



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



HRVATSKI SABOR

EU-CROATIA JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

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MINUTES
of the 13th meeting
16 May 2011, from 15.00 to 18.30,
and 17 May 2011, from 09.00 to 11.45
Dubrovnik

16 May 2011 - First session

Opening

Ms PEJČINOVIĆ-BURIĆ opened and chaired the 13th meeting of the EU-Croatia Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on the first day. She recalled that the EU-Croatia JPC has been meeting since 2005, year of the entry into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and of the beginning of negotiations, and that accession was a strategic goal shared by all political parties in Croatia. In this final phase of negotiations, Ms Pejčinovic-Burić underlined the importance of conveying the benefits of accession to Croatian citizens, and stressed that reforms would continue after accession. She also underlined that Croatia's accession would send a positive signal to other countries of the region.

Mr HÖKMARK expressed his support to Croatia's accession to the EU and stressed that the EU is not the solution to all problems, but a way of solving problems together. He underlined that the EU is not its institutions or its states, but that it is first and foremost the people. Mr Hökmark said that the objective of this meeting should be to clarify the progress made, and, without overlooking problems, to express our admiration and to support the momentum of change in Croatian society. He finally expressed his support to a rapid finalisation of accession negotiations.

1. Adoption of the draft agenda.

The draft agenda was adopted.

2. Approval of minutes of the 12th EU-Croatia JPC Meeting, held on 29-30 November 2010 in Brussels

The minutes of the 12th meeting were adopted.

3. State of play of the accession negotiations and EU-Croatia relations, in the presence of representatives of the Presidency-in-Office of the Council of the EU, the European Commission and the Croatian Government

Eniko GYÖRI, on behalf of the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the EU, stated that remarkable efforts have brought Croatia's accession within reach. The Hungarian Presidency believes that Croatia has made its case convincing, though it is of course up to the Commission to evaluate the progress achieved. Ms Györi praised Croatia's efforts, but also asked for more in order to maintain the momentum. She said that a quick conclusion of negotiations would be a solution to restore confidence in the EU among the Croatian population, and that any delay would be costly. She underlined that the remaining chapters are difficult, but that Croatia should be able to complete the process quickly. She also stressed that progress on chapters provisionally closed needs to continue. Finally, she reaffirmed that the Hungarian Government hoped to conclude negotiations before the end of its Presidency of the Council.

Andrej PLENKOVIĆ, State Secretary for European Integration, stated that the ambition of the Croatian Government was to convince EU member states to conclude negotiations by the end of June 2011. He recalled that while Croatia's accession has been negotiated in a sometimes negative context (enlargement fatigue, political crises, crisis in the Eurozone, and recent discussions on the Schengen system), Croatia has tried to keep the enlargement flag flying. Mr Plenkovic said that the Croatian government had recently adopted reports on Judiciary and Fundamental Rights (chapter 23) and on Competition (chapter 8), which reflect all the progress achieved. He then outlined the various reforms implemented, in particular under chapter 8, while underlining that no country has ever perfectly met all the benchmarks before accession. He finally stressed that all ministries remain committed to continue to implement reforms after completion of negotiations, and that Croatia will be a constructive 28th member of the EU.

Alexandra CAS-GRANJE, on behalf of the European commission, stated that Croatia was successful, given that the average period for a country to join the EU is between 5 to 6 years. While the Croatian government and the Hungarian Presidency have ambitious plans concerning the conclusion of negotiations, the Commission has a more long-term approach. Ms Cas-Granje recalled the new negotiation methodology applied to Croatia and Turkey (including the introduction of opening and closing benchmarks for all chapters), which seeks to promote credibility and transparency. She reminded that chapter 23 was only opened in June 2010: a very short period for such a difficult chapter. Ms Cas-Granje stressed that chapter 8 was proceeding rather well and that all benchmarks had been met except on the restructuring of shipyards. Two government reports on these chapters have been received, but they are still being analysed by the Commission. The Commission will continue to monitor progress after the closing of negotiations and will deliver a comprehensive monitoring report instead of a Progress Report. She finally said that the Commission would be fair and rigorous, the key objective being to maintain the credibility of the process.

