



DSAS_PV(2014)0122

MINUTES
of the meeting of 22 January 2014, from 16.00 to 17.00
Brussels

The meeting opened at 16.00 on Wednesday 22 January 2014, with Ms. Jean Lambert in the Chair.

1. Adoption of the draft agenda

The agenda was adopted.

2. Adoption of the minutes of the 26 November 2013 meeting

In order to take into account a remark made by the Bhutanese Ambassador, the adoption of the minutes was postponed to the next meeting.

3. Announcements by the Chair

The Chair made the following announcements:

Pakistan

She expressed her condolences for the many people killed over the past few days in attacks claimed by the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP): many soldiers, but also three employees of

the Express News media, which a TTP spokesman accused of "carrying out propaganda against us". On behalf of the Delegation, she condemned these acts of terror.

On 12 December 2013, the European Parliament had voted in favour of granting the GSP+1 scheme to Pakistan as of 1st January this year (or, more precisely, did not vote against the delegated act of the Commission). Immediately after the positive vote, Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq had written a letter to President Schulz in order to thank him on behalf of the National Assembly of Pakistan.

Chair Lambert welcomed this development which should be instrumental in supporting the country's efforts to address its many social and economic challenges. Indeed, the EU was the major export partner for Pakistani goods (22.6 % in 2012).

But with GSP+ came more responsibilities. The Chair drew attention to the draft AFET resolution on 'Pakistan's regional role and political relations with the EU'. She hoped that the text would focus on the necessary implementation by Pakistan of a set of international standards, notably the core UN and ILO conventions on human and labour rights. As with any other country, Pakistan will achieve sustainable development only through better governance and effective implementation of international human rights standards.

Nepal

Despite the success of the 19 November 2013 elections of the 2nd Constituent Assembly, the political situation remained complicated and somewhat clogged. It was only today, 22 January, that the newly elected Assembly would meet for the first time. A coalition government of the Nepali Congress (NC) Communist Party of Nepal/Unified Marxist Leninist (CPN/UML), which won the elections with, respectively, 196 and 175 seats (out of a total of 601) was expected. Chair Lambert expressed hope that the Constituent Assembly would be able to lead an inclusive debate and achieve its mandate, that is, to draft new Constitution within 6 months and promulgate it within a year. The Chair reiterated EU's commitment to support the development of stable and accountable institutions in Nepal.

The Maldives

Despite fresh controversy over the voters' registry used for the presidential elections, the 18 January elections to the local councils seemed to have taken place in a satisfactory manner. But the voter turnout was very low (possibly 50%) and results were still awaited.

The EU was currently conducting an exploratory mission about the possibility to deploy an Election Observation Mission for the 27 March 2014 parliamentary elections. Given the problems displayed during the 2013 presidential elections, which had seriously destabilized the country, Chair Lambert expressed her strong support for the deployment of a full-fledged observation mission. At the next Delegation meeting, the EEAS would be invited to brief the Delegation about its plans in this regard as well as about the overall political situation.

¹ 'Special incentive arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance'

Chair Lambert shared her concern about a worrisome development: last month, the Maldivian parliament had passed by an overwhelming majority of 67 against 2 a bill saying that a husband could not force his wife to have sex if the couple had filed for divorce, dissolution or mutual separation, or if the intent was to transmit a sexual disease. However, last week, President Yameen had refused to ratify the bill on the grounds that it would be “un-Islamic.” She called on the Maldivian President to reconsider a decision which so obviously ran against the values of humankind and religion and could only damage the reputation of The Maldives. Chair Lambert asked Mr. **Hussein Sharif, the Maldivian Chargé d'affaires a.i.**, to convey that message to his authorities.

Sri Lanka

The Chair recalled that, on 12 December 2013, the European Parliament had adopted an urgency resolution on the situation in Sri Lanka. The resolution commended the Sri Lankan Government for its post-war efforts -notably in rebuilding infrastructure, resettling internally displaced people, and developing an action plan for the implementation of the LLRC1 recommendations. At the same time, its paragraph 9 urged Colombo to *"initiate an independent and credible investigation into alleged war-time violations by March 2014, and considered that otherwise the UN should initiate an international investigation"*.

