

**EUROPEAN UNION-CROATIA JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE**

**10th meeting  
Wednesday, 25 November 2009  
Thursday, 26 November 2009  
Strasbourg**

**MINUTES**

- 1. Adoption of draft agenda**
- 2. Approval of minutes of the 9th meeting, held on 23-24 February 2009 in Zagreb**
- 3. State of play of the accession negotiations and EU-Croatia relations, notably in light of the recent EC Progress Report (in the presence of representatives of the Croatian Government, the Presidency-in-Office of the Council of the EU and the European Commission)**
- 4. Situation of the judiciary, implementation of reforms and perspectives for further improvements**
- 5. Cooperation with the ICTY and domestic war crimes trials**
- 6. State of refugee return and protection of national minorities.**
- 7. Public procurement in Croatia**
- 8. The perspectives for the EU under the Lisbon Treaty**
- 9. EU response to the climate change challenges and Croatia's position**
- 10. Adoption of recommendations**
- 11. Any other business**
- 12. Date and place of next meeting**

The meeting was opened by Mr HÖKMARK who expressed his appreciation of the fact that some members from the Croatian Parliament would be future colleagues in the European Parliament. So far 28 chapters had been opened in Croatia's negotiations and 12 were ready to be closed or had been closed. The Commission assessment on Croatia's progress had been positive in the 2009 Progress Report, even if there were still issues to be dealt with. With the election of the commission and the Lisbon Treaty there would be more room for enlargement, which was a successful tool in spreading European values. He especially welcomed Mr SJÖGREN- Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe, on behalf of the Swedish Presidency-in-Office of the Council of the European Union, MR DROBNJAK -Chief Negotiator, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Mr TURKALJ, Director of the Directorate for EU and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice, Mr IVANUŠEC, Director of the Directorate for the Public Procurement System, Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship and Ms CAS GRANJE, Director of DG Enlargement B, on behalf of the European Commission.

Mr ZUBOVIĆ also wished all members welcome. He thanked Mr SCHMITT for his previous work as chair of the JPC and announced that the agreement resolving the border dispute between Croatia and Slovenia of 4 November 2009 had been ratified in the previous week. Furthermore there would be a conference concerning the accession negotiations in the near future.

### **1. Adoption of draft agenda**

The agenda was adopted.

### **2. Approval of minutes of the 9th meeting, held on 23-24 February 2009 in Zagreb**

The minutes were adopted.

### **3. State of play of the accession negotiations and EU-Croatia relations, notably in the light of the recent EC Progress Report (in the presence of representatives of the Croatian Government, the Presidency -in-Office of the Council of the EU and the European Commission)**

The Swedish Ambassador SJÖGREN, representing the EU Presidency-in-office, said that Croatia had come a long way, and was a model for other accession countries. He also said that the Presidency-in-Office would like to ask the Parliament to further strengthen implementation at grass root level. The Croatian economy had shown resilience in the financial crisis, but it remained to further improve the climate for investments in the country and to create a credible fiscal strategy. So far, 28 out of 34 chapters had been opened and 12 had been provisionally closed and chapters 9, 15 and 38 were expected to be closed shortly. He appreciated the ratification of the agreement between Slovenia and Croatia. Provided that Croatia met all the requirements, Ambassador Sjögren expressed the hope that Croatia could complete the EU accession negotiations in 2010. However, it was important that Croatia would meet all the criteria and it remained to further improve the judiciary, the fight against corruption, economic criteria and to solve the competition issue on shipyards. Finally

Ambassador Sjögren stressed the importance of the work carried out in the JPC to assist Croatia in its accession.

Mr DROBNJAK stated that the state of play for Croatia's accession was very positive and that there was a broad consensus in Croatia for the support of EU accession. Mr Drobnjak gave three main reasons for the positive outlook: 1) The closing of 11 chapters at the intergovernmental conference in October 2009, 2) the ratification of the bilateral agreement with Slovenia on 20 November and 3) the Commission's publication of the Enlargement Strategy Paper and the Progress Report that had been very positive towards Croatia's progress. The proposal of a financial package for Croatia's accession was also very encouraging and, if everything went well, Croatia could become EU member in January 2012. Furthermore, an ad-hoc technical group on the accession was soon to be established, and three more chapters were expected to be provisionally closed within the upcoming week. Regarding the fight against organised crime, Croatia wanted to enhance cooperation at an international and regional level, and Mr Drobnjak stressed the importance of raising awareness among the public. Croatia had fulfilled the benchmarks to be able to open chapter 23. Croatia was also determined to fully cooperate with the ICTY. A total amount of 280 million euro had been allocated to the accession process, which showed the country's determination to complete the EU accession process. The overall goal would be that all requirements should be met by mid-2010. Croatia would also be ready to help the neighbouring countries with their accession process.