Vesna PUSIĆ said that the country was not perfect, but that it was prepared to be fully operational in the EU context. She said that the most difficult chapter was chapter 23, since judiciary and fundamental rights matters form the basis of many other issues. She underlined, however, that while this chapter was only opened last year, efforts started well before. Many other countries, like Serbia but also EU countries, are interested in the Croatian model of reform. Ms Pusić finally stressed that the accession process had created a critical mass of professionals able to uphold the requirements of EU membership.

Bernd POSSELT said that benchmarks do have to be fulfilled, but that it is time to carry out Croatia's reform process inside the EU. Emphasising the pioneer role of the European Parliament inside the EU, he stressed that it was the task of the JPC to take note of the fact that negotiations are almost over, to set an indicative date and to express a clear political will.

Tanja FAJON stated that Croatia should finalise negotiations before the summer break, underlining that it would benefit both Croatia and the EU. She said that the ball was in Croatia's hands, and shared the view that the low popular support for EU accession in Croatia would change once the country gets a positive signal.

Mr MATUŠIĆ supported the view that negotiations should be closed by the end of June. Ms PUSIĆ agreed and added that end of June and July did not mean the same thing.

Mr HÖKMARK said that the JPC meeting should aim at clarifying what degree of conditionality remained. He underlined that, in the case of chapter 23, the matter was particularly complicated, as it is the basis of the whole functioning of a society. Ms PEJČINOVIĆ-BURIĆ agreed and said that misunderstandings needed to be cleared on chapter 23. Mr POSSELT agreed, but reaffirmed that the JPC should send out a clear signal.

Eniko GYÖRI clarified that the Hungarian Presidency was not only siding with Croatia, but with the EU. She said that if a country fulfils its benchmarks, then its place should be inside the EU. The Presidency believes that concluding by the end of June is necessary for the credibility of the process, but that it trusts the Commission's evaluation.

4. Fulfilment of benchmarks – Chapter 23 (judicial reform including the fight against corruption and organised crime and full ICTY cooperation, refugee return and situation of minorities)

Dražen BOŠNJAKOVIĆ presented the progress achieved under chapter 23. He said that reforms had started before the opening of the chapter in June 2010 and stressed that this process was irreversible. The legal framework is there, and now most of the government's tasks have to do with implementation. The Minister presented an overview of the measures taken:

- The Constitution was amended in 2010 to tackle the issue of independence of the judiciary. The State Judicial Council and the State Prosecutorial Council were created. A new mechanism for the appointment to these bodies was established: now it is the judges themselves who appoint members, and the qualification criteria have been set higher. The Special State School for Judges and the Judicial Academy have also been established as independent institutions.

- Court efficiency was also a problem, but the backlog of cases has been reduced from

1,600,000 cases down to 700,000. A number of measures have been introduced, including the development of a new network of courts: smaller courts were merged with bigger ones and the number of judges, including specialised ones, was increased. Besides, the case load was not distributed evenly between some major courts and a number of smaller courts. In 2010 a plan was adopted to tackle this issue through more recruitment and through a new procedural legislation which will speed up proceedings.

- As regards the problem of corruption, the Minister recalled that a new criminal procedure law was adopted, the Office for the suppression of organised crime and corruption was established, and several special departments in courts were created. High-ranking officials are being prosecuted. But the Minister also underlined that fighting corruption was not only up to the judiciary and the police: awareness-raising campaigns are also important. Besides, Croatia has adopted laws on the financing of political parties and campaigns; on the prevention of conflict of interests; and on the access to data.

- Concerning the prosecution of war crimes, joint investigative teams have been set up between prosecutorial and police services. The Minister stressed that good relations with counterpart ministries of justice and with public prosecutors of neighbouring countries have led to new indictments. Four Croatian county courts specialise on war crimes.

