



DLAT_PV(2023)0202

MINUTES

of the meeting of 2 February 2023, 14.30-16.30

Brussels

The meeting opened on Thursday 2 February 2023 at 14.42, with Javi López (Chair) presiding.

1. Adoption of draft agenda

OJ-PE624.874v01-00

The draft agenda was adopted as shown in these minutes.

2. Approval of minutes of meeting of:

- 19 October 2022

PV-PE624.873v01-00

The minutes of the meeting were approved.

3. Chair's announcements

Javi López stated that on 24 January, the President of the European Council, Charles Michel, and the President pro tempore of CELAC, Ralph Gonsalves, President of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, announced that the next Summit of Heads of State and Government of the European Union and CELAC would take place in Brussels on 17 and 18 July 2023. He stated that the EuroLat plenary session would be held in Madrid the week following the summit, i.e. from 24 to 27 July. He stated that there had already been a formal invitation from the Spanish Senate to host this meeting at its headquarters.

He also said that the EuroLat committees' April session would ultimately not take place on

the scheduled dates due to logistical constraints and at the request of the Latin American members. He added that it had been postponed to the November green week (week 44), in accordance with the EuroLat Rules of Procedure. He stated that the location was still to be confirmed and was the responsibility of the Latin American members.

He also announced that a virtual Bureau meeting would take place prior to the summit, probably in June, in order to prepare a message for the summit. He added that letters of reply had been received from Commissioners Frans Timmermans and Mariya Gabriel on the resolutions adopted at the last EuroLat plenary meeting held last April in Argentina, which stated that they had taken due note of the work carried out and they shared their intention to incorporate it into the working frameworks and programmes under their responsibility. He recalled that this information had been shared with the members. Finally, he expressed the intention to have a calendar, albeit a provisional one, for EuroLat delegation meetings in order to assist the groups in the preparation of the work.

4. Exchange of views on the follow-up to the ‘Road to 2023’ document, with the participation of:

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

Javier Niño Pérez, Deputy Executive Director for the Americas of the European External Action Service (EEAS) reported that the Summit on 17 and 18 July in Brussels would be accompanied by a series of events, including a meeting with civil society, a youth event and a business forum. In addition, there will be a number of activities that also seek to strengthen ties with Latin America and the Caribbean in a wide range of thematic areas, including the launch of a digital alliance with the region in mid-March, possibly a meeting for environmental ministers and a pharmaceutical industry cooperation event tentatively planned for May. There will also be a series of events and debates, some organised by the *Fundación Carolina*, in preparation for this Summit. He stressed that the aim was for the Summit to focus on future-oriented political content and that it should mark the beginning of a new era of relations with Latin America and the Caribbean. He insisted that this relationship was stronger than ever, offering the example of President Michel’s participation at the CELAC summit in Buenos Aires, as well as the Commission President’s reference to a new Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean in the last State of the Union address and reinforced support from the Member States. He also recalled the meeting of the foreign ministers from the two regions in Buenos Aires last November, the first to take place in person in five years, where promising messages for a strong relationship were shared.

He announced that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines held the new pro tempore presidency of CELAC. He stated that this would not have a radical impact on relations, but that he felt that, due to the country’s small size, the presidency would pose a number of logistical challenges and that, therefore, the countries of the region as well as the European Union itself would have to provide support. He said that he would go to the country in a few weeks to discuss how to support the presidency of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. He also mentioned that this would be an opportunity to strengthen the Caribbean agenda, and to discuss matters of interest expected to be highlighted by the country such as the social agenda, the fight against climate change and financing issues. He mentioned the items that would accompany the summit and the political actions, placing special emphasis on association agreements. In this regard, he mentioned the political agreement with Chile, the

efforts to move forward with Mexico and the challenge posed by the Mercosur agreement, although he believed that there was willingness to reach an agreement. He also mentioned the ratification of the Association Agreement with Central America, which has been pending for 10 years, and of the new Cotonou Agreement.

