



Odločba o odločitvi Evropske agencije za mejno in obalno stražo (Frontex), da zavrne dostop javnosti do dokumentov v zvezi z operacijo iskanja in reševanja (zadeva 1610/2021/MIG)

Odločba

Primer 1610/2021/MIG - Preiskava uvedena dne 16/09/2021 - Odločba z dne 31/01/2022 - Zadevna institucija ali organ Evropska agencija za mejno in obalno stražo (Nepravilnosti niso bile odkrite) |

Pritožnik je Evropsko agencijo za mejno in obalno stražo (Frontex) zaprosil za dostop javnosti do dokumentov v zvezi z operacijo iskanja in reševanja, ki je maja 2021 potekala v Sredozemskem morju. Agencija Frontex je ugotovila, da se zahtevki nanašajo na 13 dokumentov, vendar je dostop do teh dokumentov zavrnila. Pri tem se je sklicevala na izjemo na podlagi pravil EU o dostopu javnosti do dokumentov zaradi varovanja javne varnosti.

Preiskovalna skupina varuhinje človekovih pravic je pregledala zadevne dokumente in ugotovila, da ob upoštevanju širokega polja proste presoje, ki ga imajo institucije EU, kadar menijo, da je ogrožena javna varnost, odločitev agencije Frontex o zavrnitvi dostopa očitno ni bila napačna. Vendar ni bilo jasno, zakaj se nekaterih fotografij iz dokumentov ne bi smelo razkriti. Varuhinja človekovih pravic je zato ugotovila, da bi agencija Frontex lahko ponovno proučila svojo odločitev v zvezi z navedenimi fotografijami.

Agencija Frontex je ta predlog upoštevala in zagotovila širši dostop do zadevnih fotografij, kar je bilo po mnenju pritožnika koristno. Varuhinja človekovih pravic je pozdravila odločitev agencije Frontex, da uveljavlja svojo diskrecijsko pravico v korist večje odprtosti in preglednosti na tem zelo pomembnem področju.

Glede postopkovnih vidikov zadeve je varuhinja človekovih pravic ugotovila, da je agencija Frontex izpolnila predpisane časovne roke za obravnavanje zahtevka in da je pritožniku zagotovila izčrpne nezaupne informacije o zadevni operaciji.

Varuhinja človekovih pravic je preiskavo zaključila brez ugotovljenih nepravilnosti in agencijo Frontex pohvalila, ker se je strinjala z njenim predlogom.

Background to the complaint

1. In February 2018, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) launched 'Joint Operation Themis', supporting the Italian authorities with border control, surveillance, and search and rescue (SAR) in the Central Mediterranean Sea. [1] In May 2021, in the context of this joint operation, an SAR operation was carried out to assist a small fiberglass boat with



nine passengers, which had been identified as being in danger at sea.

2. In August 2021, the complainant, an investigative journalist, asked Frontex for public access [2] to all documents related to the SAR operation, specifically (i) the report on the operation, *including possible photographic material*, as well as any document containing (ii) the geographical coordinates and a detailed timeline of the operation, and (iii) information on the port of landing of the nine passengers

3. Frontex identified 13 documents as falling under the request but refused to grant access to them. In doing so, it invoked an exception under the EU's rules on public access to documents, arguing that disclosure could undermine the protection of the public interest as regards public security [3].

4. The complainant requested that Frontex review its decision (making a 'confirmatory application'). In his application, he asked that, should it maintain its decisions to refuse access, Frontex provide him with certain information, including a list of the 13 identified documents.

5. On 10 September 2021, Frontex confirmed its decision to refuse access to the documents it had identified, but told the complainant that its media and public relations office would reply to his request for information.

6. Dissatisfied with Frontex's confirmatory decision, the complainant turned to the Ombudsman.

The inquiry

7. The Ombudsman opened an inquiry into the complainant's position that Frontex was wrong to refuse access to the documents at issue.

8. In the course of the inquiry, the Ombudsman received Frontex's reply on the complaint as well as a copy of Frontex's media and public relations office's reply to the complainant. The Ombudsman inquiry team also inspected the documents at issue in the complainant's access request.

Arguments presented

9. Frontex stated that the documents contain sensitive operational information concerning an ongoing operation, including information on the type and capability of the equipment used. Disclosing this information could benefit criminal networks, as knowledge of this information would enable them to *"to draw conclusions regarding usual positions and movement patterns"* and *"to change their modus operandi and consequently result in hampering the course of ongoing and future similar operations, which would put the lives of migrants in danger."*

10. Frontex also said that the documents contain information on the amount of staff deployed and their profiles. Disclosing this information could reveal the weaknesses and



strengths of Frontex's operations and thus affect their effectiveness.

11. Frontex concluded that disclosing the documents would undermine the purpose of Joint Operation Themis, namely *"to counter and prevent cross-border crime and unauthorized border crossings"*.

