

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMEN**



**1952-1982**

**Forging  
Ahead**

**Thirty years of the European Parliament**

Directorate-General for Research and Documentation

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

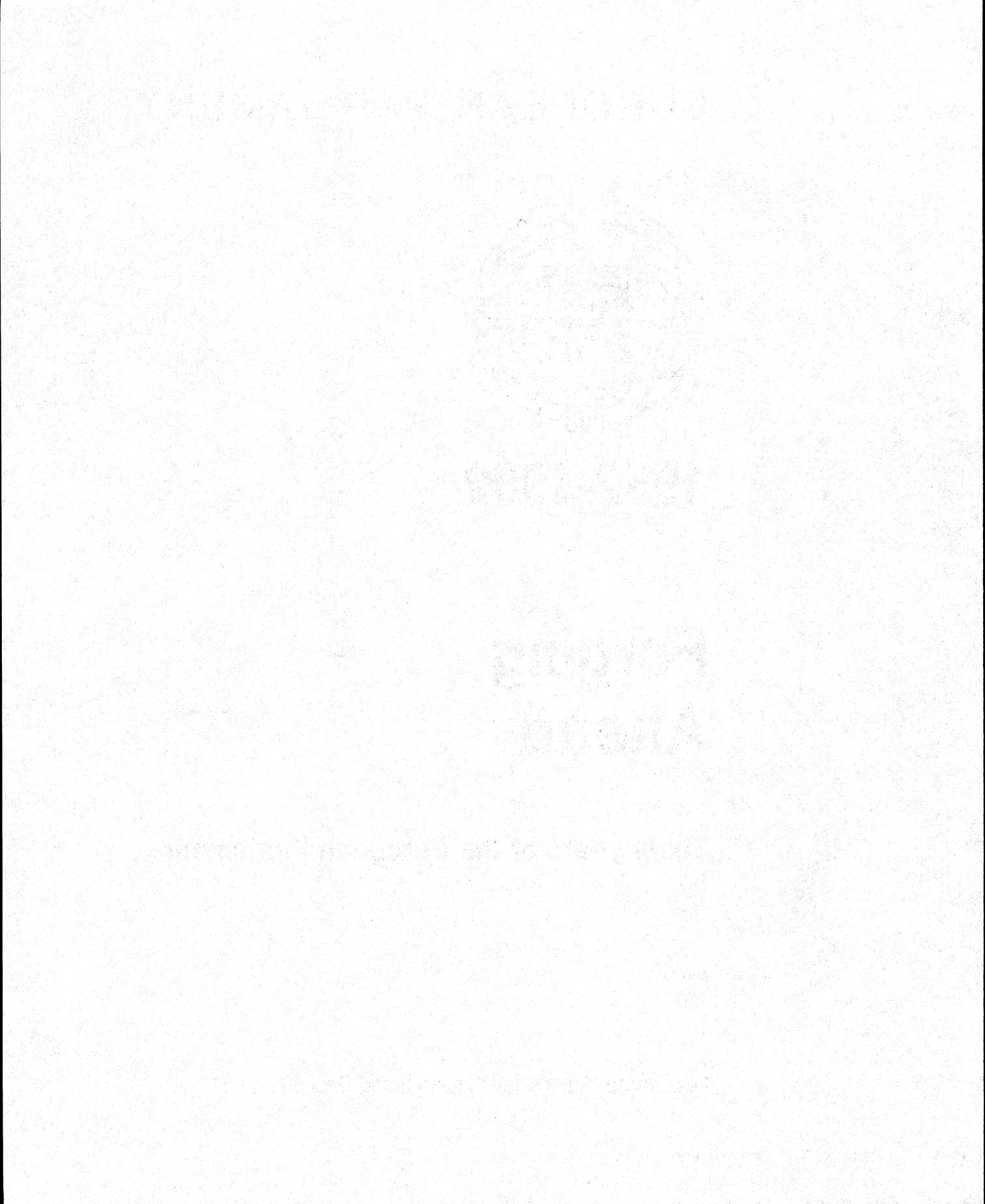


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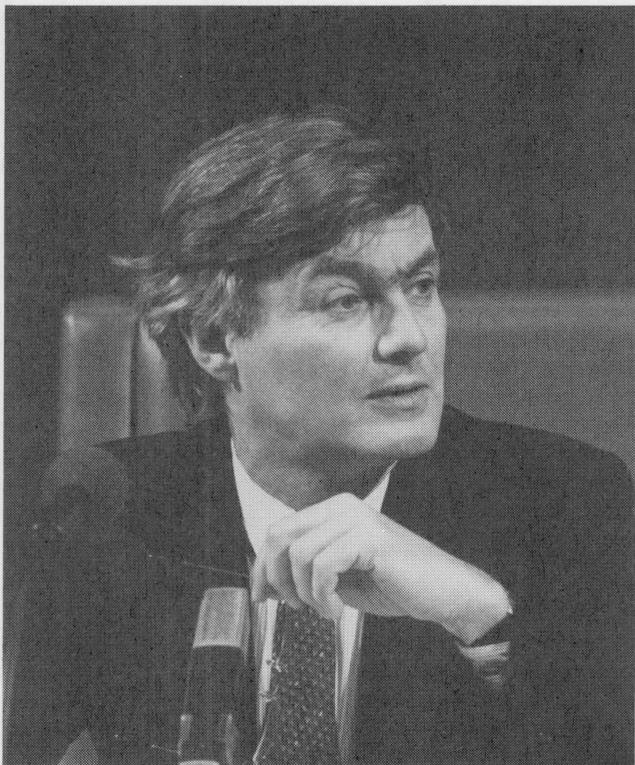
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*An aerial view of the Palais de l'Europe at Strasbourg where plenary sessions of the European Parliament are now held.*



## *Foreword by the President*

*30 years ago, on 10 September 1952, the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community held its constituent sitting in Strasbourg. Shortly after, as the 'Ad Hoc Assembly', it submitted the draft of a treaty setting down the constitution of the European Communities. Despite the setbacks which followed this enthusiastic beginning, on 1 January 1958 two more European Communities (the EEC and the EAEC) were added to the first, with a single parliamentary body. It was a natural development, therefore, that this body should adopt the name European Parliament.*

*Its aim to be legitimized by the electorate in free, general and secret direct elections was not accomplished until 7 and 10 June 1979. By then the enlargement of the Community to include the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark had significantly increased the size of the European Parliament. Greece became a member on 1 January 1981. Now Spain and Portugal are waiting at the door.*

*Slowly but surely, though not without difficulty, the European Parliament has extended its powers of control, particularly over the budget. Its aim now is to have more influence on the*

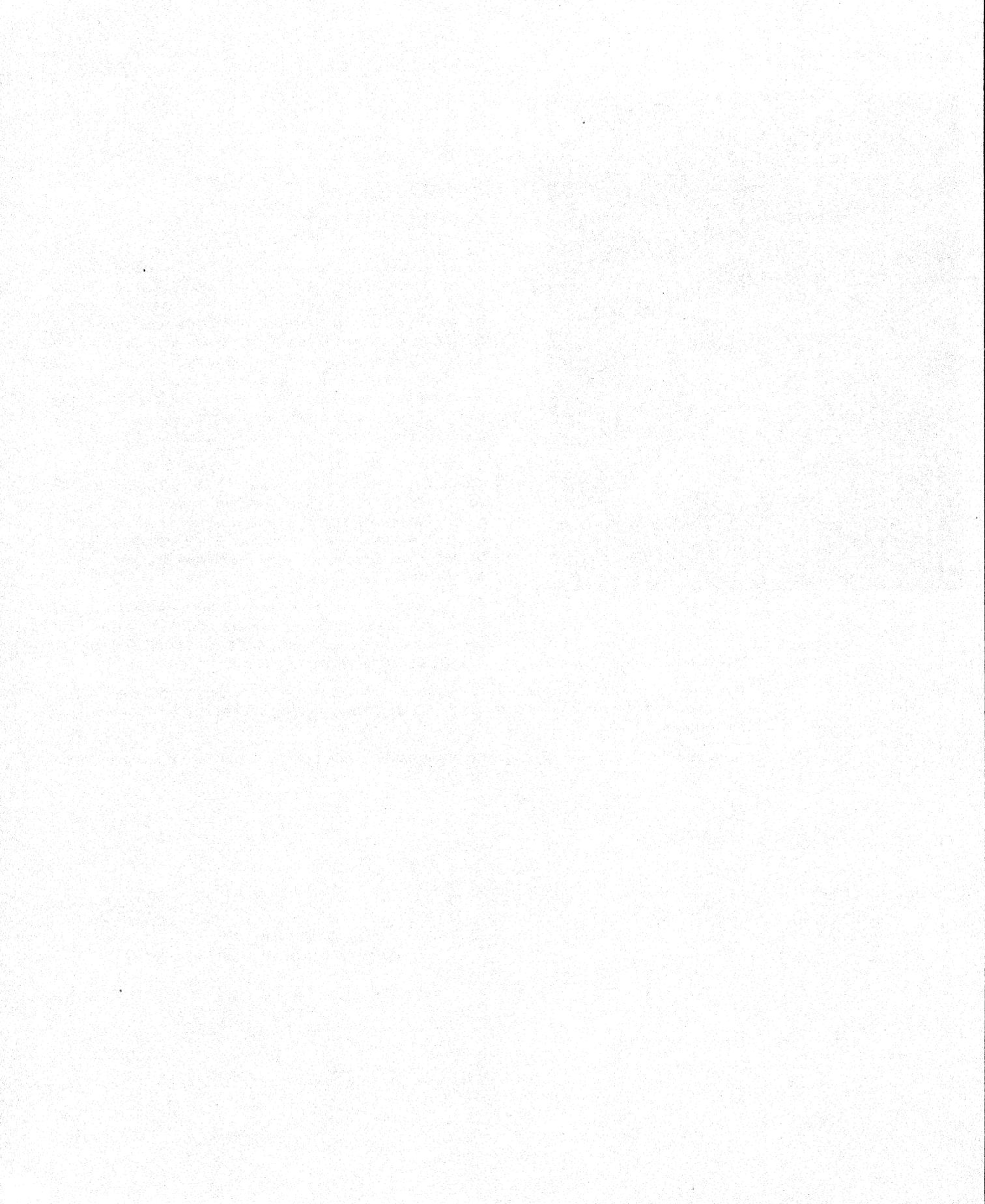
*Community law-making process and a say in the appointment of the Commission.*

*The thirtieth anniversary of the European Parliament provides us with an opportunity to take a look in this book at its development, its Members, political groups and committees, and also at the extent of its powers.*

*I hope that this publication will help towards a better understanding of the European Parliament.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a vertical line that curves at the top and ends in a small hook, followed by a horizontal line that extends to the right and ends in a small flourish.

**Pieter DANKERT**  
*President of the European Parliament*



## Chapter 2: Introduction

### A.

It would seem desirable, by way of introduction to this lengthy document, to highlight first of all certain special features of the European Parliament which set it apart from national parliaments.

### B. A parliament begins its work

The constitution of the first directly elected European Parliament in July 1979, although an important stage, was not the beginning of the European Parliament. Certain traditions had been built up by its forerunner, an assembly of Members appointed by national parliaments. The situation on 10 September 1952 when the Parliament of the first European Community held its first sitting was altogether different.

Jean Monnet, as the first President of the High Authority, which had been formed exactly one month before (on 10 August 1952), had been entrusted under the transitional provisions of the Treaty with the task of preparing the ground for the setting up of the Community institutions. Clearly he wished to avoid taking any action which might prevent the emergence of the first genuinely supranational parliament, i.e. on a par with national parliaments and yet a supranational body. A working party consisting of the Secretaries-General of the national parliaments, decided therefore, that the constituent sitting would be held in the chamber of the Council of Europe but would not use the services of its secretariat, would use four languages instead of two and would not be attended by official observers from the Council of Europe with the right to speak.

The desire to become a genuine parliament, on a par with national parliaments, has proved strong enough to overcome even the difficulties peculiar to the European Parliament which are described below.

### C. Growth in the membership of the European Parliament

1. Common Assembly (1952-1957)	78 Members
2. European Parliament of the Six (1958-1972)	142 Members
3. European Parliament of the Nine (1973-1979)	198 Members
4. First directly elected European Parliament (17.7.1979 — 31.12.1980)	410 Members
5. European Parliament of the Ten (second enlargement) (1.1.1981)	434 Members

### D. Physical and geographical expansion

1. The Common Assembly (1952 — 1957) was confined to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the original six Member States (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands).

2. The entry into force of the Treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC) on 1 January 1958 meant the addition of the whole economic sector plus nuclear energy research.
3. Although European Political Cooperation developed in a legal framework separate from the three Treaties establishing the European Communities, the European Parliament was directly involved in this cooperation from the outset, and as a result saw a real increase in its powers. In the years that followed Council meetings were held involving the Ministers for Justice, for the Interior, for Culture and so on, i.e. special areas about which the Treaties establishing the Community had little or nothing to say. Although the European Parliament was not formally involved in the work on the creation of a European judicial area, it has nevertheless endeavoured to extend its influence in this sphere.
4. The first enlargement of the Community on 1 January 1973 extended the borders of the European Parliament to include the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.
5. A further enlargement came with the accession of Greece on 1 January 1981.

### E. Growth in the powers of the European Parliament

1. The budgetary powers of the European Parliament were extended considerably, particularly in the 70's and embodied in the Treaties.
2. As early as the 1960s the Council and the Commission conferred additional budgetary powers on the European Parliament although these were not expressly provided for in the Treaty.
3. The right of the European Parliament to be consulted in the framing of Community legislation has also been extended, in particular as a result of judgments by the Court of Justice of the European Communities. Attempts to influence the content of this legislation, however, have so far met with little success.  
The European Parliament has acquired a substantive right of initiative.
4. The European Parliament still has no say in the appointment of the Members of the Commission or of the Court of Justice. The right, embodied in the Treaty of 22 July 1975, to consultation on the appointment of Members of the European Court of Auditors, represented a first step forward.

### F. Party structure and political groups

From the beginning the European Parliament had to contend with the fact that its Members belonged to a large number of different national parties; as at 1 March 1982, 57 different parties were represented in the European Parliament. Although these individual parties fall for the most part within major party groupings (e.g. Socialists, Christian-Democrats, Liberals), there are nevertheless marked differences in their structures and programmes. In spite of this, at an early stage in the life of the Common Assembly three political groups were formed; following the first direct elections to the European Parliament this number had grown to seven, if the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members is treated as a political group.

### G. Places of work and working languages

There are two further features which not only distinguish the European Parliament from national parliaments but also affect the way it works. It has no definite seat and parliamentary business is conducted in three different places (Strasbourg, Luxembourg and Brussels). Only one of these cities (namely Brussels) also houses the entire executive machinery of the Community (Council, Commission). Since the first direct elections, the European Parliament has been making a greater effort to concentrate its work in two and possibly, at a later stage, a single (definitive) place of work.

To enable politicians from all sections of the population to be active in the European Parliament and to avoid it becoming the preserve of experts or diplomats, the European Parliament introduced working languages from the beginning. It now has seven working languages, thereby covering the official languages of all the Member States of the Community (except Irish). The advantage Members have to express themselves in their mother tongue must be weighed, however, against serious draw backs, i.e. the loss of spontaneity in communication and the large volume of work involved in making all working documents, amendments and so on available in the seven official languages. As a result 40% of the posts in the European Parliament Secretariat are directly involved in work connected with the large number of working languages and 15% with the fact that parliamentary business is conducted in three different cities (and Member States).



20.09.1976. President Spénale addresses Council of Ministers in Brussels on the occasion of the adoption of the Act on Direct Elections to the European Parliament.

## Chapter 3

# Election of Members of the European Parliament

### 1. Introduction

Article 138(EEC) lays down that "the Assembly shall draw up proposals for elections by direct universal suffrage in accordance with a uniform procedure in all Member States.

The Council shall, acting unanimously, lay down the appropriate provisions which it shall recommend to Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements".

The European Parliament, accordingly, drew up a draft convention, adopted it by resolution of 17 May 1960 and submitted it to the Council of Ministers.

The European Parliament again called upon the Council to act by resolution of 27 June 1963 and by resolution of 12 March 1969. <sup>(1)</sup>

The accession of three new member states in 1973, meant that the draft convention prepared by the Parliament required substantial amendments. A new draft was therefore prepared and adopted by Parliament on 14 January 1975.

Thereafter, Parliament repeated with growing insistence its demand that the Council of Ministers take action in accordance with the requirements of the Treaty. <sup>(2)</sup>

On the 20 September 1976 the Council of Ministers decided, in the light of Parliament's draft proposals, to go ahead with direct elections to the European Parliament and adopted an Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage. <sup>(3)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> The relevant documents are set out in "Pour l'élection du Parlement Européen au suffrage universel direct" — a collection of documents published by the Directorate General for Research and Documentation, Sept. 1969.

<sup>(2)</sup> (1) Resolution of 11 March 1976 (OJ C79 of 5.4.1976, p. 27)  
(2) Resolution of 7 April 1976 (OJ C100 of 3.5.1976, p. 24)  
(3) Resolution of 16 June 1976 (OJ C159 of 12.7.1976, p. 23)  
(4) Resolution of 15 September 1976 (OJ C238 of 11.10.1976, p. 25)

<sup>(3)</sup> A documentation covering reports, resolutions and debates of the European Parliament leading up to the adoption of this act was published by the Directorate General for Research and Documentation in July 1977 under the title "Elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage".

## 2. Resolution of the European Parliament (1) on the adoption of a draft convention introducing elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage

I

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the report of its Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 368/74),
- reaffirms its conviction that the process of European unification cannot succeed without the direct participation of the peoples affected,
- therefore considers a European Parliament elected by universal suffrage as an indispensable element in achieving further progress towards integration and establishing a better equilibrium between the Community institutions on a democratic basis,
- in pursuance of the task assigned to it by the Treaties establishing the European Communities,
- having regard to the need to adapt the draft convention of 1960 to the changed circumstances as they now exist,

replaces the draft convention it adopted on 17 May 1960 (2) by the following

### DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY DIRECT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

### *The Council of the European Communities,*

- resolved to take the freely expressed will of the peoples of the Member States of the European Communities as the justification for the mission entrusted to the European Parliament;
- anxious to emphasize the representative character of the European Parliament by the election of its members by direct universal suffrage;
- having regard to Articles 21(3) and 96 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community;
- having regard to Articles 138(3) and 236 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;
- having regard to Articles 108(3) and 204 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community;
- having regard to the draft prepared by the European Parliament and adopted by it on 14 January 1975.

has drawn up the following provisions which it recommends the Member States to adopt:

(1) Adopted on 14.1.1975

(2) OJ No 37, 2.6.1960, p. 834/60.

## CHAPTER I

**General Provisions***Article 1*

The representatives of the peoples in the European Parliament shall be elected by direct universal suffrage.

*Article 2*

1. The number of representatives elected in each Member State shall be as follows:

Belgium	23
Denmark	17
Germany	71
France	65
Ireland	13
Italy	66
Luxembourg	6
Netherlands	27
United Kingdom	67
	<hr/>
	355

2. The Parliament, the Commission or the Government of any Member State may propose to the Council changes in the number of members provided for in paragraph 1.

Amendments to this convention shall be made pursuant to the procedure provided for in Article 14 of this Convention.

*Article 3*

1. Representatives shall be elected for a term of five years.
2. The five-year legislative period shall begin at the opening of the first session following each election.

*Article 4*

1. Representatives shall vote on an individual and personal basis. They shall accept neither instructions nor any binding mandate.
2. National legislation shall ensure that the representatives receive the same guarantees as to independence, indemnity and immunity as their counterparts in the national Parliaments.

*Article 5*

Membership of the European Parliament shall be compatible with membership of a Parliament of a Member State.

*Article 6*

1. The office of representative in the European Parliament shall be incompatible with that of:
  - member of the Government of a Member State;
  - member of the Commission of the European Communities;
  - Judge, Advocate-General or Registrar at the Court of Justice of the European Communities;
  - member of the Court of Auditors of the European Communities;

- member of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community or member of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community;
  - member of committees or other bodies set up in pursuance of the Treaties establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community for the purpose of managing the Communities' funds or carrying out a permanent and direct administrative task;
  - member of the Board of Directors, Management Committee or staff of the European Investment Bank;
  - active official or servant of the institutions of the European Communities or of the specialized bodies attached to them.
2. Subject to the entry into force of special rules pursuant to Article 7(1) of this Convention, the provisions of each Member State relating to incompatibility with a national parliamentary mandate shall be applied.
3. Representatives of the European Parliament appointed, in the course of a legislative period, to any of the offices mentioned above shall be replaced under the terms of Article 12.

## CHAPTER II

### Electoral system

#### *Article 7*

1. The European Parliament shall draw up a proposal for a uniform electoral system by 1980 at the latest. The Council shall unanimously lay down the appropriate provisions, which it shall recommend to the Member States for adoption in accordance with their constitutional requirements.
2. Pending the entry into force of this uniform electoral system and subject to the other provisions of this Convention, the electoral system shall fall within the competence of each Member State.

#### *Article 8*

The provisions governing the admission of political parties to elections in each Member State shall apply to elections to the European Parliament.

#### *Article 9*

1. Elections to the European Parliament shall be held on the same day in all Member States.
2. Any Member State may, however, decide to hold the elections one day earlier or later than the fixed date or to spread them over two consecutive days including that day.
3. The Council shall make arrangements in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14, to ensure that the election results are declared at one and the same time.

#### *Article 10*

1. Election of the European Parliament shall be held not later than one month before the end of each legislative period.
2. The European Parliament shall sit automatically on the first Tuesday following an interval of one month from the day of the elections.
3. The outgoing European Parliament shall remain in office until the first sitting of the new Parliament.

*Article 11*

Pending the entry into force of the uniform electoral system to be adopted in accordance with Article 7(1), the European Parliament shall verify the credentials of representatives and rule on any dispute that may arise in this connection.

*Article 12*

Pending the entry into force of the uniform electoral system to be adopted in accordance with Article 7(1) and subject to the other provisions of this Convention, the Member States shall lay down appropriate procedures for filling any seat which falls vacant during a legislative period.

## CHAPTER III

**Transitional and final provisions***Article 13*

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 9, the first elections to the European Parliament shall be held not later than the first Sunday of May 1978.
2. The date of subsequent elections shall be fixed, taking account of Articles 3, 9 and 10, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

*Article 14*

Should reference be made to the procedure laid down in this Article or should it appear that further measures are required to implement direct elections to the European Parliament in accordance with this Convention and if the necessary powers are not provided, the Council shall, acting unanimously on a proposal from the European Parliament and with its approval, make the appropriate provisions. The Council shall consult the Commission before making its decision.

*Article 15*

1. The following provisions stand repealed by the present Convention: Article 21(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Article 138(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and Article 108(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.
2. Article 21(1 and 2) of the ECSC Treaty, Article 138(1 and 2) of the EEC Treaty, and Article 108(1 and 2) of the EAEC Treaty shall be repealed on the date fixed in Article 10(2).

*Article 16*

This Convention is drawn up in the Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Irish and Italian languages, all seven texts being equally authentic.

*Article 17*

1. This Convention shall be ratified by the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.
2. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the Italian Republic, which shall inform the signatory States and the institutions of the European Communities when this has been done.
3. This Convention shall enter into force on the day the instrument of ratification is deposited by the last signatory State to carry out this formality.

## II

*The European Parliament,*

- instructs its Political Affairs Committee to establish appropriate contacts with the Council and the Member States with a view to securing the early adoption of the draft convention;
- urges the Council to establish the appropriate contacts with the European Parliament immediately if, in its opinion, changes should be made to the draft convention;
- instructs its Political Committee to bring forward a supplementary report when modifications of the draft Convention appear to be necessary;
- instructs its Political Affairs Committee immediately to carry out the necessary preliminary work for the introduction of the European electoral system;
- instructs its President to forward this resolution, together with the draft convention and the report of its committee, to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and to the Parliaments and Governments of the Member States.

### 3. Council Decision (76/787/ECSC, EEC, EURATOM) (1)

*The Council,*

Composed of the representatives of the Member States and acting unanimously,

Having regard to Article 21(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community,

Having regard to Article 138(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Article 108(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

Having regard to the proposal from the Assembly,

Intending to give effect to the conclusions of the European Council in Rome on 1 and 2 December 1975, that the election of the Assembly should be held on a single date within the period May/June 1978,

Has laid down the provisions annexed to this Decision which it recommends to the Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

This Decision and the provisions annexed hereto shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

The Member States shall notify the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Communities without delay of the completion of the procedures necessary in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements for the adoption of the provisions annexed to this Decision.

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

(1) OJ L 278 of 8.10.1976.

#### 4. Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage

##### *Article 1*

The representatives in the Assembly of the peoples of the States brought together in the Community shall be elected by direct universal suffrage.

##### *Article 2*

The number of representatives elected in each Member State shall be as follows:

Belgium	24
Denmark	16
Germany	81
France	81
Ireland	15
Italy	81
Luxembourg	6
Netherlands	25
United Kingdom	81

##### *Article 3*

1. Representatives shall be elected for a term of five years.
2. This five-year period shall begin at the opening of the first session following each election. It may be extended or curtailed pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 10(2).
3. The term of office of each representative shall begin and end at the same time as the period referred to in paragraph 2.

##### *Article 4*

1. Representatives shall vote on an individual and personal basis. They shall not be bound by any instructions and shall not receive a binding mandate.
2. Representatives shall enjoy the privileges and immunities applicable to members of the Assembly by virtue of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities annexed to the treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities.

##### *Article 5*

The office of representative in the Assembly shall be compatible with membership of the Parliament of a Member State.

##### *Article 6*

1. The office of representative in the Assembly shall be incompatible with that of:
  - member of the Government of a Member State,
  - member of the Commission of the European Communities,
  - Judge, Advocate-General or Registrar of the Court of Justice of the European Communities,
  - member of the Court of Auditors of the European Communities,

- member of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community or member of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community,
  - member of committees or other bodies set up pursuant to the Treaties establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community for the purpose of managing the Communities funds or carrying out a permanent direct administrative task,
  - member of the Board of Directors, Management Committee or staff of the European Investment Bank,
  - active official or servant of the institutions of the European Communities or of the specialized bodies attached to them.
2. In addition, each Member State may, in the circumstances provided for in Article 7(2), lay down rules at national level relating to incompatibility.
3. Representatives in the Assembly to whom paragraphs 1 and 2 become applicable in the course of the five-year period referred to in Article 3 shall be replaced in accordance with Article 12.

#### *Article 7*

1. Pursuant to Article 21(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Article 138(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and 108(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, the Assembly shall draw up a proposal for a uniform electoral procedure.
2. Pending the entry into force of a uniform electoral procedure and subject to the other provisions of this Act, the electoral procedure shall be governed in each Member State by its national provisions.

#### *Article 8*

No one may vote more than once in any election of representatives to the Assembly.

#### *Article 9*

1. Elections to the Assembly shall be held on the date fixed by each Member State; for all Member States this date shall fall within the same period starting on a Thursday morning and ending on the following Sunday.
2. The counting of votes may not begin until after the close of polling in the Member State whose electors are the last to vote within the period referred to in paragraph 1.
3. If a Member State adopts a double ballot system for elections to the Assembly, the first ballot must take place during the period referred to in paragraph 1.

#### *Article 10*

1. The Council, acting unanimously after consulting the Assembly, shall determine the period referred to in Article 9(1) for the first elections.
2. Subsequent elections shall take place in the corresponding period in the last year of the five-year period referred to in Article 3.
- Should it prove impossible to hold the elections in the Community during that period, the Council acting unanimously shall, after consulting the Assembly, determine another period which shall be not more than one month before or one month after the period fixed pursuant to the preceding subparagraph.

3. Without prejudice to Article 22 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Article 139 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and Article 109 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, the Assembly shall meet, without requiring to be convened, on the first Tuesday after expiry of an interval of one month from the end of the period referred to in Article 9(1).
4. The powers of the outgoing Assembly shall cease upon the opening of the first sitting of the new Assembly.

#### *Article 11*

Pending the entry into force of the uniform electoral procedure referred to in Article 7(1), the Assembly shall verify the credentials of representatives. For this purpose it shall take note of the results declared officially by the Member States and shall rule on any disputes which may arise out of the provisions of this Act other than those arising out of the national provisions to which the Act refers.

#### *Article 12*

1. Pending the entry into force of the uniform electoral procedure referred to in Article 7(1) and subject to the other provisions of this Act, each Member State shall lay down appropriate procedures for filling any seat which falls vacant during the five-year term of office referred to in Article 3 for the remainder of that period.
2. Where a seat falls vacant pursuant to national provisions in force in a Member State, the latter shall inform the Assembly, which shall take note of that fact.

In all other cases, the Assembly shall establish that there is a vacancy and inform the Member State thereof.

#### *Article 13*

Should it appear necessary to adopt measures to implement this Act, the Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Assembly after consulting the Commission, shall adopt such measures after endeavouring to reach agreement with the Assembly in a conciliation committee consisting of the Council and representatives of the Assembly.

#### *Article 14*

Article 21(1) and (2) of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Article 138(1) and (2) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and Article 108(1) and (2) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community shall lapse on the date of the sitting held in accordance with Article 10(3) by the first Assembly elected pursuant to this Act.

#### *Article 15*

This Act is drawn up in the Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Irish and Italian languages, all the texts being equally authentic.

Annexes I and III shall form an integral part of this Act.

A declaration by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is attached hereto.

#### *Article 16*

The provisions of this Act shall enter into force on the first day of the month following that during which the last of the notifications referred to in the Decision is received.

Udfærdiget i Bruxelles, den tyvende september nitten hundrede og seksoghalvfjerds.

Geschehen zu Brüssel am zwanzigsten September neunzehnhundertsechundsiebzig.

Done at Brussels on the twentieth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Fait à Bruxelles, le vingt septembre mil neuf cent soixante-seize.

Arna dhéanamh sa Bhruiséil, an fichiú lá de mhí Mhéan Fómhair, míle naoi gcéad seachtó a sé.

Fatto a Bruxelles, addi venti settembre millenovecentosettantasei.

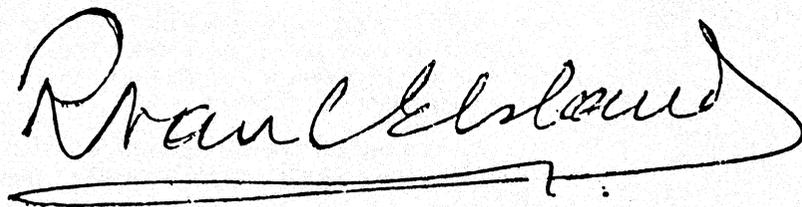
Gadaan te Brussel, de twintigste september negentienhonderdzesenzeventig.

Pour le royaume de Belgique, son représentant

Voor het Koninkrijk België, zijn Vertegenwoordiger

le ministre des affaires étrangères du royaume de Belgique

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken van het Koninkrijk België



For kongeriget Danmark, dets repræsentant  
eongeriget Danmarks udenrigsøkonomminister



Für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ihr Vertreter

Der Bundesminister des Auswärtigen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland



Pour la République française, son représentant  
le ministre des affaires étrangères de la République française

Louis de Funès

For Ireland, its Representative  
Thar ceann na hÉireann, a hIonadaí  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland  
Aire Gnóthaí Eachtracha na hÉireann

Seamus Mac Gearailt

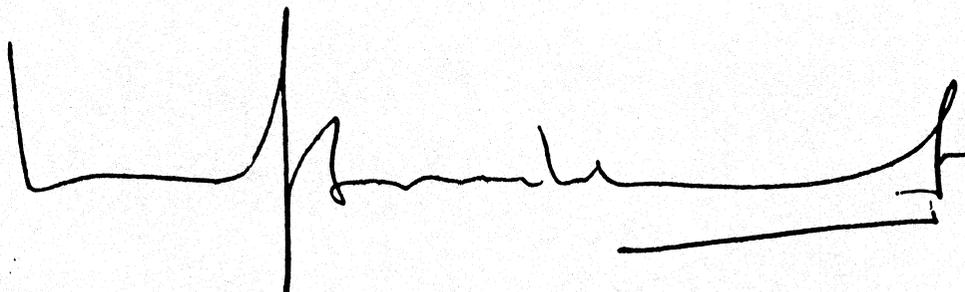
Per la Repubblica italiana, il suo rappresentante  
il ministro degli affari esteri della Repubblica italiana

El marchese Folchini

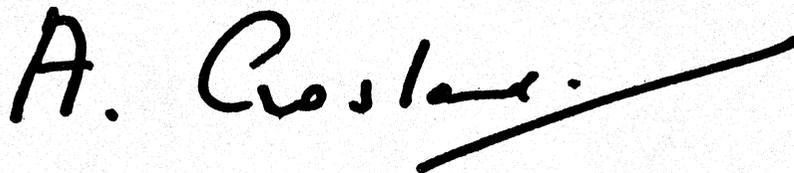
Pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, son représentant,  
membre du gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Jean Hamilius

Voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, zijn Vertegenwoordiger  
De Staatssecretaris van Buitenlandse Zaken van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'W. P. M. de Vries', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, their representative. The Minister for  
Foreign Affairs and of the Commonwealth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'A. Croston.', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

## 5. Direct Elections procedures in the Member States.

The Council Act concerning direct elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage left it to the internal legislation of member states to determine the precise criteria in accordance with which the elections would be carried out and there were therefore differences between the systems ultimately adopted. The most important of these are summarised in table 1.

TABLE 1: The Ten — how they vote

Member States	Seats	Approximate population per seat	Characteristics of electoral system	No of constituencies	Minimum age		Polling day
					voters	candidates	
Belgium	24	408.000	5 000 sponsors required for each list Voting compulsory	3	18	21	Sunday, 10 June 1979
Denmark	16	319.000	Greenland counts as one constituency 62 000 sponsors required for lists other than political parties	2	18	18	Thursday, 7 June 1979
France	81	672.000	Deposit: FF 100 000 per party list	1	18	23	Sunday, 10 June 1979
Germany	81	759.000	1 national constituency and/or 11 'Land' consti- tuencies Sponsors: 4 000 for national list, 2 000 for Land lists, other than political parties	1-11	18	18	Sunday, 10 June 1979
Greece	24	375.000	1 national constituency: sponsors are parties or political groupings	1	20	25	Sunday, 18 October 1981
Ireland	15	207.000	Single transferable vote Deposit: £ 1 000 per candidate	4	18	21	Thursday, 7 June 1979
Italy	81	699.000	30 000 sponsors required for lists other than political parties	5	18	25	Sunday, 10 June 1979
Luxembourg	6	60.000	100 sponsors required Voting compulsory	1	18	21	Sunday, 10 June 1979
Netherlands	25	560.000	Deposit FI 18 000 for lists other than political parties	1	18	25	Thursday, 7 June 1979
United Kingdom	81	691.000	First-past-the-post in Great Britain, proportional repres- entation in Northern Ireland (single transferable vote) 30 sponsors, £ 600 deposit required per candidate	79	18	21	Thursday, 7 June 1979

## 6. Electoral law for the first direct elections in the Member States

Looking at the electoral laws applied in the first election of the European Parliament on a country by country basis, a summary of national legislation provides the following information:

### (1) BELGIUM

#### (a) Legal bases

Belgium's European elections Bill was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on 3 November 1978 and by the Senate on 14 November 1978; it entered into force on 16 November.

#### (b) Main features of the law

##### (aa) Seats

11 out of Belgium's 24 seats go to French-speaking regions (including the German-speaking region) and 13 to the Flemish-speaking region. Candidates must opt for one of these two regions.

##### (bb) Electoral system

- Proportional representation
- 3 constituencies (French/German-speaking region, Flemish-speaking region, Brussels)
- Seats allocated by the d'Hondt system in the two electoral regions; inhabitants of Brussels vote for one of the linguistic regions.
- Entitlement to vote:
  - Belgian citizens
  - 18 years or over
  - also Belgians resident abroad, provided that their main place of residence (résidence principale) is still in Belgium. They may vote by proxy.
- Eligibility for election:
  - 21 years or over
  - Belgian nationality
  - Domiciled in Belgium
- Lists of candidates proposed either
  - by at least 5 Members of the Belgian Parliament belonging to one linguistic community, or
  - by signatures of at least 1,000 registered voters in each of the 5 provinces of the electoral region chosen.
- Order of names on lists:
 

Each voter has one vote which he can give either to a list or to the candidate of his choice on the list (therefore possibility of changing order of names on lists)
- Filling vacant seats:
 

Substitute candidates

- Election day:  
10 June 1979 (Sunday)
- Rules on election campaign:  
No special provisions
- Validation of elections:  
Chamber of Deputies

## **(2) DENMARK**

### **(a) Legal bases**

Denmark's electoral law was adopted by the Parliament on 2 December 1977 and entered into force on 1 January 1978.

### **(b) Main features of the law**

#### ***(aa) Seats***

Denmark has 15 of the 16 Danish seats and Greenland one. The Faroe Islands are not taking part in the election.

#### ***(bb) Electoral system***

- Proportional representation
- One single national constituency
- Seats allocated by the d'Hondt system
- Entitlement to vote:
  - Danish citizens
  - 18 years or over (1)
  - also Danish citizens resident in other EEC States
- Eligibility for elections:
  - Danish citizens
  - 18 years or over (1)
- Nominations:

Lists (maximum 20 candidates) proposed by political parties (or by several parties jointly). If the party is not represented in the Folketing, its list must be supported by electors numbering 2% of the total votes cast at last election.
- Order of names on lists:

Each voter has one vote which he can give either to the list or one candidate of his choice from the list (therefore possibility of changing order of names on lists)
- Filling vacant seats:

Next candidate on the list
- Election day:

To be decided by the Minister for Home Affairs (Thursday, 7 June 1979)

(1) Following the referendum of 20 September 1978.

- Rules on election campaign:  
The Minister of Justice may issue rules to prevent disturbances of public order.
- Validation of election:  
By the Danish Parliament

### **(3) THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

#### **(a) Legal bases**

The German electoral law was adopted on 16 March 1978 by the Bundestag (Bundesgesetzblatt I of 21 June 1978, p. 709). It entered into force on 16 June 1978.

#### **(b) Main features of the law**

##### **(aa) Seats**

Of the 81 German seats three go to Berlin (West). These three seats are occupied by members of the Berlin Parliament.

##### **(bb) Electoral system**

- Proportional representation
- The electoral area is either the whole of the Federal Republic (where a party submits a single Federal list) or the individual Länder (where Land lists are submitted).
- Seats allotted at Federal level according to the d'Hondt system. When a party presents lists for the Länder the total of seats won by that party is divided according to the d'Hondt procedure among the different regional lists.
- Entitlement to vote:
  - German citizens
  - 18 years or over
  - also Germans resident in EEC countries
- Eligibility for election:
  - German citizens
  - 18 years or over
- Nomination of candidates:
  - political parties and
  - political associations organized on a membership basis (e.g. transnational party federations)

If the party or association is not already represented in the Bundestag or Landtag with at least five seats, nominations must, in addition, be supported by 4,000 signatures, in the case of a Federal list, or 2,000 signatures in the case of a Land list.
- Order of names on the list:  
The order in which names appear on the lists is decided by the parties and determines the order in which seats are allocated.
- 5% clause:  
Lists which receive fewer than 5% of the votes do not qualify for the allocation of seats.

- Vacant seats:  
Filled by 'substitutes', who can be designated at the same time as each candidate on the list; in the absence of any substitute, by the next candidate on the list.
- Election day:  
To be decided by the Federal Government (Sunday, 10 June 1979)
- Rules on election campaign:  
Parties receive a sum in proportion to their share of the votes from an election campaign expenses fund totalling approx. 150 mio DM (3.50 DM per voter). An agreement between the parties limits election campaign expenditure
- Validation of election:  
Bundestag. Its decision can be contested in the Federal Constitutional Court.

#### **(4) FRANCE**

##### **(a) Legal bases**

The French electoral law was adopted on 30 June 1977 (Law No 77-729, Journal officiel of 3 July 1977, pp. 35-79). It entered into force on 7 July 1977.

##### **(b) Main features of the law**

###### **(aa) Seats**

France has 81 seats. These Members of Parliament also represent France's overseas territories.

###### **(bb) Electoral system**

- Proportional representation
- The whole State forms a single electoral area
- Votes are counted and seats allocated for the entire national territory. Seats are distributed among the individual lists by the d'Hondt system.
- All French citizens aged 18 or over are entitled to vote. French citizens resident abroad can vote at the French consulates (as in presidential elections).
- To be eligible for election candidates must be French citizens of 23 years or over.
- No rules laid down for the nomination of candidates. Nominations must be submitted by the candidates at the head of the list or their representatives. A deposit of 100,000 Ff is required for each list (to be forfeited if fewer than 5% of the votes are obtained).
- Seats allocated according to the order of names on the list.
- Voters have a single vote to be given to a list. Order of names on the lists cannot be changed.
- Lists receiving fewer than 5% of the votes cast will not be allotted any seats.
- Vacant seats go to the next candidate on the list.

- The law on direct elections contains no special provisions regarding the election day. In France polling-day is traditionally a Sunday.
- Rules on the election campaign:  
Any French political parties or nominated candidates are allowed to take part in the election campaign. This will begin two weeks before election day. During this period broadcasting time will be made available on radio and television. Parties winning at least 5% of the votes will have part of their campaign expenses refunded.
- Validation of election:
  - The Council of State (not the constitutional Council as in the case of national elections)

## **(5) GREECE**

### **(a) Legal bases**

The electoral law of Greece was adopted by the Parliament on 2 July 1981, and entered into force on 20 July 1981.

### **(b) Main features of the law**

#### **(aa) Seats**

Greece has 24 seats

#### **(bb) Electoral system**

- Proportional representation
- One single national constituency
- Seats allocated by the d'Hondt system
- Entitlement to vote:
  - Greek citizens
  - 20 years or over
  - also Greek citizens living abroad, who must return to Greece to vote
- Eligibility for election:
  - Greek citizens
  - 26 years or over
  - no residence qualification
- Nominations:  
Lists (maximum 24 candidates) proposed by parties or political groupings. No candidate to be entered on more than one list.
- Order of names on lists:  
Parties or political groupings determine the order of names on list.
- Filling vacant seats:  
Next candidate on the list
- Election day:  
To be fixed by Presidential decree (Sunday, 18 October 1981)

- Rules on election campaign:  
Campaign to last 30 days
- Validation of election:  
By the court responsible; objections may be heard by the Special Supreme Court.

## **(6) IRELAND**

### **(a) Legal bases**

The Irish electoral law (European Assembly Elections Act 1977) was adopted by both Houses of Parliament on 8 December 1977 and entered into force on 9 December 1977.

### **(b) Main features**

#### ***(aa) Seats***

The 15 Irish Members of Parliament are elected in four constituencies with 5, 4, 3 and 3 Members, respectively.

#### ***(bb) Electoral system***

- Proportional representation
- 4 constituencies
- The traditional single transferable vote system will be used. Candidates will be listed in alphabetical order on the ballot paper. Each voter can cast his vote for one candidate and in addition indicate in order of preference the candidates to whom his vote should be given if the candidate of his first choice has already received more than the number of votes necessary for election, or has obtained too few votes and so has been eliminated.
- Entitlement to vote:
  - Irish citizens resident in Ireland and at least 18 years of age; also citizens of other EEC States resident in Ireland.
- Candidates must be Irish citizens of 21 years or over.
- Candidates may nominate themselves, or be nominated by a third party. For each candidate a deposit of 1,000 Irish pounds must be paid; this is refunded if the candidate receives at least one third of the votes required for election.
- The alphabetical order in which candidates are listed on the ballot paper does not affect the order in which seats are allocated.
- There is no 'threshold clause'.
- Vacant seats are filled by the Irish Parliament. If the former occupant of the seat belonged to a party, that party has the right to propose a successor.
- Polling traditionally takes place on a weekday; the government has announced its intention of holding the election on 7 June 1979 (together with local elections).
- No special rules on the election campaign.
- Electors or candidates can challenge the election results in the High Court.

## **(7) ITALY**

### **(a) Legal bases**

The electoral law was adopted by the Senate on 2 December 1978 and by the Chamber of Deputies on 18 January 1979. It entered into force on 24 January 1979

### **(b) Main features of the law**

#### **(aa) Seats**

Italy has 81 seats.

#### **(bb) Electoral system**

- Proportional representation
- For direct elections the country is divided into five constituencies, (North-West, North-East, Centre, South and Islands).
- Votes are counted at national level using a system of pure proportional representation. Seats are allocated by a regional distribution arrangement.
- All Italian citizens of 18 years or over are eligible to vote. Italian citizens resident in another EEC country may vote at the Italian consulates. Italians from third countries can vote in their home districts in Italy.
- Candidates must be Italian citizens of at least 25 years of age.
- Nominations are submitted by the parties or individuals. In the case of individual nominations or nomination by a party not represented in Parliament, the nomination must be endorsed by at least 30,000 electors.
- Voters can give their vote to three candidates of their choice in Constituency 1 (North-West), two candidates in Constituencies 2, 3 and 4 and one candidate in Constituency 5. There is special provision for preferential votes in areas with linguistic minorities.
- No provision for a 'threshold clause'.
- Vacant seats are filled by the next candidate on the list.
- Election day is traditionally a Sunday and Monday morning. The direct elections were held on Sunday, 10 June 1979.
- Within set limits, election campaign expenses are refunded.
- Validation of election is conducted in the courts, final appeal being to the Council of State and the Court of Cassation.

## **(8) LUXEMBOURG**

### **(a) Legal bases**

The Chamber of Deputies adopted the law on 21 February 1979 and it entered into force on 25 February 1979.

**(b) Main features of the law****(aa) Seats**

Luxembourg has six seats.

**(bb) Electoral system**

- proportional representation
- a single national constituency
- the votes are counted and seats allocated for the whole country by the d'Hondt system.
- Voters must be Luxembourg citizens resident in Luxembourg or another country of the Community and aged 18 or over. Voting is compulsory.
- Candidates must be Luxembourg citizens over 21.
- The right to submit lists of nominations (max. 12 candidates) is not confined to parties. Lists must bear the signatures of 100 electors.
- Each voter has as many votes as the number of candidates to be elected. He can distribute these votes among the candidates on one list or vote for individual candidates on another list ('panachage'). Or he can simply vote for a list. In this way the order of candidates' names in the list may be changed.
- There is no 'threshold clause'
- Vacant seats are filled by the next candidate on a list.
- In Luxembourg polling normally takes place on a Sunday.
- Election results are validated by the Luxembourg Parliament.

**(9) NETHERLANDS****(a) Legal bases**

The Dutch electoral law was adopted by the Second Chamber on 5 September 1978, and by the First Chamber on 12 December 1978. It entered into force on 13 December 1978.

**(b) Main features of the law****(aa) Seats**

The Netherlands has 25 seats.

**(bb) Electoral system**

- proportional representation
- a single national constituency
- votes are counted and seats allocated by the d'Hondt system on a national basis.

- Dutch citizens who have reached the age of 18 are eligible to vote. Dutch citizens resident in another EEC country may also vote, either in person or by proxy. In addition citizens from other EEC countries resident in the Netherlands also have the right to vote, provided their home country has not granted them the right to vote.
- Candidates must be Dutch citizens of not less than 25 years of age.
- Candidates are nominated by political parties (25 signatories required). The lists can include up to 40 names. A deposit of 18,000 guilders is required when a list is submitted by parties not represented in the Second Chamber or the European Parliament.
- Each voter has one vote which he can give either to a list or to one candidate of his choice. In this way the order of names on the list can be changed.
- No provision for a 'threshold clause'.
- Vacant seats are filled by the next candidate on the list.
- The elections will take place on the Thursday of the electoral period.
- No special rules on the electoral campaign.
- Validation of election results by the Second Chamber of Parliament.

## **(10) UNITED KINGDOM**

### **(a) Legal bases**

The European Assembly Elections Bill was passed by the House of Commons on 16 February 1978 and by the House of Lords on 4 May 1978. It entered into force on 5 May 1978.

### **(b) Main features of the law**

#### **(aa) Seats**

The United Kingdom has 81 seats. These are divided among the different regions as follows:

England:	66 seats
Scotland:	8 seats
Wales:	4 seats
N. Ireland:	3 seats

#### **(bb) Electoral system**

- Representatives from England, Scotland and Wales are elected according to the traditional majority vote system in individual constituencies. The three Northern Ireland representatives are elected by the same system as in Ireland i.e., on a proportional representation basis in a three-member constituency. For the selection of candidates, the single transferable vote system will be used (cf Ireland)
- The electoral areas are the different constituencies under the majority vote system on the one hand and Northern Ireland with proportional representation on the other.

- In those parts of the United Kingdom under the majority vote system the candidate who wins the highest number of votes is elected. In Northern Ireland seats are allocated according to the Irish system (qv).
- British and Irish citizens resident in the United Kingdom aged 18 years or over are entitled to vote. Contrary to the practice in national elections, Members of the House of Lords may vote. British citizens resident outside the country are not able to vote except in special cases (Government officials and members of the armed forces.)
- Candidates must be British citizens of 21 years or over. Members of the House of Lords and clergymen may also stand for election.
- Candidates need not be nominated by a political party. Nominations in the constituencies must be endorsed by 30 electors. In addition a deposit of £600 must be paid which is forfeited if the candidate fails to obtain one eighth of the votes cast.
- No 'threshold clauses'.
- Vacant seats are filled by means of by-elections.
- The election day is fixed by the government. (Thursday)
- In contrast to national elections no special rules have been laid down for the European elections, with the exception of a limitation on campaign expenditure. There are plans to limit such expenditure in each constituency to £5,000 plus 2 pence per registered elector. Election results can be contested in the High Court.

## (7) Results of the first direct elections to the European Parliament

Following direct elections which were held on Thursday, 7 June and Sunday 10 June 1979, the Directorate General for Information and Public Relations produced an analysis of the results and voting figures in the nine Member States and of the composition of the new Parliament.

### **"GOOD TURNOUT IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS"**

"Three out of four of those who vote in national elections voted in the first European elections.

110,967,437 people or 72.8% of the 152,366,729 who voted in the most recent national elections in their respective Member State, turned out to vote either on Thursday 7th June or Sunday 10th June 1979 in the first direct elections to the European Parliament.

The voters had 3,692 candidates to choose from and the 410 whom they elected will be meeting in Strasbourg for the first time on Tuesday, 17th July for their constituent session. The MEPs will sit in political groups rather than as national delegations.

Of the 410 newly-elected MEPs, 77 served in the old European Parliament and 125 held mandates in their national parliaments.

There will be 344 men and 66 women in the European Parliament.

The following pages show how votes were cast and the seats won."