He referred to the Global Gateway, the new EU investment model that he would like to present to Latin American counterparts in order to make them aware not only of the economic prospects but also of everything that our bi-regional strategic partnership represents in terms of respect for the environment, the social agenda and labour standards. The Global Gateway would therefore be considered as another of the Summit's 'deliverables'. He spoke about a strategic document being prepared by the Commission and the EEAS, consisting of a joint communication to be published on 3 May, which would set out the items he had mentioned and where emphasis would be placed on the need to work at regional level, which he believed had been facilitated by Brazil's return to CELAC, and on sub-regional and bilateral ties.

Speakers: Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez (*PPE, Spain*), Maria-Manuel Leitão-Marques (*S&D, Portugal*), Jordi Cañas (*Renew, Spain*), Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero (*S&D, Spain*), Leopoldo López Gil (*PPE, Spain*), Hermann Tertsch (*CRE, Spain*), Massimiliano Smeriglio (*S&D, Italy*), Mónica Silvana González (*S&D, Spain*), Alicia Homs Ginel (*S&D, Spain*), María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos (*Renew, Spain*), Sandra Pereira (*La Izquierda, Portugal*), Javi López (*S&D, Spain*)

5. Exchange of views on the presentation of the *Fundación Carolina*'s Annual Report 2022-2023, 'Latin America: Transitions, where are we going?', with the participation of:

- José Antonio Sanahuja, Director, *Fundación Carolina*

He began by expressing the extreme gravity of the socio-economic crisis in the region, mentioning that the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), José Manuel Salazar, had said that in the last ten years, the region had experienced a second 'lost decade' in terms of development with worse economic indicators than in the first, and that the region risks entering a third 'lost decade'. He recalled that in the last ten years, no progress was made in reducing poverty and inequality, and that extreme poverty had got even worse, as the pandemic has set progress back by 25 years. Although he explained that there are several dimensions to this crisis, he insists that education is one of the main drivers, as it has not been possible to work with increased digitalisation due to existing digital gaps in terms of access, skills and abilities to adapt to online education. This has resulted in a loss of learning and an increase in the proportion of unqualified young people not in employment or education, prolonging the crisis and hampering the possibility of reducing inequality patterns. He also expressed that the region had responded to the crisis with unprecedented levels of financial support, leading to an increase in external indebtedness. He said that the region was lacking in fiscal space, and that access to external financing was limited, tying this in with the risk of a debt crisis in Latin America. He said that now is the time for a tax deal with progressive tax reforms, innovation in terms of access to external financing and mechanisms such as debt-for-environment swaps. He also pointed out that debt crises in a fragmented and polarised political environment, with low levels of trust in institutions and high levels of public

disaffection and inequality, can lead to social uprisings or political crises that are even more severe. He mentioned that this could pave the way for the rise of authoritarian forces, which would enable external actors to use bilateral aid or contingency funding for power politics, as was the case with vaccine diplomacy.

With regard to the ecological crisis in Latin America, he said that it was a difficult transition process involving opposing forces, external indebtedness and the persistence of extractive activities in the primary production sector, as well as increasingly politicised socio-environmental demands. He explained that this process is visible in the public sphere, in opposing developmental and environmental demands. He stated that there has been a reported trend whereby the impact of climate change is becoming more severe, and that this impact is unequally distributed as it coincides with the deep-rooted patterns of territorial socio-economic inequality. With regard to the energy transition, he pointed out that Latin America was constrained by economic needs and external indebtedness, which prevent leaders from putting an end to the exploitation of the region's fossil fuel resources. He also mentioned progress and willingness to invest in renewable sources such as solar, wind and geothermal energy, as well as the rapid growth of hydrogen and green hydrogen and lithium projects, funded by foreign direct investment. However, he mentioned controversies over the use of water and the socio-environmental impact on indigenous communities, public authorities and businesses on account of the risks, as well as geopolitical competition over these resources. In this regard, he referred to the European Union's externally-promoted labour and socio-environmental standards.

