

EU DISINFO LAB

Disinformation landscape in BULGARIA

V2
November 2025



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INTRODUCTION

- The political crisis in Bulgaria has not subsided in recent years. After the elections in October 2024, a government was formed, which in just one year was [subjected](#) to 5 votes of no confidence.
- Since the last report on Bulgaria in 2023, Bulgaria has experienced significant political turmoil, with the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF) splitting into two factions ahead of the 2024 elections, and following discrepancies in voting results reviewed by the Constitutional Court, the new party Velichie entered parliament, shrinking the governing majority, and resulting in the removal of 16 MPs, including from Peevski's MRF faction¹. The ongoing political instability in Bulgaria highlights deep divisions within established parties and electoral processes, with shifting alliances and disputes over election results reflecting broader challenges to governance, weakening the country's political cohesion, ability to form stable majorities and electoral fatigue leading to institutional distrust.
- On May 1, 2023, there was an attempt for physical attack against the General Prosecutor Ivan Geshev. A month later, on June 15, 2023, the Supreme Judicial Council removed him from the post of Prosecutor General. On June 16, 2023, his deputy Borislav Sarafov was elected as acting Prosecutor General, till 2 October 2025 by a [decision](#) of Supreme Court of Cassation. At the end of Geshev's mandate, several landmark cases were opened – the so-called Barcelona Gate (against former Prime Minister and current leader of the GERB party Boyko Borisov), against former prosecutor and investigator Petyo Petrov-Evroto, for the murder of notary Martin Bozanov. Later, these cases were closed. Sarafov is still the acting Prosecutor General. Thus, not only the Prosecutor General is acting temporarily - the mandate of the director of the state-owned Bulgarian National Television (BNT) Emil Koshlukov expired in 2022. Since then, a new director general cannot be elected due to a failed procedure. On 15.07.2025, at its meeting, the Bulgarian Council for Electronic Media announced a procedure for electing a new director general of BNT. The prolonged interim leadership in key institutions reflects a deeper institutional paralysis and ongoing governance crisis in Bulgaria.

¹ One of the main parties in Bulgaria after the changes in 1989, the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF – ДПТ in Bulgarian), founded by Ahmed Dogan in 1990, experienced a split just on the eve of the last elections, when the party entered in the parliament in the form of two competing formations: the Movement for Rights and Freedoms Novo Nachalo (meaning New beginning in Bulgarian), led by the politician Delyan Peevsky sanctioned by the US global Magnitsky sanctions program, and the Alliance for Rights and Freedoms (ARF). In the elections on October 24, 2024, the Central Election Commission (CEC) announced that 8 parties entered parliament – GERB (meaning coat of arms in Bulgarian), the coalition PP-DB (the names of that coalition mean We continue the change and Democratic Bulgaria), Vazrazhdane (meaning revival), MFR Novo nachalo, Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) – united left, Alliance for Rights and Freedoms, ITN (abbreviation from Има такъв народ meaning There is such a people), MECH (meaning sword). Following a complaint, the Constitutional Court reviewed the results of 2.200 polling stations nationwide and found discrepancies in almost half of them. By decision of the Constitutional Court, on March 14, 2025, the political party Velichie (meaning greatness) entered parliament, and a total of 16 current MPs from all parties had to leave their seats. The governing majority of GERB, BSP, ITN and Dogan's MFR shrank to 121 MPs – the minimum in the Parliament of 240 MPs. Peevski's party lost most of the already counted votes – 1110, and Velichie won the most – 59.