The EP would read with great care the report about Sri Lanka's progress which UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay would submit to the Human Rights Council ahead of the March 2014 session of the UN Human Rights Council.

Unfortunately, the consequences of the war still cast a long shadow over the people of Sri Lanka: last week, a mass grave containing the remains of at least 40 people, including children, had been uncovered in the district of Mannar. So far, it was not known neither when nor by whom the atrocities were committed. Over time, the area had changed hands between the LTTE, the Indian peace-keeping force and the army. This grim discovery illustrated the urgent need for an overall independent and credible investigation.

Chair Lambert raised the case of Ms. Ananthi Sasitharan, an elected member of the Tamil National Alliance to the Northern Provincial Council who claimed that her husband, an ex-LTTE cadre, had disappeared in May 2009 after surrendering to the army. She was campaigning in favour of an international enquiry about the fate of the disappeared persons. Last week, shortly she had met with Stephen Rapp, the US Ambassador at-large for War Crimes issues, the Sri Lankan Defence Ministry had stated that it considered sending Ms. Sasitharan to an ex-LTTE rehabilitation programme. The Chair stated that such a decision to 'rehabilitate' an elected representative five years after the war would obviously send a very negative signal in terms of political reconciliation.

Ambassador P. M. Amza responded to Chair Lambert's remarks on the case of Ms. Ananthi Sasithara: although the programme which had rehabilitated 12.000 ex-LTTE cadres was a success, there was no forced rehabilitation.

1 Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission

Describing paragraph 9 of the December Resolution as a "*confrontational ultimatum*", the Ambassador expressed surprise at Rule 122 which had led to:

- 1) the selection of Sri Lanka as an "urgency" when there was nothing urgent at the time;
- 2) the paragraph 9 "*ultimatum*" could be adopted with only 52 MEPs present for the vote, with 27 votes in favour and 25 against.

4. Exchange of views on the recent elections in Bangladesh

Having recapitulated the main points of the EP Resolution adopted on 17 January 2014, Chair Lambert informed about the recent-most developments: in her first rally since the elections - during which she had apparently been kept under de facto house arrest- , BNP leader Khaleda Zia had stated that the government was "*in power because of gun power, not people's vote*". She had urged supporters to start a new round of street protests, albeit peaceful unlike the previous practice of strikes, in order to try and force new elections under a non-party government. At the same time, the BNP leader had called on Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to hold an immediate dialogue on a fresh election "*to bring peace to the country*". The fact that the BNP would participate to the local *upazila* elections this coming February was also encouraging.

Chair Lambert informed that she had accepted the offer from the Bangladeshi Embassy to arrange a meeting in Parliament with the high-level government delegation which should soon come to Brussels.

The Chair then gave the floor to **Ambassador Ismat Jahan**, who made a series of points about the elections:

- 1) The constitutional time-frame had been respected and the elections had been conducted by the independent Election Commission;
- 2) The election had been held under an all-party interim government, which the BNP had refused to join;
- 3) Despite some violent and terrorist acts, the election was held in a more or less peaceful manner in most parts of the country; given the threats and intimidation voters had been subjected to, a 40% turnout could be considered as important.
- 4) The Prime Minister had called the BNP for a dialogue and it was their choice if they had not join. Despite their boycott, several other parties had participated to the electoral contest. This was the case of the Jatiya Party of former President Ershad which now represented the official opposition in Parliament.

The Ambassador deplored that tension in the country had been fanned by slanderous accusations. For instance, a newspaper had alleged that the national security forces had led a joint operation with those of a neighbour country (India) on Bangladeshi soil. The newspaper had later retracted and published an apology. But such libel was dangerous.

The Ambassador then said that the EP resolution deserved praise for some of its positive comments, notably the call for a dialogue between the government and the opposition. As a

matter of fact, the Prime Minister had just now made a fresh offer to the opposition leader provided it shunned violence and disassociated from Jaamati extremists. The Ambassador stressed the need for a better understanding of the situation on the part of the EU. Bangladesh need continued support from the EU, notably in its efforts to preserve secularism and maintain communal harmony.