Ms CAS GRANJE confirmed what the previous speakers had already mentioned. She added that the Commission was positive about Croatia's progress towards meeting the EU criteria and hoped that the negotiations would be closed in 2010. The Commission had announced that 3, 5 million euro would be allocated for Croatia's accession, but the funding was conditional on the establishment of sufficient structures for the monitoring and control of the use of these funds. But she also stressed that important negotiation chapters such as justice, freedom and security, competition and agriculture would still remain. Despite the fact that Croatia had already made progress in these areas, further improvements would be needed regarding the implementation of fundamental rights, reform of the labour market, privatisation and the adoption and implementation of fiscal rules including increasing the efficiency of public spending. Croatia would also need to cooperate with the ICTY in order to be able to open the chapter 23. Overall, the progress would be encouraging for Croatia's accession in the near future.

Mr SWOBODA (Rapporteur) agreed with the previous speaker on the good progress made by Croatia even though some issues would still remain such as the lack of cooperation with the ICTY. He believed that Croatia would be on a good track towards EU accession but additional help from the outside would still be useful. This was one of the messages in the EP draft Resolution. Mr DROBNJAK thought the improved relations between Croatia and Slovenia very encouraging, as well as Croatia's intentions to help neighbouring countries with their accession.

Ms PEJČINOVIĆ BURIĆ agreed with the points made by previous speakers but added the view of the Croatian Parliament on EU accession. The work had proceeded very well during the five years of accession negotiations with the only surprise that the resolution of bilateral issues with neighbouring countries had become an

additional condition for the country's EU accession. Croatia had made good experiences of actively involving the Parliament in the accession process, which the country would like to share with the neighbouring countries. The main task ahead would be institutional reforms, which would require careful preparations. She also said that the Parliament welcomed the ratification of the Lisbon treaty and expressed appreciation for the decision of the financial package for Croatia.

Mr POSSELT said he was impressed by how much progress Croatia had made over the last 20 years and that he had hoped that Croatia would already have been a EU member by now. He expressed his gratitude towards the Swedish Presidency for enabling the negotiations between Slovenia and Croatia and thanked the Croatian Parliament for the ratification of the agreement and urged Slovenia to do the same. Overall, regional cooperation seemed to work very well. With regard to internally displaced persons (IDP), he said that there was no other country where IDPs had returned to the extent as in Croatia. Still there were further efforts to be made but the achievements also deserved attention. The continued cooperation with the ICTY would be crucial. At the same time, any accusations would have to be based on facts.

Mr VUJIĆ said that the protection of journalists against undue political pressure or threats should also be mentioned as one of the issues, where further progress is needed.

Mr HÖKMARK opened the floor for further remarks.

Ms GYÖRI asked the Council and Commission to continue the efforts carried out during the Swedish and Spanish Presidency.

Ms SERRACCHIANI wanted to highlight the issue of minority rights and asked the about the Italian minority in Croatia. The Croatian delegation invited Ms SERRACCHIANI to discuss this topic in more details after the meeting.

Mr SJÖGREN repeated that provided all conditions would be met the negotiations could be closed in 2010.

Mr DROBNJAK reported that he had just learned that the chapter on energy (chapter 15) would be provisionally closed on the following Friday. This would mean that 15 chapters were provisionally closed by then. He hoped that this would be sufficient in order to set up an official working group to start the drafting of the accession treaty.

Ms CAS GRANJE summarised that she would glad to hear that everyone seemed to share the same objective of completing the negotiations by mid-2010.

#### **4. Situation of the judiciary, implementation of reforms and perspectives for further improvements**

Mr TURKALJ gave an overview of the judicial reforms in Croatia. He said that even though the chapter had not yet been unblocked, Croatia had already taken measures to improve the independence of the judiciary. Four new laws had been prepared and would be enacted on 4 December: the laws on Courts, Prosecutors Office, Judicial

Academy and the State Judicial Council, which aims at increasing transparency. As of 2010 the judiciary would have its own buildings, budget and working plan. There would also be amendments to the Constitution in order to enforce the judiciary. There had also been progress regarding the reduction of the backlog of cases, rationalisation of the number of courts and training. In addition, four new administrative courts would be set up and the free judicial assistance would be extended. With regard to the fight against corruption he said that there had been good progress with the adoption of amendments to the legislation on free access to information and the action plan for public enterprises. The work of the Anti-corruption Agency had started to yield results.

