



DLAT_PV(2021)0322_01

MINUTES

of the meeting of 22 March 2021, 16.45-18.45

Brussels

The meeting opened on Sunday 22 March 2021 at 16.48, with Javi López (Chair) presiding.

1. Adoption of draft agenda

OJ – PE624.863v01-00

The agenda was adopted, as shown in these minutes.

2. Approval of minutes of meetings

) Meeting of DLAT of 22 June 2020

PV – PE624.861v01-00

The minutes of that meeting were approved.

**3. Exchange of views on the state of play of EU-LAC relations,
with the participation of:**

) Javier Niño Pérez, Deputy Executive Director for the Americas, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Javier Niño Pérez, Deputy Executive Director for the Americas at the EEAS gave an overview of the current state of the EU's relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic and vaccine distribution which had become, in his words, a 'geopolitical war'. After asking for the Parliament's help in

highlighting the EU's role in exchanges with its Latin American partners, Mr Niño Pérez first stressed that the EU had made a very significant financial contribution to the COVAX mechanism which had provided vaccines to many Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as having disbursed some EUR 38 billion globally to help combat the pandemic. In three cases (Bolivia, El Salvador and Honduras), the EU had directly financed the supply of vaccines under the COVAX Advance Market Commitment. Secondly, he stated that the impact of the export control mechanism put in place by the EU had hitherto been very limited: of the of 314 export applications, all but one had been approved.

In the second part of his speech Mr Niño Pérez referred to the situation in several countries in the region. On Venezuela, he pointed out that the EU remained committed to its efforts to promote stability in the country, despite the Venezuelan Government's decision to make the EU Ambassador persona non grata, which he described as a major mistake. The decisive issue was now the composition of the National Electoral Council (CNE), which should be as inclusive as possible. He saw the agreement between the government and the opposition had been sealed, allowing funds to be unblocked to enable access to the COVAX mechanism, as very positive, adding that the current challenge lay in ensuring that it operated in a transparent manner and was not used for political ends. The EEAS was continuing to seek dialogue with all stakeholders, focusing on the forthcoming regional and local elections, but without losing sight of the ultimate goal of presidential elections. A further objective was to achieve better cooperation with the USA, and the incoming US administration was already eschewing confrontation and seeking multilateral solutions.

On Bolivia, the Deputy Executive Director commented on the arrest of former interim President Jeanine Áñez and certain former ministers. He made it clear that the EU's position was to call for dialogue and to insist that any trial should be conducted with guarantees and transparency. He expressed the hope for an inclusive dialogue between all democratic forces that would contribute to the stability of the country.

On Nicaragua, Mr Niño Pérez reported that contact with the government was continuing, most recently with a meeting with the Minister for International Cooperation, whom he described as a 'tough but receptive interlocutor', at which the EU had been able to express its concerns on issues such as the electoral process and the new legislation on cybersecurity and the media. Without holding out hope for a democratic breakthrough, the EU would continue to attempt to keep channels of dialogue with the government open in order to pass on its messages, in a critical yet constructive manner, with a view to reaching a position of dialogue with all stakeholders. He also commented on the overturning of the corruption convictions against the former President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio 'Lula' da Silva, noting that this were confirmed it would give rise to a new political and electoral climate in the country, an important partner of the EU. On El Salvador, Mr Niño Pérez expressed concern at the risk of further political polarisation following the 28 February parliamentary elections in which President Bukele won a landslide. In general, in the face of a worrying picture of political polarisation in several countries, the EU's message to all partners in the region must be that now is the time to create inclusive societies capable of combining dialogue and cooperation.

Mr Niño Pérez also stressed the efforts to move forward in ratifying the agreements concluded with Mercosur and Mexico and in the negotiations with Chile. He also referred to a few difficulties, such as the recently adopted Energy Law in Mexico, which went against the spirit of the agreement signed with that country. As for the possibility of holding

an EU-LAC summit, the EEAS was looking into the feasibility of organising an event at the highest political level in 2021 and on possible ways of sending a message of political commitment to the region, despite the complex political situation.

