

AS/Bur/Adhoc-Ukr (2024) PV 01
14 décembre 2024

Ad hoc Committee of the Bureau on the situation of the children of Ukraine

Minutes¹

of the meeting held in Geneva on 13 June 2024, from 9 am to 12 noon and from 2 to 4.30 pm

9 am – 12 noon

Opening

Mr Theodoros Rousopoulos, President of the Parliamentary Assembly and Chair of the Ad hoc Committee

The President opened the meeting on the situation of the children of Ukraine, which was being held in the Humanitarium of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva. He said that this was the second such ad hoc committee meeting on the subject, following that held in Paris on 15 December 2023 with Ms Khomenko in the chair.

He welcomed Ms Ariane Bauer, ICRC Regional Director for Eurasia, and the participants, including representatives of international organisations, and Ms Iryna Suslova, Representative on Children's Rights of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

He pointed out that the situation of the children of Ukraine remained a political priority for the Assembly and welcomed the continuing commitment of parliamentarians from different political backgrounds and different countries regarding the issue. A proposal had also been made to set up a network, the mandate for which was due to be approved by the Bureau of the Assembly during the June part-session, followed by its launch.

The Council of Europe's work promoting children's rights and the political and humanitarian emergency caused by the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine underpinned the Assembly's activities. There were many civilian victims, with millions of refugees and internally displaced persons. Hundreds of children had been killed and thousands injured. Almost two-thirds of children had been displaced within the country and approximately 1.5 million had had to seek refuge in other countries. It was also estimated that some 19 000 Ukrainian children had been deported to the Russian Federation, but the figure could be higher.

Under the impetus of its Parliamentary Assembly, the Council of Europe had reacted swiftly and excluded the Russian Federation three weeks after the invasion and had taken action to build a comprehensive approach requiring accountability for human rights violations, in particular with the Register of Damage for Ukraine, which was now operational, and the future establishment of a special tribunal for the crime of aggression.

The President hoped that the Assembly, working alongside Ukraine and the member States, would continue to serve as a facilitator to help with the return of the deported children. In particular, the co-operation between the Assembly and the ICRC should improve the communication between the various players. To that end, the working session in the afternoon would be an opportunity to follow up the dialogue with the ICRC initiated in December 2023; the emphasis would be on the practical work of the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency. The role of the ICRC, which was by definition a neutral organisation, was crucial in determining rapid and effective ways

¹ The Bureau decided to declassify this document at its meeting on 13 December 2024.

of identifying and tracing children. Everyone had a vital responsibility in ensuring that the mechanism operated in the best interests of children.

As far as internally displaced and refugee children were concerned, the President hoped that concerted action at Council of Europe level would encourage political action in the member States to ensure the best possible reception for refugee children and support for internally displaced children.

At the President's suggestion, the Ad hoc Committee of the Bureau agreed to hold the afternoon session in camera and to invite Ms Suslova to take part.

The agenda was adopted.

Referring to a Belarusian author who had written a work entitled, "The Red Cross", **the President** thanked Ms Bauer for her welcome and gave her the floor.

Ms Ariane Bauer, ICRC Regional Director for Eurasia

Ms Bauer welcomed the participants to the ICRC's Humanitarium, which was a venue dedicated to facilitating dialogue and finding solutions to humanitarian challenges. Historically, both the ICRC and the Council of Europe had been set up to promote a future in which rights triumphed, and the ICRC was celebrating its 65th anniversary and the Council of Europe its 75th. The ICRC set store by dialogue with members of parliament, who had a key role in budgetary processes and in combating disinformation and hate speech. The ICRC relied on their credibility to explain the principles of humanitarian action.

Ms Bauer described the ICRC's operational response to the tragic situation in Ukraine. Having been present from 2014, it had stepped up its operational presence since 24 February 2022, for instance by supplying water. The ICRC also operated in the Russian Federation as part of dialogue that was necessary in the conflict. Children were paying the highest price in the war, as in other conflicts such as Gaza. For instance, they no longer had access to education. While the ICRC's response was clearly inadequate given the scale of the needs, it was committed to play its part. The best interests of the child took precedence.

The President noted that, unfortunately, it was not the first time that children had been abducted and deprived of their identity. There was an urgent need to take action.