TABLE 2: European Elections, 7th - 10th June 1979  
*Votes, percentages and seats*

	TOTAL	B	DK	F	D	IRL	I	L (2)	NL	UK
S	29.523.692 26,6 % 113	1.274.778 23,4 % 7	387.605 22,1 % 4	4.763.026 23,6 % 22	11.370.045 40,8 % 35	193.898 14,5 % 4	5.381.218 15,4 % 13	(37.053) 21,7 % 1	1.722.240 30,4 % 9	4.393.829 32,7 % 18
CD	33.036.236 29,8 % 107	2.053.865 37,7 % 10		(1.788.433) (1) (8,8 %) 8	13.700.205 49,2 % 42	443.652 33,1 % 4	12.970.693 37,0 % 30	(61.644) 36,1 % 3	2.017.743 35,6 % 10	
C	6.986.761 6,3 % 64		353.099 20,1 % 3							6.633.662 49,3 % 60
COM	14.960.785 13,5 % 44	145.804 2,7 % 0	81.991 4,7 % 1	4.153.710 20,5 % 19	112.055 0,4 % 0		10.361.344 29,6 % 24	(8.538) 5,0 % 0	97.343 1,7 % 0	
L	11.512.455 10,4 % 40	885.212 16,3 % 4	252.767 14,4 % 3	(3.800.418) (1) (18,8 %) 17	1.662.621 6,0 % 4	89.838 6,7 % 1	2.167.298 6,2 % 5	(47.983) 28,1 % 2	914.787 16,2 % 4	1.691.531 12,6 % 0
EPD	4.114.969 3,7 % 22		100.702 5,7 % 1	3.301.980 16,3 % 15		464.451 34,7 % 5				
Others	5.722.036 5,1 % 20	738.981 13,6 % 3	365.760 20,9 % 4			81.522 6,1 % 1	3.853.118 10,9 % 9		511.967 9,0 % 2	418.524 3,1 % 3
	5.095.554 4,6 % 0	344.227 6,3 % 0	212.414 12,1 % 0	2.434.780 12,1 % 0	1.002.183 3,6 % 0	65.711 4,9 % 0	308.930 0,9 % 0	(15.541) 9,1 % 0	403.223 7,1 % 0	308.545 2,3 % 0
TOTAL	110.952.518	5.442.867	1.754.338	20.242.347	27.847.109	1.339.072	35.042.601	171.272	5.667.303	13.446.091

(1) UFE (Simone Veil) — list: Split between CD and L, 8:17

(2) In Luxembourg every voter had 6 votes so totals divided by six

**TABLE 3: European and national elections**  
*Percentage shares of the polls*

		B	DK	F	D	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Turnout	EP elections	91,4	47,7	60,6	65,7	63,6	86	88,9	58	32,8
	National elections	94,6 (18.4.77)	88,9 (15.2.77)	82,8 (19.3.78)	90,7 (3.10.76)	76,9 (16.6.77)	89,9 (3.-4.6.79)	90,1 (10.6.79)	87,5 (25.5.77)	76,0 (3.5.79)
S	EP elections	23,4	22,1	23,6	40,8	14,5	15,4	21,7	30,4	32,7
	National elections	25,4	37,0	24,7	42,6	11,6	13,6	22,5	33,8	36,9
CD	EP elections	37,7	1,8	9,9	49,2	33,1	37,0	36,1	35,6	
	National elections	36,3	3,4		48,6	30,5	38,9	36,4	31,9	
C	EP elections		20,1							49,3
	National elections		14,9							43,9
COM	EP elections	2,7	4,7	20,5	0,4		29,6	5,0	1,7	
	National elections	3,3	3,9	20,6	0,3		30,4	4,9	1,7	
L	EP elections	16,3	14,4	17,7	6,0	6,7	6,2	28,1	16,2	12,6
	National elections	16,3	12,0		7,9		4,9	21,9	18,0	13,8
EPD	EP elections		5,7	16,3		34,7				
	National elections		14,6	22,6		50,6				
Others	EP elections	19,9	33	12,0	3,6	11,0	11,8	9,1	16,1	5,4
	National elections	18,7	14,2	10,6	0,6	7,3	12,2	14,3	14,5	5,4

TABLE 4: Former MEP's, Dual Mandate, Men and Women members (at June 1979)

Member State	Former MEP's	Including members of last Parliament	Dual mandate	Men in EP	Women in EP
B	7	7	19	22	2
DK	3	3	6	11	5
F	9	6	22	64	17
D	18	19	28	69	12
IRL	2	2	13	13	2
I	18	13	25	70	11
L	3	2	6	5	1
NL	9	9	2	20	5
UK	8	7	4	70	11
TOTAL	77	68	125	344	66

TABLE 5: Analysis of election results for each Member State (June 1979)

## 5a: Belgium

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 6.800.584			Electorate (General Election) 5.478.080		
	European Elections 10 June 1979 (24 seats)			General Election December 1978 (212 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	National seats
Christian People's Party (Flemish) .....	1.607.925	37,60	7	1.451.733	27,10	57
Christian People's Party (Walloon) .....	445.940		3	488.182	9,11	25
Socialist Party (Walloon) .....	698.892	23,30	3	523.740	11,64	32
Socialist Party (Flemish) .....	575.886		4	580.521	12,70	26
Liberal (Flemish) .....	512.355	16,20	2	582.426	10,87	37
Liberal (Walloon) .....	372.857		2			
FDF Rassemblement Walloon .....	414.412	7,60	2	—	—	—
Flemish People's Union .....	324.569	5,90	1	383.455	7,15	14
Ecologists .....	185.821	3,42	—	—	—	—
Communist .....	145.804	2,62	—	—	—	4
Others .....	140.406		—	984.792	18,38	17
TOTAL	5.442.867		24	5.157.306	94,60	212
Invalid Votes	769.616					
Turnout	6.212.483	91,40				

## 5b: Denmark

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 3.725.235			Electorate (General Election) 3.542.843		
	European Elections 7 June 1979 (16 seats)			General Election February 1977 (179 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	National seats
Social Democrats .....	382.487	21,90	3	1.150.355	37,00	65
Social Liberals .....	56.944	3,30	—	113.330	3,60	6
Conservatives .....	245.309	14,10	2	263.262	8,50	15
Retsforbundet (Single tax party) .....	59.379	3,40	—	102.149	3,30	6
Social People's Party .....	81.991	4,70	1	120.357	3,90	7
Centre Democracy .....	107.790	6,20	1	200.347	6,40	11
Communists .....	—	—	—	114.022	3,70	7
Folke bevægelsen (Anti-Market Party) .....	365.760	21,00	4	—	—	—
Christian People's Party .....	30.985	1,80	—	106.082	3,40	6
Liberals .....	252.767	14,50	3	371.728	12,00	21
Left Socialists .....	60.964	3,50	—	83.667	2,70	5
Progress Party .....	100.702	5,80	1	453.792	14,60	26
Siumut (Greenland) .....	5.118	—	1	—	—	4
Others (including Atassut) .....	4.654	—	—	27.206	0,90	—
Turnout	1.791.276	47,80	16	3.106.297	88,90	179

## 5c: Germany

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 42.751.940			Electorate (General Election) 42.058.015		
	European Elections 10 June 1979 (81 seats)			General Election 1976 (518 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	Bundestag seats
CDU (Christian Democratic Union) .....	10.883.085	49,20	34	14.367.302	48,60	254
CSU (Christian Social Union) .....	2.817.120		8	4.027.499		
SPD (Social Democrats) .....	11.370.045	40,80	35	16.099.019	42,60	224
FDP (Liberals) .....	1.662.621	6,00	4	2.995.085	7,90	40
DKP (Communists) .....	112.055	0,40	—	118.581	0,30	—
Die Grünen (Ecologists) .....	893.683	3,20	—	—	—	—
Others .....	108.500	0,40	—	215.014	0,60	—
Turnout	28.098.872	65,70	81	38.165.753	90,70	518

Note: There are 3 MEPs for Berlin

## 5d: France

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 35.180.531			Electorate (General Election) 35.179.654		
	European Elections 7 June 1979 (81 seats)			General Election March 1978 (491 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP (!)	Votes	%	National seats
Socialists and Radicals of the Left .....	4.763.026	23,50	22	7.054.066	24,70	114
French Communist Party .....	4.153.710	20,50	19	5.870.340	20,50	86
Union for France in Europe .....	5.588.851	27,60	25	6.122.180	21,40	122
Union for French Democracy (UDF) .....						
Defence of interests of France in Europe (DIFE) ..	3.301.980	16,30	15	6.451.454	22,60	155
Rally for the Republic .....						
Others .....	2.445.740	12,10	—	3.083.022	10,80	14
Turnout	21.376.245	60,60	81	28.581.062	82,80	491

(!) Following an appeal by the Socialist Party and others, on October 22nd the Council of State reversed the decision of the National Electoral Commission.

## 5e: Ireland

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 2.188.798			Electorate (General Elections) 2.118.606		
	European Elections 7 June 1979 (15 seats)			General Election June 1977 (148 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	National seats
Fianna Fáil .....	464.450	34,68	5	811.615	50,63	84
Fine Gael .....	443.652	33,13	4	488.767	30,49	43
Labour-Party .....	193.898	14,48	4	186.410	11,63	17
Independent .....	189.499	14,15	2	116.235	7,27	4
Sinn Fein .....	43.943	3,28	—	27.209	1,70	—
Others .....	3.630	0,27	—	—	—	—
Turnout	1.392.285	63,60	15	1.630.236	76,90	148

## 5f: Italy

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 42.193.369			Electorate (General Election) 42.213.962		
	European Election 10 June 1979 (81 seats)			General Election 3 - 4 June 1979 (630 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	National seats
Christian Democracy (DC) .....	12.774.320	36,40	29	14.007.594	38,30	262
Italian Communist Party (PCI) .....	10.361.344	29,60	24	11.107.883	30,40	201
Italian Socialist Party (PSI) .....	3.866.946	11,00	9	3.586.256	9,80	62
Italian Social Movement (MSI) .....	1.909.055	5,40	4	1.924.251	5,30	30
Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) .....	1.514.272	4,30	4	1.403.873	3,80	20
Radical Party (PR) .....	1.285.065	3,70	3	1.259.362	3,40	18
Italian Republican Party (PRI) .....	896.139	2,60	2	1.106.766	3,00	16
Italian Liberal Party (PLI) .....	1.271.159	3,60	3	708.022	1,90	9
Democratic Party for Proletarian Unity (PDUP) ...	406.656	1,20	1	501.431	1,40	6
Proletarian Democracy (DP) .....	252.342	0,70	1	293.443	0,80	—
National Democracy Party (DN) .....	142.537	0,40	—	228.340	0,60	—
South Tyrol People's Party (SVP) .....	196.373	0,60	1	206.264	0,60	4
Aosta Valley Union (UV) .....	166.393	0,50	—	33.250	0,10	1
Others .....	—	—	—	135.124	0,40	1
Turnout	36.320.804	86,00	81	36.501.859	89,90	630

## 5g: Luxembourg

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 212.740			Electorate (General Election) 212.740		
	European Election 7 June 1979 (6 seats)			General Election June 1979 (59 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	National seats
Socialist Worker Party .....	211.106	21,65	1	737.863	24,30	14
Independent Socialists .....				66.909	2,20	1
Communist Party .....	48.813	5,01	—	177.286	5,80	2
Democratic Party .....	274.307	28,14	2	648.404	21,30	15
Wiert lech .....	9.485	0,97	—	30.269	1,00	—
Christian Social Party .....	352.296	36,13	3	1.049.390	34,50	24
Revolutionary Communist League .....	48.813	5,01	—	6.985	0,20	—
Liberal Party .....	5.610	0,58	—	6.133	0,20	—
Enrôlés de force .....	—	—	—	135.360	4,50	1
Socialist Democrat Party .....	68.289	7,00	—	181.805	6,00	2
Club of Independents .....	—	—	—	849		—
Turnout	189.941	88,90	6	(3.041.522)	90,10	59

In Luxembourg, voters had 6 votes each in the European election and in the National election a number equal to the seats to be filled in each constituency (24 votes in the Southern constituency, 20 in the Centre, 6 in the West, and 9 in the North)

## 5h: Netherlands

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 9.799.761			Electorate (General Elections) 9.497.991		
	European Elections 10 June 1979 (25 seats)			General Election Election May 1977 (150 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	National seats
PvdA (Labour) .....	1.722.240	30,39	9	2.813.795	33,83	53
CDA (Christian Democrats) .....	2.017.743	35,61	10	2.652.280	31,89	49
VVD (Liberals) .....	914.787	16,14	4	1.492.691	17,95	28
D'66 (Independents) .....	511.967	9,03	2	452.423	5,43	8
Others .....	500.566	8,83	—	906.422	10,90	12
Turnout	5.700.595	58,00	25	8.317.611	87,50	150

## 5i: United Kingdom

Party	Electorate (European Elections) 41.559.460			Electorate (General Election) 41.093.264		
	European Elections 7 June 1979 (81 seats)			General Elections 3 May 1979 (635 seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	Commons seats
Conservative Party .....	6.508.493	48,40	60	13.697.753	43,90	337
Labour Party .....	4.253.207	31,60	17	11.509.524	36,90	267
Liberal Party .....	1.691.531	12,60	—	4.313.931	13,80	11
Scottish National Party .....	247.836	1,90	1	504.259	1,60	2
Plaid Cymru .....	83.399	0,60	—	132.544	0,40	2
Ulster Unionists .....	125.169	0,90	1	175.171	0,60	5
Democratic Unionist Party .....	170.688	1,30	1	61.625	0,20	3
Social Democratic & Labour Party .....	140.622	1,10	1	16.480	0,05	1
Others .....	225.146	1,60	—	306.938	0,80	7
Turnout	13.494.324	32,80	81	30.718.225	76,00	635

## 5j: GREECE (18.10.1981)

PARTY	Electoral Register (European Elections) 7.319.070			Electoral Register (National Elections) 7.319.070		
	European Elections - 18.10.1981 (24 Seats)			National Elections - 18.10.1981 (300 Seats)		
	Votes	%	Seats in EP	Votes	%	Seats in Parliament
Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) .....	2.278.030	40,12	10	2.726.309	48,07	172
New Democracy (ND) .....	1.779.462	31,34	8	2.034.496	35,87	115
Communist Party of Greece (KKE) .....	729.052	12,84	3	620.302	10,93	13
Progressive Party (KP) .....	111.245	1,25	1	95.799	1,68	—
Communist Party of Greece (KKE — es) .....	300.841	5,29	1	76.404	1,34	—
Party of Democratic Socialism (KODISO) .....	241.666	4,25	1	40.126	0,70	—
Other .....	278.791	4,91	—	79.969	1,41	—
TURNOUT	5.753.478	78,6	—	5.753.478	78,6	—

## (8) The second step to a uniform electoral system

Article 7 of the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage called upon the European Parliament to draw up a proposal for a uniform electoral procedure. Until then the electoral procedure should be governed in each member state by its national provisions. With this in mind, therefore, the European Parliament again exercised its right of legislative initiative and proposed a uniform electoral procedure to the Council in its resolution of 10 March 1982, summarized below:

### SUMMARY

**of the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 10 March 1982, based on the report drawn up by Mr Jean SEITLINGER on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee (Docs. 1-988/81/A and 1-988/81/B + C)**

The Political Affairs Committee respected the rapporteur's wish that only (a) the electoral system (b) the right to vote (c) the right to stand for election (d) vacant seats and (e) election day should be dealt with at this stage. The remaining, more technical, aspects of the uniform procedure which have still to be settled will be considered in a later report.

(a) The electoral procedure is based on proportional representation, with certain features of the personalised voting system.

The Member States are each to be divided into multi-member constituencies, in which electors vote for lists of not less than three and not more than fifteen representatives.

(b) Each elector has one vote and the decision on whether to introduce preferential voting lies with the Member States.

Seats will be allocated at national level to each list or combination of lists in accordance with the d'Hondt system, taking account of the number of votes secured by the list or combination of lists. The seats so allocated will then be divided between the lists concerned in accordance with the d'Hondt system and on the basis of the number of votes secured in the constituencies.

The order of the candidates' names on each list will be used to determine the order in which those candidates are elected except in the case of preferential voting.

The decision to apply a threshold will be left to the discretion of the Member States.

The draft Act enables each Member State to take account of special geographical or ethnic factors recognized by its constitution or by its laws relating thereto, such as Berlin, Greenland, Northern Ireland and the Val d'Aosta.

Every citizen of a Member State of the European Community resident within the Community will have the right to vote. Citizens resident in a Member State other than that of which they are nationals will be entitled to vote in their native country.

(c) The right to stand for election is granted by the Member States to their nationals irrespective of their place of residence, and also to nationals of a Member State who have been resident for at least five years in another Member State. Nationals of a Member State may stand for election in one Member State only.

(d) If a seat falls vacant it must be filled from within each list on the basis of the order of names on the list, either by allocating it to the next non-elected candidate on that list or (in the case of preferential voting) to the non-elected candidate on the list who has secured the highest number of votes.

(e) The date of elections to the European Parliament is fixed by each Member State and must fall within the same period of two days, starting on a Sunday morning and ending on the Monday evening.



*An aerial view of Luxembourg showing in the foreground the premises formerly occupied by the Secretariat of the European Parliament, and, on the skyline, the European Centre where the Secretariat is now located.*

## Chapter 4: Members of the European Parliament.

### A. Members of the first directly-elected European Parliament (situation at 1 November 1981)

#### Remarks:

1. For editorial reasons an early date (1 November 1981) had to be set for this summary.
2. Columns 1, 2, 5, 10 and 11 require no comment.
3. The alphabetical list does not give the exact date of birth but only the age group (column 3) making it easier to see the number of members in any given age group.
4. The date of entry (column 4) is taken to be the date of announcement in the House (the exception being the constituent sitting on 17 July 1979), as the verification of credentials procedure is retroactive.
5. Because of the different education systems in the ten Member States, the list merely distinguishes between secondary and higher education (column 6).
6. The occupational categories are based on the professions currently represented in the European Parliament (column 7).
7. Column 8 indicates senior public positions held by Members, including membership of national parliaments and of the old European Parliament.
8. Column 9 provides information on the high rate of turnover which has also been a feature of the directly-elected European Parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
ABENS	Victor					X	17.07.79	M	X		⑪	maire	X	—	—	L	S	
ADAM	Gordon			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑤	maire	—	—	—	UK	S	
ADONNINO	Pietro				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
ADAMOU	Dimitrios					X	17.12.81	M	X		②	—	—	—	—	GR	COM	
AERSSSEN, van	Jochen			X			17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	77	—	D	PPE	
AGNELLI	Susanna				X		17.07.79	F		X	⑪	maire	—	—	01.10.81	I	L	
AIGNER	Heinrich				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑨	—	X	61	—	D	PPE	
ALAVANOS	Alexandros	X					17.12.81	M		X		—	—	—	—	GR	COM	
ALBER	Siegbert			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑨	—	X	77	—	D	PPE	
ALBERS	Willem					X	17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	X	74	—	NL	S	
ALEMANN von	Mechthild			X			17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	D	L	
ALFONSI	Nicolas			X			12.10.81	M		X	①	maire	—	—	—	F	S	
ALMIRANTE	Giorgio					X	17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	NI	
AMENDOLA	Giorgio					X	17.07.79	M			①	—	X	69	décédé 05.06.80	I	COM	
ANSART	Gustave				X		17.07.79	M			⑥	—	X	73	28.09.81	F	COM	
ANSQUER	Vincent				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	anc. min.	X	—	—	F	DEP	
ANTONIOZZI	Dario				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	72/76	—	I	PPE	
ARFE	Gaetano				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	X	—	—	I	S	
ARNDT	Rudi				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min.	—	—	—	D	S	
BADUEL GLORIOSO	Maria Fabrizia				X		17.07.79	F		X	①	Pdt CES	—	—	—	I	COM	
BAILLOT	Louis				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑤	—	X	—	—	F	COM	
BALFE	Richard		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑥	maire	—	—	—	UK	S	

(1) S = Sex

(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resignation from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
BALFOUR	Neil R.		X					17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
BANGEMANN	Martin			X				17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	73	—	D	L
BARBAGLI	Giovanni				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	I	PPE
BARBARELLA	Carla			X				17.07.79	F		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	I	COM
BARBI	Paolo					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑧	anc. s.s. d'Etat	X	—	—	I	PPE
BATTERSBY	Robert				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
BAUDIS	Pierre					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑨	maire	X	—	—	F	L
BEAZLEY	Peter				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
BERKHOUWER	Cornelis					X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. Pdt P.E.	X	63	—	NL	L
BERLINGUER	Enrico				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	I	COM
BERSANI	Giovanni					X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. s.s. d'Etat	X	60	—	I	PPE
BETHELL The Lord	Nicholas			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	75	—	UK	ED
BETTIZA	Vincenzo				X			17.07.79	M	X		②	—	X	—	—	I	L
BEUMER	Bouke			X				17.07.79	M		X		anc. bourgm.	X	—	—	NL	PPE
BEYER DE RYKE	Luc			X				18.09.80	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	B	L
BISMARCK, von	Philipp					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	X	78	—	D	PPE
BLANEY	Neil T.				X			17.07.79	M	X		③	anc. min.	X	—	—	Irl	CDI
BLUMENFELD	Erik					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	X	73	—	D	PPE
BOCKLET	Reinhold L.		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
BØGH	Jorgen					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	DK	CDI
BOMBARD	Alain				X			18.09.81	M		X	⑪	anc. secr. d'Etat	—	—	—	F	S

(1) S = Sex

(2) Occupations = ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
BONACCINI	Aldo					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	I	COM	
BONDE	Jens-Peter		X				17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	DK	CDI	
BONINO	Emma		X				17.07.79	F		X		—	X	—	—	I	CDI	
BOOT	Elise			X			17.07.79	F		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	NL	PPE	
BOSERUP	Bodil K.					X	17.07.79	F		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	DK	COM	
BOURNIAS	Leonidas					X	17.12.81	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	—	—	GR	PPE	
BOYES	Roland			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
BRANDT	Willy Prix Nobel					X	17.07.79	M	X		②	anc. chancelier fédéral	X	—	—	D	S	
BROK	Elmar H.		X				17.06.80	M	X		②	—	—	—	—	D	PPE	
BROOKES	Beata A.			X			17.07.79	F	X		⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
BUCCHINI	Dominique		X				05.11.81	F		X	⑦	maire	—	—	—	F	COM	
BUCHAN	Janey O'Neil				X		17.07.79	F			⑪	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
BUCHOU	Hubert Jean				X		17.07.79	M	X		③	—	—	—	30.09.80	F	DEP	
BUTTAFUOCO	Antonio				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	maire	—	—	—	I	NI	
CABORN	Richard		X				17.07.79	M	X		⑤	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
CAILLAVET	Henri-Guy				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	56/58	—	F	L	
CALVEZ	Corentin				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	F	L	
CAPANNA	Mario		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	I	CDI	
CARDIA	Umberto				X		17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	COM	
CARETONI ROMAGNOLI	Tullia				X		17.07.79	F		X	⑦	—	X	71/76	—	I	COM	
CARIGLIA	Antonio			X			17.07.79	M		X		—	X	—	—	I	S	
CAROSSINO	Angelo				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc. maire	—	—	—	I	COM	

(1) S = Sex

(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resignation from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI	Maria Luisa			X			17.07.79	F		X	⑥	—	X	76	—	I	PPE	
CASTELLINA	Luciana			X			17.07.79	F		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	CDI	
CASTLE	Barbara					X	17.07.79	F		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	—	—	UK	S	
CATHERWOOD	Sir Fred			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
CECOVINI	Manlio				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	maire	—	—	—	I	L	
G ERAVOLO	Domenico			X			17.07.79	M		X		—	X	—	—	I	COM	
CHAMBEIRON	Robert				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑨	—	X	—	—	F	COM	
CHARZAT	Gisèle		X				17.07.79	F		X	②	—	X	—	—	F	S	
CHIRAC	Jacques		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑪	maire anc. 1 <sup>er</sup> min.	X	—	28.04.80	F	DEP	
CHOURAQUI	Nicole		X				17.07.79	F		X	⑥	—	—	—	17.10.80	F	DEP	
CINCIARI RODANO	Maria Lisa				X		17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	I	COM	
CLEMENT	Jean-José		X				18.09.80	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	F	DEP	
CLINTON	Mark				X		17.07.79	M		X	③	anc. min.	X	—	—	Irl	PPE	
CLUSKEY	Frank			X			15.10.81	M			⑪	Lord maire	X	—	—	Irl	S	
CLWYD	Ann		X				17.07.79	F		X	②	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
COHEN	Robert			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	NL	S	
COLLA	Marcel	X					17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	X	—	31.01.82	B	S	
COLLESELLI	Arnaldo				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. s.s. d'Etat	X	—	—	I	PPE	
COLLINS	Kenneth D.		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
COLLOMB	Francisque					X	17.07.79	F	X		⑦	maire	X	—	—	F	PPE	
COLOMBO	Emilio						17.07.79	M				anc. min. anc. prés. PE	X	76	14.04.80	I	PPE	

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Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
COMBE	Francis			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑤	—	—	—	—	F	L	
COPIETERS	Maurits				X		17.07.79	M		X		—	X	—	12.02.81	B	CDI	
COSTANZO	Roberto				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
COTTRELL	Richard		X				17.07.79	M	X		②	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
COURCY LING	John de			X			17.07.79	M		X	③	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
COUSTÉ	Pierre-Bernard				X		13.10.80	M		X	⑥	anc. vice-Pdt PE	X	67/78	—	F	DEP	
CRAZI	Bettino			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑩		X	—	—	I	S	
CRESSON	Edith			X			17.07.79	F		X	⑩	maire	—	—	16.06.81	F	S	
CRONIN	Jeremiah				X		17.07.79	M	X		④	anc. min.	X	—	—	Irl	DEP	
CROUX	Lambert V.J.				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	B	PPE	
CURRY	David M.		X				17.07.79	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
DALSASS	Joachim				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑨	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
DALZIEL	Ian M.		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
DAMETTE	Félix			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	F	COM	
DAMSEAUX	André			X			17.07.79	M		X	④	—	X	77	—	B	L	
D'ANGELOSANTE	Francescopaolo				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	69/76	—	I	COM	
DANKERT	Pieter		X				17.07.79	M	X			Pres. PE 1982	X	77	—	NL	S	
DAVERN	Noel Michael		X				17.07.79	M	X		④	—	X	—	—	Irl	DEP	
DEBRE	Michel				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. 1 <sup>er</sup> min.	X	52/59	30.09.80	F	DEP	
DE CLERCQ	Willy				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	—	17.12.81	B	L	
DE GUCHT	Karel	X					17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	B	L	

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		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
DE KEERSMAEKER	Paul				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	bourgm.	X	74	17.12.81	B	PPE	
DEKKER	Suzanne		X				17.07.79	F		X	⑨	—	—	—	10.06.81	NL	NI	
DELATTE	Charles				X		17.07.79	M	X		③	—	—	—	—	F	LB	
DEL DUCA	Antonio				X		16.04.80	M		X	⑪	maire	X	—	—	I	PPE	
DELEAU	Gustave					X	17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	—	—	—	F	DEP	
DELMOTTE	Fernand					X	17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc. min.	X	73	—	B	S	
DELOROZOY	Robert				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑥	maire	—	—	—	F	L	
DELORS	Jacques				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	—	—	16.06.81	F	S	
DE MARCH	Danielle			X			17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	Com	
DENIAU	Xavier				X		12.10.81	M		X	①	maire	X	—	—	F	DEP	
DENIS	Jacques				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	COM	
DE PASQUALE	Pancrazio				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	X	—	—	I	COM	
DESCHAMPS	Pierre					X	21.05.80	M		X	①	anc. vice-Pdt PE	X	74/79	—	B	PPE	
DESMOND	Eileen			X			17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	X	—	07.08.81	Irl	S	
DESOUCHES	Marie J.				X		16.10.81	F		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	F	S	
DE VALERA	Sile	X					17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	Irl	DEP	
DIANA	Alfredo				X		17.07.79	M		X	③	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
DIDO	Mario				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	I	S	
DIENESCH	Marie-Madeleine					X	17.07.79	F		X	⑪	anc. secr. d'Etat	X	—	30.10.80	F	DEP	
DILIGENT	André				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	F	PPE	
DIMOPOULOS	Ionnis						17.07.79	M				—	—	—	16.12.81	Gr	PPE	
DONNEZ	Georges				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	maire	X	—	—	F	L	

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Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
DOUBLET	Maurice					X	10.07.80	M		X	⑨	—	—	—	19.06.81	F	DEP	
DOURO	The Marquess of		X				17.07.79	M		X	③	—	X	—	—	UK	ED	
DRUON	Maurice				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	—	20.06.80	F	DEP	
DUPORT	Marie Paul				X		05.11.81	F		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	F	S	
EISMA	Doeke		X				11.06.81	M		X	⑪	—	X	73/74	—	NL	NI	
ELLES	The Baroness Diana L.				X		17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	X	73/75	—	UK	ED	
ENRIGHT	Derek A.		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
EPHREMIDIS	Vassilios					X	17.12.81	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	Gr	COM	
ESTGEN	Nicolas				X		14.08.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	L	PPE	
ESTIER	Claude			X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	01.09.81	F	S	
EWING	Winifred M.			X			13.07.79	F		X	①	—	X	75	—	UK	DEP	
EYRAUD	Louis				X		15.09.81	M			①	maire	X	—	—	F	S	
FAJARDIE	Roger				X		17.06.81	M			②	—	—	—	—	F	S	
FANTI	Guido				X		17.07.79	M	X		②	—	X	—	—	I	COM	
FANTON	André				X		26.06.80	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	62/69	—	F	DEP	
FAURE	Edgar					X	17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. 1 <sup>er</sup> min.	anc. Pdt Ass. Nat.	—	—	F	L	
FAURE	Maurice				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. sec. d'Etat maire	X	52/56 59/67 73	04.06.81	F	S	
FELLERMAIER	Ludwig				X		17.07.79	M			⑥	—	X	68	—	D	S	
FERGUSSON	Adam			X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
FERNANDEZ	Guy		X				17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	COM	
de FERRANTI	Basil				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	Pdt CES	X	—	—	UK	ED	

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		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
FERRERO	Bruno		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	I	COM
FERRI	Mauro					X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	—	—	I	S
FICH	Ove		X					07.11.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	DK	S
FILIPPI	Renzo E.			X				17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	I	PPE
FISCHBACH	Marc		X					19.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	L	PPE
FLANAGAN	Seán				X			17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	—	—	Irl	DEP
FLESCH	Colette			X				17.07.79	F		X	⑧	maire	X	69	22.11.80	L	L
FOCKE	Katharina				X			17.07.79	F		X	⑥	anc. min.	X	—	—	D	S
FORNI	Raymond			X				17.06.81	M		X	①	—	X	78/79	11.09.81	F	S
FORSTER	Norvela			X				17.07.79	F		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
FORTH	Eric		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
FOTILAS	Assimakis			X				15.01.81							sect. d'Etat	18.10.81	GR	
FOURCADE	Marie-Madeleine					X		13.10.80	F		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	F	DEP
FRANGOS	Dimitros			X				15.01.81								18.10.81	GR	PPE
FRANZ	Otmar			X				30.01.81	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
FRIEDRICH	Bruno				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	D	S
FRIEDRICH	Ingo		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
FRISCHMANN	Georges					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	COM
FRÜH	Isidor				X			17.07.79	M		X		—	X	73	—	D	PPE
FUCHS	Gérard			X				17.06.81	M		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	F	S
FUCHS	Karl					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	X	77	—	D	PPE
FUILLET	Yvette					X		17.07.79	F	X		⑥	—	—	—	—	F	S
GABERT	Volkmar					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	—	—	—	D	S

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		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
GAIOTTI DE BIASE	Paola				X		17.07.79	F		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
GALLAGHER	Michael			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑧	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
GALLAND	Yves		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	F	L	
GALLUZZI	Carlo					X	17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	I	COM	
GASPARD	Françoise		X				17.07.79	F		X	⑨	maire	—	—	01.09.81	F	S	
GATTO	Vincenzo				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	I	S	
GAUTIER	Fritz		X				18.01.80	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	D	S	
GAWRONSKI	Jas			X						X	①	—	—	—	—			
GENDEBIEN	Paul-Henry			X			17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	B	NI	
GEORGIADIS	Antonios		X				15.01.81	M		X	⑥	—	X	—	—	GR	S	
GEOROKOSTOPOULOS	Achilleas					X	17.12.81	M		X	①	anc. min.	—	—	—	GR		
GERONIMI	François-Marie					X	17.10.80			X	⑥	maire	—	—	—	F	DEP	
GEURTSSEN	Aart				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	74	—	NL	L	
GHERGO	Alberto					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑨	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
GIAVAZZI	Giovanni					X	17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
GILLOT	Alain				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	30.09.80	F	DEP	
GIUMMARRA	Vincenzo				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. Pdt région Sicile	—	—	—	I	PPE	
GLINNE	Ernest				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	68/73 74	—	B	S	
DE GOEDE	Arie				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc. secr. d'Etat	X	—	—	NL	NI	
GOERENS	Charles	X					15.01.82	M	X		③	—	X	—	—	L	L	
GONELLA	Guido					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. min.	X	—	—	I	PPE	

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		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
GONTIKAS	Konstantinos			X				15.01.81	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	GR	PPE
GOPPEL	Alfons						X	17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min. Pdt Bavière	—	—	—	D	PPE
GOUTHIER	Anselmo			X				17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	I	COM
GREDAL	Eva				X			17.07.79	F	X		⑪	anc. min.	X	—	—	DK	S
GREMETZ	Maxime			X				17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	F	COM
GRIFFITHS	Winston	X						17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	UK	S
GROES	Mette			X				17.07.79	F		X	⑦	—	X	—	18.09.80	DK	S
VAN DER GUN	Frans					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	71	31.12.81	NL	PPE
HAAGERUP	Niels				X			17.07.79	M		X		—	—	—	—	DK	L
HABSBURG	Otto					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
HÄNSCH	Klaus			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	D	S
HAHN	Wilhelm					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. min.	X	—	—	D	PPE
HAMILIUS	Jean				X			19.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	—	15.01.82	L	L
HAMMERICH	Eise			X				17.07.79	F		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	DK	CDI
HARALAMPOPOULOS	Joannis				X			15.01.81	M				—	—	—	18.10.81	GR	S
HARMAR-NICHOLLS	The Lord					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	X	—	—	UK	ED
HARRIS	David			X				17.07.79	M	X		②	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
HASSEL, von	Kai Uwe					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc. min. anc. Pdt Btag	X	—	—	D	PPE
HAUENSCHILD	Karl					X		17.07.79	M			⑪	Pdt Syndicat	—	—	14.01.80	D	S
HELMS	Wilhelm				X			17.07.79	M			③	anc. maire	—	—	—	D	PPE
HENCKENS	Jaak			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	—	décédé 07.09.81	B	PPE

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		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
HERKLOTZ	Luise					X	17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	D	S	
HERMAN	Fernand			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑧	anc. min.	X	—	—	B	PPE	
VAN DEN HEUVEL	Ien				X		17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	NL	S	
HOFF	Magdalene			X			17.07.79	F		X	⑤	—	—	—	—	D	S	
HOFFMANN	Jacqueline	X					17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	COM	
HOFFMANN	Karl-Heinz				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	D	PPE	
HOOPER	Gloria			X			17.07.79	F		X	①	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
HOPPER	William				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
HORD	Brian			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
HORGAN	John			X			21.06.81	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	Irl	S	
HOWELL	Paul F.	X					17.07.79	M		X	④	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
HUME	John			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	min. commerce	Irl. du Nord	—	—	UK	S	
HUTTON	Alasdair			X			17.07.79	M	X		②	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
IPPOLITO	Felice					X	17.07.79	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	I	COM	
IRMER	Ulrich			X			17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	D	L	
ISRAEL	Gérard				X		16.05.80	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	F	DEP	
JACKSON	Christopher			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
JACKSON	Robert Victor	X					17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
JAKOBSEN	Erhard V.					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	DK	ED	
JALTON	Frédéric				X		07.03.80	M		X		maire	—	—	14.09.81	F	S	
JANSSSEN VAN RAAY	James			X			17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	NL	PPE	
JAQUET	Gérard					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	54/56	—	F	S	

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(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

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Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
JOHNSON	Stanley			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
JONKER	Sjouke				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑩	membre CES	—	—	—	NL	PPE	
JOSSELIN	Charles			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑤	maire	X	—	15.07.81	F	S	
JUNOT	Michel					X	19.06.81	M		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	F	DEP	
JÜRGENS	Heinrich				X		17.07.79	M	X		③	maire	—	—	—	D	L	
KALLIAS	Konstantinos					X	17.12.81	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	—	—	GR	PPE	
KALOYANNIS	Konstantinos					X	17.12.81	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	GR	PPE	
KAPPOS	Konstantinos			X			17.12.81	M				—	X	—	18.10.81	GR	COM	
KATSAFADOS	Joannis			X			15.01.81	M				—	—	—	18.10.81	GR	PPE	
KATZER	Hans					X	17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc. min.	X	—	—	D	PPE	
KAVANAGH	Liam			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	73	07.07.81	Irl	S	
KAZAZIS	Filotas					X	17.12.81	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	GR	PPE	
KELLETT-BOWMAN	Edward				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
KELLETT-BOWMAN	M. Elaine				X		17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	X	75	—	UK	ED	
KEY	Brian		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
KIRK	Kent		X				17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	DK	ED	
KLEPSCH	Egon				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	X	73	—	D	PPE	
KLINKENBORG	Jan			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	maire	—	—	—	D	S	
KÖHLER	Herbert					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	X	—	16.01.81	D	PPE	
KOULOURIANOS	Dimitrios					X	02.11.81								09.11.81	GR	S	
KROUWEL-VLAM	J.(Annie)B.				X		17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	X	77	—	NL	S	
KÜHN	Heinz					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	—	—	D	S	
KYRKOS	Leonidas				X		17.12.81	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	Gr	Com	

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		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
LAGAKOS	Leonidas			X				17.12.81	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	Gr	S
LALOR	Patrick Joseph				X			17.7.79	M		X	②	anc. min.	X	—	—	Irl	DEP
LALUMIERE	Pierre				X			23.11.81	M		X	⑦	maire	—	—	—	F	S
LANGE	Erwin					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	70	—	D	S
LANGES	Horst				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. secr. d'Etat	—	—	—	D	PPE
LECANUET	Jean A F					X		17.07.79	M			⑦	maire anc. min.	X	—	—	F	PPE
LEGA	Silvio		X					17.07.79	M		X	④	—	—	—	—	I	PPE
LEMMER	Gerd Ludwig				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	maire anc. secr. d'Etat	—	—	—	D	PPE
LENTZ-CORNETTE	Marcelle				X			15.03.80	F		X	⑦	—	X	—	—	L	PPE
LENZ	Marlene			X				17.07.79	F		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
LEONARDI	Silvio					X		17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	Com
LE ROUX	Sylvie		X					17.07.79	F		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	F	Com
LEZZI	Pietro				X			17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	76	—	I	S
LIGIOS	Giosuè				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑤	—	X	72	—	I	PPE
LIMA	Salvatore				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	maire anc. secr. d'Etat	X	—	—	I	PPE
LINDE	Erdmann		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	30.09.81	D	S
LINKOHR	Rolf			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	D	S
de LIPKOWSKI	Jean-Noël					X		13.10.80	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	—	—	F	DEP
LIZIN	Anne-Marie		X					17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	B	S
LODERER	Eugene				X			17.07.79	M			⑪	Pdt Syndicat	—	—	14.01.80	D	S

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Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
LOMAS	Alfred				X			17.07.79	M			⑪	—	—	—	14.01.80	UK	S
LOO	Charles Emile				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc. vice-Pdt ass. nat.	X	—	—	F	S
LOULES	Kostantino							15.01.81	M				—	—	—	09.02.81	Gr	Com
LOUWES	Hendrik J.					X		17.07.79	M		X		—	X	—	—	NL	L
LÜCKER	Hans August					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc. vice-Pdt du PE	X	58	—	D	PPE
LUSTER	Rudolf					X		17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
LYNGE	Finn			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	DK	S
MACARIO	Luigi					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	anc membre CES	X	—	—	I	PPE
McCARTIN	John Joseph			X				17.07.79	M			③	anc. vice-Pdt Sénat	X	—	—	Irl	PPE
MACCIOCCHI	Maria Antonietta			X				28.09.79	F		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	S
MAFFRE BAUGE	Emmanuel				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	COM
MAHER	Thomas Joseph				X			17.07.79	M			③	—	—	—	—	Irl	L
MAIJ-WEGGEN	Johanna	X						17.07.79	F	X		⑦	—	—	—	—	NL	PPE
MAJONICA	Ernst							17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	D	PPE
MALANGRE	Kurt			X				17.07.79	M		X	①	maire	—	—	—	D	PPE
de la MALENE	Christian					X		17.07.79	M			③	anc. min.	X	—	—	F	DEP
MARCHAIS	Georges				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	—	—	F	COM
MARCK	Pol				X			18.09.81	M	X	X	⑦	—	—	—	—	B	PPE
MARKOPOULOS	Christos				X			17.12.81	M	X		⑤	—	—	—	—	GR	S

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		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
MARKOZANIS	Spyridon			X			15.01.81	M							18.10.81	GR	PPE	
MARSHALL	John Leslie			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
MART	René				X		26.11.80	M		X	④	—	X	—	—	L	L	
MARTIN	Maurice				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	COM	
MARTIN	Simone		X				17.07.79	F	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	L	
MARTINET	Gilles					X	17.07.79	M		X	③	—	—	—	23.11.81	F	S	
MAUROY	Pierre				X		17.07.79	M			⑦	—	X	—	06.03.80	F	S	
MEGAHY	Thomas				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑧	maire	—	—	—	UK	S	
MEO	Jean				X		12.10.81	M		X	⑤	—	—	—	—	F	DEP	
MERTENS	Meinolf			X			17.07.79	M			④	—	—	—	—	D	PPE	
MICHEL	Victor J.J.					X	17.07.79	M			⑦	—	—	—	—	B	PPE	
MIHR	Karl-Heinrich				X		16.01.80	M			⑪	—	—	—	—	D	S	
VAN MINNEN	Johan				X		17.07.79	M	X		②	—	—	—	—	NL	S	
MODIANO	Marcello					X	23.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
MØLLER	Poul					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min.	X	—	—	DK	ED	
MOORHOUSE	James				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
MOREAU	Jacques				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	F	S	
MOREAU	Louise					X	17.07.79	F		X	⑥	maire	X	—	—	F	PPE	
MORELAND	Robert		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
MOTCHANE	Didier				X		17.07.79	M			⑦	—	—	—	—	F	S	
MÜLLER-HERMANN	Ernst					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	X	58/65 77	—	D	PPE	
MUNTINGH	Hemmo				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	NL	S	
NARDUCCI	Angelo					X	17.07.79	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	

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NEWTON DUNN	William				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
NICOLSON	Sir David				X		17.07.79	M			⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
NIELSEN	Jørgen Brøndlund			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	X	73/77 78	—	DK	L	
NIELSEN	Tove			X			17.07.79	F	X		⑧	anc. min.	X	—	—	DK	L	
NIKOLAOU	Kalliopi			X			17.12.81			X	⑪	—	—	—	—	Gr	S	
NIKOLAOU	Konstantinos			X			15.01.81			X	①	—	—	—	—	Gr	S	
NORD	Hans R.					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	NL	L	
NORDLOHNE	Franz-Josef			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑨	—	X	—	dédédé le 29.01.81	D	PPE	
NORMANTON	Tom					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	X	73	—	UK	ED	
NOTENBOOM	Harry A.C.M				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	71	—	NL	PPE	
NOTHOMB	Charles F.						17.07.79	M						—	18.05.80	B	PPE	
NYBORG	Kai				X		17.07.79	M			④	—	X	73	—	DK	DEP	
O'CONNELL	John Francis				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	—	10.09.81	Irl	S	
O'DONNELL	Tom G.				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. min.	X	—	—	Irl	PPE	
OEHLER	Jean A.			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	01.11.81	F	S	
O'HAGAN	The Lord Charles	X					17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	73/75 indép.	—	UK	ED	
O'LEARY	Michael				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min. Pdt Cons CEE	X	—	30.06.81	Irl	S	
ORLANDI	Flavio					X	17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	S	
d'ORMESSON	Olivier					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑪	maire	X	—	—	F	PPE	
PAISLEY	Ian R.K.				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	UK	NI	
PAJETTA	Giancarlo					X	17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	Com	

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		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
PANNELLA	Marco				X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	CDI
PANTAZI	Konstantina	X						17.12.81	F			⑪	—	—	—	—	Gr	S
PAPAEFSTRATIOU	Efstratios			X				15.01.81	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	Gr	PPE
PAPAGEORGIOU	Apostolos						X	17.12.81	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	Gr	NI
PAPANTONIOU	Ioannis	X						17.12.81	M			⑪	—	—	—	—	Gr	S
PAPAPIETRO	Giovanni				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	I	Com
PATTERSON	George Benjamin			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
PATTISON	Séamus			X				15.10.81	M		X	⑪	maire	X	—	—	Irl	S
PEARCE	Andrew			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
PEDINI	Mario					X		17.07.79	M	X		①	anc. min.	X	59/69	—	I	PPE
PELIKAN	Jiri				X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	I	S
PENDERS	Jean J.M.			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	NL	PPE
PEPONIS	Anastassios				X			15.01.81	M				min.		18.10.81	Gr	S	
PERCHERON	Daniel	X						17.07.79	M			⑧	—	—	—	—	F	S
PERRY	Nicole	X						12-10.81	F		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	F	S
PETERS	Johannes Wilhelm				X			17.07.79	M			⑥	—	—	—	—	D	S
PETERSEN	Eggert				X			09.10.80	M		X	⑦	—	X	—	—	DK	S
PETRONIO	Francesco				X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	NI
PEZMAZOGLOU	Ioannis						X	15.01.81	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	—	—	Gr	NI
PFENNIG	Gero	X						17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	D	PPE
PFLIMLIN	Pierre						X	17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. 1 <sup>er</sup> min. anc. Pdt cons. CEE maire	X	62/67	—	F	PPE
PICCOLI	Flaminio					X		17.07.79	M		X		anc. min.	X	—	—	I	PPE

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		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
PININFARINA	Sergio				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑤	—	—	—	—	I	L
PINTAT	Jean-François				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	maire	X	—	—	F	L
PIQUET	René-Emile			X				17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	F	Com
PISANI	Edgard Edouard					X		24.10.79	M			⑪	anc. min.	X	78/79	25.05.81	F	S
PLASKOVITIS	Spyridon					X		15.01.81	M		X	①	—	X	—	—	Gr	S
PLUMB	Sir Henry				X			17.07.79	M			③	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
PÖTTERING	Hans-Gert		X					17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
POIRIER	R. Henriette			X				17.07.79	F	X		⑧	—	—	—	—	F	Com
PONCELET	Christian				X			17.07.79	M			⑪	anc. secr. d'Etat	X	—	30.09.80	F	DEP
PONIRIDIS	Emmanouil					X		17.12.81	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	Gr	S
PONIATOWSKI	Michel C.				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min. maire	X	—	—	F	L
PRAG	Derek				X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
PRANCHERE	Pierre-Benjamin				X			17.07.79	M			③	—	X	—	—	F	Com
PRICE	Peter N.		X					17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
PROTOPAPADAKIS	Mickail			X				02.11.81	M		X	⑤	anc. secr. d'Etat	X	—	17.12.81	Gr	PPE
PROUT	Christopher		X					17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
PROVAN	James L.C.			X				17.07.79	M			③	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
PRUVOT	Marie-Jane				X			17.07.79	F	X		⑧	—	—	—	—	F	L
PULETTI	Ruggero				X			17.07.79	M		X	②	maire	X	—	—	I	Q
PÜRSTEN	Albert				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	—	—	dédédé 10.06.80	D	PPE
PURVIS	John			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
QUIN	Joyce G.		X					17.07.79	F		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	UK	S

(1) S = Sex

(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S (1)	Educ'n		Occupation (2)	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. (3)	MEP Pre-79			
RABBETHGE	Renate-Charlotte				X			17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
RADOUX	Lucien					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	X	62/65 68	—	B	S
REMILLY	Eugène L.					X		17.07.79	M			④	maire	—	—	—	F	DEP
RHYS-WILLIAMS	Sir Brandon					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	73	—	UK	ED
RIEGER	Helmut Martin	X						13.11.80	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	D	S
RINSCHÉ	Günter				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑨	maire	X	—	—	D	PPE
RIPA DI MEANA	Carlo				X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	S
ROBERTS	Dame Shelagh				X			20.09.79	F			⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
ROGALLA	Dieter				X			16.10.81	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	D	S
ROGERS	Allan R.		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑪	vice-Pdt PE 79/82	—	—	—	UK	S
ROMUALDI	Pino					X		17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	NI
ROSSI	André					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	anc. min. maire vice-Pdt PE 65/67	X	59 62/74 78	—	F	L
ROUDY	Yvette				X			17.07.79	F	X		②	—	—	—	16.06.81	F	S
RUFFOLO	Giorgio				X			17.07.79	M		X	②	—	X	—	—	I	S
RUMOR	Mariano					X		17.07.79	M		X	②	anc. 1 <sup>er</sup> min. anc. Pres. Cons. Min.	X	—	—	I	PPE
RYAN	Richie				X			17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min. quest. en 79 Pdt Cons. gouv. FMI	X	73	—	Irl	PPE

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(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
SABLE	Victor					X	17.07.79	M			X	①	—	X	—	—	F	L
SÄLZER	Bernhard			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑤	maire	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
SABY	Henri			X			17.06.81	M		X	⑤	maire	X	—	—	—	F	S
SALISCH	Heinke			X			17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	—	D	S
SANTER	Jacques			X			17.07.79	M		X	①	—	X	75	19.07.79	L	PPE	
SARRE	Georges			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑨	—	—	—	—	F	S	
SASSANO	Mario				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑤	—	—	—	—	I	PPE	
SAYN-WITGENSTEIN- BERLEBURG	Casimir J. Prince de				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑥	—	—	—	—	D	PPE	
SCHALL	Wolfgang				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	D	PPE	
SCHIELER	Rudolf F.				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min. BW	—	—	—	—	D	S
SCHINZEL	Dieter P.A.			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	D	S	
SCHLEICHER	Ursula			X			17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	D	PPE	
SCHMID	Gerhard	X					17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	D	S	
SCHMITT	Heinz				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	décédé le 30.10.80	D	S	
SCHNITKER	Paul			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	—	—	—	D	PPE	
SCHÖN	Karl			X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	maire	—	—	—	D	S	
SCHÖN	Konrad			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. min. Sarre	—	—	—	D	PPE	
SCHWARTZENBERG	Roger-Gérard	X					17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	F	S	
SCHWENCKE	Olaf			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	X	—	—	D	S	
SCOTT-HOPKINS	Sir James				X		17.07.79	M		X	③	anc. min. adj. agri. vice-Pdt PE 76/79	X	73	—	UK	ED	

(1) S = Sex

(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
SCRIVENER	Christiane				X		17.07.79	F		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	F	L	
SEAL	Barry H.			X			17.07.79	M		X	⑤	—	—	—	—	UK	S	
SEEFELD	Horst				X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	70/77	—	D	S	
SEELER	Hans-Joachim				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min. Hamb.	—	—	—	D	S	
SEGRE	Sergio				X		17.07.79	M		X	②	X	—	—	—	I	Com	
SEIBEL-EMMERLING	Lieselotte			X			17.07.79	F		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	D	S	
SEITLINGER	Jean				X		17.07.79	M		X	①	maire	X	—	—	F	PPE	
SELIGMAN	Madron Richard					X	17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
SHERLOCK	Alexander				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
SIEGLERSCHMIDT	Hellmut					X	17.07.79	M			⑨	—	X	—	—	D	S	
SIMMONDS	Richard J.	X					17.07.79	M		X	③	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
SIMONNET	Maurice-René				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. secr. d'Etat	X	—	—	F	PPE	
SIMPSON	Anthony			X			17.07.79	M		X	①	quest. 79	—	—	—	UK	ED	
SKOVMAND	Sven			X			17.07.79	M			②	—	X	—	—	DK	CDI	
SPAAK	Antoinette				X		17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	B	NI	
SPAUTZ	Jean				X		20.07.79	M			⑪	—	X	—	05.03.80	L	PPE	
SPENCER	Tom		X				17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	
SPICER	James W.				X		17.07.79	M			③	—	X	75	—	UK	ED	
SPINELLI	Altiero					X	17.07.79	M		X	②	anc. memb. CCE	X	76	—	I	Com	
SQUARCIALUPI	Vera				X		17.07.79	F		X	②	—	X	76	—	I	Com	
STEWART CLARK	Sir John				X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED	

(1) S = Sex

(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.

Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	+70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
SUTRA DE GERMA	Georges			X				17.07.79	M			⑪	—	—	—	—	F	S
TAYLOR	John David				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑤	anc. min.	X	—	—	UK	ED
TAYLOR	John Mark		X					17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
THAREAU	Bernard			X				17.06.81	M			③	—	—	—	—	F	S
THEOBALD PAOLI	Yvonne					X		16.07.81	F		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	F	S
THORN	Gaston				X			17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. 1 <sup>er</sup> min.	X	57/67	19.07.79	L	L
TINDEMANS	Leo				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. 1 <sup>er</sup> min.	X	—	17.12.81	B	PPE
TOLMAN	Teun			X				17.07.79	M			③	—	X	78	—	NL	PPE
TRAVAGLINI	Giovanni				X			17.07.79	M			②	—	—	—	—	I	PPE
TREACY	Sean				X			09.07.81	M		X	⑪	anc. Pdt Dail	X	—	—	Irl	S
TUCKMAN	Frederick				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
TURCAT	André					X		13.10.80	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	18.09.81	F	DEP
TURNER	Amédée E.				X			17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
TYRRELL	Alan R.			X				17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
VANDEMEULEBROUCKE	Jaak		X					12.02.81	M		X	⑦	—	X	—	—	B	CDI
VAN DER POORTEN	Herman				X			17.07.79	M		X	①	anc. min.	X	—	21.05.80	B	L
VANDEWIELE	Marcel Albert					X		17.07.79	M			⑪	anc. secr. d'Etat vice-Pdt 79/81	—	72/73 74	—	B	PPE
VAN MIERT	Karel A.L.H.		X					17.07.79	M			⑩	—	—	—	—	B	S
VANNECK	Hon. Sir Peter B.R.				X			17.07.79	M		X	⑥	Lord maire	—	—	—	UK	ED
VAN ROMPUY	Eric-Karel		X					28.08.81	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	B	PPE

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Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
VAYSSADE	Marie-Claude			X				17.07.79	F		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	F	S
VEIL	Simone				X			17.07.79	F		X	①	anc. min. 1 <sup>er</sup> Pdt PE direct 79/81	—	—	—	F	L
VERGEER	Willem J.				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	78	—	NI	PPE
VERGES	Paul			X				17.07.79	M			②	—	—	—	—	F	Com
VERHAEGEN	Joris					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	bourgm.	X	73/74 77	dédédé 25.08.81	B	PPE
VERNIMMEN	Willy				X			17.07.79	M			⑪	—	X	—	—	B	S
VERONESI	Protogene					X		26.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	X	76	—	I	Com
VERROKEN	Joannes J.					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑦	anc. vice-Pdt chambre représ.	X	—	—	B	PPE
VETTER	Heinz Oskar					X		17.07.79	M	X		⑪	Pdt Syndicat	—	—	—	D	S
VGENOPOULOS	Nikolaos				X			17.12.81	M		X	⑪	—	X	—	—	Gr	S
VIEHOFF	P. (Phili)				X			29.11.79	F				—	—	—	—	NL	S
VIE	Daniel				X			13.10.80	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	F	DEP
VISAS	Thermistokles				X			15.01.80	M		X		—	—	—	18.10.81	Gr	PPE
VISENTINI	Bruno					X		17.07.79	M		X	②	anc. min.	X	—	—	I	L
VITALE	Giuseppe				X			24.06.80	M		X	②	—	—	76/79	—	I	Com
VLAHOPOULOS	Dimitrios				X			15.01.81	M				—	—	—	18.10.81	Gr	PPE
VONDELING	Anne					X		17.07.79	M		X	⑥	anc. min.	X	—	décédé 22.11.79	NL	S
VOYADZIS	Georgis					X		19.01.81	M				—	—	—	18.10.81	Gr	PPE
VRING, von der	Thomas			X				17.07.79	M		X	⑦	—	—	—	—	D	S

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(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

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Name	First Name	Age						MEP since	S ( <sup>1</sup> )	Educ'n		Occupation ( <sup>2</sup> )	Pol. activity etc.			Date of resign from E.P.	Nat.	Pol. group in E.P.
		20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	+ 70			Sec.	H'r.		Sen. official	Nat. M.P. ( <sup>3</sup> )	MEP Pre-79			
WAGNER	Manfred			X				17.07.79	M			④	—	—	—	—	D	S
WALTER	Gerd		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	D	S
WALZ	Hanna					X		17.07.79	F		X	⑪	—	X	73	—	D	PPE
WARNER	Sir Fred A.					X		17.07.79	M		X	③	anc. s.secr. d'Etat et ambas.	—	—	—	UK	ED
WAWRZIK	Kurt				X			17.07.79	M	X		⑪	—	X	77	—	D	PPE
WEBER	Beate		X					17.07.79	F		X	⑧	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
WEDEKIND	Rudolf			X				17.02.81	M	X		④	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
WEISS	Louise						X	17.07.79	F		X	②	—	—	—	—	F	DEP
WELSH	Michael		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑥	—	—	—	—	UK	ED
WERNER	Pierre							17.07.79	M		X	①	anc.1 <sup>er</sup> min.	X	—	19.07.79	L	PPE
WETTIG	Klaus			X				17.07.79	M		X		—	—	—	—	D	S
WIECZOREK-ZEUL	Heidemarie		X					17.07.79	F		X		—	—	—	—	D	S
WOGAU, von	Karl			X				17.07.79	M		X	①	—	—	—	—	D	PPE
WOLTJER	Jean					X		17.07.79	M	X		②	—	X	—	19.07.79	L	PPE
WOLTJER	Eisso		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑩	—	—	—	—	NI	S
WURTZ	Francis		X					17.07.79	M		X	⑪	—	—	—	—	F	Com
ZACCAGNINI	Benigno					X		17.07.79	M		X	③	anc. min.	X	—	27.11.81	I	PPE
ZAGARI	Mario					X		17.07.79	M		X	②	anc. min.	X	52/54	—	I	S
ZARDINIDIS	Nikos					X		15.01.81	M				—	—	—	18.10.81	Gr	PPE
ZECCHINO	Ortensio	X						17.07.79	M		X	②	—	—	—	—	I	PPE
ZIGHDIS	Ioannis					X		15.01.81	M				—	—	—	18.01.81	Gr	

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(2) Occupations= ① Lawyer / ② Journalist / ③ Farmer / ④ Self-employed - / ⑤ Engineer / ⑥ Manager / ⑦ Academic / ⑧ Teacher / ⑨ Civil servant / ⑩ European Official / ⑪ Other

(3) Nat. M.P. = Is, or was in the most recent parliamentary session, a member of a national parliament.



19.03.1958. *The Parliamentary Assembly common to the three Communities meets for the first time in Strasbourg, with Robert Schuman as its president.*

## B. Complete list of Members of the European Parliament from 10 September 1952 to 8 March 1982.

### Remarks:

1. To save space, this list gives only a few details such as name (column 1) and nationality (column 2).
2. As the names of national parties do not always coincide with the names of political groups in the European Parliament, both sets of information are given (columns 3 and 4). A list of abbreviations of parties and groups is given on page 222.
3. Column 5 indicates to which chamber of the national parliament the Member belongs.
4. The length of the period of membership (column 6) is particularly important, as some Members have sat in the European Parliament for a very long time, while others have been reappointed on several occasions.
5. To save space, the abbreviations P, VP or Q are used in the appropriate columns to indicate Members who have occupied the position of President or Vice-President of the European Parliament, or Quaestor (column 7), chairman or vice-chairman of a committee (column 8) or chairman or vice-chairman of a group (column 9).
6. As the number and titles of the European Parliament's committees have changed frequently over the past 30 years, only a number is given in column 8. A comprehensive survey of the committees is given in the list at the end of Chapter 5C. Subcommittees and ad hoc committees are not mentioned in this list.

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
ABENS Victor	L	POSL	S		17.07.79/			
ACHENBACH Ernest W.	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	19.10.64/19.01.77		P - 13	VP (L)
ADAM Gordon J.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
ADAMOU Dimitrios ΑΔΑΜΟΥ Δημήτριος	Gr	KKE	COM		17.12.81/			
ADAMS Rudolf	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/16.07.79	VP (Q)	VP - 8	
ADONNINO Pietro	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 15	
AERSSSEN Jochen van	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	07.02.77/		VP - 6	
AGNELLI Susanna	I	PRI	L		17.07.79/01.10.81			
AIGNER Heinrich	D	CSU	PPE	Bundestag	29.11.61/		P - 3 VP - 3 P - 14	
AJELLO Aldo	I	PSI	S	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79		P - 11	
ALAVANOS Alexandros ΑΛΑΒΑΝΟΣ Αλέξανδρος	Gr	KKE	COM		17.12.81/			
ALBER Siegbert	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	07.02.77		VP - 11	VP (PPE)
ALBERS Willem	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	17.07.79/			
ALBERTINI Francesco	I	PSI	S	Senato	15.10.76/17.07.79			
ALBERTSEN Kristian	DK	S	S	Folketing	11.02.74/19.11.76			
ALEMANN Mechthild von	D	FDP	L		17.07.79/		VP - 18	
ALESSI Giuseppe	I	DC	CD	Camera	23.01.69/26.10.72			
ALFONSI Nicolas	F	MRG	S	Ass. Nat.	12.10.81/			
ALMIRANTE Giorgio	I	MSI-DN	NI	Camera	17.07.79/			
ALRIC Gustave	F	RI	L	Sénat	19.03.58/13.03.66		VP - 21 P - 6 VP - 5	
AMADEI Giuseppe	I	PSDI	S	Camera	15.10.76/16.07.79			
AMADEO Ezio	I	PRI	S	Senato	11.05.54/27.05.59			
AMELSVOORT Marius J.J. van	NL	KVP	CD	Eerste K.	09.03.70/14.09.71			
AMENDOLA Giorgio	I	PCI	COM	Camera	23.01.69/05.06.80			P COM)
ANDERSEN Erik	DK	S	S	Folketing	07.08.77/16.07.79			
ANDERSEN Poul Nyboe	DK	Venstre		Folketing	18.12.73/19.12.73			
ANDREOTTI Giulio	I	DC	CD	Camera	13.03.74/15.10.76			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
ANGELINI Armando	I	DC	CD	Senato	16./01.61/17.04.68			
ANGIOY Giovanni	I	MSI	L	Camera	19.03.58/24.10.68		VP - 8	
ANSART Gustave	F	PCF	COM	Ass. Nat.	03.07.73/28.09.81			VP(COM)
ANSQUER Vincent F.M.	F.	DIFE	DEP	Ass. Nat.	17.07.79/			
ANTONIOZZI Dario	I	DC	PPE	Camera	13.11.72/06.10.76 17.07.79/		VP-6	
APEL Hans	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	18.01.66/21.01.70			
ARDWICK Lord John	UK	Lab.	S	Lords	07.07.75/16.07.79			
ARFÉ Gaetano	I	PSI	S		17.07.79			
ARENDT Walter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.12.61/21.01.70			
ARIOSTO Egidio	I	PSDI	S	Senato	13.11.72/06.10.76	VP		VP (S)
ARMENGAUD André J.	F	RI	L	Sénat	18.06.56/19.03.58 22.09.59/13.03.74		P -3	
ARNDT Klaus Dieter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	10.02.71/29.01.74			
ARNDT Rudi	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			VP (S)
ARRIGHI Pascal	F	Rad.soc	L	Ass. Nat.	27.03.62/19.12.62			
ARTZINGER Helmut K.	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	18.01.66/19.01.77			
ASCHOFF Albrecht	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	19.12.61/16.01.63		VP - 4	
AUBAME Jean	F	PRAF	CD	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/15.07.59		VP - 13	
AZARA Antonio	I	DC	CD	Senato	14.01.54/05.05.54			
AZEM Quali	F	FAEAS	L	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/19.12.62			
BAAS Jan	NL	VVD	L	Eerste K.	16.09.63/16.07.79		VP -11	VP (L)
BADING Harri	D	SPD	S		18.06.64/21.01.70			
BADUEL GLORIOSO Maria F.	I	PCI Ind.Sin.	COM		17.07.79/			
BAILLOT Louis	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
BALFE Richard A.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
BALFOUR Neil R.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
BALLARDINI Renato	I	PSI	S	Camera	23.01.69/28.01.74	VP		
BANGEMANN Martin	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	12.03.73		VP - 3	VP P (L)
BARBAGLI Giovanni	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
BARBARELLA Carla	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/		VP - 3	
BARBI Paolo	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			P (PPE)
BARENDREGT Nel Mej.	NL	Pv d A	S	Tweede K.	13.03.73/04.06.73			
BARNETT Guy N.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/10.05.76			
BATTAGLIA Edoardo	I	PLI	L	Senato	12.02.57/21.01.69	VP	VP - 3 VP - 4	VP (L)
BATTERSBY Robert Chr.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79			
BATTISTA Emilio	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.11.55/21.01.69	VP	P - 1 P - 10	VP (CD)
BATTISTINI Giulio	I	DC	CD	Camera	22.06.59/21.01.69		P - 10	
BAUDIS Pierre	F	UFE	L/PPE		17.07.79/			
BAUMEL Jacques	F	UDR	DE	Ass. Nat.	25.10.68/02.10.69			
BAYERL Alfons	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	24.09.74/16.07.79			
BEAZLEY Peter	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
BECH Jean	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	09.04.59/01.10.68		VP - 4	VP (CD)
BÉGUÉ Camille	F	UNR	L	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/19.12.62			
BEHRENDT Walter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	30.01.67/19.01.77	P VP		
BENVENUTI Lodovico	I	DC	CD	Camera	10.09.52/05.05.54			
BERGMANN Karl	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.01.70		VP - 11	
BERKHAN Karl	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	20.11.59/29.11.61			
BERKHOUWER Cornelis	NL	VVD	L	Tweede K.	16.09.63	P VP	VP - 19 VP - 1	VP P (L)
BERLINGUER Enrico	I	PCI	COM	Camera	17.07.79/			
BERMANI Alessandro	I	PSI	S	Senato	23.01.69/06.10.76		VP - 7 VP - 6	VP (S)
BERNASCONI Jean	F	UNR-UDT	L/NI/DE	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/24.05.67		VP - 11 VP - 3	
BERSANI Giovanni	I	DC	PPE	Camera	16.1.61/	VP	VP - 13	VP (CD)
BERTHOIN Jean	F	UGDS	L	Sénat	19.03.58/19.01.59 19.12.61/13.12.74			
BERTOLI Giovanni	I	PCI	NI	Senato	23.01.69/20.01.70			
BERTRAM Helmuth	D	FU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/10.12.53			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
BERTRAND Alfred	B	CVP	CD	Chambre	10.09.52/28.04.61 13.03.72/10.05.79	P - 1/P - 11 P - 22/P - 8	VP P (CD)	
BERTRAND Pierre J.F.	B	FDF-RW	NI	Sénat	10.06.74/30.06.77		P - 1	
BESSBOROUGH Earl of, Frederick	UK	Cons.	C	Lords	16.01.73/16.07.79	VP		VP (C)
BETHELL The Lord, Nicholas	UK	Cons.	ED	Lords	11.3.75/		VP - 11 VP - 1	
BETTIZA Vincenzo	I	PLI	L	Senato	17.07.79			VP (L)
BEUMER Bouke	NL	CDA	PPE		17.07.79/		P - 12	
BEYER de RYKE Luc	B	PRL	L		18.09.80/			
BEYLOT Pierre	F	UDR	DE	Ass. Nat.	23.04.71/13.06.73			
BIAGGI Francantonio	I	PLI	L	Senato	23.01.69/26.10.72		VP - 10	
BIESHEUVEL Barend W.	NL	ARP	CD	Tweede K.	0.7.03.61/26.07.63			VP (CD)
BILLOTTE Pierre	F	ARS	L	Ass. Nat.	14.01.54/08.07.54			
BIRKELBACH Willi	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	10.09.52/15.06.64			VP P (S)
BIRRENBACH Kurt	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	05.11.57/29.11.61			
BISMARCK, Philipp von	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	11.12.78/			
BLAISSE P.A.	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	10.09.52/08.05.67	VP	P - 7 P - 19 P - 6	VP (CD)
BLANCHO François	F	SFIO	S	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/19.12.64			
BLANEY Neil T.	IRL	Ind.	CDI	Dail	20.07.79/			P (CDI)
BLANK Martin	D	DP/FVP	L	Bundestag	10.09.52/29.10.57		P - 19 P - 3	VP (L)
BLONDELLE René	F	CRARS	L	Sénat	22.09.59/25.02.71			
BLUMENFELD Erik B.	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	12.03.73/			
BOANO Giovanni	I	DC	CD	Senato	23.01.69/15.10.76	VP	P - 1 VP - 6 VP - 21	
BOCKLET Reinhold L.	D	CSU	PPE		17.07.79/			
BODEN Fernand	L	PCS	PPE		17.07.79/19.07.79			
BOERSMA J.	NL	ARP	CD	Tweede K.	08.05.67/06.07.71		VP - 4	
BOERTIEN C.	NL	ARP	CD	Tweede K.	08.05.67/06.07.71		P - 7	VP (CD)
BOGGIANO-PICO Antonio	I	DC	CD	Senato	10.09.52/27.05.59			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
BØGH Jørgen	DK	Folkebevægelsen mod EF	CDI		17.07.79/			
BOHY Georges	B	PSB	S	Chambre	05.11.57/19.11.62		P - 7 P - 15	
BOIARDI Franco	I	PSIUP	NI	Camera	22.10.71/26.10.72			
BOMBARD Alain	F	PS	S		18.09.81/			
BONACCINI Aldo	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/			
BONDE Jens P.	DK	Folkebevægelsen mod EF	CDI		17.07.79/			P (CDI)
BONINO Emma	I	PR	CDI	Camera	17.07.79/			P (CDI)
BONINO Uberto	I	MP	L	Camera	19.03.58/15.02.61			
BONOMI Paolo	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/18.06.59		VP - 2	
BOOT Elisabeth, C.A.M.	NL	CDA	PPE		17.07.79/			
BOOTHROYD Betty	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/01.03.77			
BORD André	F	UNR-UDT	L/NI/DE	Ass. Nat.	16.10.61/14.04.66			P (DE)
BORDU Gérard	F	PCF	COM	Ass. Nat.	03.07.73/16.07.79	VP		
BORM William	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	19.01.71./14.02.73			
BOROCCO Edmond	F	UNR-UDT	DE	Ass. Nat.	09.05.66/13.06.73		VP - 3	
BOS Corstiaan A.	NL	CHU	CD	Tweede K.	12.03.69/07.06.73		VP - 4	VP (CD)
BOSCARY-MONSSERVIN Roland	F	RI	L	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/28.10.71		P - 2	
BOSCO Giacinto	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.06.59/21.9.60			
BOSERUP Bodil K.	DK	SF	COM		17.07.79/		VP - 3 VP - 14	
BOUQUERELL Amédée	F	UDR	DEP	Sénat	12.03.76/16.07.79			
BOURDELLES Pierre	F	PDM	L	Ass. Nat.	08.10.69/18.05.78			
BOURGES Yvon	F	UNR-UDT	DEP	Ass. Nat.	18.01.65/27.02.65 03.07.73/13.06.75			P (DEP)
BOURNIAS Leonidas ΜΠΟΥΡΝΙΑΣ Λεωνίδας	GR	ND	PPE		15.01.81/			
BOUSCH Jean E.	F	UNR-UDT	L/DEP	Sénat	09.04.59/13.12.74		VP - 6 VP - 5 VP - 11	
BOUSQUET Raymond	F	UNR-UDT	DE	Ass. Nat.	23.06.67/13.06.73			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
BOUTEMY André	F	CNI	L	Sénat	13.05.57/14.07.59		VP - 1 P - 2	
BOYES Roland	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
BRACCESI Giorgio	I	DC	CD	Senato	12.02.57/21.01.69			
BRAITENBERG Carl	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/27.05.59			
BRANDT Willy	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	17.07.79/			
BRAUN Heinz	F	PSD	S	Landtag (Sarre)	10.09.52/20.10.56			
BRECON The Lord David	UK	Cons.	C	Lords	16.01.73/08.11.73			
BRÉGÈGÈRE Marcel	F	SFIO/PS	S	Sénat	11.05.67/16.07.79			
BRENTANO Heinrich von	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/01.07.55			
BREWIS John	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/10.03.75			
BREYNE Gustaaf	B	BSP/PSB	S	Chambre	21.03.64/27.06.68			
BRIMELOW The Lord, Thomas	UK	Lab.	S	Lords	10.03.77/30.06.78			
BRIOT Louis	F	UNR-UDT	L/NI/DE	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/13.06.73			
BRO Knud	DK	KF	C	Folketing	16.01.73/18.12.73			
BROEKSZ Johannes B.	NL	PvdA	S	Eerste K.	16.11.70/16.07.79		P - 12	VP (S)
BROGLIE Jean de	F	RI	L	Ass. Nat.	23.06.67/24.12.76			
BROK Elmar H.	D	CDU	PPE		20.06.80/			
BROOKES Beata A.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
BROSNAN Sean	IRL	FF	DEP	Dail	14.12.77/18.04.79			
BROUWER Tiemen	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	08.05.67/04.06.73		P - 7	
BROWN Ronald W.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	10.03.77/16.07.79			
BRUCE OF DONINGTON The Lord Donald W.T.	UK	Lab.	S	Lords	07.07.75/16.07.79		P - 15 P - 9	
BRUGGER Peter	I	SVP	CD	Senato	13.11.72/16.07.79		VP - 7	
BRUGHA Ruairi	IRL	FF	DEP	Seanad	14.12.77/16.07.79		VP - 1	
BRUHNES Julien	F	RI	L	Sénat	26.03.60/21.11.68	VP	VP - 10	VP (L)
BRUINS SLOT J.A.H.J.S.	NL	ARP	CD	Tweede K.	10.09.52/23.03.55			
BUCCHINI Dominique	F	PCF	COM		05.11.81/			
BUCHAN Janey O'Neil	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
BUCHOU Hubert J.	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/30.09.80			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
BURGBACHER Friedrich	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/19.01.77	VP	P - 5	
BURGER Jacob	NL	PvdA	S	Eerste K.	20.10.66/30.09.70		VP - 1	VP (S)
BUSET Max	B	PSB	S	Chambre	10.09.52/09.12.54			
BUTTAFUOCO Antonio	I	MSI-DN	NI		19.07.79/			
CABORN Richard G.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
CAILLAVET Henri-Guy	F	Rad.soc. UFE-PRS	L	Ass. Nat. Sénat	14.03.56/9.12.58 13.03.72/		P - 2 VP - 2	
CALEWAERT Willy G.J.	B	BSP	S	Sénat	10.06.74/16.07.79		VP - 7	
CALIFICE Alfred	B	PSC	CD	Chambre	04.07.68/09.02.72			
CALVEZ Corentin	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			
CAMPEN Ph. van	NL	DC/KVP	CD	Eerste K.	25.02.58/11.05.67		VP - 4	
CAMPILLI Pietro	I	DC	CD	Camera	10.09.52/08.01.53			
CANTALUPO Roberto	I	PM-PLI	L	Camera	05.11.57/18.06.59 23.01.69/26.10.72	VP	VP - 11 VP - 1	VP (L)
CAPANNA Mario	I	DP	CDI		17.07.79/			
CARBONI Enrico	I	DC	CD	Senato	11.05.54/21.01.69	VP	P - 19 VP - 13	VP (CD)
CARCASSONNE Roger	F	PS-SFIO	S	Sénat	10.09.52/12.07.55 19.03.58/13.03.72	VP	P - 15 VP - 13	
CARCATERRA Antonio	I	DC	CD	Camera	11.05.54/04.05.56 05.11.57/21.01.69		VP - 3	
CARDIA Umberto	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/			
CARETTONI-ROMAGNOLI Tullia	I	PCI/ Ind.Sin.	NI/COM	Senato	10.02.71/06.10.76 17.07.79			
CARIGLIA Antonio	I	PSDI	S		17.07.79/			
CARO Jean M.	F	RDS	CD	Ass.Nat.	14.06.76/16.07.79			
CARON Giuseppe	I	DC	CD	Senato	11.05.54/18.03.58 22.06.59/10.12.59			
CAROSSINO Angelo	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/		VP - 10	
CARPENTIER Georges	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	11.07.74/18.05.78			
CASATI Alessandro	I	PLI	L	Senato	10.09.52/Jan. 54	VP		
CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI Maria L.	I	DC	PPE	Camera	15.10.76/			VP (PPE)
CASTELLINA Luciana	I	PdUP	CDI		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
CASTLE Barbara A.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			VP (S)
CASTLE Lord Edward C.	UK	Lab.	S	Lords	07.07.75/16.07.79			
CATHERWOOD Sir Fred	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79		P - 6	
CATROUX Diomède	F	UNR-UDT	DE	Ass. Nat.	13.05.65/24.05.67		P - 5	
CAVALLI Antonio	I	DC	CD	Camera	11.03.53/05.05.54 22.11.55/18.06.59		VP - 4	
CECOVINI Manlio	I	PLI	L		17.07.79/			
CERAVOLO Domenico	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/			
CERULLI IRELLI Giuseppe	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/27.05.59 04.02.63/21.01.69			
CHAMBEIRON Robert	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/		VP - 7	
CHANTERIE Raphaël M.G.	B	CVP-EVP	PPE		17.12.81/			
CHARLOT Jean	F	SFIO	S	Ass. Nat.	14.03.56/9.12.58		P - 3 VP - 11	
CHARPENTIER René	F	MRP	CD	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/24.05.67			
CHARZAT Gisèle	F	PS	S		19.07.79/			
CHELWOOD The Lord ancien Sir Tufton Beamish	UK	Cons.	C	Lords and Commons	16.01.73/24.07.74			VP (C)
CHIRAC Jacques	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/28.04.80			
CHOURAQUI Nicole	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/17.10.80			VP (DEP)
CHRISTENSEN Finn	DK	S	S	Folketing	16.01.73/18.12.73		VP - 13	
CHRISTENSEN Ib	DK	DR	NI	Folketing	14.04.78/16.08.78 16.02.79/16.07.79			
CHUPIN Alfred	F	UDSR	L	Ass. Nat.	29.11.54/23.02.56			
CIFARELLI Michèle	I	PRI	L/S	Senato	23.01.69/16.07.79			VP (L)
CINCIARI RODANO Maria L.	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/		P - 18	
CINGOLANI Mario	I	DC	CD	Senato	10.09.52/05.05.54			
CIPOLLA Nicola	I	PCI	COM/NI	Senato	08.05.69/15.10.76			
CLEMENT Jean J.	F	DIFE	DEP		18.09.80/			
CLERFAYT Georges A.E.M.	B	FDF-RW	NI	Chambre	13.01.76/05.07.77			
CLINTON Mark	IRL	FG	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 11	
CLUSKEY Frank	IRL	Lab.	S			15.10.81/		VP - 14

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
CLWYD Ann	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
COCHART Napoleon	ARS	L	Ass. Nat.		29.11.54/23.02.56			
COHEN Robert	NL	PvdA	S		17.07.79/			
COINTAT Michel	F	UDR	DEP	Ass. Nat.	25.10.68/15.04.71 11.07.74/16.07.79		VP - 4 VP - 3	VP (DEP)
COLIN André	F	MRP/UCDP	CD	Sénat	19.03.58/09.12.58 20.03.64/29.08.78	VP		VP (CD)
COLLA Marcel G.B.	B	BSP	S	Chambre	17.07.79/31.01.82			
COLLESELLI Arnaldo	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 2	
COLLINS Kenneth D.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/		P - 11	
COLLOMB Francisque	F	UFE	PPE	Sénat	17.07.79/			
COLOMBO Emilio	I	DC	PPE	Camera	15.10.76/14.04.80	P	P - 1	
COMBE Francis	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			
COMTE-OFFENBACH Pierre	F	UNR-UDT	NI	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/19.12.64			
CONCAS Franco	I	PSI	S	Camera	13.03.74/15.10.76			
CONRAD Kurt	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.11.57/25.02.59			
COPIETERS Maurits P.A.B.	B	VU	CDI		17.07.79/12.02.81			P (CDI)
CORNIGLION-MOLINIER Edward	F	RGR	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/09.12.58 22.09.59/14.12.61		VP - 10 VP - 5	VP (L)
CORONA Achille	I	PSI	S	Senato	23.01.69/15.10.76	VP		VP (S)
CORRIE John	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	10.03.75/18.12.75 10.03.77/16.07.79		VP -22	
CORTERIER Fritz	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	18.10.67/21.01.70			
CORTERIER Peter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	12.03.73/19.01.77		VP - 21	
COSTANZO Roberto	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 9	
COT Jean Pierre	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	12.06.78/16.07.79			
COTTRELL Richard J.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
COULON Pierre	F	PIP/CNIP	L	Ass. Nat.	14.03.56/19.12.62		VP - 7	
COURCY LING John de	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
COUSTÉ Pierre B.	F	UDR/DIFE	DEP	Ass. Nat.	23.06.67/18.05.78 16.10.80/	VP	P - 21 VP - 22 VP - 20	
COUSOCHERAS Yannis ΚΟΥΤΣΟΧΕΡΑΣ Γιάννης	GR	PASOK	S		15.01.81/16.12.81			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
COUVEINHES René	F	UDR	DE	Ass. nat.	23.04.71/13.06.73			
COVELLI Alfredo	I	PDUIUM/ MSI-DN	NI	Camera	23.01.69/16.07.79			
CRAXI Bettino	I	PSI	S	Camera	20.07.79/			
CREED Donald	IRL	FG	CD	Dail	03.07.73/29.11.77			
CRESSON Edith	F	PS	S		17.07.79/16.06.81			
CRONIN Jeremiah	IRL	FF	DEP		17.07.79/			
CROUX Lambert V.J.	B	CVP/EVP	PPE		17.07.79/			
CROUZIER Jean	F	PIP	L	Ass. Nat.	14.03.56/9.12.58		VP - 7 VP - 15	
CROZE Pierre	F	PR	L	Sénat	13.03.78/16.07.79			
CRUISE O'BRIEN Conor	IRL	Lab.	S	Dail	16.01.73/01.06.73		VP - 13	
CUNNINGHAM George	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	13.03.78/16.07.79			
CURRY David M.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
DAHLERUP Karen	DK	S	S	Folketing	08.07.77/16.07.79			
DALAKOURAS Georgios ΔΑΛΑΚΟΥΡΑΣ Γεώργιος	GR	ND	PPE		15.01.81/16.12.81			
DALSAGER Poul C.	DK	S	S	Folketing	16.01.73/18.10.74	VP		
DALSASS Joachim	I	SVP	PPE		17.07.79/			
DALYELL Tam	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/16.07.79			
DALZIEL Ian M.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
DAMETTE Félix	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
DAMSEAUX André RJ-MMA	B	PRL	L	Chambre	07.07.77			VP (L)
D'ANGELOSANTE Francescopaolo	I	PCI	COM/NI	Senato	23.01.69/15.10.76 17.07.79/			
DANIELE Antonio	I	PLI	L	Camera	07.03.61/21.01.69			
DANKERT Pieter	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	24.10.77	VP P	VP - 3 VP - 14	VP (S)
DARRAS Henri	F	SFIO	S	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/24.05.67			
DAVERN Noel M.	IRL	FF	DEP		17.07.79/			
DEBATISSE Michel	F	UFE	PPE		17.07.79/24.10.79		VP - 2	
DE BLOCK August	B	PSB	S	Sénat	22.11.55/02.08.65		VP - 5	
DE BOSIO Francesco	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/21.01.69			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
DEBRÉ Michel J.P.	F	URAS PRS DIFE	NI DEP	Sénat Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/22.01.59 17.07.79/30.09.80			
DE CLERCQ Paul L.	B	PLP/PVV	L	Sénat Chambre	24.09.65/27.06.68 10.06.74/16.07.79		VP - 6 VP - 20 P - 21	VP (L)
DE CLERCQ Willy, Cl.E.H.	B	PVV-ELD	L		17.07.79/17.12.81			
DE FELICE Pierre	F	Rad. soc.	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/09.12.58		P - 2	
DE GASPERI Alcide	I	DC	CD	Camera	11.05.54/19.08.54	P		
DE GRUYSE Albert	B	PSC	CD	Chambre	08.05.61/09.02.72	VP		VP (CD)
DE GUCHT Karel L.G.E.	B	PVV/ELD	L		22.05.80/			
DEHOUSSE Fernand	B	PSB	S	Sénat	10.09.52/02.08.65 09.05.66/11.03.71	VP	VP - 7	VP (S)
DEIST Heinrich	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	14.01.54/07.03.64		P - 4	
DE KEERSMAEKER Paul Ph.M.H.	B	CVP/EVP	PPE	Chambre	10.06.74/17.12.81		VP — 10	
DE KINDER Roger	B	PSB	S	Chambre	21.10.58/05.03.64			
DEKKER Suzanne	NL	DIFE	NI		17.07.79/10.06.81			
DELATTE Charles	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/		VP - 2	
DELBOS Yvon	F	PRS	L	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/15.11.56		VP - 1	P (L)
DEL DUCA Antonio	I	DC	PPE		17.04.80/			
DELEAU Gustave	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/		VP - 4	
DELLA BRIOTTA Libero	I	PSI	S	Camera	13.11.72/15.10.76		P - 11	
DELLA FAVE Umberto	I	DC	CD	Camera	22.06.59/15.12.60			
DELMOTTE Fernand L.	B	PS	S	Sénat	12.03.73			
DELOROZOY Robert E.A.	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			
DELORS Jacques L.J.	F	PS	S		17.07.79/16.06.81		P - 4	
DE MARCH Danielle	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/	VP		
DENIAU Xavier	F	DIFE	DEP	Ass. Nat.	12.10.81/			
DENIS Jacques	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79		VP - 13	
DE PASQUALE Pancrazio	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/		P - 9	
DE RIEMAECKER-LEGOT Marguerite	B	CVP	CD	Chambre	19.03.58/27.04.61			
DERINGER Arved	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.01.70		P - 7	

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
DE SANCTIS Valerio	I	MSI-DN	NI	Senato	13.11.72/15.10.76			
DESCHAMPS Pierre M.L. L.C.	B	PSC/PPE	PPE	Sénat	10.06.74/16.07.79 22.05.80/	VP	VP - 13	
DE SMET Pierre	B	PSC	CD	Sénat	10.09.52/02.08.65			
DESMOND Eileen	IRL	Lab.	S	Dail	17.07.79/0.7.07.81		VP - 9	
DESOUCHES Marie-Jacqueline	F	PS	S		16.10.81/			
DETHIER Nicolas	B	PSB	S	Sénat	11.05.54/08.11.55			
DE VALERA Sile	IRL	FF	DEP		17.07.79/			
DEVINAT Paul	F	Rad.soc.	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/09.12.58			
DE VITA Francesco	I	PRI	S	Camera	10.09.52/05.05.54 19.03.58/02.06.61			
DE WINTER Emile P.	B	PSC	CD	Sénat	24.09.65/02.02.72		P - 22	
DEWULF Maurice A.M.J.	B	CVP	CD	Sénat Chambre	07.07.77/16.07.79	VP	VP - 13	VP (CD)
DIANA Alfredo	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
DICH Per	DK	SF	COM/NI	Folketing	16.01.73/18.12.73			
DICHGANS Hans	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.12.61/21.01.70			
DIDIER Emile M.	F	RG	S	Sénat	16.01.75/16.07.79			
DIDÒ Mario	I	PSI	S		17.07.79/		VP - 8	VP (S)
DIENESCH Marie-Madeleine	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/30.09.80			
DIJK Frederik G. van	NL	VVD	L	Tweede K.	22.06.59/05.09.63		VP - 19	VP (L)
DILIGENT André F.E.	F	UFE	PPE		19.07.79/			
DIMOPOULOS Ioannis ΔΗΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ 'Ιωάννης	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
DINESEN Erling	DK	S	S	Folketing	08.07.77/16.07.79			
DITTRICH Stefan	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	18.01.66/14.02.73		P - 11	
DODDS-PARKER Sir A. Douglas	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/10.03.75			
DOLLINGER Werner	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	08.05.56/19.03.58			
DOMINEDÒ Francesco	I	DC	CD	Camera	10.09.52/05.05.54			
DONDELINGER Willy	L	POSL	S	Chambre	11.07.74/16.07.79			
DONNEZ Georges H.	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			
DOUBLET Maurice Ch. H.	F	DIFE	DEP		10.07.80/19.06.81			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
DOURO The Marquess of	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
DRÖSCHER Wilhelm	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	18.01.66/12.10.71		VP - 5	
DROUOT L'HERMINE Jean	F	UNR-UDT	L/NI-E	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/24.05.67		VP - 7	VP (DE)
DRUON Maurice S.R.C.	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/20.06.80		VP - 21	
DUBOIS Abel J.	B	PSB	S	Sénat	09.02.72/28.02.73		VP - 7	
DULIN André	F	Rad.Soc.	L	Sénat	09.04.59/13.03.64 09.05.66/13.03.72			
DUNNE Thomas	IRL	FG	CD	Dail	18.09.73/05.01.77			
DUNWOODY Gwyneth	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/6.07.79		VP - 8	
DUPONT Joseph	B	PSC	CD	Chambre/Sénat	08.05.61/27.06.68 18.05.71/02.02.72			
DUPORT Paule	F	PS	S		05.11.81/			
DURAND Charles	F	RIAS	L	Sénat	18.05.71/16.07.79		VP - 3 VP - 9 VP - 8	
DURIEUX Jean	F	RI	L	Ass. Nat.	15.11.71/18.05.78			P (L)
DUVAL François	F	UDR	DEP	Sénat	13.03.72/13.03.74 16.01.76/13.03.76			
DUVIEUSART Jean	B	PSC	CD	Sénat	19.03.58/02.08.65	P VP	P - 21	VP (CD)
DYKES Hugh J.	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.09.74/01.03.77			
EBERHARD Jacques	F	PCF	COM	Sénat	13.03.78/16.07.79			
ECKHARDT Walter	D	GB/BHE CSU	CD	Bundestag	29.11.54/01.07.56			
EDWARDS Robert	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	10.03.77/16.07.79			
ELSMA Doeke	NL	D'66	S/NI	Eerste K.	13.03.73/03.10.74 19.06.81/			
ELBRÄCHTER Alexander	D	DP	L	Bundestag	19.03.58/08.10.58		VP - 8	
ELLES The Baroness Diana L.	UK	Cons.	ED	Lords	16.01.73/07.07.75 17.07.79/	VP		VP (ED)
ELLIS Tom R.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/16.07.79			
ELSNER Ilse	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.12.61/26.05.70		P - 4	
ENGELBRECHT-GREVE Ernst	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/14.12.62			
ENGWIRDA Maarten B.	NL	D'66	NI	Tweede K.	22.09.71/13.03.73			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
ENRIGHT Derek A.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
EPHREMIDIS Vassilios ΕΦΡΑΙΜΙΔΗΣ Βασίλειος	GR	KKE	COM		17.12.81/			VP (COM)
ESMONDE Sir Anthony C.	IRL	FG	CD	Dail	16.01.73/27.07.73	VP	VP - 13	
ESPERSEN Ole	DK	S	S	Folketing	11.11.74/02.05.77	VP	VP - 7 VP - 13	
ESTEVE Yves	F	UNR-UDT	L/NI/DE	Sénat	19.03.58/13.03.72			VP (DE)
ESTGEN Nicolas	L	PCS	PPE		28.09.79/	VP	VP - 21	
ESTIER Claude	F	PS	S		17.07.79/01.09.81		VP - 1 VP - 21	VP (S)
EVANS John	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/07.03.78		P - 9	
EWING Winifred M.	UK	SNP	NI/DEP	Commons	09.07.75/			VP (DEP)
EYRAUD Louis	F	PS	S		12.10.81/			
FABBRINI Fazio	I	PCI	COM	Senato	16.11.70/15.10.76			
FAJARDIE Roger	F	PS	S		10.07.81/		VP - 12	
FALLER Walter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.12.61/14.02.73		VP - 21	
FANFANI Amintore	I	DC	CD	Camera	11.05.54/04.05.56			
FANTI Guido	I	PCI	COM	Camera	17.07.79/			P (COM)
FANTON André	F	UNR-UDT DIFE	NI/DE DEP	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/02.10.69 07.07.80/			VP (DEP)
FAURE Edgar	F	UFE	L	Sénat	17.07.79/		VP - 9	
FAURE Maurice	F	PRS/MRG	L/S	Ass. Nat	10.09.52/23.02.56 09.04.59/24.05.67 03.07.73/04.06.81		VP - 1	
FAYAT Henri	B	BSP	S	Chambre	11.05.54/07.06.57		P - 15	P (S)
FEDERSPIEL Per T.	DK	V	L	Folketing	16.01.73/18.12.73			VP (L)
FEIT René F.	F	PR	L	Ass. Nat.	22.04.77/16.07.79			
FELLERMAIER Ludwig	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	25.01.68/	Q	VP - 6 VP - 13 P - 22	VP P (S)
FENNER Peggy	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.09.74/10.03.75			
FERGUSON Adam	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
FERNANDEZ Guy	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
FERRANTI Basil de	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/	VP	VP - 4	VP (ED)
FERRARI Francesco	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.06.59/21.01.69			
FERRERO Bruno	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/			
FERRETTI Lando	I	MSI	L	Senato	22.06.59/21.01.69			
FERRI Mauro	I	PSDI	S		17.07.79/		P - 16 P - 17	
FICH Ove	DK	S	S		16.11.79/			
FILIPPI Renzo E.	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
FILLIOL Jean	F	UNR	L	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/13.03.62			
FIORET Mario	I	DC	CD	Camera	15.10.76/16.07.79			
FISCHBACH Marc M.J.A.	L	PCS	PPE	Chambre	20.07.79/		VP - 15	
FISCHBACH Marcel	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	09.04.59/03.11.64		P - 7	VP (CD)
FISHER OF REDNAL Baroness Doris M.	UK	Lab.	S	Lords	07.07.75/16.07.79			
FITCH Ernest A.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	13.03.78/16.07.79			
FLÄMIG Gerhard	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/16.07.79		VP - 5	
FLANAGAN Sean	IRL	FF	DEP		17.07.79/			VP (DEP)
FLESCH Colette	L	DP	L	Chambre	20.02.69/22.11.80	Q	P - 13	VP (L)
FLETCHER Alexander	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	13.01.76/01.03.77			
FLETCHER-COOKE Charles	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	10.03.77/16.07.79			
FOCKE Katharina	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	17.07.79/			
FOHRMANN Jean	L	POSL	S	Chambre	10.09.52/15.07.65	VP		
FORNI Raymond	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	12.06.78/16.07.79 10.07.81/11.09.81			
FORSTER Norvella	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
FORTH Eric	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
FOSSET André M.	F	UCDP	CD	Sénat/ Ass.Nat.	24.10.68/16.07.79			
FOTILAS Assimakis ΦΩΤΗΛΑΣ 'Ασημάκης	GR	PASOK	S	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
FOURCADE Marie M.	F	DIFE	DEP		16.10.80/18.09.81			
FRANGOS Dimitrios ΦΡΑΓΚΟΣ Δημήτριος	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
FRANZ Otmar	D	CDU	PPE		12.02.81/			
FREHSEE Heinz	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	12.03.73/19.01.77			
FREITAS Sir Geoffrey de	UK	Lab.	S.	Commons	07.07.75/16.07.79	VP		
FRIEDENSBURG Ferdinand	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.12.65			
FRIEDRICH Bruno	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	17.07.79/	VP		
FRIEDRICH Ingo	D	CSU	PPE		17.07.79/			
FRISCHMANN Georges L.	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/		VP - 8	
FRÜH Isidor W.	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	12.03.73		VP - 2	
FUCHS Gérard	F	PS	S		17.06.81			
FUCHS Karl	D	CSU	PPE	Bundestag	07.02.77			
FUILLET Yvette	F	PS	S		17.07.79/		VP - 9	
FURLER Hans	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	25.11.55/19.03.58 19.12.61/14.02.73	P VP	P - 1	VP (CD)
GAAY FORTMANN Wilhelm de	NL	CDA	CD	Eerste K.	13.03.78/16.07.79			
GABERT Volkman	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
GAIOTTI DE BIASE Paola	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
GAILLY Arthur	B	PSB	S	Chambre	06.05.55/04.05.61		VP - 11	
GALLAGHER Michael	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79		VP - 5	
GALLAND Yves A.R.	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			
GALLETTO Bortolo	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/27.05.59			
GALLI Luigi M.	I	DC	CD	Camera	23.01.69/15.10.76			
GALLUZZI Carlo A.	I	PCI	COM	Camera	17.07.79/		VP - 8	
GARLATO Giuseppe	I	DC	CD	Senato	16.01.61/21.01.69			
GASPARD Françoise	F	PS	S		17.07.79/01.09.81			
GATTO Vincenzo	I	PSI	S		17.07.79/			
GAUTIER Fritz	D	SPD	S		11.02.80/			
GAWRONSKI Jas	I	PRI	L		05.11.81/			
GEIGER Hugo	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/29.11.61		P - 5	
GENDEBIEN Paul H.E. M. Gh.	B	DFD-RW	NI/CDI		17.07.79/			
GENNAI-TONIETTI Erisia	I	DC	CD	Camera	07.03.61/21.01.69			
GEORGIADIS Antonios ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΔΗΣ Αντώνιος	GR	PASOK	S	Vouli	15.01.81/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
GERINI Alessandro	I	DC	CD	Senato	11.05.54/31.01.57			
GERLACH Horst B.	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	18.01.66/19.01.77		VP - 9	
ΓΕΡΟΚΟΣΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Achilles ΓΕΡΟΚΩΣΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Άχιλλεύς	GR	ND	PPE		17.12.81/			
GERONIMI François M.	F	DIFE	DEP		21.11.80/			
GERSTENMAIER Eugen	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/03.12.54			
GEURTSSEN Aart	NL	VVD	L	Tweede K.	17.10.74		VP - 7	
GHERGO Alberto	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
GIAVAZZI Giovanni	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
GIBBONS James M.	IRL	FF	DEP	Dail	18.09.73/29.11.77			
GILLOT Alain Y.M.	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/30.09.80			
GIOVANNINI Alberto	I	PLI	L	Camera	10.09.52/05.05.54			
GIRARDIN Luigi	I	DC	CD	Camera	23.01.69/15.10.76			
GIRAUD Pierre	F	PS	S	Sénat	13.03.72/08.11.77		VP - 21	VP (S)
GIRAUDO Giovanni	I	DC	CD	Senato	23.01.69/15.10.76		P - 1 VP - 21	VP (CD)
GIUMMARRA Vincenzo	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
GLADWYN Lord Hubert	UK	Lib.	L	Lords	16.01.73/01.10.76		VP - 1	VP (L)
GLESENER Jean P.	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	08.10.69/18.12.74			
GLINNE Ernest	B	PS	S	Chambre	04.07.68/27.02.73 10.06.74		P - 21 P - 4 VP - 21	VP P (S)
GOEDE Arie de	NL	D'66	NI		17.07.79/			
GOERENS Charles	L	DP	L		15.01.82/			
GOES van NATERS van der Marinus	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	10.09.52/08.05.67	VP	VP - 1 P - 1	VP (S)
GONELLA Guido	I	DC	PPE	Senato	17.07.79/	VP		
ΓΟΝΤΙΚΑΣ Konstantinos ΓΟΝΤΙΚΑΣ Κωνσταντίνος	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/			
GOPPEL Alfons	D	CSU	PPE		17.07.79/			
GORDON-WALKER Lord Patrick C.	UK	Lab	S	Lords	07.07.75/20.10.76			
GOUTHIER Anselmo	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/	Q		
GOUTMANN Marie-Thérèse	F	PCF	COM	Sénat	11-03.74/13.03.78			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
GOZARD Gilles	F	SFIO	S	Ass. Nat.	14.03.56/09.12.58		VP - 6	
GRANELLI Luigi	I	DC	CD	Camera	15.10.76/16.07.79			
GRANET Paul F.	F	UDF	L	Ass. Nat.	12.06.78/16.07.79			
GRANZOTTO BASSO Luciano	I	PSDI	S	Senato	12.02.57/24.07.67		VP - 7	
GRAZIOZI Dante	I	DC	CD	Camera	22.06.59/21.01.69		VP - 2	
GREDAL Eva W.	DK	S	S		17.07.79/			
GREGOIRE Pierre	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	19.03.58/20.03.59			
GREMETZ Maxime F.	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
GRIFFITHS Winston J.	UK	Lab	S		17.07.79/			
GRIMAUD Maurice	F	RI	L	Ass. Nat.	23.11.55/23.02.56			
GROES Mette	DK	S	S	Folketing	17.07.79/18.09.80			
GUARIGLIA Raffaele	I	PMN	L	Senato	19.03.58/27.05.59			
GUERLIN André J.	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	07.04.76/18.05.78			
GUGLIELMONE Teresio	I	DC	CD	Senato	11.05.54/24.01.59		P - 1 VP - 4	
GULDBERG Ove	DK	V	L	Folketing	16.01.73/19.12.73 10.03.75/15.08.75	VP		VP (L)
GUN Frans G. van der	NL	KVP/CDA	PPE	Tweede K.	22.09.71/31.12.81		P - 8	
HAAGE Hermann	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/21.12.70			
HAAGERUP Niels J.	DK	V	L		17.07.79/		VP - 1	
HAASE Detlef	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.07.76/19.01.77			
HAASE Horst	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	07.02.77/16.07.79			
HABIB-DELONCLE Michel	F	UDR	DE	Ass. Nat.	23.06.67/13.06.73	VP	P — 21 VP — 21	VP (DE)
HABSBURG Otto	D	CSU	PPE		17.07.79/			
HAHN Karl	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.01.70		VP - 21	
HAHN Wilhelm F.T.	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 12	
HALVGAARD Borge	DK	FRP	DEP	Folketing	14.09.78/17.02.79			
HAMANI Diori	F	RDA UDSR	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/15.07.59			
HAMILIUS Jean	L	PD	L	Chambre	19.07.79/15.01.82	Q		
HAMILTON William W.	DK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/16.07.79		P - 15 VP - 15	