Mr BERLINGUER said that the Stockholm programme required all Member States to have trust in each others justice systems and that the continued reform efforts would be crucial for Croatia's EU accession. The lack of independence of the judiciary was a problem and measures needed to be taken against organised crime and corruption. The Office of the prosecutor as well as the recruitment of judges needed to be independent.

Ms ANTIČEVIĆ MARINOVIĆ said that Croatia had made enormous progress since 2000 and a new generation of prosecutors and magistrates would be in place. She agreed with Mr TURKALJ that IT systems were an important tool against corruption. Croatia had amended the Constitution in order to change the composition of the State Judicial Council, which would now only consist of two elected members - one representative from the ruling party and one from the opposition.

Mr TURKALJ said that the magistrates would be trained in order to improve their performance.

Ms ANTIČEVIĆ MARINOVIĆ said that there had been some problems regarding the deadlines for magistrate decisions and that many magistrates had been held responsible for not respecting the new legislation.

- **Cooperation with the ICTY and domestic war crimes trials**

Mr TURKALJ gave an overview of Croatia's efforts and stressed the importance of chapter 23 being unblocked in order to facilitate the reform process. He confirmed Croatia's full willingness to cooperate with the ICTY and said that Croatia had produced three reports for the ICTY prosecutor and had made huge efforts in order to trace document for the ICTY. An inter-agency task force had been set up with the objective to implement recommendations from the ICTY. Croatia had also invited experts from the EU in order to assist in the process, but no such experts had yet been assigned. Mr. Turkalj also said that the EU assessment on the efforts made by Croatia in this respect had been disappointing. Regarding domestic war trials, there had been an intense dialogue in Croatia in recent years with work carried out in a systematic manner in order to define its priorities and to tackle the issue of impunity for war crimes.

Ms FAJON welcomed the arbitration agreement between Croatia and Slovenia and regretted that chapter 23 had remained blocked by five member states. She also said

that the work of the task force had been very encouraging. She also asked about the latest information about the missing ICTY documents (artillery logs) and Croatia's request for outside assistance.

Mr TURKALJ said that he would welcome the involvement of outside experts in particular when the country could not make any further progress on its own. Some documents had been found and been sent to the ICTY but it would be the Chief Prosecutor to decide whether or not Croatia had fulfilled all the requests.

Mr PUPOVAC said it was important to comply with the ICTY, but that it was even more important to establish public trust towards the judiciary and their independence. This would also include efforts towards reconciliation. He said that progress had been noted at domestic courts dealing with war crime cases. It would be important to develop common standards of criminal accountability for war crimes. Overall Ministries should be more involved in the process. He also stressed that the regional cooperation especially with the Serbian State Prosecutor had worked very well. However, Croatia needed help from the international community in order to prosecute war criminals who had fled to other countries.

A Croatian agreed that double citizenships of convicted war criminals were a specific problem, which prevented execution of sentences.

Mr TURKALJ repeated that the judiciary had improved enormously. The Serbian and Croatian prosecutors had cooperated well in the past and regularly exchanged lists of names of persons accused of war crimes.

Mr SJÖGREN stressed that full cooperation with the ICTY was part of Croatia's accession criteria. He found it regrettable that the Chief Negotiator had not been able to report better progress.

Ms CAS GRANJE was worried that chapter 23 would not be able to be opened during the present conditions and stressed that it was vital to solve the issue with regard to the missing documents.

## **6. State of refugee return and protection of national minorities.**

Mr PUPOVAC said Croatia would cooperate well with the UNHCR, Montenegro and Serbia. The number of refugees in Croatia would be estimated to be 80,000-100,000 and it would be important to resolve issues such as housing and property rights. So far, 130,000 refugees were estimated to have returned to Croatia. They could benefit from the Croatian housing programme although this programme suffered from a lack of funding. However, the budget would be expected to increase in 2010. Regarding minority rights Mr PUPOVAC highlighted three aspects: 1) tolerance and non-discrimination, where the Croatian Parliament supported a zero-tolerance to hate-related crimes. The judiciary and public administration would have to put more emphasis on the employment of under-represented groups in order to increase public trust. 2) cultural heritage, and the importance of protecting memorials from World War II and the anti-fascism movement. 3) Education, where much had to be done in order to overcome inter-ethnic disputes.