Exchange of views with international organisations on the situation of the children of Ukraine

Echoing Ms Bauer's comments about the Humanitarium being designed to facilitate dialogue, **Mr Moutquin, Chair of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development**, thanked the ICRC for making its premises available.

He said that the ad hoc committee had been set up to continue the work started in Paris on 15 December 2023 on the situation of Ukrainian children who were refugees in Council of Europe member States, as regards both education and access to healthcare. The dialogue with the ICRC had also been initiated to discuss ways of improving the co-operation between the Ukrainian authorities and the ICRC.

The present ad hoc committee had a dual goal:

- expand the exchanges on the situation of the children of Ukraine with the international organisations that worked on a daily basis to support Ukrainian children, including those in Ukraine itself;
- continue the dialogue with the ICRC in a session to be held in camera.

He hoped two things would be achieved: greater clarity about the situation of Ukrainian children, including not only those who were refugees in Council of Europe member States but also those in Ukraine; closer co-operation with the international organisations that worked on a daily basis to support Ukrainian children and ensure their welfare. This would enable proposals to be made to the member States on ways of working and co-operating in the fields of education and health. **Mr Moutquin** gave Ms Khomenko the floor to present her report on the "Situation of the children of Ukraine", which had been debated under urgent procedure at the Assembly's January part-session.

Presentation of the report on the "Situation of the children of Ukraine"

Ms Khomenko stressed how urgent the situation was. No Ukrainian child had been spared by the war. She rejected the term "refugees" for Ukrainian children who had had to flee because of outside circumstances, although the term was used in some Assembly resolutions.

Resolution 2529 (2024) which had been adopted in January by the Assembly was the result of close co-operation between the authorities and Ukrainian NGOs.

She called for harmonisation of the sanctions policies for the aggressors and those who had deported children and recommended that the Committee of Ministers establish a register of persons under sanctions and follow

up its application in the member States. She called for the Ukrainian authorities to be notified whenever Russian citizens involved in the deportation and illegal adoption of Ukrainian children crossed the borders of European countries. She then called for support for Ukrainian journalists and for closer co-operation with the Ukrainian authorities and assistance for governmental and non-governmental organisations. She was in favour of setting up a mechanism for identifying and tracing deported children, including determining their identity. In line with the Assembly's 2023 report which had recognised the deportation of the children as genocide, national parliaments should also recognise the crime and thereby counter Russian propaganda. It was in the children's best interest for them to be returned to the places where they had been born and raised and which were their usual environments.

In conclusion, **Ms Khomenko** drew participants' attention to a key point in the resolution, namely finding an effective mechanism for the safe return of Ukrainian children.

Mr Moutquin thanked the rapporteur and opened the discussion.

Ms Izzo gave an update on the ICRC's work, which, given the huge needs of the Ukrainian population, had been rapidly redirected to the front lines in 2022. The consequences for the population were severe. The ICRC was taking a holistic approach, focusing on protection (electricity and water supply infrastructure) and intervention on the ground in co-operation with the local authorities. The ICRC operated in three main areas: capacity building, urban war zones and protecting family ties (disappearances, economic assistance, medical care, mental health), including for the families of prisoners of war.

Ms Suslova asked for details about support for the families of prisoners of war and means of co-ordinating with the Ombudsman. She wondered what the position was regarding children's education. She also asked whether the ICRC supported the families of children who came back and whether it could help with hospital rebuilding.

Ms Izzo replied that co-operation between the various authorities and the Ukrainian Red Cross was very good. Healthcare and education were issues that had been identified since 2014. The Red Cross supported 15 civilian and military hospitals and 56 schools on the front line. It helped 900 families.

Ms Bilozir said that only 11 of the 58 people who had disappeared in her constituency had been confirmed by the Red Cross and asked whether it would be possible to meet the families. They often did not have much information to provide.

Mr Moutquin agreed to the idea of meeting the families on the spot.

Overview of the situation of the children of Ukraine

M. Aaron Greenberg, Child Protection Adviser at UNICEF, described the situation of the children and the welfare services in Ukraine, stressing that the greatest needs were on the front line.

The fundamental problem was supporting the population in complete safety. Ukraine had to be provided with the financial resources to run its protection services.

3.7 million people had been displaced in Ukraine. Over 5.9 million Ukrainian refugees were registered in Europe.