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
HAMMERICH Else	DK	Folkeb. Mod.EF	CDI		19.07.79/			
HÄNSCH Klaus	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/		P - 22	
HANSEN Frankie Leopold	L	POSL	S	Chambre	24.09.65/22.02.67 11.07.74/16.07.79	VP	VP - 22 VP - 20	
HANSEN Ove H.	DK	S	S	Folketing	19.11.76/15.08.77			
HARALAMPOPOULOS Ioannis ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Ιωάννης	GR	PASOK	S	Vouli	15.01.81/18.10.81			
HARMAR-NICHOLLS The Lord	UK	Cons.	ED	Lords	17.07.79/			
HARMEGNIES Lucien R.J.G.	B	PSB	S	Chambre	12.03.73/16.05.74			
HARRIS David A.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
HARTOG Wessel	NL	CPN	COM	Eerste K.	17.10.74/02.09.76			
HÄRZSCHEL Kurt	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	12.03.73/19.01.77			
HASSEL Kai Uwe von	D	CDU	PPE		19.07.79/			
HAUENSCHILD Karl W.H.	D	SPD	S		19.07.79/14.01.80			
HAZENBOSCH C.P.	NL	AR	CD	Tweede K.	06.05.55/10.01.61	VP		VP (CD)
HEGER Charles E.V.M.N.	B	PSC	CD	Sénat	09.02.72/15.04.74			
HEIN Udo	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/19.01.71			
HEK Arie van der	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	03.07.73/18.10.77		P - 4	
HELLWIG Fritz	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	09.04.59/14.09.59			
HELMS Wilhelm	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
HENCKENS Jaak P.J.	B	CVP/EVP	PPE		17.07.79/07.09.81			
HENLE Günther	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/10.12/53			
HENSSLER Fritz	D	SPD	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/10.12.53			
HERBERT Michael	IRL	FF	DEP	Dail	16.01.73/16.07.79			
HERKLOTZ Luise	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
HERMAN Fernand H.J.	B	PSC/ PPE	PPE		17.07.79/			
HERR Joseph	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	09.04.59/24.09.69			VP (CD)
HEUVEL Ien van den	NL	PvdA	S		17.07.79/			VP (S)
HILL James A.	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/10.03.75		P - 9	
HILL John E.B.	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/24.07.74			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
HILLIARD Michael	IRL	FF	NI/DEP	Dail	16.01.73/27.07.73			
HOFF Magdalene	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
HOFFMANN Hans-Joachim	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	07.02.77/16.07.79			
HOFFMANN Jacqueline	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
HOFFMANN Karl-Heinz	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
HOLST Erik C.	DK	S	S	Folketing	12.05.77/16.07.79	VP		
HOOPER Gloria D.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
HOPPER William J.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
HORD Brian H.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
HORGAN John	IRL	Lab.	S		05.11.81/		VP - 8	
HOUDET Roger E.	F	RI	L	Sénat	27.11.68/13.03.78		VP - 2 P - 2	
HOUGARDY Norbert	B	PLP	L	Sénat	15.06.64/30.06.77	VP	VP - 1	VP (L)
HOWELL Paul F.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
HOWELL Ralph F.	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.09.74/16.07.79			
HUGHES Mark W.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/16.07.79		VP - 2	
HULST Johan W. van	NL	CHU	CD	Eerste K.	16.10.61/01.10.68			VP (CD)
HUME John	UK	SDLP	S		17.07.79/			
HUNAUULT Xavier	F	NI	DEP	Ass. Nat.	25.10.68/18.05.78			
HUTTON Alasdair H.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
IBRÜGGER Lothar	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	13.03.78/16.07.79			
ILLERHAUS Joseph	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.01.70		P - 19	VP P (CD)
IMIG Heinrich	D	SPD		Bundestag	10.09.52/10.12.53			
INCHAUSPE Michel	F	RPR	DEP	Ass. Nat.	22.04.77/16.07.79			
IOTTI Leonilde	I	PCI	COM	Camera	23.01.69/19.07.79			
IPPOLITO Felice	I	PCI Ind.Sin.	COM		17.07.79/		VP - 5	
IRMER Ulrich	D	FDP	L		17.07.79/			
ISRAEL Gérard A.	F	DIFE	DEP		22.05.80/			
JACKSON Christopher M.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
JACKSON Robert V.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
JACQUET M.	F	URAS	S	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/24.07.53			
JAEGER Richard	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	14.01.54/01.07.54			
JAHN Hans Edgar	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	05.02.70/16.07.79		VP - 11 VP - 22	
JAKOBSEN Erhard V.	DK	CD	NI/PPE	Folketing	17.07.79/		VP - 11 VP - 10	
JALTON Frédéric	F	PS	S		17.04.80/14.09.81			
JANSSEN M.M.A.A.	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	27.11.56/26.09.63		VP - 7	
JANSSEN van RAAY James L.	NL	CDA	PPE		17.07.79/			
JANSSENS Charles	B	PLP	L	Chambre	19.03.58/30.07.65	VP	P - 20 VP - 1 P - 5	VP (L)
JANUZZI Raffaele	I	PSI	S	Senato	23.01.69/26.10.72			
JAQUET Gérard	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/23.02.56 17.07.79/	VP	VP - 8	
JARROSSON Guy	F	CNIP	L	Ass. Nat.	26.03.60/19.12.62			VP (L)
JARROT André	F	UNR-UDT	DEP	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/29.06.74			
JENSEN Uwe	DK	FRP	DEP	Folketing	08.07.77/04.04.78			
JOHNSON Stanley P.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/		VP - 11	
JOHNSTON Russel	UK	Lib.	L	Commons	16.01.73/07.07.75 11.10.76/16.07.79		VP - 1	VP (L)
JONKER Sjouke	NL	CDA	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 17	
JOSSELIN Charles	F	PS	S		17.07.79/15.07.81			
JOXE Pierre	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	17.11.77/16.07.79			
JOZEAU-MARIGNE Léon	F	RI	L	Sénat	09.05.66/13.03.78		VP - 7 VP - 10	VP (L)
JUNG Kurt	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	17.06.77/16.07.79			
JUNOT Michel	F	DIFE	DEP		19.06.81/			
JÜRGENS Heinrich	D	FDP	L		17.07.79/			
KALBITZER Helmut	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/22.01.64	VP		
KALLIAS Konstantinos ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ Κωνσταντίνος	GR	ND	PPE		17.12.81/			VP (PPE)
KALOYANNIS Konstantinos ΚΑΛΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ Κωνσταντίνος	GR	ND	PPE		17.12.81/		VP - 10	

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
KARPOS Konstantinos ΚΑΡΠΟΣ Κωνσταντίνος	GR	KKE	COM	Vouli	13.02.81/18.10.81		P - 10	
KARTEYN Paul J.	NL	PvdA	S	Eerste K.	10.09.52/11.10.66	VP	VP - 10	VP (S)
KASPEREIT Gabriel	F	UNR-UDT	DEP	Ass. Nat.	23.06.67/02.10.69 03.07.73/16.07.79		P - 6	
KATER Helmut	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	12.03.73/16.01.75			
KATSAFADOS Ioannis ΚΑΤΣΑΦΑΔΟΣ Ιωάννης	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/18.10.81			
KATZER Hans	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/	VP		
KAUVENBERGH Adrien van	L	POSL	S	Chambre	14.01.54/08.07.54 19.03.58/20.03.59			
KAVANAGH Liam	IRL	Lab.	S	Dail	03.07.73/07.07.81		VP - 12	
KAZAZIS Filotas ΚΑΖΑΖΗΣ Φιλώτας	GR	ND	PPE		17.12.81/			
KEATING Justin	IRL	Lab.	S	Dail	16.01.73/01.06.73			
KELLET-BOWMAN Edward T.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
KELLET-BOWMAN M. Elaine	UK	Cons.	ED	Commons	10.03.75/			
KENNET Lord Wayland	UK	Lab.	S	Lords	13.03.78/16.07.79			
KEY Brian M.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
KIESINGER Kurt G.	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	27.11.56/19.03.58			
KIRK Kent S.	DK	KF	ED		17.07.79/			VP (ED)
KIRK Sir Peter	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/17.04.77			P (C)
KLEPSCH Egon A.	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	12.03.73/	VP	VP - 22	VP (CD) P (PPE)
KLINKENBORG Jan	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
KLINKER Hans-Jürgens	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	04.02.63/14.02.73 07.02.77/16.07.79			
KLOMPE M.A.M.	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	10.09.52/17.10.56			
KOCH Gerhard	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/14.02.73			
KOFOED Niels A.	DK	V	L	Folketing	07.07.75/02.09.78		P - 2	VP (L)
KÖHLER Herbert W.	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/16.01.81			
KOLLWELTER Nicolas	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	08.10.69/04.07.74		VP - 10 VP - 9	VP (CD)
KONING Jan de	NL	AR	CD	Tweede K.	22.09.71/23.12.77			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
KOPF Hermann	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/29.11.61			VP (CD)
KORTHALS H.A.	NL	VVD	L	Tweede K.	10.09.52/19.05.59		VP - 19	VP (L)
KRALL Lothar	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	12.03.73/14.06.77			
KOULOURIANOS Dimitrios ΚΟΥΛΟΥΡΙΑΝΟΣ Δημήτριος	GR	PASOK	S		02.11.81/09.11.81			
KREYSSIG Gerhard	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	10.09.52/21.12.65	VP	VP - 15 P - 19 VP - 19	
KRIEDEMANN Herbert	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.12.61/14.02.73		VP - 6	VP (S)
KRIEG Pierre Ch.A.	F	UDR	DEP	Ass. Nat.	19.06.75/16.07.79			
KRIEGER Alfred	F	URAS	L	Ass. Nat.	14.01.54/08.07.54			
KRIER Antoine	L	POSL	S	Chambre	09.04.59/20.10.65			
KROUWEL-VLAM J. Annie B.	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	24.10.77/		VP - 11 P - 11	
KRUCHOW Clara E.B.	DK	RV	L	Folketing	07.07.75/15.08.77		VP - 11	
KUEHN René	F	RPF	L	Ass. Nat.	20.07.55/28.07.55			
KÜHN Heinz	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/		VP - 13	
KULAWIG Alwin	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	20.03.64/21.01.70			
KUNZ Gerhard	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	07.02.77/01.01.78			
KURTZ Jozef	F	CD	CD	Landtag (Sarre)	14.01.54/27.10.56			
KYRKOS Leonidas ΚΥΡΚΟΣ Λεωνίδας	GR	COM.INT	COM		17.12.81/			
LAAN Reint	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	16.06.65/01.03.68		P - 10	
LABAN Cornelius	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	03.07.73/05.09.77		VP - 2	
LABBÉ Claude L.L.P.	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/09.07.80			
LABORBE Jean	F	PASR	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/23.05.58			
LACOMBE René	F	UNR-UDT	DE	Ass. Nat.	23.06.67/16.10.68			
LAFFARGUE Georges	F	RGR	L		10.09.52/12.07.55 27.11.56/08.06.58		VP - 1	
LAGAKOS Leonidas ΛΑΓΑΚΟΣ Λεωνίδας	GR	PASOK	S		17.12.81/			
LAGAILLARDE Pierre	F	NI	NI	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/16.12.59			
LAGORCE Pierre	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	03.07.73/16.07.79		VP - 13	VP (S)

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
LALOR Patrick J.	IRL	FF	DEP		17.07.79/	VP (Q)		VP (DEP)
LALUMIERE Pierre	F	PS	S		23.11.81/			
LA MALFA Ugo	I	PRI	S	Camera	11.05.54/04.05.56		P - 3	
LAMBERTS Johannes H.	NL	PvdA	S	Eerste K.	24.10.77/16.07.79			
LANGE Erwin	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/		P - 4 P - 3	
LANGES HORST	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
LAPIE Pierre O.	F	SFIO	S	Ass. Nat.	14.03.56/09.12.58			P (S)
LARDINOIS P.J.	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	14.10.63/14.04.67			
LAUDRIN Hervé	F	UNR-UDT	DEP	Ass. Nat.	25.06.62/20.03.77		VP - 13	
LAURAIN Jean	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	12.06.78/16.07.79			
LAUTENSCHLÄGER Hans	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	25.01.68/19.01.77		VP - 1	
LEBER Georg	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/15.02.59			
LECANUET Jean A.F.	F	UFE	PPE	Sénat	19.07.79/			
LEEMANS Victor	B	CVP/PSC	CD	Sénat	19.03.58/03.03.71	P	P - 5 VP - 20	VP (CD)
LEENHARDT Francis E.	F	PSRG	S	Ass. Nat.	03.07./11.03.76		P - 4	
LEFEBVRE René L.H.	B	PLP	L	Chambre	09.05.66/16.05.74			
LEFEVRE Théodore J.A.M.	B	CVP/PSC	CD	Chambre	10.09.52/19.03.58			
LEGA Silvio	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
LEGENDRE Jean	F	CNIP	L	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/19.12.62			
LE HODEY Philippe	B	PSC	CD	Chambre	21.10.58/04.05.61			
LEMAIRE Maurice	F	URAS		Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/17.07.53			
LEMMER Gerd L.	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 22	
LEMOINE Marcel	F	PCF	COM	Ass. Nat.	03.07.73/18.05.78			
LEMP Hans	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	17.06.77/16.07.79			
LENIHAN Brian J.	IRL	FF	DEP	Seanad	18.09.73/30.11.77		VP - 1	VP (DEP)
LENTZ-CORNETTE Marcelle	L	PCS	PPE	Chambre	14.03.80/			
LENZ Aloys-Michael	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	14.01.54/21.01.70			
LENZ Marlene	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 18	
LEONARDI Silvio	I	PCI	COM	Camera	23.01.69		P - 15 VP - 4 VP - 5	

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LE ROUX Sylvie M.P.	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/		VP - 12	
L'ESTRANGE Gerald	IRL	FG	CD	Dail	10.02.77/16.07.79			
LEVERKUEHN Paul	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/04.11.59		VP - 6	
LEZZI Pietro	I	PSI	S	Camera	15.10.76			VP (S)
LICHTENAUER W.F.	NL	CHU	CD	Eerste K.	05.11.57/01.10.61			VP (CD)
LIGIOS Giosuè	I	DC	PPE	Senato	13.11.72		VP - 2	
LIMA Salvatore	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
LINDE Erdmann	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/30.09.81			
LINDENBERG Heinrich	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/29.11.61			
LINKOHR Rolf	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
LIPKOWSKI Jean N. de	F	DIFE	NI/DE DEP	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/16.10.68 03.11.80/16.12.81			P (DE)
LIOGIER Albert	F	UDR	DEP	Ass. Nat.	19.12.61/26.07.79		VP - 2 VP - 12	
LIZIN Anne-Marie A.	B	PS	S		17.07.79/			
LODERER Eugen	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/14.01.80			
LOESCH Fernand	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	10.09.52/07.07.53 29.11.54/20.03.59			
LÖHR Walter	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	20.11.59/14.02.73		VP - 6	
LOMAS Alfred	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
LONGCHAMBON Henri	F	Rad.Soc.	L	Sénat	09.04.59/17.12.59		VP - 5	
LONGONI Tarcisio	I	DC	CD	Camera	22.06.59/15.02.61			
LOO Charles S.	F	PS	S		17.07.79/			VP (S)
LOTHIAN Marquess of Peter	UK	Cons.	C	Lords	10.12.73/07.07.75			
LOULES Konstantinos ΛΟΥΛΕΣ Κωνσταντίνος	GR	KKE	COM		15.01.81/09.02.81			
LOUSTAU Kléber	F	SFIO	S	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/07.06.67 27.11.67/16.10.68			
LOUWES Henrik J.	NL	VVD	L		17.07.79/			
LUCIUS Joseph	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	15.03.67/18.12.74	VP	VP - 10	VP (CD)
LÜCKER Hans A.	D	CSU	PPE	Bundestag	19.03.58/	VP		P (CD)
LULLING Astrid	L	POSL	S	Chambre	21.10.65/04.07.74		VP - 8	
LUSTER Rudolf	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	17.07.79/		VP - 7	

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
LUZZATTO Lucio	I	PSIUP	NI	Chambre	23.01.69/24.09.71			
LYNGE Finn	DK	SIUMUT	S		17.07.79/			
MACARIO Luigi	I	DC	PPE	Senato	17.07.79/		VP - 4	
MACCIOCCHI Maria A.	I	PR	CDI S. app.		28.09.79/			
MAFFRE-BAUGÉ Emmanuel P.M.	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
MAGÉ Jozef	B	BSP/PSB	S	Chambre	19.03.58/18.06.58			
MAHER Thomas J.	IRL	IND	L		17.07.79/	Q		
MAIGAARD Jens	DK	SF	COM	Folketing	15.01.74/15.08.77		VP - 3	
MAIJ-WEGGEN Johanna R.H.	NL	CDA	PPE		17.07.79/			
MAJONICA Ernst	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
MALAGODI Giovanni	I	PLI	L	Camera	11.05.54/04.05.56			
MALANGRÉ Kurt	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 15	
MALENE Christian de la	F	DIFE	DEP	Ass. Nat. Sénat	09.04.59/10.10.61 04.02.63/		P - 6 VP - 21	P (DEP)
MALFATTI Franco	I	DC	CD	Camera	11.05.54/04.05.56			
MANSFIELD The Earl of	UK	Cons.	C	Lords	16.01.73/11.03.75			
MARCHAIS Georges	F	PCF	COM	Ass. Nat.	17.07.79/			
MARCK Pol M.E.E.	B	CVP-EVP	PPE		18.09.81			
MARENGHI Francesco	I	DC	CD	Camera	16.01.61/21.01.69			
MARGUE Nicolas	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	10.09.52/20.03.59		VP - 3 P - 5	
MARGULIES Robert	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	19.03.58/29.11.61		P - 13 VP - 3	VP (L)
MARINA Mario	I	MSI	L	Senato	19.03.58/27.05.59			
MARIOTTE Pierre	F	CNIP	L	Ass. Nat.	19.12.61/19.12.62			
MARKOPOULOS Christos ΜΑΡΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Χρήστος	GR	PASOK	S		17.12.81/			
MARKOZANIS Spyridon ΜΑΡΚΟΖΑΝΗΣ Σπυρίδων	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
MAROGER Jean	F	RI	L	Conseil de République	10.09.52/24.05.56			
MARRAS Luigi	I	PCI	COM	Camera	13.11.72/15.10.76		VP - 8	
MARSHALL John L.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
MART René	L	DP	L	Chambre	26.11.80/			VP (L)
MARTENS Lucien H.	B	CVP	CD	Sénat	09.02.72/30.06.77	VP		
MARTIN Maurice	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
MARTIN Simone M.M.	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			
MARTINELLI Mario	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/31.05.60 15.10.76/16.07.79		P - 10 VP - 6	
MARTINET Gilles	F	PS	S		17.07.79/23.11.81			
MARTINO Edoardo	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/18.06.59 07.03.61/19.09.67		P - 1	
MARTINO Gaetano	I	PLI	L	Camera	05.11.57/21.07.67	P		VP (L)
MASCAGNI Andrea	I	PCI	COM	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79			
MASULLO Aldo	I	Ind.Sin.	COM	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79			
MAUK Adolf	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	19.12.61/21.01.70		VP - 19 VP - 22	
MAURICE-BOKANOWSKI Michel	F	Rép.Soc.	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/22.01.59		VP - 5	
MAUROY Pierre	F	PS	S		17.07.79/06.03.80		VP - 1	
MAYER René	F	PRS	S	Ass. Nat.	10.01.53/22.01.53			
Mc CARTIN John J.	IRL	FG	PPE	Seanad	17.07.79/		VP - 11	
Mc DONALD Charles B.	IRL	FG	CD	Seanad	16.01.73/16.07.79	VP	VP - 12 P - 9 VP - 9	VP (CD)
Mc ELGUN Farrel	IRL	FF	NI DEP	Seanad	16.01.73/26.07.73			
MEDECIN Jean	F	GRGR	L	Ass. Nat.	13.05.57/19.03.58			
MEGAHY Thomas	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/		VP - 16	
MEHAIGNERIE Pierre	F	UFE			09.07.79/12.07.79			
MEI Durk van der	NL	CHU	CD	Tweede K.	09.03.76/30.12.77			
MEINTZ Carlo	L	PD	L	Chambre	11.07.74/16.07.79	VP (Q)	VP - 9	
MEISTER Siegfried	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	05.02.70/14.02.73			
MEMMEL Linus	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	18.01.66/19.01.77		VP - 15	
MENTHON François de	F	MRP	CD	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/19.03.58			
MEO Jean A.E.E.	F	DIFE	DEP		12.10.81/			
MERCHIERS Laurent	B	PVV/PLP	L	Sénat	24.09.65/02.02.72	VP	VP - 7 VP - 8	

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
MERKATZ Hans Joachim von	D	DP	L	Bundestag	10.09.52/19.03.58		VP - 15	
MERTEN Hans	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	22.03.65/12.12.67		VP - 5	
MERTENS Meinholf	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
MESSMER Pierre	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/27.06.80			
METZGER Ludwig	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.11.57/21.01.70	VP	VP - 22 VP - 13	VP (S)
MICARA Pietro	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.06.59/21.01.69			
MICHEL Victor J.J.	B	PSC-PPE	PPE		17.07.79/			
MICHELS Wilhelm	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.12.61/22.01.64			
MIHR Karl-Heinrich	D	SPD	S		11.02.80/			
MINNEN Johan van	NL	PvdA	S		17.07.79/			
MITCHELL Richard C.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/16.07.79			
MITTERRAND François	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	07.06.67/16.10.68 16.07.79			
MITTERDORFER Karl	I	SVP	CD	Camera	23.01.69/15.10.76		VP - 9	
MODIANO Marcello	I	DC	PPE		23.07.79/			
MØLLER Poul	DK	KF	ED		17.07.79/	VP		VP (ED)
MOLLET Guy	F	PS	S	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/23.02.56			P (S)
MOLLOY William J.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	14.06.76/01.03.77			
MOMMERSTEEG Joseph A.	NL	KVP CDA	PPE	Tweede K.	22.09.71/06.06.73 15.02.82			
MONT Claude	F	UCDP	CD	Sénat	13.03.78/16.07.79			
MONTEL Pierre	F	PRL	L	Ass. Nat.	20.07.55/26.10.55			
MONTINI Lodovico	I	DC	CD	Camera	10.09.52/05.05.54			
MOORHOUSE James	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
MOREAU Jacques P.	F	PS	S		17.07.79/		P - 4	
MOREAU Louise	F	UFE	PPE	Ass. Nat.	17.07.79/			
MOREAU DE MELEN Henri L.E.E.M.	B	PSC	CD	Sénat	24.09.65/28.06.68		P - 22 P - 4 VP - 20	
MORELAND Robert J.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
MORO Gerolamo L.	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.06.59/21.01.69		VP - 13	VP (CD)
MORTENSEN Karl J.	DK	S	S	Folketing	15.01.74/24.01.74			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
MOSCA Giovanni	I	PSI	S	Camera	23.01.69/26.10.72			
MOTCHANE Didier	F	PS	S		17.07.79/		VP - 1	
MOTT Angelo G.	I	DC	CD	Senato	10.09.52/05.05.54		VP - 4	
MOTTE Bertrand	F	CNIP	L	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/19.12.62			
MOTZ Roger	B	PLP	L	Sénat	10.09.52/19.03.58	VP		VP (L)
MOUCHEL Jean	F	DIFE	DEP		21.10.58/27.03.64 18.02.82			
MULLER Emile	F	RDS	L	Ass. Nat.	03.07.73/16.07.79			
MÜLLER Erwin	F	PCP	CD	Landtag (Sarre)	10.09.52/27.10.56			
MÜLLER Hans-Werner	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	07.02.77/16.07.79			
MÜLLER Josef	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	18.01.66/14.02.73		P - 8 VP - 8	VP (CD)
MÜLLER Willi	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	12.03.73/16.07.79			
MÜLLER-HERMANN Ernst	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.12.65 07.02.77		VP - 10	
MUNTINGH Hemmo J.	NL	PvdA	S		17.07.79/			
MURRAY OF GRAVESEND Lord Albert J.	UK	Lab.	S.	Lords	27.10.76/28.02.78 06.07.78/16.07.79			
MURSCH Karl-Heinz	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	12.03.73/19.01.77			
MUTTER André	F	PIPAS	L	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/17.07.53 14.03.56/09.12.58	VP	VP - 8 P - 6	
NARDUCCI Angelo	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
NAVEAU Charles	F	SFIO	S	Sénat Ass. Nat.	23.11.65/06.06.67 27.11.67/16.10.68			
NEDERHORST G. M.	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	10.09.52/30.09.65		P - 8	
NEWTON-DUNN William F.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
NEY Camille	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	16.01.75/16.07.79			
NICOLSON Sir David L.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
NIELSEN Jørgen B.	DK	V	L	Folketing	15.01.74/15.08.77 14.09.78/		VP - 15	VP (L)
NIELSEN Knud	DK	S	S	Folketing	15.01.74/15.08.77		VP - 13	
NIELSEN Marichen	DK	S	S	Folketing	16.01.73/18.12.73			
NIELSEN Tove	DK	V	L		17.07.79/			VP (L)

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
NIKOLAOU Kalliopi ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ Καλλιόπη	GR	PASOK	S		17.12.81/			
NIKOLAOU Konstantinos ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ Κωνσταντῖνος	GR	PASOK	S	Vouli	15.01.81/	VP		
NOE Luigi	I	DC	CD	Senato	23.01.69/16.07.79			VP (CD)
NOLAN Thomas	IRL	FF	DEP	Dail	16.01.73/16.07.79		VP - 8 VP - 12	
NORD Hans R.	NL	VVD	L		17.07.79		VP - 17	
NORDLOHNE Franz-Josef	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/29.01.81			
NØRGAARD Ivar	DK	S	S	Folketing	15.01.74/21.02.75	VP		
NORMANTON Tom	UK	Cons.	ED	Commons	16.01.73	VP	VP — 5	
NOTENBOOM Harry A.C.M.	NL	KVP/CDA	PPE	Tweede K.	22.09.71/		VP - 4 VP - 3	VP (CD)
NOTHOMB Charles F.	B	PSC/PPE	PPE		17.07.79/18.05.80			
NYBORG Kai	DK	FRP	DEP	Folketing	15.01.74		VP - 9 P - 15	VP (DEP)
O'CONNELL John F.	IRL	Lab.	S	Dáil	17.07.79/10.09.81			
ODENTHAL Willy	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	9.04.59/29.11.61			
O'DONNELL Tom G.	IRL	FG	PPE	Dail	17.07.79/			
OELE Adriaan P.	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	21.10.65/16.01.73		P - 10 VP - 5	
OEHLER Jean A.	F	PS	S		17.07.79/01.11.81			
OESTERLE Josef	D	CSU	DC	Bundestag	29.11.54/31.08.59			
OFFROY Raymond	F	UDR	DE	Ass. Nat.	08.10.69/13.06.73			
O'HAGAN Lord Charles	UK	Ind. Cons.	NI ED	Lords	16.01.73/07.07.75 17.07.79/			
O'LEARY Michael	IRL	Lab.	S	Dáil	17.07.79/30.06.81			
OLESEN Kjeld	DK	S	S	Folketing	17.07.79/31.10.79			
OLLENHAUER Erich	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	10.09.52/19.03.58			VP (S)
ORLANDI Flavio	I	PSDI	S		17.07.79/			
ORMESSON Olivier d'	F	UFE	PPE		17.07.79/			
ORTH Elisabeth	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/10.05.76			
OSBORN John H.	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	10.03.75/16.07.79			
OUTERS Lucien A. J.	B	FDF	NI	Chambre	09.02.72/11.12.75			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
PAISLEY Ian R. K.	UK	DUP	NI	Commons	17.07.79/			
PAJETTA Giancarlo	I	PCI	COM	Camera	17.07.79/			
PANNELLA Marco	I	PR	CDI		17.07.79/		VP - 17	P (CDI)
PANTAZI Konstantina ΠΑΝΤΑΖΗ Κωνσταντίνα	GR	PASOK	S		17.12.81/			
ΠΑΡΑΕΦΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΥ Efstratios ΠΑΠΑΕΥΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΥ Εύστράτιος	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81		P - 8	
ΠΑΡΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Apostolos ΠΑΠΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Απόστολος	GR	KP Progressiste	NI		17.12.81/			
ΠΑΡΑΝΤΟΝΙΟΥ Ioannis ΠΑΠΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ Ιωάννης	GR	PASOK	S		17.12.81/			
ΠΑΡΑΡΙΕΤΡΟ Giovanni	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/			
PARRI Ferruccio	I	PRI Ind. Sin.	NI	Senato	10.09.52/05.05.54 23.01.69/26.11.70			
PATIJN Schelto	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	03.07.73/16.07.79			
PATTERSON George B.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
PATTISON Seamus	IRL	Lab.	S	Dail	15.10.81/			
PAULHAN René	F	DIFE	DEP		16.12.81/			
PAUWELYN Jeanne	B	PVV-ELD	L		17.12.81/			
PEARCE Andrew	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
PEDINI Mario	I	DC	PPE	Camera	22.06.59/21.01.69 17.07.79/		P - 5 P - 12 P - 6 VP - 13	
PEEL Sir John	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/24.07.74			
PELIKAN Jiri	I	PSI	S		17.07.79/			
PELLA Giuseppe	I	DC	CD	Camera	11.05.54/05.03.58	P		
PELSTER Georg	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/19.03.58		VP - 8	
PENAZZATO Dino	I	DC	CD	Camera	22.6.59/15.02.61			
PENDERS Johannes J.M.	NL	CDA	PPE		17.07.79/			
ΠΕΡΟΝΙΣ Anastassios ΠΕΠΟΝΗΣ Άναστάσιος	GR	PASOK	S	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
PERCHERON Daniel	F	PS	S		17.07.79/			
PERRIER Stefano	I	LSR	L	Senato	11.05.54/27.05.56			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
PERSICO Giovanni	I	PSI	S	Senato	10.09.52/05.05.54			
PERY Nicole	F	PS	S		12.10.81/			
PESMAZOGLOU Ioannis ΠΕΣΜΑΖΟΓΛΟΥ Ιωάννης	GR	KODISO	NI		15.01.81/			
PETERS Johannes W.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/		VP - 8	
PETERSEN Eggert	DK	S	S		16.10.80/			
PETERSEN Gert V.	DK	SF	COM	Folketing	08.07.77/16.07.79/			
PETERSEN K. Helweg	DK	RV	L	Folketing	16.01.73/07.07.75			VP (L)
PETRE René	B	PSC	CD	Chambre	08.05.61/27.06.68 13.03.72/27.12.76			VP (CD)
PETRONIO Francesco	I	MSI-DN	NI		19.07.79/			
PEYREFITTE Alain	F	UNR	L	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/02.06.62			
PFENNIG Gero	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	17.07.79/			
PFLIMLIN Pierre	F	MRP/UFE	PPE	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/24.05.67 17.07.79/	VP		
PHILIPP Gerhard	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	05.11.57/19.03.58 20.11.59/20.04.66			
PHLIX Alphonsine M.J.	B	CVP-EVP	PPE		17.12.81/			
PIANTA Georges	F	RI	L	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/16.07.79			
PICCIONI Attilio	I	DC	CD	Senato	08.05.56/21.01.69			VP (CD)
PICCOLI Flaminio	I	DC	PPE	Camera	17.07.79/			
PINAY Antoine	F	IPAS	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/08.02.59			
PININFARINA Sergio	I	PLI	L		17.07.79/			
PINTAT Jean F.A.	F	UFE	L	Sénat	11.03.74/			VP P (L)
PINTUS Mariano	I	DC	CD	Camera	22.01.69/26.10.72		VP - 3 VP - 21	
PIQUET René E.	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			VP (COM)
PISANI Edgard E.	F	PS	S	Sénat	13.03.78/16.07.79 24.10.79/25.05.81		P - 4	
PISONI Ferruccio	I	DC	CD	Camera	13.11.72/16.07.79		VP - 21	
PISTILLO Michele	I	PCI	COM	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79		VP - 8	
PLASKOVITIS Spyridon ΠΛΑΣΚΟΒΙΤΗΣ Σπυρίδων	GR	PASOK	S	Vouli	15.01.81/			VP (S)

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
PLEBE Armando	I	DN	NI	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79			
PLEVEN René	F	UDSR/CDF	L	Ass. Nat.	14.03.56/02.10.69			P (L)
PLOEG Cornelis J. van der	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	19.03.58/14.09.71			
PLUMB Sir Henry	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/		P - 2	P (ED)
POHER Alain	F	MRP	CD	Sénat	10.09.52/13.03.78	P	P - 10 P - 19	VP P (CD)
POHLE Wolfgang	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	14.01.54/29.10.57		VP - 4	
POIRIER R. Henriette	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
PONCELET Christian	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/30.09.80			
PONIATOWSKI Michel C.	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/		P - 13	
PONIRIDIS Emmanouil ΠΟΝΗΡΙΑΔΗΣ Έμμανουήλ	GR	PASOK	S		24.11.81/		VP - 15	
PONTI Giovanni	I	DC	CD	Senato	16.01.61/28.12.61			
PORCU Antoine	F	PCF	COM	Ass. Nat.	12.06.78/16.07.79			
POSTHUMUS S.A.	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	19.03.58/24.05.65 11.03.68/14.09.71		P - 10 VP - 5	VP (S)
PÖTTERING Hans G.	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
POUNDER Rafton	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/24.07.74			
POWER Patrick J.	IRL	FF	DEP	Dail	14.12.77/16.07.79			
PRAG Derek	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
PRANCHERE Pierre B.	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
PREMOLI Augusto	I	PLI	L	Senato	13.11.72/15.10.76		VP - 11	VP (L)
PRESCOTT John L.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/16.07.79			VP (S)
PRETI Luigi	I	PSDI	S	Camera	07.03.61/21.01.69		VP - 6	VP (S)
PREUSKER Victor-Emanuel	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	10.09.52/01.07.54		VP - 19	
PRICE Christopher	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	10.03.77/07.03.78			
PRICE Peter N.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/		VP - 3 VP - 14	
PROBST Maria	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.12.65			
PRONK Jan P.	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	13.03.73/04.06.73			
ΠΡΟΤΟΠΑΡΑΔΑΚΙΣ Mihail ΠΡΩΤΟΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΗΣ Μιχαήλ	GR	ND	PPE		17.12.81/			
PROUT Christopher J.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/		P - 16	

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
PROVAN James L.C.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
PRUVOT Marie-Jane	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			
PUCCI Ernesto	I	DC	CD	Camera	15.10.76/16.07.79			
PULETTI Ruggero	I	PSDI	S		17.07.79/			
PÜNDER Hermann	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/01.07.56	VP		
PÜRSTEN Albert F.L.	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/10.06.80		P - 21	
PURVIS John R.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
QUIN Joyce G.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/			
RABBETHGE Renate Ch.	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
RADEMACHER Willy M.	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	19.12.61/21.12.65		VP - 10	
RADOUX Lucien	B	PS	S	Chambre	04.02.63/30.07.65 04.07.68/		VP - 1	VP (S)
RAEDTS C.E.P.M.	NL	KVP	CD	Eerste K.	11.05.67/11.02.70			
RAINGEARD Michel	F	Rad. soc.	L	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/09.12.58			
RAMIZASON Julien	F	Soc. Dem.	S	Sénat	22.09.59/14.12.61			
RATZEL Ludwig	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/06.11.59		P - 5 VP - 5	
REAY Lord Hugh W.	UK	Cons.	C	Lords	16.01.73/16.07.79			VP (C)
REISCHL Gerhard	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	22.10.71/14.02.73			
REMILLY Eugene L.	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/			
RESTAGNO Pietro	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.06.59/15.12.60		VP - 4	
RESTAT Etienne	F	UGDS	L	Sénat	09.04.59/13.03.66			
REY Jean M.G.	B	PRL	L		17.07.79/10.07.80		VP - 1	
REYNAUD Paul	F	RI	L	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/20.07.55		P - 19	
RHYS-WILLIAMS Sir Brandon	UK	Cons.	ED	Commons	16.01.73/		VP - 4	
RIBIERE René	F	UDR	DE	Ass. Nat.	25.10.68/13.06.73	VP		
RICCI Cristoforo	I	DC	CD	Senato	23.01.69/26.10.72			
RICHARTS Hans	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/14.02.73		VP - 2 VP - 10	
RIEDEL Clemens	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	18.01.66/14.02.73			
RIEGER Helmut M.	D	SPD	S		21.11.80/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
RINSCHÉ Günter	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
RIP W.	NL	AR	CD	Eerste K.	10.09.52/08.02.59	VP	VP - 7	
RIPA di MEANA Carlo	I	PSI	S		17.07.79/			
RIPAMONTI Camillo	I	DC	CD	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79			
RIPPON Geoffrey	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	12.05.77/16.07.79			P (C)
RIVIEREZ Hector	F	IOM-RDA	DEP	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/05.05.59 03.07.73/16.07.79			
RIZ Roland	I	SVP	CD	Camera	15.10.76/16.07.79		VP - 7	
RIZZI Enrico	I	PSDI	S	Camera	13.11.72/15.10.76			
ROBERTS Dame Shelagh	UK	Cons.	ED		28.09.79/		VP - 18 VP - 10	
ROCHEREAU Henri	F	CNIP	L	Sénat	19.03.58/28.06.59		P - 6	
ROGALLA Dieter	D	SPD	S		16.10.81/			
ROGERS Allan R.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/	VP		
ROHDE Helmut	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	20.03.64/21.12.65			
ROMEO Nicola	I	MSI	L	Camera	23.01.69/26.10.72		VP - 4	
ROMUALDI Pino	I	MSI-DN	NI	Camera	17.07.79/			
ROSATI Luigi C.	I	DC	CD	Senato	13.11.72/15.10.76		VP - 21	
ROSELLI Enrico	I	DC	CD	Camera	05.11.57/18.06.59			
ROSSI André	F	UFE	L	Ass. Nat.	22.06.59/16.12.59 04.02.63/04.07.74 12.06.78	VP	VP - 3	
ROUDY Yvette	F	PS	S		17.07.79/16.06.81		P - 18	
RUBINACCI Leopoldo	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/21.01.69	VP	VP - 4	CP (CD)
RUFFOLO Giorgio	I	PSI	S		17.07.79/			
RUMOR Mariano	I	DC	PPE	Senato	17.07.79/		P - 1	
RUTGERS J.C.	NL	ARP	CD	Tweede K.	14.10.63/08.05.67			
RYAN Richie	IRL	FG	PPE	Dail	16.01.73/01.06.73 14.12.77/	Q		VP (CD)
SABASS Wilmar	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	06.05.55/29.10.57		P - 11	
SABATINI Armando	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/21.01.69		P - 11 VP - 2	
SABLE Victor	F	UFE	L	Ass. Nat.	17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
SABY Henri	F	PS	S		19.06.81/			
SACCO Italo M.	I	DC	CD	Senato	10.09.52/05.05.54		VP - 10	
SAIVRE Roger de	F	PIP	L	Ass. Nat.	14.01.54/23.02.56			
SÄLZER Bernhard	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79		P - 21	
SALADO Xavier	F	FAEAS	L/NI	Ass. Nat.	09.04.59/19.12.62			
SALISCH Heinke	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
SAMARITANI Agide	I	PCI	NI	Senato	23.01.69/16.03.69			
ST OSWALD Lord Rowland	UK	Cons.	C	Lords	16.01.73/16.07.79			
SANDEN Pieter J.A.van der	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	03.07.73/03.10.74			
SANDRI Renato	I	PCI	COM	Camera	13.11.72/16.07.79		VP - 13	
SANTER Jacques	L	PCS	PPE	Chambre	16.01.75/19.07.79	VP	VP - 15	VP (CD)
SANTERO Natale	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/03.04.71		P - 11	
SARRE Georges	F	PS	S		17.07.79/17.09.81			
SASSANO Mario	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
SASSEN E.M.J.A.	NL	KVP	CD	Eeste K.	10.09.52/13.02.58	VP	VP - 19	P (CD)
SAVARY Alain	F	S	S	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/10.05.59		VP - 6	
SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-BERLEBURG Casimir J., Prinz zu	D	CDU	PPE		19.07.79/			
SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA Carlo	I	DC	CD	Camera	07.03.61/21.03.72		P - 1 P - 5	VP (CD)
SCARDACCIONE Decio	I	DC	CD	Senato	23.01.69/26.10.72			
SCELBA Mario	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.06.59/16.07.79	P	P - 1	VP (CD)
SCHALL Wolfgang	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
SCHACHTSCHABEL Hans G.	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	11.03.74/18.09.74			
SCHAUS Emile	L	PCS	CD	Chambre	25.10.68/24.09.69			
SCHAUS Eugène	L	LPL	L	Chambre	10.09.52/20.03.59		VP - 4	
SCHEEL Walter	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	27.11.56/20.11.61		VP - 4 P - 13	VP (L)
SCHIAVI Alessandro	I	LSR	S	Senato	11.05.54/19.01.57			
SCHIELER Rudolf F.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
SCHILD Heinrich	D	DP	CD	Bundestag	15.12.58/29.11.61			
SCHINZEL Dieter P.A.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
SCHIRATTI Guglielmo	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/18.06.59			
SCHLEICHER Ursula M.R.	D	CSU	PPE	Bundestag	17.07.79/			
SCHMIDT Gerhard K.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
SCHMIDT Helmut	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/29.11.61			
SCHMIDT Manfred	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	12.03.73/16.07.79		VP - 6	
SCHMIDT Martin	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/29.11.61			
SCHMITT Heinz	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/30.10.80			
SCHNITKER Paul	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
SCHOLTEN Willem	NL	CHU	CD	Tweede K.	25.06.73/02.03.76			VP (CD)
SCHÖN Karl E.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
SCHÖN KONRAD	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
SCHÖNE Joachim	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	10.09.52/29.10.57		VP - 4 P - 4 P - 10	
SCHOEWENAAR-FRANSSSEN Johanna	NL	VVD	L	Eerste K.	16.01.61/01.08.63			
SCHREIBER Heinz	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	07.02.77/16.07.79			
SCHUIJT Willem J.	NL	KVP	CD	Eerste K.	19.03.58/01.01.78	VP	P - 21 P - 1 P - 20 VP - 5	VP (CD)
SCHULZ Klaus P.	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	12.03.73/19.01.77			
SCHUMAN Robert	F	MRP	CD	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/19.12.62	P		VP (CD)
SCHWABE Wolfgang	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/03.01.78			
SCHWARTZENBERG Roger	F	MRG	S		17.07.79/			
SCHWENCKE Olaf	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	17.07.79/		VP - 12	
SCHWÖRER Hermann	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	05.02.70/16.07.79			
SCHYNS Guillaume	B	PSC	CD	Chambre	10.02.77/16.07.79			
SCIASCIA Leonardo	I	PR	CDI/I		17.07.79/24.09.79			
SCOCIMARRO Mauro	I	PCI	NI	Senato	23.01.69/02.01.72			
SCOKAERT Alfred	B	PSB	S	Sénat	18.03.71/02.02.72			
SCOTT-HOPKINS James	UK	Cons.	ED	Commons	16.01.73/	VP	VP - 6 VP - 11	VP (C) P (ED)
SCRIVENER Christiane	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
SEAL Barry H.	UK	Lab.	S		17.07.79/		VP - 6	
SEEFELD Horst	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	05.02.70/07.02.77 17.07.79/		VP - 9 P - 10	
SEELER Hans J.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
SEGRE Sergio C.	I	PCI	COM		17.07.79/			
SEIBEL-EMMERLING Lieselotte	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
SEIFRITZ Hans S.	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.12.61/01.10.67			
SEITLINGER Jean E.	F	UFE	PPE	Ass. Nat.	17.07.79/			
SELIGMAN Madron R.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
SELVA Gustavo	I	DC	PPE		11.07.79/16.7.79			
SELVAGGI Vincenzo	I	PNM	L	Camera	11.05.54/04.05.56			
SERVAIS Léon	B	PSC	CD	Sénat	04.07.68/02.02.72			
SEUFFERT Walter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	18.06.64/13.10.67		VP - 19	
SHAW Michael N.	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.09.74/16.07.79			
SHERLOCK Alexander	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
SIEGLERSCHMIDT Hellmut	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	07.02.77			
SIMMONDS Richard J.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
SIMONINI Alberto	I	PSDI	S	Camera	11.05.54/04.05.56 05.11.57/06.07.60		VP - 19	VP (S)
SIMONNET Maurice R.	F	UFE	PPE		17.07.79/			VP (PPE)
SIMPSON Anthony M.H.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79	Q		
SINGER F.	F	PCP	CD	Sarre	10.09.52/22.07.53			
SKOVMAND Sven	DK	Folkebevægelsen mod EF	CDI/I		17.07.79/			P (CDI)
SMETS Doré	B	BSP	S	Sénat	19.03.58/02.05.61		VP - 6	
SOURDILLE Jacques	F	UDR	DE	Ass. Nat.	08.10.69/13.06.73		VP - 12	
SOURY André	F	PCF	COM	Ass. Nat.	12.06.78/16.07.79			
SOUSSOUROYANNIS Evangelos ΣΟΥΣΟΥΡΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ Εύαγγελος	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
SPAAK Antoinette	B	FDF-RW	NI	Chambre	17.07.79/			
SPAAK Paul-Henri	B	PSB	S	Chambre	10.09.52/06.05.54	P		
SPAUTZ Jean	L	PCS	PPE	Chambre	20.07.79/05.03.80			

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SPENALE Georges	F	SFIO	S	Ass. Nat./ Sénat	18.01.65/16.07.79	P VP	VP - 3 P - 3 VP - 21 VP - 20	P (S)
SPENCER Thomas N.B.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
SPICER James W.	UK	Cons.	ED	Commons	10.03.75		VP - 22 VP - 11	
SPILLECKE Hermann	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	07.02.77/04.05.77			
SPINELLI Altiero	I	IND. SIN	COM	Camera	15.10.76/		VP - 3	VP (COM)
SPRINGORUM Gerd	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	27.06.66/19.01.77		P - 5	VP (CD)
SQUARCIALUPI Vera	I	PCI Ind. Sin.	COM	Senato	27.10.76		VP - 18	
STARKE Heinz	D	FDP/CSU	L/CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/29.11.61 05.02.63/16.07.79		VP - 10 VP - 4	VP (L)
STELLA Carlo	I	DC	PPE		05.01.82/			
STETTER Ib G.	DK	KF	C	Folketing	08.07.77/16.07.79			VP (C)
STEWART Michael R.	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	07.07.75/19.11.76			VP (S)
STEWART-CLARK Sir John	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
STOEL Max van der	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	22.09.71/04.06.73			
STORCH Anton	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	19.03.58/21.12.65		P - 11 VP - 8	
STORTI Bruno	I	DC	CD	Camera	22.06.59/21.01.69			
STRÄTER Heinrich	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/29.11.61			
STRAUSS Franz Josef	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	10.09.52/02.05.56			
STROBEL Käte	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.03.58/26.01.67	VP	VP - 2	P (S)
STRUYE Paul	B	PSC	CD	Sénat	10.09.52/19.03.58		P - 1	
SUCK Walter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	17.02.75/19.01.77			
SUTRA DE GERMA Georges	F	PS	S		17.07.79/			
TANGUY-PRIGENT François	F	S	S	Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/09.12.58			
TARTUFOLI Amor	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/11.05.63			
TAVERNE Dick	UK	Ind.	S	Commons	06.04.73/12.03.74			
TAYLOR John D.	UK	UUP	ED		17.07.79/			
TAYLOR John M.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			VP (ED)

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
TEISSEIRE Léon	F	UNR	L	Ass. Nat.	26.03.60/13.03.62			
TEITGEN Pierre-Henri	F	MRP	DC	Ass. Nat.	10.09.52/09.12.58	VP		
TERRAGNI Attilio	I	PNM	L	Senato	11.05.54/23.07.55			
TERRENOIRE Alain	F	UDR	DE	Ass. Nat.	03.07.73/18.05.78			VP (DE)
TERRENOIRE Louis	F	UNR-UDT	NI/DE	Ass. Nat.	04.02.63/13.06.73	VP	P - 5 VP - 22	P (DE)
THAREAU Bernard	F	PS	S		10.07.81/			
THEOBALD-PAOLI Yvonne	F	PS	S		16.07.81/			
THIRY Marcel O.C.L.G.	B	FDF-RW	NI	Sénat	09.02.72/14.05.74			
THOME-PATENOTRE Jacqueline	F	Gauche dém.	L	Sénat	19.03.58/22.01.59		VP - 11	VP (L)
THOMSEN Knud	DK	KF	C	Folketing	16.01.73/07.07.75		VP - 6 VP - 21	VP (C)
THORN Gaston	L	PD	L	Chambre	09.04.59/11.02.69 17.07.79/19.07.79		P - 13 VP - 6 VP - 3 VP - 7	VP (L)
THORNLEY David A.	IRL	Lab.	S	Dail	03.07.73/29.11.77			
TINDEMANS Léo C.	B	CVP-EVP	PPE		17.07.79/17.12.81			
TOGNI Giuseppe	I	DC	CD	Camera	10.09.52/04.05.56		P - 4	
TOLLOY Giusto	I	PSI	S	Senato	23.01.69/26.10.72		VP - 22	
TOLMAN Teun	NL	CDA	PPE	Tweede K.	13.02.78/			
TOMASINI René	F	UNR-UDT	L/NI/DE	Ass. Nat.	13.03.62/24.05.67 25.10.68/15.04.71			
TOME Zefferino	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/27.05.59			
TOMNEY Frank	UK	Lab.	S	Commons	13.12.76/01.03.77			
TOUBEAU Roger	B	PSB	S	Chambre	08.05.61/27.06.68		VP - 5 VP - 5	
TRAVAGLINI Giovanni	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
TREACY Sean	IRL	Lab.	S	Dail	15.10.81/		VP - 9	
TRIBOULET Raymond	F	UNR-UDT	L/DE	Ass. Nat.	13.03.57/19.03.58 23.06.67/13.06.73			P (DE)
TROCLET Léon-Eli	B	PSB	S	Sénat	08.05.61/28.06.68		P - 8 VP - 8	
TROISI Michele	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/03.12.60		VP - 2	

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
TUCKMAN Frederick A.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
TURANI Daniele	I	DC	CD	Senato	19.03.58/24.04.64		P - 19	
TURCAT André	F	DIFE	DEP		16.10.80/18.09.81			
TURNER Amédée E.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/		VP - 7	
TYRRELL Alan R.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
VALS Francis	F	SFIO		Ass. Nat.	19.03.58/27.06.74		P - 3 VP - 13	VP P (S)
VALSECCHI Athos	I	DC	CD	Camera	19.03.58/18.06.59		VP - 3	
VANDEMEULEBROUCKE Jaak H.	B	VU	CDI		26.03.81/			
VANDERPOORTEN Herman F.G.	B	PVV-ELD	L	Sénat	17.07.79/21.05.80			
VANDEWIELE Marcel A.	B	CVP-EVP	PPE	Sénat	09.02.72/13.06.73 10.06.74	VP		
VAN HEMELDONCK Marijke	B	SP	S		31.01.82			
VAN MIERT Karel A.L.H.	B	SP	S		17.07.79/			
VANNECK Hon. Sir Peter B.R.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
VAN OFFELEN Jacques L.G.	B	PLP	L	Chambre	24.09.65/05.04.66 04.07.68/09.02.72			
VAN ROMPUY Eric K.P.	B	CVP-EVP	PPE		18.09.81/			
VANRULLEN Emile	F	SFIO	S	Sénat	22.11.55/20.10.65	VP	P - 21 VP - 20	VP (S)
VANVELTHOVEN Louis P.J.	B	BSP	S	Chambre	07.07.77/16.07.79			
VARDAKAS Mihail ΒΑΡΔΑΚΑΣ Μιχαήλ	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
VAYSSADE Marie-Claude	F	PS	S		17.07.79/		VP - 15 VP - 18	
VEIL Simone	F	UFE	L		17.07.79/	P	P - 7	
VENDROUX Jacques	F	URAS	L/NI/DE	Ass. Nat.	14.01.54/23.02.56 09.04.59/11.04.67	VP	VP - 8	P (DE) P (NI)
VERGEER Willem J.	NL	CDA	PPE	Eerste K.	19.01.78/			VP (PPE)
VERGES Paul	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
VERHAEGEN Joris J.B.	B	CVP	PPE	Sénat	03.07.73/14.05.74 07.07.77/25.08.81			
VERMEYLEN Pierre F.	B	PSB	S	Sénat	10.09.52/29.04.54 24.09.65/29.03.66 06.07.72/14.05.74			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
VERNASCHI Vincenzo	I	DC	CD	Senato	13.11.72/16.07.79		VP - 15	VP (CD)
VERNIMMEN Willy	B	SP	S		17.07.79/			
VERONESI Protogene	I	PCI	COM	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79 26.07.79		VP - 5	
VERROKEN Joannes J.	B	CVP-EVP	PPE		17.07.79/		VP - 15 VP - 16	
VETRONE Mario	I	DC	CD	Camera	23.01.69/15.10.76		VP - 2 VP - 3	
VETTER Heinz O.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
VGENOPOULOS Nikolaos ΒΓΕΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Νικόλαος	GR	PASOK	S		17.12.81/			
VIAL Jacques	F	UP	L	Sénat	22.09.59/14.12.61			
VIÉ Daniel J. E.	F	DIFE	DEP		16.10.80/			
VIEHOFF P.J.	NL	PvdA	S		18.01.80/			
VISAS Themistokles ΒΥΖΑΣ Θεμιστοκλής	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
VISENTINI Bruno	I	PRI	L	Senato	17.07.79/			
VITALE Giuseppe	I	PCI	COM	Senato	15.10.76/16.07.79 24.06.80/			
VIXSEBOXSE G.	NL	CHU	CD	Eerste K.	10.09.52/11.10.57	VP		
VLAHOPOULOS Dimitrios ΒΛΑΧΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Δημήτριος	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
VONDELING Anne	NL	PvdA	S		17.07.79/22.11.79	VP		
VOYADZIS Georgios ΒΟΓΙΑΤΖΗΣ Γεώργιος	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/			
VREDELING Hendrikus	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	19.03.58/06.06.73		P - 6 VP - 2 VP - 6	
VRING Thomas von der	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
WAGNER Manfred W.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
WALKER-SMITH Sir Derek	UK	Cons.	C	Commons	16.01.73/16.07.79		P - 7 VP - 7	
WALKHOFF Karl-Heinz	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	12.03.73/19.01.77			
WALSTON Lord Henry D.	UK	Lab.	S	Lords	07.07.75/28.02.77			
WALTER Gerd	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
WALTMANS Hendrik J. G.	NL	PPR	S	Tweede K.	16.09.76/18.10.77			
WALZ Hanna	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	12.03.73/		P - 5 VP - 12 VP - 13	
WARNANT Pierre	B	PLP	L	Sénat	19.03.58/06.08.58			
WARNER Sir Fred A.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
WAWRZIK Kurt	D	CDU	PPE	Bundestag	07.02.77/	Q		
WEBER Beate	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/		VP - 11	
WEDEKIND Rudolf P.	D	CDU	PPE		11.03.81/			
WEHNER Herbert	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	10.09.52/19.03.58		VP - 1	
WEINKAMM Otto	D	CSU	CD	Bundestag	05.02.70/14.02.73		P - 7	
WEISS Louise	F	DIFE	DEP		17.07.79/			
WELSH Michael J.	UK	Cons.	ED		17.07.79/			
WERNER Pierre	L	PCS	PPE		17.07.79/19.07.79			
WERNER Rudolf	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	05.02.70/14.02.73			
WESTERTERP Th. E.	NL	KVP	CD	Tweede K.	08.05.67/14.09.71	VP	VP - 6	VP (CD)
WETTIG Klaus H. W.	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/			
WIECZOREK-ZEUL Heidemarie	D	SPD	S		17.07.79/		VP - 6	
WIELDRAAIJER Egbert R.	NL	PvdA	S	Tweede K.	03.07.73/19.09.74			
WIGNY Pierre L.J.J.	B	PCS	CD	Chambre	10.09.52/31.07.58		P - 10	P (CD)
WILDE J. de	NL	VVD	L	Eerste K.	14.05.59/21.12.60		VP - 19	
WISCHNEWSKI Hans-Jürgen	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	19.12.61/12.03.65			
WOGAU Karl von	D	CDU	PPE		17.07.79/			
WOHLFART Joseph	L	POSL	S	Chambre	23.11.64/04.07.74	VP		
WOLFRAM Erich	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	15.06.70/14.02.73			
WOLTER Jean	L	PCS	PPE		17.07.79/19.07.79			
WOLTJER Eisso P.	NL	PvdA	S		17.07.79/			
WURTZ Francis	F	PCF	COM		17.07.79/			
WÜRTZ Peter	D	SPD	S	Bundestag	07.02.77/16.07.79			
YEATS Michael B.	IRL	FF	DEP	Senad	16.01.73/16.07.79	VP (Q)		VP (DEP)
ZACCARI Raul	I	DC	CD	Senato	23.01.69/26.10.72			

Name	Nat.	Nat. pol. party	EP Pol. Gp.	National parliament	Service as MEP	Pres. V.Pres. E.P.	Chair. V.chair. Com.	Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp.
ZACCAGNINI Benigno	I	DC	PPE		20.07.79/27.11.81			
ZAGARI Mario	I	PSI	S	Camera	10.09.52/05.05.54 27.10.76	VP Q		
ZARDINIDIS Nikos ΖΑΡΝΤΙΝΙΔΗΣ Νίκος	GR	ND	PPE	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
ZECCHINO Ortensio	I	DC	PPE		17.07.79/			
ZELLER Adrien	F	RDS	CD	Ass. Nat.	11.07.74/21.05.76			
ZEYER Werner	D	CDU	CD	Bundestag	07.02.77/21.11.78			
ZIGHDIS Ioannis ΖΙΓΔΗΣ Ιωάννης	GR	EDIK	Ind.	Vouli	15.01.81/16.12.81			
ZIINO Vinicio	I	DC	CD	Senato	10.09.52/05.05.54			
ZOTTA Mario	I	DC	CD	Senato	22.06.59/21.02.63			
ZYWIETZ Werner	D	FDP	L	Bundestag	07.02.77/16.07.79			



17.07.1979. Madame Veil elected first President of the directly elected European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg.