- The entry into parliament of the so-called patriotic parties (Vazrazhdane, MECH, Velichie) reflects the strong sentiments for upholding national identity, as opposed to Bulgaria's European future. However, despite of such a pro-patriotic movement, from 31 March 2024, Bulgaria and Romania have been partially accepted into the Schengen area by air and water, and later, after a unanimous decision of the Council of Ministers of the Interior of the EU on 12.12. 2024 the two countries become full members of the Schengen Area from 1 January 2025. The euro will be [introduced](#) in the Republic of Bulgaria on 1 January 2026. Sociological surveys on public attitudes from mid-2025 show that there is a stabilization of support in society for joining the Eurozone and [concerns](#) are for the first six months of accession. Despite the rise of nationalist parties, Bulgaria's full Schengen membership and upcoming euro adoption reflect a continued commitment of the whole democratic society to European integration.
- In recent months, no significant change has been registered in the assessment of the work of the main institutions – parliament 15% positive assessment and 77% negative, government – the positive assessment is 26% and the negative 57%, for the [president](#). The media situation is far from normal and is still complicated. "Press freedom is fragile and unstable in one of the poorest and most corrupt countries in the European Union. The few independent media in Bulgaria are under pressure", is said in the [report](#) of Reporter sans frontiers 2025. News avoidance is the highest in Bulgaria (63%), is noticed by the [Digital News Report 2025 of Reuters Institute](#). The same report mentioned that Bulgaria has held seven elections in four years, contributing to widespread voter apathy, disillusionment, and election fatigue, and more: "The Bulgarian media environment struggles with systemic issues of political interference, limited pluralism, and low levels of public trust. The country continues to be rocked by severe political turbulence, culminating in two snap parliamentary elections in 2024.

EMBLEMATIC CASES

THE JOURNALIST UNDER ATTACKS: LEGAL TRIALS, FEAR AND LOATHING

- The events of 2024-2025 reveal a turbulent media landscape in Bulgaria, marked by legal battles, protests for journalistic rights, and the growing tension between pro-European and nationalist narratives. At the same time, the connections with Russia and China continue to fuel debates over Bulgaria's European orientation and national identity. A list of several notable cases involving Bulgarian journalists are indicative of the media environment and its susceptibility to disinformation in Bulgaria. Landmark cases and actions against journalists' exposure of information of public interest in Bulgaria demonstrate the media's dependencies and problems in the judicial system. Despite the law on access to public [information](#), journalists are being reprimanded and cases are being filed.
- In November 2024, the media expert Svetlana Bozhilova participated in Kalin Manolov's show "Counterpropaganda", which is broadcast online in the channel ["Visible and Invisible"](#). The topic of the conversation is "Can dependent media do independent journalism", where the transparency of media ownership, political interference and editorial policies of national televisions were discussed. Seven months later, Nova TV files a lawsuit against Manolov and Bozhilova for 1 lev. Nova TV was not in the focus of the show, but is mentioned as part of the general media landscape and declared that it has been defamed. Later, Nova TV withdrew its lawsuit. "This decision is not a refusal to protect our reputation, but a gesture towards open public debate - because the conversation about journalistic standards and the role of the media belongs not only to the courtroom, but also to society," Nova Broadcasting Group.
- In May 2025, the employees of the three public media outlets – the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA), the Bulgarian National Radio (BNR) and the Bulgarian National Television (BNT) – made a nationwide protest under the slogan "Work in the media has value." The main demand: a minimum 15% increase in [salaries](#) in the sector.
- On 22 July 2025, the information website Mediapool.bg and the journalist Boris Mitov were finally convicted on an appeal by Judge Svetlin Mihaylov. According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation, the former chairman of the Sofia City Court was insulted and defamed by a publication in 2018, although the journalist referred to publicly known facts. In the journalistic article it was said that: that during the first term of Mihaylov, his signature authorized the use of special intelligence tools for journalists, which is public fact. The website Mediapool and Mitov had to pay compensation of 36,000 leva and the costs of the case of 7,200 leva. The Supreme Court of Cassation accepted that the publications are directly related to the deteriorating health of the magistrate, as well as the bad relationship with his children. However, the court noted: "Whether the articles in question are the only factor that contributed to the health crisis and the deteriorated relationship with the children or whether there are other circumstances that caused this condition (e.g.

publications in other media) is of no importance when assessing the merits of the claim and the amount of compensation." The Supreme Court of Cassation did not take into account the second instance ruling of the Sofia Court of Appeal, which rejected a large part of Mihaylov's [claims](#).

- In July, the journalist Petya Vladimirova became the subject of verbal aggression from GERB party leader Boyko Borisov while asking the question "Why the prosecutor's office files charges, and the security services usually only prosecute people and [activists](#) of PP".
- The Bulgarian investigative journalist Hristo Grozev is pointed as the "Journalist of the Year" award at the PRIX EUROPA festival in Berlin in September 2025. Grozev is being honored for his work in locating the former director of the German payments company Wirecard, Jan Marsalek, wanted by the authorities in Moscow and exposing him as a Russian spy. In May 2025, Grozev exposed Bulgarian journalist Dilyana Gaytandzhieva as a [Russian spy](#). Grozev warned: I personally worry about her, as former staff or agents [can't always be safe](#).

