

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002806/26
to the Commission**

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(7 July 2026)

Subject: Impact of Court ruling on Hungarian anti-LGBTI propaganda law on similar law in Bulgaria

In April 2026, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) ruled that the anti-LGBTI amendments to the Hungarian Public Education Law, adopted under the Orbán regime, breach EU law by impeding exercise of the right to free movement of services with regard to remuneration for external service providers hired by schools or remuneration for services outside the public education system.

Unfortunately; Bulgaria also has an ‘anti-LGBTI propaganda’ law, which has been in place since August 2024 and bans the promotion of ideas and views related to ‘non-traditional’ sexual orientation and determination of gender identity ‘other than biological’ in education. Unlike in the case of Hungary, the Commission has not launched infringement proceedings against Bulgaria concerning LGBTI rights.

1. Does the Commission agree that the CJEU’s reasoning in its judgment on the ‘anti-LGBTI propaganda’ law in Hungary also applies to the current ‘anti-LGBTI propaganda’ law in Bulgaria, and specifically regarding the field of education?
2. If so, as a guardian of the Treaties, what action will the Commission take against the Bulgarian Government to ensure that Bulgarian LGBTI youth and teachers are no longer discriminated against by their own government, and when will it launch infringement proceedings, as it did against Hungary?
3. If not, how does the Commission consider this rampant discrimination against LGBTI people in Bulgaria to be in line with EU law, the Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU?

Submitted: 7.7.2026

Answer given by Ms Lahbib on behalf of the European Commission
(1 September 2026)

The Commission welcomes the landmark ruling of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the so-called Hungarian ‘Child Protection Law’.

As reaffirmed by this ruling, the Commission firmly believes that the protection of children and the safeguarding of the fundamental rights of LGBTIQ+ ⁽¹⁾ people are not mutually exclusive.

The Commission remains fully committed to addressing inequality and discrimination, as outlined in the renewed LGBTIQ+ Equality Strategy 2026-2030 ⁽²⁾.

Furthermore, the Commission, as guardian of the Treaties, is committed to ensuring the proper application of EU law, including fundamental rights under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ⁽³⁾ and relevant judgments of the Court of Justice.

Concerning the so-called ‘anti-Propaganda law’ in Bulgaria, the Commission has been engaging with Bulgarian authorities and reporting on the situation, including in the context of the 2025 and 2026 Rule of Law Reports.

As reported in the 2026 Rule of Law Report, national procedures with the Bulgarian Ombudsman are ongoing with the view to challenge the constitutionality of this law.

⁽¹⁾ Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, non-binary, intersex and queer.

⁽²⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/b4952371-4308-47ad-b995-02c539b75dda_en?filename=JUST_template_comingsoon_standard.pdf.

⁽³⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/char_2016/oj/eng.