The impact of the war on children was huge. As of 31 May 2024, 613 children had been killed and 1 428 injured. 505 medical centres had been destroyed, as had 1 172 school facilities. Overall, 3.2 million children needed support and protection, 1.2 million needed schooling and 600 000 were only taking online classes.

The psychological impact of the war was increasing constantly. According to a study of mental health and psychosocial needs, 35% of children were experiencing poor well-being and quality of life. 65% of parents living in the regions in eastern Ukraine said that their children were suffering periodic or constant anxiety. Their children's mental health was their main concern.

The funding allocated for social services only covered 7% of needs. The "highest profile" or "most obvious" services such as physical care and assistance were better covered than social services. Reform of Ukrainian social services was needed to deal with the shift towards the deinstitutionalisation of children because of the war. Only 5 000 children now lived in institutions compared to 91 000 before the war. 4 000 children had been evacuated to other countries. 43 000 had returned to their families but without any prior assessments. To deal with this situation, the supply of social services had to be improved and a better childhood policy had to be developed. Institutional care could no longer serve as the basis for a state strategy for tackling poverty or attending to the needs of children who had disabilities, were vulnerable or were orphans. The political interest in Ukrainian children should enable funding to be redirected towards deinstitutionalisation. In connection with the EU recovery plan for Ukraine, 10 Ukrainian regions were involved in establishing a better childhood policy, including deinstitutionalisation.

Overall, several characteristics could be observed: childhood policy differed between regions; children were being accommodated in temporary facilities; co-operation between the countries hosting the children and Ukrainian authorities was inadequate; the issue was not addressed in host countries' protection systems; family-centred solutions were limited; not all evacuated children had been granted temporary protection; challenges remained regarding the care and custody of children because of limited understanding of the Hague Convention; cross-border management procedures were not clear enough; and solutions had to be found for the return of children deported to the Russian Federation who had no families – the best interests of the child was becoming a real issue. Only one in three schools in Ukraine was open.

Mr Moutquin thanked Mr Greenberg and opened the discussion. He stressed the need for funding. He asked for an example of practical follow-up in a host country for a child with specific needs.

Ms Plaváková asked what the status was of children who did not have temporary protection.

Mr Greenberg replied that UNICEF supported the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure a link with children who had fled the conflict. Ukrainian children could in theory be covered by the temporary protection directive. However, the Ukrainian authorities refused to allow the original custody arrangements for the children to be altered, which excluded them from host countries' mainstream services and child protection services.

Ms Suslova noted that Ukraine was facing many difficulties, including a lack of social workers and personnel in general. She welcomed the excellent co-operation with UNICEF in involving social workers from other countries. Ukrainian children living abroad were experiencing humiliation and attacks.

Ms Bilozir defended keeping legal custody for the children in Ukraine and the corresponding amendment tabled during the debate under urgent procedure in January, stating that the Ukrainian children were not refugees.

Mr Greenberg stressed the importance of the subject and referred to the 1996 Hague Convention, which had been ratified by all Council of Europe member States. Ukraine was creating a legal vacuum. He could fully understand politicians' fears that the children might not return to the country. However, applying the Hague Convention did not pose a threat to Ukrainian children, especially since cross-border communication was improving. **Mr Greenberg** urged them to depoliticise their children, for the children's benefit and well-being. He was pleased that this point had been raised.

Mr Moutquin asked whether there was any possibility of outsourcing Ukrainian social and judicial services to the host countries.

Ms Suslova explained that the Ukrainian authorities held bilateral consultations with the host countries before taking decisions about children. The Ukrainian authorities' capacities were limited, however.

The situation of refugee or externally displaced children

Mr Philippe Leclerc, Regional Director for Europe, UNHCR, pointed out that Ukrainians were fleeing not because of persecution by their country's authorities but because of the conflict. He was pleased that the European Commission had proposed that the temporary protection directive be extended until March 2026, which enabled Ukrainians to enjoy the relevant rights in EU member States.