In the ensuing debate, several issues were addressed, including the EU's loss of ground in Latin America in recent years; the need for the EU to lead a global vaccination programme and to improve access to vaccines for low- and middle-income Latin American countries, including by means of shared licensing and technology transfers; the EU's contribution to rebuilding Latin America's social infrastructure and economies and to efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda goals; inter-regional cooperation to promote gender equality; the need to align trade policies and trade agreements with Mexico and Mercosur with the EU Green Deal; concerns about the environment and climate policies, particularly in respect of the agreement with Mercosur; the situation in Cuba, Venezuela and Nicaragua, in particular the absence of conditions for democratic elections in the latter two countries; Venezuelan migration, in particular Colombia's decision to grant temporary protection to the 1.8 million Venezuelans on its territory and the question of how the EU can help Colombia; the possibilities for holding an EU-LAC summit or other bi-regional event the highest level in 2021; and possible avenues for resuming election observation missions.

In response to the Members' questions, the EEAS Deputy Executive Director for the Americas admitted that there was a certain lack of 'strategic vision' among EU policy-makers on the importance of the EU-LAC partnership and that not all 27 Member States understood the strategic value of the relationship with the region in the same way. He however assured the Members that the High Representative/Vice President of the Commission would do all in his power to ensure a summit was held and to display the EU's commitment to the region. As for EU assistance in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, Mr Niño Pérez said that it would be difficult to do more financially, but that the pandemic had highlighted the need for strong health-care systems and fair and inclusive societies.

He added that the agreements negotiated with Mercosur and Mexico should be viewed with realism. While we could wish they were more ambitious, the reality was that they were the most advanced agreements in existence. Unlike the EU, other global players, especially China, had no such environmental or social requirements. On relations with Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela, Mr Niño Pérez advocated an approach that balanced the wish to promote democratic stability with the reality that our political system could not be imposed elsewhere. Refuting the accusation that the EU could be accused of complacency concerning the governments of these countries, he argued that the EU must make its position clear, but also adopt a pragmatic approach, combining the sending of clear and critical messages, including the application of targeted sanctions, with incentives and positive elements.

On Colombia's reception of Venezuelan migrants, he stressed the EU's commitment to provide political and financial support to Colombia, which would be explicitly expressed once more at the second donor conference scheduled for June 2021. He also highlighted the strengthening of relations between the EU and Colombia, which he described as an extremely dynamic partner, citing the planned signing of a memorandum of understanding on political dialogue and the great potential for cooperation with Colombia in areas such as the digital agenda and security. With regard to election observation missions, the Deputy

Executive Director reported that consideration was being given to how to implement less onerous logistic arrangements, in line with current health conditions.

Speakers: Leopoldo LÓPEZ GIL, Udo BULLMANN, Samira RAFAELA, Anna CAVAZZINI, Hermann TERTSCH, Izaskun BILBAO BARANDICA, Javier NART, the Chair.

4. Presentation and exchange of views on the report ‘Latin America: an agenda for recovery’ issued by the Euroamerica Foundation and the Ibero-American Business Foundation, with the participation of:

- J Ramón Jáuregui Atondo, President of the Euroamerica Foundation and former DLAT Chair
- J Josep Piqué i Camps, President of the Ibero-American Business Foundation and Spain’s former Foreign Minister, from 2000 to 2002

Ramón Jáuregui, former President of DLAT and President of the Euroamerica Foundation, and Josep Piqué, former Spanish Foreign Minister and President of the Ibero-American Business Foundation, presented the report ‘Latin America: An Agenda for Recovery’, jointly published by the two foundations in October 2020. Mr Jáuregui noted that the report’s most pessimistic predictions had since come to pass: although they made up just 8% of the world’s population, Latin America and the Caribbean were suffering around 30% of the world’s COVID-19 cases, the region’s health-care systems were overwhelmed, the region stood to lose perhaps a decade of economic growth and could be put back two decades in terms of progress in reducing poverty, labour informality, unemployment, school dropout rates and violence. Against this backdrop, Europe needed to be present in Latin America.

Mr Jáuregui highlighted three areas where the EU’s presence was urgently needed. Firstly, he noted that the supply of COVID-19 vaccines in Latin America and the Caribbean had been woefully delayed and that the EU’s presence in the region was not very visible, although it had provided half of the funding for the COVAX facility. Given that countries such as China and Russia had undertaken great efforts to supply vaccines, the EU ran the risk of ‘moral failure’ if COVAX did not do more to distribute vaccines. Secondly, Mr Jáuregui stressed that the EU had an important role to play in providing funds from international financial institutions to Latin American countries with which to finance recovery policies. He specifically called for the EU to use its presence in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to push for an increase in special drawing rights for the region’s countries, which was liable to be a key element in the post-pandemic recovery.