Mr KACIN said that much work remained to be done in the Western Balkans and legislation for national minorities had to be improved. Furthermore, the claims of lost property and land registers would still cause many problems.

A Croatian said that all land registries would become available on a website within the next six months. Croatia would have ongoing cooperation with Serbia regarding refugees. He also mentioned that the number of 80 000 Croatian refugees living in Serbia would be inflated. He said that Croatia now applied a new approach in drafting documents and activities by involving minorities' representatives. Furthermore, employment and their participation especially in the judiciary would be very important.

Mr TURKALJ said that Croatia would be doing its best to ensure implementation of legislation and stressed that minority relations were generally good.

Mr SJÖGREN said that the Council followed the issue of refugee return with great interest.

Ms CAS GRANJE agreed with Mr SJÖGREN and emphasised the importance of opening chapter 23.

The meeting was adjourned and resumed on the following day.

## **7. Public procurement in Croatia**

Mr IVANUŠEC gave an overview of the measures taken over the last two years regarding public procurement and the progress of negotiations of chapter 5. Croatia would be aware that that public procurement remained a major source of corruption and would require further measures including:

1. Strengthening of the legal framework and control mechanisms,
2. Better cooperation with other law enforcement bodies such as the Anti-corruption Agency,
3. Better training & education,
4. Raising of awareness of public expenditures, and
5. Establishment of electronic public procurement and electronic auctions.

He concluded that three benchmarks would remain before the negotiation chapter on public procurement could be closed, which would hopefully be the case at the beginning of 2010.

## **8. The perspectives for the EU under the Lisbon Treaty**

Mr ZUBOVIĆ said that the Croatian Parliament welcomed the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, which paved the way for further enlargement.

Mr BRONS said that he did not support the steps in the Lisbon Treaty towards a more federalist structure. He asked the members of the Croatian delegation if the Croatian citizens had been or would be consulted about the Lisbon Treaty in a referendum.

Mr ZUBOVIĆ said that the Croatian constitution would be amended in order to make a referendum possible.

Mr POSSELT recalled that the Lisbon Treaty would also include an exit clause, which would make it possible for member states to leave the EU.

Mr MATUŠIĆ said that Croatia did not see accession as equal to giving up its sovereignty.

Mr HÖKMARK reminded Mr BRONS that it was already possible to leave the Union since Greenland had already done so.

Ms PACK agreed with Mr HÖKMARK and said that the UK still was a member because it benefited from the European Union and the cooperation it entailed and that all states were equal when it came to rights of veto.

Mr ZUBOVIĆ agreed with Ms PACK and said that Croatia supported the idea of equality in the EU.

Furthermore, Mr KANCIAN raised the issue of procurement contracts and stressed the need to develop Public Private Partnerships.

### **EU response to the climate change challenges and Croatia's position**

Mr SCHMITT gave an overview of Croatia's progress regarding climate change and said that a lot was achieved concerning air quality, risk management and climate change. The Kyoto Protocol had been ratified and a sustainable development strategy adopted among the many other measures taken. Furthermore, an awareness campaign would currently be carried out in schools. Mr Schmitt also asked the Croatian delegation if Croatia would be able to fulfil the EU objective of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 20% and increasing its proportion of final energy consumption from renewable sources to 20% to achieve by 2020.

Ms PETIR said that awareness of climate change had increased in Croatia in connection to the Copenhagen summit and stressed that even though Croatia would have to negotiate its goals individually, not being a Member State, it was important to align goals of emissions with the EU even if Croatia would not be able to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20%. Croatia would decrease its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 33 million tons by 2020. She added that Croatia's action plan and energy strategy, stressed the importance of energy efficiency aimed at increasing the use of bio-fuels. A new Law on water would be adopted in December 2009 and a series of measures on waste-water recycling and sewage treatment would be adopted by 2020.

Ms DE BRÚN wondered if the recently presented UNDP report had contributed to increased public awareness. Furthermore she asked the delegation's view on the

Commission White Paper on climate change. She also said that the EP in the Resolution from the previous day had declared itself ready to raise the targets of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 30% instead of 20%, if there would be a global deal. Lastly, Ms de Brún wanted to hear the Croatian view on renewable energy.