TO BE EUROPEAN OR NOT

- On August 31, 2025, the President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen arrived in Bulgaria and, together with Prime Minister Rosen Zhelyazkov, visited the leader of production of defence products "[Vazovski mashinostroitelni zavodi](#)" in [Sopot](#). The goal was to see the capabilities of Bulgarian military production, to discuss the European SAFE [mechanism](#), as well as to see Bulgaria's readiness for two new productions, for which our country is in talks with the German defense concern "[Rheinmetall](#)". The visit has sparked a wave of confusion and misinformation. The British [newspaper](#) "Financial Times" reported that the plane on which Ursula von der Leyen traveled to Plovdiv was affected by alleged Russian GPS interference, in which navigation services at the Bulgarian airport were disrupted. The plane was thus forced to land in Plovdiv using maps, FT wrote, citing three officials, adding that after an hour of circling, the pilot decided to land using analog maps. The Bulgarian Directorate General Civil Aviation Administration confirmed the incident in a statement to Financial Times, adding that since February 2022, there has been a significant increase in cases of jamming and, more recently, spoofing of [GPS] signals: "These disturbances disrupt the accuracy of [GPS] signal reception, leading to various operational challenges for aircraft and ground systems." The Bulgarian authorities informed the European Commission that the incident with Ursula von der Leyen's plane was likely caused by Russia. Flightradar's experts explained that the aircraft did not circle for an hour, the flight time appears to have been extended by only a few minutes due to the need for an alternative [approach](#).

The incident sparked a wave of reactions and shifted the focus from the purpose of the visit to comments on whether or not there was such an [attack](#). The incident also fits into the large field of anti-European narratives and is interpreted as proof that the so-called West (European Union) is [lying](#).

- In September, the Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Atanas Zafirov visited China. The reason was the parade marking the 80th anniversary of the end of World War II. The event was attended by Russian President Vladimir Putin, Belarusian leader Alexander Lukashenko, North Korean leader Kim Jong-un and dozens of other representatives of countries that cooperate with Russia. The only leader of an EU country was Slovakian Prime Minister Robert Fico, whose government often advocates anti-European and pro-Russian [positions](#). The press-center of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, of which Zafirov is a member, distributed footage of his handshake with Chinese President Xi Jinping. Zafirov's visit raised many questions about the European orientation of the government in our country and became the cause of [scandals](#) in the National Assembly.

DIVERSION NARRATIVES AND MEDIA DISTRACTION: A MYSTERIOUS ANIMAL IN A SEARCH, THE PATRIARCH ON A HORSE

Unexpected topics distracted public attention.

- In June 2025, a report appeared around a puma/panther/leopard [roaming](#) the Shumen Plateau-a Park near the city of Shumen. All national media outlets covered the incident, hunters, experts, police, and authorities began searching for it, and it turned out that the puma was a leopard, that there were two of them, that it was roaming neighboring towns, and that it had reached Romania, where the story is used also to counter [disinformation](#). Later, in September, it returned to Bulgaria. The mysterious appearance of the wild animal led to a boom in memes and jokes on social networks. The story is not over yet. Many media outlets questioned the existence of such an [animal](#) at all. During the same period, journalist Boris Mitov was convicted in Bulgaria for asking questions in the public interest, the mayor of Varna, Blagomir Kotsev (from the opposition party PP), was arrested on [corruption charges](#), some state properties of national importance were put up for [sale](#). All these events caused protests and public discontent, but Bulgarian society was distracted by the searches for the wild animal. The wild animal story became a focal point for disinformation, distracting the public from more pressing political and social issues, such as corruption and controversial arrests. These sensational narrative fueled memes and confusion, overshadowing critical events and contributing to a broader climate of misinformation.
- Again, in the summer of 2025, a new topic emerged – the Bulgarian Orthodox Patriarch Danail arrived in the Rila Mountains to perform a water blessing on one of the lakes. However, this coincided with the period in which the so-called [Universal White Brotherhood](#), which practices paneurhythmy, developed by the Bulgarian spiritual [teacher](#) Peter Deunov. The incident gave rise to a number of speculations on social networks and opposed the official church [against](#) the Universal White Brotherhood. According to some of the [information](#), the patriarch took a horseback ride into the mountain. The Universal White Brotherhood is registered under the law on religious confessions in Bulgaria. Rila Mountain is associated with Bulgarian Orthodoxy and with [Saint John of Rila](#). Again, the public attention is unfocused, and the message