As way of conclusion, Ambassador Jahan echoed the remarks of the Sri Lankan Ambassador by expressing her bafflement at the way countries were selected for "urgency resolutions"¹.

Chair Lambert agreed that, being the result of a compromise between the political groups, the selection of countries for urgency resolutions looked sometimes strange. Delegation Vice-President **Thomas Mann** concurred with the Chair and added that the EP paid special attention to conflict resolution and the respect of minorities, two issues which were of relevance to Bangladesh.

Chair Lambert gave the floor to the EEAS representative. **Tomas Niklasson** regretted the fact that the EU and UN serious efforts to bring the parties together had not succeeded. Comparing the 2014 election with the 2008 one, the EEAS representative insisted that, in 2014, the Bangladeshis had been deprived of a genuine choice; in many constituencies, there had been only one candidate. In these circumstances, the deployment of an Electoral Observation Mission could not have served any purpose. The EU remained concerned by the current situation. It welcomed the recent positive steps to release the opposition leader and the calls for calm and dialogue by both the government and the BNP. At this point, the EU did not consider suspending the GSP+ but kept monitoring compliance with GSP+ related commitments.

MEP **Phil Bennion** commented that, whereas the Election Commission had indicated 40% turnout, serious EU sources estimated that it was rather in the 10% - 25% range. The opposition had now stated its willingness to enter into talks with the government. Deploring the self-righteous approach which both sides had adopted until now, MEP Bennion insisted on the need for a more positive approach, which should lead to an agreement about new elections in a not too distant future. Whilst it had been impossible to conduct normal political activity over the past few years, it was now essential, for the sake of the country, to fix this abnormal situation and move forward.

5. Any other business

Chair Lambert informed that the decision to undertake the inter-Parliamentary Delegation to Bangladesh planned for the week commencing 24th March 2014 would be taken after the DSAS meeting with a high-level Bangladeshi delegation expected to visit Brussels soon.

She invited Members to already share in writing their thoughts about the opportunity of such a mission and to express their interest to participate, should it happen.

¹ For the record, the full text of Ambassador Jahan's intervention is annexed to the minutes

6. Date and place of the next meeting

The next meeting of the Delegation for relations with South Asia will be announced electronically.

The meeting closed at 17.15.

ANNEXE

Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ismat Jahan in the “Exchange of Views on the Recent Elections in Bangladesh” organised by the South Asia Delegation of the European Parliament , 22 January 2014

Madam Chair,

I always welcome the opportunity to interact with the South Asia Delegation. Our engagements with the Delegation and you in particular have been constant, particularly during the past one year as well as this month. I believe that such interactions are mutually rewarding.

In the recent weeks our engagement was more focused on the 10th Parliamentary elections in Bangladesh. The elections held on 5th January was conducted by the independent Election Commission and held under an interim election-time Government. Some points are worth mentioning: First, as you would appreciate, as a pluralist democracy, it was our constitutional obligation to hold the election within a definite timeframe. Secondly, it was held under an interim government composed of elected representatives from multi-party. While we were aspiring for all party participation, the BNP-Jamaat alliance, however, stayed away from the election demanding “caretaker government” composed of unelected representatives, an issue which has long been declared unconstitutional. Third, despite the indiscriminate violence and terrorist acts unleashed by those who vowed to sabotage the elections at any cost, the elections were held in a peaceful manner in most places in the country with exception of few polling centres where it had to be postponed due to violence. One has to recognize that it is no mean achievement that the voter’s turnout was nearly at 40% in the midst of tremendous threats and intimidation. Fourth, unfortunately, some try to portray the elections held “not credible as it lacked inclusiveness”. I would say it is not a fair assertion. The Prime Minister had all along called upon the then opposition leader for dialogue making some constructive offers to join the elections. They were thus never prevented from joining elections. It was rather their choice not to join. The fact is, given the constitutional requirement, the elections were held on the appointed day with participation of a number of parties including the Jatiya Party headed by a former President of the country. The Party had in fact enjoyed the status of the third largest political party in our last Parliament and now in the new Parliament it is the main Opposition party. Therefore, questioning the “inclusiveness” of the election process seems to be very subjective. Such calls for total “inclusiveness” also fails to take into account the actual scenario in a country with over 150 million people with 90 million voters! Total inclusiveness may have been possible if the main opposition BNP had come forward, in the interest of democratic principle and the country’s constitutional obligation, in sincerely responding to the various overtures of the Government for meaningful dialogue and participated in the elections. In this context, the reference in the European Parliament (EP) resolution of last week, “all legitimate political parties should offer voters a choice” is very pertinent. Therefore, boycotting elections should not have been or should not be an option.

