



DCAM_PV(2023)0921_1

MINUTES

of the meeting of 21 September 2023, 14.00-16.00

Brussels

The meeting opened at 14.04 on 21 September 2023, with Tilly Metz (Chair) presiding.

1. Adoption of draft agenda

OJ – PE629.270v01-00

The agenda was adopted.

2. Approval of minutes of meetings

- DCAM of 2 March 2023

PV – PE629.269v01-00

The minutes were approved.

3. Chair's announcements

The Chair clarified the situation regarding the future JPC given that no agreement had been reached between Parlacen and the Legislative Assembly on the rules of procedure since 2014.

She announced that when she had visited Costa Rica in May, a parallel event had been organised with the President of Parlacen, Amado Cerrud, and two members of the Legislative Assembly, Alejandro Pacheco Castro and Luis Fernando Mendoza Jiménez. The aim of the meeting had been to resolve a stalemate between Parlacen and Costa Rica's Legislative Assembly.

The Chair said that she was very satisfied that a compromise had been reached at the meeting. The parties had agreed to have 15 members in the JPC: 12 for Parlacen and 3 for Costa Rica. Members of Parliament from the Dominican Republic should be allowed to join the Parlacen delegation.

4. Presentation of the mission report of the DCAM Mission to the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica (15-19 May 2023) CR-PE629.271v0100

The Chair summarised the DCAM mission to the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica that had taken place from 15 to 19 May 2023. It had been the first time that DCAM had visited the Dominican Republic.

The visit had confirmed the belief that the European Union, on the one hand, and the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica, on the other hand, had a strong association based on shared values such as human rights, social progress and environmental protection, reflecting their like-mindedness and commitment to these important issues.

Iván Ogando Lora, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the European Union, welcomed the report on the DCAM mission to his country. He recognised the key role of parliamentary diplomacy in strengthening the relationship between the two parties, creating vital spaces for dialogue and promoting effective channels of cooperation. He welcomed the explicit recognition of the major threat posed by the migration crisis facing Haiti. He stressed that the Dominican Republic was the country that had shown most solidarity with the situation of the Haitian people in recent decades. The crisis would have to be resolved by the country's political and social forces, but that required the international community to get involved.

The Ambassador discussed the recent developments on the island, where a small group of Haitians, taking advantage of the country's lack of institutional structures, had started to build – illegally and without any consultation – a canal to divert water from the Massacre River, shared by both countries. As a result, the Dominican Republic had completely closed the border between the two countries until construction of the canal was halted once and for all, possibly with the intervention of the international community.

Eliana Maria Villalobos Cárdenas, Ambassador of Costa Rica to the European Union, gave a brief update on some of the topics addressed during the mission. Migration was a key issue for Costa Rica, too, as it was one of the main countries of destination and transit for migrants, and the first country of refuge for Nicaraguan migrants. The flow of thousands of people of different nationalities from south to north was showing no signs of stopping. Internally, Costa Rica had stepped up its support for vulnerable people with a human rights-based approach, and was collaborating with international bodies and allied countries. The Ambassador stressed that the current flows had stretched the country beyond its operational capacity.

With regard to organised crime, she pointed out that there was more insecurity as a result of drug trafficking, which had led to a rise in the murder rate. Costa Rica was taking decisive action to combat organised crime. In that regard, the Ambassador highlighted the launch of 'Operation Sovereignty' in July 2023, which, among other measures, required every container leaving the port of Moín to be scanned in order to prevent drugs being smuggled out in containers leaving for international markets, including Europe.

Duccio Bandini highlighted the excellent relations with the Dominican Republic and said that he fully understood the concerns expressed by the Ambassador and the President of the Dominican Republic at the UN General Assembly on the importance of the international community intervening in Haiti. He stressed that they had the full support of the EEAS. Referring to Costa Rica, Mr Bandini thanked it for its constructive and open role in the EU-CELAC Summit and the negotiation of the joint declaration.

***Speakers:** Sara Cerdas (S&D, Portugal), Jordi Cañas (Renew Europe, Spain)*

5. Exchange of views on the political situation in Guatemala following the general and presidential elections on 25 June and 20 August 2023

The Chair, Tilly Metz, outlined the background to the elections held in Guatemala on 25 June and 20 August 2023. Contrary to all predictions, Movimiento Semilla's presidential candidate, Bernardo Arévalo, had managed to get through to the second round and had then won the election, with a clear majority of 60.91 % of the votes over Sandra Torres of the National Unity of Hope (UNE), who had received 39.09 % of the votes. The European Parliament was very concerned about the continuous attempts to suspend Movimiento Semilla and prevent an orderly transition and transfer of power.