He expressed that Latin America was not participating in collective action, and that the main actors that had traditionally been leaders in the region such as Mexico and Brazil had been missing. He also referred to the fact that the region is divided and fragmented and that most countries are experiencing domestic crises that prevent them from projecting an active foreign policy. Furthermore, he considered that Latin America had shot itself in the foot by dismantling its political coordination mechanisms and regional integration organisations. On this point, he stated that there was a clear desire to promote regional cooperation and integration, but a lack of viable proposals beyond the clear desire to restore CELAC as a stage for political cooperation, but not for genuine integration. In his view, the recent news of a monetary union between Argentina and Brazil was merely the relaunch of a payment compensation mechanism that involves reducing the use of the dollar as a reserve currency, rather than the launch of a genuine common currency. He stated that monetary unions have very high requirements in terms of macroeconomic convergence and fiscal discipline, and therefore he considered the proposal to be of doubtful feasibility, not least because it entails moving away from the unanimity rule and introducing qualified majority voting. He concluded by saying that it would be more viable to develop a more modest functional cooperation agenda covering key areas that reflect shared development priorities in the region, that require lower levels of political cooperation, that probably do not involve matters relating to democracy and human rights for the sake of maintaining a certain degree of cohesion in the region and that allow Latin America to act again as a group and communicate as a region with external partners, and in particular with the European Union.

- Pablo Stefanoni, Studies and analysis researcher, *Fundación Carolina*; PhD in History, University of Buenos Aires

He began by stressing that the post-pandemic period was not a new challenge, but that it did carry new dimensions, namely a crisis of institutional and social trust, i.e. a crisis of political

representation on the one hand and a crisis linked to the living conditions of the population on the other. He recalled that since 2021, elections or referendums had been held in almost all Latin American countries, drawing a kind of ideological political map in the region. He referred to the return of progressivism, the crisis of the centre-right and the emergence of the radical right wing in some countries. Referring to Chile, he explained why the Pacific Alliance, for example, whose role was not only to promote integration but also a political ideology, no longer has this political-ideological aspect, having become more liberal, conservative and a promoter of free trade. He reflected on whether we are facing a new political cycle in Latin America, with left wing or centre-left governments. He also noted differences with the first cycle that took place in the 2000s: voting has become more volatile, given that parties are not being consistently re-elected over long periods of time, the heterogeneity of progressive coalitions, which also have more internal tensions, and the decrease in ideological enthusiasm since the 2000s. Furthermore, he mentioned that the different left wing parties had become more divergent, comparing Gabriel Boric's speech, which was more critical of the Bolivarian bloc than the left wing parties of the early 2000s were of each other.

He mentioned that disaffection, polarisation and fragmentation were the three factors used to analyse the political situation. He explained that these occur in variable combinations and that they may not be the same in all countries. On disaffection, he mentioned elections and the reinstatement of mandatory voting in Chile. He said that polarisation was a localised version of a wider trend in the West and he stated that fragmentation was particularly apparent in the first electoral rounds. Taking the example of Peru, he mentioned that the population had only voted for one candidate in the second round in order to reject the other, which would partly explain why many presidents do not have parliamentary majorities, and in some countries this can be a source of political instability. He mentioned a number of cases he thought would spark discussion, starting with that of Chile, as it shows how demands for change are also being articulated with those of order and predictability, referring also to the Constitution. Secondly, the case of Brazil would shed light on the global circulation of collective action and ideological frameworks associated with the radical right, such as the attack on the Brazilian Congress being a kind of copy of that on the Capitol. Finally, the case of Peru would relate to social deficits, ethnic and social divides, and institutional models that sometimes aggravate crises rather than tackling them. Finally, he explained that there were also new forms of politicisation, mentioning in this regard that there had been a lot of progress in terms of civil rights, or environmentalism, which has politicised new generations of young people in Latin America.

Speakers: Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero (*S&D, Spain*), Jordi Cañas (*Renew, Spain*), Eugenia Rodríguez-Palop (*La Izquierda, Spain*), Mónica Silvana González (*S&D, Spain*), Maria-Manuel Leitão-Marques (*S&D, Portugal*), María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos (*Renew, Spain*), Ana Miranda Paz (*Verdes/ALE, Spain*).

6. Any other business

None.

7. Date and place of next meeting

The next meeting of the Delegation would take place on Wednesday 19 April in Strasbourg.