12. The **complainant** took the view that the coordinates of the SAR operation and the information regarding the port of landing of the migrants concerned (points (ii) and (iii) of his access request) should not fall into the categories of information that Frontex considers could not be disclosed. The complainant thus asked Frontex to share that information, if it maintained its decision to refuse access to the documents at issue.

13. The complainant also requested general information on Joint Operation Themis.

14. On 28 September 2021, Frontex's media and public relations office provided the complainant with a description of the identified documents and with information on Joint Operation Themis, including on the participants. It also provided a detailed description of the SAR operation at issue, including some of the specific information sought by the complainant.

The Ombudsman's assessment

15. Having reviewed the documents at issue, the Ombudsman can verify that they are operational reports and exchanges drawn up in the context of Joint Operation Themis and that they contain the information described by Frontex. However, given that the complainant has asked for documents related to a specific SAR operation only, these documents appear to fall largely outside the scope of the complainant's access request.

16. Regarding those parts of the documents that can be considered to be covered by the access request, it should be noted that the EU institutions and agencies enjoy a wide margin of discretion when determining whether disclosing a document would undermine the public interest as regards public security. [4]

17. As such, the Ombudsman's inquiry aimed to assess if Frontex followed the procedural rules, accurately described the facts, and provided reasons for its refusal, as well as to assess if there was a manifest error in its assessment.

18. In justifying its decision to invoke the exception and withhold access, Frontex argued that the operational information contained in the documents could be exploited by criminal networks, thus jeopardising Joint Operation Themis.

19. In a similar case [5], the General Court recognised that disclosing information on the equipment used in a joint operation led by Frontex could indeed undermine public security. In particular, the court found it plausible and foreseeable that traffickers might use such information to track and/or attack the entities involved, endangering crews and equipment.



[6] In the same ruling, the court also noted that the joint operation concerned was still ongoing and thus that the identified risks continued to exist. [7]

20. The information at issue in this case is of the same nature. Besides details on the equipment deployed in Joint Operation Themis, it concerns information on the staff involved, the geographical area of the operation and other operational details. Given the purpose of Joint Operation Themis, namely “*to counter and prevent cross-border crime and unauthorized border crossings*”, Frontex position that disclosing this information would undermine the operation and thus undermine public security cannot be seen as manifestly wrong.

21. Having said that, it was not clear (from the perspective of an outside observer) why disclosing certain photographs of the boat that was the subject of the SAR operation would pose a particular risk to public security. These photographs appeared to have been taken from afar and to not show any equipment or staff involved in Joint Operation Themis. They also did not seem to allow for the identification of the passengers on the boat.

22. Given that the complainant had explicitly asked for possible photographic material, the Ombudsman therefore made a suggestion to Frontex, noting that Frontex could consider disclosing those photographs, subject to any necessary redactions.

23. Frontex accepted this suggestion. It reconsidered its decision in relation to those photographs and, following an additional assessment by operational staff, disclosed the photographs, redacting limited geographical and personal data.

24. The complainant welcomed this step.

25. The Ombudsman commends Frontex for its receptiveness and for its decision to exercise its discretion in favour of greater openness and transparency in an area that is of particular importance.

26. As regards the procedural aspects of the case, the Ombudsman’s inquiry did not identify any shortcomings in how Frontex dealt with this case from a procedural point of view. Specifically, Frontex assessed each of the documents individually, described the content of the documents accurately and provided detailed reasons as to why it considered that the documents could not be disclosed. Frontex also replied to the complainant within the prescribed time limits [8] .

27. In addition, Frontex has provided the complainant with information on the nature of the documents and has addressed the questions that he raised in his confirmatory application, to the extent it deemed possible. The Ombudsman thus considers that Frontex has acted reasonably.

Conclusion

Based on the inquiry, the Ombudsman closes this case with the following conclusion [9] :

There was no maladministration by Frontex. Frontex also agreed to the Ombudsman’s suggestion on one aspect of the case.



The complainant and Frontex will be informed of this decision .

Rosita Hickey Director of Inquiries

Strasbourg, 31/01/2022

[1] See <https://frontex.europa.eu/we-support/main-operations/operation-themis-italy/>

[2] Under Regulation 1049/2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32001R1049> , applicable to Frontex pursuant to Article 114(1) of Regulation 2019/1896 on the European Border and Coast Guard: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1896/oj> .

[3] In accordance with Article 4(1)(a), first indent of Regulation 1049/2001.

[4] See, for example, judgment of the General Court of 11 July 2018, *ClientEarth v Commission*, T-644/16:

<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=203913&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&>

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[5] Judgment of the General Court of 27 November 2021, *Izuzquiza, Semsrott v Frontex* , T-13/18:

<https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=221083&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&>

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[6] Ibid, paragraphs 72ff.

[7] Ibid, paragraphs 76ff.

[8] See Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation 1049/2001.

[9] This complaint has been dealt with under delegated case handling, in accordance with the Decision of the European Ombudsman adopting Implementing Provisions .