Since February 2022, the situation in Ukraine had evolved over time. It was important for the best interests of the child to be taken into account by all countries and in all policies implemented. In terms of education, it was vital to maintain a link with the Ukrainian curriculum, while at the same time ensuring access to local schools in the countries in which the children were living. The situations were sometimes complex. One example involved difficulties in participation by some Ukrainian children, in particular teenagers, in schools in Moldova. Other aspects of welfare included having access to special services provided by childhood protection services in the host countries. He was pleased that the bilateral co-operation was progressing thanks to the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights. For instance, the latter was very involved with the HCR Office in Türkiye to promote co-operation.

Funding and quality services were needed. Lastly, with the best interests of the child in mind, the UNHCR, in particular its Moscow office, was willing to help reunite families, including together with Qatar.

Mr Moutquin thanked Mr Leclerc and opened the discussion.

In the case of Ukrainian children living in Council of Europe member States, **Ms Kluit** mentioned education from the country of origin combined with that of the host country. In the Netherlands, Ukrainians had a special status and their situation was not so good because they were not involved in the Dutch community. She wondered how much time would be needed to change status.

Ms Suslova said that Ukraine hoped that its children were going to come back.

Mr Moutquin said that it was the first time that temporary status had been applied to a large number of people in Europe. Even if the education system was imperfect, it could be improved, for instance with online Ukrainian classes in the morning and classes in the host country systems in the afternoon.

Ms Khomenko referred to the situation of her seven-year-old niece, who was in the Netherlands and was overburdened by following the two curricula, i.e. of Ukraine and the Netherlands. The system needed to be changed so that science taught in Ukrainian was recognised by the Netherlands. With regard to refugee status, which she rejected, she believed that the host countries should first amend their legislation to enable Ukrainians to be protected and have adequate resources without having refugee status. Moreover, many Ukrainians had jobs that did not match their levels of experience. A study by Deloitte showed that GDP had increased by 0.9% thanks to 1 million Ukrainians. For instance, Poland was satisfied with the arrival of qualified individuals. Ukraine needed its population not only to be able to fight but also so that the economy kept operating.

Ms Bilozir thanked all the countries which had granted most benefits to Ukrainians. For instance, her children lived in France and had access to all services. In her view, refugee status offered fewer opportunities even though it did have some advantages.

Mr Moutquin had taken in a Ukrainian family under temporary protection and said that the problem lay precisely in the limited duration of the protection.

The situation in Ukraine from a human rights perspective

Ms Danielle Bell, Head of the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (online), described the situation of the children in Ukraine, where her mission had been monitoring the human rights situation for more than 10 years.

The Russian Federation's full-scale invasion had had a significant impact on children's rights in Ukraine, leading to loss of human life, including many children, the destruction of schools, hospitals and other vital facilities and mass displacement. Since the start of the aggression, at least 613 children had been killed and more than 1 400 injured. 81% of these victims had been in areas controlled by the government, while 19% had been in the areas under occupation. Children were in danger throughout the country, not only close to the front line. The waves of attacks and Russian missile strikes, starting last December had affected children in areas far from the front line, including many urban areas.

The Ukrainian authorities had taken steps to mitigate the harm caused to children, such as evacuation from frontline areas, air defence systems, air raid sirens, online schooling and relocation of some schools.

Ukraine was the country with the most landmines in the world. Explosive remnants of war had killed at least 26 children and injured 101, with boys making up the vast majority of the victims (84%). Contamination by mines and explosive remnants would probably cause death and injury for years to come.

In addition, the large-scale co-ordinated waves of attacks by the Russian Federation on energy infrastructure facilities throughout Ukraine had caused power cuts for millions of people, with knock-on effects on water supplies and internet connections. It was unlikely that there would be enough energy to keep houses warm during the winter and reductions in internet connectivity would be a major problem for children studying online.

As far as displacements were concerned, the full-scale invasion had displaced more than 2 million Ukrainian children, and it was estimated that 1.5 million of them had found protection in Europe while 800 000 had been displaced inside Ukraine. These displaced children had lost their homes and had been separated from their immediate relatives.

As far as education was concerned, 269 schools had been destroyed and 913 damaged. The Ukrainian government had taken steps to ensure the continuity of education but these efforts could not entirely offset the negative consequences of the ongoing attacks. Schools in frontline areas were running online classes to limit the risks. Almost a million children had missed in-person learning during the last school year. Some underground stations had had to be turned into schools. Even in areas far from the front line, schools had only limited space in their fallout shelters and had arranged hybrid teaching to cater for children safely. However, classes were frequently interrupted by air raid sirens. These two years of war following on from the Covid pandemic had had an impact on children's progress at school, with significant learning losses, in particular among girls and children from rural areas or poor families. Children living in frontline areas had spent between 3 000 and 5 000 hours sheltering (in shelters or underground stations), which was equivalent to spending four to seven months underground.

