



18.10.2016

MISSION REPORT

following the LIBE mission to Calais, France - 13 July 2016

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Members of the mission:

Ana Gomes	(S&D) (Leader of the mission)
Marie-Christine Vergiat	(GUE/NGL)
Bodil Valero	(Verts/ALE)
Cécile Kashetu Kyenge	(S&D)
Tomáš Zdechovský	(PPE)
Jeroen Lenaers	(PPE)

Accompanying Member:

Nathalie Griesbeck	(ALDE)
Joëlle Bergeron	(EFDD)

Introduction

The mission, headed by Ms Gomes (see full list of Members in the annex), was intended to visit the reception facilities for refugees and asylum seekers in Calais and Grande-Synthe and to meet with French local and State authorities as well as non-governmental organisations to evaluate the situation on the ground. The region of Calais is facing the arrival and permanent presence of numerous migrants trying to reach the United Kingdom for more than ten years. However, this phenomenon has significantly increased over the last months. French local and national authorities have therefore adopted measures and developed infrastructures and reception facilities to tackle this issue and face this humanitarian crisis¹.

The mission has also been the occasion to visit the French-British Juxtaposed controls facilities on the harbour of Calais. This centre established following the Evian Summit (2009) gathers the French Customs Border Police² and the UK Border Force.

The mission ended with Members visiting part of the site known as the 'Jungle' which had been partially evacuated by the French authorities in Spring 2016; more than 7000 persons were living there in extremely precarious conditions at the time of the visit, this number being expected to increase to 10 000 by the end of Summer 2016 according to some NGOs.

Summary account of meetings

1. Briefing by Mr Damien Carême, Mayor of Grande-Synthe

Grande-Synthe is a small town 20 km from Calais. The mayor welcomed the delegation in the city hall and informed Members that a very small number of migrants (20 to 30 persons) had been present in the city since 2006 and that the municipality and civil society provided aid (food, drinking water, heated tents in winter). However, with the deteriorating situation in Middle East, the number of migrants increased significantly in 2015. The mayor started a communication campaign to sensitize the population to the idea of creating a camp for the refugees. He therefore set up a camp of tents but two consecutive storms destroyed them. The decision was then taken to build a camp with wooden houses. On 7 March 2016, the mayor of Grande-Synthe opened the camp which has been co-financed by Médecins sans Frontières (initial investment of EUR 500 000 from the municipality upgraded to 1 million annually and EUR 2.7 million from MSF). The camp respects the international [standards](#) as defined by the UNHCR: a coherent system to strengthen the Results-Based Management and ensure standard quality of UNHCR's protection and assistance delivery, based on readily quantifiable data, illustrating the wellbeing of the population of concern.

The municipality encountered difficulties when the Departmental Security Committee raised 14 points infringing the security standards. All of them have now been remedied. Last 30 May 2016, the French Minister of Interior, Bernard Cazeneuve, announced that the French

¹ On 26 September 2016, French President François Hollande announced the decision of the French government to close the camp in Calais in a near future

² (PAF: Police de l'Air et des frontières)

Government would take over the management of the Camp de la Linière and invest EUR 3.9 M in its functioning - food excluded, the latter being provided by NGOs working on the camp).

98% of the persons currently in the camp are Kurdish. The remaining nationalities are Afghans, Iraqis and some Syrians. The camp is fully open, without specific control at the entrance, according to the will of the mayor. Though, NGOs and the Afeji (a local association working for 50 years on social inclusion, mediation and support to persons with disabilities) which is in charge of the management of the camp, are present 24/7. According to the mayor, the main problem is smugglers who try to 'take control' of the camp. 22 networks have already been dismantled between August 2015 and May 2016 but smuggling generates so much money (10 to 12 000 EUR per person, depending on the nationality and on the means, to reach the United Kingdom) that international mafias constantly compete to take control of this 'business' (third largest smuggling after drugs and weapons as was mentioned by Mr Carême).

