrooms in mainstream schools; 4) children in remedial schools (disproportionate representation); 5) children in schools for juvenile delinquents (disproportionate representation).

There have been a few cases brought to court to challenge all-Romani schools.¹⁴⁰ In *European Roma Rights Centre v Ministry of Education et al* the trial court in Sofia held that the situation in one such school constituted segregation within the meaning of the Protection Against Discrimination Act.¹⁴¹ The appeal court, however, repealed this judgment.

The court explicitly confirmed that there was separation on ethnic grounds but found that it was not 'forced' because it was "not a consequence of factors outside of the students' will and did not occur against their will – it did not result from legislation or administrative decision". The court held the students were enrolled in the school as a result of free will (theirs and their parents'). It, however, found that the students suffered indirect discrimination because the school curricula and processes did not positively secure them an equal opportunity to learn by taking account of their ethnic and linguistic differences.

¹³⁸ Art. 6.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ There is one case where segregation of *Turkish* children in separate classes was successfully challenged before the equality authority too (decision N 91 of 08.11.2007 in case N 28/2007).

¹⁴¹ Decision of 22.07.2005 of the Sofia District Court, 41 panel, in case N 11630 of 2004. The judge reasoned that the absence of real free choice for Romani students not to study in isolation in the ghetto school constituted compulsion for purposes of the definition of segregation under the Protection Against Discrimination Act. She held that Roma students did not study in the separate school because of their own free will but because they were dispossessed of any real practical alternatives due to external pressures created by omissions on the part of the authorities to act against segregation.

The court invoked *Thlimmenos* to declare that different treatment was required to account for different situations, as well as like treatment of like cases.¹⁴² The Supreme Court of Cassation, the final instance, confirmed this decision.¹⁴³

Two other cases were lost.¹⁴⁴ In a case concerning the disproportionate representation of Roma children in special schools instituted *ex officio* by the equality body, the latter has instructed the Minister of Education to plan concrete measures to abort the admission of healthy children in those schools, as well as to stop the educational authorities' practice of determining the ethnicity of children based on officials' perception rather than on the children's and their families' own self-determination.¹⁴⁵

Patterns of educational exclusion/ segregation of children with disabilities include: 1) children at home, or in the street (Roma children with disabilities) with no access to school at all; 2) children who dropped out from some form of schooling; 3) children who visit day care centres as a substitute for schooling and are taught rudimentary skills there; 4) children in social care institutions where the vast majority receive no schooling at all, and a mere 6% are schooled under substandard curricula inside the institution by special school teachers who visit for lessons; 5) children in special schools for children with hearing, sight or physical disabilities, and in separate special schools for children with intellectual disabilities where children are taught a substandard curriculum.

The authorities' approach to inclusive education is fragmentary, superficial, inconsistent, and discriminatory to certain groups of students with disabilities.

While under the legislation formally inclusive education is the rule,¹⁴⁶ the regulation lacks the necessary coherence and specificity to ensure real implementation in practice.

¹⁴² Decision of 27.02.2007 of the Sofia City Court, civil case N 3139 of 2005.

¹⁴³ Decision N 723 of 01.08.2008, civil case N 6402 of 2007.

¹⁴⁴ Decision N 139 of 01.12.2005 of the Blagoevgrad Regional Court in case 1154/2004 and decision of 16.12.2005 of the Sofia Regional Court in case 871/2005 (both confirming negative trial court rulings on appeal). The first case was brought by Roma students studying in exclusively or predominantly Romani classes in school. The courts in effect found that the authorities had done nothing to create this situation, and could do nothing about it because the right to choice of school (of non-Roma parents/ students) was absolute and could not be interfered with. The second case was brought by the European Roma Rights Centre alleging that an all-Roma school was segregated (as well as substandard and ill-adapted to deal with the students' language differences). The courts found that the authorities did not 'force' any of the students to study in that particular school, therefore, there was no segregation, or any other breach of equality law.

¹⁴⁵ Decision N 80 of 16.10.2007 of the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination. The rationale would be that mistakes are made when officials decide for themselves what the ethnicity of other people is without consulting them and, no less important, that it is disrespectful to assume a determining role with respect to another's identity rather than leave this to them.

¹⁴⁶ The National Education Act and secondary legislation on the education of students with special educational needs - a new Ordinance N 1 of 23.01.2009 was recently adopted.

For instance, while the rules provide that special education may be employed only after all possibilities for inclusive education are exhausted, there is no legal definition of what it is to exhaust all possibilities for inclusive education. For instance, a lack of adequate planning by the authorities, including no provision of adequate financial resources, may mean that there is no technical possibility to adapt the environment or engage specialists.

In this way the legislation allows the authorities' own failures to result in children with disabilities being segregated in special schools.

Under the legislation, institutionalized children may only study in special schools.¹⁴⁷ Children with profound intellectual disability are implicitly excluded from any schooling.¹⁴⁸ While children with mild intellectual disability are no longer to be sent to special schools under new secondary legislation,¹⁴⁹ there are no rules to govern the cases of children with such disabilities who already are in special schools. There are no adapted state educational requirements (specification of the requisite academic achievements) adopted for children with developmental disability.¹⁵⁰

In practice, inclusive education is thwarted by an inefficient institutional infrastructure, including a lack of planning, resource allocation, data collection and know-how, and sometimes, by vested interests in maintaining special schools. There is inadequate accessibility in terms of architecture and communications. Special (supportive) teachers in mainstream schools are not enough and lack adequate competence. There is no unified methodology to teach children with developmental disabilities, or suitable teaching materials. Children with moderate and severe intellectual disability are predominantly sent to special schools. The various authorities (including the ministries of education, health and labour) have inadequate coordination. They even lack an adequate shared understanding that they need coordination. Officials are unaware that their expertise is wanting. They share a depreciating attitude towards the capacity of children with intellectual disabilities to learn. In late 2007, the Minister of Labour said that nothing more could be achieved – those children could be taken care of, they could be fed and clothed, but this is all they could be.

Formal rules and policies for inclusive education, and what implementation there is of those, are due to external pressure. For instance, new secondary legislation on students with special educational needs was drafted because NGOs took the authorities to court over the lacking environment for inclusive education. The adoption after nearly 3 years of this legislation is likely the result of the 2008 decision against Bulgaria by the European Committee of Social Rights.

¹⁴⁷ Ordinance N 1 of 23.01.2009.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

The Committee found that Bulgaria discriminated against children with intellectual disabilities by limiting their educational opportunities.¹⁵¹ Parents mobilizing to advocate for their children's rights are also a factor.

3.2.9. Access to and supply of goods and services which are available to the public (Article 3(1)(h) Directive 2000/43)

- a) *Does the law distinguish between goods and services available to the public (e.g. in shops, restaurants, banks) and those only available privately (e.g. limited to members of a private association)? If so, explain the content of this distinction.*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to this field with respect to all grounds.¹⁵² It does not distinguish between publicly and privately available services and goods.

In one case, however, without formally making such a distinction, the Supreme Administrative Court on appeal against a ruling by the equality body found that higher prices for non-members imposed by an association of visually impaired persons for access to phonographic library services were not discrimination.¹⁵³

- b) *Does the law allow for differences in treatment on the grounds of age and disability in the provision of financial services? If so, does the law impose any limitations on how age or disability should be used in this context, e.g. does the assessment of risk have to be based on relevant and accurate actuarial or statistical data?*

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, there is an explicit exception for the setting of maximum age requirements for access to crediting under the Students and Doctoral Students Crediting Act.¹⁵⁴ The Students and Doctoral Students Crediting Act itself sets a maximum age of less than 35 for eligibility.¹⁵⁵ Further, under the Insurance Code, life and accident insurance contracts are null and void where covering the death of a child younger than 14 or of a person under plenary guardianship, or abortion risks, or stillbirth.¹⁵⁶ This exclusion of abortion or stillbirth risks may have a disparate impact on people with disabilities. The law imposes no restriction on the use of age or disability as a criterion for differentiation in any of these cases.

¹⁵¹ Available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/socialcharter/Complaints/CC41Merits_en.pdf.

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ *Anguel Manin and Marin Kirkovski v. Commission for Protection Against Discrimination*, Decision № 451 of 14.01.08 in case № 10322/2007, Supreme Administrative Court.

¹⁵⁴ Art. 7 (1.12), Protection Against Discrimination Act.

¹⁵⁵ Art. 3 (1.1).

¹⁵⁶ Art. 230 (3).



3.2.10. Housing (Article 3(1)(h) Directive 2000/43)

To which aspects of housing does the law apply? Are there any exceptions? Please also consider cases and patterns of housing segregation and discrimination against the Roma and other minorities or groups, and the extent to which the law requires or promotes the availability of housing which is accessible to people with disabilities and older people.

The Protection Against Discrimination Act implicitly applies fully to all aspects of this field with respect to all grounds.¹⁵⁷

The majority of Roma live in ghettos in dire conditions in substandard housing, some of it ramshackle, with very limited access to basic infrastructure, security of tenure or essential services, such as public transportation, emergency medical aid, garbage collection, policing, and, for some, even electricity and water supply.

The housing situation of Roma is a clear case of discrimination. In many places the local authorities have for decades utterly ignored their housing and infrastructure needs, investing nothing in development of residential areas populated by Roma. In many places the authorities have consistently refused to include Roma residential areas in urban planning and to regulate them. Forced evictions and the lack of social protection for the people rendered homeless by them have further compounded this situation. Roma, on the other hand, tend to live together in concentrated communities isolated from the rest of the population because this gives them a sense of security in a hostile environment.

Under the Regulations on the Implementation of the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, people with permanent disabilities and over 90% lost working ability, as well as children wheelchair users with permanently reduced ability for social adaptation are entitled to a one-off assistance payment for purposes of reorganizing housing, provided that their family's income is below a certain threshold.¹⁵⁸

Under the Regulations on the Implementation of the Social Assistance Act, single people older than 70 years are entitled to a monthly payment for municipal housing rent provided that their income is below a certain threshold and are officially party to a tenancy contract with the municipality.¹⁵⁹ Under the Ordinance on the Terms and Procedure for Management and Disposal of Municipal Housing on the Territory of the Capital Municipality, people with long-term reduced working ability over 90% are accorded priority in access to municipal housing (5 points – as much as families with two children).¹⁶⁰ An additional room of municipal housing may be provided where a family member requires another person's assistance as documented by a medical authority diagnosing a disability.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Art. 50 (1).

¹⁵⁹ Art. 14 (1.2).

¹⁶⁰ Art. 8 (2.4).

¹⁶¹ Art. 17 (4.1).



