Contribution ID: c55bb11c-bd56-4e25-ad9e-0d8bf5e109c8

Date: 11/05/2017 15:54:02

Public consultation on whistleblower protection

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Information on publication

* IMPORTANT NOTICE ON THE PUBLICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions received from this survey will be published on the European Commission's website. Do you agree to the publication of your contribution?

For further information, please consult the privacy statement attached

- Yes, my contribution may be published under my name (or the name of my organisation)
- Yes, my contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous (with no mention of the person/organisation)

Identification

- * In what capacity are you completing this guestionnaire?
 - In my own capacity
 - On behalf of an organisation

* Wha	t is the nature of your organisation?
0	Business/professional association
	Trade union/trade union association
	Enterprise (legal entity with an economic activity)
	Academic/research institution
	Law firm/notary
	Hospital
	Media
•	Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
	Public authority/administration
	Independent surveillance authority (e.g. independent body dealing with consumer protection, competition, regulation of the energy sector, central banks, auditing bodies etc.)
	Judicial authorities and law enforcement structures
	Other
	Non Applicable
* Wha	t is the area of activity of your organisation?
	Manufacturing
0	Retail
0	Transport
0	Health
0	Education
0	Energy
	Food safety
	Food safety Environment
	-
0	Environment
0	Environment Security Bank/other financial services Financial or tax advice
0	Environment Security Bank/other financial services Financial or tax advice Legal advice
0	Environment Security Bank/other financial services Financial or tax advice Legal advice Judiciary/law enforcement
0 0 0	Environment Security Bank/other financial services Financial or tax advice Legal advice Judiciary/law enforcement Consultancy
0 0 0	Environment Security Bank/other financial services Financial or tax advice Legal advice Judiciary/law enforcement Consultancy Media
	Environment Security Bank/other financial services Financial or tax advice Legal advice Judiciary/law enforcement Consultancy Media Human rights
	Environment Security Bank/other financial services Financial or tax advice Legal advice Judiciary/law enforcement Consultancy Media

* Please specify

50 character(s) maximum

anti-corruption and good governance

* Is your organisation included in the EU Transparency Register?

It is not compulsory to register to reply to this consultation. We would however encourage you to register here as the Transparency Register provides citizens with direct and single access to information about who is engaged in activities aiming at influencing the EU decision-making process, which interests are being pursued and what level of resources are invested in these activities.

- Yes
- O No

Please indicate your Register ID-number

501222919-71

* Please indicate the place of establishment of your organisation Main headquarters in case of multinational organisations Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Ireland Italy Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Slovak Republic Slovenia Spain Sweden United Kingdom Other From your direct work experience, do you have knowledge of whistleblower cases in the last ten years? Yes O No

How did you obtain this knowledge: I was directly involved (as whistleblower or as witness to whistleblower cases, e.g. disclosure by a colleague) I was involved in investigating whistleblower cases I professionally collect information on whistleblower cases What is the size of the organisation concerned (i.e. where the whistleblower cases occurred), including self-employed workers? \bigcirc 1 – 9 (micro) 10 – 49 (small) 50 – 249 (medium sized) 250 – 999 (large) 1000 or more (large) 5000 or more (large) Non applicable (the organisation concerned was a public administration) What is the annual turnover of the organisation concerned? Less than EUR 200 thousand Between EUR 200 thousand and 2 million. Between EUR 2 million and 10 million. Between EUR 10 million and 50 million Above EUR 50 million Non applicable (the organisation concerned is a public administration) Is the organisation concerned present: in one EU country only in more than one EU country also in countries outside the EU Non applicable (the organisation concerned was a public administration) Perceptions and opinions on whistleblower protection Do you think that whistleblowing should be protected? Yes O No

Don't know

To your mind, how often are workers reporting their concerns about threats or harm to the public interest?

Verv	often
,	00

Often

Rarely

Very rarely

Don't know

To your mind, which of the following are the most important reasons why a person might decide not to blow the whistle?

Please rate importance, 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important .

