

RESILIO-ACCESS — Resilience Observatory on the Rule of Law in EU Accession Candidates

What makes the rule of law resilient? How resilient is the rule of law in EU accession candidates? The project “RESILIO-ACCESS” provides a novel empirical measurement of the resilience of the rule of law. Project runtime: January 2025 – December 2026.

How to measure resilience of the rule of law? Drawing on its predecessor project “RESILIO” that studied rule of law resilience of the 27 EU member states, RESILIO-ACCESS is based on a three layered model:

Primary resilience resources are at the core of the model and encompass key components of the rule of law, including inter alia judicial independence, the separation of powers but also legal culture.

Subsidiary resilience resources refer to the social environment the rule of law is embedded in, including civil society, the media, public deliberation and the level of democracy of a given state.

Stressors refer to threats to the rule of law against which resilience is required. They can affect, undermine, or destroy resilience resources. Stressors may be endogenous (e.g., autocratic mobilisation, corruption) or exogenous (e.g., Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine).

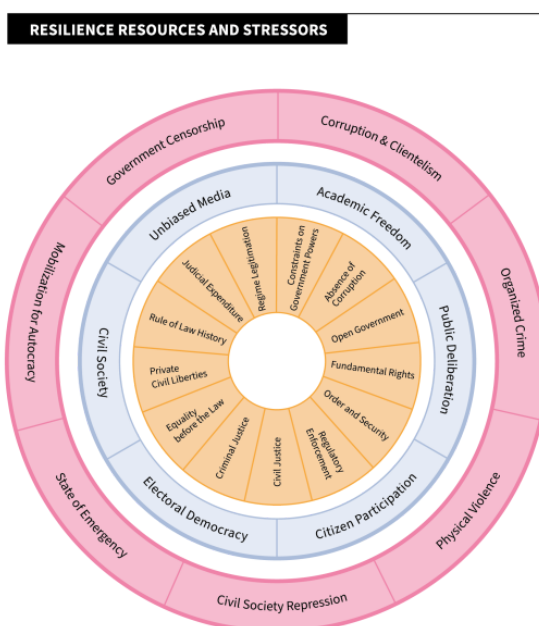


Figure 1: The RESILIO-ACCESS model of rule of law resilience.

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