sent by the Bulgarian Orthodox Church is unclear and ambiguous. The controversy surrounding the Bulgarian Orthodox Patriarch's visit to the Rila Mountains contributed to the spread of disinformation, leaving the public uncertain about the true significance of the church's actions and fueling again the institutional distrust – this time in the church.

DISASTER UNMANAGED

Unfortunately, misinformation and the feeling of some conspiracy appears on almost every topic. Evidence of this are different cases: disasters, water shortages, young people harassing citizens, transport problems with the Bulgarian State Railways. Here are some of these examples.

- The summer forest fires in Bulgaria fuel the disinformation [against](#) NATO.
- A new phenomenon has emerged in Bulgaria – the so-called *locales*- young people who do not follow the rules and harass people without being provoked. Bulgaria was shaken by the issue in which young people in a car beat up the police chief in Ruse and sent him to hospital. The ambiguity surrounding the details of that case led to a wave of disinformation, in which the different political parties [blamed](#) each other. The case, compounded by ambiguous details and political finger-pointing, deepened public distrust in the government. This situation highlighted the growing influence of disinformation in amplifying social unrest.
- Several incidents in which people have died have been linked to the dire state of the Bulgarian State Railways. [Trains](#) have crashed, trains have [caught](#) fire, there has been [violence](#) on trains, and even unbelievable stories like that where people [have pushed](#) a train to get going! As a result, parliament has finally adopted amendments to the Railway Transport Act, which for the first time in Bulgaria allow private companies to operate in the sector. The opposition has described the change as “another scheme to rob the state” and warned of the risk of non-transparent practices. The controversies, combined with political accusations of corruption, raised concerns over transparency in the privatization process.

NARRATIVES

The [disinformation narratives that existed before 2023](#) continue to this day with new force and new details. Today's disinformation is characterized by the so-called real time event reaction - one narrative flows into another and it is characteristic that many of them are overgrown with new elements and intertwine with each other. Although there are specific narratives, disinformation in Bulgaria also fits into the general European framework on various topics - the war in Ukraine, against immigrants, anti-LGBTQ, sexism, against efforts to combat climate change.

AGAINST THE SYSTEM AND ALL IN ONE: NOSTALGIA ABOUT SOCIALISM, PATRIOTISM, ANTI-EU AND ANTI-NATO, TRADITIONAL CONNECTIONS BULGARIA-RUSSIA

Although seemingly separate, the growing narratives of nostalgia for socialism, particularly among segments of the population, is fueling anti-European and anti-NATO sentiment, framing Bulgaria's current challenges as a consequence of Western influence. These narratives, often intertwined with pro-Russian views and concerns over euro adoption, reflect broader societal divisions, where opposition to European integration is increasingly linked to fears of economic instability, sovereignty loss, and corruption.

- Nostalgia for socialism is spreading mostly on social media in various channels, fueling anti-European sentiment. A study of the National Center for Parliamentary Studies (NCPS) was conducted in June 2023 and 1000 adult Bulgarian citizens. Every third interviewee or 32.6% indicated that they would prefer to live during the socialist leader Todor Zhivkov, and 28.1% - [the time after 1989](#). This [narrative](#) is one of the main among Roma community.
- The nostalgic narratives "Back in the day we were great" and "They ruined the country" turned into anti-NATO narratives (F-16s are obsolete, second-hand, or broken; Bulgaria is secretly mobilizing troops for Ukraine) as noted by the study [Mapping Disinformation Narratives in Bulgaria: Second Working Group Report](#) BULGARIA WORKING GROUP ON DISINFORMATION, anti-Ukrainian and pro-Russian narratives are currently promoted in schools, such as the promotion of Russian identity and Bulgarian patriotism through contests, language programs. The authors even see infiltration of Russian propaganda in schools masked with soft power.
- The anti-NATO narratives are linked to anti Europeans. One of main narratives at the current moment is the adoption of the euro. This narrative has several layers, as noted in BRODhub's observational [snapshot: Protests against Euro Adoption, September 13th, 2025](#). From announcements like: "Joining the eurozone would be like boarding the Titanic" - citing economic problems in France, Germany, and Italy; through sovereignty topic: opposition to "imposition of the euro by the mafia"; through constitutional legitimacy: demands for referendum on euro adoption; through budget deficit concerns about the Bulgarian deficit exceeding BGN 6.5 billion (€ 3.3 billion); corruption allegations: high inflation and lack of

