

## EU action plan against migrant smuggling

### Introduction

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum recognises that migrant smuggling very often involves the organised exploitation of migrants, showing scant respect for human life in the pursuit of profit and damaging both the humanitarian and the migration management objectives of the EU<sup>1</sup>. To strengthen the prevention and fight against migrant smuggling, the New Pact announces a new EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling for the period 2021-2025.

Through this consultation, the European Commission would like to hear your views on what new actions could be taken at EU level to prevent and fight migrant smuggling. Your feedback will help design the upcoming EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling for the period 2021-2025.

According to various sources, the vast majority of those migrants who arrive to the EU irregularly have made use of illicit services of migrant smugglers during various stages of their journey. Although the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent measures introduced by national authorities lead to an overall reduction of migratory flows towards the EU in 2020<sup>2</sup>, organised criminal groups involved in migrant smuggling have adapted their *modi operandi* and continued their activities<sup>3</sup>. Worsening economic conditions in countries of origin and transit are likely to increase migratory movements and result in continued high demand for migrant smuggling services to the EU, with increased high profits for the organised criminal groups active in this area. This is often linked to other crimes, such as trafficking in human beings. Consequently, resolute action to prevent and combat migrant smuggling is needed and should be strengthened further.

The current EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling covered the period 2015-2020<sup>4</sup>. It put forward a comprehensive and multidisciplinary EU approach that set out concrete actions to contribute to transforming migrant smuggling into a 'high risk, low profit' criminal activity for migrant smugglers, while ensuring the full respect and protection of human rights of migrants. The 2015-2020 EU Action Plan had four priorities:

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<sup>1</sup> COM(2020)609, pp. 15-16.

<sup>2</sup> Reports by Europol and Frontex.

<sup>3</sup> Joint Analysis of Secondary Movements by EASO, Europol and Frontex, October 2020.

<sup>4</sup> COM(2015)285 ([https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/eu\\_action\\_plan\\_against\\_migrant\\_smuggling\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/eu_action_plan_against_migrant_smuggling_en.pdf))

- (i) Improved law enforcement and judicial response;
- (ii) Enhanced exchange of information;
- (iii) Enhanced prevention of smuggling; and
- (iv) Stronger cooperation with third countries.

Building on ongoing efforts at EU and national level, in December 2018, the Council approved a comprehensive and operational set of measures with a focus on law enforcement, to step up the fight against migrant smuggling criminal networks<sup>5</sup>. This Action Plan has both comprehensively delineated the area of the EU's intervention and delivered tangible results<sup>6</sup>. The results include the following non-exhaustive list of actions. With regard to the enhanced police and judicial response, these results include strengthening the counter smuggling capacity of Europol by creating the European Migrant Smuggling Centre, and increased information exchange and operational cooperation on migrant smuggling among Member States, in particular through the European multidisciplinary cooperation platform against criminal threats (EMPACT)<sup>7</sup>. One of its priorities is to disrupt organised criminal groups which provide illegal services that facilitate irregular migration along the main routes towards and within the EU. It particularly focused on those criminal groups whose methods endanger people's lives (such as using concealments in trucks and lorries, and using unseaworthy vessels), offering services online and making use of document fraud. Single points of contact at national level have been established to coordinate on migrant smuggling, support was provided to combatting illicit financial flows linked to migrant smuggling, a mapping of training needs for law enforcement officers in the area of migrant smuggling was carried out and a thematic group for public prosecutors regarding migrant smuggling has been created at the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust). An evaluation of EU legislation on migrant smuggling ('the Facilitators Package') was carried out in 2017<sup>8</sup>. In the context of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum the Commission issued guidance<sup>9</sup> stressing that humanitarian assistance mandated by law should not be criminalised and recommended to Member States to distinguish between activities carried out for the purpose of

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<sup>5</sup> <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15250-2018-INIT/en/pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Together with the EU action plan against migrant smuggling (2021-2025), the Commission will present a Staff Working Document which will include an overview of the actions carried out in the framework of the EU action plan against migrant smuggling (2015-2020).

<sup>7</sup> The EU Policy Cycle / EMPACT is a four-year cycle creating a greater measure of continuity for the fight against serious international and organised crime. The mechanism calls for effective cooperation among law enforcement agencies, other EU agencies, EU institutions and relevant third parties.

<sup>8</sup> SWD(2017)117 of 22 March 2017.