## C. Organs of the European Parliament

### PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

1. The activities of the European Parliament are organized and directed by the President, the twelve Vice-Presidents and five Quaestors — responsible for administrative and financial matters — who together form the Bureau.
2. The Assembly was required under the ECSC Treaty to elect a President and a Bureau (Article 23-ECSC Treaty). On 11 September 1952 the Common Assembly elected a Belgian, Paul-Henri Spaak, as its first President. At the same sitting it elected five Vice-Presidents who together with the President formed the Bureau. The Rome Treaties also require the Assembly to elect a President and a Bureau (Article 140 — EEC Treaty and Article 110 — EAEC Treaty). However, the Treaties leave it up to Parliament to decide on how to conduct the elections. Parliament rejected attempts to interfere with its right to conduct its own affairs when at the constituent sitting in March 1958 a conference of Member States' representatives tried to persuade "their" Members of Parliament to vote for a particular candidate for the office of President. The Bureau of Parliament and the group chairman immediately published a declaration to the effect that the new Assembly would make use of its sovereign right to decide on recommendations of conferences of the Member States' governments. Robert Schuman was nominated as candidate for the office of President by all the groups and elected by acclamation. Subsequently, Parliament sought to maintain its distinctiveness as a multinational assembly by ensuring that the Presidency rotated according to nationality and group membership. Whereas several ballots were often required when a President was first elected, his re-election for a second year was normally by acclamation.
3. Until the constituent sitting of the directly-elected parliament the election of the President, and of the twelve Vice-Presidents always took place on the second Tuesday in March, the first sitting of the annual session of Parliament.

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the time, the President held office for a single session, i.e. for one year. As this short term of office made it difficult for the President to develop an independent policy line in representing Parliament and left little time for him to settle into office, it became the custom to re-elect the President by acclamation for a further year. Alain Poher, elected in 1966, was the only President to have his period of office renewed twice. Emilio Colombo, who was elected President in March 1977, held office until the constituent sitting of the directly-elected Parliament in July 1979. The first directly-elected Parliament fixed the period of office of the President, Vice-Presidents and Quaestors at two-and-a-half years (Rule 16 (1) of the Rules of Procedure).

4. At the first sitting of the directly-elected Parliament, which was held on the first Tuesday after expiry of an interval of one month from the elections on 17 July 1979, pursuant to Article 10 (3) of the Act of 20 September 1976, a French member, Simone Veil, was elected President of Parliament. She thus became the first President of the directly-elected Parliament and, at the same time, the first woman to hold this office. Following her two-and-a-half years in office, a Dutch member, Pieter Dankert, was elected as second President of the directly-elected Parliament on 19 January 1982.

5. The following table lists all the previous Presidents, indicating the group to which they belonged and their nationality:

#### Presidents of the Common Assembly

Paul-Henri	Spaak	1952 - 1954	(S/B)
Alcide	de Gasperi	1954	(CD/I)
Guiseppe	Pella	1954 - 1956	(CD/I)
Hans	Furber	1956 - 1958	(CD/D)

#### Presidents of the European Parliament

Robert	Schuman	1958 - 1960	(CD/F)
Hans	Furber	1960 - 1962	(CD/D)
Gaetano	Martino	1962 - 1964	(L/I)
Jean	Duvieusart	1964 - 1965	(CD/B)
Victor	Leemans	1965 - 1966	(CD/B)
Alain	Poher	1966 - 1969	(CD/F)
Mario	Scelba	1969 - 1971	(CD/I)
Walter	Behrendt	1971 - 1973	(S/D)
Cornelis	Berkhouwer	1973 - 1975	(L/NL)
Georges	Spénale	1975 - 1977	(S/F)
Emilio	Colombo	1977 - 1979	(CD/I)
Simone	Veil	1979 - 1982	(L/F)
Pieter	Dankert	1982 -	(S/NL)

6. The electoral procedure can be summarized as follows:

The oldest member present takes the chair at the sitting following the elections to the Parliament and at any other sitting at which the President is elected (Rule 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure) and supervises the elections. Nominations for the office of President and for membership of the Bureau cannot be lodged without the consent of those concerned and the nomination must be supported by a political group or at least ten Members (Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure). Voting is by secret ballot and the candidate who obtains an absolute majority of the votes cast is elected (Article 141 EEC and Article III EAEC). To avoid a stalemate Parliament has made use of its power to lay down the electoral procedure to include a provision whereby after three unsuccessful ballots, a simple majority is sufficient with only the two candidates who have obtained the highest number of votes being allowed to enter the fourth ballot. This practice has become enshrined in the Rules of Procedure (Rule 7 (old) or Rule 13 (new)). Once the President has been elected the oldest member must vacate the chair (Rule 13 (2) of the Rules of Procedure).

7. Should it be necessary for the President to be replaced during his period of office, the same procedure is used (Rule 17 (1)). This has occurred twice in the history of Parliament. On 19 August 1954, the then President, de Gasperi, died during his term of office. In 1965 President Duvieusart, first elected in 1964 and re-elected in March 1965, informed the House that his mandate as Belgian Senator and hence as Member of the European Parliament would come to an end for domestic political reasons as soon as the Belgian Parliament had announced the composition of the new Belgian delegation. On 25 September 1965 Victor Leemans, who belonged to the same Group and was of the same nationality as Duvieusart, was elected to complete the latter's term of office.

8. The newly-elected President presides over the election of the Vice-Presidents for which the same procedure is used. Candidates for the office of Vice-President who obtain an absolute majority of the votes cast are elected. To lend authority to decisions of the Bureau every attempt is made to ensure that its membership fairly represents the Member States and the various political views.

Up to 1976 Vice-Presidents were always elected by acclamation as the Groups had always been able to agree. Such was the attention paid to maintaining this balance in the Bureau that, in March 1973 and 1974, Parliament reserved one of the posts of Vice-President for the British Labour members who were then boycotting it. Parliament meeting in plenary sitting elected only 11 instead of the 12 Vice-Presidents it should have elected under the Rules of Procedure.

This departure from the Rules of Procedure was made legal in September 1973. The relevant provision of the Rules of Procedure now states that: 'However, if the number of nominations does not exceed the number of seats to be filled, the candidates may be elected by acclamation'. (Rule 12 (1)).

In 1977 and 1978 non-attached members also stood for election as Vice-President in addition to the lists of candidates agreed by the groups. In both instances, however, the 12 candidates put forward by the political groups were elected. The directly-elected Parliament also elected its 12 Vice-Presidents for the first time in July 1979 and again in January 1982 by secret ballot; three ballots were required in 1979 but only one in 1982.

9. The Vice-Presidents take precedence in the order in which they are elected (Rule 14 (2)). Where they are not elected by secret ballot, the order in which their names are read out to the House by the President determines the order of precedence.

Should it be necessary for a Vice-President to be replaced, his successor is elected in accordance with the procedure described. In principle, a newly-elected Vice-President takes the place of his predecessor in order of precedence. This principle, which was incorporated in the Rules of Procedure in 1976 and which is set out in Rule 17 (1) of the current Rules of Procedure, is intended to ensure that a Vice-President belonging to a particular group can be replaced without the group forfeiting its precedence.

10. The duties of the President are described in general terms in Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament.

They fall into four categories:

- a) Directing the activities of Parliament
- b) Presiding over plenary sittings
- c) Important functions relating to the preparation and establishment of the budget
- d) Representing Parliament externally

The direction of Parliament's activities includes notifying Parliament of requests that parliamentary immunity be lifted, the resignation of members, the tabling of censure motions, debates on topical and urgent matters, oral questions etc. It also covers the referral of requests for opinion or advice, motions for resolutions, petitions etc. to the committees. The President can make proposals to the House as a whole or to the enlarged Bureau on, say, the deadline for the tabling of amendments, the draft agenda, etc.

The President is also responsible for presiding over plenary sittings, alternating in this function with the Vice-Presidents. The President opens, adjourns and closes sittings, determines whether a quorum is present at the request of at least 10 members, ensures that the Rules of Procedure are observed, maintains order, calls upon speakers, closes debates, puts matters to the vote, announces the results of votes and signs the minutes of proceedings. On special occasions the President makes political declarations to the House.

The President has specific duties to carry out during the various stages of the preparation of the budget of the European Parliament and the general budget of the Communities culminating in the declaration that the budget has been finally adopted (see Chapter 6A).

At the time of the Common Assembly the President, together with the Presidents of the High Authority, the Council of Ministers and the Court of Justice constituted the supreme budgetary authority (Committee of the four Presidents).

The President is also responsible for representing Parliament in international relations, on ceremonial occasions and in administrative legal and financial matters. This involves forwarding the opinions of the committees and of Parliament as a whole and the draft budget to the Council and Commission and forwarding written questions to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the Council and the Commission. The President is also responsible for informing petitioners of the decisions taken by the Council or the Commission on petitions forwarded to them by Parliament and the reasons therefor. In addition, the President represents Parliament in relations with national and international institutions, particularly Parliaments and governments.

Unlike the Presidents of national parliaments, the President of the European Parliament is expected to use his office to extend the powers and influence of the European Parliament and to effectively present the activities of Parliament to the public.

Since direct elections, the Presidents of the European Parliament have found themselves increasingly invited to comment on important political issues at official ceremonies in the Member States and in other countries.

## BUREAU

11. The Bureau of the Common Assembly consisted of the President and five Vice-Presidents. Initially the European Parliament had eight Vice-Presidents so that the three large Member States could each have two Vice-Presidents. Following the accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1973 the number was raised to twelve, one of which remained unfilled until 7 July 1975 for the reasons explained earlier, (para 8 above).

The Bureau of the European Parliament now consists of the President, the twelve Vice-Presidents (Rule 21 (1)) and five Quaestors (Rule 21 (2)).

The present members of the Bureau are (in order of election):

### 19.01.1982

<b>President</b>	Pieter Dankert	(S/NL)
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### 20.01.1982

<b>Vice-Presidents</b>	Pierre Pflimlin	(EPP/F)
	Lady Elles	(ED/UK)
	Nicolas Estgen	(EPP/L)
	Marcel Albert Vandewiele	(EPP/B)
	Bruno Friedrich	(S/D)
	Guido Gonella	(EPP/I)
	Egon Alfred Klepsch	(EPP/D)
	Gérard Jaquet	(S/F)
	Patrick Joseph Lalor	(EPD/IRL)
	Poul Møller	(ED/DK)
Konstantinos Nikolaou	(S/GR)	
Danielle De March	(COM/F)	

<b>Quaestors</b>	Kurt Wawrzik	(EPP/D)
	Anthony Simpson	(ED/UK)
	Thomas Joseph Maher	(L/IRL)
	Anselmo Gouthier	(COM/I)
	Mario Zagari	(S/I)

The Bureau is responsible for taking financial and organizational decisions in matters concerning members, the Parliament and its bodies.

More specifically, the Bureau has the following duties and responsibilities:

- 1) Authorizing committees to hold meetings outside the normal places of work (Rule 10 (3)).
- 2) Adopting rules governing the payment of expenses and allowances to members (Rule 4).
- 3) Deciding on the number of officials and other servants and laying down regulations relating to their administrative and financial situation (Rule 22 (3)).
- 4) Placing before Parliament proposals for the membership of committees (Rule 92 (1)).
- 5) Provisionally deciding to fill vacancies on committees (Rule 92 (3)).
- 6) Referring questions to committees during an adjournment of the session (by the President on behalf of the Bureau) (Rule 94 (1)).
- 7) Making proposals for settling disputes about the competences of committees (Rule 94 (2)).
- 8) Authorizing committees to undertake studies or fact-finding missions (Rule 94 (5)).
- 9) Proposing the composition of a parliamentary committee of inquiry (Rule 95 (2)).
- 10) Appointing the Secretary-General (Rule 113 (1)).
- 11) Determining the composition and organization of the Secretariat (Rule 113 (2)+(3)).
- 12) Drawing up a first preliminary draft of the estimates of Parliament (Rule 114 (1)).
- 13) Issuing internal financial regulations (Rule 115 (1)).

#### **ENLARGED BUREAU**

12. Although it already existed the enlarged Bureau, i.e. the Bureau and the group chairmen, was not formally recognized in the Rules of Procedure until February 1972. The non-attached Members are represented by two of their number at meetings of the enlarged Bureau but have no vote (Rule 23 (2)).

The enlarged Bureau is responsible for the following important internal management functions of the Parliament, which require as broad a consensus as possible of the political groups represented in Parliament:

- 1) Altering the duration of adjournment of the annual session (Rule 9 (4)).
- 2) Exceptionally, convening of Parliament by the President after consulting the enlarged Bureau (Rule 9 (5)).
- 3) Decisions on questions relating to Parliament's internal organization and on matters affecting relations with non-Community institutions and organizations (Rule 24 (2)).
- 4) Decisions on relations with the other institutions and bodies of the Community (Rule 24 (3)).
- 5) Adoption of Parliament's preliminary draft budgetary estimates (Rules 24 (4) and 114 (2)).
- 6) Determining the composition and size of the secretariat and administration for the non-attached Members (Rule 27 (3)).
- 7) Decisions on the allocation of seats in the Chamber (Rule 28).
- 8) Decisions on the order in which questions with and without debate appear on the agenda, the rewording of questions and the consultation of the Council or the Commission (Rule 42 (1), (2) and (6)).

- 9) Proposing when Question Time should be held (Rule 43 (1) and (5) and Rule 44 (1)).
- 10) Drawing up the draft agenda (Rule 55 (1)).
- 11) Laying down the technical instructions for the use of the electronic voting system (Rule 78 (1)).
- 12) Prior authorization for the appointment by committees of sub-committees (Rule 97 (1)).
- 13) Authorization for committees to draw up own-initiative reports (Rule 102).

13. Normally the Bureau and the enlarged Bureau meet twice a month. The Secretary-General and, depending on the issues involved, the Directors-General and other officials take part. Decisions are taken by a majority of those Members present and entitled to vote, the President having a casting vote.

#### **COMMITTEE OF CHAIRMEN**

14. The first Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament of 23 June 1958 and the revised version of 10 November 1967 provided for a Committee of Chairmen in addition to the Bureau.

As well as the Bureau and the chairmen of the political groups, this committee also included the chairmen of parliamentary committees accompanied by the first secretary of their respective committee. Over the years this committee declined in importance particularly as its main task, the agenda of part-sessions, is now carried out by the much smaller enlarged Bureau (Rule 55 (1)).

Its other responsibility, the appointment of a rapporteur to prepare a report for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the activities of Parliament and the adoption of this report is also now carried out by the Bureau (Rule 107).

#### **COLLEGE OF QUAESTORS**

15. In 1977 the European Parliament introduced an institution which is found in a number of national parliaments, namely the College of Quaestors, which is responsible for administrative and financial matters directly concerning Members and their conditions of work. The first College of Quaestors was set up by decision of the enlarged Bureau on the basis of a proposal from the group chairmen. It consisted of the President and three Vice-Presidents nominated by the Bureau. Since the revision of the Rules of Procedure following direct elections in 1979 the Quaestors are elected by the House as a whole after the election of the President and Vice-Presidents. The number of Quaestors was increased to five and their period of office, like that of the President and Vice-Presidents, is two-and-a-half years. The Quaestors are no longer Vice-Presidents as they were before direct elections, but members of the Bureau in an advisory capacity (Rule 21 (2)).

16. Initially (1977 to 1979), the Quaestors derived their powers and responsibilities from the Bureau or the President. The new Rules of Procedure (Rule 20) give a general definition of the duties of the Quaestors, so that their election and their powers are now derived from decisions of the House as a whole. In carrying out these duties the Quaestors must however adhere to the guidelines adopted by the Bureau on 15 September 1981. These authorize the Quaestors to adopt their own internal rules of procedure. In principle the President of the European Parliament is chairman of the College but in his absence this function is carried out by one of the five Quaestors on a six-monthly rota basis.

17. The duties of the Quaestors can be divided into three categories:
- matters on which the College can decide at its own discretion,
  - matters on which the College can put forward proposals,
  - matters on which the College is asked for its opinion.

The matters on which the Quaestors are competent to decide themselves include those relating to the interpretation or implementation of existing administrative rules in the areas for which the College is responsible, namely administrative and financial matters directly concerning members: arrangements for travel expenses, including the various secretarial allowances, etc., use of buildings and premises, provision of general facilities and services for members (e.g. mail and document distribution services, social security and insurance, language courses, office equipment, etc.) and the use of transport facilities provided by Parliament.

The College can make proposals on matters such as amendments and additions to or the revision of all the above-mentioned rules adopted by the Bureau.

The College is consulted in all matters concerning the leasing of new buildings, the renewal, alternation or termination of leases for existing buildings and on any matter for which the Bureau or President requires a detailed examination and the preparation of an opinion.

18. The College of Quaestors presents an annual report of activities which is distributed to members following its adoption by the Bureau. Decisions of the Quaestors which are applicable to members in general are published in separate notices with the approval of the President.

## D. Political Groups in the European Parliament

### 1. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

From the beginning the political groups played an important part in the European Parliament. When the Common Assembly, at its constituent session, had to elect its first president, the members voted in accordance with their political loyalties to the big party families. As a result, the Belgian Socialist, P.H. Spaak was elected by 38 votes against 30. As early as 11 September 1953 the Common Assembly adopted an addition to its rules of procedure (published in the Official Journal of 21 July 1953) authorizing the creation of Political Groups. At the same time, the Assembly allocated funds from its own Budget to finance the work of the political groups: this allocation was calculated by reference to a fixed basic amount, with an additional sum per member per annum. This represented an important departure from previous practice in interparliamentary assemblies in which members had been grouped in national delegations. At the same time the minimum number of members needed to form a group was set at nine (out of a total of 78 members, i.e. 12%).

Immediately thereafter, the Liberal, Christian Democrat and Socialist groups were successively established.

In the period 1958-72 (when Parliament had 142 members), it was originally necessary to have 17 members (12%) to form a political group; in 1965 however this requirement was reduced to 14 and the Gaullist members formed the European Democratic Union. British and Danish Conservative members set up the European Conservative Group following the first enlargement in 1973. In October 1973, (when Parliament had 198 members) a change in the rules allowed the formation of a group by only ten members, provided that they were drawn from at least three member states. Shortly thereafter the Communist and Allies Group was founded.

Following the first direct elections to the European Parliament, a number of members formed themselves into a group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members. This group was subsequently treated for practical purposes as if it were a political group, although there was in fact a wide divergence of political views amongst its members.

In addition to the recognition of political groups accorded by Parliament's Rules of Procedure (see below), the political groups derive from the Budget of Parliament the funds to finance their technical requirements and, to a certain extent their political activities; the members of the group secretariats hold posts in Parliament's personnel plan, as approved in the annual Budget; free accommodation is provided in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

## 2. CURRENT RULES OF PROCEDURE

Chapter V of Parliament's Rules of Procedure (Rules 26-28) is concerned with the political groups:

**Rule 26** prescribes the necessary formalities to enable a group to be established. 21 members from one member state, or 15 members from two member states or 10 members from 3 member states are the minimum requirement to establish a political group (from a total of 410 members before, or 434 after Greek accession).

**Rule 27** caters for those members who do not belong to a political group, giving them a right of representation in the Enlarged Bureau (para 2) and authorising the provision of facilities (para 3). There are special provisions as to speaking time (para 4) and allocation of committee seats to non-attached members (para 5).

Political groups appoint the members of interparliamentary delegations (R. of P. 106); they may request debates on topical and urgent subjects (R. of P. 48 (i)) and debates following question time (R. of P. 45); they may call for the suspension or closure of a sitting (R. of P. 88) or for a vote to be taken by roll-call (R. of P. 77).

A motion of censure on the Commission may be submitted by a political group (R. of P. 30 (i)).

Speaking time is allocated, at least in part, by reference to the total number of members of each political group (R. of P. 65).

The following tables show the groups constituted in the European Parliament at 8 March 1982, with a list of the group presidents from the date of establishment and an indication of the national parties from which their current membership is derived.

## 3. PRESIDENTS OF THE POLITICAL GROUPS: 1953-1982

(*)	Liberal and Allies Group	Christian-Democratic Group	Socialist Group	Group of the European Democratic Union	Conservative Group	Communist and Allies Group	Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members
1953	Delbos	Sassen	Mollet				
1954	Delbos	Sassen	Mollet				
1955	Delbos	Sassen	Mollet				
1956	Delbos	Sassen	Fayat				
1957	Pleven	Sassen	Fayat				
1958	Pleven	Wigny/Poher	Lapie				
1959	Pleven	Poher	Birkebach				
1960	Pleven	Poher	Birkebach				
1961	Pleven	Poher	Birkebach				
1962	Pleven	Poher	Birkebach				
1963	Pleven	Poher	Birkebach				
1964	Pleven	Poher	Mme Strobel				
1965	Pleven	Poher	Mme Strobel	Vendroux replaced by Bord, 20.01.1965			
1966	Pleven	Illerhaus	Mme Strobel	Terrenoire			
1967	Pleven	Illerhaus	Vals	de Lipkowski			
1968	Pleven	Illerhaus	Vals	Triboulet			
1969	Berkhouwer	Illerhaus	Vals	Triboulet			
1970	Berkhouwer	Lücker	Vals	Triboulet			
1971	Berkhouwer	Lücker	Vals	Triboulet			
1972	Berkhouwer	Lücker	Vals	Triboulet			
1973	Durieux	Lücker	Vals	Group of the European Progressive Democrats Bourges	European Conservative Group Kirk	Amendola	
1974	Durieux	Lücker	Spénale	Bourges	Kirk	Amendola	
1975	Durieux	A. Bertrand	Fellermaier	de la Malène	Kirk	Amendola	
1976	Liberal and Democratic Group Durieux	A. Bertrand	Fellermaier	de la Malène	Kirk	Amendola	
1977	Durieux	Klepsch	Fellermaier	de la Malène	Rippon	Amendola	
1978	Pintat	Klepsch	Fellermaier	de la Malène	Rippon	Amendola	
1979	Bangemann	Group of the European People's Party Klepsch	Glinne	de la Malène	European Democratic Group Scott-Hopkins	Amendola	Alternates every four months: Bonde
1980	Bangemann	Klepsch	Glinne	de la Malène	Scott-Hopkins	Fanti	Blaney
1981	Bangemann	Klepsch	Glinne	de la Malène	Scott-Hopkins	Fanti	Pannella
1982	Bangemann	Barbi	Glinne	de la Malène	Plumb	Fanti	

(\*) Political groups are shown here in order of formation.

**4. SOCIALIST GROUP**

- founded 23 June 1953 with 23 members
- at 08.03.82, 124 members.

<b>Chairmen:</b>	Guy Mollet	(Fr : PS)	1953 — 1956
	Henri Fayat	(Belg : BSP)	1956 — 1957
	Pierre Lapie	(Fr : SFIO)	1957 — 1958
	Willi Birkelbach	(D : SPD)	1958 — 1964
	Mme Käthe Strobel	(D : SPD)	1964 — 1967
	Francis Vals	(Fr : PS)	1967 — 1974
	Georges Spénale	(Fr : PS)	1974 — 1975
	Ludwig Fellermaier	(D : SPD)	1975 — 1979
	Ernest Glinne	(Belg : PSB)	1979 —

Current membership is derived from the 15 following national parties:

BSP / PSB	Belgium
S	Denmark
SPD	Germany
PASOK	Greece
MRG / PS	France
Lab.	Ireland
PR / PSDI / PSI	Italy
POSL	Luxembourg
PvdA	Netherlands
Lab.	United Kingdom
SDLP	Northern Ireland

**5. GROUP OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY<sup>(1)</sup> (Christian Democratic Group)**

- founded 23 June 1953 with 38 members
- at 08.03.82, 117 members

<b>Chairmen:</b>	E.M.J.A. Sassen	(Ned. : NKP)	1953 — 1958
	Pierre Wigny	(Bel. : PSC)	1958
	Alain Poher	(Fr. : MRP)	1958 — 1966
	Joseph Illerhaus	(D. : CDU)	1966 — 1969
	Hans August Lücker	(D. : CSU)	1969 — 1975
	Alfred Bertrand	(Bel. : CVP)	1975 — 1977
	Egon Klepsch	(D. : CDU)	1977 — 1982
	Paolo Barbi	(It. : DC)	1982 —

Current membership is derived from the following 12 national parties:

CVP-EVP / PSC-PPE	Belgium
CD	Denmark
UFE	France
CDU / CSU	Germany
ND	Greece
FG	Ireland
DC / SVP	Italy
PCS	Luxembourg
CDA	Netherlands

**Note:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Name changed from Christian Democratic Group, 17.07.79, after foundation of European People's Party

**6. EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC GROUP**

- founded 16 January 1973 with 20 members
- at 08.03.82, 63 members

<b>Chairmen:</b>	Sir Peter Kirk	(UK : Con)	1973 — 1977
	Sir Geoffrey Rippon	(UK : Con)	1977 — 1979
	Sir James Scott-Hopkins	(UK : Con)	1979 — 1982
	Sir Henry Plumb	(UK : Con)	1982 —

Current membership derived from the following 3 national parties:

Cons.	United Kingdom
UUP	United Kingdom
KF	Denmark

**Note:**

Name changed from European Conservative Group, 17.07.79

**7. COMMUNIST AND ALLIES GROUP**

- founded 16 October 1973 with 14 members
- at 08.03.82, 48 members

<b>Chairmen:</b>	Giorgio Amendola	(It. : PCI)	1973 — 1980
	Guido Fanti	(It. : PCI)	1980 —

The current members of the group are drawn from the following 5 national political parties:

Ind. S	Italy
K.K.E.	Greece
P.C.F.	France
P.C.I.	Italy
S.F.P.	Denmark

**8. LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC GROUP**

- founded 20 June 1953 with 11 members
- at 08.03.82, 39 members

<b>Chairmen:</b>	Yvon Delbos	(Fr. : PRS)	1953 — 1957
	René Pleven	(Fr. : UDSR-CDF)	1957 — 1969
	Cornelis Berkhouwer	(Ned. : VVD)	1969 — 1973
	Jean Durieux	(Fr. : RI)	1973 — 1978
	Jean-François Pintat	(Fr. : PR)	1978 — 1979
	Martin Bangemann	(D. : FDP)	1979 —

The members of the group at present come from 11 national parties:

PRL / PVV	Belgium
V	Denmark
FDP	Germany
UFE	France (*)
Ind	Ireland
PLI / PRI	Italy
DP	Luxembourg
VVD	Netherlands

(\*) The Electoral list for the UFE included members of the Parti Republicain, the Parti Radical Socialiste, the Mouvement des Démocrates Sociaux Français and some non-party candidates

**Note:**

- (a) that the French Gaullist members originally belonged to the Liberal Group until establishing the European Democratic Union in 1965.  
 (b) name of the group changed from Liberal and Allies Group 19.11.76.

**9. EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS**

- founded 20 January 1965 with 15 members  
 — at 08.03.82, 22 members

<b>Chairmen:</b>	Jacques Vendroux	(Fr. : URAS)	1965
	André Bord	(Fr. : UNR/UDT)	1965 — 1966
	Louis Terrenoire	(Fr. : UDR)	1966 — 1967
	Jean De Lipkowski	(Fr. : DIFE)	1967 — 1968
	Raymond Triboulet	(Fr. : UNR/UDT)	1968 — 1973
	Yvon Bourges	(Fr. : UNR/UDT)	1973 — 1975
	Christian de la Malène	(Fr. : DIFE)	1975 —

Current membership derived from the following 4 national parties:

DIFE	France
FF	Ireland
FRP	Denmark
SNP	United Kingdom

**Note:**

Name changed from European Democratic Union, 02.07.73, when the twelve Gaullist members joined with the five Irish Fianna Fáil members who had formerly been sitting as Independent members.

**10. GROUP FOR THE TECHNICAL COORDINATION AND DEFENCE OF INDEPENDENT GROUPS AND MEMBERS**

- set up 10 July 1979 with 12 members  
 — at 08.03.82, 11 members

The Technical Coordination Group opted for a system of joint presidencies as follows:

**Provisional Committee of Presidents (10.07.1979)**

Marco Pannella	(It. : PR)	(resigned 09.10.79)
Paul Gendebien	(B. : FDF/RW)	(resigned 19.07.79)
Sven Skovmand	(Dan. : FB)	
Neil Blaney	(Ir. : IND)	(from 20.07.79)
Maurits Coppieters	(B. : VU)	(from 20.07.79)
		(resigned 14.12.79)
Emma Bonino	(It. : PR)	(from 09.10.79)

**Co-Presidents (from 14.12.79)**

Jens Peter Bonde	(Dan. : FB)	(resigned 01.01.81)
Neil Blaney	(Ir. : IND)	
Marco Pannella	(It. : PR)	
Sven Skovmand	(Dan. : FB)	(from 01.01.81)

**Note:**

Each of the three co-presidents represents the group at meetings of the Enlarged Bureau for four months of the year.

In March 1982 members of the group came from 4 member states and 6 political parties — one member was "Independent".

PR / DP / PdUP	Italy
FDF-RW / VU	Belgium
FB	Denmark
Ind.	Ireland

**11. UNAFFILIATED MEMBERS**

i.e. those belonging to smaller parties in their member states and remaining outside the major political groupings in the European Parliament.

In March 1982 there were 10 unaffiliated members:

1 Belgian	FDF-RW
2 Dutch	D'66
2 Greek	KO DI SO
4 Italian	KP / MSI — DN
1 United Kingdom	DUP

## 12. STRENGTH OF THE POLITICAL GROUPS IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT 1953 - 1982

	CD	SOC	LIB	DEP	ED	COM	CDI	NI	TOTAL
1953	38	23	11	—	—	—	—	5	77
1954	38	21	16	—	—	—	—	2	77
1955	39	23	14	—	—	—	—	2	78
1956	39	23	14	—	—	—	—	2	78
1957	34	20	13	—	—	—	—	2	69
1958	37	22	17	—	—	—	—	2	78
1958/1959	67	38	35	—	—	—	—	2	142
1959/1960	67	33	41	—	—	—	—	—	141
1960/1961	68	33	41	—	—	—	—	—	142
1961/1962	64	33	43	—	—	—	—	—	140
1962/1963	64	35	26	—	—	—	—	15	140
1963/1964	63	34	25	—	—	—	—	15	137
1964/1965	62	36	25	—	—	—	—	15	138
1965/1966	61	35	26	15	—	—	—	—	137
1966/1967	61	32	25	16	—	—	—	—	134
15.3.1968	61	33	25	16	—	—	—	—	135
14.3.1969	53	36	25	18	—	—	—	10	142
12.3.1970	52	38	24	18	—	—	—	9	141
19.4.1971	51	37	23	18	—	—	—	9	138
17.4.1972	50	37	22	19	—	—	—	11	139
16.3.1973	52	46	25	19	20	—	—	21	183
22.4.1974	52	50	24	16	20	14	—	7	183
28.4.1975	51	49	25	17	20	15	—	6	183
05.4.1976	51	66	26	17	17	15	—	6	198
11.4.1977	52	63	26	17	17	17	—	5	197
13.2.1978	52	63	24	19	18	17	—	3	196
After direct elections:									
10.12.1979	107	113	40	22	64	44	11	9	410
After Greek accession:									
6.1981	109	120	39	22	63	45	11	25	434
After Greek elections:									
13.1.1982	109	123	39	22	63	48	12	18	434
08.3.1982	117	124	39	22	63	48	11	10	434

Sources: 1966-67 Annuaire manuel de l'Assemblée; from 1967: European Parliament Bulletin, List of Members

**Notes:**

- (a) The fluctuation in the total number of members is accounted for by vacancies at the date of counting.
- (b) Maximum possible membership for each period was:
- |           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| 1953—1958 | 78  |
| 1958—1972 | 142 |
| 1972—1979 | 198 |
| 1979—1980 | 410 |
| 1981—1982 | 434 |
- (c) The discrepancy between total and maximum membership for the period 1972-1975 is attributable to the delay in nominating members by the Parliamentary Labour Party in the United Kingdom.

### 13. STRENGTH OF THE GROUPS FOLLOWING THE FIRST DIRECT ELECTIONS TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Party/EP Group	Votes	%	Seats	%
PPE	33 036 236	29.8	107	26.1
S	29 523 692	26.6	113	27.6
COM	14 960 785	13.5	44	10.7
L	11 512 455	10.4	40	9.7
ED	6 986 761	6.3	64	15.6
DEP	4 114 969	3.7	22	5.4
Others	10 817 620	9.7	20	4.9
	110 952 518	100.0	410	100.0

111 million (61 %) of the 180 million citizens entitled to vote actually voted in the first direct elections to the European Parliament

**Note:**

It should of course be borne in mind that there were material differences between the voting systems adopted in the member states (cf. Ch. 3 "Direct Elections"). For this reason care must be exercised in drawing conclusions from these figures, which are no more than a simple aggregation.

### 14. STRENGTH OF THE GROUPS IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(position as at 10.12.1979, immediately prior to Greek accession)

	SOC	PPE	ED	COM	LIB	DEP	CDI	NI	TOTAL
Belgique/Belgie	7	10	0	0	4	0	1	2	24
Danemark	4	0	3	1	3	1	4	0	16
Deutschland	35	42	0	0	4	0	0	0	81
France	22	8	0	19	17	15	0	0	81
Ireland	4	4	0	0	1	5	1	0	15
Italia	13	30	0	24	5	0	5	4	81
Luxembourg	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Nederland	9	10	0	0	4	0	0	2	25
United Kingdom	18	0	61	0	0	1	0	1	81
Total:	113	107	64	44	40	22	11	9	410

With Greece's entry the number of Members of the European Parliament increased from 410 to 434.

Of the 24 Greek Members, seven joined the Socialist Group; one joined the Communist and Allies Group.

Sixteen Members, including 14 from the Nea Dimokratie decided to wait for the elections to be held in Greece before deciding which group they wished to join.

The position in the Parliament of the Ten, following direct elections held in Greece in the autumn of 1981 is shown in the following table:

**15. STRENGTH OF THE GROUPS IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE**

(position as at March 1982)

	SOC	PPE	ED	COM	LIB	DEP	CDI	NI	TOTAL
Belgique/Belgie	7	10	—	—	4	—	2	1	24
Danemark	4	1	2	1	3	1	4	—	16
Deutschland	35	42	—	—	4	—	—	—	81
France	22	9	—	19	16	15	—	—	81
Greece	10	8	—	4	—	—	—	2	24
Ireland	4	4	—	—	1	5	1	—	15
Italia	14	30	—	24	5	—	4	4	81
Luxembourg	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
Nederland	9	10	—	—	4	—	—	2	25
United Kingdom	18	—	61	—	—	1	—	1	81
Total:	124	117	63	48	39	22	11	10	434

**16. GROUPINGS OF NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES AT EUROPEAN LEVEL**

The agreement on direct elections to the European Parliament gave additional impetus to the creation or consolidation of European party Federations. These Federations differ from the loose groupings which existed previously in that they provide a basic institutional framework, and a degree of commitment to common action, (e.g. formulation of common programmes, co-ordination of electoral campaigns, allocation of funds).

**1. The Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community:**

- developed from the Liaison Bureau set up in Rome in 1957,
- Confederation established in 1974,
- permanent secretariat located in Brussels,
- The principal criterion for membership of the Confederation is membership of the Socialist International,
- made up of fourteen parties from the nine member states and two candidate states, together with the Socialist Group of the European Parliament.

(Note that PASOK is not a member of the Confederation).

BSP / PSB	Belgium
SD	Denmark
PSF	France
Lab	Ireland
PSI / SDI	Italy
POSL	Luxembourg
PvdA	Netherlands
SPD	Germany
Lab. / SDLP	United Kingdom
PS	Portugal
PSOE	Spain

**Presidents:**

Wilhelm Dröscher  
Robert Pontillon  
Joop den Uyl

SPD  
PSF  
PvdA

## 2. The European People's Party

- a federation of the Christian Democratic parties of the Community Member States
- established in Luxembourg in April 1976 (\*)
- all members are equally members of European and World Christian Democratic Unions
- made up of eleven parties from eight member states:

CVP-EVP /	Belgium
PSC-PPE	
PCS	Luxembourg
CDA	Pays-Bas
DC / SVP	Italy
CDU / CSU	Germany
UFE	France
FG	Ireland
ND	Greece

**President:** Leo Tindemans

## 3. European Liberals and Democrats (ELD)

(Federation of the Liberal and Democratic Parties of the European Community)

- Constituent Congress in Stuttgart on 26 and 27 March 1976. The Stuttgart Declaration (Based on the Oxford Manifesto of the Liberal International from 1947) outlines the Liberals' political ideas with special reference to Europe.
- consists actually of eleven parties from eight member states:

PVV / PRL	Belgium
Venstre	Denmark
PRS / PR	France
FDP	Germany
PLI / PRI	Italy
DP	Luxembourg
VVD	Netherlands
LPO	United Kingdom

### Note:

- the Liberal and Democratic Group of the European Parliament, and
- the Liberal and Radical Youth Movement of the European Community are also member organizations of the ELD/LDE.

<b>Presidents:</b>	Gaston Thorn	1976
	Willy De Clercq	1981

## 4. European Democratic Union

In April 1978 previous informal contacts between Conservative and Christian-Democratic parties in Europe were strengthened by the setting-up of the European Democratic Union, whose membership is not confined to parties from Community Member States (including Portugal and Spain).

(\*) as successor to the Political Committee of the Christian Democrat Parties in the Community established in 1972

## E. Status of Members

Traditionally parliamentary democracies concede to the members of their parliaments a special status intended as a guarantee in the widest sense of the ability of the parliament to function. This special status includes immunity from criminal proceedings and from other forms of interference with their personal freedom and independence, rules on members' allowances and the giving of evidence in court proceedings.

The international assemblies created following the Second World War, such as the Common Assembly, felt a particular need for a special legal status in that their members were in many cases required to exercise their parliamentary duties in countries other than their own, e.g. attendance at plenary sittings or meetings of committees and political groups.

The first protocol to the Treaty instituting the European Coal and Steel Community was therefore the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the Community which in Chapter III sets out a number of rules concerning the members of the Assembly. The entry into force of the Treaties of Rome was accompanied by the introduction of similar rules for the two new Communities which were incorporated, with the conclusion of the Merger Treaty, into a uniform Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities on 8 April 1965.

Before direct elections members of the European Parliament were required to be members of a national parliament, and as a consequence membership of the European Parliament at least from the legal point of view was seen as an extension of membership of a national parliament. Even today the special status conferred on their parliamentarians by the Member States continues to provide the basis for the status of members of the European Parliament since no European legal act has yet been enacted to regulate the special legal status of members of the European Parliament in place of the above-mentioned Protocol of 8 April 1965 on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities. Article 13 of the Act on direct elections of 20 September 1976, which provides the legal basis for Community rules regulating the status of members following the first direct elections has yet to be implemented. Instead all the member States have enacted independent rules concerning 'their' members of the European Parliament which essentially place them on the same footing as national members. However, while the national rules are broadly similar in their basic features, they may differ substantially in matters of detail, with the result that the members of the European Parliament are subject to ten differing sets of national rules and one incomplete European set.

By reason of the dual mandate the members of the nominated European Parliament enjoyed the same material benefits as members of the national parliaments and initially therefore all the European Parliament was required to do was to refund to them their expenses incurred in travelling to sittings of the European Parliament or its constituent bodies. When members increasingly came to shift the focus of their work from their national parliament to the European Parliament, they became further entitled to a secretarial allowance (secretary, research assistant), an allowance to cover the cost of running an office together with certain insurance benefits (accident and sickness insurance, survivor's life assurance).

The view in the European Parliament is that it is unacceptable for members whose duties are the same to be subject to differences in status according to their nationality both in matters of the law (immunity) and financial treatment (allowances etc.) Efforts to regulate the status of members of the European Parliament by means of Community rules have not so far met with resounding success.

## Chapter 5:

# Working Methods of the European Parliament

### A. Plenary sessions and Working Rhythm

#### 1. SEATING IN THE CHAMBER

1. Under Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure <sup>(1)</sup> the enlarged Bureau decides how seats in the Chamber are to be allocated among the political groups <sup>(2)</sup>, the Non-attached Members and the institutions of the Communities.

2. Members have now formed seven political groups <sup>(3)</sup>, although the 'Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members' is not a political group in the sense that its members are linked by a particular political viewpoint. Its members, who represent widely differing political views, have simply joined together for the purposes of mutual 'technical coordination'. The remaining six political groups broadly reflect the various political movements in the Member States of the Community.

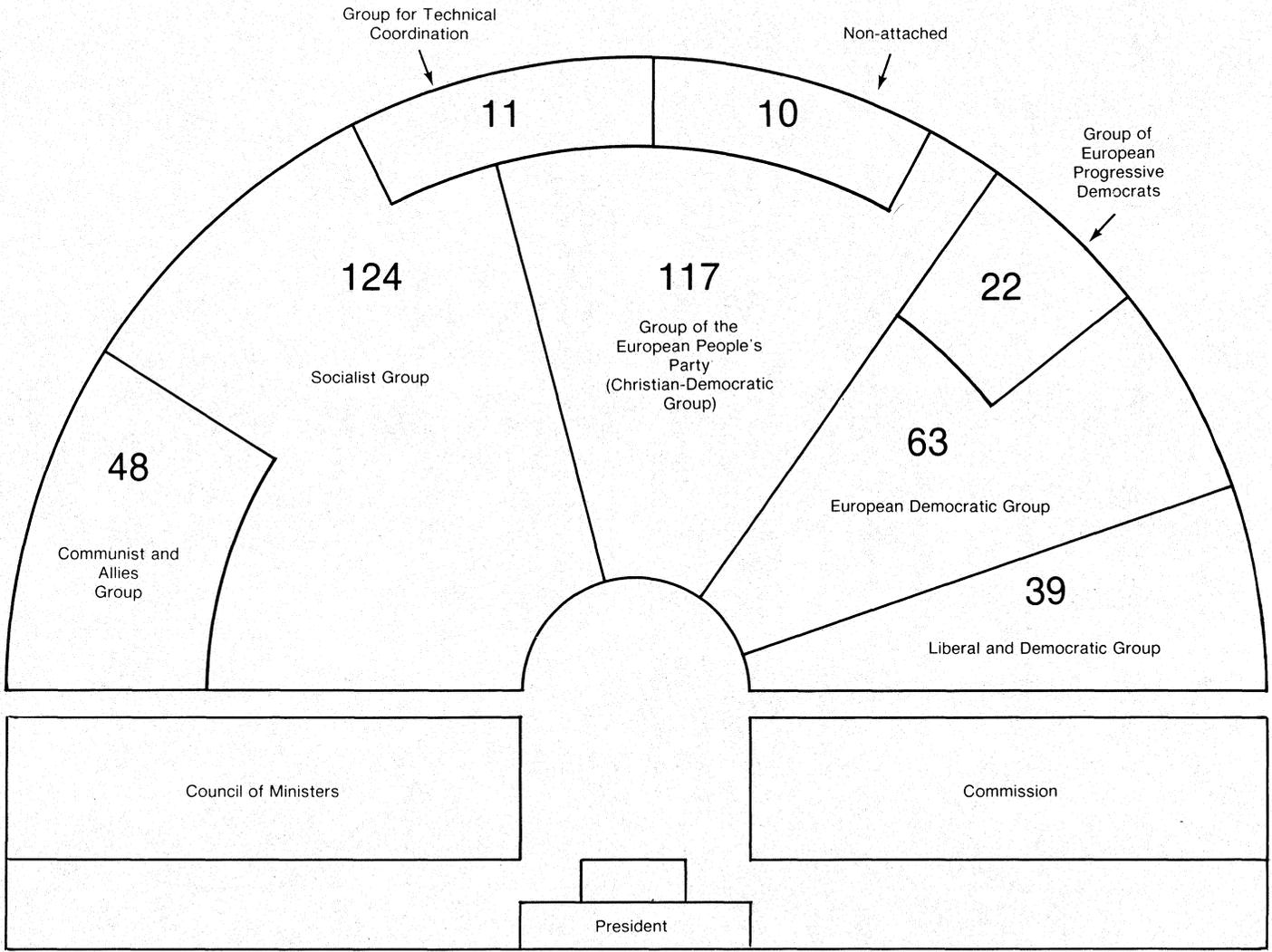
3. Before March 1958 Members sat in alphabetical order. (Table 2) Since then they have sat in the Chamber according to their political affiliations and not to nationality. Within each political group Members sit in alphabetical order. The members of the group bureaux, i.e. the chairman and vice-chairmen of the group, sit in front of the other members. The Non-attached Members sit in the back row of the Chamber. (Table 3)

(1) All references relate to the revised Rules of Procedure which entered into force on 4 May 1981.

(2) Parliament's resolution of 21 March 1958 stated that Members should sit according to their political affiliations.

(3) See Chapter 5D and Table 1.