foreign policy initiative; institutional accountability: broader anti-establishment messaging linked to the prosecutorial system.

AI GENERATED VIDEOS - NOT MANY BUT DANGEROUS *PER SE*

Ranging from political deepfakes to humorous memes, the rise of AI-generated images in Bulgaria underscores the growing impact of the technology and its potential to manipulate public and blur the line between reality and fiction.

- Although relatively limited, artificial intelligence-generated images have appeared in the Bulgarian space, which in some cases undermine the prestige of politicians - such as the case of former Prime Minister Nikolay Denkov, who called for participation in an investment scheme using a [deepfake](#) or of the leader of the patriotic party Vazrazhdane, Kostadin Kostadinov, who falls while jumping over a [fence](#), and in others they are focused on individual individuals - for example, generated nude photos of crime reporter Marieta Nikolaeva from [Nova TV](#). After Denkov's video, a whole series of politicians were used to promote fraudulent schemes on the [Internet](#).
- Bulgarian media also covered a number of AI-generated messages affecting politicians on the world stage - such as French President Emmanuel Macron, who kisses a man on his [birthday](#) or the [burning](#) Eiffel Tower. However, the generated images related to Russia's war against Ukraine turn out to be less harmless - for example, the heroic [photos](#) of Vladimir Putin or generated photos of a Ukrainian soldier [saved](#) by a Russian. The shadow of artificial intelligence-generated images hangs over the coverage of Israel's war against Hamas in the Bulgarian media [space](#).
- There are also funny sequences - such as the pink [dolphin](#) in the Black Sea, many of the memes and photos related to the case of the wild beast in Shumen (see above), generated photos of centenarians who baked a cake for their [birthday](#).

MUSHROOMS (WEBSITES) PICKED; PRAVDA UNVEILED

- In May 2024, the Bulgarian journalist Georgi Angelov tells of his work on the so-called Machine, a network of hundreds that copy content from other sites and repeat the Kremlin's tenets for the war against Ukraine: that the West is to blame; that Nazis rule Ukraine; that the Russian army is achieving huge [victories](#). At the same time, Prof. Dimitar Vatzov from Human and Social Studies Foundation (HSSF) announced that the so-called Mushroom Site Machine - a network of Bulgarian websites used for spreading disinformation, believed to be the largest spreader of Russian disinformation on the Bulgarian internet, is retroactively cleaning up articles [related](#) to Russia.
- In 2025, a Russian disinformation network called "[Pravda](#)" was again exposed in Bulgaria, with 190 sites with 140 subdomains targeting 83 [countries](#). Bulgaria is still a target.

COMMUNITY

As Bulgaria continues to be very vulnerable to disinformation, non-governmental organizations and independent journalists often play a more active role than the state. Initiatives like the Bulgarian-Romanian Observatory for Digital Media (BROD), the Disinformation Observatory and the Media Literacy Coalition have brought together various actors, including tech companies and researchers, while fact-checking networks increase alert to the dangers of disinformation.