1300 persons were living in the camp when it opened. Today, 800 persons are still there. The others have been either convinced by the NGOs and authorities to go to the one the 130 CAO¹ on French soil, or managed to reach the United Kingdom, or went to other camps. 135 children are currently living in the camp, out of which 36 are going to municipal primary schools and 9 in high school (*collège*). This number is expected to increase after the summer break. The cohabitation between local population and migrants does not create specific problems. At the end of his presentation, Mr Carême mentioned the [Pact of Amsterdam](#) as a tool whereby towns and local authorities could cooperate and be better supported to provide an adequate answer to the current crisis.

2. Visit of the Camp de la Linière

Following the briefing in the city hall, the delegation moved to the Camp de la Linière accompanied by Mr Carême. Members visited the infrastructures which include a laundry, kitchens allowing refugees to cook on their own with the foodstuffs provided by NGOs and a classroom. Members had the opportunity to exchange with a teacher working at la Linière. MEPs split during the visit and had the chance to have bilateral exchange with persons living in the camp and NGO representatives. Mr Hervé Devergne ([Afeji](#)), Mr Franck Esnée ([Médecins sans frontières](#)), Mrs Gaedig Bonabesse ([Utopia 56](#), President) and Mrs Laura Cottier (Utopia 56, Coordinator) were present. Mr Esnée raised concerns about the evolution of management policy: indeed, public authorities decided not to open additional wooden shelters, but on the contrary, to reduce their number as soon as refugees leave the camp. The initial accommodation capacity of 1300 persons therefore decreased to 800 in parallel with departure of refugees. NGOs deplore the fact that access to the camp is now denied to newcomers, especially young men arriving alone.

3. Meeting with Ms Natacha Bouchart, Mayor of Calais and Vice President of the Regional Council

¹ Centre d'accueil et d'orientation, structure established to shelter asylum seekers

The delegation then moved to Calais city hall to have an exchange of views with the mayor, Ms Natacha Bouchart. Ms Bouchart explained that the issue of migrants was a long term problem in Calais as their presence in and around the city was a reality since 1998 (people from Kosovo in Sangatte at the time). Local authorities called for the closure of the Sangatte camp. In response, French and British authorities signed the Touquet Treaty on 4 February 2003. France agreed to close its border in Calais and the United Kingdom accepted to take the people living then in Sangatte on its soil.

The situation was calm and manageable when Ms Bouchart was elected in 2008 with 500 to 600 migrants living in Calais on a regular basis. Some civil society organisations were providing help and the municipality set up a Council of Migrants (*Conseil des Migrants*) and provided a space with bungalows (including 8 showers and a laundry) to allow people to rest and improve sanitary conditions. Moreover, during winters, the “cold plan” (*Plan grand froid*) allowed the municipality to open 115 to 120 beds without prefectoral agreement. These provisions were regularly implemented.

The situation first changed during the London Olympic Games in 2012 as migrants took this opportunity to cross to Great Britain via the Tunnel and as some activists (No Border movement) began to disturb NGOs’ activities she said. At the same time, with a huge increase of arrivals (around 2500 persons in town), several squats developed in the city, of 800 to 1000 persons each, creating tensions with local population and sanitary problems once again.

The mayor decided to propose an action plan to the government. The latter agreed to the creation of a reception center in the middle of the ‘Jungle’ but only open during the day. The Centre Jules Ferry therefore opened in April 2015 (see detailed presentation in point 6 of the report). She also requested the ‘Jungle’ to be dismantled which requires a clear methodology from the government. It should open at least 3000 places for refugees in order to propose alternatives for those living in the ‘jungle’ and in squats. The South part of the ‘Jungle’ was evacuated in March 2016 (see map of the site in annex).

Ms Bouchart recalled that the local population showed great solidarity with the refugees over the last 20 years but that the long-term impact of their presence (especially the fact that the ‘jungle’ is very close to the harbour of Calais which is the economic heart of the region) was a too heavy burden for Calais and its surroundings. She stressed that the region did not get any EU funding to deal with the situation although Calais is known worldwide for these difficulties. She also called for an annulment of the Touquet Treaty in response to the recent referendum on the Brexit and for a reinforcement of Frontex. Finally, she insisted on the need to cooperate with other cities facing the same difficulties (Lampedusa, Greek cities,...).