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Do not know how/where to report	•	©	0	0	0
Threat or harm to the public interest difficult to prove	•	•	0	0	0
No action will be taken to remedy the wrongdoing	•	•	0	•	•
Fear of legal consequences	•	©	©	0	0
Fear of financial consequences	•	©	0	0	0
It would be an act of disloyalty	•	0	0	©	0
It would be a breach of professional privilege	•	0	0	0	0
Negative attitudes towards whistleblowers	•	0	0	0	0
Fear of bad reputation	•	0	©	©	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0

Please specify

500 character(s) maximum

Reasons and their importance vary depending on the person, situation and national context (other reasons include fear to end one's career). According to a TI 2016 survey, 35% of EU citizens think corruption is not reported because of fear of consequences. This is why preservation of confidentiality is so important (TI principle 7). There should be penalties for revealing the identity of a whistleblower - and of the person(s) subject of the disclosure - without their express consent.

To your mind, what are the BENEFITS of rules obliging public and private sector organisations to protect whistleblowers?

Please rate importance: 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important.

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Strengthen compliance with the law by public authorities and businesses	•	0	0	0	0
Strengthen freedom of expression	•	0	0	0	0
Help to improve companies' economic performance	•	0	0	0	0
Foster a workplace culture of transparency and accountability	•	0	0	0	0
Increase workers' motivation	•	0	0	0	©
Enhance workers' wellbeing	•	0	0	0	0
Other benefit (please specify)	•	0	0	0	0

Please use the space below if you have further comments

500 character(s) maximum

Transparency International found it difficult to answer this consultation. Questions were often vague and unclear, and space for comments very limited. We found that requesting respondents to "rate" importance of reasons, benefits, etc. encourages rating according to relative importance, which we consider misleading and often irrelevant. We thus decided to only use the options "very important" and "not important". All our answers should be read with these caveats in mind.

To your mind, in which areas are rules on whistleblower protection beneficial?

Please rate importance: 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important.

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Contribute to the fight against fraud and corruption	•	0	0	©	0
Contribute to the proper management of public (national and EU) funds	•	•	•	•	•
Improve investors' trust	•	0	0	0	0
Contribute to the fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance	•	0	0	0	0
Enhance protection of public health and safety	•	0	0	0	0
Enhance food safety	•	0	0	©	0
Enhance the protection of the environment	•	0	0	0	•
Encourage fair competition	•	0	0	0	0
Other benefit (please specify)	•	0	0	0	0

Please use the space below if you have further comments

500 character(s) maximum

Rules on whistleblower protection are beneficial in all areas, including areas not listed above such as protection of human rights. In order to ensure clarity and seamless application of the whistleblower framework, stand-alone legislation, generally applicable, with a unitary approach, is preferable to a piecemeal or a sectoral approach (TI principle 24). The definitions of whistleblowing and whistleblower should be broad (see TI principles 1-4).

To your mind, what are the DRAWBACKS of rules obliging public and private sector organisations to protect whistleblowers?

Please rate importance, 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important .

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Encourage false reporting or over reporting	0	0	0	•	0
Undermine the general public's confidence in public institutions if information considered secret or protected is divulged by civil servants (e.g. personal tax information)	•	•	0	•	•
Undermine mutual trust in the workplace	0	0	0	•	0
Imply significant administrative burdens /costs for the private sector	0	0	0	•	0
Imply significant administrative burdens /costs for the public sector	0	0	0	•	0
Undermine trust between companies / business partners	0	0	0	•	0
Undermine trust between clients and service-providers (e.g. legal advisors, tax advisors, accountants, consultants)	0	0	0	•	0
Damage business reputation/trust in public institutions	0	0	0	•	0
Encourage the leaking of confidential know-how and business information (trade secrets)	0	0	0	•	0
Other drawback (please specify)	0	0	0	0	©

500 character(s) maximum

TI understands that some stakeholders have concerns. These should be addressed by involving all key stakeholders - trade unions, business/employer associations, CSOs, academia - during the policy process and periodic review of the policy (TI principle 26).

A better understanding of whistleblowing will also help alleviate reservations. E.g. knowingly false disclosures aren't protected (TI principle 9); Administrative burdens/costs need not be significant and direct benefits will outweigh them.

In your opinion, which of the following aspects that raise awareness of whistleblower rights and procedures are important for effective whistleblower protection?

Please rate importance, 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important .