- The Minister recalled that the Constitutional Act on the Protection of National Minorities has been implemented for years. The Action Plan for 2011-2013 earmarked substantial funds to build apartments for refugees and tenancy rights holders. Besides, an act on legal aid has been in place for two years, but will be amended to improve it. Special offices are in place in 21 counties where citizens can apply for legal aid.

- Finally, the Minister addressed the issue of Croatia's cooperation with the ICTY. He stressed that an office had been set up for this, and that all the requests made to Croatia were met, with 850 documents submitted to the ICTY. Minister Bošnjaković concluded that accession talks could close, but that it didn't mean that Croatia's job was done, as reforms will continue.

Antičević MARINOVIĆ underlined that one shouldn't expect the judiciary to be a remedy for all problems in a society, but that it rather helps people solve them. She said that all standards must be met to ensure, in particular, the judiciary's efficiency. She mentioned a controversial debate on the question of the supervision of the State Attorney's Office. She expressed her opposition to the idea, proposed by some, of a control by the police, which, she believes, would be anti-democratic, and would increase the backlog of criminal cases.

Ms CORNELISSEN mentioned the fact that Croatia had 15,000 reports of violence against women in 2010, and noted that such reports are usually only the tip of the iceberg. She also mentioned reports according to which the police and judges sometimes improperly handle those cases. She then addressed the issue of LGBT rights, and said that 50% of openly homosexual people have reportedly had to deal with homophobic violence in Croatia. Ms Cornelissen asked the following questions: would a revision of the criminal code provide for more possibility to prosecute domestic violence? Are domestic violence and hate crime addressed as part of the training of judges and police officers? Do Members of the Croatian Parliament and other politicians openly condemn anti-LGBT hate speech when it happens? Would gender identity be included in the hate crime act? Will every measure be taken to provide security at the upcoming pride in Split? She finally asked for some information on the pending closure of the Office of the Ombudswoman for gender equality, which will be merged with the office of Ombudsman.

Mr BRONS referred to prior statements on Croatia's accession being a consensual issue in the country, and said that not everybody was in favour of accession in Croatia. He therefore expressed the hope that all points of views would be given the same chance of being heard during the referendum campaign. As regards the issue of the independence of the judiciary, Mr Brons stated that Croatia was being patronised by existing Members, as no judiciary is entirely independent, including in EU member states. He further said that the independence of judges is not only about the appointment of judges, but also about restrictions on the dismissal of judges. Finally, he addressed the issue of war crimes cases and expressed his feeling that Croatian generals were "sent to the wolves".

Mr CANCIAN thanked the Minister for the detailed report and asked whether judges and state attorneys were two clearly distinct orders. He emphasised the importance of keeping them separate, as they are different in nature.

Mr PIRKER underlined that the high quality of law implementation is essential not only to win over the confidence of the people, but also the confidence of investors. In that sense, chapter 23 is considered very important: investors want legal certainty, which hasn't always existed in the past.

Ms PETIR reacted to comments and questions on LGBT rights and violence against women. She stated that Croatia has legislation in place, which is in line with the *acquis communautaire*. She explained that this legislation has made it possible to better monitor cases, which is the reason why the figures seem to have gone up whereas the cases themselves haven't necessarily increased. She assured that courts do apply the law, and that the Croatian anti-discrimination act is more progressive than some EU member states' laws.

Ms PUSIĆ said that claiming that there is no discrimination is erroneous. Progress was achieved over the past 8 years, but more needs to be done. She referred to the data access act and the legal aid act which were quashed by the Constitutional Court, and said that Croatia had to fix this problem.

Ms CAPARIN intervened in the debate on violence against women and stated that the fact that 15,000 cases were reported in 2010 shows that it is not a taboo. The Sabor's Committee for Gender Equality closely monitors the issue. Police officers are trained and courts have the obligation to respond immediately to such cases.

