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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S VISITORS PROGRAMME

This programme, which is jointly sponsored by the European Parliament and the Commission of the European Communities, is now a going concern.

Four visitors have just completed their study programme at the headquarters of the Community institutions and in various locations in the Member States.

The programme is operated under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission and Mr. Willem Schuijt, Member of the Parliament.

After an experimental phase in the latter part of 1974, the European Community plans to expand this programme in a substantial way both in numbers and geographically so that Canadians as well as Americans will be eligible in 1975.

Participants are selected for their outstanding qualities and promise of achievement and because they are embarked on careers in fields where they are likely to be able to promote closer relations between Europe and America and Canada.

Selection is made as a rule among the following professional categories:

- political (Members of Congress and state legislature as well as congressional and other political staff),
- journalists,
- trade unionists,
- members of professional organizations in the economic and social fields,
- civil servants at the federal, regional and local levels.

The programme calls for visits of approximately 30 days with the first four days devoted to the study of Community institutions in Brussels, Luxembourg or Strasbourg. The remaining part of the visits is devoted to professional contacts in the Member States. In addition to transportation, visitors receive a per diem allowance.

The programme's aim is to foster better relations between the European Community and its American and Canadian partners through better understanding of mutual problems and a common search for solutions. To some extent it may be said that it is a "reverse leader grant programme" of the type which the United States State Department has operated for a number of years and which has allowed a great number of "leader grantees" to gain a first hand knowledge of America, the land, the people, its institutions, its problems.

Section 1: Introduction

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

It is essential to ensure that all data is properly documented and stored in a secure location. This includes regular backups and the use of encrypted storage solutions to protect sensitive information.

Furthermore, it is important to establish clear protocols for data access and sharing. This helps to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information and ensures that only authorized personnel can view or modify the data.

In addition, regular audits should be conducted to verify the integrity and accuracy of the data. This involves comparing the data against original sources and identifying any discrepancies or errors.

Finally, it is crucial to have a disaster recovery plan in place. This plan should outline the steps to be taken in the event of a data loss or system failure, ensuring that the organization can quickly restore its operations and minimize downtime.

By following these guidelines, organizations can effectively manage their data and reduce the risk of data loss or corruption. This is a key component of a robust information security strategy.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection process. This includes identifying the sources of data, the methods used for collection, and the frequency of updates.

Data is collected from various sources, including internal systems, external databases, and manual input. Each source is carefully monitored to ensure that the data is accurate and up-to-date.

The collection process is automated where possible to reduce the risk of human error. However, manual review is still required to verify the quality of the data and to address any issues that arise.