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Clear definition in law of the threats to the public interest covered by whistleblower protection	•	0	0	0	©
Clear general information and awareness raising policies by the state (e.g. information campaigns) concerning rights of whistleblowers (including on advice and assistance) and applicable procedures	•	•	•	•	©
Clear information by private or public sector organisations to their employees concerning rights of whistleblowers (including on advice and assistance) and relevant internal procedures	•	•	•	0	©
Clear information and awareness raising by trade unions concerning rights of whistleblowers (including on advice and assistance) and applicable procedures	•	©	0	©	©
Other (please specify)	•	0	0	0	0

500 character(s) maximum

Comprehensive training should be provided for public sector agencies and publicly traded corporations and their management and staff (see TI principle 27).

An independent agency should provide advice and support, publish, monitor and review whistleblower frameworks, collect and regularly publish data and information regarding their functioning, raise public awareness to encourage the use of whistleblower provisions and enhance cultural acceptance of whistleblowing (see TI principles 25 & 28).

In your opinion, which of the following aspects are important for effective whistleblower protection?

Please rate importance: 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Channels in organisations/businesses for internal reporting of wrongdoings	•	0	0	0	0
Channels for reporting of wrongdoings to oversight institutions	•	0	©	0	0
Protection in case of disclosure to the public (e.g. media, web platforms, etc) where channels for internal reporting and for reporting to oversight institutions are not available, not functioning properly (or cannot reasonably be expected to function properly)	•	•		•	•
Proper investigation of the whistleblower reports or disclosures	•	0	0	0	0
Protection against retaliation at work	•	0	0	©	0
Protection of whistleblowers in administrative proceedings	•	0	©	•	•
Exemption of whistleblowers from criminal liability	•	0	0	0	0
Immunity from civil action for damages	•	0	0	0	0
Financial support covering the costs of legal proceedings	•	0	0	0	0
Psychological support	•	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify)	•	0	0	0	0

500 character(s) maximum

On reporting channels see TI principles 15-18.

On legal liability see TI principle 10.

After investigation, action should be taken to remedy the wrongdoing (see TI principle 30).

Financial support should not be limited to legal costs. Countries and the EU should consider creating funds for whistleblowers.

Psychological support should be made available (but not mandatory) to whistleblowers. It should be limited to counselling and never include the whistleblower's psychological evaluation.

In your opinion, which of the following aspects of protection against retaliation at work are important for effective whistleblower protection?

Please rate importance: 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Protection of confidentiality of whistleblower's data, including where latter is anonymous but identifiable	•	0	0	0	0
Protection against dismissal, e.g. interim relief to suspend dismissal, right to reinstatement in the work place, etc.	•	0	0	0	•
Protection against suspension	•	0	0	0	0
Protection against demotion	•	0	0	0	0
Protection against loss of promotion opportunities	•	0	0	0	0
Protection against punitive transfers	•	0	0	0	0
Protection against reductions in or deductions of wages	•	0	0	0	0
Protection against harassment by superiors and/or colleagues	•	0	0	0	0
Reversing the burden of proof so that, in a prima facie case of retaliation, the employer carries the burden to demonstrate that any measure taken against a whistleblower is not related to a whistle-blower's disclosure	•	•	•	0	0
Protection against blacklisting	•	0	0	0	0
Financial support to cover costs of legal proceedings	•	0	0	0	0
Compensation for dismissal or financial loss	•	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify)	•	0	0	0	0

500 character(s) maximum

Protection should cover all forms of retaliation, disadvantage or discrimination linked to whistleblowing (TI principles 6-14) and be extended to any person suffering from retaliation including legal entities

Remedies must cover all direct, indirect and future consequences of any reprisals (TI princ. 20-23)

Any list should be only illustrative

Reversing the burden of proof is essential (TI princi. 8)

There should be sanctions and penalties for retaliation and interference (TI princ. 28-29)

In your opinion, which of the following protection measures for third parties are important in the context of whistleblowing?

Please rate importance: 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Requirement that the whistleblowers reasonably believe the information they disclose to be true	•	0	0	0	0
Requirement that the whistleblowers act in a disinterested way	0	0	0	•	0
Requirement that the disclosure concerns a matter of public interest	©	0	0	•	0
Protection of the rights of the person/business affected by the report (e.g. rights of dignity, personal data, business secrets and respect of the rights of defence) including protection against abusive/malicious reports	•	©	©	0	©
Rules aimed at balancing the interest of employers to manage their organisations and to protect their interests with the right of the public to know when their interests are at risk	0	0	0	•	0
Rules aimed at balancing professional secrecy obligations with the right of the public to know when their interests are at risk	0	0	0	•	0
Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0

500 character(s) maximum

The burden should fall on the subject of the disclosure to prove that the whistleblower knew the information was false at the time of disclosure (see TI principles 5 & 9)

The motivation of the whistleblower should be irrelevant.