The meeting closed at 16.52.

**ПРИСЪСТВЕН ЛИСТ/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/PREZENČNÍ LISTINA/DELTAGERLISTE/
ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KOHALOLIJATE NIMEKIRI/KATAΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΩΝ/RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/
LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/POPIS NAZOČNIH/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKLĒJUMU REĢISTRŠ/DALYVIŲ SAŖAŠAS/
JELENLĒTI ĪV/REGISTRU TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNOŠCI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/
LISTĂ DE PREZENȚĂ/PREZENČNÁ LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZOČIH/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/NÄRVAROLISTA**

Биоро/Меса/Председничество/Formandskabet/Vorstand/Juhatus/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Predsjedništvo/Ufficio di presidenza/Prezidijs/ Biuras/Elnökség/Prezidium/Birou/Predsednictvo/Predsedstvo/Puheenjohtajisto/Presidiet (*)
Javi López (P), Jordi Cañas (VP), Sandra Pereira (VP), Hermann Tertsch (VP), Herbert Dorfmann (VP)
Членове/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/Βουλευτές/Members/Députés/Zastupnici/Deputati/Deputăți/ Nariai/Képviselek/Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputați/Jäsenet/Ledamöter
Marc Angel, José Manuel Fernandes, Mónica Silvana González, Alicia Homs Ginell, Maria-Manuel Leitão-Marques, Leopoldo López Gil, Gabriel Mato, Eugenia Rodríguez Palop, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Massimiliano Smeriglio, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez
Заместници/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suppléants/Zamjenici/ Supplenti/Aizstājēji/Pavaduojantysnariai/Póttagok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zastępcy/Membros suplentes/Supleanți/Náhradníci/ Namestniki/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter
Georgios Kyrtos, César Luena, Ana Miranda, Inma Rodríguez-Piñero

209 (7)
216 (3)
56 (8) (Точка от дневния ред/Punto del orden del día/Bod pořadu jednání (OJ)/Punkt på dagsordenen/Tagesordnungspunkt/ Päevakorra punkt/Σημείο της ημερήσιας διάταξης/Agenda item/Point OJ/Točka dnevnog reda/Punto all'ordine del giorno/Darba kārtības punkts/Darbotvarkēs punktas/Napirendi pont/Punt Agenda/Agendapunt/Punkt porządku dziennego/Ponto OD/Punct de pe ordinea de zi/Bod programu schôdze/Točka UL/Esityslistan kohta/Punkt på föredragningslistan)
<div> <div>Javier Niño, Director ejecutivo adjunto para las Américas del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior (SEAE)</div> <div>Punto 4</div> </div> <div> <div>José Antonio Sanahuja, Director de la Fundación Carolina</div> <div>Punto 5</div> </div> <div> <div>Pablo Stefanoni, Investigador del Área de Estudios y Análisis de la Fundación Carolina; Doctor en Historia por la Universidad de Buenos Aires</div> <div>Punto 5</div> </div>

Наблюдатели/Observadores/Pozorovatelé/Observatører/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/Παρατηρητές/Observers/Observateurs/Promatrači/Osservatori/Novērotāji/Stebėtojai/Megfigyelők/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Oberwatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelia/Opazovalci/Tarkkailijat/Observatörer

По покана на председателя/Por invitación del presidente/Na pozvání předsedy/Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden/Εσίμεηη κηση/Με πρόσκληση του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chair/Sur l'invitation du président/ Na poziv predsjednika/Su invito del presidente/Pēc priekšsēdētāja uzaicinājuma/Pirmininkui pakvietus/Az elnök meghívására/ Fuq stedina tač-'Chairman'/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/Na zaproszenie Przewodniczącego/A convite do Presidente/La invitația președintelui/ Na pozvanie predsedu/Na povabilo predsednika/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan
José Antonio Sanahuja, Pablo Stefanoni