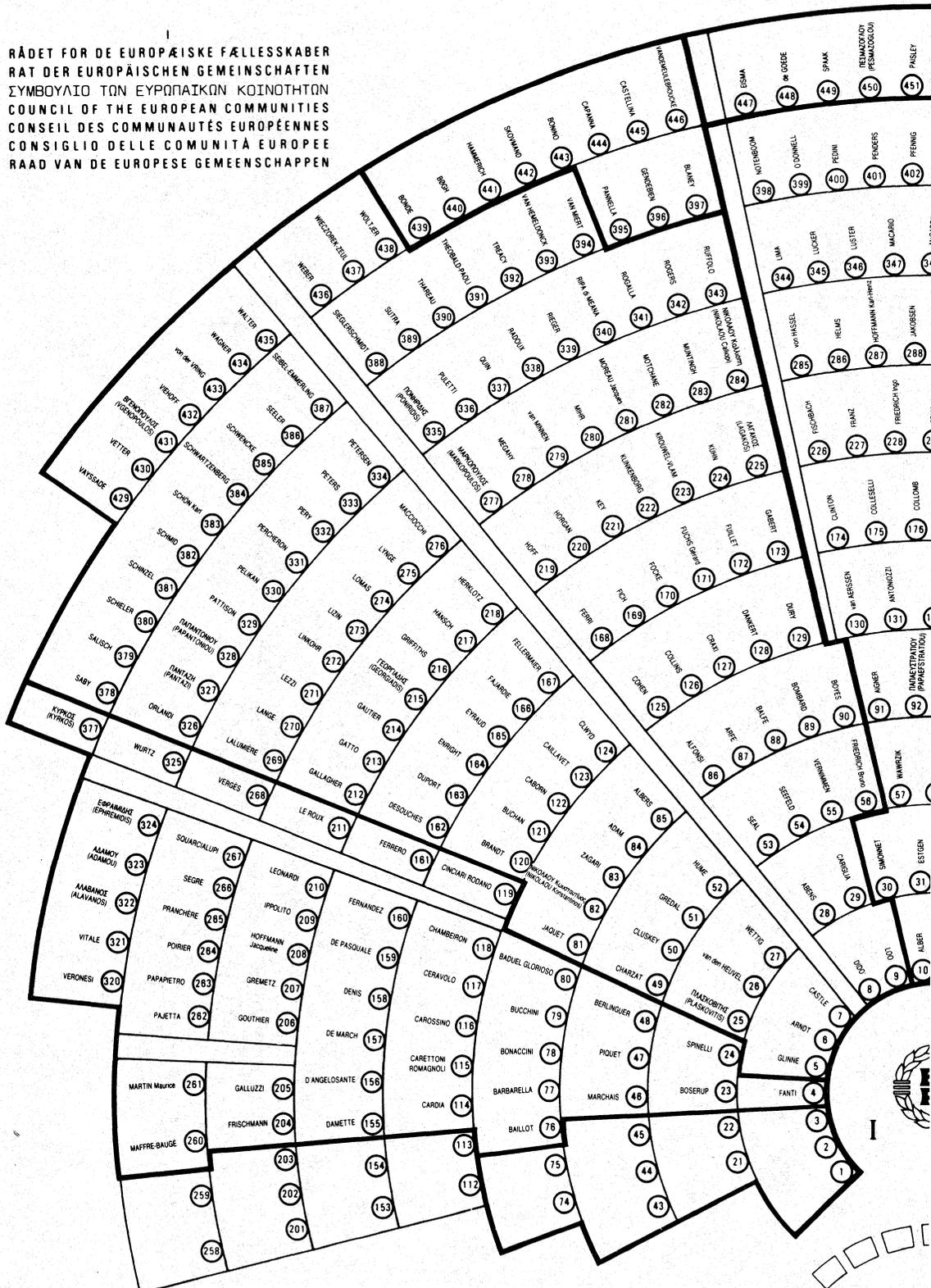
TABLE 1



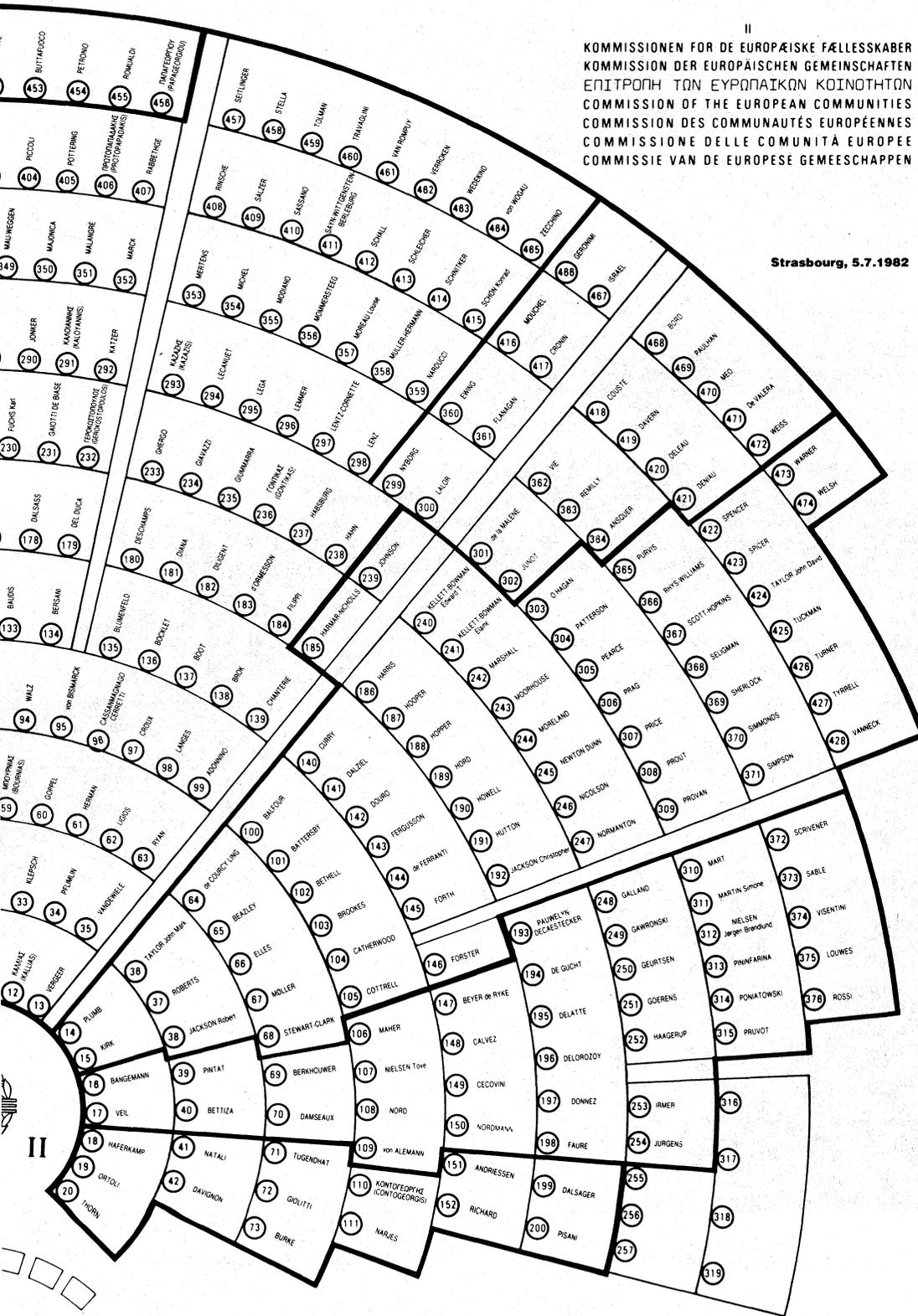


PLAN OVER MØDESALEN / PLAN DES SITZUNGSSAALES / ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΑΙΘΟΥΣΑΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ / PLAN OF T

RÅDET FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER  
 RAT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN  
 ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ  
 COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
 CONSEIL DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES  
 CONSIGLIO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE  
 RAAD VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN



CHAMBER / PLAN DE LA SALLE DES SÉANCES / PIANA DELL'AULA / OVERZICHT VAN DE VERGADERZAAL



Strasbourg, 5.7.1982

II  
 KOMMISSIONEN FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER  
 KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN  
 ΕΠΙΤΡΟΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ  
 COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
 COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES  
 COMMISSIONE DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE  
 COMMISSIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEESCHAPPEN

## 2. PLENARY SITTINGS: statistics (\*)

**First period:** from Common Assembly to European Parliament  
(from September 1952 to February 1958)

Year ( <sup>1</sup> )	Part-sessions	Days
1952 ( <sup>2</sup> )	1	4
1953	4	15
1954	3	18
1955	4	17
1956 ( <sup>3</sup> )	4	17
1957 ( <sup>3</sup> )	5	19
1958	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>94</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) For practical reasons these dates refer to calendar years.

(<sup>2</sup>) The Common Assembly met for the first time on 10 September 1952 in Strasbourg

(<sup>3</sup>) An extraordinary part-session was held in March 1956 in Brussels and another in November 1957 in Rome, the remaining sittings all being held in Strasbourg

In 1953 two 1-day plenary sittings were held, while one 11-day plenary sitting took place in 1954. From January 1954, however, the Assembly made use of the right conferred on it by the Treaty to hold extraordinary sittings at the request of a majority of its members. This practice became quite frequent, with the result that plenary sittings were held every four months or so.

**Second period:** the European Parliament up to its first enlargement  
(March 1958 to December 1972)

Year	Part-sessions			Days	Hours ( <sup>1</sup> )
	Strasbourg	Luxembourg	Total		
1958	5	—	5	19	—
1959	7	—	7	38	—
1960	6	—	6	41	—
1961	8	—	8	31	—
1962	7	—	7	31	—
1963	7	—	7	27	—
1964	8	—	8	35	—
1965	7	—	7	30	—
1966	6	—	6	29	130
1967	7	1	8	30	114
1968	6	6	12	39	167
1969	7	3	10	38	183
1970	7	3	10	36	164
1971	7	5	12	46	179
1972	7	4	11	44	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>514</b>	

(<sup>1</sup>) In round figures

Source: Sessional services

(\*) For the years and part-sessions see: Parliamentary Years — 1952 to 1979-1980 (up to 10 March), PE 54.143

**Third period: from the first enlargement to direct elections  
(1973 to May 1979)**

Year	Part-sessions			Days	Hours
	Strasbourg	Luxembourg	Total		
1973 <sup>(1)</sup>	8	4	12	49	243
1974	8	6	14	56	300
1975	7	5	12	57	306
1976	5	7	12	57	322
1977	6	7	13	60	362
1978	6	6	12	58	376
1979	3	2	5	25	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>2,065</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The first part-session at which the new Member States, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, were represented was held in January 1973.

**Fourth period: from direct elections to the accession of Greece  
(July 1979 to 1980)**

Year	Part-sessions			Days	Hours
	Strasbourg	Luxembourg	Total		
1979 <sup>(1)</sup>	6	—	6	27	198
1980	11	3	14	64	430
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>628</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> On 7 and 10 June 1979, the citizens of the Community voted in the first direct elections to the European Parliament, which then had 410 Members. (See Chapter 3)

**Fifth period: from the accession of Greece to the first Monday in March 1982**

Year	Part-sessions			Days	Hours
	Strasbourg	Luxembourg	Total		
1981 <sup>(1)</sup>	12	1	13	62	439
1982	3	—	3	11	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>490</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Greece became the tenth member of the European Community on 1 January 1981

**Remarks**

1. After the Common Assembly, a new, larger Assembly came into being to serve the three Communities. It held a constituent sitting on 19 March 1958 as 'a single Assembly' and on 21 March 1958 changed its name to 'Europees Parlement' in Dutch and 'Europäisches Parlament' in German: the name initially adopted in the other two official languages of the Community was 'Assemblée parlementaire européenne' and 'Assemblea parlamentara europea'. On 30 March 1962 Parliament adopted the same name in all four languages, becoming known as 'Parlement européen' in French and 'Parlamento europeo' in Italian.

2. Beginning in 1967, Parliament held a number of its part-sessions in Luxembourg, where its Secretariat is located. Strasbourg, where it held its first sittings, was confirmed as one of Parliament's places of work on behalf of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States in a decision of 8 April 1965 <sup>(1)</sup> on the provisional location of certain Institutions and Departments of the Communities.

3. Rule 10 (2) of the Rules of Procedure stipulates that exceptionally, on a resolution adopted by a majority of its current Members, Parliament may decide to hold one or more sittings elsewhere than at its seat <sup>(2)</sup>. By adopting the Zagari resolutions on the seat of the institutions of the European Communities, and in particular of the European Parliament <sup>(3)</sup>, on 7 July 1981, and 16 December 1981, Parliament decided that in future it would hold all its part-sessions in Strasbourg.

### 3. ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY SITTINGS

#### Ordinary sittings

1. Article 139 of the EEC Treaty, Article 22 of the ECSC Treaty and Article 109 of the EAEC Treaty require the Assembly to hold an annual session and to meet, without being convened, on the second Tuesday in March. (The Common Assembly was required to meet in May and October.)

Under Article 10(3) of the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, the Assembly must meet, without requiring to be convened, on the first Tuesday after expiry of an interval of one month from the end of the period fixed for the direct elections to the Assembly.

Rule 9(1) of the Rules of Procedure defines the session as the annual period prescribed by the Act of 20 September 1976 and the Treaties. The part-session is the meeting of Parliament convened as a rule each month and subdivided into daily sittings.

#### Extraordinary sittings

2. The Treaties provide for the Assembly to meet in extraordinary session at the request of a majority of its members, or at the request of the Council or of the Commission (Article 139 EEC, Article 22 ECSC).

Under the terms of a judgment of the Court of Justice of 12 May 1964 (Case No 101/63) Parliament is deemed to be in session throughout the period from the beginning of the sitting on the second Tuesday in March until the close of the sitting immediately before the second Tuesday in March of the following year. The need for extraordinary sittings within the meaning of Article 139 of the EEC Treaty is therefore clearly limited.

In the "Isoglucose case" (No 138/79 of 29 October 1980), the European Parliament recalled that under Article 139 of the Treaty the Council had the power to request Parliament to meet in extraordinary session, thus giving it the means to deal with urgent situations. Should the Council fail to make use of this power, it had no right to act in contravention of the Treaty. This argument was endorsed by the decision of the European Court of Justice (See also Chapter 6B).

### 4. PARLIAMENT'S TIMETABLE

1. Since both the Treaties and the Rules of Procedure only make provision for an annual session, (Art. 139 EEC) the dates of parliamentary sittings and the timetable of parliamentary activities are fixed by the enlarged Bureau.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No 152 from 13.07.1965, p. 18

<sup>(2)</sup> See page 144

<sup>(3)</sup> Documents 1-333/81, 1-828/81

2. Parliament itself determines the duration of adjournments of the session (Rule 9(2) of the Rules of Procedure). The enlarged Bureau may however alter the duration of adjournments thus decided by a reasoned decision of a majority of its members, on the understanding that this date may not be postponed for more than two weeks (Rule 9(4) of the Rules of Procedure).

The date of the next part-session is confirmed by Parliament itself at the end of the previous part-session.

3. Parliament nowadays sits for between 50 and 60 days a year, spread over 12 or 13 part-sessions. Every month, except August, one week at least is set aside for plenary sittings, two for committee meetings and one for political group meetings.

Part-sessions normally begin at 5 p.m. on Monday — the morning and early afternoon being set aside for political group meetings — and end on Friday around midday.

On the remaining days sittings usually begin at 10 a.m. and end between 7 and 9 p.m., the only adjournment being a lunch break between 1 and 3 p.m. Late-night sittings used to be a regular occurrence. At the January 1979 part-session, Parliament approved a proposal from the Quaestors limiting late-night sittings to one per week (OJ Debates of 15 January 1979).

4. In addition, the members of the political groups meet in Brussels or in Luxembourg (1), and in Strasbourg during Parliament's part-sessions, but not as a rule when Parliament is sitting. By way of exception, political group meetings may be held elsewhere on four days per year.

As a result of plenary sessions, committee meetings and political group meetings, Members have to attend meetings on official parliamentary business on at least 140 days a year. Travelling to the various meeting places — Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg — also takes up a great deal of time.

5. The regular timetable of activities normally breaks down as follows:

- 1 week of plenary sittings,
- 2 weeks of committee meetings, followed by
- 1 week of political group meetings.

In practice, no meetings are held after the July part-session until the beginning of September.

At present, the European Parliament's plenary sittings are held in Strasbourg, whereas from 1967 to 1981 they were held in both Strasbourg and Luxembourg (See page 145). Since 1958, most committee meetings have been held in Brussels. The authorization of the President is required before a committee may meet during a plenary sitting. (2)

6. Rule 10(2) and (3) of the Rules of Procedure permits plenary sittings to be held, by way of exception, elsewhere than at its seat, on a resolution adopted by a majority of its current Members. (3)

In exceptional circumstances Parliament may hold ceremonial meetings, i.e. meetings which are not considered as sittings within the meaning of the Rules of Procedure, such as the meetings on Monday, 13 November 1978 on the occasion of the visit by the President Eanes of Portugal, and on Tuesday 10 February 1981, on the occasion of the visit of President Anwar el Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

(1) For practical reasons Members of the European Democratic Group regularly meet in London, and the European Progressive Democrats in Paris.

(2) Decision of the Bureau of 24 April 1964

(3) This has occurred only twice in thirty years (See page 144)



13.11.1978. *President Eanes of Portugal addresses European Parliament in Strasbourg. (President Colombo in the chair).*

## 5. AGENDA

1. Despite the progressive increase in the number of plenary sittings over the years, the difficulty of including all the matters requiring Parliament's attention on the agenda and of making the necessary time available at an opportune moment has prompted the European Parliament to devise an effective procedure for drawing up its agenda.

2. The draft agenda for each part-session is drawn up by the enlarged Bureau <sup>(1)</sup> on the basis of a programme prepared by the President, after consulting the political groups and the committees (Rule 55 (1) of the Rules of Procedure). Before the opening of each part-session, the final draft agenda to be laid before Parliament is established at a meeting between the President and the political group chairmen. A representative of the Non-attached Members is invited to attend the meeting (Rule 55 (1), second sub-paragraph).

At the beginning of each part-session (normally on Monday afternoon), Parliament decides on the draft agenda.

3. In principle, items may be placed on the agenda only if the texts concerned have been distributed ten days before the opening of the part-session, i.e. by the Friday before the week preceding the opening of the part-session <sup>(2)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> The Bureau consists of the President and the twelve Vice-Presidents of Parliament. The enlarged Bureau consists of the members of the Bureau and the political group chairmen; see Chapter 4C.

<sup>(2)</sup> Decision of the Bureau of 26 April 1967.

Drawing up the agenda raises problems, because for example Parliament frequently receives requests for opinions on proposals only a matter of weeks or even days before the date on which it has to deliver its opinion (see Chapter 6B). Under Rule 57 (4) questions to be dealt with by urgent procedure are given priority over other items on the agenda.

4. Once adopted, the agenda may not be amended, except in cases of urgency or for procedural motions or on a proposal from the President to take account of current events. Before closing a sitting, the President announces the date, time and draft agenda of the next sitting.

5. In a typical part-session Parliament may have to deal with some thirty committee reports, six to eight oral questions with debate and three Question Time sessions lasting a total of three hours, during which some forty questions may be answered; it will also hold debates on various urgent matters and take a number of decisions by the simplified procedure.

In a normal daily sitting, which lasts between seven and nine hours, between 50 and 80 Members may speak, not including those who speak during Question Time and on procedural motions. (Rule 64 (2)).

## 6. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEBATES/SPEAKING-TIME

1. The conduct of debates, to which the Treaties make no reference, is governed by Parliament's Rules of Procedure, the revised version of which entered into force on 4 May 1981.

On request, priority on the list of speakers may be given to the rapporteur of the committee responsible, to the chairmen of political groups or to speakers deputizing for them (Rule 66 (1) and (3)).

2. Priority may also be given to Members who wish to speak on procedural motions (Rule 82 (1) and (2)).

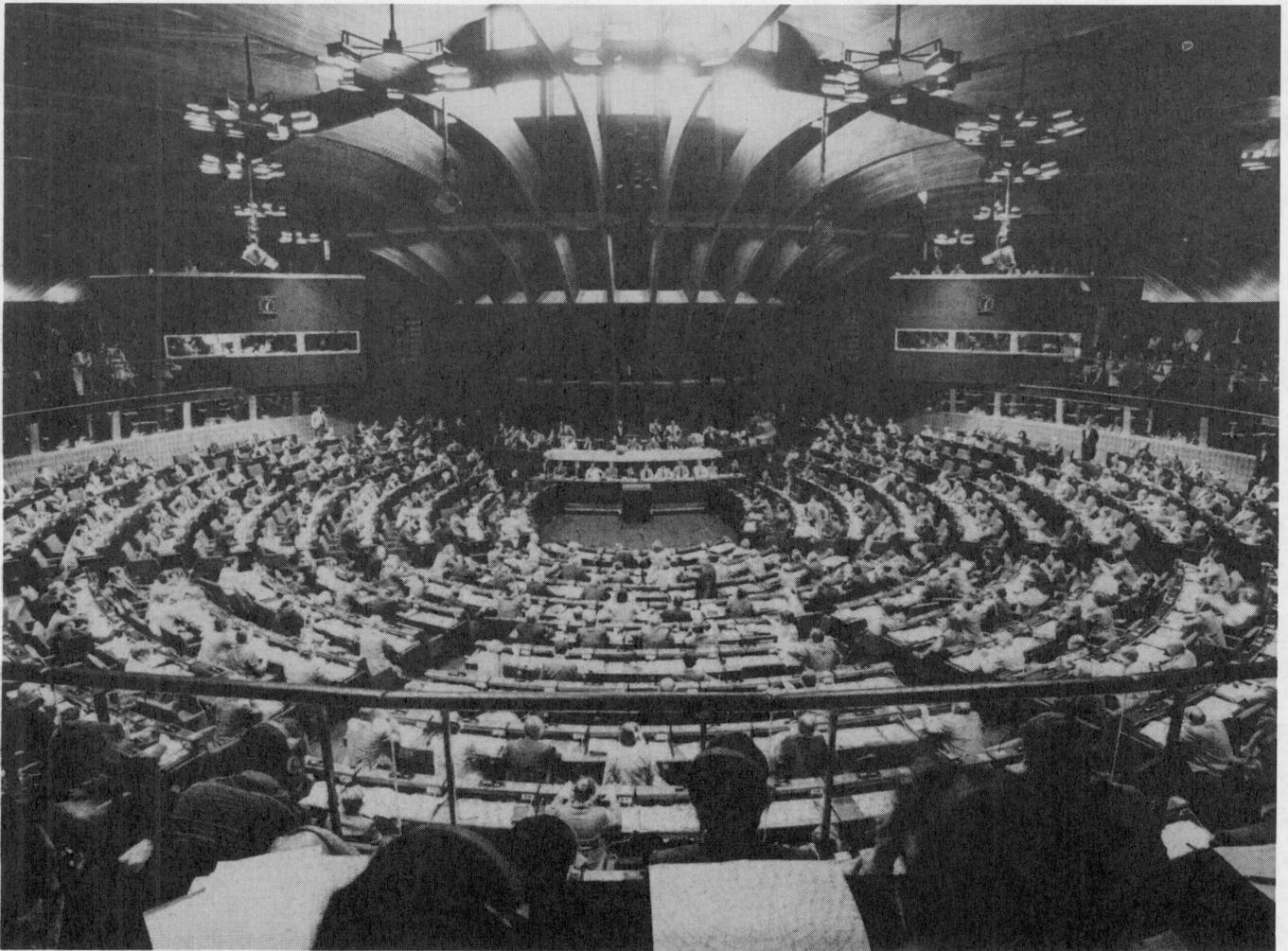
3. During each part-session each political group has the right to have not more than one question dealt with by the procedure with debate (Rule 42 (1)).

4. The President normally, after consulting the political group chairmen, proposes that speaking time be allocated for all major debates. Parliament decides on this proposal without debate. Speaking time is allocated in accordance with the following criteria (Rule 65 (2) of the Rules of Procedure):

- (a) a first fraction of speaking time must be divided equally among all the political groups:
- (b) a further fraction must be divided among the political groups in proportion to the total number of their members; therefore the size of the political groups has a considerable bearing on the allocation of speaking time.
- (c) the Non-attached Members must be allocated a total speaking time based on the fractions allocated to each political group under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b)

In addition, Rule 65 (3) takes account of the great diversity of political views among Non-attached Members.

5. No Member may speak more than twice on the same subject, except by leave of the President (Rule 66 (4)). If a speaker departs from the subject, the President may call him to order (Rule 64 (2)).



09.07.1981. Parliament in plenary session in the chamber in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg (Debate on Institutional relations).

6. The following table sets out the principle limitations on speaking time

**3 minutes:**

- (a) points of order
- (b) procedural motions (1):
  - inadmissibility of a matter
  - referral back to committee
  - closure of a debate
  - suspension or closure of the sitting
- (c) adoption of the draft agenda for the sitting: for the mover, one speaker for and one against
- (d) urgency
- (e) personal statements
- (f) objections to the minutes
- (g) each political group may, however, give an explanation of vote

**10 minutes**

- (a) questions for oral answer with debate: for the questioner to speak to the question
- (b) questions for oral answer without debate: for the questioner

**5 minutes:**

Questions for oral answer with debate: for other Members of Parliament and for the questioner to comment on the answer given

**1½ minutes:**

For explanations of vote

7. Debate following Question Time

Before the close of Question Time any political group or at least five Members may request that a debate be held immediately on the answer given by the Commission, the Council or the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation on a specific matter of general and topical interest. The debate is limited to one hour, excluding speaking time set aside for the Commission, the Council or the Foreign Ministers. No Member may speak for more than five minutes (Rule 45 (1) and (4) of the Rules of Procedure).

The total speaking time for the groups and Non-attached Members is allocated in accordance with the procedure laid down in Rule 65 (2) to (4) within the maximum time for topical and urgent debates of three hours per part-session. Should the Council or Commission wish to take the floor, their speaking time is not included in the time set aside for such debates (Rule 48 (3)).

## 7. DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT (2)

1. One of the main duties of the President of the Parliament is to preside over Parliament's proceedings and to ensure that they are properly conducted (Rule 18 (1)).

(1) 3 minutes: for the mover of the motion, one speaker for and one against, the chairman or rapporteur of each committee involved.

(2) See Chapter 4C

2. The President may also address the sitting on ceremonial occasions. In practice, however, the President also speaks from time to time on other occasions, e.g. to welcome delegations and eminent personalities from the Chair, to congratulate Members on distinctions they may have received or to give a brief address on the occasion of the death of a Member. The rules applicable to the President also apply to the Vice-Presidents who deputize for him.

3. The President informs the enlarged Bureau of all important events, although the Rules of Procedure do not explicitly provide for this.

4. During the budgetary procedure the President directs the consultations between Parliament and the Council, announces the completion of the budgetary procedure and declares the budget, which is published under his responsibility, finally adopted (see Chapter 6A).

## **8. PUBLIC CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS**

1. Parliament is an institution which, unlike the Council and the Commission, meets and takes decisions in public. Articles 143 and 144 of the EEC Treaty require the Assembly to discuss in open session the annual general report submitted to it by the Commission and motions of censure on the activities of the Commission.

2. Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure states that debates in Parliament must be public unless Parliament decides otherwise by a majority of two thirds of the votes cast. In practice, the Parliament's plenary sittings have always been public.

3. With regard to access to the Chamber and public galleries, no person may enter the Chamber except Members of Parliament, Members of the Commission or Council, the Secretary-General of Parliament, members of the staff whose duties require their presence there and experts or officials of the Community (Rule 60). Members of the public admitted to the gallery must remain seated and keep silent (Rule 60(3)). When a vote is announced, all non-Members must leave the part of the Chamber reserved for Members.

4. Committee meetings are in principle not held in public unless the committee decides otherwise (Rule 104 (2)) (see Chapter 5C 10.).

## **9. THE OLDEST MEMBER**

Rule 11 of the Rules of Procedure states that at the sitting provided for under Rule 9 (3), and at any other sitting held for the purpose of electing the President and the Bureau, the oldest Member present must take the Chair until the President has been declared elected. No business may be transacted while the oldest Member is in the Chair unless it is concerned with the election of the President or the verification of credentials.

The result of the ballot for the election of the President is announced from the Chair, which the oldest Member then yields to the newly elected President.

On Tuesday, 17 July 1979, the 410 directly-elected Members of the European Parliament met in Strasbourg for a constituent sitting. On this occasion, the honour of performing the duties of oldest Member fell to the well-known French journalist and writer, 86 year-old Mme Louise Weiss. Under her direction the special ad hoc Committee for the Verification of Credentials was convened.

On 19 January 1982, a few days before her 89th birthday, Louise Weiss again performed the duties of oldest Member.

## 10. QUORUM, VOTING AND MAJORITIES IN PLENARY SITTINGS

1. Article 141 EEC Treaty and Article 111 EURATOM Treaty expressly provide that the quorum shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure. Apart from this they contain no other provision on voting procedures in plenary sittings of the European Parliament, although they do contain provisions as to the majorities required for votes on important matters.

### Quorum

2. The right to vote is a personal right (Article 4 Act on direct elections, Rule 75 Rules of Procedure). Members may not appoint proxies for the purpose of voting and must therefore be present in the Chamber when the vote takes place. The rule on quorum assumes particular importance having regard to the wide variety of political obligations incumbent on Members (concurrent meetings, congresses, party assemblies, delegations, etc.). Until 1973 a quorum existed when half of Parliament's Members were present. The position today is that a quorum exists where one third of the current Members of Parliament are present in the Chamber (Rule 71(2) Rules of Procedure).

A request that it be ascertained whether the quorum is present may be made by at least ten Members. If fewer than ten Members are present the President may rule that there is no quorum (Rule 71(5) Rules of Procedure). In order to ensure that it can function properly, Parliament may deliberate, settle its agenda and approve the minutes of proceedings whatever the number of Members present (Rule 71(1) Rules of Procedure).

Rule 71(3) of the Rules of procedure provides that all votes shall be valid whatever the number of Members present unless it has been ascertained that the quorum is not present.

Requests for it to be ascertained whether a quorum exists are very rare. However, where such a request is made, the President, having determined the admissibility of the request, causes a bell to be rung to announce a vote and after a short period to enable Members to take their seats in the Chamber ascertains whether a quorum is present.

If the quorum is not present the vote is placed on the agenda for the next sitting. Parliament may then move to the next items on the agenda in relation to which a presumption once more arises that a quorum is present.

Prior to 1976 the correct procedure in the event of the continued absence of a quorum in relation to the new vote was not settled. Now, under Rule 85(2) Rules of Procedure, the matter is referred back to the committee responsible where two votes have been taken with a request that the number of those present be ascertained, without the required number being reached.

### Voting procedure

3. Putting matters to the vote is one of the duties of the President (Rule 18(2), Rule 19 and Rule 81 Rules of Procedure). Parliament votes either by show of hands, by standing and sitting, by roll call, by secret ballot or by means of the electronic voting system.

Normally Parliament votes by show of hands. Where the result is doubtful a fresh vote must be taken by sitting and standing and, if the result is still unclear, by roll call (Rule 76 Rules of Procedure). In addition, the vote is taken by roll call if so requested by at least 21 Members or a political group before voting has begun (Rule 77(1) Rules of Procedure) and also in the case of a motion of censure against the Commission (Rule 30(3) Rules of Procedure). The roll is called in alphabetical order beginning with the name of a Member drawn by lot.

The President is the last to be called to vote. In calculating whether a motion has been adopted or rejected a count is taken only of votes for and against.

4. The electronic voting system, used for the first time during the May 1980 part-session, has enabled the time taken by a vote by roll call to be reduced from about 1½ hours to around 2 minutes. The technical rules on the use of this system have been laid down by the enlarged Bureau.

Where a vote is taken by means of the electronic voting system, each Member may cast a valid vote only by using his personal voting card at the seat allocated to him in the Chamber. Exceptionally, however, the President may, if informed in good time beforehand, permit Members to vote from other seats. In that case special arrangements must be made to ensure that votes are correctly recorded.

Voting by roll call is now always conducted using the electronic voting system unless a majority of the Members present request the use of the oral procedure described above.

5. Rule 79(1) of the Rules of Procedure provides that in the case of appointments voting shall be by secret ballot, except for the possibility of electing the President, Vice-Presidents, Quaestors and members of committees by acclamation (Rule 12(1) and Rule 92(1) Rules of Procedure).

Voting may also be by secret ballot if at least one fifth of Members of Parliament so request before voting begins.

The votes cast in a secret ballot are counted by four Members chosen by lot.

6. Normally all texts put to the vote take the form of motions for resolutions or amendments thereto. Exceptions to this rule are the budget procedure and procedural matters such as the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure provides that the following voting procedure shall apply to reports:

- a) first, voting on any amendments to the formal proposal for a legal act with which the report of the committee responsible is concerned;
- b) second, voting on the text as a whole, amended or otherwise;
- c) third, voting on the individual paragraphs of the motion for a resolution, preceded in each case by voting on any amendments thereto;
- d) finally, voting on the motion for a resolution as a whole (final vote).

Once the general debate and consideration of the text have been concluded, explanations of vote may be given before the final vote provided that a request to do so has been submitted to the President beforehand.

Once the President has declared the vote open, no-one except the President shall be allowed to speak. Points of order concerning the validity of a vote may be raised only after the President has declared it closed (Rule 81 Rules of Procedure).

### Majorities

7. Whereas the rules on the quorum and voting procedure are laid down in the Rules of Procedure, the requisite majorities are governed by the EEC, ECSC and EURATOM Treaties.

Under Article 141 of the EEC Treaty (and Article 111 of the EURATOM Treaty) save as otherwise provided in the Treaty the Assembly shall act by an absolute majority of the votes cast.

The Treaties require qualified majorities inter alia in the following cases:

- adoption of Rules of Procedure: majority of Parliament's Members (Article 25 ECSC Treaty, Article 142 EEC Treaty, Article 112 EURATOM Treaty),
- motion of censure against the Commission: two-thirds majority of the votes cast representing a majority of the Members of the Assembly (Article 144 EEC Treaty, Article 114 EURATOM Treaty, Article 24 ECSC Treaty)
- decision on modifications by the Council to Parliament's amendments to the draft budget: majority of Parliament's Members and three-fifths of the votes cast (Article 203(6) EEC Treaty; Article 177(6) EURATOM Treaty).

- rejection of the draft budget as a whole: majority of Parliament's Members and two-thirds of the votes cast (Article 203(8) EEC Treaty); Article 177(8) EURATOM Treaty)
- approval of amendments to the ECSC Treaty; majority of three-quarters of the votes and two-thirds of Parliament's Members (Article 95 ECSC Treaty)
- request for convening of an extraordinary session: majority of Parliament's Members (Article 22 ECSC Treaty; Article 139 EEC Treaty; Article 109 EURATOM Treaty).

## B. The activities of the plenary sitting (1979 - 1981)

The areas on which the new Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage has concentrated, provide some interesting information:

The European Parliament has directed its endeavours in plenary sitting towards playing an active part in the Community's legislative process, while devoting constant attention at the same time to the question of the political control of the institutions, as well as to major political issues.

### I. THE PART PLAYED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE COMMUNITY'S LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

The numbers of requests to deliver an opinion, own-initiative reports and amendments to the various texts adopted by Parliament provide a measure of its role in the Community's legislative process.

#### A. Requests to deliver an opinion

In the course of the parliamentary years 1979/80 and 1980/81 Parliament delivered 139 and 130 opinions respectively (Table 1).

During the same periods the numbers of requests to deliver an opinion were slightly higher than this: 160 and 167 respectively.

#### B. Own-initiative reports

90 own initiative reports were adopted in 1980 and 123 in 1981 (Tables 2 and 3).

These figures reveal a definite upward trend in activity, which reflects a strengthening of Parliament's political legitimacy and its desire to have a say in numerous sectors of Community activities. The main purpose of these reports is to induce the Community's legislature to draw up legislation.

#### C. Amendments

In 1980, 2,684 amendments were tabled and 658 (or approximately 25%) were adopted; the comparative figures for 1981 are 3,993 and 1,156 (i.e. an adoption rate of 30%; Tables 2 and 3).

The very large number of amendments tabled in 1979/80 (Table 1) is largely a result of the first attempt at revising Parliament's Rules of Procedure (9,638 amendments were declared inadmissible).

## II. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND THE EXERCISE OF POLITICAL CONTROL

Since 1979 the means of exerting political influence or control over the institutions have developed in a variety of ways.

Urgent debates and the adoption of resolutions requesting an early vote, as well as the various types of parliamentary questions, fulfil a political function and as such reflect what the Community's citizens and public opinion in general expect from Parliament (see Chapter 6C).

### A. Urgent debates

Under the present Rules of Procedure (Rule 48) a political group or at least 21 Members may ask for a debate to be held on a topical and urgent subject, after the President has drawn up a list of subjects following a meeting with the political group chairmen.

These debates are usually devoted to major political issues of topical interest.

164 resolutions requesting an urgent debate were tabled in 1980 and 182 in 1981 (Tables 2 and 3).

Requests for urgent debate were approved on 104 and 109 occasions respectively.

72 resolutions involving urgent procedure were adopted in 1980 and 62 in 1981, making an adoption rate of 42% and 33% respectively.

### B. Resolutions with a request for an early vote

This procedure has been used too infrequently to allow any valid conclusions to be drawn.

### C. Parliamentary questions

#### (1) Question Time

This procedure provides a direct means of parliamentary control over the Community's executive organs and the Foreign Ministers (Rule 44 of the Rules of Procedure).

In the period 1979/80, 772 questions were tabled during Question Time (Table 1). Only 291 answers were given in the plenary sitting (where the author of the question or his substitute is absent, the institution concerned gives a written answer).

During the period 1980/81, 837 questions were tabled and 273 were answered in plenary sitting.

#### (2) Written and oral questions

190 oral questions were tabled during the period 1979/80 and 74 during the period 1980/81 (Table 1).

2,609 written questions were tabled in 1980 and 2,040 in 1980/81. This decline can be ascribed to two sets of factors:

- during the first year following the election of Parliament by direct universal suffrage, numerous Members wanted to make use of this means of control in order to assess its effectiveness;
- secondly, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of the proceedings in plenary sitting taken up by own-initiative reports and by topical and urgent debates.

TABLE No 1

**Statistics relating to the work of the European Parliament during the parliamentary years 1979/80 and 1980/81**

	July 79/June 80	July 80/June 81
<b>I. MOTIONS FOR RESOLUTIONS</b>		
<i>a) Own-initiative reports</i>		
i) tabled in plenary sitting	70	107
ii) adopted in plenary sitting	44	101
<i>b) Resolutions requesting urgent debates (formerly Rule 14, now Rule 48)</i>		
i) tabled in plenary sitting	154	169
ii) debated	92	84
iii) adopted in plenary sitting	66	71
<i>c) Resolutions winding up a debate on an oral question (formerly Rule 47, now Rule 42)</i>		
i) tabled in plenary sitting	51	11
ii) debated	35	5
iii) adopted in plenary sitting	19	4
<b>II. REQUESTS TO DELIVER AN OPINION</b>		
i) received	160	167
ii) opinions delivered by Parliament	139	130
<b>III. AMENDMENTS</b>		
i) received	11.549	3.671
ii) declared inadmissible	9.638	
<b>IV. PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS</b>		
<i>a) Oral questions</i>		
i) tabled	190	74
ii) answered in plenary sitting	55	25
<i>b) Question Time</i>		
i) tabled	772	837
ii) answered in plenary sitting	291	273
<i>c) Written Answers</i>		
i) tabled	2.609	2.040

Tables compiled by the Directorate-General for Sessional and General Services.

TABLE No 2: 1980

Part-sessions 1980	Requests to deliver an Opinion			Own-initiative Reports			Amendments	
	Resolutions embodying an opinion adopted		Procedures without report (Rule 99 former Rule 27A)	Resolutions adopted on the basis of a report		Other Resolutions (without rule & without report)	tabled	adopted
	with debate	without debate		with debate	without debate			
January	14	1	1	2			57	18
February	8		3	3			74	17
March I	18	1	4	7			115	52
March II	2	1					242	43
April	5	3	2	9			55	10
May	14	1		10			121	41
June I	16	3	1	2	2		193	34
June II				4			142	41
July	8		1	7			242	24
September	4	2		6	1		217	20
October	8		6	8			182	56
November I				6			648	193
November II	8	2	3	8			181	47
December	6	1	5	12	3		215	62
Total	111	15	26	84	6		2.684	658

Part-sessions 1980	Resolutions with urgent debate (Rule 14)				Resolutions with early vote (Rule 47, (5))			Requests for urgent debate from the Council (Rule 14)		
	tabled	urgent debate approved	debated	adopted	tabled	early vote approved	adopted	tabled	urgent debate approved	adopted
January	14	12	7	4	6	6	2			
February	17	12	8	8	11	11	3			
March I	17	6	5	5	3	3	2			
March II										
April	13	9	8	7	9	6	2			
May	13	6	6	6	4	5	4			
June I	9	4	4	4						
June II										
July	9	4	4	3	1	1	1			
September	21	17	17	15						
October	13	10	9	9						
November I										
November II	13	6	7	6	10	4	3			
December	25	18	6	5						
Total	164	104	81	72	44	36	17			

TABLE No 3: 1981

Part-sessions 1981	Requests to deliver an opinion			Own-initiative reports			Amendments	
	Resolutions embodying an opinion adopted		Procedures without report (Rule 99 former Rule 27a)	Resolutions adopted on the basis of a report		Other resolutions (without rule & without report)	tabled	adopted
	with debate	without debate		with debate	without debate			
January	7			8			99	50
February	5			5		1	208	51
March I	2			10		1	188	59
March II	7			1			877	44
April	10	1		8			255	68
May	16	1	10	10			190	52
June	5	8	3	14	1		269	75
July	5	4	1	9	1	1	139	40
September	8			15			275	135
October	12	1	5	13			278	118
November I				6			622	202
November II	15		4	6			238	89
December	6	7	3	12		1	355	173
Total	98	22	26	117	2	4	3.993	1.156

Part-sessions 1981	Resolutions with urgent debate (Rule 48, former Rule 14)				Resolutions with early vote (Rule 42, (5), former Rule 47, (5))			Requests for urgent debate from the Council (Rule 57)		
	tabled	urgent debate approved	debated	adopted	tabled	early vote approved	adopted	tabled	urgent debate approved	adopted
January	14	4	5	5				1	1	1
February	18	10	9	6						
March I	23	11	2	1						
March II	1							1	1	1
April	18	11	14	11				10		
May	10	8	8	6				2	2	2
June	10	9	5	4						
July	11	8	7	7				4	4	4
September	17	16	12	7				1	1	1
October	20	8	7	7	5	5	5			
November I										
November II	24	10	4	2	5	5	4	1		
December	16	14	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	182	109	82	62	11	11	10	21	10	10



March 1982. Commissioner Pisani addresses a meeting of Parliament's Political Affairs Committee in Brussels. (President Rumor in the chair).

## C. The Committees

1. Like most national parliaments the European Parliament introduced a committee system from the very outset. The growth, number and names of the committees in themselves illustrate to what extent the European Parliament has steadily extended its areas of activity. The 'ranking' of the committees, their responsibilities and size of membership have also changed several times over the last 30 years.

2. The Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community at its constituent sitting of September 1952 decided to set up a Committee on Rules of Procedure and Budgets and a Committee on Organization. On 10 January 1953 a total of seven Committees was set up (see survey of the development of committees from 1952 to the present at the end of this chapter).

Four of the committees had 23 members and the other three nine members each.

Following the serious mining accident at Marcinelle a resolution of 30 November 1956 created an additional nine-member committee on mines safety and mine rescue.

3. The emergence of the European Parliament following the entry into force of the EEC and EAEC Treaties brought with it more substantial changes in the numbers, names and ranking of committees pursuant to a decision of 20 March 1958 to reflect the wider areas of responsibility (see table on the development of the committees at the end of this chapter).

4. The number of committees and the size of their membership depends on the volume of work at any given time and the changing tasks with which Parliament is confronted.

The directly elected European Parliament has already increased the number of committees twice, most recently in November 1981, with the result that there are now 18.

In March 1982 the situation was as follows:

	Name	Number of members	Chairman	Group
1.	Political Affairs Committee	44	Rumor	EPP
2.	Committee on Agriculture	45	Plumb	ED
3.	Committee on Budgets	38	Lange	S
4.	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs	38	Moreau, Jacques	S
5.	Committee on Energy and Research	36	Walz	EPP
6.	Committee on External Economic Relations	35	Catherwood	ED
7.	Legal Affairs Committee	27	Veil	L
8.	Committee on Social Affairs and Employment	30	Papaefstratiou	EPP
9.	Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning	30	De Pasquale	COM
10.	Committee on Transport	25	Seefeld	S
11.	Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	27	Collins	S
12.	Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	24	Beumer	EPP
13.	Committee on Development and Cooperation	34	Poniatowski	L
14.	Committee on Budgetary Control	28	Aigner	EPP
15.	Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions	27	Nyborg	EPD
16.	Committee on the Verification of Credentials	9	Prout	ED
17.	Committee on Institutional Affairs	37	Ferri	S
18.	Committee on Enquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe	18	Cinciari Rodano	COM

5. Members of committees were elected at the constituent sitting of the newly elected Parliament and renewed half-way through the life of the Parliament, i.e. after 2½ years.

Nominations are submitted to the Bureau which makes proposals to Parliament to ensure fair representation of Member States and of political views (Rules of Procedure) (Rule 92 (1)). The allocation of committee seats is usually agreed in discussions among the groups. The House as a whole then merely confirms the agreed allocation.

At the first meeting, each committee elects a chairman together with 1, 2 or 3 vice-chairmen who together form the committee's bureau (Rule 98 (1)).

Here again the groups normally agree on candidates for the chairmanship of committees with the result that only one candidate is put forward. The candidates thus nominated are then declared elected pursuant to Rule 98 (2) without the need for the secret ballot provided for in Rule 98 (1).

6. The groups may appoint a number of substitutes equal to the number of full members representing them on a given committee.

In the absence of the full member and of the permanent substitute appointed under the above procedure, the full member of the committee may arrange for his place to be taken by another member of his political group who is entitled to vote.

In addition, members of the European Parliament may attend all committee meetings as observers unless the committee concerned decides otherwise.

7. In assisting Parliament with its work, the committees deal primarily with subjects and tasks referred to them by Parliament meeting in plenary sitting or, between part-sessions, by the President acting on behalf of the Bureau.

In more general terms the Committees are involved in the advisory and supervisory functions exercised by Parliament in the areas for which each is competent. The drawing up of reports on draft legislation on which Parliament has been consulted (see Chapter 6B), is a particularly important aspect of these advisory functions.

If a matter referred to committee relates to an area falling within the remit of two (or more) committees, one committee is appointed as the committee responsible and the others are asked for an opinion.

Since 1973 it has been possible in cases where Parliament is consulted on a predominantly technical matter for a simplified procedure to be adopted without the need to draw up a report. The revised version of the Rules of Procedure (see Rule 33 (1)) provides for decision making powers to be delegated to a committee in such cases. On a proposal from the President a request for an opinion or for advice may be referred to the appropriate committee.

The committees very soon began to take 'own-initiatives' to deal in more depth with specific issues. The number of 'own-initiative' reports, i.e. authorized by the Bureau on the initiative of a committee instead of consultation in response to a request for an opinion from the Council, has increased substantially over the years.

Examples of such own initiative reports are:

Gerlach — Report on transfrontier cooperation (Doc. 355/76);

Bayerl — Report on data protection (Doc. 100/79);

Sieglerschmidt — Report on data processing (Doc. 1-548/81).

8. Subject to prior authorization by the enlarged Bureau, a committee may, if its work requires, appoint one or more sub-committees of which it shall at the same time determine the composition and competence.

The Committees also take advantage of the possibility of setting up working parties with the approval of the Bureau to which they entrust particular studies or fact-finding tasks.

It is the task of these sub-committees and working parties to relieve their parent committees of the burden of work on specific questions and subject such issues to an exhaustive, usually longer term and complex investigation.

Between August 1980 and the end of July 1981 the following sub-committees and working parties were active:

Committee	Sub-committee
Political Affairs	Institutional Problems
	Electoral Procedure
Youth	Information
	<i>Working Party</i>
Political Affairs	Human rights
Agriculture	Fisheries
Economic and Monetary	Technical obstacles to trade
External Economic Relations	Luns-Westerterp procedure
Budgetary Control	Ad hoc 'Budget'
	Implementation of EP budget



04.10.1979. Public meeting of the committee on Budgetary Control, in Brussels, to consider the expenses of the Commission of the European Communities. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission (centre) listens with interest to Mr Heinrich Aigner, committee chairman. To his left, Mr Johanssen, member of the European Court of Auditors.

9. The committees may also invite experts and representatives of national and international institutions to take part in their meeting in order to obtain the maximum possible information. In recent years the committees have made increasing use of hearings, a method of parliamentary investigation developed in the USA. The following table shows the various hearings and consultations of experts held in 1981:

#### Hearings etc. 1981

		Days	Place
Committee on Agriculture Ethyl alcohol	2 hearings	2	Luxembourg/ Brussels
Agricultural prices	hearing	1	Brussels
Fisheries Working Party European fishermen	hearing	1	Brussels
Committee on Energy and Research Prerequisites for an effective energy policy	experts	1	Brussels
Committee on External Relations Multifibre Arrangement	hearing	1	Brussels
Committee on Social Affairs and Employment Frontier workers	hearing	2	Strasbourg
Workers in transnational undertakings	hearing	1	Brussels
Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning European frontier regions	experts	1	Brussels
Revision of ERDF Regulation	experts	1	Brussels
Committee on Transport Bottlenecks	experts	1	Brussels
Committee on the Environment/Public Health/ Consumer Protection Environmental impact assessment	experts	2	Brussels
Committee on Youth and Culture European Cultural Foundation	hearing	2	Brussels
Activities of European Vocational Training Centre	hearing	1	Brussels
Workers in cultural sector	hearing	1	Brussels
Committee on Development and Cooperation OECD Leaders	hearing	1	Paris
	16	19	

10. Up to direct elections all Committee meetings were held in camera. The Rules of Procedure (Rule 104 (2)) now allow committees to decide to hold meetings in public.

All the meetings of the Committee of Social Affairs held in 1981 were in public. Other committees have also taken advantage of this opportunity as the following table of public meetings held in 1981 shows:

	Committee	Date	Place
1.	Committee on External Economic Relations	18-20 May 1981	Hamburg
2.	Legal Affairs Committee	25-26 June 1981	Edinburgh
3.	Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning	25 September 1981	Liverpool
4.	Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	14-15 April 1981	Strathclyde East
5.	Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	10-11 November 1981	Brussels

Experience so far has shown that few outsiders, usually journalists, lobbyists etc., take advantage of the opportunity of attending such committee meetings.

11. There has been a change over the last 30 years with regard to the participation of the Commission and Council.

While the committees of the Common Assembly insisted that Members of the then High Authority and their staff should attend committee meetings in person, the Commission of the European Communities is usually represented by senior officials with Members of the Commission only occasionally accepting invitations to attend committee meetings in person.

As the Council, particularly the Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community, was widely regarded at the time as being more of a second chamber, it was very common practice in the early years of the European Parliament not to invite the Council to committee meetings. There were changes in the 1960s in respect of budgetary matters and general political questions relating to association agreements and external relations in general. In the 1970s there was an increasing tendency to regard attendance by the presidents of the various councils, for example the Ministers of Justice, at meetings of committees of the European Parliament as a success. This actually happened on 56 occasions between January 1980 and April 1982.

12. As the number of requests for opinions has increased steadily so has the number of meetings. The committee meetings of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community are indicated below as is the number of times the High Authority attended (in brackets):

1953	36	(22)
1954	69	(32)
1955	88	(27)
1956	87	(40)
1957	107	(50)
1958	15	(9)
Total	402	(180)

The number of committee meetings increased substantially following the entry into force of the EEC and EAEC Treaties.

In 1962, meetings were held on 281 days and in 1972 on 275 days.