There should be no public interest test. Whistleblowers should not have to prove that their disclosure concerns a matter of public interest - nor that they "reasonably believe" it does - to be protected.

On professional secrecy obligations, see TI principles 12 & 19.

Existing rules and their impacts

ullet Do you know of rules in place in your country of residence (private citizens) or establishment (f	or
organisations) on the protection of whistleblowers?	

- Yes
- O No

Do you believe that the rules in place provide sufficient protection for whistleblowers?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Thinking about your country of residence/establishment: in your opinion, what are the problems resulting from such insufficient protection?

Please rate importance, 1: very important, 2: important, 3: somewhat important, 4 not important .

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Restrictions on freedom of expression of the individuals	•	0	0	0	0
Restrictions on the watchdog role of journalists and media and on the public's right to know	•	0	0	0	0
Negative impacts on working conditions	•	0	0	0	0
Negative impacts on workers' well being	•	0	0	0	0
Weak culture of integrity and accountability in the workplace	•	0	0	0	•

Workers in the <u>public sector</u> are reluctant to report threats or harm to the public interest	•	0	0	0	0
Workers in the <u>private sector</u> are reluctant to report threats or harm to the public interest	•	0	0	0	0
Low compliance by public authorities with the law	•	0	0	0	0
Low compliance by businesses with the law	•	0	0	0	0
Low investors' trust	•	0	0	0	0
Unfair competition (cartels etc.)	•	0	0	0	0
High level of fraud and corruption	•	0	0	0	0
Mismanagement of public funds	•	©	©	©	0
High level of tax evasion and tax avoidance	•	0	0	0	0
Risks for public health and safety	•	0	©	©	0
Risks for food safety	•	©	©	©	0
Risks for the environment	•	0	©	©	0
Other (please specify)	•	0	©	©	0

500 character(s) maximum

There are many problems resulting from insufficient protection of whistleblowers, all of which are very important to various stakeholders and society in general. It is essential to have whistleblower protection legislation across the EU that is in line with international standards and best practices. There is a need for a horizontal, generally applicable EU Directive on whistleblower protection, in line with international standards and best practices.

Whistleblowers enjoy very different levels of protection across the various EU countries, and in some EU countries they enjoy limited or no protection at all. In your opinion, what are the <u>negative impacts</u> likely to result from the absence of - or the insufficient - whistleblower protection in some EU countries <u>f</u> or other EU countries and the EU as a whole?

Please rate likelihood, 1: very likely, 2: likely, 3: somewhat likely; 4 unlikely.

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Negative impact on the protection of the public interest also of those Member States providing stronger whistleblower protection or of the public interest of the EU as a whole (in areas such as the fight against fraud and corruption, tax evasion and tax avoidance, misuse of personal data and market abuse, protection of public health and safety, food safety and the environment, protection of fair competition)	•	•	•	•	•
Negative impact on the protection of the financial interests of the EU (both as regards EU expenditures, for example fraud to EU grants, as well as EU revenues, for example fraud to customs duties)	•	•	•	•	•
Negative impact on the well-being of workers whose companies move from a Member State offering a higher level of whistleblower protection to a Member State with lower or no protection	•	•	•	•	•
Negative impact on the <u>cross-border</u> <u>mobility</u> of workers who would be reluctant to move from a Member State with a higher level of whistleblower protection to one with lower or no protection	•	0	0	•	•
Negative impact on the freedom of establishment of companies which would be reluctant to move from a Member State offering a higher level of whistleblower protection to a Member State with lower or no protection (resulting in a weaker culture of integrity and accountability and lower investors' trust)	•	©	©	•	•