Thirdly, he stressed that the EU should contribute to enabling a double transition, ecological and digital, in the region, and propose a cooperation strategy to that end. He cited the marshalling of resources from the European Investment Bank (EIB) to invest in infrastructure and the transfer of European knowledge and know-how as important elements in that regard. He also pointed out that private European companies needed to be involved

in effecting this twofold transition in areas such as renewable energies and the training needed for digitalisation, building on Europe's strong business presence in the region, its high level of education and favourable demographics, the technological leap towards digitalisation already begun during the pandemic, as well as the abundance of natural resources for the production of renewable energies. It was therefore important to have agreements in place which facilitated European investment in the green transition.

Mr Jáuregui warned that the EU-LAC strategic partnership had been at a standstill for some five years, with no summits being held and growing doubts about the EU's ability to ratify agreements negotiated with partners in the region. The EU's inability to consolidate trade and association agreements had aggravated both the Latin American political community's loss of confidence in the EU and Europe's shrinking presence in the region, including in the economic sphere. China, however, was becoming the driving force of the world economy and its presence in Latin America and the Caribbean would continue to increase. Noting that there was no more natural ally for Europe than Latin America, Mr Jáuregui called on the EuroLat Assembly to strengthen the Euro-Latin American partnership, which he described as indispensable. He added that there was a 'serious problem' with the processes for ratifying the agreements, which had become too complex. He wondered aloud how the EU could gain more influence with which to ensure compliance with the Paris Agreement, pointing out that, without agreements, the EU had no influence. He concluded that the EU needed to exude an image of responsibility, sustainability and commitment towards Latin America and needed to take a more active role on this basis. Lastly, he advocated coordinating positions with the new US administration.

Mr Piqué stated that the report 'Latin America: an agenda for recovery' had been drafted following a proposal by the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and in collaboration with the Euroamerica Foundation, the Ibero-American Business Foundation and the CAF Development Bank of Latin America. The document set out a package of economic and financial measures which aimed to act as a roadmap for a post-pandemic economic and social recovery grounded in international solidarity, multilateralism and cooperation. In a context marked by competitiveness and productivity problems, the failure to effect structural reforms and governance problems in Latin America, the measures sought to provide multilateral solutions which help drive domestic reform efforts in the region.

Firstly, Mr Piqué underlined that the report had been drawn up by a panel of leading experts from both sides of the Atlantic, as the culmination of a true Euro-Latin American dialogue. Secondly, he stressed the need for the Latin American region to act in a more coordinated manner in defence of its interests in global governance bodies, such as the G20, and the fundamental importance of the alliance with the EU in these areas, given that commitment from the European side would greatly facilitate Latin America's recovery. Thirdly, Mr Piqué stated that the report's recommendations were perfectly aligned with the priorities of the Portuguese Presidency of the European Council, in the first half of 2021: effective multilateralism, the consolidation of an open and rules-based international trading system, and paying attention to the challenges of our Latin American partners. As for trade, Mr Piqué believed that the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement was the main challenge and that it was very important to understand its strategic nature. The agreement further served to diversify the market access risk, particularly that of China, and to reduce the risks of excessive dependence on a single market, which created vulnerability and restricted the

strategic autonomy to which the EU aspired. This was why Latin America had to be a priority partner for the EU.

He argued that if the EU failed to include Latin America and the Caribbean among its priorities, other powers such as the USA and China, which had a clear strategy but did not share the EU's concerns on sustainable development, democracy and human rights, stood ready to gain influence and access to the region's markets and raw materials. The EU risked losing a 'huge asset' of its partnership with a region that was part of the West and shared fundamental values with Europe.

He also stressed the need to strengthen integration processes in Latin America and for the region to realise that it must defend its interests jointly. Latin America and the Caribbean had to work together to free up the necessary 'fiscal space', with the support of institutions such as the IMF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the CAF and the EIB, with which to fund the modernisation of their productive structures. However, he concluded, that would also be dependent on the existence of institutions committed to sustainable development and the deepening of economic integration in the region, just as support for democratic institutions and respect for human rights was essential to gain the trust of European investors.