Съвет/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nöukogu/Συμβούλιο/Council/Conseil/Vijeće/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/Conselho/Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)
Комисия/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Komisjon/Επιτροπή/Commission/Komisija/Commissione/Bizottság/Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisja/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)
Европейска служба за външна дейност/Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior/Evropská služba pro vnější činnost/EU-Udenrigstjenesten/Europäischer Auswärtiger Dienst/Euroopa välisteenistus/Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Εξωτερικής Δράσης/European External Action service/Service européen pour l'action extérieure/Europska služba za vanjsko djelovanje/Servizio europeo per l'azione esterna/Eiropas Ārējās darbības dienests/Europolio 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/Europska služba pre vonkajšiu činnost/Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje/Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinto/Europeiska avdelningen för yttre åtgärd (*)
Javier Niño, Zina Mekouar, Alessandro Rossi
Други институции и органи/Otras instituciones y organismos/Ostatní orgány a instituce/Andre institutioner og organer/Andere Organe und Einrichtungen/Muud institutsioonid ja organid/Λοιπά θεσμικά όργανα και οργανισμοί/Other institutions and bodies/Autres institutions et organes/Druge institucije i tijela/Altre istituzioni e altri organi/Citas iestādes un struktūras/Kitos institucijos ir įstaigos/Más intézmények és szervek/Istituzzjonijiet u korpi ohra/Andere instellingen en organen/Inne instytucje i organy/Outras instituições e outros órgãos/Alte instituții și organe/Iné inštitúcie a orgány/Muut toimeilimet ja elimet/Andra institutioner och organ

Други учасници/Otros participantes/Ostatní účastníci/Endvidere deltog/Andere Teilnehmer/Muud osalejad/Επίσης παρόντες/Other participants/Autres participants/Drugi sudionici/Altri partecipanti/Citi klātesošie/Kiti dalyviai/Más résztvevők/Partecipanti ohra/Andere aanwezigen/Inni uczestnicy/Outros participantes/Alți participanți/Ini účastníci/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare
<p>Embajada de Ecuador: Hernán Ponce</p> <p>Embajada de la República Dominicana: Iván Ogando</p> <p>Embajada de Colombia: Camila Polo Florez, Diego Oyuela</p> <p>Embajada de Perú: Gustavo Laurie, José Rosas</p> <p>Embajada de Guatemala: José Lambour, Myriam de la Roca</p> <p>Embajada de Honduras: Viviane de Pierrefeu</p> <p>Embajada de Panamá: Yavel Francis, Alfonso Young,</p> <p>Embajada de El Salvador: Hugo Nelson Ortiz Dubon</p> <p>Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos RIDH: Elektra Lagos</p> <p>Telefónica: José García</p>

Секретариат на политическите групи/Secretaría de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariát politických skupin/Gruppernes sekretariat/Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktsioonide sekretariaat/Γραμματεία των Πολιτικών Ομάδων/Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des groupes politiques/Tajništva klubova zastupnika/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politisko grupu sekretariāts/Frakciju sekretoriai/Képviseletcsoportok titkársága/Sekretarjat gruppi politici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secretariado dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát politických skupin/Sekretariat političnih skupin/Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristöt/De politiska gruppernas sekretariat	
PPE	Juan Salafranca, Kathryn Stack, Hugo van der Werff, Julia Caballero
S&D	Luca Fossati, Eleni-Eirini Psaroudaki
Renew	Laia Garrido, Itziar Munoa Salaverria, Ursa Pondelek, Laia Garrido
Verts/ALE	Garance Tardieu
ID	
ECR	
The Left	José Moriano
NI	

Кабинет на председателя/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelář předsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi kantslei/Γραφείο του Προέδρου/President's Office/Cabinet du Président/Ured predsednika/Gabinetto del Presidente/Priekšsēdētāja kabinets/Pirmininko kabinetas/Elnöki hivatal/Kabinett tal-President/Kabinet van de Voorzitter/Gabinet Przewodniczącego/Gabinete do Presidente/Cabinet Președinte/Kancelária predsedu/Urad predsednika/Puhemiehen kabinetti/Talmannens kansli
Кабинет на генералния секретар/Gabinete del Secretario General/Kancelář generálního tajemníka/Generalsekretærens Kabinet/Kabinett des Generalsekretärs/Peasekretäri büroo/Γραφείο του Γενικού Γραμματέα/Secretary-General's Office/Cabinet du secrétaire général/Ured glavnog tajnika/Gabinetto del Segretario generale/Generalsekretära kabinets/Generalinio sekretoriaus kabinetas/Főtitkári hivatal/Kabinett tas-Segretarju Ġenerali/Kabinet van de secretaris-generaal/Gabinet Sekretarza Generalnego/Gabinete do Secretário-Geral/Cabinet Secretar General/Kancelária generálneho tajomníka/Urad generalnega sekretarja/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/Generalsekreterarens kansli