<sup>9</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020XC1001\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020XC1001(01))

humanitarian assistance and activities that aim to facilitate irregular entry or transit, in order to exclude the former from criminalisation. With regard to improved gathering and sharing of information, the Regulation on the creation of the European network of immigration liaison officers<sup>10</sup> was adopted in 2019, the Information Clearing House<sup>11</sup> and the EU Internet Referral Unit<sup>12</sup> were set up at Europol, Europol guest officers were deployed in Italy and Greece, the Africa-Frontex Intelligence Community was further developed, assistance was provided to combatting document fraud and migrant smuggling data was included in the regular Eurostat

data collection. With regard to the enhanced prevention of smuggling and assistance to vulnerable migrants, information and awareness raising campaigns have been carried out in key non-EU countries on the risks of smuggling and irregular migration, and a toolkit was developed for the prevention of migrant smuggling by land for the road haulage sector.

The possibility of obtaining employment in the EU without the required legal status is one of the drivers for irregular migration and migrant smuggling to the EU. In the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, the Commission indicated it will start an assessment how to strengthen the effectiveness of the Employers Sanctions Directive<sup>13</sup> and assessing the need for further action. The efficient implementation of the Directive is indispensable to deter irregular migration by ensuring effective prohibition of the employment of irregularly staying third-country nationals.

Finally, as regards stronger cooperation with third countries, the EU Action Plan supported establishing operational cooperation against migrant smuggling with non-EU countries along the main migratory routes towards the EU in the form of bilateral and regional cooperation frameworks to address migrant smuggling. Furthermore, capacity building activities for police and judicial authorities in non-EU countries have been provided by developing common operational partnerships.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R1240>

<sup>11</sup> The establishment of the Information clearing house (ICH) is founded in the Malta Declaration Implementation Plan. The ICH objective is to enhance the intelligence picture on organised migrant smuggling from source and transit countries by pooling information and developing actionable intelligence packages to enable law enforcement authorities to take action and prevent the smuggling process to continue into Europe.

<sup>12</sup> The EU Internet Referral Unit contributes to detecting and requesting removal of internet content used by smuggling networks to attract migrants and refugees.

<sup>13</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009L0052>

## SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

**Migrant smuggling:** The facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence, as defined in Council Directive 2002/90/EC<sup>1</sup>. This means that Member States must adopt appropriate sanctions on: any person who intentionally assists a person who is not a national of a Member State to enter, or transit across, the territory of a Member State in breach of the applicable laws on entry or transit of that Member State; any person who, for financial gain, intentionally assists a person who is not a national of a Member State to reside in the territory of a Member State in breach of the applicable laws on residence of that Member State. A Member State may decide not to impose sanctions for cases where the aim is to provide humanitarian assistance to the person concerned. In the context of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum the Commission issued guidance<sup>2</sup> stressing that humanitarian assistance mandated by law should not be criminalised and recommended to Member States to distinguish between activities carried out for the purpose of humanitarian assistance and activities that aim to facilitate irregular entry or transit, in order to exclude the former from criminalisation.

**Non-EU country:** a country that is not a Member State of the European Union.

**Third-country national:** Any person who is not a citizen of the European Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and who is not a person enjoying the European Union right to free movement, as defined in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code).

**Trafficking in human beings:** Trafficking in human beings is a different crime which can be interlinked with smuggling. The main difference between migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings is that in the former, migrants willingly engage in the irregular migration process by paying for the services of a smuggler in order to cross an international border. In the case of trafficking, people are trafficked for exploitation purposes, they are victims who are in need of assistance and support. Trafficking does not necessarily involve the crossing of a border. The two phenomena are not easy to disentangle as persons who start their journeys in a voluntary manner can also be vulnerable to networks of traffickers for labour or sexual or other exploitation purposes.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32002L0090>

<sup>2</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020XC1001\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020XC1001(01))

**Digital smuggling:** The use, in particular by organised criminal groups, of modern information and communication technology to facilitate migrant smuggling, including advertising, organisation, collecting payments, etc.

**Document fraud:** Any travel or identity document: 10 1. 2. 3. that has been falsely made or altered in some material way by anyone other than person or agency lawfully authorised to make or issue the travel or identity document on behalf of a State; or that has been improperly issued or obtained through misrepresentation, corruption or duress or in any other unlawful manner; or that is being used by a person other than the rightful holder. Financial investigation and asset recovery: It is an important tool to detect money laundering, terrorist financing and other serious crimes, including migrant smuggling. It can be used against all criminal markets and bears a proactive and preventive added value. In many cases, financial investigations are necessary to develop evidence against sophisticated, high-level criminals with a view to dismantling transnational and organised networks.

**Joint Investigation Team:** It is an international cooperation tool based on an agreement between competent authorities – both judicial (e.g. judges, prosecutors, investigative judges) and law enforcement (e. g. police) – of two or more States, established for a limited duration and for a specific purpose, to carry out criminal investigations in one or more of the involved Member States and / or in third countries.