Mr ROŠIN said in reference to Mr SCHMITT's question that the legislation on coastal protection was rigorous concerning the construction of houses and the usage. He also said that there had been problems with foreigners, who wanted to buy land and build big houses but Croatia would not allow the coast to be overly exploited. In addition, legislation would exist to protect endangered species and forests. Finally, he said that Croatia would take part of the "Better city- better life"- conference in August 2010 in Paris.

Ms EK invited Croatia to keep close contact with the EP during the Copenhagen summit and close cooperation with the EP-UN Global Action. She would personally remind the Swedish Environmental Minister of the special conditions for Croatia.

Ms PETIR said that she welcomed any help and that the cooperation with UNDP had resulted in greater awareness among the public. This cooperation had also entailed a programme aimed at saving energy in the public sector. She did not think it would be possible for Croatia to reach the target of 20% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, but added that Croatia, already being a small polluter, should be treated in a different manner.

## **10. Adoption of recommendations**

The Joint Declaration and Recommendation was adopted with one abstention.

## **11. Any other business**

No other business was raised

## **12. Date and place of next meeting**

The next JPC was to be held on 29-30 March in Croatia.

The meeting was closed by the two co-chairs who thanked everyone for their participation.

**ПРИСЪСТВЕН ЛИСТ/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/PREZENČNÍ LISTINA/DELTAGERLISTE/  
ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KOHALOLIJATE NIMEKIRI/KATAΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΩΝ/RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/  
LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKLĒJUMU REĢISTRŠ/DALYVIŲ SĄRAŠAS/JELENLÉTI  
IV/ REĢISTRU TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNOŠCI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LISTÁ DE  
PREZENŤÁ/ PREZENČNÁ LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZOČIŤH/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Бюро/Mesa/Předsednictvo/Formandskabet/Vorstand/Juhatus/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Ufficio di presidenza/Prezidijs/Biuras/Elnökség/Prezydium/Birou/Předsednictvo/Předsedstvo/Puheenjohtajisto/Presidiet (*)
Gunnar Hökmark (Chair) (1.2), Lena Ek (Vice-Chair) (1.2), Tanja Fajon (Vice-Chair) (1.2)
Членове/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/Μέλη/Members/Députés/Deputati/Deputāti/Nariai/Képviselek/Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputați/Jäsenet/Ledamöter
Antonio Cancian (1.2), Bernd Posselt (1.2), Pál Schmitt (1.2), Petra Kammerevert (1.2), Debora Serracchiani (1), Glenis Willmott (1), Nadja Hirsch (1.2), Heide Rühle (1), Bairbre de Brún (1.2), Jaroslav Paška (1), Andrew Henry William Brons (1.2), Hannes Swoboda (1)
Заместници/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suppléants/Supplenti/Aizstājēji/Pavaduojantys nariai/Póttagok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zastępcy/Membros suplentes/Supleanți/Náhradníci/Namestniki/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter
Pilar del Castillo Vera (1), Enikő Győri (1.2), Doris Pack (2), Luigi Berlinguer (1), Spyros Danellis (1), Silvana Koch-Mehrin (2),