4. EXCEPTIONS

4.1. Genuine and determining occupational requirements (Article 4)

Does national law provide an exception for genuine and determining occupational requirements? If so, does this comply with Article 4 of Directive 2000/43 and Article 4(1) of Directive 2000/78?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act provides for an exception for genuine and determining occupational requirements for all grounds that is compatible with the Directives.¹⁶² The language is: “The following shall not constitute discrimination: [...] different treatment of persons based on a characteristic related to the [protected] grounds [...] where, by reason of the nature of a particular occupation or activity, or of the conditions it is carried out in, such a characteristic constitutes an essential and determining occupational requirement, the aim is legitimate and the requirement does not exceed what is necessary to accomplish it;[...]”

4.2. Employers with an ethos based on religion or belief (Art. 4(2) Directive 2000/78)

a) Does national law provide an exception for employers with an ethos based on religion or belief? If so, does this comply with Article 4(2) of Directive 2000/78?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act provides for an exception for employers with a religious/belief ethos that is, overall, compatible with the Directive.¹⁶³ The exception is for “different treatment of persons on grounds of religion, faith or gender with respect to an occupation carried out in religious institutions or organisations where, by reason of the nature of the occupation, or of the conditions it is carried out in, religion, faith or gender constitutes an essential and determining professional requirement in view of the nature of the institution or organisation, where the aim is legitimate and the requirement does not exceed the necessary to accomplish it;[...]”. There is, though, an inconsistency in wording between the Directive and the Act: rather than define the occupational requirement as “genuine, legitimate and justified”, the Act terms it “genuine and determining”, making it in this way arguably stricter than under the Directive. With respect to religious ethos institutions, the Act also exempts “different treatment of persons on grounds of religion/faith or sex in religious education or training, including training or education for the purposes of carrying out an occupation in a religious-ethos institution;”.¹⁶⁴ This means that sex discrimination is allowed in access to religious education/training with no proportionality required. Clearly, as concerns vocational training, this is in conflict with art. 14 (2) of the Recast Directive 2006/54 EC.

¹⁶² Art. 7 (1.2).

¹⁶³ Art. 7 (1.3).

¹⁶⁴ Art. 7 (1.4).

- b) *Are there any specific provisions or case law in this area relating to conflicts between the rights of organisations with an ethos based on religion or belief and other rights to non-discrimination? (e.g. organisations with an ethos based on religion v. sexual orientation or other ground.)*

There are no provisions or case law governing potential conflicts between religious rights to discrimination and equality rights.

- c) *Are there cases where religious institutions are permitted to select people (on the basis of their religion) to hire or to dismiss from a job when that job is in a state entity, or in an entity financed by the State (e.g. the Catholic church in Italy or Spain can select religious teachers in state schools)? What are the conditions for such selection? Is this possibility provided for by national law only, or international agreements with the Holy See, or a combination of both?*

There is no possibility under national law for a religious institution to make employment decisions for the government.

4.3. Armed forces and other specific occupations (Art. 3(4) and Recital 18 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *Does national law provide for an exception for the armed forces in relation to age or disability discrimination (Article 3(4), Directive 2000/78)?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act makes no exception for the armed forces in relation to age or disability within the meaning of art. 3 (4) of the Directive. However, the special law governing the professional army provides for age and “ability” (both physical and psychological) requirements for access to recruitment.¹⁶⁵ Both types of “ability” for recruitment purposes are required to be medically certified.¹⁶⁶ This legislation and the Protection Against Discrimination Act are in unresolved conflict, which in practice arguably renders the age and disability discrimination ban under the Protection Against Discrimination Act void when applied to employment in the army.

- b) *Are there any provisions or exceptions relating to employment in the police, prison or emergency services (Recital 18, Directive 2000/78)?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act makes no exception for police, prison or emergency services. However, the Ministry of Interior Act, which governs recruitment in those services, provides for age and “psycho-physical ability” requirements for access to employment.¹⁶⁷ Persons who do not comply with those requirements are not even allowed to apply.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁵ Art. 141 (1), Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria Act.

¹⁶⁶ Art. 141 (2-3) Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria Act.

¹⁶⁷ Art. 179.

¹⁶⁸ Art. 3 (1), Decree on the Terms and Conditions for Joining Civil Service with the Ministry of Interior.

Applicants must be “clinically healthy, not suffer from mental illnesses, and be medically able”.¹⁶⁹ The requisite healthiness and ability is to be certified by an expert medical commission.¹⁷⁰ Therefore, the legislation governing the police and other services within the meaning of Recital 18 and the Protection Against Discrimination Act are in conflict, which in practice arguably renders the age and disability discrimination ban under the Protection Against Discrimination Act void when applied to employment in the police and other such services.

4.4. Nationality discrimination (Art. 3(2))

Both the Racial Equality Directive and the Employment Equality Directive include exceptions relating to difference of treatment based on nationality (Article 3(2) in both Directives).

- a) *How does national law treat nationality discrimination? Does this include stateless status?*
What is the relationship between ‘nationality’ and ‘race or ethnic origin’, in particular in the context of indirect discrimination?
Is there overlap in case law between discrimination on grounds of nationality and ethnicity (i.e. where nationality discrimination may constitute ethnic discrimination as well?)

The Protection Against Discrimination Act treats nationality in principle as a protected ground, banning all forms of discrimination based on it in all fields of life.¹⁷¹ It makes a significant exception, however, for differential treatment based on nationality that is provided for under primary legislation.¹⁷² Therefore, executive and local government bodies, as well as private parties, are not allowed to treat non-nationals differently based on their nationality, unless Parliament has authorised such treatment by law. Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, both nationality and a lack of any nationality are included in the concept of nationality as a protected ground.¹⁷³

The law does not stipulate any relationship between nationality and race/ ethnicity, either in terms of indirect discrimination, or otherwise. No case law has discussed any overlap between nationality and race/ethnic discrimination.¹⁷⁴

- b) *Are there exceptions in anti-discrimination law that seek to rely on Article 3(2)?*

¹⁶⁹ Art. 3 (3.3), Decree on the Terms and Conditions for Joining Civil Service with the Ministry of Interior.

¹⁷⁰ Art. 4, Decree on the Terms and Conditions for Joining Civil Service with the Ministry of Interior.

¹⁷¹ Art. 4 (1).

¹⁷² Art. 7 (1.1).

¹⁷³ Art. 7 (1.1) expressly exempts legal differences of treatment based on a lack of nationality, as well as nationality.

¹⁷⁴ In 2003, when the Directives were transposed via the Protection Against Discrimination Act, there were a number of legal provisions differentiating on grounds of nationality. There still are. Those have never been reviewed to reveal whether they might be indirectly discriminatory against racial groups.

The law makes an exception for any differential treatment based on nationality provided that such treatment is stipulated by another piece of primary legislation.¹⁷⁵

4.5. Work-related family benefits (Recital 22 Directive 2000/78)

Some employers, both public and private, provide benefits to employees in respect of their partners. For example, an employer might provide employees with free or subsidised private health insurance, covering both the employees and their partners. Certain employers limit these benefits to the married partners (e.g. Case C-267/06 Maruko) or unmarried opposite-sex partners of employees. This question aims to establish how national law treats such practices. Please note: this question is focused on benefits provided by the employer. We are not looking for information on state social security arrangements.

- a) *Would it constitute unlawful discrimination in national law if an employer provides benefits that are limited to those employees who are married?*

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act it would be discrimination and, therefore, unlawful for an employer to exclude unmarried employees from access to work-related benefits. The Act bans all discrimination based on family status. This is so because the Act expressly bans any discrimination in any field, including employment, on any ground, including family/ marital status.

- b) *Would it constitute unlawful discrimination in national law if an employer provides benefits that are limited to those employees with opposite-sex partners?*

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act it would be discrimination and, therefore, unlawful for an employer to exclude same-sex partner employees from access to benefits. This Act bans all discrimination based on sexual orientation, including by association.

4.6. Health and safety (Art. 7(2) Directive 2000/78)

Are there exceptions in relation to disability and health and safety (Article 7(2), Directive 2000/78)?

Are there exceptions relating to health and safety law in relation to other grounds, for example, ethnic origin or religion where there may be issues of dress or personal appearance (turbans, hair, beards, jewellery etc)?

There are no exceptions for health and safety related to any of the protected grounds, including disability, under the Protection Against Discrimination Act.

¹⁷⁵ Art. 7 (1.1), Protection Against Discrimination Act.

However, under the Healthy and Safe Work Conditions Act, employers have a duty to assign to their employees only tasks that are compatible with their capabilities,¹⁷⁶ considering the specific dangers for employees with reduced work capability.¹⁷⁷ Further, there are a number of laws and secondary legislation instruments governing specific fields, such as transportation, including aviation, and other risk-intensive occupations, that provide for health requirements for access to employment in those fields. These norms providing for disability restrictions without any proportionality requirement conflict with the Protection Against Discrimination Act's ban on disability discrimination in all cases, apart from exhaustive specific exceptions.

4.7. Exceptions related to discrimination on the ground of age (Art. 6 Directive 2000/78)

4.7.1 Direct discrimination

- a) *Is it possible, generally, or in specified circumstances, to justify direct discrimination on the ground of age? If so, is the test compliant with the test in Article 6, Directive 2000/78, account being taken of the European Court of Justice in the Case C-144/04, Mangold ?*

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, there is no general possibility for justifying direct discrimination on any ground, including age. Direct discrimination, including on grounds of age, is only allowed in exhaustive specific exceptional cases.

In all but two cases where the Protection Against Discrimination Act makes exceptions for differential treatment based on age, it stipulates a proportionality test, requiring the difference of treatment not to exceed what is necessary for the achievement of a legitimate aim.¹⁷⁸

The first exception for age discrimination under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, which is not subject to the proportionality requirement, is for pension ages – it requires no objective justification for age-based different treatment for purposes of entitlement to pensions, including occupational pensions.¹⁷⁹ While this exception concerns different treatment provided for by domestic law and may not pose an age discrimination problem under Community law in light of Recital 14 to Directive 2000/78, it is framed in absolute terms without regard to legitimacy of aim or necessity of means, allowing for arbitrariness in the handling of age in the pensions context. Furthermore, while the legislation governing occupational pensions at present provides for no different ages for women and men, this exception under the Protection Against Discrimination Act does not bar sex differentiation in occupational pension ages - arguably an issue under Art. 6 (2) of the Framework Directive.

¹⁷⁶ Art. 16 (1.2a).

¹⁷⁷ Art. 16 (1.3).

¹⁷⁸ Art. 7 (1.5-6) and (1.11).

¹⁷⁹ Art. 7 (1.8).