## SECTION 2: ACTIONS

\* Q 1. Which types of actions should be intensified in order to prevent and fight migrant smuggling? Please indicate maximum 5 answers.

*at most 5 choice(s)*

- Exchange of information among law enforcement authorities
- Law enforcement, notably Police, cooperation
- Judicial cooperation
- Addressing 'digital smuggling' (i.e. involving the use of social networks, how to effectively break the narrative of the smugglers and reporting or blocking contents that promote illegal services)
- Addressing new phenomena related to migrant smuggling (other than 'digital smuggling')
- Prevention of irregular migration through information and awareness raising campaigns (i.e. targeting potential migrants in countries of origin and transit, returnees, and diaspora in the EU on the risks of irregular migration and on relevant alternatives, such as economic, academic or legal opportunities)
- Protection of migrants' rights
- Fighting document fraud
- Financial investigation and asset recovery
- Cooperation with non-EU countries and international organisations
- The development of targeted counter migrant smuggling partnerships between the EU and non-EU countries, as part of broader partnerships with key non-EU countries (e.g. capacity building of law enforcement and judicial authorities, exchange of information, common operations and joint investigation teams)
- Establishing and further developing partnerships and cooperation with civil society and the private sector
- Supporting evidence-based research on the nature and span of organised crime groups engaging in migrant smuggling

Q 2. Which specific initiatives—and by which actors—could be taken in relation to:

Q 2.1. Exchange of information among law enforcement authorities:

“The firewall principle” (e.g. distinction between basic services providers and law enforcement authorities) must always be respected when exchanging information among law enforcement authorities, so that undocumented migrants are not prevented from accessing public health services, education, justice or from exercising their rights out of fear of being apprehended and deported. Victims of trafficking should access justice without fear of prosecution, and should be granted a temporary, or permanent residence status to protect them.

- Labour inspection should be disentangled from immigration enforcement authorities, in order to allow undocumented migrants workers who are victim of exploitations to report exploitative employer without fear of being apprehended and deported, in line with the employers' sanction directive. Sanction against hiring undeclared workers and exploitation should be high enough to deter employers from engaging in such activities.
- Law enforcement authorities must be trained in human rights, asylum rights and should be equipped to properly deal with victims of trafficking and protect their rights. It is important to encourage Member States Law Enforcement Authorities to implement the recommendations from the new UNODC "Toolkit For mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender Equality into criminal justice interventions to address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants" released in February 2021. (More information on tackling child trafficking can be found in this report edited by Caritas France, with contributions from national Caritas from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Jordan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Slovakia, Ukraine: [http://www.contrelatrite.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/brochure\\_recherche-action\\_gb.pdf](http://www.contrelatrite.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/brochure_recherche-action_gb.pdf))
- Exchange of information, as well as personal data storage, must always comply with privacy regulation and data protection of migrants.

**Q 2.2.** Law enforcement, notably Police, cooperation:

The elements already exposed above also apply for this section (e.g. firewall, data protection).

- Police cooperation must always be carried out in the respect of human rights and international law. The right to apply for asylum must be respected, and pushbacks and collective expulsions should be prohibited and prosecuted in case of allegation. Europol can, for instance, play a role in providing trainings to ensure the respect of the elements mentioned and to facilitate the sharing of good and innovative practices, anchored in the respect of human among police authorities
- It is important to ensure that when investigating a case related to foreign nationals, the police always cooperates with

**Q 2.3.** Judicial cooperation:

- Most of the elements already exposed under Q.2.1 apply for this section (e.g. firewall, data protection).
- Important to encourage the sharing of landmark judgements and decisions by the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice related to smuggling and human trafficking and ensure that they are available in the national languages of the EU Member States. Judges must be encouraged to actively consult and to refer to these.



- Judicial authorities that are dealing with cases of human smuggling and trafficking must appropriately be trained in human rights and legislation related to the protection of victims of trafficking. Victims of trafficking should be promptly identified and protected, including to allow their full participation in judicial proceedings. To this end, a residence status should be granted to them.

**Q 2.4.** Addressing ‘digital smuggling’ (i.e. involving the use of social networks, how to effectively break the narrative of the smugglers and reporting or blocking contents that promote illegal services):

Data protection legislation should always be respected when addressing “digital smuggling”.