Mr MATUŠIĆ agreed that some facts were misrepresented. He said that the Commission's Interim Report on chapter 23 was extremely important in that it listed all remaining issues which need to be solved. He said that the Croatian government was committed to reform, that it had submitted its report and that the ball was now in the Commission's court.

Ms CAS-GRANJE explained that with chapter 23, the Commission is dealing with a moving target. The Commission, which evaluates progress against the closing benchmark, released a report in March, and then received two reports on 6 and 21 April. It analysed them and identified areas where progress was still needed. The Croatian government's report of 12 May report hasn't been analysed yet. The Commission needs to make sure that it has a clear set of information, including on housing for refugees' return and on the backlog of court cases. The Commission needs to review all of these issues in the weeks ahead.

Mr BOŠNJAKOVIĆ commented on remarks about investors and legal certainty: he

acknowledged the importance of the issue, but stressed that the judiciary isn't the only problem. He said the government had done a lot of work, and that now, for example, registering a company in Croatia is no longer a big problem. On the question of the distinction between state attorneys and judges, the Minister confirmed that they were indeed two separate professions. On the question of the supervision of state attorneys and the dismissal of cases, the Minister said that no one was considering establishing police control over them. He said, however, that there was still a problem with the fact that no sufficient information is provided when a decision of dismissal is taken. The government wants to preserve the state attorneys' independence, but also wants to make sure that further evidence may be collected in cases of dismissals. As regards family violence and discrimination, the Minister stated that the anti-discrimination act was implemented in a consistent manner and that tolerance to family violence had greatly diminished. As regard the Ombudsman, Minister Bosnjakovic explained that this function was currently divided between the Office of the General Ombudsman, the Children Ombudsperson, and the Ombudswoman for Women's Rights and People with disabilities. The government wants to strengthen the role of the Ggeneral Ombudsman to solve certain problems of coordination.

17 May 2011 - Second session

Mr HÖKMARK opened and chaired the second session of the meeting and announced some changes in the order of agenda items.

5. Regional Policy and Cross-border cooperation (agenda item N°6)

Minister ĐURAŠIĆ said that the regional policy and the coordination of accession instruments (chapter 22) constituted important topics, as Croatia was soon going to be able to benefit from structural funds. He underlined that 18 counties out of 21 were eligible in cross-border cooperation projects financed through EU funds. Under the IPA (Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance) programming for 2007-2013, the Minister said that Croatia participates in 6 projects, out of which 3 are with EU member states (Slovakia, Hungary, Italy) and 3 with non-EU neighbours (Serbia, Bosnia-and-Herzegovina, FYROM). The Minister gave an overview of these different projects. For its projects with Slovenia, 28.4 millions euro were allotted. Croatia absorbed 30,6% of the total amount as the project was headed by Slovenia. With Hungary, Croatia managed 50% of the total amount of funds. With Italy the situation was more complicated as the cooperation involved 6 Adriatic countries. It is not fully in place yet, but 11 million euro should be allotted for projects in Croatia. The Minister explained that Croatia is leader in the 3 other programmes with non-EU states. He stressed that these projects were great successes for Croatia and were good ways to improve capacities of neighbouring countries.

Mr CANCIAN said that the Western Balkans region should be taken into account in the future programming of trans-European networks, in particular in the transport and the energy sectors, which are essential for the future of the Single Market. Tourism, in particular, could be developed to enlarge the EU market and make it more competitive. A place like Dubrovnik could take advantage of a European trademark. Mr Cancian stressed that regional cooperation should be used to prepare the ground for the future and that funds should be distributed where they are needed, with a clear focus on priority projects.

Mr HÖKMARK remarked that tourism, indeed, was not a national issue, but rather a regional one.