Following direct elections the committees were even more active:

	Before direct elections	After direct elections	
	March 1978 — February 1979	August 1979 — July 1980	August 1980 — July 1981
Number of meetings of committees, sub-committees and working parties	284	371	341
Number of committee meeting days	464	605	583

The main place of work of committees has also changed from Luxembourg during the time of the Common Assembly to Brussels after 1958. Special authorization of the President is required for meetings held during part-session weeks. The new Rules of Procedure (Rule 10 (3)) now allow each committee to hold a meeting once a year in a place other than the three places of work (Brussels, Luxembourg, Strasbourg).

The following table gives details of the number and venues of committee meetings held in 1981:

## Meetings of EP committees 1981

Committee	Number of meetings (1)	Total (2) of meeting days	Place of meeting			
			Brussels	Strasbourg	Luxembourg	Other
Political Affairs	13	29	9	2	—	1 The Hague 1 London
Sub-committee on institutional problems	6	6	6	—	—	—
Restricted committee	3	3	1	2	—	—
Working party on human rights	6	6	2	3	1	—
Agriculture	24	46	15	7	—	1 Berlin 1 Edinburgh
Working party on fisheries	5	10	5	—	—	—
Budgets	29	47	17	12	—	—
Economic/Monetary	19	36	16	2	—	1 Berlin
Working party on technical barriers	9	9	8	1	—	—
Energy/Research	19	35	13	4	1	1 London
External Economic Relations	15	29	12	2	—	1 Hamburg
Legal Affairs	19	37	16	1	1	1 Edinburgh
Social Affairs/Employment	15	30	12	2	—	1 Dublin
Regional Policy/Regional Planning	12	24	8	2	1	1 Liverpool
Transport	11	24	10	—	—	1 Frankfurt
Environment/public health/consumer protection	17	32	14	2	—	1 Strathclyde East
Youth/Culture/Education/Information and Sport	11	22	9	—	1	1 Sorrento
Sub-committee on Information	5	5	3	1	1	—
Development/Cooperation	16	26	9	5	1	1 Paris
Budgetary Control	19	35	11	6	1	1 Munich/ Frankfurt
Ad hoc working party on the budget	5	7	4	—	1	—
Rules of Procedure/Petitions	17	30	13	3	1	—
Verification of credentials	8	8	2	6	—	—
Ad hoc Committee on Womens Rights	5	8	3	2	—	—
	308	544	218	65	10	15

(1) One meeting = one day or two half days

(2) These figures treat meetings lasting two half days as two days



An aerial view of the principal Community offices in Brussels: in the foreground Parliament's new offices in the Rue Belliard; top right, the Berlaymont building housing the Commission; top left the Charlemagne building housing the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

## Committees of the Common Assembly and the European Parliament

## A1. Common Assembly

No	1952	1953	1956
1.		Committee on Political Affairs and External Relations of the Community ④	Committee on Political Affairs and External Relations of the Community ④
2.			
3.		Committee on Budgets and Administrative Problems of the Community and Common Assembly ⑥	Committee on Budgets and Administrative Problems of the Community and Common Assembly ⑥
4.		Committee on Investment, Finance and Development of Production ②	Committee on Investment, Finance and Development of Production ②
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.		Committee on Social Policy Matters ③	Committee on Social Policy Matters ③
9.			
10.		Committee on Transport ⑤	Committee on Transport ⑤
11.			Committee on Mine Safety and Mine Rescue ⑧

## Explanatory Note:

① Indicates the rank of the committee in a particular year. No indication is given where the committee's rank coincides with the sequence of numbers, in the first column.

**A2. Common Assembly**

No	1952	1953	1956
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.	Committee on Rules of Procedure and Budgets (¹)	Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Common Assembly, Petitions and Immunities ⑦	Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Common Assembly, Petitions and Immunities ⑦
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.		Committee on Common Market Questions ①	Committee on Common Market Questions ①
20.			
21.			
22.			

**Explanatory Note:**

① Indicates the rank of the committee in a particular year. No indication is given where the committee's rank coincides with the sequence of numbers, in the first column.

**Remarks:**

(¹) In addition to this committee, the Common Assembly at its constituent sitting of 13 September 1952 also set up an Organisational Committee and gave it the task of examining all problems raised by the organization of the activities of the Assembly. As the nature of this committee was unique and no committee with similar powers has since been created, it has not been included in this table.

**B1a. European Parliament**

No	1958	1961	1962	1965	1967
1.	Committee on Political and Institutional Affairs	Political Affairs Committee	Political Affairs Committee	Political Affairs Committee	Political Affairs Committee
2.	Committee on Agriculture ③	Committee on Agriculture ③	Committee on Agriculture ③	Committee on Agriculture ③	Committee on Agriculture ④
3.	Committee on Administrative Problems of the Assembly and Community Budgetary Questions ⑫	Committee on Budgets and Administration ⑫	Committee on Budgets and Administration ⑫	Committee on Budgets and Administration ⑫	Finance and Budget Committee ( <sup>1</sup> )
4.	Committee on Long-term Economic Policy, Financial Questions and Investment. ( <sup>2</sup> ) ⑥	Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs ⑥	Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs ⑥	Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs ⑥	Economic Committee ②
5.	Committee on Energy Policy / Committee on science and technological research ( <sup>3</sup> ) ⑨ / ⑩	Committee on Energy / Committee on Research and Culture ⑨ / ⑩	Committee on Energy / Committee on Research and Culture ⑨ / ⑩	Committee on Energy / Committee on Research and Culture ⑨ / ⑩	Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Energy ( <sup>4</sup> ) ⑧
6.	Committee on Commercial Policy Matters and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries ②	Committee on External Trade ②	Committee on External Trade ②	Committee on External Trade ②	Committee on External Economic Relations
7.	Committee on Legal Affairs, Rules of Procedure and Immunities ( <sup>5</sup> ) ⑬	Legal Affairs Committee ⑬	Legal Affairs Committee ⑬	Legal Affairs Committee ⑬	Legal Affairs Committee
8.	Committee on Social Policy Matters ④	Social Affairs Committee ④	Social Affairs Committee ④	Social Affairs Committee ④	Committee on Social Affairs and Health ⑤
9.					
10.	Committee on Transport ⑧	Committee on Transport ⑧	Committee on Transport ⑧	Committee on Transport ⑧	Committee on Transport ⑧
11.	Committee on Industrial Safety, Occupational Hygiene and Health	Committee on Public Health	Committee on Public Health	Committee on Public Health	

**Explanatory Note:**

① Indicates the rank of the committee in a particular year. No indication is given where the committee's rank coincides with the sequence of numbers, in the first column.

**Remarks:**

(<sup>1</sup>) This committee was set up on 2 February 1967 as the 'Committee on Finance, Administration and Accounts' and renamed by resolution of Parliament of 14 March 1967.

(<sup>2</sup>) This Committee was set up as the 'Committee on Investment, Finance and Long-term Policy' on 20 March 1958 and renamed by resolution of Parliament on 23 October 1958.

(<sup>3</sup>) Parliament's resolution of 28 June 1960 assigned this committee responsibility for cultural matters.

(<sup>4</sup>) This committee was set up as the 'Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Energy' on 2 February 1967 and renamed by resolution of Parliament of 14 March 1967.

(<sup>5</sup>) This committee was set up as the 'Committee on the Rules of Procedure, Legal Questions, Petitions and Immunities' on 20 March 1958 and renamed by resolution of Parliament of 23 June 1958.

**B1b. European Parliament**

No	1958	1961	1962	1965	1967
12.					
13.	Committee on Association of Overseas Countries and Territories ⑦	Committee on Cooperation with the Developing Countries ⑦	Committee on Cooperation with the Developing Countries ⑦	Committee on Cooperation with the Developing Countries ⑦	Committee on Relations with the African countries and Madagascar ⑫
14.					
15.	Committee on Legal Affairs, Rules of Procedure and Immunities (1) ⑬				
16.					
17.					
18.					
19.	Committee on the Internal Market of the Community ⑤	Internal Market Committee ⑤	Internal Market Committee ⑤	Internal Market Committee ⑤	
20.				Committee on Association Agreements (2) ⑭	
21.			Parliamentary Committee on the Association with Greece ⑩	Parliamentary Committee on the Association with Greece ⑩	Committee on the Association with Greece ⑩
22.				Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee ⑪	Committee on the Association with Turkey ⑪

**Explanatory Notes:**

- ① Indicates the rank of the committee in a particular year. No indication is given where the committee's rank coincides with the sequence of numbers, in the first column.  
② Indicates delegations from the European Parliament to joint parliamentary committees.

**Remarks:**

- (1) This committee was set up as the 'Committee on the Rules of Procedure, Legal Questions, Petitions and Immunities' on 20 March 1958 and renamed by resolution of Parliament of 23 June 1958.  
(2) This committee was set up as the 'Parliamentary Association Committee' on 22 March 1965 and renamed by resolution of Parliament of 14 May 1965.

**B2a. European Parliament**

No	1973	1975	1976	1979	1981
1.	Political Affairs Committee	Political Affairs Committee	Political Affairs Committee	Political Affairs Committee	Political Affairs Committee
2.	Committee on Agriculture ⑥	Committee on Agriculture ⑥	Committee on Agriculture ⑥	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Agriculture
3.	Committee on Budgets ④	Committee on Budgets ④	Committee on Budgets ④	Committee on Budgets	Committee on Budgets
4.	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs ③	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs ③	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs ③	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
5.	Committee on Energy, Research and Technology ⑨	Committee on Energy, Research and Technology ⑨	Committee on Energy and Research ⑨	Committee on Energy and Research	Committee on Energy and Research
6.	Committee on External Economic Relations ⑪	Committee on External Economic Relations ⑪	Committee on External Economic Relations ⑩	Committee on External Economic Relations	Committee on External Economic Relations
7.	Legal Affairs Committee ②	Legal Affairs Committee ②	Legal Affairs Committee ②	Legal Affairs Committee	Legal Affairs Committee
8.	Committee on Social Affairs and Employment ⑤	Committee on Social Affairs and Employment ⑤	Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education ⑤	Committee on Social Affairs and Employment	Committee on Social Affairs and Employment
9.	Committee on Regional Policy and Transport ⑦	Committee on Regional Policy and Transport ⑦	Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport ⑦	Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning	Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning
10.	Committee on Regional Policy and Transport ⑦	Committee on Regional Policy and Transport ⑦	Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport ⑦	Committee on Transport	Committee on Transport
11.	Committee on Public Health and the Environment ⑧	Committee on Public Health and the Environment ⑧	Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection ⑧	Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

**Explanatory Note:**

① Indicates the rank of the committee in a particular year. No indication is given where the committee's rank coincides with the sequence of numbers, in the first column.

**B2b. European Parliament**

No	1973	1975	1976	1979	1981
12.	Youth and Culture Committee ⑩	Youth and Culture Committee ⑩		Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport	Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport
13.	Committee on Development and Cooperation ⑫	Committee on Development and Cooperation ⑫	Committee on Development and Cooperation ⑪	Committee on Development and Cooperation	Committee on Development and Cooperation
14.				Committee on Budgetary Control	Committee on Budgetary Control
15.		Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions ⑭	Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions ⑫	Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions	Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions
16.					Committee on the Verification of Credentials
17.					Committee on Institutional Affairs
18.				Ad-hoc Committee on Women's Rights	Ad-hoc Committee on Women's Rights
19.					
20.		Association Committee ⑬			
21.	Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Greece Association ( <sup>1</sup> ) ①	Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Greece Association ①	Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Greece Association ①	Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Greece Association ①	
22.	Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association ( <sup>2</sup> ) ①	Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association ①			

**Explanatory Notes:**

- ① Indicates the rank of the committee in a particular year. No indication is given where the committee's rank coincides with the sequence of numbers, in the first column.  
 ② Indicates delegations from the European Parliament to joint parliamentary committees.

**Remarks:**

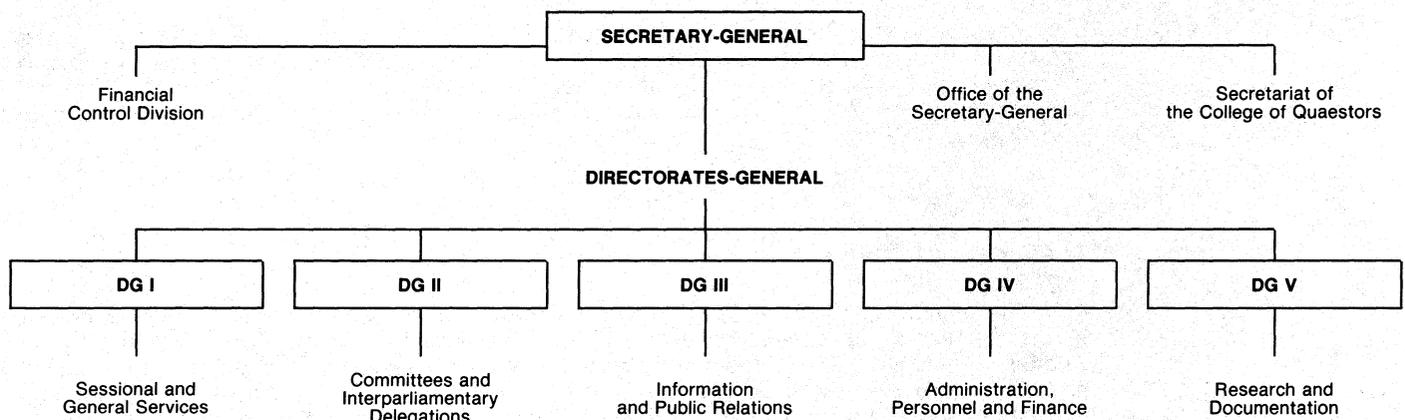
- (<sup>1</sup>) Parliament's resolution of 11 March 1973 refers to this committee as the 'Joint Committee for the Association with Greece'.  
 (<sup>2</sup>) Parliament's resolution of 11 March 1973 refers to this committee as the 'Joint Committee for the Association with Turkey'.

## 5D. Secretary-General and Secretariat

1. From the very outset the European Parliament has had a Secretary General whose main task it is to provide support for the President, the Bureau and other bodies in carrying out the duties conferred upon them and in official contacts with other organizations. As the most senior official of the Parliament, the Secretary-General is responsible for the work of the Secretariat, the composition and organization of which is determined by the Bureau. After the President and the Bureau, the Secretary-General is responsible for the day-to-day operation of all aspects of Parliament's work. Under the supervision of the President, he administers the appropriations entered in Parliament's budget within the framework of the Financial Regulation.

2. The Secretary-General is assisted in his work by the Secretariat. The growth in the organisational complexity and number of staff of the Secretariat reflects the increase in the responsibilities, number of members and intensity of the work of the Parliament since 1952: during its first year (1952/53) the Secretariat under the direction of the Secretary-General consisted of two services, the parliamentary and administrative services consisting of four divisions in all. In addition, there was a temporary sitting service which provided support during part-sessions. The establishment plan provided for 37 posts. Following the creation of the EEC and Euratom, the Secretariat consisted at the end of the 1957/58 session of four main divisions, a President's office and the temporary sittings service, with a total of 284 posts; in 1960/61 it had four directorates and the temporary sittings service with 415 posts and in 1962/63, following the entry into force of the Staff Regulations for Officials, four Directorates-General subdivided into directorates and divisions with a total of 461 posts. In 1973, following the enlargement of the Community from 6 to 9 Member States, the present structure of five Directorates-General with their various directorates and divisions was created. In the summer of 1982, i.e. after this document had gone to press, plans to restructure the Secretariat were being finalized. In 1973 the establishment plan provided for 1,096 posts and in 1982 for 2,931 posts, of which 313 (mostly in the secretariats of the political groups) are temporary and just under 300 have not yet been filled.

3. The following diagram shows the current organisational structure of the Secretariat:



The individual Directorates-General are responsible for the following main areas:

- DG I: Preparation and organization of part-sessions, official documents and minutes, report of proceedings, list of members, application of parliamentary procedures relating to questions and petitions, follow-up to Parliamentary decisions, archives, Bureau secretariat, translation service, publication, printing and distribution of documents, typing pool, mail service.
- DG II: Secretariat of the committees of Parliament, assistance for chairmen, rapporteurs and members in the preparation and exercise of their duties in connection with the work of the committees and delegations of Parliament.
- DG III: Informing the public about the role, working methods and activities of the European Parliament, through the press and other media; visitors' service; information offices in the capitals of the Member States.
- DG IV: Recruitment and administration of personnel, social services, preparation and implementation of budget, payments and bookkeeping, administration of buildings, equipment and office supplies, physical organization of sittings and other meetings of Parliament, interpretation service, security and protocol.
- DG V: Reports, studies and documentation for the President, Bureau, committees, political groups or individual members; provision of reference and documentary material, legal service, library of the European Parliament, participation in computer data banks of the European Community; relations with national parliaments and running the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation.

4. Most of the staff of the Secretariat are (permanent) officials of the European Community and not national officials seconded by the Member States. Under the terms of the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Community an official must be guided in his work exclusively by the interests of the European Community; he may not request or receive instructions from any government, authority, organization or person outside the institution in which he is employed. The Community pays staff salaries, which are subject to an income tax levied by the Community but are exempt from national taxes. The social security and pension arrangements of officials are also governed by Community law.

5. In addition to the Secretariat of the European Parliament described above each political group has its own secretariat headed by a secretary-general. The staff of these secretariats are temporary officials whose official status is governed by a special section of the Staff Regulations. Of the 313 temporary posts for 1982 referred to above, 285 are in the secretariats of the political groups (see also Chapter 4D).

### **The European Parliament's Budget**

1. The general budget of the European Communities is subdivided into five sections, one for each of the institutions: European Parliament, Council, Commission, Court of Justice and Court of Auditors. Essentially, the European Parliament's section (Section I) is a purely administrative budget; in other words it is used to finance the working of the institution as such rather than the implementation of Community policies. Thus, the appropriations in the European Parliament's budget are intended to cover expenditure for Members, staff, buildings, equipment and meetings as well as the secretarial costs of the political groups, whereas the Commission's section of the budget includes not only administrative expenditure but also appropriations for the individual policies, such as the agricultural policy, which accounts for the lion's share of the budget.

2. The table below shows how the European Parliament's budget has grown from its beginnings as the Common Assembly of the ECSC in 1952 up to the present day. Key financial years have been chosen to reflect the different stages of the European Parliament's history: 1957/58, following the establishment of the EEC and EURATOM; 1973, following the accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom; 1980, the first full financial year after the 1979 direct elections; 1981, following the accession of Greece and the current financial year, 1982. The figures in the table refer to the appropriations approved for each of the financial years in question. As a rule the actual expenditure in the course of a financial year is some 10-20% lower than the appropriations entered in the budget.

### GROWTH OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S BUDGET

Financial year	General budget of the European Parliament/ % of Community Budget	Expenditure for Members	No. of Members	Staff Expenditure	No. of Staff	Political Group Expenditure	Miscellaneous Expenditure
1952/53	538.880 / 13,04 %	48.800 / 8,9 %	78	254.080 / 47,0 %	37	—	236.000
1957/58	3.105.760 / 3,4 %	310.100 / 10,0 %	142	1.797.120 / 57,9 %	284	73.540	925.000
1973	25.564.625 / 0,6 %	2.317.900 / 9,1 %	198	14.477.170 / 56,6 %	1.096	280.000	8.489.555
1980	177.391.432 / 1,1 %	25.937.300 / 14,6 %	410	99.691.870 / 56,2 %	2.573	4.330.000	47.432.262
1981	199.400.879 / 1,03 %	35.869.200 / 17,9 %	434	108.201.479 / 54,3 %	2.927	5.622.400	49.707.800
1982	209.229.150 / 0,95 %	33.062.100 / 15,8 %	434	118.283.000 / 56,5 %	2.931	5.903.600	51.980.450

1952-1973 in u.a.: 1 u.a. = 50 BFRs; DKr 7.5; DM 3.66; Fl 3.62; £ and £IRL 0.417; Lit 625; FF 5.54

1980 in EUA: 1 EUA = ± BFRs 41; DKr 7.95; DM 2.50; Fl 2.80; £ 0.54; £IRL 0.69; Lit 1.225; FF 5.95

From 1981 in ECU: 1 ECU = ± BFRs 45; DKr 8.1; DM 2.40; Fl 2.65; £ 0.55; £IRL 0.68; Lit 1,300; FF 6.20; Dr 60

3. Expenditure for Members basically covers travel and subsistence costs associated with attendance at meetings of Parliament and its organs and, since 1973, allowances to cover the costs of recruiting assistants and the upkeep of offices. Members' salaries are not included in these estimates. Until the first direct elections in 1979, Members of the European Parliament were also members of their national parliaments, which paid their salaries. Since direct elections, their remuneration has continued to be paid by the national parliaments or governments, since no uniform European statute for Members of the European Parliament has yet been adopted. (see Chap. 4E)

Members of staff of the European Parliament, on the other hand, are covered by Staff Regulations which apply to all officials of the European Communities and which lay down provisions in respect of salaries, social benefits, retirement pensions, mission expenses and so on, which are paid directly out of the Community budget. These costs therefore include estimates of expenditure for staff of the European Parliament; the figures given in the column headed 'No of staff' refer to permanent or temporary posts that have been approved. The number of posts actually filled is generally 10-20% lower.

The heading 'Political Group Expenditure' includes a fund for specific political activities and a contribution to the political groups' secretarial expenses.

Miscellaneous expenditure covers such items as rent, fitting-out and furnishing of offices, transport costs, printing costs and so on.

4. The budgetary problems which are peculiar to the European Parliament, as distinct from national parliaments, stem from the large number of working languages and the fact that the European Parliament does not have a single seat. All official documents have to be drawn up in the (currently) seven official languages. Simultaneous interpretation has to be provided in all official languages during sittings. This item alone accounts for some 30% of Parliament's total budget. The lack of a single seat also leads to considerable costs for missions and transport costs as well as the additional cost of renting premises in the three usual working places, i.e. Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg. Since July 1981 the European Parliament has been making intensive efforts, within the scope of its political and legal powers, to reduce these additional costs.

5. The right of the European Parliament to run its own affairs includes not only the right to adopt its own rules of procedure (Article 142, EEC Treaty; Article 112, EAEC Treaty and Article 25, ECSC Treaty), but also the right to draw up its own budget. This right was conferred on it by a Council Regulation of 22 April 1970, in which the Council undertook not to amend the European Parliament's preliminary draft budget provided it did not conflict with Community provisions such as the Staff Regulations and those dealing with the seat of the institutions. The right of the European Parliament to organize its own affairs was confirmed on 15 September 1981 by the Court of Justice of the European Communities (Case 208/80).

6. The fact that the European Parliament has the last word in the adoption of the Community's general budget and the power to reject the general budget as a whole also has a bearing on its own section of the budget. Parliament's rejection of the 1980 General Budget on 15 December 1979 therefore meant that in 1980, the first full financial year after direct elections, the European Parliament had to work without a budget for some six months. The provisional twelfths arrangement (see Article 204, EEC Treaty), which applies in such cases, had particularly drastic consequences for Parliament, since the appropriations for Members for the first half year of 1979 were based on a Parliament of 198 Members and were not calculated on the basis of 410 Members until the second half year, namely after direct elections. Consequently, one-twelfth of the appropriations earmarked for Members in the relevant headings of the 1979 budget was not sufficient to cover the monthly costs of 410 Members; the European Parliament was therefore obliged from January 1980 to implement cuts in payments to Members. During this period when there was no budget, Members were paid only 60% of their travel and subsistence costs for meetings and no secretarial allowances were paid. The amounts outstanding were paid once the 1980 budget was adopted in July 1980.



13.12.1979. European Parliament rejects Community Budget for 1980. (288 votes in favour of rejection, 64 against and 1 abstention).

## Chapter 6:

# The powers of the European Parliament

### A1. Budgetary Powers

1. The European Parliament essentially acquired its budgetary powers on the introduction of Community own resources in 1970. The Council remained the principal budgetary authority as long as resources were provided by Member States' contributions.

The creation of the Community's own resources by a decision of 21 April 1970 was accompanied by the so-called Luxembourg Treaty which granted the Assembly a number of budgetary powers as the own resources of the Communities had to be subject to parliamentary control at European level, as indeed should be the case in any democratic community, given that they were no longer subject to such control at national level. This Treaty was followed by a second, dated 22 July 1975, which was also ratified by the national parliaments.

2. Since 1975, therefore, Parliament has shared power over the Community budget with the Council. In practice however, this sharing of power has not been without problems and there has been a series of interinstitutional agreements, or sometimes even exchanges of letters between the President of the Council and the President of the European Parliament, to settle problems which have arisen in connection with the interpretation of the Luxembourg and Brussels Treaties. Despite these agreements and despite the budgetary cooperation procedure introduced in 1972, the last four financial years (1979-1982) have been marked by annual budgetary disputes between the European Parliament and the Council.

3. Leaving aside possible future developments, the budgetary powers of the Assembly, in legal and practical terms, are currently as follows:

- The Council has the 'last word' on compulsory expenditure of the Community, which in practice largely means the expenditure resulting from the common agricultural policy, which is in turn dependent on the level of common farm prices fixed by the Council.
- Parliament has the 'last word' on non-compulsory Community expenditure, which means that amendments adopted by the Assembly concerning this type of expenditure cannot be totally rejected by the Council. During the second reading Parliament may adopt such amendments by a three-fifths majority. However, Parliament's scope for increasing non-compulsory expenditure is not unlimited as the maximum rate of increase of this type of expenditure is fixed by the Commission in advance of the budgetary debate on the basis of 'objective' criteria such as the trend of GNP in the Community or the average variation in Member States' budgets. This maximum rate may be increased but only by common accord of the Council (voting by qualified majority) and the Assembly (by a three-fifths majority). In practice these non-compulsory expenditure items relate to new Community policies created or strengthened over the last ten years: the common regional policy (through the ERDF), the common social policy (through the European Social Fund), policies on energy, research, the environment etc., which together account for 26% of the general budget as the CAP alone accounts for 65% and 4% is automatically refunded to the Member States to offset the cost of collection of own resources.

- Since the Brussels Treaty of 1975 Parliament has had the right to reject the budget as a whole if, having followed the normal procedure during the various readings of the budget, it believes that its major demands have not been satisfied. As rejection requires a majority of Members and two thirds of the votes cast, the Council is in a strong position. However on 15 December 1979 the new directly elected Parliament made use of this right for the first time by rejecting the budget by an overwhelming four-fifths majority.
  - The President of the European Parliament has the right to declare the budget finally adopted once the prescribed procedure has been completed. This prerogative symbolizes the transfer of budgetary powers to the Assembly and at the same time has important practical legal consequences. On 21 December 1981 the President, Mrs Simone Veil, declared that the 1982 budget had been finally adopted as well as the supplementary budget for 1981, a move which gave rise to a fresh dispute with certain Member States.
  - The European Parliament was successful in its demands that the 1970 Treaty should include a legislative conciliation procedure involving Parliament and the Council; it may be activated at the request of one of the parties and may cover any text having appreciable financial implications. This conciliation procedure is all that remains of a more far-reaching proposal made by Professor Vedel in his 1972 report on strengthening the powers of the European Parliament in all fields, not merely the budget. The European Parliament has thus obtained a new means of influence which goes beyond the budgetary field and represents the beginnings of legislative power.
4. Although there has been a substantial increase in the Assembly's budgetary powers over the last ten years or so, a number of problems have occurred, notably:

*(a) Implementation of the budget*

Although Parliament may vote items of expenditure following the above procedure, it does not have any powers of implementation. The Commission is responsible for implementing the budget and the Council maintains that it need not implement the budgetary decisions of the Assembly, as the latter has no legislative power.

*(b) Classification of expenditure*

At the time of the Luxembourg Treaty (1979) expenditure was classified as compulsory or non-compulsory on an empirical basis to form the so-called 'Harmel list'. As new common policies were introduced (e.g. regional policy), the problem of their classification increasingly became a matter of dispute between the Council and Parliament. At the same time Parliament began to contest the classification of certain budgetary items of the common agricultural policy (e.g. food aid) and during the 1982 budgetary procedure this led to a conflict with the Council, which decided to refer the problems to the European Court of Justice.

*(c) 'Budgetization' of certain expenditure*

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, which states that all items of revenue and expenditure of the Community shall be shown in the budget, a basic principle which applies in all the Member States, the Community is responsible for managing extra-budgetary resources equivalent to almost 25% of the general budget, namely:

- expenditure covered by the ECSC levy;
- borrowing and lending operations (now increasing since the introduction of the NCI or 'ORTOLI facilities');
- expenditure under the European Development Fund (which is still financed from Member States' contributions).

Parliament has consistently demanded the budgetization of all operations which are not covered by the budgetary procedures set up under the Luxembourg and Brussels Treaties.

(d) *The ceiling on Community VAT*

The Luxembourg Treaty set a 1% ceiling on the Community's share of the Member States' VAT. As a result of the creation or strengthening of Community policies, the Community share of VAT has reached 0.92% in 1982. Unless certain items of expenditure are reduced — which the Assembly would be reluctant to do — there is a risk that the 1% ceiling may be exceeded in future budgetary years. It is because of this and the preponderant share of agricultural expenditure (65% of the budget), that the European Parliament on 9 April 1981 adopted the Spinelli report — by 98 votes to 31 with 3 abstentions — calling upon the Council and the Member States to remove the ceiling on Community VAT. Since then the British request for a refund of part of its 'contribution' has introduced a new factor raising fresh doubt about Community financing.

## A2. Budgetary Control

1. Parliamentary authority in the Member States has evolved through the development of control by the elected representatives of the people over the use made by the executive of moneys raised in taxes: this development proved to be a gradual process. In the Community, the control function of Parliament has developed far more rapidly than has been the case previously in any national democracy.

2. This rapid development is largely attributable to the Treaty of 22 July 1975 — ratified by all Member States and effective from 1st June 1977. Apart from Parliament's right to adopt the budget, this Treaty made three major significant changes:

- Parliament was empowered to reject the whole of the draft budget, for important reasons, and call for the submission of a revised draft;
- Parliament was accorded the exclusive right to give discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget, acting on a recommendation from the Council; and
- the Court of Auditors was set up with the consequential strengthening of the public accounting control of Community revenue and expenditure.

3. Within the parliamentary framework the Committee on Budgetary Control is charged with the task of ensuring continuing supervision of the implementation of the EC Budget. Its main responsibilities are:

- checking on the legality and regularity of expenditure of Community funds as well as on the timing and effectiveness of budgetary management;
- investigating allegations of fraud and irregularity affecting Community funds and proposing steps to eliminate such irregularities;
- securing close collaboration with the spending committees;
- developing techniques for examining the cost-effectiveness of expenditure;
- cooperating closely with the European Court of Auditors;
- ensuring the effectiveness of public accounting techniques in the Community;
- preparing the political judgment expressed by Parliament annually on the Commission's management of Community funds.

4. The grant of discharge means that the Commission has had its management of Community funds during the relevant financial year found by Parliament to be sound, regular and cost-effective after the latter has examined the accounts and deliberated on the report of the Court of Auditors and considered the recommendation of the Council. The importance of the decision is highlighted by the opinion expressed by Mr Tugendhat on behalf of the Commission on 7 July 1977: "Logically it is a general sanction which the Treaties confer upon Parliament, that is, a political sanction which would be the normal consequence of a refusal to give discharge. Such refusal would hence be extremely serious; the Commission thus censured would, I think, have to be replaced." (1)

(1) European Parliament Debates July 1977, page 255

5. The importance which Parliament accords such a refusal is reflected in Rule 52(2) of its Rules of Procedure which states that "a motion for refusal to grant a discharge shall be approved only if it obtains the votes of the majority of the current Members of Parliament".

6. The Committee on Budgetary Control, when preparing the discharge decision, carefully examines the basic documents and hears individual members of the Court of Auditors and of the Commission. Senior officials of the Commission, and of other institutions, also attend regularly and respond to queries affecting those sectors of outlay with which they are particularly conversant. Representatives of the spending Committees of Parliament are invited to attend meetings of the Committee on Budgetary Control at which relevant sectors are discussed and the opinions of these Committees are taken fully into account. Furthermore, Council is represented at the meeting at which its recommendation is delivered.

7. Article 85 of the financial regulation <sup>(1)</sup> provides for Parliament to adopt comments accompanying the discharge decision. Institutions are required to "take all appropriate steps to take action on the comments appearing in the decisions giving discharge". The financial controller of each institution is required to "take account of the comments made in the decisions giving discharge". Thus, the discharge has a binding and continuous effect — particularly on the Commission which is primarily concerned. In recent years, it has been the practice to call on the commission to report back to Parliament on the steps taken to effect the desired reforms called for in the discharge decision. This response by the Commission forms the basis for a special debate in Parliament.

8. The Committee has caught up with the arrears of public auditing of community funds; it has evolved an effective cooperation with the Court of Auditors which is vital to the smooth functioning of its work; it has met in public and has also dealt with very confidential matters; its activities have led to the recovery of funds, to better control over the use of appropriations, to a keener appreciation by spending officials of the need to avoid waste of taxpayers' money, and to improved budgetary management. The Committee has pressed also for closer liaison between EC borrowing and lending activities and general financial policy.

9. Parliament is assisted in its budgetary control work by the European Court of Auditors (located in Luxembourg) which submits its annual reports to the Parliament. Ad hoc reports on special topics have enabled Parliament to follow up speedily certain issues of immediate interest.

The full-time ECA is able to deal in greater depth with such problems than its predecessor could. The previous Audit Board exercised external, a priori, control of Community Funds: from 1958-1970 Parliament was merely kept informed of the Council's decisions to grant a discharge to the Commission; from 1971-1977 the discharge decision, on the basis of the Audit Board's annual report was taken jointly by Council and Parliament.

10. Parliament is now consulted by the Council, pursuant to Article 206(4) of the EEC Treaty, before the appointment of members of the ECA. On the most recent occasion that this consultation took place, all four candidates appeared before the Committee on Budgetary Control and answered questions put by members. This right of consultation in the appointment procedure can be seen as a step towards the greater involvement of the European Parliament in the nomination of members of the Commission and possibly of the European Court of Justice.

11. At its part-session in April 1982, the European Parliament decided, following the recommendation of its Committee on Budgetary Control, to defer the discharge decision in respect of the 1980 budgetary year, and to call for additional information and assurances from the Commission on a number of clearly-defined issues.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 356, 31 December 1977

## 6B. Consultation Procedure — Rôle of the European Parliament in the Community's legislative process

1. The European Parliament's legislative powers are the least developed of all its competences. Its rôle in the Community legislative process is substantially less significant than that of national parliaments in the Member States. The reason for this is that economic integration and the necessary but difficult structural adjustments are in the hands of the national governments and are not to be left to the (possibly changing) majorities in a supranational parliament. From 1969 onwards, and particularly in 1974, the European Council repeatedly advocated increasing the European Parliament's powers in the legislative process. The Vedel Report on the extension of Parliament's powers proposed a two-stage increase in its legislative responsibilities (Community Bulletin, Annex 4/1972).

2. The European Parliament is consulted by the Council on proposed legislation in accordance with the procedure broadly outlined below:

- The Commission's formal proposal for a legal act is forwarded by the Council to the European Parliament with a request for an opinion.
- The President of the European Parliament refers the proposal to the committee responsible and, if necessary, to other committees for an opinion (see chapter 5C).
- The opinion drawn up by the committee following its discussions is adopted by the House either unchanged or after amendment.
- The President of the European Parliament forwards Parliament's opinion to the Council and the Commission so that the latter can amend its proposals to take account of the opinion. The Council can then adopt the relevant Community legal act.

3. Within each phase of the consultation procedure, the following points are of particular importance:

- a) The European Parliament usually has discussions with the Commission in the individual specialist committees even before the latter submits a formal proposal for legislation. In addition, Parliament often formally calls on the Commission to make use of its right of initiative.
- b) The EEC Treaty specifies that Community acts (regulations, directives, decisions — see article 189 EEC) may be adopted in all politically important matters only after the European Parliament has given its opinion. Failure to consult the European Parliament in such cases constitutes an infringement within the meaning of Article 173 EEC (serious procedural infringement) and invalidates the legal act (see judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in the Isoglucose case on 29 October 1980 — Cases Nos. 137/79 and 138/79, in which the European Parliament intervened).
- c) In addition to this compulsory consultation requirement, the Council voluntarily consults the European Parliament on virtually all other proposals for legislation in view of the European Parliament's rôle as a political institution and also because the legal basis of specific proposals for legislation is not always clear. In the case of the Economic and Social Committee (ESC), the institution which advises both the Council and the Commission on economic matters, the division between compulsory and optional consultation is still an important factor.

- d) The Council cannot set the European Parliament a deadline for delivering its opinion, as it can in the case of the ESC (see Article 198 (2)). Even in the case of urgent consultation it merely requests Parliament to deliver its opinion at its next part-session. As a rule, the European Parliament takes three months to prepare and deliver an opinion.
- e) The number of opinions given each year fluctuates continually. Between 1970 (91 opinions) and 1974 (233 opinions) the number increased steadily and then fell somewhat more slowly: 1975 — 217; 1976 — 195; 1977 — 166. It rose again slightly in 1978 (175) and is now increasing once more: 1980 — 193; 1981 — 194. The drop to 124 opinions in 1979 was due to direct elections and the change-over to the new European Parliament as well as to the steady rise in the number of own initiative resolutions from 22 in 1974 to 179 in 1980. Although the number of hours of plenary sittings has risen, the House has devoted more time to own-initiative resolutions at the expense of requests for opinions. The volume of Parliament's work can be seen from the fact that it adopted 167 out of 508 amendments in 1974 and 658 out of 2684 six years later in 1980.
- f) Since 1974 the European Parliament has been trying to strengthen its claim to be fully consulted by the Council and also to use Parliament's sovereignty in such a way as to ensure that the more technical matters are not given the same prominence as political issues. Simplified consultation procedures such as opinions without report or without debate have been successfully adopted so far. In this way 26 opinions were adopted without report and 15 without debate out of a total of 193 in 1980, 26 were adopted without report and 22 without debate out of a total of 194 in 1981.

The new Rules of Procedure relieve plenary sittings of some work in that the European Parliament's opinion can be adopted in final form by the committee responsible subject to certain strict conditions (see Rule 33 (1) of the Rules of Procedure).

- g) A majority of Members of the European Parliament consider that the Commission can gain the confidence of the European Parliament only if it takes extensive account of its proposed amendments. If it amended its original proposal accordingly the Council could no longer change it by a simple majority but only unanimously (Article 149 (2) EEC). The new Rules of Procedure make provision for the European Parliament to increase its pressure on the Commission and the Council to adopt its amendments.
- h) In the spring of 1973 the Commission formalized its avowed willingness to notify the European Parliament as to which amendments it had adopted and to explain why it had rejected the others. The statement by the Commission on action taken on the European Parliament's opinions and resolutions now forms part of the proceedings at the very beginning of the part-session week.

4. The Council is still not legally obliged to take account of the European Parliament's opinions and proposed amendments, and there is as yet very little indication at the political level that it is prepared to do so. The European Parliament will therefore probably devote particular attention to the gradual extension of its right to be consulted to include genuine legislative powers in the near future.

### C. Budgetary Cooperation and conciliation in legislative matters

When the Member States signed in April 1970 the Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions with a view to increasing the powers of the European Parliament, the Council adopted two resolutions laying down the arrangements governing cooperation between the two institutions. Henceforth the Council was no longer to have sole responsibility for taking all budgetary decisions. Parliament was gradually entrusted with powers which implied the need for a clear understanding between the two arms of the budgetary authority.

## **1. Resolution on cooperation between the Council and the European Parliament during the budgetary procedure**

Pursuant to this resolution <sup>(1)</sup>, in matters of budgetary procedure everything possible should be done by common agreement between the Council and the Parliament to ensure close cooperation at all levels between the two institutions; in particular, the President-in-Office or another member of the Council should be present at the deliberations of the European Parliament on the draft budget. In November 1971, a procedure for cooperation was adopted by the two institutions <sup>(2)</sup>, essentially providing for a first meeting in July when the Council is about to reach a decision on the draft budget, and a second meeting in November when Council decides on Parliament's amendments and proposed modifications. These meetings are generally held in the Council building in July and November. A final meeting takes place in December in the European Parliament when the latter is about to finally adopt the budget. These meetings are usually held between the Council and ten representatives of Parliament. This procedure has proved useful in that it has permitted a dialogue between the members of the two delegations, succeeding fairly often in bringing the two sides' points of view closer together.

## **2. Resolution relating to Community acts having financial implications and to conciliation**

This second resolution of 1970 <sup>(3)</sup> invited the Commission to provide Parliament in respect of proposals forwarded by the Commission to the European Parliament, with such information as will enable it to give its opinion on Community acts having financial implications, and to append to these proposals estimates of the financial implications of those acts. In addition, the Council undertook to maintain the closest cooperation with the European Parliament in the examination of such acts and to explain to it such reasons as may have led it to depart from the European Parliament's opinion.

The practical follow-up to this resolution, in the form of an agreement between Parliament and the Council, did not come until 1975 when, following proposals by the Commission designed to make further progress in the matter of Parliament's budgetary powers, the three institutions adopted a joint declaration instituting a conciliation procedure <sup>(4)</sup>. Under this procedure, the three institutions meet within a conciliation committee consisting of the Council and representatives of the Parliament. The Commission also participates in the work of the Committee. The conciliation procedure applies only to acts of general application which have appreciable financial implications. However, this procedure is also cited in Article 13 (implementing measures) of the Act of 20 September 1976 on the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, and in connection with the procedure for reviewing the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the Communities.

The joint declaration on conciliation has been applied several times without always producing the expected result of bringing the positions closer together. In 1981 Parliament adopted a number of 'institutional' resolutions <sup>(5)</sup> which considered, amongst other things, means of improving the conciliation procedure. These resolutions followed the report of the Three Wise Men <sup>(6)</sup> and the conclusions of the European Council Meeting of 1 and 2 December 1980 <sup>(7)</sup>. Following these initiatives, the Commission forwarded a communication to the Council and Parliament on the conciliation procedure <sup>(8)</sup>, accompanied by a draft second joint declaration, which introduces more flexible conditions for opening the procedure and provides for two meetings of the conciliation committee: the first as soon as the Council has, after receiving Parliament's opinion, defined the main problems arising out of the Commission's proposal, and the second when the Council has established common guidelines.

These proposals are currently being examined by the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament.

(1) Treaties establishing the European Community, p. 885

(2) OJ No. C 124, 17.12.1971

(3) Treaties establishing the European Community, p. 885

(4) Treaties establishing the European Community, p. 900

(5) OJ No. C 234, 14 September 1981

(6) Report on the European Institutions submitted to the European Council by the Three Wise Men, October 1979

(7) Conclusions of the European Council on the Report on the European Institutions, 1 and 2 December 1980, ISBN 92-824-0066-2

(8) COM (81) 816 final, 18.12.81

## 6D. Powers of control of the European Parliament

1. Like national parliaments, one of the main functions of the European Parliament is to subject the activities of the Executive to political scrutiny. It can do so by means of various forms of questions (questions to the Commission: Article 140-EEC Treaty; Article 110-EAEC; Article 23-ECSC) or other means (plenary debates, discussions in committee, etc.). Its powers of supervision include that of passing a motion of censure against the Commission which is then required to resign.

2. The Common Assembly was able to concentrate exclusively on the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. The scope of the High Authority's activities was limited by the Treaty and the Common Assembly and High Authority were both based in Luxembourg, which made supervision easier.

On the other hand the Assembly did not have so many different ways of asking questions at its disposal and the censure motion was linked with the presentation of the annual report of the High Authority. This was undoubtedly one of the reasons why this weapon was never used.

3. These peculiarities disappeared with the Merger Treaty of 1967. The single Commission has to answer an ever-increasing number of written questions by Members (1970/71: 583; 1980/81: 2,312) (1).

The number of oral questions with or without debate also rose sharply from 16 in 1970/71 to 173 in 1979/80 (1). Since then the number has declined as a result of decisions by the enlarged Bureau (e.g. conversion into written questions or rejection, if the subject already appears on the agenda in another form) or because of self-imposed restrictions (one question per group per part-session).

Great use has also been made of Question Time, introduced in 1973 (1973/74: 151; 1980/81: 848) (1), so much so that it has had to be extended to 1½ hours each for the Commission and Council.

4. Intensive and critical discussions are also held with Members of the Commission, their personal staff and senior officials in committee meetings, which are usually not open to the public. Most of these committee meetings take place in Brussels, where the bulk of the Commission Secretariat is located.

5. Over the last 15 years the European Parliament's focus of interest has shifted from the Commission's general report to its programme of action, although discussion of planned activities does not preclude criticisms of past mistakes.

6. The Merger Treaty standardized the rules on the censure motion with the result that it is no longer linked to the annual report. However, a motion of this kind still requires the support of two-thirds of the Members present and of a majority of all Members (i.e. at least half plus 1). In recent years a number of censure motions have been defeated because they were unable to secure this two-fold majority (see Chapter 7A).

(1) These figures also include questions to the Council of Foreign Ministers, but these account for only a small proportion. (See Chapter 7A).

7. Although the Council is not subject to the scrutiny of the European Parliament under the Treaties it nevertheless agreed at a very early stage to answer written questions in most cases. Later (in 1962) it agreed to answer all questions. In 1962 oral questions were also included, although in the case of those with debate the President-in-Office of the Council was faced with a problem in that he could not coordinate his final answer with his colleagues. The Council was also opposed to the European Parliament concluding such debates with the adoption of an ad hoc resolution. The Council participated from the very beginning in the new system of Question Time; which may be followed by a topical debate.

8. Following the introduction of European Political Cooperation in 1971, the Member States agreed to allow written and oral questions to be put to the Foreign Ministers, including those tabled for Question Time.

9. The wide-ranging budgetary control powers of the European Parliament are dealt with in the section on the budgetary powers of the European Parliament (see Chapter 6A).



*Jean Monnet (right) first president of the High Authority, with Paul-Henri Spaak following the latter's election as first president of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community.*

## Chapter 7:

### Relations with other Institutions

#### A1. The Commission of the European Communities

(i) *Article 139* lays down that "the Assembly may meet in extraordinary session at the request of ..... the Commission". (See also Rule 9(5) R. of P.) This eventuality has not, so far, materialised.

(ii) *Article 140* provides that "members of the Commission may attend all meetings and shall at their request, be heard on behalf of the Commission". Attendance of members of the Commission throughout the greater part of plenary sessions, and frequently at committee meetings has become the accepted norm. (Rules 40, 55, 60 (1), 64 (4), 66 (5), 104 (3) R. of P.)

In the parliamentary Session 1978-1979 for example, all members of the Commission made substantive contributions to a number of debates and took their turn in replying to members' oral questions:

Commissioner	Number of substantive contributions ( <sup>1</sup> )	Oral replies to questions ( <sup>1</sup> )	Total
Brunner	61	18	79
Burke	37	15	52
Cheysson	19	—	19
Davignon	29	13	42
Giolitti	16	7	23
Gundelach	33	14	47
Haferkamp	43	13	56
Jenkins	22	21	43
Natali	19	10	29
Ortoli	10	5	15
Tugendhat	23	6	29
Vouel	11	17	28
Vredeling	53	12	65
Total	376	151	527

(<sup>1</sup>) Source: OJ Debates, Annex 1978-79

It should be borne in mind that interventions by an individual reflect the incidence of parliamentary debate and questions in the relevant period, and of the Commissioners' other commitments.

By way of comparison the figures for the Parliamentary Session 1973-1974 suggest a greater divergence between the degree of participation of individual members of the Commission, and, inevitably, a lower figure for replies to oral questions at a time when the procedure had only recently been introduced:

Commissioner	Number of substantive contributions ( <sup>1</sup> )	Replies to oral questions ( <sup>1</sup> )	Total
Borschette	12	3	15
Cheyssou	37	—	37
Dahrendorf	6	10	16
Daniau	5	2	7
Gundelach	21	8	29
Haferkamp	11	2	13
Hillery	26	2	28
Lardinois	66	9	75
Ortoli	24	9	33
Scarascia-Mugnozza	52	11	63
Soames	20	15	35
Spinelli	4	4	8
Thomson	22	4	26
Total	306	79	385

(<sup>1</sup>) Source: Official Journal, Debates, Annex 1973-74

To show just how great has been the increase in involvement by the Commission in the plenary sessions of Parliament one can look back to 1968-69 when the position was as follows:

Commissioner	Number of substantive interventions <sup>(1)</sup>
Barre	7
Bodson	14
Colonna di Paliano	10
Coppé	18
Deniau	2
Groeben	10
Hellwig	6
Levi Sandri	12
Mansholt	47
Martino	9
Rochereau	11
Sassen	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>147</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: Official Journal, Debates, Annex 1968-69

Note: by contrast with the table for 1978-79, the figures above include interventions on amendments separately. The Commission nowadays deals with amendments in its major intervention. The increase in interventions is therefore even greater than the figures themselves would indicate.

(iii) *Article 140* also provides that "the Commission shall reply orally or in writing to questions put to it by the Assembly or by its members".

This is a facility of which advantage has increasingly been taken; members have made consistent use of written questions (Rule 46, R. of P.), oral questions (Rule 44 R. of P.), oral questions with debate (Rule 42 R. of P.) and oral questions without debate (Rule 43 R. of P.). (See pages 157, 199 for tables)

The decrease in oral questions without debate in 1980 reflects a change in the criteria for these debates adopted by Parliament's Enlarged Bureau.

(iv) *Article 143* prescribes that Parliament "shall discuss in open session the annual general report submitted to it by the Commission". (See also Rule 29 R. of P.)

These annual general reports were at one time the highlight of the Parliamentary year and there was keen competition to prepare Parliament's reports. Gradually the tendency to concentrate on looking towards the future (action programmes) become more important than looking back at the past year: to this extent it could be said that Parliament has weakened its possibilities for retrospective control of the Commission, although the debate on the budgetary discharge has assumed increasing importance.

(v) *Article 144* provides for the tabling of "a motion of censure on the activities of the Commission". "If the motion of censure is carried by a two thirds majority of the votes cast, representing a majority of the members of the Assembly, the members of the Commission shall resign as a body". (See also Rule 30 R. of P.).

Originally (under the ECSC Treaty) the motion of censure could only be introduced in relation to the annual general report of the High Authority (see (iv) above); under the Rome Treaty Parliament's powers were extended to permit the introduction of such a motion at any time and for any reason.

**Votes of Censure in the European Parliament (Art. 144, EEC; R. of P. Rule 30)**

Date	Mover	Subject	Outcome	Reference
1.) December 1972	Spénale Fr Soc	Parliament's power of control over the Community Budget	<b>Withdrawn</b> in favour of compromise resolution	OJ Debates 156/72 — pp. 1-26
2.) June 1976	Kirk Br Con	Incorporation of skimmed milk powder in animal feed	<b>Defeated</b> by 109 votes to 18 with 4 abstentions	OJ Debates 204/76 — pp. 18-42
3.) December 1976	Aigner Ger CD	Parliament's right of control — production of documents	<b>Withdrawn</b> — Commission ultimately produced disputed documents	OJ Debates 210/76 — pp. 115-133
4.) March 1977	Cointat Fr DEP	Butter sales to Eastern Europe	<b>Defeated</b> by 95 votes to 15 with 1 abstention	OJ Debates 215/77 — pp. 40 — 48



(vi) *Article 205 a* makes provision for the Commission to submit annually to the Parliament "the accounts of the preceding financial year relating to the implementation of the Budget. The Commission shall also forward .... a financial statement of the assets and liabilities of the Community".