**Q 2.5.** Addressing new phenomena relating to migrant smuggling (other than ‘digital smuggling’).

**Q 2.6.** Prevention of irregular migration and awareness raising (i.e targeting potential migrants in countries of origin and transit, returnees, and diaspora in the EU on the risks of irregular migration and on:

- Due to the lack of regular pathways to Europe for protection or mobility purposes (resettlement figures extremely low, labour migration opportunities very scarce, difficulties to obtain visa, etc.), awareness raising on the existing scarce opportunities will not prevent people from taking on irregular journeys to reach Europe. Reliable, objective and up-to-date information on opportunities for regular migration should be provided by a wide range of actors (e.g. authorities, EU delegation, embassies, CSO, etc.), but this will not prevent smuggling and irregular migration as long as regular mobility opportunities are not provided.
- In what concerns the risk related to irregular journeys, research shows migrants are often aware of the potential dangers (e.g. shipwrecks, terrible conditions in Libya) that await them as a result of news reporting, social media or mouth-to-mouth info, but the necessity or desire to reach Europe, combined with the lack of regular alternatives, prevails over the risks an irregular journey entails.
- As long as there are no meaningful opportunities for safe/regular migration, people will continue to take 13 risks and irregular routes regardless of whether they are well informed about these risks and how many awareness sessions they attended because they feel like they don't have a choice. This is well known and documented by organisation working on the ground in emigration countries, and by migration and development experts and professionals, including within the European Commission.



- It is the restriction of human mobility - through the enhanced securitisation of borders and the lack of regular mobility pathways, rather than the lack of awareness raising that leads people to resort to smugglers to cross borders.

**Q 2.7.** Protection of migrants' rights:

- The fight against smuggling can never justify illegal and violent activities, including pushbacks, by EU and national border and coast guard authorities. Independent border monitoring, equipped with sanction mechanisms, should be carried out. Allegation of pushbacks must be investigated and prosecuted.
- The enhanced focus on the prevention of irregular migration, and the securitisation of border and migration policies has led to the criminalisation of irregular migrants. Regardless of the administrative status, people's human rights should be protected, and the "firewall principle" should be applied. Similarly, migrants forced by smugglers to carry out acts that could be considered as smuggling (e.g. driving/steering a boat) should not be convicted as smugglers. Migrants involved in judicial proceedings against smugglers, traffickers or exploitative employers should be protected (e.g. with a residence status.)
- There is no link between smuggling activities and search and rescue (SAR) at sea, therefore the fight against human smuggling can never be used to clamp down on SAR. The right to life must always prevail over security considerations.
- The "criminalisation" of solidarity is a real issue. We welcome that the EC guidance on the "facilitation package" states that saving lives in distress at sea is an international obligation and SAR should not be criminalised. Nevertheless, we regret that the guidance fails to require MS to not criminalise solidarity acts carried out on land to support migrants (e.g. food distribution, providing shelters). The facilitation package should be amended to prevent the criminalisation of all forms of solidarity (see our recommendations on pg 9-10: [https://www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/190617 Caritas Europa criminalisation solidarity FINAL.pdf](https://www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/190617_Caritas_Europa_criminalisation_solidarity_FINAL.pdf))
- The action plan should clearly disentangle solidarity and humanitarian actions from smuggling and call on MS not to criminalise or undermine solidarity.

**Q 2.8.** Document fraud:

**Q 2.9.** Financial investigation and asset recovery:

In what concerns large transnational smuggling groups and networks, it is important to adopt a “follow the money approach”, by tracking cash flows through financial investigations, freezing, seizing and confiscating assets, as well as tackling money laundering activities, in line with the EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025.

- Nevertheless, research shows that - contrary to the predominant public and political discourse - smuggling activities are often carried out in an horizontal and unstructured way, by a wide range of individual actors, broker, etc. The informal “Hawala” system often finances smuggling activities, calling into question the overwhelming approach assuming that smuggling is carried out by hierarchical, well-organised, mafiatype groups engaged in simultaneous highly profitable criminal activities.

**Q 2.10.** Cooperation with non-EU countries and international organisations:

- Monitoring, scrutiny and accountability mechanisms must always be in place to ensure the respect of human rights when collaborating with third countries in fighting smuggling (see more details below).

**Q 2.11.** The development of targeted counter migrant smuggling partnerships between the EU and non-EU countries, as part of broader partnerships with key non-EU countries (e.g. capacity building of law enforcement and judicial authorities, exchange of information, common operations and joint investigation teams):

- Partnership with third countries must not predominantly focus on the fight against smuggling, the prevention of migration and return. Stricter migration policies, border measures and return policies do not prevent smuggling, rather on the contrary. Stricter migration policies only displace migratory routes and result in modified smuggling activities. Instead, mobility partnership with third countries that expand regular pathways for migration must be developed. Partnerships must not allow returning people to a country where their freedom, health or even life is in danger or where they are exposed to other human rights violations.