Ms PETIR emphasised the importance of cross-border projects not only for Croatia, but also for the country's neighbours, which have been able to learn and improve their capacities by participating in such projects. She called for an increase of funding for the 6 projects referred to earlier, as a number of excellent applications have been received. She finally mentioned that agriculture, environment and tourism were among the most valuable resources of the country.

Ms FAJON said that tensions between countries of the region had been considerably appeased thanks to a number of positive initiatives: the Brdo process between Slovenia and Croatia, the Arbitration Agreement, the meeting of Justice Ministers of the region in Slovenia in April 2011, the Danube strategy, etc. She said that such initiatives would make the region stronger. She nevertheless underlined some remaining issues (missing persons, the return of refugees, the extradition of citizens in war crime cases...) and concluded that a lot of work remained to be done, but that the region was going in the right direction.

Ms ŠUIČA said that Croatia has demonstrated its capacities to draw funds. She underlined the importance of multilateral cooperation and recalled that the Danube strategy was not the only one: the Adriatic Ionian initiative is also of particular importance. She agreed about the necessity to cooperate on a territorial basis and stressed the role of proper transportation links.

Mr MONDEKAR also agreed that cross-border cooperation permitted to build bridges, and to prepare countries for the cohesion policy. This concrete cooperation, he said, is a way through which to communicate Europe to the citizens. He also underlined that regional cooperation changed the way politicians look at regional development, since it forces them to cooperate with other parties.

Ms CORNELISSEN asked a question about the handling of border disputes once Croatia has joined: would Croatia submit to arbitration as well and keep border disputes outside the enlargement process of other countries?

Mr ĐURAŠIĆ, to conclude, recalled that Croatia has invested great efforts in training, and that it is still improving its links with neighbouring countries. As regional policy is the second most important policy in the EU, the Minister said that Croatia was trying to make sure that it stops lagging behind and that it is ready for full participation.

6. Adoption of draft recommendations (agenda item N°8)

The Recommendations were adopted by consensus with 1 abstention from Mr BRONS.

7. Communicating the EU in the context of the accession referendum

Mr PLENKOVIĆ explained that the Croatian accession referendum would be held within 30 days after signature of the Accession treaty. He said that the main goal of the campaign would be to inform citizens about the role of the referendum in the accession of Croatia. According to the latest opinion polls, the referendum would see a 79% turnout, out of whom 57% would vote in favour of accession, 30% against and the rest was undecided. The Minister attributed a certain drop in pro-European sentiment to the effects of the ICTY judgements against Croatian generals. He also gave an overview of the different measures implemented as part of the information campaign: European week, roundtables across Croatia, allocation of funds to NGOs involved in European projects, EU phone line and contact points, etc. He said that the

campaign was a comprehensive project involving all stakeholders, including the academic community, the business community and the media.

Mr BRONS said that words like “communication” and “information” indicate that only benefits need to be imparted and detriments can be left unsaid. He expressed the fear that this debate would not be a fair-minded debate, but rather a debate influenced by money spent on propaganda. He also stressed that the referendum should be held within a proper legal framework ensuring, for example, spending limits, and eventually a free and fair vote.

Ms CAPARIN said that the decrease of support to EU accession in Croatian public opinion was linked to the fact that the process has taken so long, but also to the judgements against Croatian generals. She said that the people needed to be informed in an impartial way. The Foreign Affairs Ministry has done a lot of efforts to inform people against certain misconceptions: some thought that they would no longer be able to speak their own language, or that they couldn't make their local products any more, etc. She also stressed that the cooperation with the EU delegation and with European ambassadors had been excellent.

MS FAJON mentioned the referendum campaign in Slovenia in March 2003 as a very good experience. The campaign concerned two referenda: membership of the EU and of NATO. The atmosphere was extremely good in the country. Citizens were provided with quality information. All political forces were very much united and there was no real Euroscepticism. 90% of citizens voted in favour of accession to the EU and 66% for NATO. Ms Fajon expressed confidence that the mood in Croatia would change as soon as citizens are given clear indications as to the end of the process.