The second exception which is not subject to the proportionality requirement is for the setting of a maximum age for eligibility for crediting under the Students and Doctoral Students Crediting Act.¹⁸⁰

- b) *Does national law permit differences of treatment based on age for any activities within the material scope of Directive 2000/78?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act permits the fixing of requirements for minimum age, professional experience or length of service for recruitment or for access to certain advantages linked to employment, provided that it is objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means to accomplish it do not exceed what is necessary.¹⁸¹ It further permits the fixing of maximum age requirements for recruitment linked to the training requirements of the post in question, or the need for a reasonable period of employment before retirement, provided that it is objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means to accomplish it do not exceed what is necessary.¹⁸² The Act also permits the fixing of requirements for minimum and maximum age for access to training or education provided that it is objectively justified by a legitimate aim in view of the nature of the training or education, or the conditions it is carried out in, and the means to accomplish such aim do not exceed what is necessary.¹⁸³ This latter exception may fall within the scope of Directive 2000/78 insofar as it implicitly applies to vocational training, as well as other education and training. Last, the Act problematically permits unjustified requirements for age and length of service for purposes of retirement.¹⁸⁴

- c) *Does national legislation allow occupational pension schemes to fix ages for admission to the scheme or entitlement to benefits, taking up the possibility provided for by article 6(2) ?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act allows for age requirements for purposes of pensions in general, including occupational ones, without requiring those requirements to be justified, or to avoid producing sex discrimination.¹⁸⁵

4.7.2 Special conditions for young people, older workers and persons with caring responsibilities

Are there any special conditions set by law for older or younger workers in order to promote their vocational integration, or for persons with caring responsibilities to ensure their protection? If so, please describe these.

¹⁸⁰ Art. 3 (1.1).

¹⁸¹ Art. 7 (1.5).

¹⁸² Art. 7 (1.6).

¹⁸³ Art. 7 (1.11).

¹⁸⁴ Art. 7 (1.8.).

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

Under the Labour Code, an employer may assist young employees.¹⁸⁶ Under this Code, underage employees are entitled to special protection.

The minimal age for access to employment is 16 years.¹⁸⁷ As an exception, 15-to-16-year-olds may be employed for light jobs that are not dangerous or harmful to them, and do not hamper their regular schooling or vocational training.¹⁸⁸ Such persons may be employed only after a comprehensive medical examination certifying their capability for the job and the fact that it won't harm their health or development.¹⁸⁹ Further, the employment of any such individual must be authorised by the authorities.¹⁹⁰ Similar requirements are provided for in the case of 16-to-18-year-olds too.¹⁹¹ Underage employees may not do work which is beyond their capabilities, or harmful, or involving risks that an underage person is assumed to be unable to understand or to avoid due to their immaturity.¹⁹² Under the Labour Code, further, employers are under a duty to give special care to underage employees by providing them with alleviated conditions for work and vocational training.¹⁹³ An employer is under a duty to warn underage employees and their parents of the risks involved in the job and of the health and safety measures.¹⁹⁴ Underage employees may not work more than 35 hours a week, or 7 hours a day, including vocational training time.¹⁹⁵ Such employees are entitled to no less than 26 working days annual leave.¹⁹⁶

Under the Employment Encouragement Act, an employer who creates a new job and hires a person not older than 29 years to do it is entitled to monies from the state for reimbursement of that person's salary for up to a year.¹⁹⁷ Under this Act, further, an employer who creates a new intern position and hires a person not older than 29 years to fill it is entitled to monies from the state for reimbursement of that person's salaries for up to six months.¹⁹⁸

Under the Employment Encouragement Act, further, older workers are provided special conditions. An employer who creates a new job and hires a person older than 50 years to do it is entitled to monies from the state for reimbursement of that person's salary for up to a year.¹⁹⁹

¹⁸⁶ Art. 294.6.

¹⁸⁷ Art. 301 (1).

¹⁸⁸ Art. 301 (2), Labour Code.

¹⁸⁹ Art. 302 (1), Labour Code.

¹⁹⁰ Art. 302 (2), Labour Code.

¹⁹¹ Art. 303, Labour Code.

¹⁹² Art. 304, Labour Code.

¹⁹³ Art. 305 (1), Labour Code.

¹⁹⁴ Art. 305 (2), Labour Code.

¹⁹⁵ Art. 305 (3), Labour Code.

¹⁹⁶ Art. 305 (4), Labour Code.

¹⁹⁷ Art. 36.

¹⁹⁸ Art. 41. An intern in this case is a person with professional qualifications but no work experience (ibid.).

¹⁹⁹ Art. 55a.

Further, under this Act, vocational institutions are entitled to subsidies for training workers aged between 50 and 64 years where that training is organised by the employer together with the Employment Agency.²⁰⁰

Older workers have special protection under the Labour Code too. In cases where workers are dismissed after reaching retirement age, regardless of the basis for their dismissal, they are entitled to compensation in the amount of 2 monthly salaries, and if they have worked with the employer for the last ten years, that compensation is in the amount of 6 monthly salaries.²⁰¹ By contrast, workers who are made redundant prior to having reached pension age are only entitled to no more than one month's salary in compensation.

Under the Employment Encouragement Act, single parents (adoptive parents) and mothers (adoptive mothers) of children not older than 5 years enjoy special treatment too. Employers who hire them are entitled to state subsidies for their employment for up to a year.²⁰² Vocational training institutions are also entitled to state subsidies for providing such workers with training where that is organised by the employer and the Employment Agency.²⁰³

Under the Labour Code, pregnant and nursing women, as well as women in an advanced stage of *in vitro* treatment, are entitled to special protection. Such women may refuse work that the government has determined poses a threat to them, or their babies' health.²⁰⁴ They are further entitled to accommodation of the workplace or working hours to prevent any risk to their health or safety.²⁰⁵ Where accommodation is impossible or unjustified, the employer is under a duty to do what is necessary to move the woman to another, appropriate job.²⁰⁶ Until the employer provides the woman with accommodation or a different job, she is entitled to not do the inappropriate job and still receive one monthly salary.²⁰⁷ Employers are under a duty to assign workplaces and jobs suitable for such women each year.²⁰⁸ Further, an employer may not send a pregnant or nursing woman, or a woman in an advanced stage of *in vitro* treatment, or a mother of a child not older than 3 years, on a business trip without her written consent.²⁰⁹ A mother of a child not older than 6 years is entitled to work from home.²¹⁰ Her employer is under a duty to restore her to her former position when she stops working from home, and where that position has been made redundant, to another, appropriate position with her consent.²¹¹

²⁰⁰ Art. 55b.

²⁰¹ Art. 222 (3), Labour Code.

²⁰² Art. 53-53a.

²⁰³ Art. 53a (2).

²⁰⁴ Art. 307 (2) and (3), Labour Code.

²⁰⁵ Art. 309 (1), Labour Code.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Art. 309 (2), Labour Code.

²⁰⁸ Art. 309 (4), Labour Code.

²⁰⁹ Art. 310, Labour Code.

²¹⁰ Art. 312 (1), Labour Code.

²¹¹ Art. 312 (2), Labour Code.

Where the woman starts work from home for another employer, her employment with her former employer is not terminated but she is considered to be on unpaid leave.

When she stops working from home, her employer is under a duty to restore her to her former job, or, where her former job was made redundant, to give her another appropriate job.²¹² Where a mother is not in a position to avail herself of these rights, the father can exercise them.²¹³

4.7.3 Minimum and maximum age requirements

Are there exceptions permitting minimum and/or maximum age requirements in relation to access to employment (notably in the public sector) and training?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act permits the fixing of requirements for minimum age, professional experience or length of service for recruitment or for access to certain advantages linked to employment, provided that it is in effect²¹⁴ objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means to accomplish it do not exceed what is necessary. It further permits the fixing of maximum age requirements for recruitment linked to the training requirements of the post in question, or the need for a reasonable period of employment before retirement²¹⁵, provided that it is objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means to accomplish it do not exceed what is necessary.²¹⁶

4.7.4 Retirement

In this question it is important to distinguish between pensionable age (the age set by the state, or by employers or by collective agreements, at which individuals become entitled to a state pension, as distinct from the age at which individuals retire from work), and mandatory retirement ages (which can be state-imposed, employer-imposed, imposed by an employee's employment contract or imposed by a collective agreement).

For these questions, please indicate whether the ages are different for women and men.

²¹² Art. 312 (3), Labour Code.

²¹³ Art. 313, Labour Code.

²¹⁴ Art. 7 (1.5). While this language is literally deficient from the standpoint of Art. 6 (1) of Directive 2000/78, which refers to differences in treatment being objectively *and reasonably* justified, if the means are *appropriate and necessary*, in essence it arguably complies with the requisite standard. If the test for *objective* justification is met, it is hard to see how a *reasonableness* test would not be. Similarly, if *necessity* is established, i.e. the lack of any better alternatives to achieve the aim pursued, it is difficult to imagine that the only means could be *inappropriate* (as long as the aim is legitimate). In other words, if justification is *objective*, i.e. not arbitrary but generally rational, *a fortiori* it is reasonable; and if a particular measure is the only way to achieve a legitimate aim, then it must be legitimate too, and *a fortiori* appropriate.

²¹⁵ Within the meaning of Article 6, para 1, subpara (c) of the Framework Directive (2000/78/EC) – an employer's need to use an employee long enough before this employee retires and leaves the employer.

²¹⁶ Art. 7 (1.6).

- a) *Is there a state pension age, at which individuals must begin to collect their state pensions? Can this be deferred if an individual wishes to work longer, or can a person collect a pension and still work?*

There are statutory state pension ages at which individuals become entitled to receipt of an old age pension. Age is not the only criterion for entitlement to pension. The number of years of service is taken into account too.²¹⁷

The relevant ages are different for women and men.²¹⁸

If an individual wishes to continue their employment after becoming entitled to a pension, they can do so, and collect their pension at the same time. There is no need to defer receipt of one's pension.

- b) *Is there a normal age when people can begin to receive payments from occupational pension schemes and other employer-funded pension arrangements? Can payments from such occupational pension schemes be deferred if an individual wishes to work longer, or can an individual collect a pension and still work?*

Workers, both women and men, become entitled to receipt of occupational pensions at 60.²¹⁹ As an exception, they can start collecting their occupational pensions 5 years earlier provided that this is provided for under a collective agreement.²²⁰ There is no need to defer one's occupational pension, as one can collect it and still work.

- c) *Is there a state-imposed mandatory retirement age(s)? Please state whether this is generally applicable or only in respect of certain sectors, and if so please state which. Have there been recent changes in this respect or are any planned in the near future?*

²¹⁷ Social Security Code, art. 68.