In the ensuing debate, several issues were raised, including the need to build more inclusive and less unequal societies, the importance of education and the digital transformation in achieving this goal; the importance of public-private cooperation for economic growth; the need to boost European green investments in Latin America and, more generally, initiatives to build more sustainable societies and combat climate change; and the need to increase production capacities for COVID-19 vaccines by sharing know-how and waiving patents. Several Members highlighted the need for the EU to demonstrate a stronger commitment to Latin America and the Caribbean and to have a clear strategy in that regard, underscoring that it was in the common European interest to have closer inter-regional relations. In that connection, the requisite instruments for closer political association must be provided, by ratifying the agreements with Mercosur, Mexico and Chile. Issues such as of how to tackle the political conflicts in Latin America which were hindering relations with the EU and how to address China's role in the region were also raised.

Speakers: Leopoldo LÓPEZ GIL, Maria-Manuel LEITÃO-MARQUES, Jordi CAÑAS, Alexandra GEESE, Isabel BENJUMEA BENJUMEA, Izaskun BILBAO BARANDICA, Antoni COMÍN I OLIVERES, Juan Ignacio ZOÍDO ÁLVAREZ, Javier NART, the Chair.

5. Presentation and exchange of views on EL PAcCTO Europe - Latin America (EU Regional Cooperation Programme to Strengthen the Fight against Organised Crime) and its Action Plan 2021, with the participation of:

) Jorge De La Caballería, Head of Unit, DG International Partnerships (European Commission)

) Juan Gama, Co-Director, EL PAcCTO

Jorge De La Caballería, Head of Unit for South America and Regional Operations in the Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships, and Juan Gama, Co-Director of the 'EL PAcCTO' programme, give a brief presentation of EU-LAC cooperation in the area of security and justice and, in particular, of 'EL PAcCTO'.

Mr De La Caballería commented that cooperation in this area was the fruit of the 'Team Europe' approach and the willingness of the European institutions and the Member States to work together with a view to achieving ever closer and more ambitious cooperation. He explained that cooperation on security and justice matters – worth some EUR 60 million – was organised around three main instruments: the COPOLAD anti-drugs programme, which intended to both the demand for and supply of drugs; the EUROFRONT programme, which sought to strengthen comprehensive border-management capacities (at four border crossing points) in Latin America by means of the transfer of European experiences and technical resources; and EL PAcCTO, a regional programme that encompassed and went beyond the fight against organised crime to promote the rule of law, addressing the entire chain of criminality. He stressed the scope of EL PAcCTO, which ranged from specific police operations to institutional capacity-building. The three programmes were being implemented with a team spirit and in close coordination between Member States, the Commission and dedicated EU agencies such as Frontex. They chiefly provided European public expertise and disseminated best practices, coordinated by the Commission, with a view to setting up networks.

Mr Gama gave details of the main institutions and bodies in both regions involved in cooperation in security and justice. He also alluded to cooperation with some parliaments in the region and the development of a systematised methodology for drafting framework laws.

Owing to time constraints, the Chair decided to hold over the discussion on EU-LAC cooperation on security and justice and the schedule of the EL PAcCTO programme until the meeting of the EuroLat Assembly Working Group on Security, Organised and Transnational Crime and Terrorism, scheduled for 5 May 2021.

6. Other business

The EPP Group Coordinator recalled Parliament's decision of 21 January 2021 to treat the Venezuelan National Assembly elected in December 2015 as the country's only legitimate assembly and therefore not to recognise the legitimacy of the National Assembly chosen in the fraudulent elections of 6 December 2020. He also stated that only a Venezuelan delegation coming from the legitimate Assembly chaired by Juan Guaidó could be accepted at the EuroLat meetings scheduled to take place in May 2021. He announced that the EPP Group had decided not to attend these meetings if representatives of the National Assembly elected in 2020 were present. The Chair noted this and announced that a letter would be sent to the Conference of Presidents and President Sassoli recalling the commitments and agreements made by Parliament in the aforementioned resolution on the Venezuelan National Assembly.

The Chair announced that the Co-Presidents of EuroLat had participated as observers in the informal EU-CELAC Foreign Ministers' meeting on 14 December 2020, at the invitation

of the then German Presidency of the European Council. They would also participate as observers in the 28th Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government on 21 April 2021.