Генерална дирекция/Dirección General/Generální ředitelství/Generaldirektorat/Generaldirektion/Peadirektoraat/Γενική Διεύθυνση/Directorate-General/Direction générale/Glavna uprava/Direzione generale/Generāldirektorāts/Generalinis direktoratas/Főigazgatóság/Direttorat Ġenerali/Direktoraten-generaal/Dyrekcja Generalna/Direcção-Geral/Direcții Generale/Generálne riaditeľstvo/Generalni direktorat/Pääosasto/Generaldirektorat	
DG PRES DG IPOL DG EXPO DG EPRS DG COMM DG PAPA DG PERS DG INLO DG TRAD DG LINC DG FINS DG ITEC DG SAFE	Juan Carlos Jiménez Marín
Правна служба/Servicio Jurídico/Právní služba/Juridisk Tjeneste/Juristischer Dienst/Õigusteenistus/Νομική Υπηρεσία/Legal Service/Service juridique/Pravna služba/Servizio giuridico/Juridiskais dienests/Teisės tarnyba/Jogi szolgálat/Servizz legali/Juridische Dienst/Wydział prawny/Serviço Jurídico/Serviciu Juridic/Právný servis/Oikeudellinen yksikkö/Rättstjänsten	
Секретариат на комисията/Secretaría de la comisión/Sekretariát výboru/Udvalgssekretariatet/Ausschusssekretariat/Komisjoni sekretariaat/Γραμματεία της επιτροπής/Committee secretariat/Secrétariat de la commission/Tajništvo odbora/Segreteria della commissione/ Komitejas sekretariāts/Komiteto sekretoriatas/A bizottság titkársága/Sekretarjat tal-kumitat/Commissiesecretariaat/Sekretariat komisji/Sekretariado da comissão/Sekretariat comisie/Sekretariat odbora/Valiokunnan sihteeristö/Utskottssekretariatet	
David Chico Zamanillo, Stefania Boschetto	
Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Pālīgs/Padējējas/Asszisztens/Asysent/Pomočnik/Avustaja/Assistenten	
Rebecca Alrutz, Rocío Rodrigo Muñoz	

- * (P) = Председател/Presidente/Předseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Président/Predsjednik/Priekšsēdētājs/Pirmininkas/Elnök/Chairman/Voorzitter/Przewodniczący/Preşedinte/Predseda/Predsednik/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
- (VP) = Заместник-председател/Vicepresidente/Místopředseda/Næstformand/Stellvertretender Vorsitzender/Aseesimees/Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chair/Potpredsjednik/Vice-Président/Potpredsjednik/Priekšsēdētāja vietnieks/Pirmininko pavaduotojas/Alelnök/ Vīci 'Chairman'/Ondervoorzitter/Wiceprzewodniczący/Vice-Presidente/Vicepreşedinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande
- (M) = Член/Miembro/Člen/Medlem/Mitglied/Parlamendiliige/Βουλευτής/Member/Membre/Član/Membro/Deputāts/Narys/Képviselő/Membri/Lid/Członek/Membro/Membri/Člen/Poslanec/Jäsen/Ledamot
- (F) = Длъжностно лице/Funcionario/Úředník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/Υπάλληλος/Official/Fonctionnaire/Dužnosnik/Funzionario/Ierēdnis/Pareigūnas/Tisztviselő/Ufficial/Ambtenaar/Urzędnik/Funcionário/Funcionar/Úradník/Úradnik/Virkamies/Tjänsteman