HUBS, COALITIONS, COURSES AND FORUMS

- In response to the growing disinformation and polarization of society in Bulgaria, a positive trend is noticeable - the community that is sensitive to the topic has united and is becoming increasingly significant and strong. The Bulgarian-Romanian Observatory for Digital Media BROD and various partners in the field, such as BNT, have managed to attract the attention of the community with various appearances. The film about disinformation and networks of influence [Architects of Chaos](#) has gained exceptional popularity, with over 3 million views.
- In addition to BROD, a new observatory also is launched in Bulgaria in 2025 - the Disinformation Observatory - a collaborative initiative by The Global Centre for Rehumanising Democracy (GCRD) and Sensika Technologies, a leader in media [monitoring](#).
- In Bulgaria, an informal coalition against disinformation has existed since 2022, whose [members](#) are growing.
- The Media Literacy Coalition is also [becoming](#) more visible and active, as evidenced by the new university course on media literacy announced by Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" (New Qualification Opportunities for Teachers in the Field of Media Literacy). The same university also runs other courses against the spread of disinformation in various faculties – such as the Faculty of Philosophy, which hosted a [hackathon](#) against disinformation in 2025, the Bulgarian Federation of Journalists and Journalists is organizing a [conference](#) on the topic, and specialized courses against the language of [disinformation](#).
- The Bulgarian community has united against disinformation and is preparing the [Sofia Information Integrity Forum 2025](#) for the second year in a row. The forum is being organized and supported by technology companies – Sensika, Identric, GraphWise, Commetric, researchers from CSD, HSSF, GATE Institute and BROD.

JOURNALISTS AND INFLUENCERS

- [The Association of European Journalists](#) plays an important role in upholding the independence of the media environment in Bulgaria.

- After a report by Human and Social Studies Foundation (HSSF) on Russian [propaganda](#) in Bulgaria [online](#), a series of journalistic investigations on the topic followed and the State Agency "National Security" was [notified](#).
- Some of the leading journalists who do not find a platform in the official media are already working with podcasts on the Internet. Such are Mirolyuba Benatova and Genka Shikerova with the [podcast](#) Agenda, [Vili Yankova in Jury](#), Kalin Manolov [Visible and Invisible](#).
- Other journalists host podcasts on hot topics as part of various non-governmental media such as Ivan Bedrov with *The Big Question*, podcast of [Free Europe](#), Polina Paunova in various media - Free Europe with [Prevod v efir](#), First [point](#), Veselin [Dremdjiiev](#) with Denyat.
- Various public figures take on the role of influencers and expose different narratives from Bulgarian reality, such as the actress Elena Telebis in [Toest](#), Stefan Popov–[Chefo](#) in his channel, Manol [Glishev](#), Nikola Tulechki with his initiative Data for Good and Agent 001 podcast, part of the [Ration podcasts](#), Bobi [Vaklinov](#), Assen Genov with [Konkrakomentar](#). Various people, who are not influencers, neither journalist gain popularity by exposing the authorities, such as Boyan [Yurukov](#).

FACTCHECKERS

- There are more and more fact-checkers in Bulgaria, with many media outlets, dedicating special columns to the topic. The fact-checkers from [Factcheck BG](#) and [BROD](#) have established their positions, the fact-checkers department at [BNT](#) works on various topics, as do special departments at [BNR](#) and other media outlets such as [BTV](#). The first fact-checkers (from BROD – including BNT and AFP, and Factcheck.bg) are part of the [European Code of Standards for Independent Fact-Checking Organisations](#).

POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Bulgaria is taking incremental steps to address digital regulation and disinformation, including the appointment of a Digital Services Act Officer. However, political tensions persist, with proposed bills such as the Foreign Agents Act and the law targeting journalists facing significant opposition. NGOs continue to lead efforts in defending free speech, as seen in their role within the SLAPP network and in rallying against legislative overreach.

1. Bulgaria has its Digital Services Act Officer in power.
2. An attempt to provide for the Foreign Agents Act: on November 12, 2024, on the first day of the new National Assembly), "Vazrazhdane" submitted to a bill on the registration of foreign agents. Its consideration will begin only after the deputies manage to elect a chairman - until then, the [assembly](#) cannot begin regular work. On February 5, 2025, the National Assembly rejected the bill submitted by "Vazrazhdane", with only Kostadin Kostadinov's party [voting](#) "for" it.
3. On 23.07.2025, the National Assembly adopted a declaration condemning the ongoing aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The document, submitted by PP- DB, was [adopted](#) with 112 votes "for", 52 "against" and 26 "abstentions".
4. On October 9, 2025, the party ITN in Bulgaria's ruling coalition attempted to pass a law jailing journalists for disclosing private information. A strong public opposition and pressure led to fast withdraw of the [bill](#) on October 13, 2025.
5. Bulgaria is now a part of the network against SLAPP [cases](#) NGOs remain the leaders in the community.

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