Mr. ROŠIN agreed with this assessment and said that one shouldn't be concerned about Euroscepticism, as it is quite clear that the closer we get to accession, the more real it becomes.

Mr HÖKMARK also stressed that once Croatia gets there, it will be a completely different game play. He also said that membership of the EU was important because many non-EU states are anyway forced to adapt to EU legislation in areas such as financial markets, the environment or the internal market, but without having a vote. He underlined that the EU doesn't deal with European issues, but with national issues at European level, and that countries were actually gaining, not losing, sovereignty by participating.

8. European economy and competition policy (agenda item N°5)

Mr POPIJAČ presented the various reforms implemented by the Croatian government under chapter 8, which was opened on 30 June 2010. The Croatian Competition Agency was given new competences and capacities in late 2010 so as to be able to implement the relevant legislation. The legislative act on the Croatian radio and TV was adopted, and Croatia is now in the process of adopting bylaws. The Minister explained that the most difficult sector Croatia had to deal with was the steel industry. The 2007-2011 programme for reform of the steel industry focused on industry in Split and Sisak. Unfortunately, efforts yielded no result in Split, where the steel mill eventually had to go through a bankruptcy procedure. In Sisak, bankruptcy was avoided and the steel mill is on the road to further restructuration and diversification. In the shipbuilding industry, all state aid considered as illegal was stopped on 1 March 2006. The Croatian government hopes that the restructuring programme for the shipbuilding industry will be accepted, so chapter 8 can be closed. The Minister explained the state of play: for 2 shipyards, the restructuring programme proposed by the investor was

accepted. For another one, certain activities have been implemented to ensure that it is no longer in difficulty; it doesn't receive any irregular state aid anymore. As regards the 3 remaining one, the tendering procedure has started and the Croatian government hopes that the programme submitted to the Commission will be accepted.

Ms ZUBOVIĆ reminded that at the 7th JPC meeting, Members visited a large shipyard. He stressed that the shipbuilding industry in Croatia goes beyond the economy: many people depend on it (11,000 people work in shipyards, plus sub-contractors), and it is also a matter of public sentiment. He regretted that the restructuring came at a time of global recession. He finally referred to the bill recently tabled by the government concerning the merger of shipyards' debts with public debt. He said that once it is adopted, this bill should deal with all of the industry's outstanding problems.

Mr BRONS said that the EU was imposing - not only on its member states but also on candidates - the same "laissez-faire" ideology that destroyed the British manufacturing industry. He regretted that such policies would increase unemployment and encourage exodus of young people out of Croatia.

Mr HÖKMARK referred to the current patterns of different EU economies and stressed that those who have reformed are those who have come out best of the crisis. He said that reforms were necessary to form the economy as it will look like in 10 years. He further stated that changes in the global economy increased the need for competitiveness, and that EU funding should therefore be directed at developing the knowledge industry, not at preserving the old industry.

Mr POPIJAČ underlined once again the importance of the shipyard industry for Croatia by explaining that, though Croatian shipbuilding only accounts for a small part of the EU economy, it is the most complex product that Croatia has been able to export so far. He said that other countries have shut down their shipyards to concentrate on other branches of the industry, but that Croatia doesn't have this option. The government would therefore like to make sure that this industry becomes sustainable and profitable.

Finally, the Co-Chairpersons, Mr HÖKMARK and Ms PEJČINOVIĆ, welcomed **Ms Jadranka KOSOR, Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia**, who delivered a speech in conclusion of the 13th meeting of the EU-Croatia JPC.