(vii) *Article 206 b* gives authority to Parliament, "acting on a recommendation from the Council .... (to) give a discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the Budget". (Rule 52, R. of P.). Although not specifically covered by the Treaty, the possibility of refusal of discharge is envisaged by Rule 52(2) R. of P., which does, however require a majority of the current members of Parliament to vote for refusal.

(viii) *Article 175* authorises Parliament, as a Community institution, to bring an action before the Court of Justice if the Commission, in infringement of the Treaty, fails to act.

This right has not been exercised, nor as far as is known has its use been contemplated in relation to the Commission.

It is interesting to note that under Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty it is open to a member state or the High Authority (Commission) to apply to the European Court of Justice for a declaration that an Act of the Assembly or for that matter of the Council is void. This had particular importance in view of the Assembly's greater powers under that Treaty for example in relation to minor Treaty amendments (Art. 95 (4) ECSC).

(ix) Rule 109(3) R. of P., relating to the examination of petitions, lays down that, with a view to preparing its decisions, the relevant parliamentary committee "may request the Commission to submit documents, to supply information and to grant it access to its facilities".

There is no specific authority in the Rules of Procedure for other parliamentary committees to exercise similar prerogatives.

(x) It should be noted that under the ECSC Treaty the relationship between the Assembly and the High Authority was based on a structure and on powers which differ from those in the Rome Treaty. It was indeed possible for the Commission to coopt a member of the European Parliament (Jean Fohrmann Lux. Soc.) to fill a vacancy in the Commission. There was in fact a closer relationship between the two institutions which were then both located in Luxembourg: regular attendance by Commissioners at Parliament's Committee meeting was a normal occurrence.

## A2. The Council of the European Communities

(i) *Article 139* lays down that "the Assembly may meet in extraordinary session at the request of ..... the Council" (See also Rule 9(5) R. of P.).

This has not so far occurred, although the possibility of such a request being made was referred to in the "Isoglucose" cases (1).

On this occasion, the European Parliament, which was seized of a request for consultation by the Council, decided not to hold a further meeting in the period (May/June 1979) immediately prior to the first Direct Elections, and invited Commission and Council to make formal use of A139 if they needed to do so. The Council's failure to do so appears to have influenced the European Court of Justice in deciding that Parliament's rights had not been observed.

(ii) *Article 140* provides that "the Council shall be heard by the Assembly in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Council in its rules of procedure".

Council is normally represented by the President-in-Office on at least one day of each plenary part-session; attendance of the President-in-Office at certain special committee meetings — notably Political Affairs, External Economic Relations, Budgets and Budgetary Control Committees — is

(1) Cases 138 and 139 of 1979; (1980) ECR at pp 3361 and 3425

now a regular occurrence (Rules 40, 55, 60(1), (64(4), 66(5), 104(5), R. of P.), although the attendance of members of the Council at committee meetings remains the exception rather than the rule.

In the parliamentary Session 1978-79 for example, (when the presidency was held by Denmark, Germany and France consecutively (1)) 6 ministers (in their capacity as President-in-Office of the Council, or President of the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation) made substantive contributions to debate and/or answered members' oral questions:

Minister	Number of substantive contributions (2)	Oral replies to questions (2)	Total
Anderson	20	46	66
Dohnanyi	31	49	80
Genscher	9	16	25
Lahnstein	7	—	7
Francois-Poncelet	4	11	15
Bernard-Reymond	13	12	25
<b>Total:</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>218</b>

(1) Note: during the period Denmark and France held the presidency for 3 months each, Germany for 6 months

(2) Source: OJ Debates, Annex 1978-79

If we look back to the Parliamentary Session 1973-74 we find not only a lower figure for replies to oral questions, but a markedly lower level of substantive interventions in debate, although more ministers took part and exceptionally, two interventions are recorded from ministers who were not in fact speaking as the President-in-Office (1), (marked \* below):

Minister	Number of substantive contributions (2)	Replies to oral questions (2)	Total
Apel	4	3	7
Brinkhorst (*)	1	—	1
Davies (*)	1	—	1
Dinesen	2	—	2
van Elslande	5	7	12
Fitzgerald	6	2	8
Glinne	2	1	3
Haekkerup	2	—	2
Norgaard	18	17	35
Scheel	3	3	6
Thorn	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>80</b>

(1) Note: during the period Belgium and Germany held the Presidency for 3 months each, Denmark for 6 months

(2) Source: OJ — Debates, Annex 1973-74

Five years earlier, in 1968-69, interventions by the President-in-Office of Council were restricted to the barest minimum. (Presentation of the annual report; presentation of the Budget; formal ceremony to mark 10th anniversary of Parliament; Future perspectives for the Community; and four oral questions with debate).

Minister	Number of substantive interventions ( <sup>1</sup> )
Bettencourt	4
Boulin	3
Medici	2
Santero	2
Total:	11

(<sup>1</sup>) Source: OJ Debates/Annex 1968-69

(iii) *Article 140 does not* require the Council to reply to questions put by Parliament or its members: nevertheless the Council has accepted Parliament's request that it should reply to questions under similar conditions to questions put to the Commission, (See page 199 for Tables).

The decrease in oral questions without debate in 1980 reflects a change in the criteria for these debates adopted by Parliament's Enlarged Bureau.

Since 1975, this facility has also been extended by consent to allow questions to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, and covers questions for oral answer with debate (Rule 42, R. of P.), for oral answer without debate (Rule 43 R. of P.), at question time (Rule 44, R. of P.) and questions for written answer (Rule 46 R. of P.).

(iv) *Article 143 does not* prescribe submission of an annual report to Parliament by Council. Rule 4(1) R. of P. does however request "the President of the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation ..... to submit an annual report to Parliament on progress made in European political cooperation".

Rule 4(2) R. of P. adds that "four colloquies shall also be held each year at which the Ministers will meet members of the appropriate committee of Parliament".

(v) There is no provision for the tabling of a motion of censure on the activities of the Council.

(vi) *Article 206(b)* requires a "recommendation from the Council, which shall act by a qualified majority" before Parliament can give a discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the Budget. In relation to the 1978 and 1979 discharge decisions, the President-in-Office presented the Council recommendation in person to the Committee on Budgetary Control.

(vii) *Article 175* authorises Parliament, as a Community institution, to bring an action before the Court of Justice if the Council, in infringement of the Treaty, fails to act.

While Parliament has so far hesitated to exercise this right, it has contemplated doing so on a number of occasions.

Of these, perhaps the most notable was in connection with the Council's alleged failure to act in accordance with Art. 138, sub para. 3, EEC, to "lay down the appropriate provisions, which it shall recommend to Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional

requirements" to introduce elections to the European Parliament "by direct universal suffrage in accordance with a uniform procedure in all Member States." (1)

Action under A. 175 was also considered in connection with —

- (i) failure to adopt a harmonising measure concerning the common basis of assessment for value added taxes, seen by Parliament as an essential step in the creation of the Communities' own resources (2);

On 24 November 1975, the President of the European Parliament completed the preliminary stage of proceedings by calling on the Council to act. The President of Council in reply acknowledged the urgency of the problem and undertook to include it on the agenda of a forthcoming Council meeting. The Enlarged Bureau of the European Parliament took note of the Council's reply and no proceedings were instituted.

- (ii) failure to act in respect of measures in the field of the Common Transport policy (3),
- (iii) failure to act in the field of Energy Policy. (4)

It should be noted that Article 37 of the Statute of the European Court of Justice would also permit the European Parliament to intervene in cases before the Court.

(1) The proposals for a resolution in the name of Deringer et.al (Doc. 50/68) and Dehousse (Doc. 214/1969) envisaged the possibility of action under Art. 175 EEC.

(2) For a discussion of the legal issues involved see: Joseau Marigné opinion of the Legal Affairs Committee for the Bureau of Parliament, 22.10.76; (PE 44.639/fin)

(3) See Riz: opinion of the Legal Affairs Committee for the Regional Policy Committee, 26.1.77; (PE 46.461/fin)

(4) OJ C 28, p. 15, 9.2.1976

Date	Action for Failure to Act, in Practice (Art. 175, EEC; R. of P., Rule 18(4))	Reference
21 April 1970	<i>Council</i> decision on replacement of the Financial Contributions of Member States by Community Own Resources.	OJ L 94 28.4.70
29 July 1973	<i>Commission</i> proposal for a 6th Directive to determine a common basis of assessment for value added taxes.	OJ C 80 5.10.73
14 March 1974	<i>Parliament</i> opinion on proposal for 6th Directive	OJ C 40 8.4.74
12 August 1974	<i>Commission</i> amended proposal sent to Council	OJ C 121 11.10.74
24 November 1975	<i>President of Parliament</i> wrote to President of Council, drawing attention to Article 175, EEC, and calling on the Council to take action with regard to the amended Commission proposal. (!)	—
11 December 1975	<i>President of Parliament</i> informed the Chairmen of the Political Affairs Committee, the Legal Affairs Committee and the Committee on Budgets, together with the Chairmen of political groups, of the action taken, and of the latest deadline for initiating action before the European Court of Justice (i.e. 23 March 1976)	—
19 December 1975	<i>President of Council</i> replied informing President of Parliament of action already taken and future action proposed. This letter acknowledged that the President of Parliament had written in accordance with Article 175, EEC.	—
13 January 1976	Parliament's Bureau took note of the reply of the President of Council, and determined not to proceed with the action for failure to act	—

(!) Subsequently both Parliament's Legal Service and its Legal Affairs Committee expressed the view that action under Art. 175 EEC should be initiated by a formal and specific resolution of Parliament instructing its President to institute proceedings.

(viii) Article 206(4), requires Council to consult Parliament before appointing members of the Court of Auditors. (Rule 51 R. of P.)

This consultation is completed by the adoption by Parliament of an opinion on the basis of a motion for a resolution tabled by the Committee on Budgetary Control. At the time of the appointment of four members of the Court of Auditors in 1981, each of the candidates attended a special meeting of the Committee on Budgetary Control.

## Evolution of Parliamentary Questions over the Period 1963-1981

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<i>Written Questions</i>																			
Commission	140	134	107	147	312	329	504	577	633	722	637	700	747	844	1152	1003	1674	1995	1744
Council	7	9	6	10	32	13	1	1	3	3	115	125	115	147	176	132	223	271	210
Foreign Ministers													4	10	34	20	80	57	37
High Authority	14	19	16	8	5	—	—												
	161	162	129	165	349	342	505	578	636	725	752	825	866	1001	1362	1155	1977	2323	1991

<i>Oral Questions</i>																			
Commission											34	55	46	70	72	92	42	61	67
Council											17	25	14	26	22	27	7	23	29
Foreign Ministers												1	5	4	4	8	2	5	7
											51	81	65	100	98	127	51	89	103

<i>Question Time</i>																			
Commission												191	195	296	266	329	495	510	
Council												59	75	140	149	132	217	238	
Foreign Ministers												1	10	33	49	41	92	102	
												251	280	469	464	502	804	850	

### A3. The European Council

1. At the end of 1974 the meetings of the Heads of State and Government of the Community's Member States were institutionalised and came to be known as the European Council.
2. The European Council assumed decisional functions and a power of initiative in Community matters, while its working methods remained those of an intergovernmental body wholly outside the control of the European Parliament — and outside the scheme of checks and balances envisaged by the Treaties to maintain the delicate equilibrium of the Institutions.
3. Long-term measures to improve relations with Council are currently under review in Parliament's Committees for Political and Legal Affairs <sup>(1)</sup>; the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom has, in the meantime, reported to Parliament on the meeting of the European Council held in London in November, 1981. <sup>(2)</sup>
4. Parliament retains an extremely cautious attitude to the recognition of the European Council and of the rôle it is to play within the framework of the existing Community Institutions.

### A4. The Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation

1. The historical background to the development of European Political Cooperation is set out in three reports of the European Parliament. <sup>(3)</sup> The foreign ministers of the Member States, responding to a request from the Hague Summit meeting in 1969, adopted a report setting out the objectives of political cooperation in October 1970. A second report (July 1973) laid down improved procedures for coordinating foreign policy.
2. Meetings of the Foreign Ministers take place at least four times a year and after each of these meetings a Colloquy is held between the President-in-Office of the Foreign Ministers and the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament. (Rule 41 R. of P.). The improvement of current procedures is under consideration. On 17 November 1981 Foreign Ministers of the Ten Member States held a meeting with the Enlarged Bureau of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.
3. In December 1974 the heads of government agreed that the presidency of the Council would answer questions on political cooperation put by members of the Parliament. In February 1975 the foreign ministers agreed to answer written questions (Rule 46, R. of P.), oral questions with and without debate (Rules 42 and 43, R. of P.) and questions at question time, (Rule 44, R. of P.); there has been regular consideration of European Political Cooperation matters ever since.
4. Since 1973, the President-in-Office, in the context of the Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, has replied to an annual debate in Parliament on the basis of an oral report on political cooperation (Rule 41, R. of P.). <sup>(4)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> See in this connection EP Doc. 1-739/81 and OJ Debates for 17 December 1981.

<sup>(2)</sup> Note also that Mr Lynch, then Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, addressed the first session of the newly elected Parliament in July 1979.

<sup>(3)</sup> Report on Political Cooperation and the rôle of the European Parliament, Lady Elles (UK, ED) Doc. 1-335/77; 30 June 1977

Report on European Political Cooperation, Erik Blumenfeld (Ger, EPP) Doc. 427/77; 13 December 1977

Report on Political Cooperation, Mr Mommersteeg, PE 31/986/fin. 2, 1973

<sup>(4)</sup> See, for example, OJ Debates for 17 December 1981

## B. External Relations

1. The Community's external relations fall into three categories corresponding to three main groups of countries: those with which the Community has association agreements, the countries or groups of countries with which the Community has cooperation or trade agreements and other countries with which the Community has diplomatic relations.

The Convention of Lomé, under which 62 ACP countries (1) are currently associated to the Community and its Member States, makes provision for parliamentary institutions. Following the conclusion of the association agreements between the Community and Greece (in 1962) and Turkey (in 1964) joint EP/Greece and EP/Turkey parliamentary committees were set up. No parliamentary institutions have been set up for the two other groups, although the Community's agreements with the Mediterranean countries make provision for interparliamentary relations.

2. The Convention of Lomé makes provision, in addition to the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers, for a Consultative Assembly which is made up of Members of the European Parliament and representatives appointed by the ACP States on a basis of parity. The Consultative Assembly has two representatives per ACP State (at present there are 124) and an equal number of Members of the European Parliament. The presidency is shared. Meetings are held once a year and up to now have taken place in Luxembourg.

The meetings of the Assembly are prepared by the ACP/EEC Joint Committee, which consists of one representative for each ACP country (at the moment there are 62) and the same number of Members of the European Parliament. The Joint Committee generally meets twice a year, once in Europe and once in one of the ACP States.

Relations between the EEC and the overseas countries and territories (OCT) were originally governed by Part Four of the EEC Treaty, in conjunction with an Implementing Convention. Following the independence of these countries, 18 and later 19 African States, Madagascar and Mauritius (AASM) were associated with the EEC under the two Conventions of Yaoundé (1.6.1964 — 1.6.1969 and 1.1.1971 — 31.1.1975).

Protocol 22 annexed to the Acts of Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark offered the 20 countries the possibility of negotiating the organization of their future relations with the EEC. These negotiations were concluded with the official signing in Lomé (Togo) on 28 February 1975 of the first ACP-EEC Convention.

3. Naturally, the EP/Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee was dissolved when Greece became a member of the Community (1 January 1981). The EP/Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee has not met since the Turkish Parliament was abolished.

4. The European Parliament has, however, established relations with the Assemblies of quite a large number of countries, and in some cases groups of countries, generally at the initiative of the other parliament. In practice, these relations take the form of periodic meetings between delegations to discuss matters of common interest in the political and commercial spheres. These exchanges of views on mutual problems such as energy supply, agricultural trade, the iron and steel industry, the textile and engineering industries, often help each side to understand the other's situation better.

5. The first of these delegations was the EP/United States Congress delegation, which held the first of its twice-yearly meetings in January 1972. An EP/Canada delegation was formed in November 1973, followed by numerous others (see 8 below). The European Parliament has thus established links with practically all third countries which have a system of parliamentary democracy, but also has relations with other third countries that are members of the Interparliamentary Union.

6. The meetings organized for these delegations have been preceded in many cases by a visit by the President of the European Parliament for initial talks, which have often proved very useful. Furthermore, a number of presidents of national parliaments and heads of state have visited the European Parliament, including President Eanes of Portugal in November 1978, President Herrera Campins of Venezuela in April 1980 and President Sadat of Egypt in February 1981.

(1) ACP: African, Caribbean and Pacific States



28.02.1975. Lomé Convention signed between Community and 46 African, Carribbean and Pacific Countries.

Apart from its institutionalized relations with the ACP, the European Parliament has also instituted a dialogue with the ASEAN <sup>(1)</sup> group of countries and the Latin American Parliament. The last meeting with the Latin American Parliament was held in Bogota in January 1981 and the preceding one in Rome in 1979.

7. It should be pointed out in conclusion that cooperation or trade agreements concluded by the Community involve consultation of the European Parliament.

Before such an agreement is signed, the President of the Council informs the appropriate committees of its substance. After the signing, but before the conclusion of the agreement, the Council informs the European Parliament of its content.

This procedure was initiated in February 1964 for the association agreements (the 'Luns procedure'), and since October 1973 it has also applied to trade agreements (the 'Luns-Westerterp procedure').

8. On 22 April 1982, Parliament drew up the following list of delegations and the number of members belonging to each:

- Delegation from the European Parliament to the European Parliament/Spanish Cortes Joint Committee (18 members),
- Delegation from the European Parliament to the European Parliament/Portuguese Parliament Joint Committee (18 members),
- Delegation from the European Parliament for relations with:
  - A. *Europe*
    - the Northern European countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland) and the Nordic Council 10 members
    - Switzerland 10 members
    - Austria 10 members
    - the Committee of EFTA Parliamentarians 10 members
    - Yugoslavia 10 members
    - the countries of Eastern Europe <sup>(2)</sup> 10 members
    - Malta 10 members
    - Cyprus 10 members
  - B. *North Africa, the Near and Middle East*
    - the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) 10 members
    - the Mashrek countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria) 10 members
    - Israel 10 members
    - the Persian Gulf States 10 members
  - C. *The Americas*
    - the United States 21 members
    - Canada 18 members
    - Latin-America (Latin-American Parliament) 36 members
      - a) Mexico
      - b) the Central African States
      - c) the Member States of the Andean Parliament
      - d) Brazil
  - D. *Asia and Australasia*
    - the countries of South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) 10 members
    - the Member States of ASEAN and the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization (AIPO) 18 members
    - the People's Republic of China 18 members
    - Japan 18 members
    - Australia and New Zealand 10 members

<sup>(1)</sup> Association of South-East Asian Nations

<sup>(2)</sup> There is also a ten-member working party on Rumania

## C1. The European Court of Justice

- (i) Parliament has no formal relationship with the European Court of Justice.
- (ii) Parliament's scope for action before the Court of Justice vis-à-vis the Commission and the Council is dealt with in sections 7A 1 (viii) and 2 (vii) above.

## C2. The European Court of Auditors

- (i) Article 206(4) requires consultation of Parliament by Council prior to appointment of members of the Court of Auditors.
- (ii) Article 206a (4) EEC calls for submission of the Audit Court's Annual Report to Parliament and the other Institutions. It also provides for the Court of Auditors to submit observations on specific questions, to deliver opinions at the request of Parliament, and to assist Parliament in exercising its powers of control over the implementation of the Community Budget.

## C3. The United Nations, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Relations between the Community and these organisations are primarily the responsibility of the Commission, in accordance with Articles 229 and 231 EEC.

## C4. Council of Europe

1. The Council of Europe was established by a Statute signed on 5 May 1949 by ten member countries; its organs are a Parliamentary Assembly and a Committee of Ministers.

A link between the Parliamentary Assembly and the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community was established by Article 2 of the ECSC Treaty protocol on relations with the Council of Europe, under which the Assembly of the Community has to forward each year to the Council of Europe a report on its activities. Article 230 of the EEC Treaty and Article 200 of the EAEC Treaty contain only a general reference to this subject (1).

By Rule 107 of its Rules of Procedure, however, the European Parliament, through its Bureau is required to prepare an annual report to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

2. Relations between the two Assemblies have had a chequered history. Certain Council of Europe members wanted the two Assemblies to share the same staff and administrative machinery. This, however, was at odds with the Common Assembly's aim of developing autonomously and, as far as possible, independently of the Council of Europe. Hence, although both Assemblies used the same parliamentary chamber in Strasbourg, the Common Assembly set up its own secretariat from the beginning, rejected the introduction of observer status and took an independent approach on the question of working languages and other matters.

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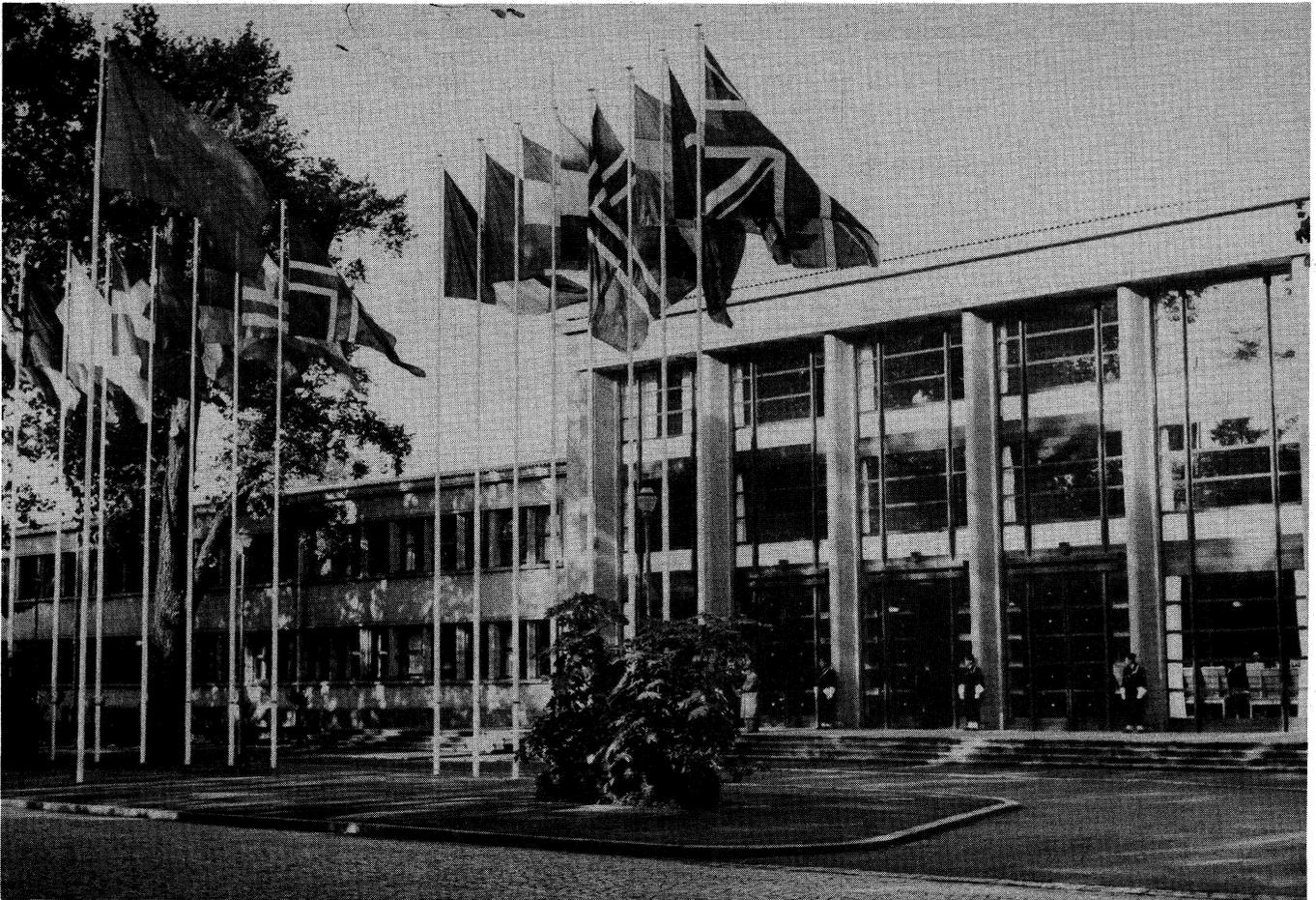
(1) 'The Community shall establish all appropriate forms of cooperation with the Council of Europe.'

Each year a joint meeting of members of the two Assemblies was held to discuss the report referred to in the ECSC Treaty, followed by separate meetings of the two Assemblies to draw conclusions from that discussion. The first of these joint meetings was held on 22 June 1953. The practice of joint meetings was continued even after the entry into force of the EEC and EAEC Treaties on 1 January 1958. It was agreed in 1970, however, that the European Parliament would no longer report on its activities and the debate would be confined to matters of topical interest.

The last joint meeting was held in 1978. Owing to difficulties of various kinds the practice of holding joint meetings has now been abandoned.

3. After the direct elections to the European Parliament, fresh efforts were made to revive relations between the two Assemblies. The Bureaux of the Assemblies appointed delegations which are now examining ways and means of restoring and improving cooperation between the two Assemblies.

4. Formal collaboration between the two Assemblies already exists within the framework of the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation (see Chapter C6 below).



*The Maison de l'Europe at Strasbourg, formerly Headquarters of the Council of Europe, and meeting place of the European Parliament.*

## C5. Conference of Presidents of European Parliamentary Assemblies

The desire to maintain close contacts between the national parliaments and the European Parliament and to discuss subjects of common interest at the highest level has been felt from the beginning, particularly in view of the fact that, before direct elections, Members of the European Parliament had direct personal contact with their national parliaments, of which they were also members. Regular conferences of Presidents of European Parliamentary Assemblies are a relatively recent phenomenon.

After an initial meeting in Rome in January 1963 attended only by the Presidents of the Assemblies of the original six Member States, contact was established in 1973 in Strasbourg; the Presidents of the parliaments of the three new Member States were also present on that occasion.

The arrangements were changed with effect from the meeting held in Paris in January 1975, to which the Presidents of the parliaments of the Member States of the Council of Europe were invited. Since then similar conferences have been held in Rome in September 1975, Bonn in July 1976, Vienna in June 1977, the Hague in June 1978 and Madrid in May 1980; the last conference was held in June 1982 in London. The specific problems of the European Community were one of the topics discussed at these conferences. This quite naturally gave rise to the idea of organizing another conference between two major conferences, bringing together only the Presidents of the parliaments of the Member States of the European Community and the President of the European Parliament. The first conference of this kind was held in Luxembourg in July 1981.

These presidential conferences are preceded by and prepared at meetings of the Secretaries-General.

The Community conference includes representatives of the seventeen national chambers (only three Member States have a unicameral parliament) and the European Parliament, while the major conference brings together representatives of thirty-two parliamentary assemblies and the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Assembly of the Western European Union.

## C6. European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation

At the conference held in Vienna in 1977 the Presidents of the European parliamentary assemblies officially set up the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation in order to give practical expression to their desire to cooperate.

The aim of the centre is to promote the exchange of information between parliaments, to avoid duplication of research work and to establish cooperation in the field of documentation, parliamentary libraries and research services, including access to the data banks of the European Community and the Member States.

The centre operates under the authority of the conference and under the direct responsibility of the Presidents of the European Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, who present an activity report and an action programme at each meeting of the conference.



03.07.1981. Conference of Presidents of European Parliamentary Assemblies received in Luxembourg by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess. (President Veil represents the European Parliament).

## C7. The Inter-Parliamentary Union

Shortly after the Common Assembly of the ECSC was constituted, it applied to join the IPU. In 1977 the European Parliament relinquished the observer status which the IPU had accorded to it in 1953 and at the same time efforts were made to secure full membership of this body, which is the oldest international organization. The main problem has always been that the only structural unit recognized by the IPU is the national group. Until direct elections to the European Parliament, Members of the European Parliament also had to be members of their national parliaments and thus were in a position to participate fully in the work of the national groups. It soon became clear that direct elections had resulted in a decline in the percentage of dual mandates (12% as at 1 January 1982), which makes it much more difficult for Members to take part in the activities of the national groups.



*President Anwar al Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt addresses a ceremonial session of the European Parliament in Luxembourg, 10th February 1981 (President Veil in the chair).*

## Chapter 8: Landmarks in the development of the European Parliament

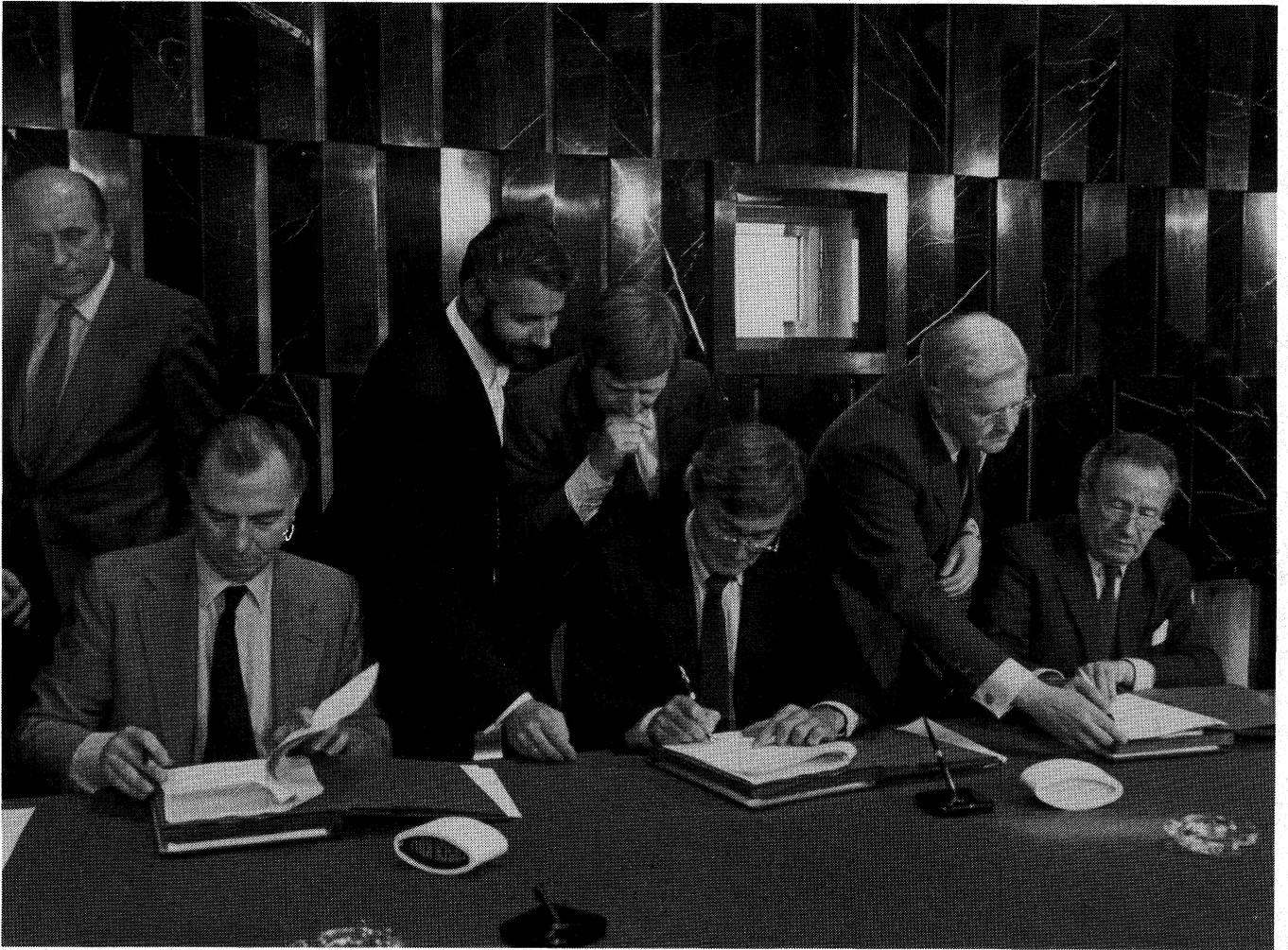
- 19.09.1946 Winston Churchill, speaking in Zurich calls for establishment of the United States of Europe.
- 09.05.1950 Robert Schuman proposes pooling production and consumption of coal and steel within a European organisation.
- 18.04.1951 Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).
- 27.05.1952 Proposal for creation of European Defence Community (EDC).
- 10.08.1952 High Authority of ECSC established with Jean Monnet as President.
- 10.09.1952 First meeting of ECSC Parliamentary Assembly (78 members). Paul-Henri Spaak elected President.
- 10.03.1953 Draft Treaty embodying Statute of the European Political Community, adopted by Ad Hoc Assembly, Strasbourg (but not adopted by Council of Ministers).
- 16.06.1953 Common Assembly decides to set up political groups.
- 30.08.1954 EDC proposal defeated in French National Assembly.
- 11.05.1956 Common Assembly adopts resolutions welcoming proposals for Common Market and Atomic Energy Community and asserts its right to exercise democratic control. It also calls for the merging of the three Communities.
- 25.03.1957 Treaty of Rome establishes European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), the Assembly and the Council being common to the 3 Communities.
- 01.01.1958 Treaty of Rome enters into force.
- 16.01.1958 First European Commission takes office (President Hallstein).
- 19.03.1958 The Parliamentary Assembly common to the three Communities, elects Robert Schuman to be its President, (142 members), and gives itself the name European Parliament (in German and Dutch).
- 21.03.1958 The European Parliament decides to set up political groups.
- 12.05.1960 Decision to speed up realisation of Treaty objectives by Council on basis of Commission proposal and with the support of European Parliament.
- 17.05.1960 European Parliament adopts first draft Direct Elections Convention, proposing a directly elected membership of 426.
- 11.02.1961 Heads of state and government agree to promote increased European political cooperation.

- 19/24.02.1961 On initiative of European Parliament, first conference of parliamentarians from Associated African States and Madagascar and from European Parliament.
- 09.07.1961 EEC-Greece Association Agreement signed in Athens.
- 30.03.1962 European Assembly formally adopts title of "European Parliament" in all Community languages.
- 14.01.1963 Accession negotiations with Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom are suspended.
- 20.07.1963 Yaoundé Convention unites Community with 17 African states and Madagascar, and establishes Parliamentary Conference of the Association composed of EP and AASM on a basis of parity.
- 12.09.1963 EEC-Turkey Association Agreement signed.
- 31.03.1965 Commission puts forward proposals for Community financing from "own resources" with increased budgetary powers for European Parliament. French opposition precipitates Institutional crisis.
- 30.06.1965 French representatives withdraw from Community meetings.
- 29.01.1966 Luxembourg compromise virtually abolishes majority decision-making in Council.
- 01.07.1967 "Merger" Treaty creating a single Council and Commission takes effect.
- 29.07.1969 Second Yaoundé Convention between six EC member states and 18 African States and Madagascar.
- 24.09.1969 Second Arusha Convention between EC and the three East African States: Parliamentary committee composed, on a basis of parity, of members of EP and E. African states parliaments.
- 01.12.1969 Hague Summit Conference agrees, inter alia, on increase of Parliament's budgetary powers, and launching of programme for economic and monetary union by 1980.
- 22.04.1970 Signature of convention laying down new system of financing expenditure by the Community's "own resources" and extending Parliament's budgetary powers.
- 30.06.1970 Opening of new accession negotiations with candidate states.
- 27.10.1970 Davignon report on political cooperation approved by Member States.
- 19.11.1970 First discussions by Community Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.
- 22.03.1971 Adoption by Council of Werner plan to strengthen the coordination of economic policies.
- 13.01.1972 Joint Committee African Countries and Madagascar/EP meets in The Hague.
- 22.01.1972 Treaties of accession signed between Community and Denmark, Ireland, Norway and United Kingdom.
- April 1972 Vedel report on the extension of the powers of the Parliament.
- 10.05.1972 Irish referendum approves membership of Community (83% in favour).
- 02.10.1972 Danish referendum approves Community membership (63.5% in favour). Norwegian referendum however rejects membership (53% against).

- 21.10.1972 Paris Summit meeting defines new fields of Community action — regional policy, environment policy and energy policy — and defines objective of European Union.
- 16.11.1972 First motion of censure on Commission tabled in European Parliament (subsequently withdrawn).
- 01.01.1973 Enlarged Community of Nine member states comes into being.
- 16.01.1973 First meeting of European Parliament following enlargement (198 members).
- 17.10.1974 Parliament resolution on European Union.
- 10.12.1974 Paris Summit agrees allocation of resources to European Regional Development Fund. European Council established. Direct elections to European Parliament decided in principle.
- 14.01.1975 European Parliament adopts Patijn report on the Convention establishing Direct Elections by universal suffrage to the European Parliament.
- 28.02.1975 Lomé Convention signed between Community and 46 African Caribbean and Pacific countries. ACP/EP Consultative Assembly established on a basis of parity comprising members of EP and 2 representatives designated by each of the ACP states; ACP and EP joint presidents. ACP/EC Joint Committee set up to prepare work of Consultative Assembly.
- 04.03.1975 Joint declaration by Parliament, Council and Commission initiating "conciliation procedure" by which Parliament plays an active part in the process of preparing and adopting decisions which give rise to significant revenue or expenditure for the Community.
- 10/11.03.1975 First meeting of European Council, held in Dublin.
- 05.06.1975 United Kingdom referendum approves membership of Community (67.2% in favour).
- 12.06.75 Greece applies for membership.
- 10.07.1975 2nd Parliament resolution on European Union.
- 22.07.1975 Signature of second budgetary Treaty establishing the European Court of Auditors and further strengthening budgetary powers of the European Parliament.
- 01.12.1975 European Council fixes 1978 date (later postponed until 1979) for first direct elections to European Parliament.
- 29.12.1975 Presentation of Tindemans report on European Union.
- 20.09.1976 Council adopts Treaty on Direct Election of EP.
- 28.03.1977 Portugal applies for membership.
- 05.04.1977 Joint declaration by Parliament, Council and Commission on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- 28.07.1977 Spain applies for membership.
- 18.10.1977 Nomination of members of European Court of Auditors after consultation of European Parliament.
- 08.04.1978 European Council fixes new date for Direct Elections to the European Parliament — 7 to 10 June 1979.

- 10.03.1979 Creation of European Monetary System (EMS) centred on European Currency Unit (ECU).
- 28.05.1979 Greek accession treaty signed in Athens.
- 7/10.6.1979 Direct elections to the European Parliament (overall turnout 61%)
- 17.07.1979 First meeting of directly elected Parliament in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg (410 members), elects Mrs Simone Veil as its first President.
- 28.09.1979 European Parliament asserts its right to discuss all matters of concern to the Community in debate on armaments procurement policy.
- 31.10.1979 Signature of 2nd Lomé convention between Community and 58 ACP countries.
- 13.12.1979 European Parliament rejects Community Budget for 1980. (288 votes in favour of rejection, 64 against and one abstention).
- 16.01.1980 European Parliament is the first in Europe to condemn Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
- 16.04.1980 European Parliament expresses its approval of Greek Accession Treaty, signed in Athens, 28.05.79.
- 30.05.1980 Council mandates Commission to prepare proposals for improvement of CAP and of distribution of budgetary burden between member states (The 30th May Mandate)
- 09.07.1980 European Parliament adopts new Community Budget for 1980.
- 16/18.09.1980 European Parliament holds major debate on "Hunger in the World".
- 20.11.1980 European Parliament calls on member states finally to determine the seats of the EC Institutions.
- 16/18.12.1980 European Parliament considers 1980 supplementary and 1981 Budgets, increasing Council proposals by 266 M.U.A. (Supplementary Budget No 2 for 1980) and 24.6 M.U.A. (1981 Budget) — formally adopted by President of EP 23.12.80 in the absence of a qualified majority in Council to reject Parliament's amendments.
- 01.01.1981 Accession of Greece creates Community of Ten. Twenty-four appointed Greek members of Parliament (434 members).
- 10.02.1981 President Sadat of Egypt addresses European Parliament.
- 11.02.1981 After major debate, European Parliament adopts resolution and report on the Status of Women in the EC.
- 09.04.1981 European Parliament calls for the 1% VAT limit on "own resources" to be raised.
- 17.06.1981 Parliament adopts resolution and report on reform of common agricultural policy, and the future of the Community Budget.
- 24.06.1981 Commission presents report on the "30th May Mandate".
- 07.07.1981 European Parliament adopts resolutions concerning future inter-institutional relations.
- 07.07.1981 European Parliament decides to hold Plenary sessions in Strasbourg and — as a normal rule — committee meetings in Brussels: as a consequence Luxembourg Government takes European Parliament to European Court of Justice on the grounds that this matter falls within the competence of the Member States.

- 09.07.1981 After a three-day debate, Parliament demands increased participation in European Political Cooperation and a greater rôle in the legislative process and improved relations with Council. It also sets up an Institutional Committee to propose initiatives for the creation of European Union, to be achieved by Treaty amendments.
- 18.10.1981 Twenty-four Greek members of European Parliament elected directly.
- 17.11.1981 For the first time, the Foreign Ministers of the Ten meet the enlarged Bureau of European Parliament in Strasbourg.
- 19.11.1981 Foreign Ministers Genscher and Colombo present to European Parliament their plan for the creation of European Union.
- 16.12.1981 First report to European Parliament by President in Office of European Council. (Margaret Thatcher — United Kingdom).
- 20.04.1982 European Parliament defers "discharge" to Commission in respect of implementation of 1980 Budget.



*30th June 1982. Signature in Brussels of the joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, concerning measures designed to achieve the smoother operation of the budgetary procedure.*

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In addition Parliament's documentation service cooperates with the services of the European Commission in preparing a weekly "Documentation Bulletin" listing acts and documents of the Institutions, as well as reports of the European Parliament, from which specialised bibliographies are compiled.

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## General abbreviations

AASM .....	Associated African States and Madagascar
ACP States .....	States in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific which are signatories to the Lomé Convention
Art. ....	Article
ASEAN .....	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAP .....	Common Agricultural Policy
CE .....	Compulsory Expenditure
Ch .....	Chapter
COM .....	Commission
Doc. ....	Document
EAEC .....	European Atomic Energy Community (Treaty)
EAGGF .....	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EC .....	European Community (Communities)
ECJ .....	European Court of Justice
ECSC .....	European Coal and Steel Community (Treaty)
EEC .....	European Economic Community (Treaty)
EFTA .....	European Free Trade Association
EP .....	European Parliament
EPC .....	European Political Cooperation
ERDF .....	European Regional Development Fund
ESC .....	Economic and Social Committee
EUA .....	European Unit of Account
GNP .....	Gross National Product
IPU .....	Interparliamentary Union
NCE .....	Non-compulsory Expenditure
NCI .....	New Community Instrument
OECD .....	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OJ .....	Official Journal
OCT .....	Overseas Countries and Territories
R of P .....	Rules of Procedure
u.a. ....	Unit of account
VAT .....	Value Added Tax

**STATES**

B .....	Royaume de Belgique / Koninkrijk België
DK .....	Kongeriget Danmark
D .....	Bundesrepublik Deutschland
F .....	Republique Francaise
Gr .....	Hellas
IRL .....	Eire
I .....	Repubblica Italiana
L .....	Grand Duché de Luxembourg
NL .....	Koninkrijk der Nederlanden
UK (GB) .....	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## Index of National Political Parties and Political Groups in the EP (1952-1982)

### 1. National Political Parties

**BELGIQUE / BELGIE**

BSP .....	Belgische Socialistische Partij
C/PCB .....	Parti Communiste Belge
CVP .....	Christelijke Volkspartij
CVP-EVP .....	Christelijke Volkspartij (Europese Volkspartij)
FDF-RW .....	Front démocratique des Francophones (Rassemblement Wallon)
Lib .....	Parti Libéral
PLP .....	Parti de la liberté et du progrès
PRL .....	Parti des réformes et de la liberté
PRLW .....	Partie des réformes et de la liberté de Wallonie
PS .....	Parti socialiste
PSB .....	Parti socialiste belge
PSC .....	Parti social-chrétien
PSC-PPE .....	Parti social-chrétien (Parti Populaire européen)
PVV .....	Partij voor vrijheid en vooruitgang
PVV-ELD .....	Partij voor vrijheid en vooruitgang (Europese Liberalen en Democraten)
SP .....	Socialistische Partij
VU .....	Volksunie

**DANMARK**

CD .....	Centrum-Demokraterne
DR .....	Danmarks Retsforbund
F .....	Folkebevægelsen mod EF
FRP .....	Fremskridtspartiet
KF .....	Det Konservative folkeparti
RV .....	Det Radikale venstre

S .....	Socialdemokratiet
SF .....	Socialistisk folkeparti
Siu .....	Siumut
V .....	Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti

**DEUTSCHLAND, Bundesrepublik**

CDU .....	Christlich-Demokratische Union
CSU .....	Christlich-Soziale Union
DP .....	Deutsche Partei
FU .....	Föderalistische Union
FDP .....	Freie Demokratische Partei
FDP/DVP .....	Freie Demokratische Partei / Demokratische Volkspartei
SPD .....	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands

**FRANCE**

ARS .....	Action Républicaine et Sociale
CDP .....	Centre Démocratie et Progrès
CNI-CNIP .....	Centre National Indépendant
CRARS .....	Centre républicain d'action rurale et sociale
C. Rép. ....	Centre républicain
DIFE .....	Défense des intérêts de la France en Europe
FAEAS .....	Formation administrative des élus d'Algérie-Sahara
FGDS .....	Fédération de la Gauche démocrate et Socialiste
GD .....	Gauche démocratique
Ind. ....	Indépendants
Ind. P .....	Indépendants et paysans
IOM-RDA .....	Indépendants d'outre-mer et Rassemblement démocratique africain
IPAS .....	Indépendants et Paysans d'Action Sociale
MRG .....	Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche
MRP .....	Mouvement républicain populaire
PASR .....	Groupe Paysan d'Action Sociale et Rurale
PCF .....	Parti communiste français
PCP .....	Parti Chrétien Populaire (Sarre)
PDM .....	Progrès et démocratie moderne
PIP .....	Parti Indépendant Paysan
PIPAS .....	Parti des indépendants et Paysans et d'Action Sociale
PR .....	Parti républicain
PRAF .....	Parti du Regroupement Africain et des Fédéralistes
PRS .....	Parti républicain social
PS .....	Parti socialiste
PSA .....	Parti socialiste autonome
PSD .....	Parti socialiste démocrate
PSRG .....	Partie socialiste et des radicaux de gauche
PSU .....	Parti Socialiste Unifié

Rad.Soc. ....	Radicaux socialistes
RCDS .....	Réformateurs des centristes et démocrates sociaux
RD .....	Rassemblement démocratique
RDS .....	Réformateurs et démocrates sociaux
Rép.Soc. ....	Parti Républicain Social
RG .....	Mouvement des radicaux de gauche
RGR .....	Rassemblement des gauches républicaines
RI .....	Républicains indépendants
RIAS .....	Républicains indépendants d'action sociale
RPF .....	Rassemblement du Peuple Français
RPR .....	Rassemblement pour la République
SFIO .....	Parti socialiste
Soc.Dém. ....	Parti social démocrate
UC .....	Union centriste
UCDP .....	Union centriste des démocrates de progrès
UDF .....	Union pour la Démocratie Française
UDR .....	Union des démocrates pour la République
UDSR-RDA .....	Union démocratique et sociale de la résistance et Rassemblement démocratique africain
UD Ve .....	Union démocratique pour la Cinquième république
UFE .....	Union pour la France en Europe
UGDS .....	Union de la Gauche Démocratique et Social
UNR .....	Union pour la nouvelle République
UNR-UDT .....	Union pour la nouvelle République — Union démocratique du travail
UP .....	Union progressiste
UR .....	Unité de la République
URAS .....	Union Républicaine et d'Action Sociale
UDSR .....	Union démocratique et sociale de la résistance
US-RDA .....	Union soudanaise — Rassemblement démocratique africain

#### HELLAS

EDIK .....	Enosi Dimokratikou Kentrou
KKE .....	Kommounistiko Komma Hellados
KKE-es .....	Kommounistiko Komma Hellados — essoterikou
KODISO .....	Komma Dimokratikou Socialismou
KP .....	Komma Proodevtikon
ND .....	Nea Dimokratia
PASOK .....	Panellinio Socialistiko Kinima

#### IRELAND

FF .....	Fianna Fáil Party
FG .....	Fine Gael Party
Ind. ....	Independent
Lab. ....	Labour Party

**ITALIA**

DC .....	Democrazia cristiana
DN .....	Democrazia nazionale
DP .....	Democrazia proletaria
Ind.Sin. ....	Indipendenti di Sinistra
MPL .....	Movimento Politico Lavoratori
MSI .....	Movimento sociale italiano
MSI-DN .....	Movimento sociale italiano-Destra nazionale
PC .....	Partito Comunista (marxista leninista italiano)
PCI .....	Partito comunista italiano
PDI .....	Partito democratico italiano
PDIUM .....	Partito democratico italiano di unita monarchia
PdUP .....	Partito di unita proletaria per il comunismo
PLI .....	Partito liberale italiano
PMN .....	Partito monarchico nazionale
PMP .....	Partito monarchico popolare
PR .....	Partito radicale
PRI .....	Partito repubblicano italiano
PSDI .....	Partito socialista democratico italiano
PSI .....	Partito socialista italiano
PSIUP .....	Partito socialista italiano di unita proletaria
SVP/PPST .....	Südtiroler Volkspartei (Partito popolare sudtirolese)

**LUXEMBOURG**

DP .....	Demokratesch Partei
LPL .....	Liberal Partei Lëtzeburg
LCR .....	Parti Communiste Révolutionnaire
PC .....	Parti Communiste
PCS .....	Parti Chrétien Social
POSL .....	Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois
PSD .....	Parti Social Démocrate

**NEDERLAND**

ARP .....	Anti-Revolutionaire Partij
BP .....	Boerenpartij
CDA .....	Christen Democratisch Appel
CHU .....	Christelijk Historische Unie
CPN .....	Communistische Partij Nederland
D'66 .....	Democraten 66
DS'70 .....	Demokraten Socialisten '70
GVP .....	Gereformeerd Politiek Verband
KPN .....	Katholieke Partij Nederland

KVP .....	Katholieke Volkspartij
PPR .....	Politieke Partij Radikalen
PSP .....	Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij
PvdA .....	Partij van de Arbeid
SDC .....	Sociaal Democratisch Centrum
SGP .....	Staatskundig Gereformeerde Partij
VVD .....	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie

#### UNITED KINGDOM

C .....	Conservative and Unionist Party
DUP .....	Democratic Unionist Party
Ind .....	Independent
Lab .....	Labour Party
Lib .....	Liberal Party
SDLP .....	Social Democratic and Labour Party
SNP .....	Scottish Nationalist Party
Pl. C .....	Plaid Cymru
UUP .....	Ulster Unionist Party
UUUC .....	United Ulster Unionist Council

## 2. Political groups in the European Parliament

C .....	European Conservative Group (since July 1979: ED)
CD .....	Christian-Democratic Group (since July 1979: PPE)
CDI .....	Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members
COM .....	Communist and Allies Group
DE .....	European Democratic Union (since July 1973: DEP)
DEP .....	Group of European Progressive Democrats (prior to July 1973: DE)
ED .....	European Democratic Group (prior to July 1979: C)
L .....	Liberal and Democratic Group (prior to 1976: Liberal and Allies Group)
NI .....	Non-attached
PPE .....	Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group) (prior to July 1979: CD)
S .....	Socialist Group

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