Lastly, the Chair recalled that the Conference of Presidents had approved the holding of semi-remote meetings of the four standing committees, the forum, the working group and the Bureau of the EuroLat Assembly, from 3 to 6 May 2021. He invited Members to consult the programme of meetings and informed them that the draft agendas of the meetings of the committees and other bodies would soon be sent to the political group coordinators for approval by written procedure. The Chair also announced the intention to issue a joint declaration of the two EuroLat Co-Chairs on EU-LAC on COVID-19 vaccine-related issues, to send a clear political message from these meetings.

Speakers: The Chair, Leopoldo LÓPEZ GIL.

7. Date and place of next meeting

The date and place of the next delegation meeting would be announced in due course.

The meeting closed at 19.03.

**/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/PREZEN NÍ LISTINA/DELTAGERLISTE/
 ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KOHALOLIJATE NIMEKIRI/ /RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/
 LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/POPIS NAZO NIH/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKL JUMU RE ISTRS/DALYVI S RAŠAS/
 JELENLÉTI ÍV/RE ISTRU TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNO CI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/
 LIST DE PREZEN /PREZEN NÁ LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZO IH/LÄSNÁOLOLISTA/NÄRVAROLISTA**

/Mesa/P edsednictvo/Formandskabet/Vorstand/Juhatus/ /Bureau/Predsjetništvo/Ufficio di presidenza/Prezidijs/ Biuras/Elnökség/Prezydium/Birou/Predsedníctvo/Predsedstvo/Puheenjohtajisto/Presidiet (*)
Javi López (P), Jordi Cañas (VP), Sandra Pereira (VP), Hermann Tertsch (VP), Nikos Androulakis (VP), Herbert Dorfmann (VP)
/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/ /Members/Députés/Zastupnici/Deputati/Deput ti/ Nariai/Képviselek/Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputa i/Jäsenet/Ledamöter
Clara Aguilera, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Udo Bullmann, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Anna Cavazzini, Deirdre Clune, Nicola Danti, Mónica Silvana González, Christophe Hansen, Maria-Manuel Leitão-Marques, Leopoldo López Gil, Javier Nart, Sabrina Pignedoli, Jessica Polfjård, Samira Rafaela, Veronika Vrecionová, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez
/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/ /Substitutes/Suppléants/Zamjenici/ Supplenti/Aizst ģ ji/Pavaduojantysnariai/Póttagok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zast pcy/Membros suplentes/Suplean i/Náhradníci/ Namestniki/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter
Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Antoni Comín i Oliveres, Alexandra Geese, Janusz Lewandowski, David McAllister

209 (7)
216 (3)
56 (8) (/Punto del orden del día/Bod po adu jednání (OJ)/Punkt på dagsordenen/Tagesordnungspunkt/ Päevakorra punkt/ μ μ /Agenda item/Point OJ/To ka dnevno red/Punto all'ordine del giorno/Darba k rt bas punkts/Darbotvark s punktā/Napirendi pont/Punt A enda/Agendapunt/Punkt porz dku dziennego/Ponto OD/Punct de pe ordinea de zi/Bod programu schôdze/To ka UL/Esityslistan kohta/Punkt på föredragningslistan)

/Observadores/Pozorovateľ/Observatører/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/ Osservatori/Nov rot ji/Steb tojai/Megfigyel k/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Observatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelja/ Opazovalci/Tarkkailijat/Observatörer	/Observers/Observateurs/Promatra i/ Osservatori/Nov rot ji/Steb tojai/Megfigyel k/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Observatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelja/ Opazovalci/Tarkkailijat/Observatörer

/Por invitación del presidente/Na pozvání p edsedy/Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden/Esimehe kutsel/ predsjednika/Su invito del presidente/P c priekšs d t ja uzaicin juma/Pirmininkui pakvietus/Az elnök meghívására/ Fuq stedina ta -'Chairman'/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/Na zaproszenie Przewodniczego/A convite do Presidente/La invita ia pre edintelui/ Na pozvanie predsedu/Na povabilo predsednika/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan

/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nōukogu/ μ /Council/Conseil/Vije e/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/ Conselho/Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)	/Council/Conseil/Vije e/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/ Conselho/Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)
/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Komisjon/ Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisia/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)	/Commission/Komisija/Commissione/Bizottság/ Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisia/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)
Jorge De La Cillería	
/Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior/Evropská služba pro vn jší innost/ EU-Udenrigstjenesten/Europäischer Auswärtiger Dienst/Euroopa väliteenistus/ External Action service/Service européen pour l'action extérieure/Evropska služba za vanjsko djelovanje/Servizio europeo per l'azione esterna/Eiropas r j s darb bas dienests/Europolis išov s veiksm tarnyba/Európai Kültügyi Szolgálat/Servizz Ewropew g all-Azzjoni Esterna/Europese dienst voor extern optreden/Europejska Slu ba Działa Zewn trznych/Serviço Europeu para a Acção Externa/ Serviciul european pentru ac iune extern /Európska služba pre vonkajšiu innos /Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje/Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinto/Europeiska avdelningen för yttre åtgärd (*)	
Javier Niño-Perez, Wim Schaerlaekens	
/Otras instituciones y organismos/Ostatní orgány a instituce/Andre institutioner og organer/Andere Organe und Einrichtungen/Muud institutsioonid ja organid/ institutions et organes/Druge institucije i tijela/Altre istituzioni e altri organi/Citas iest des un strukt ras/Kitos institucijos ir staigos/ Más intézmények és szervek/Istituzzionijiet u korpi o ra/Andere instellingen en organen/Inne instytucje i organy/Outras instituições e outros órgãos/Alte instituții și organe/Iné inštitúcie a orgány/Muut toimielimet ja elimet/Andra institutioner och organ	
Parlacen	Ricardo Lagos Andino

/Otros participantes/Ostatní účastníci/Endvidere deltog/Andere Teilnehmer/Muud osalejad/ participants/Autres participants/Drugi sudionici/Altri partecipanti/Citi klasesošie/Kiti dalyviai/Más résztvevők/Participanti oħra/Andere aanwezigen/Inni uczestnicy/Outros participantes/Al i participan i/In i účastníci/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare
Embassy of Barbados: Joy-Ann Skinner (Ambassador), Nicholas Cox
Embassy of Brazil: Gustavo Raposo
Embassy of Chile: Patricio Torres Espinosa (Ambassador), Daniela Robledo Vallejos
Embassy of Colombia: Felipe Garcia-Echeverri (Ambassador), Carlos Valencia
Embassy of Costa Rica: Sergio Alfaro Salas (Ambassador), Andres Vargas
Embassy of Cuba: Heidy Villuendas Ortega
Embassy of the Dominican Republic: Sarah Herasme
Embassy of El Salvador: Claudia Beatriz Beltran
Embassy of Guatemala: José Alberto Briz Gutierrez (Ambassador), Myriam De La Roca
Embassy of Guyana: Lidon Charles
Embassy of Honduras: Roberto Ochoa Madrid (Ambassador)
Embassy of Nicaragua: Irana Venerio (Ambassador)
Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago: Claire de Bourg-Exeter
Embassy of Uruguay: Alfonso Rossi, Maria Beatriz Irñiz

/Secretaría de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariát politických skupin/Gruppernes sekretariat/ Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktsioonide sekretariaat/ μμ μ /Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des groupes politiques/Tajništva klubova zastupnika/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politisko grupu sekretariats/Frakcij sekretoriai/ Képviselet csoportok titkársága/Segretariat gruppi politici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Sekretariado dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát politických skupin/Sekretariat politinių skupin/Poliittisten ryhmién sihteeristöt/ De politiska gruppernas sekretariat	
PPE	Juan Salafranca, Julianna Huszar-Dekany, Hugo van der Werff
S&D	Pilar Ruiz Huelamo, Maria Henriques, Barbara Melis, Dorota Myszkowska, Silvia Gonzalez del Pino, Lara Riachi
Renew	Itziar Munoa Salaverria, Opal Brown, Laia Garrido Angaron, Ursa Pondelek
ID	Sakari Linden
Verts/ALE	
ECR	Javier Nieto, Javier Garcia Martin, Silvia Pasquini, Maka Machaj-Branchu
The Left	Francisco Orozco
NI	Rezio Pasini