The situation was worrying in the newly occupied territories. More than half of parents in eastern Ukraine said that their children were anxious or stressed. Children were not receiving the protection they were entitled to under international humanitarian law. For instance, the Russian Federation had transferred Ukrainian children

from other regions of the occupied territories to the Russian Federation or Belarus, sometimes by force. According to information gathered by the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine about 200 children who were transferred, some of the transfers could be regarded as forced transfers for the purpose of deportation. The Russian Federation had imposed its own curriculum and its own language on the education system in these regions, as it had done in Crimea in 2014. The Russian authorities had introduced textbooks with pro-Russian narratives requiring Ukrainian teachers to work within these systems. There were many cases where school heads and teachers had been detained, tortured and threatened for refusing to teach the new Russian curriculum. The authorities had also prevented children from studying the Ukrainian curriculum by seizing educational materials and threatening teachers and parents. In addition, they had enrolled children in militarised youth groups which arranged excursions and camps in the Russian Federation where the children were required to attend “patriotic education” classes and were given paramilitary training. In Crimea, children had been denied the possibility of being taught in Ukrainian. In January this year, the International Court of Justice had held that the sudden and massive reduction in teaching in Ukrainian in Crimea amounted to racial discrimination. Ukraine was not a monolithic country and these education policies ran counter to residents’ right to choose their cultural identity freely. Children played a vital part in passing on culture.

This war had been going on for a long time and the damage caused by the full-scale invasion was continuing to build up and jeopardise child protection and development. In conclusion, she therefore urged the participants to continue striving to ensure that the perpetrators of violations affecting children were held to account and to continue providing financial support for humanitarian assistance.

Mr Moutquin thanked all participants and closed the morning session.

2 to 4.30 pm (in camera)

Mr Moutquin, Chair of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, moderated the ad hoc committee’s in camera afternoon session and then closed the meeting.

List of decisions

The Ad hoc Committee of the Bureau, meeting in Geneva, on **Thursday 13 June 2024**, with Mr Theodoros Rousopoulos, President of the Parliamentary Assembly and Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee, and Mr Simon Moutquin (Belgium, SOC), Chairperson of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, in the chair, as regards:

9:00 am – 12 pm

- Heard a statement by Mr Theodoros Rousopoulos, President of the Assembly;
- Heard a statement and a presentation of the ICRC's operational response by Ms Ariane Bauer, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Regional Director for Asia;

- ***Exchange of views with international organisations on the situation of the children of Ukraine***

Session moderated by Mr Theodoros Rousopoulos:

heard presentations by: Ms Olena Khomenko (Ukraine, EC/DA), rapporteur on "Situation of the children of Ukraine"; Mr Aaron Greenberg, Regional advisor for Europe and Central Asia, Child Protection, Unicef; Mr Philippe Leclerc, Regional Director for Europe, UNHCR; and, online, Ms Danielle Bell, Head of the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine;

2 pm – 4:30 pm in camera

- ***Presentation of the activities of the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency for the International Armed Conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, in respect of missing or separated family members (in particular children)***

Latest developments on the return of Ukrainian children

Session moderated by Mr Simon Moutquin:

- Heard a briefing by Mr Dušan Vujašanić, Head of the Central Tracing Agency (CTA) Bureau for the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine of the ICRC; visited the CTA Bureau; and held a discussion with the CTA Bureau team on the situation of the children of Ukraine;
- Heard a briefing by Ms Iryna Suslova, Representative on Children's Rights of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights Latest developments, on the return of Ukrainian children.