Mr. Lenaers underlined the need to make the distinction between economic and migrants and refugees who require the establishment of rigorous procedures. Ms. Griesbeck called on Member States to take their responsibilities to implement what they agreed upon in Brussels) as the Commission had proposed a number of relocation measures, swiftly adopted by the Parliament but never properly implemented. Ms Kyenge asked about the possibility to offer jobs in the local administration in order to facilitate the integration of migrants. Ms Gomes asked more precisions about the reasons why especially Calais was facing such a situation as Grande-Synthe, for example seemed to have a different approach and different results.

Ms Bouchart answered that the case of Grande-Synthe was different as the problems began much later than in Calais and with far less migrants to deal with. Given the economic difficulties of the region and the city, she could not envisage to propose jobs in public administrations which would have been very badly perceived by the local populations in great precarity. She called for a human but strong answer both from the EU and the national levels.

4. Meeting with Fabienne Buccio, Prefect of Pas-de-Calais

The delegation then moved to the Sub-Prefecture of Pas-de-Calais to meet with Ms Buccio. MEPs wanted to know how French government was dealing with the high number of migrants living in the ‘jungle’ especially since its recent partial evacuation (March 2016).

Ms Buccio explained to Members the various phases leading to the current situation. Intense discussions had taken place between the authorities and representatives of the migrants. The Prefect informed them about the evacuation to come and managed to convince some persons to go to the newly opened Centre Jules Ferry (center open during the day, see details in section 6) and reception facility center (Centre d’accueil provisoire, CAP). In total, 1200 persons followed during the first days, this number increasing to 6000 every day at the moment of the delegation visit.

As a lot of migrants died trying to reach UK through the Eurotunnel or via other means, the French Government decided to increase the police presence (Plan Cazeneuve in October 2015, from 5 to 18 *Unités de Forces Mobiles*) to secure the border. Additionally, prefects from all over the country met to set up a network of reception facilities (CAO, Centre d’accueil et d’orientation) on the whole French territory. To date, more than 5000 persons have been dispatched in 75 CAO where they can rest before either applying for asylum or leave the center. Ms Griesbeck highlighted that a majority of migrants passing through CAO were trying to come back to Calais in order to reach the UK. Ms Buccio answered that these cases were often people sent to CAO against their will. She insisted on the propaganda from smugglers who explain that asylum will not be granted by France and that the persons will be sent back to their country. On the contrary, they present UK as an El Dorado where it will be easy to find a job and become part of an open society.

To counter this propaganda and have an up-to-date vision of the situation on the camp (sanitary conditions, evolution of the population present,...), public authorities organize marauds in addition to NGOs working there. However, the Prefect reported scuffles with the No Borders movement which try to undermine their work. The main problem remains the power of mafias ruling the ‘jungle’. In Calais, the most powerful is the Afghan mafia, competing with mafias from Albania and Chechnya. The former is at the origin of a riot against Africans in May 2016, where more than 40 persons got wounded. Ms Buccio highlighted that even in cases of riots between communities, the center for women and children in the Centre Jules Ferry was not attacked.

Finally, she mentioned that a dispensary had been open recently in the Centre in order to ensure healthcare services. Many migrants come there with injuries resulting from their attempts to reach the UK. More generally, these facilities improved the sanitary conditions in the ‘jungle’. The overall cost of the CAP and Centre Jules Ferry is 18 million per year, plus 5 million specifically dedicated to minors facilities.

5. Visit of the Joint Operational Coordination Centre in Calais (harbour)

This Joint Operational Coordination Centre is a French-British structure established by the Evian Agreement in 2009 and operational since 2012. It gathers the French border force (*Police de l'air et des frontières*, PAF) and UK border force (UKBF). Its aim is to protect the border, to facilitate the controls in the harbour, to exchange information between French and British authorities and to gather reliable statistics on migration.