Jordi Cañas (Renew, ES), Chief Observer of the EU Election Observation Mission Guatemala 2023, outlined the mission that had taken place right across Guatemala – covering all 22 departments – involving more than 60 people on the ground and 120 observers during the elections. In his view, the election observation mission had been vital in ensuring that the elections had been able to take place as they had, with the unexpected result. The pre-election period had been marked by a serious deterioration in the rule of law, a lack of separation of powers, and the phasing-out of checks and balances. This had resulted in the country's institutions being co-opted and judicial bodies meddling in the process for political purposes, in addition to attacks on the freedom of the press and freedom of expression. The elections had been flawless, which seemed like a contradiction. The second round had taken place against a backdrop of the courts intervening in the results of the first round and moves to question their legitimacy. However, there was no doubt that the elections had been run seamlessly on election day and that the results could not be called into question. The developments over the subsequent months would determine the democratic future of Guatemala and the region.

Leopoldo López Gil (EPP, ES), Head of the EP delegation to the EU Election Observation Mission Guatemala 2023, noted that the mission had had to operate in a very difficult context. During the first round, the mission had been doubtful as to the outcome of the process because four of the 22 candidates had been disqualified for one reason or another. Attempts were being made to suspend a political party, but through legal channels.

Guatemala had suffered through more than 30 years of violence and had again tried to take the path of democracy. As far as the elections were concerned, the process had been exemplary, with 140 000 citizens helping to organise and run the elections. No one had called into question the second round. In fact, 17 % of the votes in the first round had been spoilt but this figure had dropped to practically zero in the second round.

Duccio Bandini, Deputy Head of Division, Mexico, Central America and Caribbean (AMERICAS.2), European External Action Service (EEAS), welcomed the close coordination and cooperation during the mission. The mission's presence had been crucial and this had confirmed the need for the EU to be present in these processes. Members of civil society had also confirmed that the Guatemalan people's willingness to participate actively and turn out to vote would not have been possible without international support. There were concerns about the attempts to undermine the credibility of the election results through legal processes that went beyond electoral processes. According to Mr Bandini, it was important to remain vigilant, and to hope that the democratic transition would be completed and the current President would

take concrete steps to protect and support the transition given the waning independence of the executive and a broader climate of persecution and intimidation.

Samuel Pérez Álvarez, Member of the Congress of Guatemala, (Movimiento Semilla) (via video conference), stressed that a coup d'état was taking place in Guatemala and that a regime of corruption and impunity had been established and consolidated in recent decades, which had accelerated the shift towards authoritarianism. The corruption included budget extensions and changes that allocated public funds to ministries lacking any transparency whatsoever and facilitated theft from the public purse. The impunity came from the election of judges, magistrates and a public prosecutor who would not investigate corruption and would devote themselves to prosecuting their opponents in criminal proceedings. In his view, this was reflected in a number of elements:

1. Lack of democratic checks and balances: the current government had the executive, was buying an obedient majority in Congress, had the public prosecutor's office and had many of the country's courts.
2. Deterioration of the rule of law: the public prosecutor's office had in recent years devoted itself to inventing cases against people who came out against the regime, rather than prosecuting real crimes. This had meant that – just as had happened during Guatemala's very difficult war – many people had had to go into exile, including justice officials, judges, magistrates, human rights activists and members of the opposition, including the Movimiento Semilla party.
3. Elimination of freedoms: freedom of expression had been undermined and journalists who dared to question the authorities were being arbitrarily imprisoned, while many others were in exile.
4. Violence and crackdowns on civic protests: any demonstration against the regime's decisions risked being suppressed by the state's armed forces, as had happened during the protests against the first budget that the current government had tried to approve in 2020.

Movimiento Semilla's victory in the elections had seriously upset a regime that was now launching its final battle to try to prevent its plundering, impunity and exclusion-based approach from coming to its inevitable end. The public prosecutor's office had been used to engage in political persecution in two main ways.

First, it had been used against the Movimiento Semilla party to try to have it suspended and prevent its members from taking office on 14 January 2023. This had called into question the possibility of President-elect Bernardo Arévalo and Vice-President-elect Karin Herrera taking office.