The EP resolution clearly noted that “BNP opposition is continuing to cooperate with Jaamat-e-Islami and Hefazat-e-Islam, which are regarded as the main instigators of the violence.” It also urged “the BNP to unequivocally distance itself from the Jamaat-e-Islami and Hefazat-e-Islam and that parties which turn to terrorists acts should be banned”. You are, therefore, fully aware of the unfortunate and vicious face of violence that was unleashed before, during and even after the elections by the BNP-Jamaat combine. It is, therefore, needless for me to elaborate on the reign of terror unleashed by them by setting alight buses with on-board

passengers, murdering law enforcement personnel and election officers, committing arson on school buildings, and blocking highways to name some. It is unfortunate that even one of their leaders has gone on record in saying that “torching one or two buses would not be enough.” Their terror tactic was to bring the entire nation to a complete standstill by resorting to indiscriminate violence, in general and through targeted attacks on minority communities, in particular.

This was coupled with their pressure tactic to halt the ongoing war crimes trials and to set at large those charged and indicted by the Tribunals for committing crimes against humanity. We have noted the EP resolution’s reference to ICT-BD. We are also aware of the EU’s general position on death penalty. Madam Chair, it will be an assault on our collective conscience as well as an affront to humanity if Bangladesh fails to bring the war criminals to justice and thereby bring a closure for victims by putting an end to impunity that these criminals have enjoyed for far too long. In this context, we want your full support as a European institution which upholds the cause of justice; from Europe as a region which has witnessed the horrors of holocaust; and as Europeans, as people who had supported “appropriate sentences commensurate with the gravity of the crimes committed” in showing respect for the verdicts of Nuremberg trials. It is, therefore, only natural that the people of Bangladesh would urge your support in bringing the perpetrators of war crimes and genocide of 1971 to full justice through ‘appropriate sentences for crimes of such nature’ as provided for in the country’s criminal justice system.

Against this backdrop, let me share with you some immediate priorities of the newly formed Government which assumed office on 11 January 2014. The Prime Minister has made it categorically clear that one of the foremost responsibilities would be to restore law and order and normalcy in public life and the economy including reconstruction of the educational institutions that have been torched and destroyed. Similarly, the Government has decided to rebuild the households and places of worship belonging to the affected religious minority communities. The Prime Minister has personally decided to pay compensation to those who lost their near and dear ones to extremist attacks and is scheduled to visit some of the affected areas to reaffirm her Government’s unequivocal commitment to safeguarding our minorities. The Government would also take all necessary measures to bring the real culprits to book, and also to help heal the trauma and agony suffered by our religious and ethnic minorities in different parts of the country. The Prime Minister has also instructed the administration and law enforcement agencies to maintain zero-tolerance towards any form of terrorist elements within the strict bounds of law. Madam Chair, allow me to make a little digression but it is somehow related to what we are discussing. Recently, a Jamaat supported newspaper, Inqilab, published a false and tendentious report alleging participation of foreign forces naming a particular neighboring country in a joint operation being conducted by our law enforcement agencies to safeguard the minorities in Satkhira, an area which had seen violent attacks from the militants and Jamaat extremists both before and during the elections. The report was no doubt published with a malicious intent in creating confusion and suspicion in minds of readers and thereby inciting violence and anti-government sentiments and in the ultimate putting state security and sovereignty under jeopardy. However, with a very timely measure by the government the damage could be averted to a large extent. The newspaper has now sought apology stating that the false news was based on fabricated information. I would recall here the EP resolution of 14 March, 2013 on Bangladesh, among other things, it called on the “press to refrain from incitement to confrontational violence.” You would, therefore, understand the extent of harm that tendentious, malafide and irresponsible reporting can do in inciting violence unless promptly handled.