Antoine Boo, representative of the UKBF, recalled that such structures have been set up in Calais, Coquelles, Dunkirk, Lille and Brussels. He informed the delegation that 11 000 attempts to reach UK had been detected in 2013, 40 000 in 2014 and 84 000 in 2015. He made the distinction between opportunist attempts (migrants climbing on trucks) and more sophisticated ones (specific compartments in trucks, falsified identity documents,...). He also stressed that the public authorities' answers were threefold:

- Political: two joint ministerial security commitments (the last one in August 2015)
- Strategic: upstream and intelligence-led organization
- Operational: measures to prevent, protect and detect attempts

The cooperation between the two countries has been reinforced with the presence of a liaison officer in the Ministry of Interior in Paris (currently Ms Stephanie Smith, present during the presentation) to strengthen the exchange of information on organised crime networks. The team in Calais also acts via information campaigns towards migrants and helping them to return to their country of origin for those wishing so. Another aspect of this bilateral cooperation between France and UK is the EU and international action (intervention in conflict areas such as Libya, the Khartoum Process, EU-Turkey Deal).

MEPs put questions about the consequences of the Brexit. As the Touquet Agreements are bilateral ones, and as Mr Hollande recently reiterated their validity, current cooperation may not change in a near future, said Antoine Boo. Mr Cameron Bryson (UKBF) described the technicalities of their action. To help them detect irregular passengers, UKBF uses passive X-rays and instruments able to detect heart beats and CO2 emanations (one million trucks are controlled every year in Calais). People arrested are then consigned to French authorities. French-British teams also move regularly to local camps to provide migrants with information on legal migration paths, family reunification and access to asylum.

6. Visits of the CAP, of the Centre Jules Ferry and of the 'jungle'

The second part of the afternoon was dedicated to the visit of the reception facilities around the site known as 'the jungle' or '*La Lande*'. This visit was divided into 5 different parts. The Director General of the association, *La Vie Active*, mandated by the French government to run the site, Mr. Guillaume Alexandre, and the Director of the Centre Jules Ferry, Mr. Stéphane Duval, accompanied the delegation.

a. The school

At the time of the visit a census evaluated the number of unaccompanied minors to 608 (the youngest being 8 years old) the exact total number of children living on the site being unknown¹. With the support of French Ministry of Education, the Centre opened two classes for young children and for teenagers. More than 100 children/youngsters are registered, on a voluntary basis, and can attend French and mathematic courses. The delegation could attend a French course where young children could learn the language through songs and one mathematic course for mainly followed by teenagers and young adults. Professors explained all of the 100 registered children don't necessary follow the courses regularly. Children are only requested to give their name and are totally free to come or not. Marauds and NGOs regularly inform newcomers on the site about this possibility offered to children. Unfortunately, very few girls are coming.

b. Center for women

La Vie Active also opened a center specifically dedicated to women. These facilities provide women with children with a safe and quiet area where they can rest and feel more secured than in the 'jungle'. They have kitchens and laundries at their disposal, as well as showers. This center which opened on 23 May 2016 is open day and night and currently hosts 250 women and children, out of its 400 places total capacity. The delegation had the opportunity to have direct discussions with women refugees.

c. The day care facilities

The Centre Jules Ferry also provides migrants with day care facilities which include the two distributions of meals (2500 to 3000 breakfast and hot meals per day), access to showers (500 to 600 every day with the distribution of shower kits and towels), to toilets as well as plugs to reload batteries of mobile phones. All these facilities are free of access. As regards the distribution of hot meals, anyone arriving before the deadline receives its meal.

d. The dispensary

Médecins sans Frontières decided to open a dispensary in order to combat epidemic developing in the 'jungle' and to improve sanitary conditions in general. French Government took over this initiative in March by opening after care beds. The coordination between all actors involved (MSF, Red Cross, NGOs,...) is ensured by staff from Calais hospital. Refugees can consult either for general medicine and more recently for some specialties like gynecology or pediatrics. Two psychologists and one psychiatrist are also present for consultations. Main pathologies are small injuries, often resulting from attempts to climb on a truck or pass the fences around the harbor (25%), infections like scabies (situation improved thanks to the showers provided in the Centre J. Ferry), varicella, tuberculosis. A huge work is also done on psychological pathologies (especially Posttraumatic stress disorder, PTSD, resulting from traumatic experiences in the countries of origin or during the travel to Europe).

e. The temporary reception center - CAP

¹ A more recent census estimated this number to 1290 unaccompanied minors <http://www.france-terre-asile.org/rss-actualites/ftda-actu/jungle-de-calais-pres-de-1-300-jeunes-sans-famille>

The delegation then moved to the CAP which provides for more than 1500 places in containers for refugees. Before walking through part of the camp, the delegation had an extensive exchange of views with representatives of NGOs working on the site. Ms Gomes asked each representative to describe their main challenges.