Negative impact on the <u>freedom of</u> <u>establishment</u> of companies which would be reluctant to move to a Member State offering a higher level of protection of whistleblowers (e.g. where the introduction of relevant arrangements may imply significant administrative costs due to necessary changes in the business model)	•	•	•	•	•
Negative impact on the <u>free movement of capital</u> , because investors would be reluctant to invest in companies established in a Member State with low or no protection	•	0	0	0	0
Negative impact on the free movement of capital, because investors would only invest in companies established in a Member State with low or no whistleblower protection (e.g. where the introduction of relevant arrangements may imply significant administrative costs)	•	•	•	•	•
Distortion of competition at EU level resulting from the lower level of legal compliance with relevant rules, and of integrity and accountability in Member States where there is lower or no whistleblower protection	•	©	©	0	©
Other negative cross-border impact (please specify)	•	0	0	0	0
There are no such negative impacts	0	0	0	•	0

500 character(s) maximum

There are many negative impacts resulting from the absence of whistleblower protection in some EU countries for other EU countries and the EU as a whole, including beyond the ones listed above. It is essential to have whistleblower protection legislation across the EU that is in line with international standards and best practices. There is a need for a horizontal, generally applicable EU Directive on whistleblower protection, in line with international standards and best practices.

In your opinion, what are the <u>positive impacts</u> likely to result from the absence of whistleblower protection in some EU countries <u>for other EU countries and the EU as a whole?</u>

Please rate the likelihood: 1. very likely, 2. likely; 3. somewhat likely; 4. unlikely

	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Positive impact on the protection of the <u>public</u> <u>interest</u> also of those Member States providing weaker or no whistleblower protection or of the public interest <u>of the EU</u> <u>as a whole</u> (because of spill-over effects, .e.g. incentive for Member States to compete)	0	©	©	•	•
Positive impact on the well-being of workers whose companies move from a Member State offering a lower level of whistleblower protection to a Member State with higher level of protection	0	©	•	•	•
Positive impact on the <u>cross-border mobility</u> of workers who would be incentivised to move from a Member State with a lower level of whistleblower protection to one with higher level of protection	0	0	•	•	•
Positive impact on the freedom of establishment of companies which would be incentivised to move from a Member State offering a higher level of whistleblower protection to a Member State with lower or no protection (e.g. due to administrative burden and costs).	0	©	©	•	©
Positive impact on the free movement of capital, because investors would invest in companies established in a Member State with low or no protection (e.g. less administrative burden or costs)	0	0	0	•	0
Other positive cross-border impact (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0
There are no such positive impacts	•	0	0	0	0

500 character(s) maximum

There are no positive impacts resulting from the absence of whistleblower protection in some EU countries for other EU countries and the EU as a whole. There are no positive impacts resulting from the absence of whistleblower protection in some EU countries for those countries themselves either.

Need for minimum standards

Considering what you have indicated as important aspects for effective whistleblower protection, in your opinion who should establish legally binding minimum standards on these aspects?

- No legal obligation needed
- Solely national legislation
- EU legislation (in conjunction with national legislation)
- No opinion

In which area should the EU offer (more) support to the Member States to provide whistleblower protection:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Protection of public health and safety	•	0	0	0	0
Protection of food safety	•	0	0	0	0
Protection of environment	•	0	0	0	0
Protection of energy supply	•	0	0	0	0
Fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance	•	0	0	0	0
Fight against anti- competitive practices (cartels etc.)	•	0	©	0	0
Increase of accountability and transparency in industry and business	•	0	0	0	0
Fight against fraud and corruption	•	0	0	0	0
Good management of public (national and EU) funds	•	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify)	•	0	0	©	0

Please use the space below if you have further comments

500 character(s) maximum

The EU should offer (more) support to the Member States to provide whistleblower protection in all areas. The EU should adopt a horizontal, generally applicable, EU Directive on whistleblower protection, in line with international standards and best practices.

Please indicate, for which of the minimum standards within any potential **EU legislation** you would consider horizontal, generally applicable, whistleblower protection and/or sectorial legal provisions more effective. EU sectorial legal provisions refer to the areas in which the EU should offer support to the Member States, as indicated in the previous question.