187 (2)	
Ivo Vajgl (1), Jelko Kacin (1)	
193 (3)	
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46 (6) (Точка от дневния ред/Punto del orden del día/Bod pořadu jednání (OJ)/Punkt på dagsordenen/Tagesordnungspunkt/Päevakorra punkt/Ημερήσια Διάταξη Σημείο/Agenda item/Point OJ/Punto all'ordine del giorno/Darba kārtības punkts/Darbotvarkés punktas/Napirendi pont/Punt Agenda/Agendapunt/Punkt porządku dziennego/Ponto OD/Punct de pe ordinea de zi/Bod programu schôdze/Točka UL/Esityslistan kohta/Föredragningslista punkt)	
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Наблюдатели/Observadores/Pozorovatelé/Observatører/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/Παρατηρητές/Observers/Observateurs/Osservatori/Novērotāji/Stebėtojai/Megfigyelők/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Observatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatel'ia/Opazovalci/Tarkkailijat/Observatörer
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По покана на председателя/Por invitación del presidente/Na pozvání předsedy/Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden/Esimehe kutsel/Με πρόσκληση του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chair(wo)man/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Pëc priekšsēdētāja uzaicinājuma/Pirmininkui pakvietus/Az elnök meghívására/Fuq stedina tač-'Chairman'/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/Na zaproszenie Przewodniczącego/A convite do Presidente/La invitația președintelui/Na pozvanie predsedu/Na povabilo predsednika/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan
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Съвет/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nōukogu/Συμβούλιο/Council/Conseil/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/Conselho/Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)
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Комисия/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Euroopa Komisjon/Επιτροπή/Commissione/Commissione/Komisija/Bizottság/Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisia/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)
Mr Allan JONES (1)
Други институции/Otras instituciones/Ostatní orgány a instituce/Andre institutioner/Andere Organe/Muud institutsioonid/Άλλα θεσμικά όργανα/Other institutions/Autres institutions/Altre istituzioni/Citas iestādes/Kitos institucijos/Más intézmények/Istutuzjonijiet ohra/Andere instellingen/Inne instytucje/Outras Instituições/Alte instituții/Iné inštitúcie/Druge institucije/Muut toimielimet/Andra institutioner/organ
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Други учасници/Otros participantes/Ostatní účastníci/Endvidere deltog/Andere Teilnehmer/Muud osalejad/Επίσης Παρόντες/Other participants/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti/Citi klātesošie/Kiti dalyviai/Más résztvevők/Partecipanti ohra/Andere aanwezigen/Inni uczestnicy/Outros participantes/Alți participanți/Iní účastníci/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare	
Ms Marie ESPIE (French Permanent Representation)	
Ms Tanja Babić (Croatian mission to the EU)	
Mr Luka MAJIĆ (Croatian mission to the EU)	
Mr Zvonimir FRKA-PETEŠIĆ(Croatian mission to the EU)	
Секретариат на политическите групи/Secretaría de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariát politických skupin/Gruppernes sekretariat/Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktsioonide sekretariaat/Γραμματεία των Πολιτικών Ομάδων/Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des groupes politiques/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politiske grupu sekretariāts/Frakcijų sekretoriai/Képviseletcsoportok titkársága/Sekretarjat gruppi poliitici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secr. dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát politických skupin/Sekretariat poliitnih skupin/Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö/Gruppernas sekretariat	
PPE	Ms Lada JURICA(1.2)
S&D	Ms Emmanuelle LE TEXIER (1.2)
ALDE	Ms Isabelle DE CRAYENCOUR
ECR	
Verts/ALE	Mr Paolo BERGAMASCHI
GUE/NGL	
EFD	
NI	

<p>Кабинет на председателя/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelář předsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi kantslei/Γραφείο Προέδρου/President's Office/Cabinet du Président/Gabinetto del Presidente/Priekšsēdētāja kabinets/Pirmininko kabinetas/Elnöki hivatal/Kabinett tal-President/Kabinet van de Voorzitter/Gabinet Przewodniczącego/Gabinete do Presidente/Cabinet Preşedinte/Kancelária predsedu/Urad predsednika/Puhemiehen kabinetti/Talmanens kansli</p>	
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<p>Кабинет на генералния секретар/Gabinete del Secretario General/Kancelář generálního tajemníka/Generalsekretærens Kabinet/Kabinett des Generalsekretärs/Peasekretäri büroo/Γραφείο Γενικού Γραμματέα/Secretary-General's Office/Cabinet du Secrétaire général/Gabinetto del Segretario generale/Generalsekretära kabinets/Generalinio sekretoriaus kabinetas/Főtitkári hivatal/Kabinett tas-Segretarju Ġenerali/Kabinet van de secretaris-generaal/Gabinet Sekretarza Generalnego/Gabinete do Secretário-Geral/Cabinet Secretar General/Kancelária generálneho tajomníka/Urad generalnega sekretarja/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/Generalsekreterarens kansli</p>	
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<p>DG PRES DG IPOL DG EXPO DG COMM DG PERS DG INLO DG TRAD DG INTE DG FINS DG ITEC</p>	<p>Mr Peter BAJTAY (AFET), Mr Ciril STOKELJ, Mr Thomas GRUNERT, Mr Georgios GHIATIS</p>
<p>Правна служба/Servicio Jurídico/Právní služba/Juridisk Tjeneste/Juristischer Dienst/Öigusteenistus/Νομική Υπηρεσία/Legal Service/Service juridique/Servizio giuridico/Juridiskais dienests/Teisės tarnyba/Jogi szolgálat/Servizz legali/Juridische Dienst/Wydział prawny/Serviço Jurídico/Serviciu Juridic/Právný servis/Pravna služba/Oikeudellinen yksikkö/Rättstjänsten</p>	
<p>Секретариат на комисията/Secretaría de la comisión/Sekretariát výboru/Udvalgssekretariatet/Ausschusssekretariat/Komisjoni sekretariiat/Γραμματεία επιτροπής/Committee secretariat/Secrétariat de la commission/Segreteria della commissione/Komitejas sekretariāts/Komiteto sekretoriatas/A bizottság titkársága/Sekretarjat tal-kumitat/Commissiesecretariaat/Sekretariat komisji/Sekretariado da comissão/Sekretariat comisie/Sekretariat odbora/Valiokunnan sihteeristö/Utskottssekretariatet</p>	
Sabina Mazzi-Zissis	
<p>Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Palīgs/Padējējas/Asszisztens/Asyent/Pomočník/Avustaja/Assistenten</p>	
Sarah Whitthall, Cesarina Dall'Ozzo	