Further in reference to the recent EP resolution , let me clarify that the law enforcement officials were under strict instructions to maintain utmost restraint even under extreme provocations from the opposition militants . Secondly, some leaders from the opposition had to be taken into custody as they were found to incite violence .The measure was taken strictly on grounds of maintaining law and order. They have been released few days back on bail.

Here I would like to pause and thank the European Parliament for making a number of positive references to the ground realities in the country and also for recognising “the impressive social and economic progress made by Bangladesh in the last decade” and for underlining “Bangladesh’s reputation as tolerant society within a secular state”. Let me say that as part of her forward-looking strategy, in promoting pluralist polity, our Prime Minister has made fresh offers for dialogue to the BNP leader , asking the party to shun violence and disassociate from extremist Jaamatis. The 16th of January EP resolution certainly speaks to that effect too as it also “urged the BNP to unequivocally distance itself from the Jaamat-e-Islami and Hefazat-e-Islam”. We remain hopeful that ultimately wisdom would prevail and BNP would engage in constructive dialogue with the government.

To conclude, let me reaffirm that the EU has remained a long trusted development partner for Bangladesh. I would like to take this opportunity to once again seek your continued support for Bangladesh’s journey towards economic progress as well as appreciation for its credentials as a secular democracy. Madam Chair, as you may be aware, following the adoption of “Sustainability Compact” in July 2013, a number of important steps have been taken by Bangladesh to further improve the safety standards and labour conditions in our RMG factories. We look forward to continued and active engagement with the EU be it in the area of trade, development or in democracy, bilaterally and also on the global plane. We believe such engagement is to our mutual interest.

As I close, I take the liberty to seek some procedural clarifications, Madam Chair. I am sometimes baffled by the way countries are selected for “urgency resolutions” by the European Parliament. To my mind, it should be a situation which demands urgent and immediate attention. Interestingly, just around the days when this august body decided to focus on the recent elections in Bangladesh “as a matter of urgency”, on the very days we were witnessing including, graphic televised images of violent situations in the Middle East as well as in some other parts of the world. One then wonders what exactly “urgency” is. I do apologize for being candid. But let me thank you and your delegation as well as some key MEPs who are present here today for always giving me the time to interact with you by way of briefing or exchanging views.

I thank you.

ПРИСЪСТВЕН ЛИСТ/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/PREZENČNÍ LISTINA/DELTAGERLISTE/
 ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΟΗΛΟΛΙΓΑΤΕ ΝΙΜΕΚΙΡΙ/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΩΝ/RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/
 LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKLĚJUMU REGISTRSDALYVIŲ SĄRAŠAS/JELENLÉTI ÍV/ REGISTRU TA'
 ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNOŠCI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LISTĂ DE PREZENȚĂ/ PREZENČNÁ
 LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZOČIH/LĀSNĀOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA

Бюро/Мesa/Předsednictvo/Formandskabet/Vorstand/Juhatus/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Ufficio di presidenza/Prezidijs/Biuras/Elnökség/ Prezydium/Birou/Predsednictvo/Predsedstvo/Puheenjohtajisto/Presidiet (*)
Jean Lambert; Thomas Mann
Членове/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/Μέλη/Members/Députés/Deputati/Deputāti/Nariai/Képviselők/ Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputați/Jäsenet/Ledamöter
Phil Bennion
Заместници/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suppléants/Supplenti/ Aizstājēji/Pavaduojantys nariai/Póttagok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zastępcy/Membros suplentes/Supleanți/Náhradníci/Namestniki/ Varajäsenet/Suppleanter
Salvador Sedó i Alabart

187 (2)
193 (3)
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/Darbotvarkēs punktas/ Nápirendi pont/Punt fuq l-agenda/Agendapunt/Punkt porządku dziennego/Ponto OD/Punct de pe ordinea de zi/Bod programu schôdze/ Točka UL/Esityslistan kohta/Föredragningslista punkt)