²¹⁸ Ibid. "(1) The right to a pension for length of service and age begins at the age of 60 years and 6 months for men, and 55 years and 6 months for women, provided that the sum of the length of service and age is no less than 98 for men and 88 for women.(2) Starting December 31, 2000, the age required in paragraph 1 will increase by 6 months on the first day of each calendar year for both men and women, until it reaches 63 years for men and 60 years for women, and the required sum of the length of service and age will increase by 1 year until it reaches 100 for men and 90 for women.(3) Starting December 31, 2004, the sum of the length of service and age for women required in paragraph 2 will increase by 1 year on the first day of each calendar year until it reaches 94.(4) If the sum of the length of service and age is less than is required in paragraphs 1 - 3, the right to a pension is acquired after 15 years of service, of which 12 years of actual working experience, and 65 years of age, for both men and women."

²¹⁹ Social Security Code, art. 243 (4).

²²⁰ Social Security Code, art. 243 (6).

In some sectors, such as the professional army,²²¹ and the police,²²² the law imposes age limits after which people, both women and men, can no longer remain in service. However, there is no bar for them to find employment in another sector, and still collect their pension. There have been minor changes in the maximum ages for the army in recent years. No changes are currently on record to be planned.

- d) *Does national law permit employers to set retirement ages (or ages at which the termination of an employment contract is possible) by contract, collective bargaining or unilaterally?*

The law does not permit employers to set retirement ages. Those ages are imperatively governed by legislation, namely the Social Security Code in the general case,²²³ or special laws, such as those applicable to the police and army as mentioned above.

The general legislative rule is that workers may be dismissed on the ground of age once they reach the applicable pensionable ages, which vary based on the particular number of years in service as mentioned above at (a).

- e) *Does the law on protection against dismissal and other laws protecting employment rights apply to all workers irrespective of age, if they remain in employment, or are these rights lost on attaining pensionable age or another age (please specify)?*

Once a worker becomes entitled to retire, the employer becomes entitled to dismiss them on this ground only.²²⁴ However, this does not affect any other rights to labour protection, including protection against unfair dismissal, which the worker retains as long as employed. Where the employee is dismissed because of having reached retirement age, this would not be unfair dismissal and there would be no compensation for it as such. The compensation discussed at (4.7.5.b) below is in essence a special social protection measure not implying fault rather than compensation in the strict sense of the word, as in indemnification for a tort.

4.7.5 Redundancy

- a) *Does national law permit age or seniority to be taken into account in selecting workers for redundancy?*

Under the Labour Code, the only criteria for selection for redundancy are lesser qualifications and worse work performance.²²⁵

²²¹ Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria Act, art. 160 (1). For soldiers, the limit is 49 years; that limit is raised for each higher rank, with 60 years as the limit for the highest ranking officers (ibid.).

²²² Ministry of Interior Act, art. 245 (1). The limit is 60 years.

²²³ See above a). and footnote 137.

²²⁴ Labour Code, art. 328.10.

²²⁵ Art. 329 (1).

However, this barely matters because once employees become entitled to retire, this in itself is a legal basis for an employer to dismiss them, even if there is no redundancy.²²⁶

b) *If national law provides compensation for redundancy, is this affected by the age of the worker?*

Under the Labour Code, workers who are dismissed after having become entitled to retire, regardless of the basis for their dismissal, are entitled to compensation in the amount of double their monthly salary, and if they have worked with the employer for the last ten years, that compensation is in the amount of six times their monthly salary.²²⁷ This is preferential treatment compared to other workers who are made redundant prior to having become entitled to a pension. Those latter are only entitled to no more than one month's salary in compensation.

4.8. Public security, public order, criminal offences, protection of health, protection of the rights and freedoms of others (Article 2(5), Directive 2000/78)

Does national law include any exceptions that seek to rely on Article 2(5) of the Employment Equality Directive?

The Protection Against Discrimination Act provides for no exception within the meaning of Article 2(5) of the Framework Directive.

4.9. Any other exceptions

Please mention any other exceptions to the prohibition of discrimination (on any ground) provided in national law.

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, the following additional exceptions are provided for:

- different treatment on grounds of sex with respect to an occupation carried out in a religious organisation where, by reason of the nature of that occupation, or of the conditions it is carried out in, sex is an essential and determining professional requirement in view of the nature of the organisation, where the aim is legitimate and the requirement does not exceed what is necessary to achieve it;²²⁸
- different treatment of persons on grounds of religion/faith or sex in religious education or training, including training or education for the purposes of carrying out an occupation in a religious-ethos institution;²²⁹

²²⁶ Labour Code, art. 328.10.

²²⁷ Art. 222 (3).

²²⁸ Art. 7 (1.3).

²²⁹ Art. 7 (1.4).

- special protection measures for pregnant women, women in an advanced stage of *in vitro* treatment and mothers that are provided for by law, unless the woman does not wish to benefit from those measures and has notified the employer accordingly in writing;²³⁰
- different treatment of persons with disabilities in training or education aimed at meeting their special educational needs in order to equalise their opportunities;²³¹
- measures in training or education aimed at guaranteeing proportionate participation by women and men, as far as and as long as such measures are necessary;²³²
- special measures for the benefit of disadvantaged persons or groups defined on protected grounds aimed at equalising their opportunities, as far as and as long as such measures are necessary;²³³
- special protection measures provided for by law for the benefit of parentless children, minors, single parents and persons with disabilities;²³⁴
- measures aimed at protecting the distinctive identity of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and their rights, alone or with other members of their groups, to preserve and develop their culture, to profess and exercise their religion, and to use their language;²³⁵
- measures in training or education aimed at guaranteeing the participation of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, as far as and as long as such measures are necessary.²³⁶

²³⁰ Art. 7 (1.7).

²³¹ Art. 7 (1.10).

²³² Art. 7 (1.13).

²³³ Art. 7 (1.14).

²³⁴ Art. 7 (1.15).

²³⁵ Art. 7 (1.16).

²³⁶ Art. 7 (1.17).

5. POSITIVE ACTION (Article 5 Directive 2000/43, Article 7 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *What scope does national law provide for taking positive action in respect of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation? Please refer to any important case law or relevant legal/political discussions on this topic.*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act not only authorises but mandates positive measures to equalise opportunities for disadvantaged groups. The Act provides for several specific exceptions for positive action, namely: different treatment of persons with disabilities in training or education aimed at equalising their opportunities;²³⁷ measures in training or education aimed at guaranteeing proportionate participation by women and men, as far as and as long as such measures are necessary;²³⁸ special measures for the benefit of disadvantaged persons or groups aimed at equalising their opportunities, as far as and as long as such measures are necessary;²³⁹ special protection measures for pregnant women, women in an advanced stage of *in vitro* treatment, and mothers that are provided for by law;²⁴⁰ special protection measures provided for by law for the benefit of parentless children, minors, single parents and persons with disabilities;²⁴¹ measures aimed at protecting the distinctive identity of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and their rights, alone or with other members of their groups, to preserve and develop their culture, to profess and exercise their religion, and to use their language;²⁴² and measures in training or education aimed at guaranteeing the participation of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, as far as and as long as such measures are necessary.²⁴³ Further, the Act places a duty on all authorities to take measures to equalise opportunities for disadvantaged groups, as well as to guarantee participation by ethnic minorities in education, whenever necessary to accomplish the objectives of the Act.²⁴⁴ The Act requires authorities to take such measures as a priority for the benefit of victims of multiple discrimination.²⁴⁵

Under the Constitution, however, the position is different. The Constitutional Court has held that preferential treatment on constitutionally protected grounds, including race/ethnicity, sex, and religion/belief is unconstitutional.²⁴⁶ Therefore, any legislation providing for such action would be unconstitutional. By contrast, preferential measures based on other grounds, excluded from the constitutional equality clause, such as disability or age, are constitutional.²⁴⁷

²³⁷ Art. 7 (1.10).

²³⁸ Art. 7 (1.13).

²³⁹ Art. 7 (1.14).

²⁴⁰ Art. 7 (1.7).

²⁴¹ Art. 7 (1.15).

²⁴² Art. 7 (1.16).

²⁴³ Art. 7 (1.17). The law does not specify the measures allowed. Any measure falling into that category is excepted.

²⁴⁴ Art. 11 (1).

²⁴⁵ Art. 11 (2).

²⁴⁶ Constitutional Court ruling N 14 of 1992.

²⁴⁷ Ibid.

There is a conflict, therefore, between the Constitution and the Protection Against Discrimination Act insofar as authorisation for positive measures is concerned. The conflict may, however, be nominal. There are a number of positive policy measures for the benefit of ethnic groups, in particular, Roma, as well as sex quotas, which haven't been challenged over a number of years based on the constitutional case law. If a challenge were to be brought before the Constitutional Court, it might well revise its earlier position about the unconstitutionality of positive action and declare positive measures on grounds of sex, religion or ethnicity compatible with the Constitution.

- b) *Do measures for positive action exist in your country? Which are the most important? Please provide a list and short description of the measures adopted, classifying them into broad social policy measures, quotas, or preferential treatment narrowly tailored.*
Refer to measures taken in respect of all five grounds, and in particular refer to the measures related to disability and any quotas for access of people with disabilities to the labour market, any related to Roma and regarding minority rights-based measures.

Under the Labour Code, employers with more than 50 employees are under a duty to set aside 4-10 % of all their workplaces for purposes of accommodating people with disabilities and other entitled persons each year.²⁴⁸ Under the Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, at least half of those workplaces are to be reserved for people with permanent disabilities.²⁴⁹ According to Agency for People with Disabilities' statistics, in 2009 18 240 workplaces were accommodated; of those, 10 058 were for people with permanent disabilities; 4 058 workplaces were actually occupied by people with (non-permanent) disabilities, while 5 476 were occupied by people with permanent disabilities; 2 678 accommodate workplaces were listed as vacant; 1 441 employers were in compliance with their duty under the Labour Code.²⁵⁰ This data is incomplete and unreliable because, as the Agency explicitly recognises in its 2009 report, only 60 out of 150 territorial labour bureaux supplied data; there is no data on the number of employers who were under a duty; and the numbers stated for occupied and vacant workplaces don't match up with the overall number of accommodated workplaces.

Since 2001, in the pre-accession context, different governmental agencies have developed a number of policy documents addressing disadvantages of different groups, including ethnic minorities, women, people with disabilities, children and young people. Their major purpose was to serve as evidence of government action in response to the EC concerns expressed in the progress reports. Many policies and measures envisaged by these documents are formulated in a rather general way with no obvious link to any mechanism of implementation and institutional involvement. Their status as positive action therefore remains unclear.

²⁴⁸ Art. 315 (1).