Secondly, it had been used to try to overturn democracy in Guatemala, brazenly opening ballot boxes, illegally raiding Semilla's headquarters, ordering the arrest of party members, calling into question the election result, undermining the integrity of the vote by potentially altering voting ballots, and threatening the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to try to impose a candidate that did not pose a threat to the regime. This was a coup d'état led by Attorney General Consuelo Porras, Rafael Curruchiche and Cinthia Monterroso of the Special Prosecutor's Office against Impunity, and Judge Fredy Orellana, all accompanied by the complicit silence of President Alejandro Giammattei.

It was therefore very valuable to have international attention on this matter, and clear and robust statements by countries that defended democracy and the will of the people.

Speakers: Mónica Silvana González López (S&D, Spain), Jordi Cañas (Renew Europe, Spain), Enikő Győri (NI, Hungary)

6. Exchange of views on the impact of the state of emergency on the human rights situation in El Salvador

The Chair, Tilly Metz, provided some background to the state of emergency in force in El Salvador since 27 March 2022. It allowed the authorities to suspend a number of civil liberties, such as banning certain gatherings and arresting people without a court order. Initially, it had been thought that it would be imposed for just one month, but it had been renewed every month since then. Since it had started, the authorities had arrested almost 72 000 alleged gang members. Before then, the country's prisons could hold 30 000 people. With the avalanche of arrests, El Salvador had become the country with the highest prison rate in the world.

Duccio Bandini, Deputy Head of Division Mexico, Central America and Caribbean (AMERICAS.2), EEAS, said that the EU had always been aware of the problem and the impact of gang violence on citizens and its role in the high level of insecurity. The EEAS supported the fight against the insecurity in the country and measures to combat violence against women, as well as community centres for young people, in parallel to the state of emergency. Mr Bandini acknowledged that the level of violence had fallen dramatically and that public spaces were once again open to citizens. However, he stressed that the measures should not come at the expense of fundamental human rights. The EEAS welcomed the announcement of a new phase of the Territorial Control Plan that would focus on social programmes and integration alongside the policy on security, especially human security. Finally, the EEAS was willing to look at ways to follow up on the 2024 electoral process, building on the added value that European missions had demonstrated around the world.

Ruth López, , Legal Chief Anti-Corruption and Justice of NGO Cristosal (via video conference), spoke about the year under the *régimen de excepción* (gang crackdown), which she described as a permanent state of repression and human rights violations. Salvadorans had had their health and safety rights suspended during 23 of the 51 months that the government had been in power. The judicial system had been used for political purposes, democracy was deteriorating and the accountability system had been completely co-opted. Statistics were being altered and the number of people murdered or missing was being covered up. There was also a lack of mechanisms for citizen verification and accountability. Illicit negotiations between the government and the gangs had been revealed in investigations by the media and the US Government. The right to freedom was being violated through arbitrary arrests without warrants or prior investigations. More than 7 000 people had been released without their trials having been concluded. There were illegal house raids, arrests following anonymous allegations, arrests for previous crimes and double trials, stigmatisation of people with certain tattoos and a high level of poverty. There was also torture and cruel and inhumane treatment in prisons, including overcrowding and complete confinement, lack of food and lack of water for drinking, personal hygiene and cleaning, widespread physical punishment and beatings, electric shocks, use of pepper gas and other forms of torture that had been rife in the 1980s.

The NGO Cristosal had recorded 185 deaths in state custody between 27 March 2022 and September 2023. They had all been arrested without an investigation or a warrant, and none of them had been found guilty of their alleged offences.

In conclusion, Ms López recalled that El Salvador would hold a presidential election in four and a half months and the President intended to stand as a candidate, contrary to eight articles

of the constitution and after having amended key elements of the electoral system for his own benefit.

Juan Pappier, Americas Acting Deputy Director, Human Rights Watch (via video conference), said that Human Rights Watch (HRW) had for years been recording crimes against humanity, such as rape, kidnapping and murder. El Salvador had the right to apply its policy to curb abuses in its country, but that policy was now being abused, undermining the freedoms of the people living there and putting democracy at risk. In March 2022, the Legislative Assembly had adopted the state of emergency in response to an increase in gang violence. It had also put in place measures that had jeopardised fundamental protections for the people. It had approved measures allowing judges to arrest or detain even minors, expanding the state's rights to arrest people. President Bukele remained very popular in El Salvador and beyond. This reflected the failure of Latin American governments to ensure security in a region with the highest murder rates in the world. It was worrying that several Latin American governments were imitating some of Bukele's security policies and declaring often unnecessary states of emergency that suspended the right to due process, as had been seen recently in Ecuador, Honduras and Peru. They should instead focus on addressing the root causes of crime, including the high levels of poverty and social exclusion, and promote strategic criminal proceedings focusing on violent crimes and members of high-level gangs and organised crime leaders.