	EU horizontal legal provisions	EU sectorial legal provisions	A combination of EU horizontal and sectorial provisions	A combination of EU and national legal provisions	No opinion
Channels in an organisation/business for reporting of wrongdoing	•	•	•	•	0
Channels for reporting to relevant public regulatory bodies (i.e. regulatory agencies in specific sector)	©	©	•	•	0
Channels for reporting to horizontal independent body (e. g. ombudsman)	•	©	•	•	©

Channels for reporting to sectorial independent body (e. g. concerning financial services, energy, taxation, etc.)	©	©	•	©	©
Channels for reporting to law enforcement (e. g. police, prosecution)	•	0	0	0	0
Protection in case of disclosure to the public (media, web platforms, etc) where internal reporting and reporting to oversight institutions are not available, not functioning properly or cannot reasonably expected to function properly.	•	•	•	•	•
Right of workers to be informed on the whistleblowing provisions and procedures applicable at the specific workplace	•	•	•	•	•

Procedure that grants whistleblowers an official status (with rights of information)	•	©	•	•	©
Procedure to inform whistleblowers on regular basis about the status of the follow-up to their report	•	©	•	•	•
Rules for contact of whistleblowers with the investigation authority before, during and after an investigation	•	©	©	©	•
Rules on whistleblowers' access to the file or to documents in the file	•	©	0	•	0
Proper investigation of the relevant reports and disclosures	•	0	0	0	0
Protection of the confidentiality of the whistleblower's data	•	0	0	0	0
Protection of the rights and interests of third parties implicated	•	0	0	0	0

Protection of whistleblowers against retaliation at work	•	©	•	•	0
Protection of whistleblowers in administrative proceedings	•	•	•	•	0
Immunity from civil action for damages	•	0	0	0	0
Exemption of whistleblowers from criminal liability	•	0	0	0	0
Financial support covering the costs of legal proceedings	•	0	0	0	0
Financial or other types of rewards	•	0	0	0	0
Psychological support	•	0	0	0	0

500 character(s) maximum

A horizontal EU legislation on whistleblower protection should set minimum standards that are in line with international standards and best practices. The EU legislation should be a Directive. A soft law approach would not be appropriate as we do not need more guidelines and principles on whistleblowing. The level of details in which the Directive should go and the level of discretion left to Member States when they transpose the Directive into national law will need to be further discussed.

Please upload here any additional position paper or background information.

The optional document may serve only as additional background reading to better understand your position, so shall not replace the response to the questionnaire.

d9c7af21-4215-4738-8155-b5fd5a5a6d6c/2013_WhistleblowerPrinciples_EN.pdf 98b21357-b6bb-4775-9621-f48bab257b0d/2013_WhistleblowingInEurope_EN.pdf

Background Documents

cs_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/8d0a9439-5025-4733-a4ad-05649e67cb0a)

da_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/68c4ee5e-8eb7-4781-aa9f-6148a77cec67)

de_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/df7a1a91-557d-4817-af25-c4015402acf3)

el_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/33b10676-4ec6-4d65-9901-1bc01e5b80c0)

bg background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/dbcd7674-9489-4e7b-9528-0e36912a9a50)

en_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/469bbe99-1f78-40f7-8bd9-b9738c3ca6a3)

es_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/d0489d65-84f6-44c7-86b1-f0a110613d3e)

et background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/ddfdd7be-2e41-4b34-9a0a-2a44c018e1c4) fi_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/21f4ec83-cda5-4d21-b0cd-a7f7516eb61a) fr background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/cdd360a8-b303-40ea-b20b-7ff20efe9179) hr_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/540597ce-7b4e-4eaf-b2fb-5338e48aca6b) hu_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/656e23d9-a21d-4810-89db-b3645602c929) it background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/3a0cc23b-460d-44dd-80dc-a1cf83f90d7b) It background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/67021a15-e504-4a01-89f2-a69c9cb9df4f) lv background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/09b71b2d-68ab-46ef-959d-474f5a619160) mt_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/c1e79664-85d6-46ae-9a63-5f720d7cf67e) nl_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/28b17879-9a10-48ca-8f27-4febb750a04f) pl_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/8e79486a-82dc-4f5e-8cee-2380d9d66ebb) pt_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/1ee7314b-951e-442c-8c35-e108df0b44db) ro background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/b62bdfd1-6c34-41d1-92fb-ebfff8ecfe75) sk_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/f59e60f8-5379-479d-8cc3-1629f9b05138) sl_background_document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/53941eec-95b9-442a-93ff-e3cf22fb3e0a) sv background document.pdf (/eusurvey/files/d34b1fd4-f80a-4bfc-9bc6-bea7dc3175c2)

Contact

JUST-C2-CHARTE@ec.europa.eu