Наблюдатели/Observadores/Pozorovatelé/Observatører/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/Παρατηρητές/Observers/Observateurs/Osservatori/ Novērotāji/Stebētāji/Megfigyelők/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Obserwatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelja/Opazovalci/ Tarkkailijat/Observatörer
Ambass. Amza, Samanta Jayasuriya, Hussain Shareef, Ambass. Ismat Jahan, Israt Ara, Ambass. Sonam Tshong, Ugen Chozom, Muhammad Ayub, Muhammad Khalid Jamali, Balan Ratnarajah, Nirmanusan Balasundram, Sasithhar Maheswaran, Thaksajini Thavarajasingam, Luxcy Lambert, Poonam Datar,

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/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
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Съвет/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nõukogu/Συμβούλιο/Council/Conseil/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/Conselho/ Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)
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<p>Комисия/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Euroopa Komisjon/Επιτροπή/Commission/Commissione/Komisija/Bizottság/Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisia/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)</p>	
<p>Европейска служба за външна дейност/Европскá služba pro vnější činnost/EU-Udenrigstjenesten/Europäischer Auswärtiger Dienst/Euroopa välissteenistus/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 Działañ 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>	
<p>Thomas Niklasson</p>	
<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/Istituzjonijiet oħra/Andere instellingen/Inne instytucje/Outras Instituições/Alte instituii/Iné inštitúcie/Druge institucije/Muut toimielimet/Andra institutioner/organ</p>	

<p>Други участници/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/Ini účastnici/Dруги udeleženci/Muut osallistajat/Övriga deltagare</p>	

<p>Секретариат на политическите групи/Secretaría de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariát politických skupin/Gruppenes sekretariat/Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktsioonide sekretariaat/Γραμματεία των Πολιτικών Ομάδων/Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des groupes politiques/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politiske grupu sekretariāts/Frakciju sekretoriai/Képviselőcsoportok titkársága/Segretariat grupi politici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secr. dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát politických skupin/Sekretariat političnih skupin/Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö/Gruppenes sekretariat</p>	
<p>PPE S&D ALDE ECR Verts/ALE GUE/NGL EFD NI</p>	<p>Francisca Neher Peter Reichert</p>

<p>Кабинет на председателя/Гabinete 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</p>	
<p>Кабинет на генералния секретар/Гabinete 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 generálneho tajomníka/Urad generalnega sekretarja/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/Generalsekreterarens kansli</p>	

Генерална дирекция/Dirección General/Generální ředitelství/Generaldirektorat/Generaldirektion/Peadirektoraat/Γενική Διεύθυνση/ Directorate-General/Direction générale/Direzione generale/Ģenerāldirektorāts/Generalinis direktoratas/Főigazgatóság/Direttorat Generali/Direktoraten-generaal/Dyrekcja Generalna/Direcção-Geral/Direcții Generale/Generálne riaditeľstvo/Generalni direktorat/ Pääosasto/Generaldirektorat	
DG PRES DG IPOL DG EXPO 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/Ausschussekreteriat/Komisjoni sekretariaat/Γραμματεία επιτροπής/Committee secretariat/Secrétariat de la commission/Segreteria della commissione/Komitejas sekretariāts/Komiteo sekretoriatas/A bizottság titkársága/Sekretarjat tal-kumitat/Commissiesecretariaat/Sekretariat komisji/ Secretariado da comissão/Sekretariat comisie/Sekretariat odbora/Valiokunnan sihteeristö/Utskottssekretariatet	
François Massoulie	
Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Palīgs/Padējējas/Asszisztens/Asystent/Pomočnik/ Avustaja/Assistenten	
Ainhoa Markuleta; Laure Vassel	

- * (P) = Председател/Presidente/Předseda/Fonmand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/Πρόεδρος/Chair(wo)man/Président/Priekšsēdētājs/Pirmininkas/
 Elnök/President/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 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/Ufficial/Ambtenaar/Urządник/Funcionário/Funcionar/Úradník/Uradnik/Virkamies/Tjänsteman