Mr Pappier concluded with a number of recommendations to the European Parliament. The European Parliament should express serious concern about the widespread human rights violations in El Salvador and urge the government to adopt an effective and rights-based policy to respond to gang violence. Secondly, HRW urged Parliament to consider holding a debate in plenary on the situation in El Salvador and the spread of abusive security policies across the region. Thirdly, HRW urged the European Parliament to express publicly its concern about El Salvador's effective cancellation of the DROI mission to El Salvador that had been due to take place in May. The EP could and should play a role in supporting the restoration of the rule of law in El Salvador, and help ensure that the people were safe from gang violence, human rights violations and other abuses of power.

Her Excellency Alejandra Girón, Chargé d'affaires, Embassy of El Salvador to the European Union, said it was crucial to ensure the involvement of Commissioner Guzmán. El Salvador had lived through a civil war between the armed forces and left-wing armed guerrillas from October 1979 to January 1992, which had left more than 185 000 Salvadorans murdered and an estimated 10 000 missing. After the war, the *maras* and the *pandillas* had quickly become a new and unhindered horror for the population. On 1 June 2019, President Bukele's Government had come into power in El Salvador, then the world's most violent country and murder capital. In 2015, it had had a murder rate of 103 per 100 000 people. Faced with this situation, under the leadership of President Bukele, the government had had the courage to take on the gangs and restore calm for the people of El Salvador through the implementation of the Territorial Control Plan. The aim of the *régimen de excepción* was to protect legal values, maintain the state sovereignty monopoly and protect constitutionally recognised rights. Through its adoption and subsequent extensions, the state had tackled extraordinary circumstances with a view to restoring public order and security. More than 400 days had passed without a murder during President Bukele's time in office, making El Salvador the safest country on the continent. The murder rate had dropped from 103 per 100 000 people in 2015 to 2.3 per 100 000 in 2023. Extortion had been all but eliminated and this was confirmed by all production sectors, academia and society in general. Ms Girón said that she appreciated this dialogue but that it was crucial to truly understand the situation that El Salvador had faced and continued to face, and that the country had a clear vision for its future. She hoped that its perspective would be

appreciated, and that that would help to strengthen relations between El Salvador and the EU. Andrés Guzmán, Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression of El Salvador, spoke (by video conference). He clarified a number of points. Firstly, human rights were clearly respected in El Salvador. Secondly, a number of assertions made at that meeting were untrue, for example that meetings and gatherings were banned.

Speakers: *Jordi Cañas (Renew Europe, Spain)*

7. Other business

None.

8. Date and time of next meeting

The date and venue of the next DCAM meeting would be communicated later.

The meeting closed at 16.08.

**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/
JELENLÉTI ÍV/REGĪSTRU TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNOŠCI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/
LISTĂ DE PREZENȚĂ/PREZENČNÁ LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZOČIH/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/NÄRVAROLISTA**

<p>Биоро/Меса/Předsednictvo/Formandskabet/Vorstand/Juhatus/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Predsjedništvo/Ufficio di presidenza/Prezidijs/ Biuras/Elnökség/Prezydium/Birou/Předsednictvo/Predsedstvo/Puheenjohtajisto/Presidiet (*)</p>
<p>Tilly Metz (P)</p>
<p>Членове/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/Βουλευτές/Members/Députés/Zastupnici/Deputati/Deputāti/ Nariai/Képviselek/Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputați/Jäsenet/Ledamöter</p>
<p>Заместници/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suppléants/Zamjenici/ Supplenti/Aizstājēji/Pavaduojantysnariai/Póttagok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zastępcy/Membros suplentes/Supleanți/Náhradníci/ Namestniki/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter</p>
<p>Sara Cerdas (por videoconferencia), Leopoldo López Gil, Enikő Győri (por videoconferencia)</p>