/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelária predsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidenti kantselei/ kabinets/Pirmininko kabinetas/Elnöki hivatal/Kabinett tal-President/Kabinet van de Voorzitter/Gabinet Przewodniczego/Gabinete do Presidente/Cabinet Preedinte/Kancelária predsedu/Urząd predsednika/Puhemiehen kabinetti/Talmannens kansli
June O'Keeffe
/Gabinete del Secretario General/Kancelária generálního tajemníka/Generalsekretærens Kabinet/ Kabinett des Generalsekretærs/Peasekretári büroo/ μμ μ /Secretary-General's Office/Cabinet du Secrétaire général/Urząd glawnog tajemnika/Gabinetto del Segretario generale/eneralsekretæra kabinets/Generalinio sekretoriaus kabinetas/ Ftitkári hivatal/Kabinett tas-Segretarju enerali/Kabinet van de secretaris-generaal/Gabinet Sekretarza Generalnego/Gabinete do Secretário-Geral/Cabinet Secretar General/Kancelária generálného tajomníka/Urząd generalnega sekretarja/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/ Generalsekreterarens kansli

/Dirección General/Generální editelství/Generaldirektorat/Generaldirektion/Peadirektoaraat/ / Directorate-General/Direction générale/Glavna uprava/Direzione generale/ ener ldirektor ts/Generalinis direktoratas/F igazgatóság/ Direttorat enerali/Direktoraten-generaal/Dyrekcja Generalna/Direcção-Geral/Direc ii Generale/Generálne riadite stvo/Generalni direktorat/Pääosasto/Generaldirektorat	
DG PRES DG IPOL DG EXPO DG EPRS DG COMM DG PERS DG INLO DG TRAD DG LINC DG FINS DG ITEC DG SAFE	Juan Carlos Jimenez Marin, Jose Carlos Engra Moreno
/Servicio Jurídico/Právní služba/Juridisk Tjeneste/Juristischer Dienst/Öigusteenistus/ μ /Legal Service/ Service juridique/Pravna služba/Servizio giuridico/Juridiskais dienests/Teis s tarnyba/Jogi szolgálat/Servizz legali/Juridische Dienst/ Wydział prawny/Serviço Jurídico/Serviciu Juridic/Právny servis/Oikeudellinen yksikkö/Rättstjänsten	
/Secretaría de la comisión/Sekretariát výboru/Udvalgssekretariatet/Ausschusseksretariat/Komisjoni sekretariaat/ μμ /Committee secretariat/Secrétariat de la commission/Tajništvo odbora/Segreteria della commissione/ Komitejas sekretari ts/Komiteto sekretoriatas/A bizottság titkársága/Sekretarjat tal-kumitat/Commissiensekretariaat/ Sekretariat komisji/Sekretariado da comissão/Sekretariat comisie/Sekretariat odbora/Valiokunnan sihteeristö/Utskottssekretariatet	
Javier Fernandez Fernandez, Jesper Tvevad, Juan Carlos Perez Navas, Stefania Boschetto, Myrofora Kostidou, Helmut Weixler, Carolina Zaccato, Francisco Cabral	
/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/ /Assistant/Assistente/Pal gs/Pad j jas/Asszisztens/Asyistent/Pomo nik/ Avustaja/Assistenten	
Rebecca Alrutz, Rocio Rodrigo Muñoz	

- * (P) = /Presidente/P edseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/ /Chairman/Président/Predsjednik/Priekš d t js/
 Pirmininkas/Elnök/'Chairman'/Voorzitter/Przewodnic zy/Pre edinte/Predsed/Predsednik/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
- (VP) = /Vicepresidente/Místop edseda/Næstformand/Stellvertretender Vorsitzender/Aseesimees/ /
 Vice-Chair/Potpredsjednik/Vice-Président/Potpredsjednik/Priekš d t ja vietnieks/Pirminiko pavaduotojas/Alelnök/ Vi i
 'Chairman'/Ondervoorzitter/Wiceprzewodnic zy/Vice-Presidente/Vicepre edinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/
 Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande
- (M) = /Miembro/ len/Medlem/Mitglied/Parlamendiliige/ /Member/Membre/ lan/Membro/Deput ts/Narys/Képvise /
 Membru/Lid/Członek/Membro/Membru/ len/Poslanec/Jäsen/Ledamot
- (F) = /Funcionario/Ú edník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/ /Official/Fonctionnaire/Dužnosnik/
 Funzionario/Ier dnis/Pareig nas/Tisztvisel /Uffijal/Ambtenaar/Urz dnik/Funcionário/Func ionar/Úradník/Uradnik/Virkamies/
 Tjänsteman