[Salam](#): the main activities of this association is the distribution of hot meals, clothes and tents to migrants. It also sensitizes the public about the situation of refugees. Salam was represented by its President Jean-Claude Lenoir and one volunteer. The association was created under French law of 1901. Salam was already present in Sangatte back in the 1990's. Volunteers currently distribute 1000 meals per day thanks to donations mainly coming from the Calais region. Salam's volunteers walk every day in the 'jungle' in order to inform refugees about CAO and invite them to enter the official asylum procedure. Mr Lenoir underlined the generosity of the local population and the absence of racism. The association proposed its help and know-how to La Vie Active when the reception facilities have been set up. He deplored the silence of French MEPs about the situation in Calais and the necessary revision of Dublin Regulation.

[Acted](#): represented by Mr Thibaut Fleutry, this NGO is specialized in sanitization and is usually working outside Europe. It has been active on the site since November 2015. It helps cleaning water and supervising companies mandated by French Government. It also aims at developing adequate governance instruments in the camp, for instance helping identifying 'spokespersons' or persons with some authority in order to relay instructions and advice in the 'jungle'.

[L'Auberge des Migrants](#): Christian Salomé presented the NGO created in 2008 which has 150 local members and more than 10 000 volunteers from all over the world since September 2015. Mr Salomé was very critical of the authorities, both at national and European level. He informed MEPs that only 0,2% of the budget comes from public funding, the rest being donation like, for example, a whole container full of tents expected from Shanghai some days after the delegation visit. The Auberge helped la Vie Active to start its activities and continues now in the CAP. They counted 7037 persons both in the CAP and in Jules Ferry at the beginning of July. The association distributes 1800 hot meals per day plus bags with additional food and heating wood. It also distributes clothes and material to help refugees build their own huts and promotes the [CAOs](#) - as it considers learning French as a necessary condition to be part of a society. Mr Salomé highlighted two major problems:

- The necessary revision of the Dublin system as most migrants don't want to go back to their first country of arrival. The current system 'wastes' 6 to 18 months.
- The UK border remaining closed even in case where family reunification could legitimately be invoked. This situation leads to one death per month on average among persons trying to reach the UK. The price of the attempt varies from 3000 to 14 000 EUR depending on the modalities and of the mafia.

The situation could still worsen as 47 persons arrived every day in June but (as this month was the Ramadan month) the association expects a significant increase during the summer, with probably around 9000 persons in the 'jungle' by the end of August.

MEPs asked if there were sufficient efforts to inform migrants about legal ways to apply for asylum underlining that UK, Germany and Sweden were almost the only countries where migrants want to go. They welcomed the work done by associations and authorities but deplored the lack of visibility of EU action on the ground. They also referred to the recent [UNICEF](#)

[report on minors](#). MEPs acknowledged the failure of the Dublin system and asked for suggestions for alternatives.

Mr Serge Szarzynski, Director of the *Direction Départementale pour la Cohésion sociale* underlined the results of the current structures and informed the delegation about a pilot project for minors following the example of what has been set up for women. By the end of September, 72 places will be offered to relocate minors to specialized centers dispatched on French territory. If the system proves to be efficient, its capacity will be multiplied within few months.

All NGOs called for an action at EU level on the model of French CAOs as the problem cannot be tackled by countries working on their own. EU countries must be able to offer real integration perspectives and to provide solutions for people not concerned by the Geneva Convention.

Following this exchange of views with NGOs, the delegation went to the site of the ‘jungle’ where they could have discussions with refugees and visit some of the shelters and local shops before going back to Brussels.