- Cooperation with non-EU countries must be consistent with the EU's objective of building more equal /balanced partnerships and with the principle of country ownership; cooperation on the fight against smuggling cannot have a negative impact on the right to freedom of movement and on regional mobility patterns in other regions such as ECOWAS. Special attention needs to be dedicated to creating measures that will ensure accountability and transparency and enable monitoring and scrutiny.

Whichever mechanisms used to fight smuggling should preserve the 'do no harm' principle - be it by not negatively impacting regional mobility patterns, not violating the right to freedom of movement or to

seek asylum, or not putting migrants in vulnerable situations in which their fundamental rights are violated. All anti-smuggling initiatives should be assessed based on indicators focused on these aspects. Moreover, the EU should conduct ex ante assessments to verify whether their planned actions may have any negative impacts on migrants and local communities.

- Development aid should not be used to finance EU security-oriented objectives to prevent migration.

**Q 2.12.** Establishing and further developing partnerships and cooperation with civil society and the private sector:

- Partnerships with civil society organisations must primarily focus on expanding opportunities for human mobility as a durable alternative to smuggling.
- Civil society plays a key role not only in implementing projects but also in monitoring projects and policies. For this civil society role to be effective, transparency and accountability from the side of the EU is needed, through the disclosure of texts or agreements with partner countries, of project descriptions and evaluation reports, the organisation of consultation meetings, etc.
- Safeguards in terms of human rights and data protection need to be included when cooperating with private security firms.

**Q 2.13.** Supporting evidence-based research on the nature and span of organised crime groups engaging in migrant smuggling:

- The upcoming action plan and policies against smuggling must take into consideration the wide body of research which already exists on human smuggling, which shows that smuggling is a multifaceted activity, which more often involves individual actors carrying out activities assimilated with smuggling for means of survival rather than large transnational criminal networks (which is linked more frequently with human trafficking). People facilitating the irregular crossing of borders can be friends, family, members of the local /ethnic community, small brokers, street vendors advertising smugglers' services, drivers, etc. Research shows that the smuggling environment is highly fragmented, with a lot of competition and low entry barriers, and does not necessarily use highly technological means (see, for instance, the academic work by Gabriella Sanchez and Paolo Campana, and this special issue on "Criminalization, Migration, and Human Rights": <https://link.springer.com/journal/10610/volumes-and-issues/27-1>).
- "The predator – victim" stereotype also needs to be deconstructed as smuggling often responds to a demand for purchasing a service that will permit someone to cross a border in a context of scarce

regular mobility pathways. Evidence also shows that most smugglers facilitating the movement of asylum seekers are, for example, not affiliated with criminal networks. As already highlighted above, in order to efficiently tackle smuggling and the abuses and loss of lives that may come with it, regular mobility pathways must be expanded.

- It is paramount that the action plan and anti-smuggling policies be evidence-based, therefore we support the use of already existing

**Q 3.** In your opinion, are there other areas or actions that the new EU Action Plan should examine?

- As explained above, more legal pathways are necessary to efficiently tackle smuggling. As research and history have shown, people will continue to cross borders, even by resorting to smugglers and risking their lives, as long as safe and regular mobility pathways are lacking (e.g. resettlement, humanitarian visas, work permit, research visa, family reunification, etc.).

**Q 4.** In your opinion, what are the key drivers for irregular migration towards the EU?

- The drivers of irregular migration are mixed and include, among other, protection needs (i.e. as a result of fleeing war, conflict, violence, persecution and oppression due to sex, religion, ethnicity, other characteristics of difference, climate-related disasters), family reunification (in the context of strict family reunification policies), economic reasons and inequalities (hunger, unemployment, fleeing poverty, seeking better livelihoods opportunities), etc. For a detailed analysis of the drivers of forced migration, see Caritas Europa's Common Home publication: <https://www.caritas.eu/common-home-eu/>
- The action plan should not criminalise people embarking on irregular journeys, which sometimes is the only alternative at hand for an individual, and should instead adopt a more comprehensive approach to the issue of smuggling.

**Q 5. How important are each of these stakeholders in preventing and combating migrant smuggling?**

	Not important at all	Not important	Neutral	Important	Very important
EU Member States (national governments)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU Member States (law enforcement and judicial services)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Regional and local authorities of EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National and regional authorities of non-EU countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Civil society organisations at local, national, European, or international level	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Migrants' organisations and diaspora	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EU agencies (Europol, Frontex, Fundamental Rights Agency, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Private organisations	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (If "other", please specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Other:**

#### **SECTION 4: OTHER**

**Q 6. Do you have other comments, suggestions or observations you would like to share?**