**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 SAŖAŠAS/JELENLÉTI ÍV/
REĢISTRU TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNOŠCI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LISTÁ DE PREZENTÁ/
PREZENČNÁ LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZOČIH/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Бюро/Mesa/Předsednictvo/Formandskabet/Vorstand/Juhatus/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Ufficio di presidenza/Prezidijs/Biuras/Elnökség/ Prezydium/Birou/Predsednictvo/Predsedstvo/Puheenjohtajisto/Presidiet (*)	
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Членове/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/Μέλη/Members/Députés/Deputati/Deputāti/Nariai/Képviselek/ Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputați/Jäsenet/Ledamöter	
HÖKMARK (chair); BRONS, CANCIAN, CORNELISSEN, FAJON, HIRSCH, KAMMEREVERT, POSSELT	
Заместници/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suppléants/Supplenti/ Aizstājēji/Pavaduojantys nariai/Póttagok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zastępcy/Membros suplentes/Supleantī/Náhradníci/Namestniki/ Varajäsenet/Suppleanter	
BAGO, DANELLIS, KOCH-MEHRIN, PIRKER	

187 (2)	
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193 (3)	
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49 (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/Darbotvarkės punktas/ Napirendi pont/Punt fuq l-aġenda/Agendapunt/Punkt porządku dziennego/Ponto OD/Punct de pe ordinea de zi/Bod programu schôdze/ Točka UL/Esityslista 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/Pozorovatelia/Opazovalci/ Tarkkailijat/Observatörer	
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<p>По покана на председателя/Por invitación del presidente/Na pozvání předsedy/Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden/Εσιμεhe kutsel/Με πρόσκληση του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chair(wo)man/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Pēc priekšsēdētāja uzaicinājuma/Pirmininkui pakvietus/Az elnök meghívására/Fuq stedina tal-President/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</p>
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<p>Съвет/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nōukogu/Συμβούλιο/Council/Conseil/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/Conselho/Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)</p>
JOHNS
<p>Комисия/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Euroopa Komisjon/Επιτροπή/Commission/Commissione/Komisija/Bizottság/Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisia/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)</p>
<p>CAS-GRANJE; H.E. VANDOREN (Chairman of the Delegation of the EU in Croatia), MAYER (Delegation of the EU in Croatia)</p>
<p>Европейска служба за външна дейност/Европскá služba pro vnější činnost/EU-Udenrigstjenesten/Europäischer Auswärtiger Dienst/Euroopa välisteenistus/Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Εξωτερικής Δράσης/European External Action service/Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior/Service européen pour l'action extérieure/Servizio europeo per l'azione esterna/Eiropas Ārējās darbības dienests/Europos išorės veiksmų tarnyba/Európai Külügyi Szolgálat/Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna/Europese dienst voor extern optreden/Europejska Służba Działań Zewnętrznych/Serviço Europeu para a Acção Externa/Serviciul european pentru acțiune externă/Európska služba pre vonkajšiu činnost/Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje/Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinto/Europeiska avdelningen för yttre åtgärd (*)</p>
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<p>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/Istituzzjonijiet oħra/Andere instellingen/Inne instytucje/Outras Instituições/Alte instituții/Iné inštitúcie/Druge institucije/Muut toimielimet/Andra institutioner/organ</p>
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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 oħra/Andere aanwezigen/Inni uczestnicy/Outros participantes/Alți participanți/Iní účastníci/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare

Croatian Delegation: PEJČINOVIĆ BURIĆ (chairperson), MATUŠIĆ, PICULA, ANTIČEVIĆ MARINOVIĆ, CAPARIN, LEAKOVIĆ, MONDEKAR, PETIR, PUPOVAC, PUSIĆ, ROŠIN, ŠUJICA, ZUBOVIĆ;

KOSOR (Prime Minister of Croatia), PANKRETIĆ (Vice-President of the Croatian Government, Minister of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management), BOŠNJAKOVIĆ (Croatian Minister of Justice);

POPIJAČ (Minister of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship),

DROBNJAK (Chief Negotiator),

PLENKOVIĆ (State Secretary for European Integration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration),

H.E. BARIČEVIĆ (Ambassador, Head of Croatian Mission to the EU),

H.E. Mr Gábor IVÁN (Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Hungary in Croatia),