Appendix – Attendance list / liste de présence

(The names of members who took part in the meeting are printed in **bold** / Les noms des membres ayant pris part à la réunion sont imprimés en caractères **gras**)

Chairperson / Président: Mr / M. Theodoros Rousopoulos (Greece, EPP/CD, Grèce, PPE/DC)

Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development / Commission des questions sociales, de la santé et du développement durable

Ms / M^{me} Laryza BILOZIR	(Ukraine, ALDE / Ukraine, ADLE)
Ms / M^{me} Olena KHOMENKO	(Ukraine, EC/DA / Ukraine, CE/AD)
Ms / M^{me} Saskia KLUIT	(Netherlands, SOC / Pays-Bas, SOC)
Mr / M. Simon MOUTQUIN	(Belgium, SOC / Belgique, SOC)
Ms / M^{me} Minna REIJONEN	(Finland, EC/DA / Finlande CE/AD)
Mr / M. Georgios STAMATIS	(Greece, EPP/CD / Grèce, PPE/DC)

Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons / Commission des migrations, des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées

Mr / M. Pierre-Alain FRIDEZ	(Switzerland, SOC / Suisse, SOC)
Mr / M. Oleksii GONCHARENKO	(Ukraine, EC/DA / Ukraine, CE/AD)
Ms / M^{me} Lise SELNES	(Norway, SOC / Norvège, SOC)

Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights / Commission des questions juridiques et des droits de l'homme

Mr / M. Damien COTTIER	(Switzerland, ALDE / Suisse, ADLE)
Ms / M^{me} Lucia PLAVÁKOVÁ	(Slovak Republic, ALDE / République slovaque, ADLE)
Ms / M^{me} Lesia VASYLENKO	(Ukraine, ALDE / Ukraine, ADLE)

Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy / Commission des questions politiques et de la démocratie

Mr / M. Piero FASSINO	(Italy, SOC / Italie, SOC)
Ms / M^{me} Béatrice FRESKO-ROLFO	(Monaco, ALDE / Monaco, ADLE)
Ms / M^{me} Zanda KALNIŅA-LUKAŠEVICA	(Latvia, EPP/CD / Lettonie, PPE/DC)

EXPERTS – SPEAKERS

Ms / M^{me} Ariane BAUER	ICRC Regional Director for Eurasia / directrice régionale pour l'Eurasie du CICR
Ms / M^{me} Danielle BELL (online)	Head of the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine / cheffe de la Mission de surveillance des droits de l'Homme en Ukraine, Nations Unies
Mr / M. Aaron GREENBERG	Regional advisor for Europe and Central Asia, Child Protection, Unicef / conseiller régional pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale, protection de l'enfance, Unicef
Mr / M. Philippe LECLERC	Regional Director for Europe, UNHCR / Directeur régional pour l'Europe, UNHCR
Ms / M^{me} Iryna SUSLOVA	Representative on Children's Rights of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights / Représentante du Commissaire aux droits humains du Parlement ukrainien pour les droits de l'enfant
Mr / M. Dušan VUJAŠANIN	Head of the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency Bureau for the International Armed Conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine / Chef du Bureau de l'Agence centrale de recherches (ACR) pour le conflit armé international entre la Fédération de Russie et l'Ukraine du CICR

DELEGATION SECRETARIES

Ms / M^{me} Alina DMYTRENKO	Ukraine / Ukraine
Mr / M. Anastasios KAZAKONIS	Greece / Grèce
Ms / M^{me} Panagiota MICHA	Greece / Grèce
Mr / M. Dimitris PSOMIADIS	Greece / Grèce

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Ms / M^{me} Sylvie BOLLINI	Head of Office, Permanent Delegation of the Council of Europe to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva / Cheffe de Bureau, délégation permanente du Conseil de l'Europe aux Nations Unies et autres organisations internationales
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Ms / M^{me} Silvia IZZO	Operations Coordinator ICRC / Coordinatrice des opérations CICR
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**SECRETARIAT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY /
SECRÉTARIAT DE L'ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE**

Ms / Mme Louise BARTON	Director of Committees/ Directrices des Commissions
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Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development / Commission des questions sociales, de la santé et du développement durable

Ms / Mme Catherine DU BERNARD	Head of the Secretariat / Cheffe du Secrétariat
Ms / Mme Jannick DEVAUX	Secretary / Secrétaire
Ms / Mme Özgü TAN	Assistant / Assistante

Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons / Commission des migrations, des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées

Ms / Mme GARABAGIU Angela	Secretary / Secrétaire
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Private Office of the President of the Assembly / Cabinet du Président de l'Assemblée

Ms / M^{me} Kateryna GAYEVSKA	Adviser / Conseillère
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