<p>209 (7)</p>	
<p>216 (3)</p>	
<p>Jordi Cañas, Mónica Silvana González</p>	
<p>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/Τοčka 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/Τοčka UL/Esityslistan kohta/Punkt på föredragningslistan)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iván Ogando Lora (embajador de la República Dominicana en la Unión Europea) Eliana María Villalobos Cárdenas (embajadora de Costa Rica en la Unión Europea) Duccio Bandini (jefe adjunto de la División México, América Central y Caribe (AMERICAS.2) del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior (SEAE)) 	<p>Punto 4</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jordi Cañas (diputado al Parlamento Europeo (Renew, ES) y jefe de la misión de observación electoral de la Unión en Guatemala en 2023) Leopoldo López Gil (diputado al Parlamento Europeo (PPE, ES) y jefe de la delegación del Parlamento Europeo en la misión de observación electoral de la Unión en Guatemala en 2023) Duccio Bandini (jefe adjunto de la División México, América Central y Caribe (AMERICAS.2) del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior (SEAE)) Samuel Pérez Álvarez (diputado del Congreso de la República de Guatemala, «Movimiento Semilla») 	<p>Punto 5</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alejandra Girón (encargada de negocios de la Embajada de El Salvador en la Unión Europea) Duccio Bandini (jefe adjunto de la División México, América Central y Caribe (AMERICAS.2) del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior (SEAE)) Juan Pappier (subdirector en funciones de la División de las Américas de Human Rights Watch) Ruth López (jefa jurídica del Área de Anticorrupción y Justicia de la ONG Cristosal) 	Punto 6
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<p>Наблюдатели/Observadores/Pozorovatelé/Observatorer/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/Παρατηρητές/Observers/Observateurs/Promatrači/Osservatori/Novērotāji/Stebėtojai/Megfigyelők/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Observatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelja/Orazovalci/Tarkkailijat/Observatörer</p>
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<p>По покана на председателя/Por invitación del presidente/Na pozvání předsedy/Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden/Εσιμεθε kutsel/Με πρόσκληση του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chair/Sur l'invitation du président/ Na poziv predsjednika/Su invito del presidente/Πεc 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</p>
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<p>Съвет/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nðukogu/Συμβούλιο/Council/Conseil/Vijeće/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/ Conselho/Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)</p>
<p>Комисия/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Komisjon/Επιτροπή/Commission/Komisija/Commissione/Bizottság/ Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisia/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)</p>
<p>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/Europos išorės veiksmų tarnyba/Európai Külügyi Szolgálat/Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna/Europese dienst voor extern optreden/Europejska Služba 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>Duccio Bandini, Karolien Kras</p>
<p>Други институции и органи/Otras instituciones y organismos/Ostatni orgány a institute/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 toimielimet ja elimet/Andra institutioner och organ</p>

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 účastnici/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare

Embajada de Costa Rica: Eliana María Villalobos Cárdenas, Guillermo Rojas Vargas, Sylvia van der Laet

Embajada de El Salvador: Alejandra Girón, Ana Margarita Hassin de Sevilla

Embajada de la República Dominicana: Iván Ogando Lora, Ellen Martínez

Embajada de Panamá: Yavel Mireya Francis Lanuza, Alfonso Young

Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos y Libertad de Expresión de El Salvador: Andrés Guzmán

Секретариат на политическите групи/Secretaria de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariát politických skupin/Gruppenes sekretariat/Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktioonide sekretariaat/Γραμματεία των Πολιτικών Ομάδων/Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des groupes politiques/Tajništva klubova zastupnika/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politisko grupu sekretariāts/Frakciju sekretariai/Képviseletcsoportok titkársága/Sekretarjat gruppi poliitici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secretariado dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát politických skupin/Sekretariat poliitičnih skupin/Poliitisten ryhmien sihteeristöt/De politiska gruppernas sekretariat

PPE	Hugo van der Werff
S&D	Luca Fossati, Camilla Barile
Renew	Ursa Pondelek, Ignacio Roussy
Verts/ALE	Garance Tardieu
ID	
ECR	
The Left	
NI	

Кабинет на председателя/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelář předsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi kantselei/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

Γενерална дирекция/Dirección General/Generální ředitelství/Generaldirektorat/Generaldirektion/Peadirektoraat/Γενική Διεύθυνση/ Directorate-General/Direction générale/Glavna uprava/Direzione generale/Generāldirektorāts/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 EPRS DG COMM DG PAPA DG PERS DG INLO DG TRAD DG LINC DG FINS DG ITEC DG SAFE	
Правна служба/Servicio Jurídico/Právní služba/Juridisk Tjeneste/Juristischer Dienst/Óigústeenistus/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 sihteeriistö/Utskottssekretariatet	
Helmut Weixler, Clotilde Sebag, David Chico, Rebecca Alrutz	
Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Palīgs/Padējējas/Asszisztens/Asyistent/Pomočnik/ Avustaja/Assistenten	
Pedro Martins Acabado	

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