Staff from the Croatian Parliament : HALAMBEK, KUŠNJAČIĆ, ANZULOVIC, STRAKA;

Staff from the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs and European Integration: NOVAKOVIĆ, PRIMC;

Interpreters: SMITHSON (*teamleader*), HAJDU, KRUHAK, PARAC-PLEJIC, EBORALL, BULJAN, GAIDOSCHIK, COSOLO, LUCATO

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/Politisko grupu sekretariāts/Fracijų sekretoriai/Képviseletcsoportok titkársága/Sekretarjat gruppi politici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secr. dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát politických skupin/Sekretariat političnih skupin/Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristöt/Gruppernas sekretariat

PPE	JURICA
S&D	LE TEXIER
ALDE	GLASBERG
ECR	
Verts/ALE	
GUE/NGL	
EFD	
NI	

Кабинет на председателя/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelář předsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi kantselei/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 Președinte/Kancelária predsedu/Urad predsednika/Puhemiehen kabinetti/Talmannens kansli

##

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 Generali/Kabinet van de secretaris-generaal/Gabinet Sekretarza Generalnego/Gabinete do Secretário-Geral/Cabinet Secretar
General/Kancelária generalneho tajomníka/Urząd generalnego sekretarza/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/Generalsekreterarens kansli

##

Генерална дирекция/Dirección General/Generální ředitelství/Generaldirektorat/Generaldirektion/Peadirektoraat/Γενική Διεύθυνση/
Directorate-General/Direction générale/Direzione generale/Generāldirektorāts/Generalinis direktoratas/Főigazgatóság/Direttorat
Ġenerali/Direktoraten-generaal/Dyrekcja Generalna/Direcção-Geral/Direcții Generale/Generálne riaditeľstvo/Generalni direktorat/
Pääosasto/Generaldirektorat

DG PRES	##
DG IPOL	##
DG EXPO	REY, UDINA, MAASS
DG COMM	##
DG PERS	##
DG INLO	##
DG TRAD	##
DG INTE	##
DG FINS	##
DG ITEC	##

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/Právny servis/Pravna služba/Oikeudellinen yksikkö/Rättstjänsten

##

Секретариат на комисията/Secretaría de la comisión/Sekretariát výboru/Udvalgssekretariatet/Ausschusseksretariat/Komisjoni
sekretariaat/Γραμματεία επιτροπής/Committee secretariat/Secrétariat de la commission/Segreteria della commissione/Komitejas
sekretariāts/Komiteto sekretoriatas/A bizottság titkársága/Sekretarjat tal-kumitat/Commissiesecretariaat/Sekretariat komisji/
Secretariado da comissão/Secretariat comisie/Sekretariat odbora/Valiokunnan sihteeristö/Utskottssekretariatet

##

Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Palīgs/Padējējas/Asszisztens/Asystent/Pomočnik/
Avustaja/Assisterer

DALLE VEDOVE, ELZER, LUND, STENLUND

- * (P) = Председател/Presidente/Předseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/Πρόεδρος/Chair(wo)man/Président/Priekšsēdētājs/Pirmininkas/
Elnök/President/Voorzitter/Przewodniczący/Preşedinte/Predsedá/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 President/Ondervoorzitter/
Wiceprzewodniczący/Vice-Présidente/Vicepreşedinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande
- (M) = Член/Miembro/Člen/Medlem./Mitglied/Parlamendiliige/Μέλος/Member/Membre/Membro/Deputāts/Narys/Képviselő/
Membru/Lid/Członek/Membro/Membru/Člen/Poslanec/Jäsen/Ledamot
- (F) = Длъжностно лице/Funcionario/Úředník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/Υπάλληλος/Official/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/
Ierēdnis/Pareigūnas/Tisztviselő/Uffizjal/Ambtenaar/UrządNIK/Funcionário/Funcionar/Úradník/Urädnik/Virkamies/Tjänsteman