Recommendations

Based on the various visits and discussions held during the visit, the delegation would like to submit the following recommendations:

- The visit has shown the urgent need for the measures and recommendations included in the European Parliament [resolution](#) of 12 April 2016 on the situation in the Mediterranean and the need for a holistic EU approach to migration to be implemented and translated into facts
- In particular a thorough revision of the Dublin Regulation is needed as part of the establishment of a genuine common European asylum system
- The delegation suggest to hold a follow-up LIBE hearing by the end of 2016 or early 2017 inviting in particular State and local authorities (including the French *Défenseur des Droits* Mr Jacques Toubon¹) with a special focus on the situation of minors

¹ Mr Jacques Toubon participated in an exchange of views with the LIBE committee Members on 17 October 2016.

Final Programme

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and
Home Affairs (LIBE) Delegation to
Calais, France
13 July 2016

Wednesday, 13 July 2016

06.00: **Departure by bus¹**

08.45 - 09.30: **Welcome briefing by Mr Damien Carême, Mayor of Grande-Synthe**

Venue: Grande-Synthe City Hall, Place François Mitterrand, 59760 Grande-Synthe

9.30 - 9.45: *Transfer by bus*

09.45 - 11.00: **Visit of the *Camp de la Linière***

- Visit of the reception facilities and meetings with Mr Hervé Devergne (Afeji), Mr Franck Esnée (Médecins sans frontières) and Mrs Gaedig Bonabesse (Utopia 56, President) and Mrs Laura Cottier (Utopia 56, Coordinator)

11.00 - 11.30: *Transfer by bus to Calais City Hall*

11.30 - 12.30: **Meeting with Ms Natacha Bouchart, Mayor of Calais and Vice President of the Regional Council**

- Venue: Calais City Hall, Place du Soldat Inconnu, 62100 Calais

12.30 - 12.45: *Transfer by bus to the Sub-Prefecture*

12.45 - 14.30: **Meeting with Ms Fabienne Buccio, Prefect of Pas-de-Calais**

Venue: Sub-Prefecture of Calais - 9, esplanade Jacques Vendroux 62107 CALAIS

14.30 - 14.45: *Transfer by bus to Calais harbour*

14.45- 15.45: **Visit of the Joint Operational Coordination Centre in Calais and meeting with the French and British authorities**

Welcome and presentation by Mr. Philippe BAL, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air and Frontier Police, and Antoine Boo, Chief of Staff of the Regional Border Force Director, Cameron Bryson and Stephanie Smith (UKBF).

15.45 - 16.00: *Transfer by bus to the Centre Jules Ferry close to 'the Jungle'*

16.00 - 16.30: **Welcome by Mr Stéphane Duval, Director of the Centre Jules Ferry and exchange of views with teachers and pupils in the DAE²**

16.30 - 17.45: **Visit of the women' and children' reception facilities - coffee**

¹ Exit of the EP parking of Rue Montoyer/Rue Wiertz

² Dispositif d'accueil et d'enseignement set up by the National Education Ministry

break and discussion with women refugees

Meal distribution to the refugees

Visit of the dispensary with Dr Elmouden, PASS¹ Supervisor

Transfer on foot to the CAP² via le Chemin des Dunes

18.00 - 18.45 Visit of the Temporary Reception Centre (CAP). Presentation by Mr Stéphane Duval, Director

Meeting with associations and NGOs working in the centre

Jean-Claude Lenoir (Salam), Sabine Coussaert (AUDASSE), Thibaut Feutry (Acted), Christian Salomé (l'Auberge des Migrants), (France Terre d'Asile, Croix Rouge, OFII, Groupe SOS, OFPRA, Adoma, Secours catholique, tbc)

Venue: Centre Jules Ferry, Lieu-dit Le Moulin Rouge, Route de Gravelines, 62100 Calais