- \* (P) = Председател/Presidente/Předseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/Πρόεδρος/Chair(wo)man/Président/Priekšsēdētājs/Pirmininkas/ Elnök/Chairman/Voorzitter/Przewodniczący/Preşedinte/Predseda/Predsednik/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
- (VP) = Заместник-председател/Vicepresidente/Místopředseda/Næstformand/Stellvertretender  
 Vorsitzender/Aseesimees/Αντιπρόεδρος/ Vice-Chair(wo)man/Vice-Président/Priekšsēdētāja vietnieks/Pirmininko pavaduotojas/Alelnök/Víci 'Chairman'/Ondervoorzitter/ Wiceprzewodniczący/Vice-Présidente/Vicepreşedinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande
- (M) = Член/Miembro/Člen/Medlem./Mitglied/Parlamendiliige/Μέλος/Member/Membre/Membro/Deputāts/Narys/Képviselő/Memburu/Lid/Członek/Membro/Memburu/Člen/Poslanec/Jäsen/Ledamot

(F) = Длъжностно  
лице/Funcionario/Úředník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/Υπάλληλος/Official/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/  
Ierēdnis/Pareigūnas/Tisztviselő/Ufficial/Ambtenaar/UrządNIK/Funcionário/Funcionar/Úradník/Uradnik/Virkamies/Tjā  
nsteman

**MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION OF THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT  
TO THE CROATIA – EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE**

participating in the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the JPC  
Strasbourg, 25 – 26 November 2009

Chairman:

Mr Mario ZUBOVIĆ, HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union)

Deputy Chairman:

Mr Frano MATUŠIĆ, HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union)

Members:

Ms Ingrid ANTIČEVIĆ MARINOVIĆ, SDP (Social Democratic Party)

Ms Marija PEJČINOVIĆ BURIĆ, HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union)

Ms Marijana PETIR, HSS (Croatian Peasant Party)

Mr Milorad PUPOVAC, SDSS (Independent Democratic Serbian Party)

Mr Antun VUJIĆ, SDP (Social Democratic Party)

Mr. Jerko ROŠIN, (Croatian Democratic Union)

Mr. Daniel MONDEKAR, (Social Democratic Party)

Ms. Željana KALAŠ, (Croatian Democratic Union)

Mrs Karmela CAPARIN (Croatian Democratic Union)

Government Representative:

Mr Vladimir DROBNJAK, Chief Negotiator

Staff from the Ministries

Mr Dražen IVANUŠEC, Director of the Directorate for the Public Procurement System, Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship

Mr Kristijan TURKALJ, Director of the Directorate for EU and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice

Staff from the Croatian Parliament:

Ms Andrea HALAMBEK, Secretary of the Delegation

Ms Martina KUŠNJAIĆIĆ, Junior Assistant

Croatian Mission to the EU

Mr Branko BARIČEVIĆ, Ambassador, Head of Mission

Mr Zvonimir FRKA- PETESIC, First Secretary, Press Officer  
Ms Danka PETRICEVIC, First Secretary, Political Affairs  
Ms Tanja BABIC, Attache, Political Affairs  
Mr Luka MAJIC, Attache, Ambassador's Office

Croatian Mission to the Council of Europe

Mrs Anica DJAMIĆ, Ambassador

Office of the Chief Negotiator

Ms Maša IVANIŠ, Public Relations Advisor