²⁴⁹ Art. 27.

²⁵⁰ Available at <http://ahu.mlsp.government.bg/> (in Bulgarian).



Positive action measures for people with disabilities, children at risk and Roma were envisaged in the Joint Memorandum on Social Inclusion between Bulgaria and the EU, signed in February 2005 by the then Minister of Labor and Social Policy Hristina Hristova and Commissioner Vladimir Spidla.²⁵¹ More specifically the Joint Memorandum envisages:

- Promoting the employment of persons with disabilities through programs, stimulating employers to hire persons with disabilities;
- Popularizing alternative forms of social services in the community for persons with disabilities;
- Developing alternative services for children at risk and their families in the community;
- Ensuring access of Roma to the labor market.

The National Strategy for the Child 2008-2018, adopted by Parliament on 31 January 2008, envisages a series of measures aiming at general reform of child care and protection of the right of the child in this period, some of which include positive measures. The latter are measures of broad social policy targeted at what the program identifies as “children at risk” (children who live in poverty or in state institutions, victims or perpetrators of crime and violence, street children and children-victims of exploitation). Positive measures include:

- Alleviation of poverty and social exclusion through social assistance of single-parent families and families with disabled members;
- Prevention of institutionalization of children from ethnic minorities and those with developmental disabilities by developing foster care, improving diagnostic criteria for placement in remedial schools, social and psychological counseling of families, as well as other services in the community and making the environment in the schools of general education more inclusive. The system of monitoring indicators of the *National Strategy for Demographic Development 2006-2020* envisages a separate set of indicators for monitoring the situation of children in institutions;
- Improving the access and the quality of child health care through expanding the scope of preventive health care, ensuring that all children have access to a GP, improving the access of health care services for children at risk, different government-sponsored measures for promotion of health in the poor communities;
- Access to quality education for children from ethnic minorities through their government-sponsored enrolment in integrated schools, expanding free pre-school to include the enrolment of all children in risk from three years of age onwards, additional Bulgarian-language education for children from ethnic minorities;

²⁵¹ Available at: http://www.socialinclusion-bg.net/documents/sibg/bg/Jim_Bulgaria.pdf.

- Secondary enrolment of children who dropped out of school through developing of informal schooling, ensuring free transportation and stipends, psycho-social counseling;
- Creation of a special unit for combating discrimination against children in the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination.

Positive action measures for people with disabilities have been developed in a number of legislative and policy documents at central and local government levels. Two of the major documents of the central government for 2009 were the *Action Plan to Secure Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities 2008-2009*²⁵² and the *National Plan for Integration of Children with Special Needs and/or Chronic Diseases in the National Education System*.²⁵³ Another policy document providing for a general framework for inclusion of persons with disabilities in employment is the *Employment Strategy 2004-2010*,²⁵⁴ which considers persons with disabilities as one of the three “disadvantaged groups” (along with ethnic minorities and women) at the labor market and thus in need of measures “to eliminate apparent disparities and to increase the chances for employment and remuneration”.

Other policy documents providing for positive action for people with disabilities include the *National Programme for Employment and Training of People with Permanent Disabilities*,²⁵⁵ the *Strategy for Securing Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities 2008-2015*,²⁵⁶ the *National “Credit Without Interest for People with Disabilities” Programme*,²⁵⁷ the *National “Assistants for People with Disabilities” Programme 2009 – 2010*,²⁵⁸ the *National Action Plan for Employment 2009*,²⁵⁹ the *Programme of the Government for European Development of Bulgaria*.²⁶⁰ Another policy document providing for a general framework for inclusion of persons with disabilities in employment is the *Employment Strategy 2008-2015*.²⁶¹

The *National Child Protection Programme 2009*²⁶², and the *Action Plan for Implementation of the Programme for Development of Education, Science and Youth Policies 2009 – 2013* provide for some positive measures for children with disabilities.

²⁵² Available at: <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/Plan-2008-2009.doc>.

²⁵³ Available at: http://www.minedu.government.bg/opencms/export/sites/mon/left_menu/documents/strategies/plan_spec_potrebности.pdf.

²⁵⁴ Available at: http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/strategy/employment_strategy.htm.

²⁵⁵ http://www.az.government.bg/Projects/Prog/HU/Frame_HU.htm

²⁵⁶ <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/indexstr.htm>

²⁵⁷ <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/projects/Kredit%20bez%20lihva.doc>

²⁵⁸ <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/projects/AHU-2009.pdf>

²⁵⁹ <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/NPDZ2009/NPDZ-2009.pdf>

²⁶⁰ <http://www.government.bg/fce/001/0226/files/03.11.2009FINAL-ednostranen%20pechat1.pdf>

²⁶¹ http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/Labour_Market_Strategy_2008-2015.pdf

²⁶² http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/NPZD_2009.pdf

The National Program for Integration of Refugees in Bulgaria 2008-2010²⁶³ envisages some positive action measures aimed at integration of recognized refugees in Bulgarian society. These include measures in the following spheres:

- Housing – Implementing projects for financial assistance of municipalities for construction or renovation of housing for refugees; information services for refugees in the sphere of housing rights.
- Employment – Vocational training; support in developing small businesses; training of labor bureaux officials for work with refugees.
- Education – Bulgarian-language courses and social orientation training for refugees; training of teachers working with refugee children; providing for access to education for uneducated adult refugees.
- Social assistance – Development of programs for individualized social work with refugees; introduction of mediators for interaction with refugees in the work of social assistance agencies; training of social workers to work with refugees; dissemination of information on refugees' social assistance rights.
- Health care – Training of GPs and dentists for work with refugees; introduction of mediators for interaction with refugees in the work of health care providers; inclusion of refugees in national prophylactics and prevention programmes; dissemination of health information materials; providing all refugees who need it with access to HIV/Aids and tuberculosis prevention, diagnostics, treatment, care and support services.
- Programs for refugees with special needs – Programs for refugees victims of torture and sexual violence, victims of trafficking, refugees of age and with disabilities.

Programmes for positive measures regarding Roma fall into several key categories: 1) education; 2) housing; 3) healthcare; and 4) employment.

Education

Several key programmes and action plans provide for measures aimed at educational integration and advancement of Roma pre-school children and students, including the Framework Programme for Equal Integration of Roma into Bulgarian Society (1999)²⁶⁴, the National Programme for Development of School Education and Preschool Instruction and Preparation 2006 – 2015, the Programme for Development of Education, Science and Youth Policies 2009 – 2013 and the Action Plan for implementation of this programme, the Ministry of Education Annual Goals for 2009, the National Child Protection Programme 2009, the Programme of the Government for European Development of Bulgaria,

²⁶³ Available at: <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/docs/Strategia.doc>.

²⁶⁴ The government together with NGOs is drafting a new *Framework Programme/ National Strategy for Integration of Roma into Bulgarian Society*. A preliminary draft has been discussed since March 2009 (published on the website of the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues at <http://www.nccedi.government.bg/page.php?category=120> (in Bulgarian)).



the National Programme for Fuller Inclusion of Pupils of Mandatory School Age 2009, the National Strategy for the Child 2008 – 2018.

A piece of secondary legislation, the Decree No 4 of the Council of Ministers of 11.01.2005 Creating a Centre for Educational Integration of Children and Students from Ethnic Minorities, aims to desegregate Roma students.

Housing

Measures are provided for under the Framework Programme for Equal Integration of Roma into Bulgarian Society, the National Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion and the National Programme for Improving the Housing Conditions for Roma in Bulgaria (2005 - 2015), the National Housing Strategy, the National Strategy for Demographic Development 2005 – 2015, the 2009 Plan for Implementation of the latter.

Healthcare

Measures are provided for under the Health Strategy for Persons in Unequal Position Belonging to Ethnic Minorities 2005 – 2015 and the National Health Strategy 2008 – 2013.

Employment

The National Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion provides for: vocational training and retraining for Roma; training in entrepreneurship; training in business management; vocational guidance services; support for the setting up of small businesses, family farms, and pilot cooperatives by Roma; monetary incentives for employers to hire and retain Roma. The Framework Programme for Equal Integration of Roma into Bulgarian Society broadly provides for programmes and funds to ensure access to vocational training, employment and business loans for Roma.

The National Programme for Literacy and Qualification of Roma (specially favoring illiterate persons younger than 29²⁶⁵), a Project for Young School Leavers, and the National “Activation of Inactive Persons” Programme also provide for special measures.

The authorities make (annual) reports on the implementation of (most of) those positive programmes (but not all years). Some of those reports are available on the Internet. Few are specific or detailed.

In 2004, there was a debate on positive action with respect to a draft law introduced by government to set up a fund for desegregation of Roma schools.

²⁶⁵ According to that document, 12.7% of all Roma (all ages) are illiterate, and over 17% of Roma between 16 and 25 years of age are illiterate. No figure is mentioned specifically for those under 29 years of age.



Parliament failed to enact that bill because of arguments that it provided for 'positive discrimination' against ethnic Bulgarian students. Subsequently, the government passed secondary legislation to establish such a mechanism that still exists. The debate is no longer current.

In 2006, the equality body initiated *ex officio* proceedings to inquire into the ethnic makeup of the governing body of the public water supply company in the northeastern city of Dobrich. It declared that the governing body's composition did not reflect the shares of minorities in the population of the region. The equality body found that this situation amounted to a breach of the employer's duty under the Protection Against Discrimination Act to encourage participation by under-represented ethnic groups. It issued a binding instruction on the company to take effective measures to encourage participation by ethnic minorities in the company's governance. The equality body further issued an instruction to the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works to adopt rules against discrimination to govern internally all public companies, and to take effective measures in all public companies to encourage persons from under-represented ethnic minorities to apply for managerial posts.



6. REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT

6.1. Judicial and/or administrative procedures (Article 7 Directive 2000/43, Article 9 Directive 2000/78)

In relation to each of the following questions please note whether there are different procedures for employment in the private and public sectors.

In relation to the procedures described, please indicate any costs or other barriers litigants will face (e.g. necessity to instruct a lawyer?) and any other factors that may act as deterrents to seeking redress (e.g. strict time limits, complex procedures, location of court or other relevant body).

Are there available statistics on the number of cases related to discrimination brought to justice? If so, please provide recent data.

- a) *What procedures exist for enforcing the principle of equal treatment (judicial/administrative/alternative dispute resolution such as mediation)?*

The Protection Against Discrimination Act provides for two alternative procedures for enforcement of anti-discrimination rights: judicial proceedings before the general civil courts and specialised quasi-judicial proceedings before the independent equality body. A victim can choose between the two. The courts can make a declaration of discrimination and award compensation for damages, as well as order respondent to take remedial action, or to abstain from, or to terminate particular action or inaction found to be in breach of the law. The equality body, too, can make a finding of discrimination, and order preventive or remedial action. It can also impose financial sanctions.²⁶⁶ However, it can award no compensation to a victim. Both procedures are universally applicable to both the public and private sectors.

Under the law, litigants are free to represent themselves in both the judicial and quasi-judicial procedures.²⁶⁷ However, in practice, litigants without a lawyer would be at a disadvantage in court where proceedings are complicated and formal. Before the equality body, which has quasi-investigative powers and whose proceedings are more informal and victim-friendly, complainants are not that dependent on a lawyer. On the other hand, the equality body is located in the capital, which poses a geographical barrier for some.

On a positive note, both the court and equality body procedures are completely exempt from costs, both state fees and expenses.²⁶⁸

²⁶⁶ The maximum amount of sanction imposable on an individual for an act of discrimination is the equivalent of EURO 1000. For legal persons this is EURO 1250. For a repeated offence, the sanction is automatically double. For a failure to abide by a decision of the equality body, the maximum sanction is EURO 5000. Where such a failure continues for more than three months after the decision imposing this sanction entered into force, the next sanction is up to EURO 10 000.

²⁶⁷ For supreme court proceedings, both administrative (or judicial review) and civil, appellants only need to have a lawyer or *juris consult* to countersign their cassation appeal (art. 284 (2) of the Civil Procedure Code and art. 18 (1) of the Administrative Procedure Code) but the law does not require them to be represented at hearings.

²⁶⁸ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 53 and art. 75 (2).



There are no comprehensive official statistics on discrimination cases. For discrimination cases in court, there are no official statistics at all.

b) Are these binding or non-binding?

Both the judicial and the specialised quasi-judicial remedy are legally binding.

c) What is the time limit within which a procedure must be initiated?

For the courts, the time limit is five years. For the equality body, it is three years.

d) Can a person bring a case after the employment relationship has ended?

The ending of an employment relationship makes no difference to bringing a claim. The only limitation is the rule on prescription. For the judicial remedy, the prescription period is 5 years,²⁶⁹ and for the equality body, three years²⁷⁰.

6.2. Legal standing and associations (Article 7(2) Directive 2000/43, Article 9(2) Directive 2000/78)

Please list the ways in which associations may engage in judicial or other procedures

a) in support of a complainant

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, public interest NGOs and trade unions may join proceedings brought by a victim in their support, for which they don't formally need the complainant's consent.²⁷¹ They can, further, initiate proceedings themselves without an individual complainant where the rights of many parties are affected.²⁷² Trade unions and public interest NGOs can also join such *actio popularis* proceedings brought by other associations in *amicus curiae* capacity.

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, any entity or individual may bring proceedings before the equality body without claiming victim status.²⁷³ Therefore, any one may initiate a case in support of a particular victim, or in the public interest.

b) on behalf of one or more complainants (please indicate if class actions are possible)

²⁶⁹ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art.

²⁷⁰ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 52 (1).

²⁷¹ Ibid. In practice, however, if the complainant and NGO are not in coordination, it would be difficult as a rule for the NGO to learn about the case in order to file a motion to join it.

²⁷² Art. 71 (3).

²⁷³ Art. 50.3.

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, public interest NGOs and trade unions may represent complainants, for which they need the complainant's consent.²⁷⁴ Class actions are possible and NGOs and trade unions can intervene in their support too.²⁷⁵

6.3. Burden of proof (Article 8 Directive 2000/43, Article 10 Directive 2000/78)

Does national law require or permit a shift of the burden of proof from the complainant to the respondent? Identify the criteria applicable in the full range of existing procedures and concerning the different types of discrimination, as defined by the Directives (including harassment).

The Protection Against Discrimination Act requires the burden of proof to be shifted from the claimant onto the respondent where claimant has established facts from which discrimination can be inferred.²⁷⁶

This rule is applicable to both judicial proceedings and proceedings before the equality body. It is uniformly applicable to all forms of discrimination, including harassment and victimisation.

The law is not clear whether the shifting burden of proof applies also to cases of reasonable accommodation denial. A denial of reasonable accommodation is not declared under the law to constitute discrimination. However, reasonable accommodation is governed by the Protection Against Discrimination Act, and the Act stipulates that the shifting burden of proof applies "in proceedings for protection against discrimination". Arguably, it should also apply to reasonable accommodation cases. Future case law will show how judges will construe this. The law does not specify any criteria to determine what are "facts from which discrimination can be presumed". This is left to judges to decide in particular cases.

6.4. Victimisation (Article 9 Directive 2000/43, Article 11 Directive 2000/78)

What protection exists against victimisation? Does the protection against victimisation extend to people other than the complainant? (e.g. witnesses, or someone who helps the victim of discrimination to bring a complaint)

The Protection Against Discrimination Act expressly prohibits victimisation as a form of discrimination.²⁷⁷

²⁷⁴ Art. 71 (2).

²⁷⁵ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 72.

²⁷⁶ Art. 9.

²⁷⁷ Art. 5.

Victimisation is defined as: a.) less favourable treatment of a person who has undertaken, or is presumed to have undertaken, or to undertake in the future any action for protection against discrimination; b.) less favourable treatment of a person where a person associated with them has undertaken, or is presumed to have undertaken, or to undertake in the future any action for protection against discrimination; c.) less favourable treatment of a person who refused to discriminate.²⁷⁸ Therefore, protection is accorded for victimisation by presumption and by association too. Action for protection against discrimination may include, but is not limited to, bringing proceedings before the equality body or the court, in either victim or third-party capacity, or testifying in proceedings.²⁷⁹ Therefore, any person who assisted any action against discrimination in any way is entitled to protection from victimisation.

6.5. Sanctions and remedies (Article 15 Directive 2000/43, Article 17 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *What are the sanctions applicable where unlawful discrimination has occurred? Consider the different sanctions that may apply where the discrimination occurs in private or public employment, or in a field outside employment.*

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, the equality body has powers to impose financial sanctions between the equivalents of EURO 125 and 1250, amounts that would be dissuasive to the majority.²⁸⁰ These sanctions are administrative fines and are not awarded to the victim as compensation but go to the state budget. Where a breach is repeated, the sanction is double.²⁸¹ Those sanctions are uniformly applicable to all sectors and fields, including the private and public ones, as well as fields outside employment.

The equality body can, further, order particular remedial action by discriminators, and suspend the execution of employers' decisions where those may result in discrimination.²⁸² Under national law, the civil courts do not impose fines. They only award compensation for damages.

- b) *Is there any ceiling on the maximum amount of compensation that can be awarded?*

There is no maximum amount of compensation.²⁸³ The courts can award any amount that is fair.

²⁷⁸ § 1.3 Additional Provision.

²⁷⁹ Ibid.

²⁸⁰ Art. 78-80.

²⁸¹ Art. 81.

²⁸² Art. 76, Protection Against Discrimination Act.

²⁸³ This concerns indemnification of a victim's pecuniary or non-pecuniary damages whatever those might be in the particular case, and not financial punishment by the state by decision of the equality body.



- c) Is there any *information* available concerning:
- *the average amount of compensation available to victims*
 - *the extent to which the available sanctions have been shown to be - or are likely to be - effective, proportionate and dissuasive, as required by the Directives?*

There is no official data concerning the average amount of compensation ordered in discrimination cases. According to unofficial estimates, the average amount of compensation for non-pecuniary damages in such cases is currently ca the equivalent of EUR 250 per person. In some cases, the courts have awarded as much as the equivalent of EUR 1500-2500. In an exceptional line of decisions concerning urban inaccessibility, the Supreme Court of Cassation has awarded EUR 5 250 each to claimants with disabilities.²⁸⁴

It is unclear to what extent monetary and other sanctions imposed by the equality body are complied with. While the amounts themselves under the law are capable of deterrence, this may be compromised by ineffective forced implementation.

²⁸⁴ For details, see above section 0.3, Case Law.

7. SPECIALISED BODIES, Body for the promotion of equal treatment (Article 13 Directive 2000/43)

When answering this question, if there is any data regarding the activities of the body (or bodies) for the promotion of equal treatment, include reference to this (keeping in mind the need to examine whether the race equality body is functioning properly). For example, annual reports, statistics on the number of complaints received in each year or the number of complainants assisted in bringing legal proceedings.

- a) *Does a 'specialised body' or 'bodies' exist for the promotion of equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin?(Body/bodies that correspond to the requirements of Article 13. If the body you are mentioning is not the designated body according to the transposition process, please clearly indicate so.)*

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination is charged with promoting and enforcing non-discrimination as a specialised equality body.²⁸⁵

- b) *Describe briefly the status of this body (or bodies) including how its governing body is selected, its sources of funding and to whom it is accountable.*

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination is declared independent under the law.²⁸⁶ Its nine members are selected in part by Parliament (5) and in part by the President (4). Their term of office is 5 years. The budget of the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination is approved by Parliament directly.²⁸⁷ The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination is accountable to Parliament only. It reports to Parliament annually.²⁸⁸ In November this year government approved a ministerial proposal to reduce the number of members of the Commission from nine to five, and ordered that legislative amendments be drafted to that effect.

- c) *Describe the competences of this body (or bodies), including a reference to whether it deals with other grounds of discrimination and/or wider human rights issues.*

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination deals with discrimination on all protected grounds. It focuses on discrimination and equality, and does not deal with other human rights. The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination has mandate to: hear complaints by victims and communications by third parties; find discrimination by legally binding decisions; impose financial sanctions; issue mandatory instructions for remedial or preventative redress.²⁸⁹

²⁸⁵ Art. 40.

²⁸⁶ Ibid.

²⁸⁷ Art. 40 (3), Protection Against Discrimination Act.

²⁸⁸ Art. 40 (5), Protection Against Discrimination Act.

²⁸⁹ Protection Against Discrimination Act, art. 47.

It can initiate its own proceedings at its discretion, in all fields and on all grounds, against any perpetrator.²⁹⁰ It can review and give opinions on draft legislation.²⁹¹

- d) *Does it / do they have the competence to provide independent assistance to victims, conduct independent surveys and publish independent reports, and issue recommendations on discrimination issues?*

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination is, further, charged with assisting victims of discrimination,²⁹² carrying out independent research and publishing independent reports.²⁹³ It can also make recommendations to public authorities, including for legislative change.²⁹⁴

- e) *Does the body (or bodies) have legal standing to bring discrimination complaints or to intervene in legal cases concerning discrimination?*

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination has standing to bring lawsuits in court, both civil ones and judicial review ones.²⁹⁵ It also has standing to intervene in court proceedings as an interested party.²⁹⁶ However, in practice it has never initiated a lawsuit, and has only joined proceedings instituted by others in very few exceptional cases (urban accessibility for disabled people cases).

- f) *Is / are the body / bodies a quasi-judicial institution? Please briefly describe how this functions. Are the decisions binding? Does the body /bodies have the power to impose sanctions? Is an appeal possible? To the body itself? To courts?) Are the decisions well respected? (Please illustrate with examples/decisions)*

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination is a quasi-judicial institution. Its decisions make findings on points of law, as well as of fact, and are formally binding. The proceedings before it are public, with a hearing of both parties. The Commission has the power to impose sanctions, including fines, and 'soft' penalties, such as public apology or publication of (information about) its decision. The Commission's decisions are subject to two-instance judicial review by the Supreme Administrative Court. The Commission is a relatively new body and is still in the process of establishing its authority. It perseveres to enforce the binding nature of its decisions, including by imposing further sanctions on non-performing respondents.

²⁹⁰ Ibid.

²⁹¹ Ibid.

²⁹² There is no public or institutional perception of a clash between the body's adjudicator functions and its victim's assistance mandate, and no debate. In practice, the assistance mandate is depressed; the body gives victims no assistance other than to explain to them how the procedure works and what they are expected to do in order to participate. In the framework of a one-off awareness raising campaign, the body gave ad hoc public consultations in the major cities, advising individuals on their complaints. It has initiated no court action to date.

²⁹³ Ibid.

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ Ibid.

²⁹⁶ Ibid.



g) Is the work undertaken independently?

Under the Protection Against Discrimination Act, the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination is expressly declared to carry out its functions independently.²⁹⁷ However, considering its members selection by Parliament and the President, it might not be free from political dependencies.

h) Does the body treat Roma and Travellers as a priority issue? If so, please summarise its approach relating to Roma and Travellers.

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination has not made the problems of Roma its priority. It has no approach of strategic prioritizing but instead attempts to deal with all grounds and issues of discrimination in a neutral way.

The Commission deals with discrimination complaints on behalf of Roma and others on a first-come, first-served basis, making no distinction between complaints in terms of strategic importance.

In terms of action taken on its own motion, the body has not accorded any outstanding attention to anti-Roma discrimination.

²⁹⁷ Art. 40 and 47.

8. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

8.1. Dissemination of information, dialogue with NGOs and between social partners

Describe briefly the action taken by the Member State

- a) *to disseminate information about legal protection against discrimination (Article 10 Directive 2000/43 and Article 12 Directive 2000/78)*

The information action taken by the state has been limited. Only two bodies have taken such action – the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination and the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues within the Council of Ministers, and it has consisted in superficial and insufficient general awareness raising measures. The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination has broadcast advertisements on the radio and television, and disseminated advertising brochures at seminars and the like; its members have given interviews to the media, and carried out seminars in various cities. The National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues has organised several regional conferences, published brochures, and distributed a survey questionnaire. There has been no community outreach. The media used have been those mainstream ones that may be inaccessible to isolated communities, such as Roma and people with sensor impairments, and the groups targeted by seminars and the like have been predominantly people from the mainstream, like public officials, journalists and establishment-connected NGOs.

In addition, the “Demographic Development, Ethnic Issues and Equal Opportunities” Directorate within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, designated the National Implementing Body for the European Year of Equal Opportunities For All – 2007 (the Year) has, according to official sources, done some awareness-raising in cooperation with the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination, the National Council for Ethnic and Demographic Issues, and selected establishment-linked NGOs. All in all, the Year failed to gain any meaningful visibility. According to official sources, this directorate has set up a “Consultation Council” to “inform society about the antidiscrimination activities of the state”. Again, this has had no visibility, with even experts and NGOs significantly relevant in the field of antidiscrimination being unaware of the existence of such a Council.

Further, according to government sources, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination have signed an agreement to carry out a “nation-wide information campaign” on equal pay for women and men. This agreement or the results of it have no visibility.

- b) *to encourage dialogue with NGOs with a view to promoting the principle of equal treatment (Article 12 Directive 2000/43 and Article 14 Directive 2000/78) and*

The Ombudsman has initiated in 2008 an “expert council” on discrimination with selected NGOs.²⁹⁸

This council has yet no clear mandate and is not likely to be able to directly shape policy or law because the Ombudsman has no binding powers under the Ombudsman Act.

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination, which does have binding powers to enforce and evolve equality, has not involved NGOs in cooperation or dialogue in any inclusive or meaningful way. It has engaged in selective contacts with some NGOs on a non-transparent basis, excluding others. It has been difficult and slow with NGOs in terms of providing them with access to its rulings and to statistical data about its cases. There is no open mechanism for NGOs to provide the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination with their input on the law or practice. The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination has not engaged important, if any, NGOs in consultations regarding amendments to the legislation it has reportedly initiated.

- c) *to promote dialogue between social partners to give effect to the principle of equal treatment within workplace practices, codes of practice, workforce monitoring (Article 11 Directive 2000/43 and Article 13 Directive 2000/78)*

The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination has signed a partnership agreement with one of the two principal trade unions. However, it is unclear what specific action that agreement is about, or whether it includes promoting dialogue with employers aimed at ensuring equality at the workplace. No action aimed at such dialogue has been reported. Other state bodies, apart from the Commission for Protection Against Discrimination, are not on record to have taken any action to promote pro-equality dialogue between the social partners.

- d) *to specifically address Roma and Travellers*

The state is not on record to have taken any action targeted at Roma communities in terms of disseminating information or promoting pro-equality dialogue with the social partners. According to official sources, a Council for Roma Integration within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy exists since 2006. The main objective of this Council is said to be support and consult the National Roma Decade Coordinator, meeting every 3 months. It is said to include 29 representatives of Roma NGOs. The existence, activities or results of this body are not visible.

²⁹⁸ The Ombudsman advocates where citizens’ rights and freedoms are breached by the state or municipal government, or by persons appointed to provide public services (art. 2 of the Ombudsman Act). The Ombudsman’s lawful means of advocacy are to investigate complaints, make suggestions and recommendations to public bodies, and mediate between affected parties and institutions (art. 19 of the Ombudsman Act). This office makes no binding decisions.

8.2. Compliance (Article 14 Directive 2000/43, Article 16 Directive 2000/78)

- a) *Are there mechanisms to ensure that contracts, collective agreements, internal rules of undertakings and the rules governing independent occupations, professions, workers' associations or employers' associations do not conflict with the principle of equal treatment? These may include general principles of the national system, such as, for example, "lex specialis derogat legi generali (special rules prevail over general rules) and lex posteriori derogat legi priori (more recent rules prevail over less recent rules).*

While, under general legal principles, the Protection Against Discrimination Act as *lex specialis* should override general, or older, or secondary legislation that conflicts with it, in practice there is no specific mechanism to ensure that any such norms are set aside, other than litigation before the courts or the equality body. As for striking down conflicting norms under secondary legislation, the only remedy is judicial review proceedings before the Supreme Administrative Court. And as for conflicting primary legislation, there is no remedy, except proceedings before the Constitutional Court, where those norms arguably also conflict with the Constitution or international law, apart from the Protection Against Discrimination Act. However, standing for bringing such proceedings is restricted to certain official bodies, excluding the equality body, with no individual petition.

- b) *Are any laws, regulations or rules that are contrary to the principle of equality still in force?*

There are quite a large number of rules in primary and secondary legislation still operative that contradict the Protection Against Discrimination Act.²⁹⁹ A major effort is required to ensure that all laws and regulations are brought into conformity with the principle of equality.³⁰⁰

²⁹⁹ For instance, to list just some examples of directly discriminatory legislation, Judiciary Act (mental disability bar, art.162); Academic Degrees and Academic Titles Act (age bars, art. 9); Higher Education Act (unfettered discretion for universities to differentiate on grounds of age, race and sex, inter alia, art. 4); Defence and Armed Forces Act (age bars to employment, art. 116, 127, 141-142); Ministry of the Interior Act (age and health bars to employment, art. 179); Diplomatic Service Act (mental disability bar, art. 27); Classified Information Protection Act (mental disability bar, art. 40); Access and Disclosure of Documents and Declaration of Affiliation of Bulgarian Nationals with State Security [...] Act (mental disability bar to access to employment, art. 6); Ordinance N 7 of 1993 on Noxious and Hard Jobs Forbidden for Women (sex bars to employment); Ordinance N 7 of 1993 on Admission of Students into the National Lyceum For Ancient Languages and Cultures (sex quotas); etc. Norms which discriminate indirectly would be far more numerous and time-consuming to identify.

³⁰⁰ First, the whole body of legislation, including statutory law and secondary legislation, which is of course quite voluminous, should be reviewed and analysed for incompatibilities with the Protection Against Discrimination Act. Second, careful thinking should be done to devise ways to harmonise conflicting norms with the Protection Against Discrimination Act. This in high probability will not only require conflicting norms to be amended or repealed, but also the Act to be revised in order to allow for additional legitimate exceptions.



9. CO-ORDINATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Which government department/ other authority is/ are responsible for dealing with or co-ordinating issues regarding anti-discrimination on the grounds covered by this report?

A number of structures exist within the executive, with mandates to promote and/or implement equality. Some are executive authorities, some are joint governmental-civil society consultative councils. Some of the executive agencies are specialized in one or more particular grounds in one or more specific fields, while others are grounds-inclusive in specific fields. Each body is a decision-maker in its own specific field and regarding its specific grounds. The joint consultative bodies make no decisions but merely inform decision-making processes. The relationships between the various authorities' mandates are not explicitly regulated. Overlapping issues are commonly decided within ad hoc consultation processes, such as joint working groups comprising representatives of various institutions, as well as civil society, or within permanent consultative bodies joining representatives of all institutions concerned, and civil groups.

Within the Council of Ministers, the *National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues* (NCCEDI) is the body responsible for **ethnic** relations. NCCEDI is a consultative body with a mandate to assist the government in carrying out public policy on ethnic minorities, and to coordinate between the government and minorities' organizations and other interested NGOs.³⁰¹ NCCEDI is comprised of senior public officials and ethnic minorities' associations' representatives. Its tasks include promoting ethnic equality, and studying the specific problems facing ethnic minorities³⁰². NCCEDI is backed by the administration of the *Ethnic and Demographic Issues Directorate* within the Council of Ministers.

At regional government level, there are 27 *regional councils on ethnic and demographic issues*, which are local versions of NCCEDI meant to deal with local race relations. These are comprised of regional and local government representatives, regional communal services suppliers, NGOs, and municipal ethnic issues experts. Similar consultative councils also exist at municipal level with similar functions.

³⁰¹ Art. 1 of the Regulations on the Structure and Activities of the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues within the Council of Ministers.

³⁰² Art. 2 (1.10) of the Regulations on the Structure and Activities of the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues within the Council of Ministers.

Under the Minister of Education there is a *Consultative Council on Education for Children and Students from **Ethnic Minorities*** charged with consulting the Minister on forming and implementing a national policy of educational integration of minority children, including desegregating Roma kindergartens and schools; forming strategies for incorporating knowledge about ethnic minorities in curricula;³⁰³ carrying out studies; giving opinions on draft legislation; collecting and keeping data on public and private educational integration initiatives.³⁰⁴

The Council is comprised of public officials, university professors, public organizations' representatives and NGOs.³⁰⁵ There is also an "*Educational Environment and Educational Integration*" Directorate at the ministry.

Under the Minister of Education there is a *Centre for Educational Integration of Children and Students from **Ethnic Minorities***. Its task is to assist the Ministry of Education in implementing the policy of educational integration of minority students.³⁰⁶ The Council is charged with developing and funding projects promoting ethnic minority students equal access to quality education.³⁰⁷ It fundraises via donations by donor institutions, national, foreign or international, and a subsidy from the Ministry of Education's budget.³⁰⁸

Within the Ministry of Culture there is a *Roma Public Council on Cultural Issues* and a *Council on Cultural Diversity* whose principal tasks are to assist the Ministry's policy of cultural integration of minorities.³⁰⁹

The Deputy-Minister of Labour and Social Policy serves as national coordinator of the **Roma** Inclusion Decade 2005-2015.

Within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the *Social Protection and Social Inclusion Directorate* is in charge of developing public policy and programmes to integrate **vulnerable groups** and protect **children**.³¹⁰ Its tasks include strategizing and planning against poverty and social isolation.³¹¹ It coordinates the government's work on implementing the EU accession criteria in the field of, inter alia, protection of children and **people with disabilities**.³¹²

³⁰³ Art. 1-2 of Order N Д 09-528/ 25.06.2003 of the Minister of Education and Science establishing CCECSEM.

³⁰⁴ Art. 2 of Order N Д 09-528/ 25.06.2003 of the Minister of Education and Science.

³⁰⁵ Art. 4 of Order N Д 09-528/ 25.06.2003 of the Minister of Education and Science.

³⁰⁶ Art. 1 of Decree N 4 of the Council of Ministers of 11.01.2005 establishing CEICSEM.

³⁰⁷ Art. 2 of Decree N 4 of the Council of Ministers of 11.01.2005.

³⁰⁸ Art. 9 of Decree N 4 of the Council of Ministers of 11.01.2005.

³⁰⁹ Based on information published at the Ministry of Culture's Internet site at <http://mc.government.bg/page.php?p=13&s=24&sp=0&t=0&z=0>, in Bulgarian.

³¹⁰ Based on information published at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy's Internet site at http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/ministry/dpt_social.htm, in Bulgarian.

³¹¹ Ibid.

³¹² Ibid.

Specifically to people with disabilities, this directorate organizes the activities of the National Council on Integration of People with Disabilities.³¹³ It is also in charge of strategizing about government-NGO cooperation in the field of integration of vulnerable groups.³¹⁴

Another directorate within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the *Demographic Development, Ethnic Issues, and Equal Opportunities Directorate*, is in charge of the policy on equal opportunities. Its tasks include: developing methodologies to monitor and study equality; studying the poverty risks facing **children** of different **ethnic** and social groups; analyzing domestic legislation for conformity with EU law in the field of equal opportunities regardless of **sex and age**, and equal access to education and healthcare; developing the government's policy on fighting poverty and social exclusion among children and **young people**; collecting and maintaining databases on equal opportunities; drafting legislation on equal opportunities; coordinating the implementation of National Action Plans to Promote Equality Between Women and Men, and developing measures to achieve equality between women and men on the labour market; preparing opinions and instructions for private parties regarding compliance with equal opportunities legislation; coordinating with other bodies engaged in equal opportunities work, including the independent equality body.³¹⁵

The national **gender** equality policy, too, is assigned to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.³¹⁶ Under the Minister of Labour and Social Policy there is a *Consultative Commission on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women* charged with consulting the development of the annual National Plan to Promote Employment.³¹⁷ The Commission comprises representatives of public authorities, social partners and NGOs.

At Council of Ministers level, there is another body in charge of national **gender** equality policy - *National Council on Equality Between Women and Men* - a consultative body for cooperation between the government and NGOs.³¹⁸

³¹³ Ibid.

³¹⁴ Ibid.

³¹⁵ Information published at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy's Internet site at http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/ministry/dpt_demograf.htm, in Bulgarian.

³¹⁶ Information published at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy's Internet site at <http://www.mlsp.government.bg/equal/policy.asp>, in Bulgarian.

³¹⁷ Ibid. CCEOMW was established in 2003 (ibid.).

³¹⁸ Art. 1, Regulations on the Structure and Work Organisation of the National Council on Equality Between Women and Men. NCEWM was established in 2004 by an act of the Council of Ministers.

It has a mandate to: consult the Cabinet; give opinions on draft legislation and policy decisions pertaining to gender equality; give opinions on draft decisions by the Cabinet as to their consistency with gender equality goals; coordinate governmental bodies and NGOs for purposes of implementing the national gender equality policy; propose, alone or jointly with the independent equality body, measures to implement the national gender equality policy; maintain contacts with similar bodies in other countries and international organisations; conduct relevant studies.³¹⁹

The *National Council on Integration of People with Disabilities* within the government is a similar consultative body charged with **disability** equality policy.³²⁰

Its tasks include: assisting the implementation of the policy for integration of people with disabilities; studying and analyzing disabled people's needs, and making proposals for action to authorities, organizations, and commercial entities; giving opinions on draft legislation pertaining to disabled people's integration; facilitating the coordination between authorities and other organizations, and the organizations of, and for people with disabilities; interacting with the Council on Tripartite Cooperation, the National Council on Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues, the National Council on Child Protection, and the State Agency on Child Protection; maintaining relations with disability NGOs and international organizations; raising public awareness of disability issues.³²¹

The *Agency for People with Disabilities*, a separate executive agency under the Minister of Labour and Social Policy, is the body charged with implementing the public policy of integration of people with disabilities.³²² Its tasks include: creating and maintaining a database on people with disabilities; keeping a register of the specialized enterprises and cooperatives of people with disabilities; developing programmes and funding projects for stimulating economic initiatives for the benefit of people with disabilities; developing programmes and funding projects for social integration of people with disabilities; awarding employers funds for accommodating working places to disabled people's needs; giving opinions on draft legislation pertaining to disability; reporting annually on the measures for disabled people's integration.³²³

There is no governmental structure to deal with sexual orientation policy. There is also no department dealing with equality/non-discrimination issues relating to religion/ belief.

³¹⁹ Art. 2, Regulations on the Structure and Work Organisation of the National Council on Equality Between Women and Men.

³²⁰ Art. 2, Regulations on the Structure and Activities of the National Council on Integration of People with Disabilities, adopted 17.12.2004, establishing NCIPD.

³²¹ Art. 3, Regulations on the Structure and Activities of the National Council on Integration of People with Disabilities.

³²² Art. 2 (1), Structural Regulations of the Agency for People with Disabilities, in force as of 1 January 2005.

³²³ Ibid.



The Commission for Protection Against Discrimination hears cases of alleged discrimination based on sexual orientation and religion, among other grounds, but it does not make policy.



ANNEX

- 1. Table of key national anti-discrimination legislation**
- 2. Table of international instruments**

ANNEX 1: TABLE OF KEY NATIONAL ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION

Country: Bulgaria

Date: 27 March 2009

| Title of Legislation (including amending legislation) | In force from: | Grounds covered | Civil/Administrative / Criminal Law | Material Scope | Principal content |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| This table concerns only key national legislation; please list the main anti-discrimination laws (which may be included as parts of laws with wider scope). Where the legislation is available electronically, provide the webpage address. | Please give month / year | | | e.g. public employment, private employment, access to goods or services (including housing), social protection, social advantages, education | e.g. prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, instruction to discriminate or creation of a specialised body |
| Protection Against Discrimination Act, http://lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2135472223 (in Bulgarian) | January 2004 | Sex, race, national origin, ethnicity, human genome, nationality, origin, religion or faith, education, beliefs, political affiliation, personal or public status, disability, age, sexual orientation, family status, property status, or any other ground provided for by law or international treaty the Republic of | Civil law | Universal | Ban on 8 forms of discrimination (direct, indirect, harassment, sexual harassment, victimisation, incitement, inaccessible environment, racial segregation); universal personal scope; reasonable accommodation duties; positive duties; shifting |

| Title of Legislation (including amending legislation) | In force from: | Grounds covered | Civil/Administrative / Criminal Law | Material Scope | Principal content |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | Bulgaria is a party to. | | | burden of proof; specialised body to adjudicate and promote equality; judicial remedy; class actions and <i>actio popularis</i> claims; NGO interveners; exemption from costs. |
| Integration of Persons with Disabilities Act, http://lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2135491478 (in Bulgarian) | January 2005 | Disability | Civil law | Universal | Ban direct and indirect discrimination; reasonable accommodation duties employment, education, infrastructure etc.; positive measures. |
| Ordinance No 4 on Planning, Implementing and Maintaining Buildings in Accordance with the Requirements of an Accessible Environment for the Population, including People with Disabilities | July 2009 | Disability | Administrative law | Architecture and infrastructure | |

ANNEX 2: TABLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Country : Bulgaria

Date: 27 March 2009

| Instrument | Signed (yes/no) | Ratified (yes/no) | Derogations/ reservations relevant to equality and non- discrimination | Right of individual petition accepted? | Can this instrument be directly relied upon in domestic courts by individuals? |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| Protocol 12, ECHR | No | No | | No | N/A |
| Revised European Social Charter | Yes | Yes | | Ratified collective complaints protocol? Yes | Yes |
| International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities | Yes | Yes | | N/A | Yes |
| International Convention on Economic, Social and | Yes | Yes | | No | Yes |

| Instrument | Signed (yes/no) | Ratified (yes/no) | Derogations/ reservations relevant to equality and non- discrimination | Right of individual petition accepted? | Can this instrument be directly relied upon in domestic courts by individuals? |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Cultural Rights | | | | | |
| Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| ILO Convention No. 111 on Discrimination | Yes | Yes | | Yes, collective | Yes |
| Convention on the Rights of the Child | Yes | Yes | | N/A | Yes |
| Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | Yes | No | | Signed but not ratified. | When ratified. |