18.45 - 20.00: Visit of the site of the Jungle

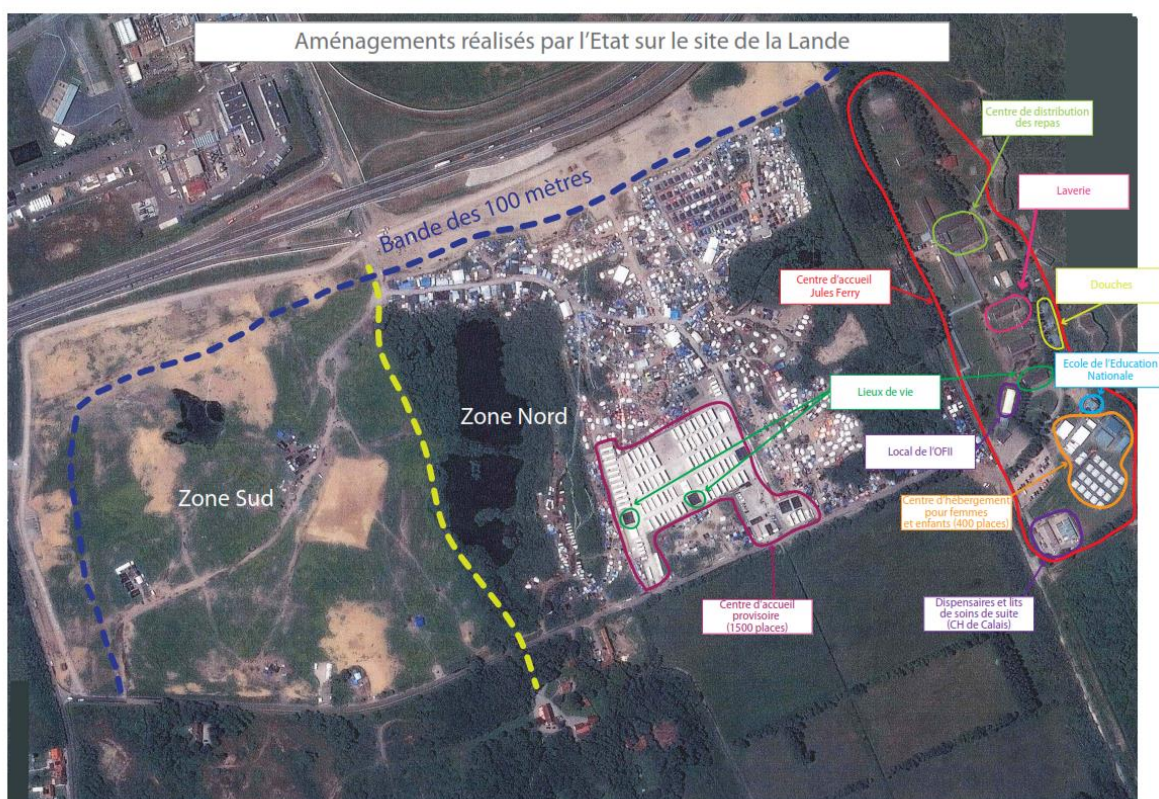
20.15: Departure to Brussels by bus

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¹ Permanence d'accès aux soins de santé du Centre hospitalier de Calais (Calais hospital)

² CAP : Centre d'accueil provisoire

Annex: Map of *La Lande*, the site known as the ‘Jungle’



**Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice
and Home Affairs
Mission to Calais, France
13 July 2016**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Nr	Name	Group¹	Full Member/ Substitute	Country
1	Ms Ana GOMES (Head of delegation)	S&D	F	PT
2	Ms Marie-Christine VERGIAT	GUE/NGL	F	FR
3	Ms Bodil VALERO	Greens/EFA	F	SV
4	Ms Cécile KYENGE	S&D	F	IT
5	Mr Tomáš ZDECHOVSKÝ	EPP	F	CZ
6	Mr Jeroen LENAERS	EPP	S	NL

Members participating out of quota

7	Ms Nathalie GRIESBECK Shadow-rapporteur on the European Border and Coast Guard Package	ALDE	F	FR
8	Ms Joëlle BERGERON	EFDD	S	FR

¹ EPP *Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)*
S & D *Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament*
ECR *European Conservatives and Reformists Group*
ALDE *Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe*
Greens/EFA *Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance*
GUE/NGL *Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance*