

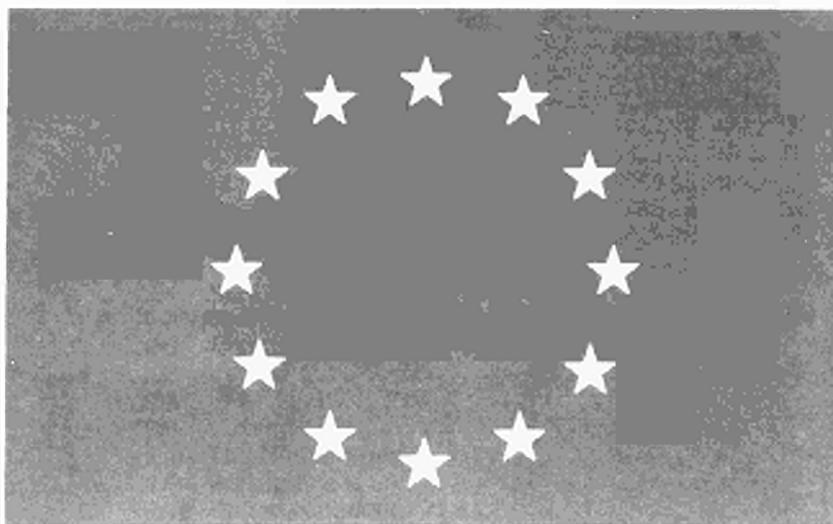
FORGING AHEAD



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
1952-1988



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1952-1988



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Foreword by the President

In aiming for the completion of the single internal market by 1992, the Community has set itself new goals which will enable it to shake off the lethargy of recent years. New prospects have opened up; a new momentum has been achieved in many areas. The process of European integration is moving forward again.

There is still insufficient awareness among the general public of the role which the European Parliament has played and continues to play in this connection. It was, for instance, the European Parliament which, through the adoption in 1984 of its draft Treaty for European Union, prompted the first reform of the Community Treaties embodied in the Single European Act and helped to determine the legal bases for the single internal market.

The European Parliament acts as the spokesman for the 320 million European citizens; it is the European platform for directly elected representatives, on which current political issues are openly discussed and questions concerning Europe's future are hotly debated.

Apart from this pre-eminent duty of a freely elected parliament to act both as spokesman and platform, however, the European Parliament's first responsibilities are to fulfil its legislative role in the consultation and cooperation procedures provided for in the Single Act and to guarantee democratic supervision of the Community's executive

body. The object is not to take powers away from the national parliaments but to provide complementary parliamentary supervision of policy decisions which the Member States have entrusted to the Communities.

The purpose of this book, which is published as the third direct elections to the European Parliament in June 1989 draw near, is to explain the powers and working methods of Parliament, its interaction with the other Community institutions and its role in the process of European integration.

I hope that thereby it will help to give our citizens a better understanding of the European Parliament and encourage them to give their full support to the achievement of that 'ever closer union of the peoples of Europe' which is a fundamental goal of the Community.

THE LORD PLUMB



10 September 1952: the President of the High Authority, Jean Monnet, addressing the first session of the ECSC Common Assembly in Strasbourg (in the chair: Assembly President Paul-Henri Spaak).

I. Introduction

By way of introduction to this lengthy document it would seem useful to highlight some of the special features of the European Parliament which set it quite apart from national parliaments and also have a bearing on the way the contents of this book have been arranged.

The aim of the new edition, following on from the first publication entitled '1952-1982 — Forging ahead — Thirty years of the European Parliament' is to provide an updated summary five years on and before direct elections, of essential facts and developments concerning Parliament.

This and subsequent editions will therefore concentrate less on the early years of the European Parliament and the reader will be referred to the first publication for details of that period.

1. The development of a Parliament

Two distinctly separate phases can be distinguished. From 10 September 1952 to 24 July 1979, the European Parliament was an assembly of delegates similar to the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly. Members took office through election to their national parliaments, which then appointed them to the European Parliament.

Since 14 and 17 June 1979, Members of the European Parliament have been directly elected and very few still hold a dual mandate. It was only following the enlargement of the European Community to include Greece (1 January 1981) and then Spain and Portugal (1 January 1986) that Members from those countries were once again appointed from the national parliaments to the European Parliament for a limited transitional period until they could hold their own direct European elections (Greece: 18 October 1981; Spain: 10 June 1987; and Portugal: 19 July 1987).

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, the assembly of delegates, since 1952.

2. Membership of the European Parliament at important dates in its history

| | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Common Assembly (1952-57) | 78 Members |
| (2) European Parliament of the Six (1958-72) | 142 Members |
| (3) European Parliament of the Nine (1973-79) | 198 Members |
| (4) First directly elected European Parliament (17 January 1979 to 31 December 1980) | 410 Members |
| (5) European Parliament of the Ten (1 January 1981 to 31 December 1985) | 434 Members |
| (6) European Parliament of the Twelve (1 January 1986) | 518 Members |

3. Practical and geographical expansion

- (1) The Common Assembly (1952-57) was confined to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the six founding States (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the 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 extended the scope to the whole economic sector and nuclear energy research.
- (3) Although European Political Cooperation developed in a separate legal framework 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 with the Ministers for Justice, the Interior, Cultural Affairs, and so on, areas not covered by the founding Treaties or only marginally so.
- (4) With the three enlargements of the European Community on 1 January 1973, 1 January 1981 and 1 January 1986, the European Parliament's responsibilities were extended geographically to include the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

4. Growth in the powers of the European Parliament

- (1) The Council and the Commission had already conferred additional supervisory powers on the European Parliament in the 1960s.
- (2) The budgetary powers of the European Parliament have been extended considerably, particularly since 1973, and are embodied in legal provisions.
- (3) The European Parliament's right to be consulted in the framing of Community legislation has also been formally extended as a result of judgments by the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

The Single European Act, which entered into force on 1 July 1987, considerably extended the European Parliament's powers in regard to applications for accession or association with the Community and in respect of legislation concerning the establishment of an internal Community market by 1992.

- (4) As regards the appointment of members of major Community institutions, the European Parliament has had a say in the appointment of Members of the European Court of Auditors since 1975. Since 1985, the enlarged Bureau of the European Parliament has had a voice in the appointment of the President of the Commission. Parliament has no power over the membership of the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

5. Party structure and political groups

From the outset, the European Parliament had to contend with the fact that its Members belonged to a large number of different national parties. The number of different parties to which Members of the European Parliament belonged on 1 July 1988 totalled 78. Although most of these individual parties fall within major party groupings (e.g. Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals) there are still marked differences in their structures and programmes. Despite this, three political groups soon emerged in the first Common Assembly, and grew to eight following the second direct elections to the European Parliament.

6. Places of work and working languages

There are two further features which not only distinguish the European Parliament from the 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 (Brussels) also houses the entire executive machinery of the Community (Council, Commission). Although most of the staff of the secretariat work in Luxembourg, a dwindling number of meetings of European Parliament bodies take place there and most activity has switched to Brussels as well as Strasbourg.

To enable politicians from all sections of the population to conduct their European Parliament business effectively, the working languages introduced from the beginning were those of the original founding States. Parliament now has nine working languages, thereby covering the official languages of all the Member States of the Community (except Irish and Luxembourgish). The advantage Members have in expressing themselves in their native language must, however, be weighed against serious drawbacks such as the loss of spontaneity in communication and the large volume of work involved in making all session documents, amendments, and so on, available in the nine official languages. As a result of this, some 33% of European Parliament staff are employed in jobs connected with the large number of languages and a further 12% are needed because of the fact that Parliament has three places of work.

*

The copy deadline for this edition has been set at 1 August 1988 so that it will appear in good time before the beginning of the election campaign for the third direct elections to the European Parliament.

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



II. Direct elections to the European Parliament

Article 138 of the EEC Treaty lays down that 'the European Parliament'¹ 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'.

On 20 September 1976 the Council of Ministers decided, on the basis of Parliament's groundwork and initiatives since 1960, to go ahead with direct elections to the European Parliament and adopted the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

1. Legal bases

1.1 Council Decision (76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom)²

'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 European Parliament,
- Intending to give effect to the conclusions of the European Council in Rome on 1 and 2 December 1975, that the election of the European Parliament 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 The original term 'Assembly' has been replaced by 'European Parliament' pursuant to Article 3 of the Single European Act.

² OJ L 278, 8.10.1976.

1.2 **Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage**¹

‘ARTICLE 1

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

ARTICLE 2²

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

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Belgium | 24 |
| Denmark | 16 |
| FR of Germany | 81 |
| Greece | 24 |
| Spain | 60 |
| France | 81 |
| Ireland | 15 |
| Italy | 81 |
| Luxembourg | 6 |
| The Netherlands | 25 |
| Portugal | 24 |
| 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 European Parliament 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 European Parliament shall be compatible with membership of the 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;

¹ Note: The Act entered into force on 1 July 1978 (OJ L 173, 29.6.1978, p. 30).

² Article 2 as amended by Article 10 of the Treaty of Accession of Spain and Portugal of 12 June 1985.

- 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 European Parliament 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 European Parliament 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 European Parliament.

ARTICLE 9

1. Elections to the European Parliament 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 European Parliament, the first ballot must take place during the period referred to in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 10

1. The Council, acting unanimously after consulting the European Parliament, 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 European Parliament, 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 European Parliament 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 European Parliament shall cease upon the opening of the first sitting of the new European Parliament.

ARTICLE 11

Pending the entry into force of the uniform electoral procedure referred to in 7(1), the European Parliament 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 European Parliament, which shall take note of that fact.

In all other cases, the European Parliament 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 European Parliament after consulting the Commission, shall adopt such measures after endeavouring to reach agreement with the European Parliament in a conciliation committee consisting of the Council and representatives of the European Parliament.

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 European Parliament 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 to 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.'

2. Electoral laws of the Member States

2.1 Belgium

2.1.1 LEGAL BASIS

Belgium's electoral law was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on 2 February 1984 and by the Senate on 16 February 1984; it entered into force on 27 February 1984. (*Belgisch Staatsblad/Moniteur belge* of 5 April 1984)

2.1.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.1.2.1 Seats

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

2.1.2.2 Electoral system

Proportional representation.

Three 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:

- Voting is compulsory for Belgian citizens; citizens of other Community Member States resident in Belgium are entitled to vote, provided their home country has not granted them the right to vote;
- 18 years or over;
- Also Belgians resident abroad, provided their main place of residence (*résidence principale*) is still in Belgium;
- Postal vote for Belgians living abroad; proxy vote for those temporarily unable to cast their vote.

Eligibility for election:

- 21 years or over;
- Belgian nationality;
- Domiciled in Belgium or another Community Member State;
- May not be a member of the national parliament or of the Belgian administration.

Nominations:**Lists of candidates proposed:**

- (a) either by at least five Members of the Belgian Parliament belonging to one linguistic community,
- (b) or by signatures of at least 1 000 registered voters in each of the five 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).

Vacant seats: Filled by substitute candidate from the same list.

Rules on election campaign: no special provisions for European elections.

Validation of elections: by the Council of State.

2.2 Denmark**2.2.1 LEGAL BASIS**

Denmark's electoral law of 2 December 1977 was amended by the law of 6 April 1984 (Law No 159 of 11 April 1984, Lovtidende A, p. 549).

2.2.2 MAIN FEATURES**2.2.2.1 Seats**

Sixteen seats. The Faeroe Islands and Greenland are not included in the electoral area.

2.2.2.2 Electoral system

Proportional representation.

One single national constituency.

Seats allocated by the d'Hondt system.

Entitlement to vote:

- Danish citizens, excluding residents of the Faeroe Islands and Greenland;
- 18 years or over;
- Also Danish citizens resident in other Community Member States.

Eligibility for election:

- Danish citizens, excluding residents of the Faeroe Islands and Greenland;
- 18 years or over.

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 to the candidate of his choice on the list (therefore possibility of changing order of names on lists).

Vacant seats: filled by next candidate on the list.

Election day: to be decided by the Minister for the Interior.

Rules on election campaign: the Minister for Justice may issue rules to prevent disturbances of public order.

Validation of election: by the Danish Parliament.

2.3 Federal Republic of Germany

2.3.1 LEGAL BASIS

The German law on the election of Members of the European Parliament (Europawahlgesetz) was adopted by the Bundestag on 16 March 1978 (Bundesgesetzblatt I of 21 June 1978, p. 709), and amended on 22 December 1983 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 1577) and 15 March 1985 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 521).

2.3.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.3.2.1 Seats

Three of the 81 German seats go to Berlin (West). These three seats are filled from the Chamber of Deputies of Berlin (West).

2.3.2.2 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 Hare-Niemeyer system. When a party presents lists for the *Länder* the total of seats won by that party is divided according to the Hare-Niemeyer procedure among the different regional lists.

Entitlement to vote:

- German citizens;
- 18 years or over;
- Also Germans resident in other Community Member States or a Member State of the Council of Europe or who have been resident abroad for less than 10 years.

Eligibility for election:

- German citizens;
- 18 years or over.

Nominations:

- 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 lists: 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.

Rules on election campaign: parties receive a sum in proportion to their share of the votes from an election campaign expenses fund totalling approximately DM 215 million (DM 5 per voter).

Validation of election: by the Bundestag. Its decision can be contested in the Federal Constitutional Court.

2.4 Greece**2.4.1 LEGAL BASIS**

Electoral law of 20 July 1981 (*Official Journal of the Greek Government* No 188/81) and Law No 1443/84 (*Official Journal of the Greek Government* No 73A of 22 May 1984).

2.4.2 MAIN FEATURES**2.4.2.1 Seats**

Greece has 24 seats.

2.4.2.2 Electoral system

Proportional representation.

One single national constituency.

Seats allocated by the d'Hondt system.

Entitlement to vote:

- Greek citizens;
- 20 years or over;
- Greek citizens living in a Community Member State may vote at a consulate;
- Greek citizens living outside the Community may vote only if they return to Greece for elections.

Eligibility for election:

- Greek citizens;
- 21 years or over;
- No residence qualification;
- Membership of the European Parliament is incompatible with membership of the national parliament.

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 the list.

Vacant seats: filled by next candidate on the list.

Rules on election campaign: campaign to last 30 days.

Validation of election: objections may be submitted to the Constitutional Court.

2.5 Spain

2.5.1 LEGAL BASIS

The Spanish electoral law was adopted on 2 April 1987 (*Ley Organica 1/1987*, BOE No 80).

2.5.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.5.2.1 Seats

Spain has 60 seats. The country is divided into constituencies formed by the provinces.

2.5.2.2 Electoral system

Proportional representation.

Seats allocated by the d'Hondt system.

Entitlement to vote:

- Spanish citizens;
- 18 years or over;
- Spanish citizens resident abroad may vote at the consulates;
- Also postal vote.

Eligibility for election:

- Spanish citizens;

- 18 years or over;
- Membership of the national parliament is incompatible with membership of the European Parliament; the same applies to the legislative assemblies of the 'autonomous communities'.

Nominations:

Lists of candidates proposed:

- (a) by parties (individually or jointly), voters' organizations and associations;
- (b) by signatures of at least 15 000 voters or 50 elected representatives.

Order of names on lists: seats are allocated according to the order of names on the list. Vacant seats are filled by the next candidate or substitute on the list.

Rules on the election campaign: the State reimburses election campaign costs at a rate of PTA 2 million for each seat won and PTA 70 for every vote obtained. The ceiling on election campaign expenditure is determined by multiplying the number of inhabitants in the constituency by PTA 35.

Validation of election: by the central election committee.

2.6 France

2.6.1 LEGAL BASIS

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.

2.6.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.6.2.1 Seats

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

2.6.2.2 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 FF 100 000 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 European Parliament elections contains no special provisions regarding the election day. In France polling day is traditionally a Sunday.

Rules on the election campaign: only French political parties or lists of candidates are allowed to take part in the election campaign, which begins two weeks before election day. During this period broadcasting time is made available on radio and television. Parties winning at least 5 % of the votes have part of their campaign expenses refunded.

Validation of election: by the Council of State (not the Constitutional Council as in the case of national elections).

2.7 Ireland

2.7.1 LEGAL BASIS

European Assembly Elections Act 1977 of 9 December 1977; European Assembly Act 1979; European Assembly Elections Act 1984.

2.7.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.7.2.1 *Seats*

The 15 Irish Members of Parliament are elected in four constituencies with five, four, three and three Members respectively.

2.7.2.2 *Electoral system*

Proportional representation.

Four constituencies.

The traditional single transferable vote system is used. Candidates are 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 Community Member 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 IRL 1 000 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 the 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.

No special rules on the election campaign.

Any person over the age of 18 can contest the election results in the High Court.

2.8 Italy

2.8.1 LEGAL BASIS

The electoral law of 24 January 1979 was amended by Law No 61 of 9 April 1984 (*Gazzetta Ufficiale* No 101 of 11 April 1984, p. 3062).

2.8.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.8.2.1 Seats

Italy has 81 seats.

2.8.2.2 Electoral system

Proportional representation.

For European Parliament 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 constituency.

All Italian citizens of 18 years or over are entitled to vote. Italian citizens resident in another Community Member State 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 parties or individuals. In the case of individual nominations or nomination by a party not represented in the European 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.

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.

2.9 Luxembourg

2.9.1 LEGAL BASIS

The law adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on 21 February 1979 entered into force on 25 February 1979. It was supplemented by two laws, which entered into force on 14 March 1984 (*Mémorial* Legal Acts A — No 15 of 21 March 1984, pp. 320-324).

2.9.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.9.2.1 Seats

Luxembourg has six seats.

2.9.2.2 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 and aged 18 or over. Voting is compulsory. Luxembourg citizens living in another Community Member State are also entitled to vote (postal vote).

Candidates must be Luxembourg citizens over 21.

The right to submit lists of nominations (maximum 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 on 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.

2.10 The Netherlands

2.10.1 LEGAL BASIS

The Dutch electoral law of 13 December 1978 (*Staatsblad* No 652) was amended by the laws of 30 May 1979 (*Staatsblad* No 285), 27 January 1982 (*Staatsblad* No 19) and 25 September 1985 (*Staatsblad* No 527).

2.10.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.10.2.1 *Seats*

The Netherlands has 25 seats.

2.10.2.2 *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 entitled to vote. Dutch citizens resident in another Community Member State may also vote, either in person or by proxy.

In addition, citizens from other Community Member States 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 HFL 18 000 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.

Elections take place on the Thursday of the electoral period.

No special rules on the election campaign.

Validation of election results by the central voting office.

2.11 **Portugal**

2.11.1 LEGAL BASIS

On 28 April 1987 the Portuguese National Assembly adopted the law on elections to the European Parliament (Decreto 68/IV).

2.11.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.11.2.1 *Seats*

Portugal has 24 seats, representing one single national constituency.

2.11.2.2 *Electoral system*

Proportional representation.

Seats allocated by the d'Hondt system.

Entitlement to vote:

- Portuguese citizens;
- 18 years or over;
- Also Portuguese citizens resident in other Community Member States.

Eligibility for election:

- Portuguese citizens;
- 18 years or over;
- Members of the administration of certain political, legal and regional bodies may not stand for election.

Nominations: lists of candidates must be submitted to the Constitutional Court.

Order of names on lists: seats are allocated according to the order of names on each list. The number of authorized substitute candidates is between three and eight. In the event of death, disablement or resignation of a Member, the seat is allocated to the next candidate or, if necessary, substitute candidate on the list.

Rules on the election campaign: after consulting the Government, the President fixes the date of elections within 75 days. The election campaign lasts 12 days.

Validation of elections: election validation committees (local, regional and national).

2.12 United Kingdom

2.12.1 LEGAL BASIS

The British electoral law was passed by the House of Commons on 16 February 1978 and by the House of Lords on 4 May 1978, and entered into force on 5 May 1978. It was amended by the 1981 European Assembly Elections Act (*Halsbury's Statutes of England*, fourth edition, vol. 15, pp. 463-476).

2.12.2 MAIN FEATURES

2.12.2.1 Seats

The United Kingdom has 81 seats. These are divided among the different regions as follows: England 66 seats; Scotland eight seats; Wales four seats; Northern Ireland three seats.

2.12.2.2 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 is used (see 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 (q.v.).

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 may vote if they are Government officials or members of the armed forces, or if their names appeared on an electoral register in the United Kingdom in the five years preceding the election.

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 UKL 1 000 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.

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.

Election results can be contested in the High Court.

3. Results of second direct elections

3.1 Allocation of seats following the second direct elections in 1984 and the elections in Spain and Portugal (comparative figures showing allocation following the first direct elections and the elections in Greece — figures as at 26 October 1987 and 9 March 1982 respectively)

| | S | PPE | ED | COM | LDR | RDE ¹ | ARC ² | DR ³ | NI | Total |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| B | 8 (7) | 6 (10) | — (—) | — (—) | 5 (4) | — (—) | 4 (2) | — (—) | 1 (1) | 24 |
| DK | 3 (4) | 1 (1) | 4 (2) | 2 (1) | 2 (3) | — (1) | 4 (4) | — (—) | — (—) | 16 |
| D | 33 (35) | 41 (42) | — (—) | — (—) | — (4) | — (—) | 7 (—) | — (—) | — (—) | 81 |
| GR | 10 (10) | 8 (8) | — (—) | 4 (4) | — (—) | 1 (—) | — (—) | 1 (—) | — (2) | 24 |
| F | 20 (22) | 10 (9) | — (—) | 10 (19) | 12 (16) | 19 (15) | — (—) | 10 (—) | — (—) | 81 |
| IRL | — (4) | 6 (4) | — (—) | — (—) | 1 (1) | — (—) | — (1) | — (—) | — (—) | 15 |
| I | 12 (14) | 27 (30) | — (—) | 26 (24) | 6 (5) | — (2) | 2 (4) | 5 (—) | 3 (4) | 81 |
| L | 2 (1) | 3 (3) | — (—) | — (—) | 1 (2) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | 6 |
| NL | 9 (9) | 8 (10) | — (—) | — (—) | 5 (4) | — (—) | 2 (—) | — (—) | — (1) | 25 |
| UK | 33 (18) | — (—) | 45 (61) | — (—) | — (—) | 1 (1) | — (—) | 1 (—) | 1 (1) | 81 |
| Subtotal excluding E and P (Accession Jan. 1986) | 130 (124) | 110 (117) | 49 (63) | 42 (48) | 31 (39) | 30 (22) | 19 (11) | 17 (—) | 6 (10) | 434 |
| E | 28 (—) | 1 (—) | 17 (—) | 3 (—) | 2 (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | 8 (—) | 60 |
| P | 7 (—) | 4 (—) | — (—) | 3 (—) | 10 (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | 24 |
| Total: | 165 | 115 | 66 | 48 | 44 | 29 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 518 |

S Socialist Group

PPE Group of the European People's Party

ED European Democratic Group

COM Communist and Allies Group

LDR Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group

RDE Group of the European Democratic Alliance

ARC Rainbow Group: Federation of the Green-Alternative European Link, Agalev-Ecolo, the Danish People's Movement against Membership of the European Community and the European Free Alliance in the European Parliament

DR Group of the European Right

NI Non-attached

¹ The RDE Group was formerly the DEP Group (Démocrates européens de progrès = European Progressive Democrats).

² The ARC Group was formerly the CDI Group (Groupe de coordination technique et de défense des groupes et des parlementaires indépendants = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members).

³ The DR Group was formed after the 1984 elections.

3.2 Results of elections held on 14 and 17 June 1984 by Member State — and of elections in Spain (10 June 1987) and Portugal (19 July 1987)

3.2.1 BELGIUM — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 17 June 1984 | | | | 10 June 1979 | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------|--------------|--------------|------|-------------|
| | Group in EP (after 17. 6. 84) | Valid votes | % | | Seats in EP | % | | Seats in EP |
| Christelijke Volkspartij Parti social-chrétien | PPE | 1 134 012 436 126 | 32.5 19.4 | 27.4 | 4 2 | 48.1 21.2 | 37.7 | 7 3 |
| Socialistische Partij Parti socialiste | S | 980 668 762 377 | 28.1 34.2 | 30.4 | 4 5 | 20.9 27.4 | 23.4 | 3 4 |
| Partij voor vrijheid en voortgang Parti des reformes et de la liberté | LDR | 494 585 540 597 | 14.2 24.1 | 18.0 | 2 3 | 15.3 17.8 | 16.3 | 2 2 |
| Front démocratique des Francophones ¹ | | 142 871 | 6.3} | 2.5 | — | 19.7} | 7.6 | 2 |
| Volksunie | ARC | 484 925 | 13.9} | 8.5 | 2 | 9.7} | 6.0 | 1 |
| Anders gaan leven Parti écologiste | ARC | 246 879 220 704 | 7.1 9.9 | 8.2 | 1 1 | 2.3 5.1 | 3.4 | — — |
| Others | | 282 093 | 5.0} | | — | 5.6} | | — |
| Total | | 5 725 837 | 100 | | 24 | 100 | | 24 |

Turnout 1984: 92.2%; 1979: 91.6%.

¹ 1979 FDF-Rassemblement Wallon joint list.

The percentages in the above table refer to results in Flanders and Wallonia respectively. Inhabitants of Brussels could vote for either a Flemish or a Walloon list.

The percentages outside the parentheses refer to results in Belgium as a whole.

3.2.2 DENMARK — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 14 June 1984 | | | | 7 June 1979 | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------|------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Group in EP (after 14. 6. 1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| Socialdemokratiet | S | 387 098 | 19.4 | 3 | 21.9 | 3 |
| Det Konservative Folkeparti | ED | 414 175 | 20.8 | 4 | 14.0 | 2 |
| Socialistisk Folkeparti | COM | 183 589 | 9.2 | 1 | 4.7 | 1 (2) ¹ |
| Centrum-Demokraterne | PPE | 131 984 | 6.6 | 1 | 6.2 | 1 |
| Følgebevægelsen mod EF | ARC | 413 807 | 20.8 | 4 | 20.9 | 4 |
| Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti | LDR | 248 497 | 12.5 | 2 | 14.5 | 3 |
| Fremskridtspartiet | | 68 747 | 3.5 | — | 5.8 | 1 |
| Others | | 142 487 | 7.2 | — | 12.02 | — |
| Total | | 1 990 384 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 15 (16) (1) |

Turnout 1984: 52.3%; 1979: 47.1%.

¹ Greenland left the Community on 31 December 1984.
The 16th Danish seat went to the Socialistisk Folkeparti.

3.2.3 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 14 June 1984 | | | | 10 June 1979 | |
|--|--|----------------|------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Group in EP (after 14. 6. 1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| Christlich-Demokratische Union | PPE | 9 306 775 | 37.5 | 34 | 39.1 | 34 |
| Christlich-Soziale Union | PPE | 2 104 590 | 8.5 | 7 | 10.1 | 8 |
| CDU/CSU | PPE | 11 411 365 | 46.0 | 41 | 49.2 | 42 |
| Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands | S | 9 294 916 | 37.4 | 33 | 40.8 | 35 |
| Freie Demokratische Partei | — | 1 192 138 | 4.8 | — | 6.0 | 4 |
| Die Grünen | ARC | 2 024 801 | 8.2 | 7 | 3.2 | — |
| Deutsche Zentrumspartei | — | 93 856 | 0.4 | — | — | — |
| Die Friedensliste | — | 312 756 | 1.3 | — | — | — |
| Europäische Arbeiterpartei im Verband der european labour party (ELP) | — | 30 975 | 0.1 | — | — | — |
| Europäische föderalistische Partei | — | 34 543 | 0.1 | — | — | — |
| Frauenpartei | — | 94 481 | 0.4 | — | — | — |
| Nationaldemokratische Partei | — | 198 370 | 0.8 | — | — | — |
| Ökologisch-demokratische Partei | — | 76 935 | 0.3 | — | — | — |
| Wahlengemeinschaft mündiger Bürger | — | 52 704 | 0.2 | — | — | — |
| Bayernpartei | — | 23 462 | 0.1 | — | — | — |
| Total | | 24 841 306 | 100 | 81 | 100 | 81 |

Turnout 1984: 56.8%; 1979: 65.7%.

3.2.4 GREECE — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 17 June 1984 | | | | 18 Oct. 1981 ¹ | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | Group in EP (after 17. 6. 1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) | S | 2 476 491 | 41.3 | 10 | 40.1 | 10 |
| New Democracy (ND) | PPE | 2 266 568 | 38.1 | 9 | 31.3 | 8 |
| Greek Communist Party (KKE) | COM | 686 965 | 11.6 | 3 | 12.8 | 3 |
| Greek Communist Party of the Interior (KKE-es) | COM | 203 812 | 3.4 | 1 | 5.3 | 1 |
| Social Democratic Party (Kodiso) | | 47 389 | 0.8 | — | 4.2 | 1 |
| Progress Party | | 10 152 | 0.2 | — | 1.2 | 1 |
| Union of the Democratic Centre (EDIK) | | 16 748 | 0.3 | — | 1.1 | — |
| Christian Democratic Party | | 26 735 | 0.5 | — | 1.2 | — |
| National Political Union (EPEN) | DR | 136 642 | 2.3 | 1 | — | — |
| Liberal Party | | 20 908 | 0.3 | — | 1.1 | — |
| Others | | 84 557 | 1.4 | — | | |
| Total | | 5 956 060 | 100 | 24 | | 24 |

Turnout 1984: 77.2%; 1981: 78.6%.

¹ First direct elections in Greece.

3.2.5 SPAIN — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 10 June 1987 | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|-------|----------------|
| | Group in EP (after 10.6.1987) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP |
| Partido Socialista Obrero | S | 7 522 706 | 39.44 | 28 |
| Alianza Popular | ED | 4 747 283 | 24.89 | 17 |
| Centro Democrático y Social | NI | 1 976 093 | 10.36 | 7 |
| Izquierda Unida | COM | 1 011 830 | 5.30 | 3 |
| Convergència i Unió | PPE LDR | 853 603 | 4.47 | 1 2 |
| Herri Batasuna | NI | 360 952 | 1.89 | 1 |
| Coalición Europea de los Pueblos | ARC | 326 911 | 1.71 | 1 |
| Coalición Izquierda de los Pueblos | | 261 328 | 1.37 | — |
| Others | | 2 010 704 | 10.54 | — |
| Total | | 19 071 401 | 100 | 60 |
| Turnout: 68.93%. | | | | |

3.2.6 FRANCE — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 17 June 1984 | | | | 10 June 1979 | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------|---|------|-------------|
| | Group in EP (after 17.6.1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | | % | Seats in EP |
| Union de l'opposition ¹ (Mrs S. Veil) | RDE LDR PPE | 8 644 002 | 42.96 | 20 13 8 | Union pour la France en Europe (Union pour la démocratie française) | 27.6 | 25 |
| Parti socialiste (Mr Jospin) | S | 4 179 593 | 20.77 | 20 | | | |
| Parti communiste (Mr Marchais) | COM | 2 262 532 | 11.24 | 10 | Défense des intérêts de la France en Europe Rassemblement pour la République | 16.3 | 15 |
| Entente Radicale et Ecologiste (Mr Stirn) | | 667 152 | 3.31 | — | | | |
| Front d'opposition nationale (Mr Le Pen) | DR | 2 210 299 | 10.98 | 10 | Parti socialiste Mouvement des radicaux de gauche ² | 23.5 | 22 |
| Etats-Unis d'Europe | | 78 767 | 0.39 | — | Parti communiste | 20.5 | 19 |
| Initiatives 84 | | 122 438 | 0.60 | — | Europe-Ecologie | 4.4 | — |
| Liste d'unité ouvrière et paysanne | | 181 277 | 0.90 | — | Etats-Unies soc. d'Europe | 3.1 | — |
| Lutte ouvrière | | 414 465 | 2.06 | — | Emploi-Egalité-Europe | 1.8 | — |
| Parti ouvrier européen | | 17 691 | 0.08 | — | UDIP-FIDES | 1.4 | — |
| Parti Socialiste Unifié-communistes Démocrates Unitaires | | 145 415 | 0.72 | — | EURODROITE | 1.3 | — |
| | | | | | Total | 100 | 81 |
| Réussir l'Europe | | 380 341 | 1.89 | — | | | |
| UTILE | | 137 474 | 0.68 | — | | | |
| Verts | | 677 754 | 3.36 | — | | | |
| Total | | 24 841 306 | 100 | 81 | | | |

Turnout 1984: 56.2%; 1979: 60.7%.

¹ 1984 UDF/RPR joint list — 'Union de l'opposition'.² 1979 PS/MRG joint list.

3.2.7 IRELAND — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 14 June 1984 | | | | 7 June 1979 | |
|--------------|--|------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Group in EP (after 14.6.1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| Fianna Fáil | RDE | 438 946 | 39.2 | 8 | 34.7 | 5 |
| Fine Gael | PPE | 361 034 | 32.2 | 6 | 33.1 | 4 |
| Labour Party | | 93 656 | 8.4 | — | 14.5 | 4 |
| Independent | LDR | 113 067 | 10.1 | 1 | 14.1 | 2 |
| Sinn Fein | | 54 672 | 4.9 | — | 3.3 | — |
| Others | | 59 141 | 5.2 | — | 0.3 | — |
| Total | | 1 120 516 | 100 | 15 | | 15 |

Turnout 1984: 47.6%; 1979: 63.6%.

3.2.8 ITALY — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 17 June 1984 | | | | 7 June 1979 | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Group in EP (after 17. 6. 1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| Democrazia cristiana | PPE | 11 498 519 | 33.2 | 26 | 36.4 | 29 |
| Partito comunista italiano Partito di unita proletaria per il comunismo | COM | 11 615 089 — | 33.3 — | 27 — | 29.6 1.2 | 24 1 |
| Partito socialista italiano | S | 3 902 414 | 11.2 | 9 | 11.0 | 9 |
| Partito liberale italiano Partito repubblicano italiano | LDR | 2 127 130 | 6.1 | 5 | 3.6 2.6 | 3 2 |
| Movimento sociale italiano | DR | 2 263 730 | 6.5 | 5 | 5.4 | 4 |
| Partito socialista democratico italiano | S | 1 208 635 | 3.5 | 3 | 4.3 | 4 |
| Partito radicale | NI | 1 190 757 | 3.4 | 3 | 3.7 | 3 |
| Democrazia proletaria | ARC | 494 384 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 |
| Südtiroler Volkspartei | PPE | 197 623 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 |
| Unione valdostana — Partito sardo d'azione | ARC | 190 988 | 0.5 | 1 | — | — |
| Liga Veneta | — | 161 155 | 0.5 | — | — | — |
| Total | | 34 957 759 | 100 | 81 | 100 | 81 |

Turnout 1984: 83.9%; 1979: 85.5%.

3.2.9 LUXEMBOURG — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 17 June 1984 | | | | 14 June 1979 | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Group in EP (after 17.6.1984) | Valid votes ¹ | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| Parti chrétien social | PPE | 345 363 | 35.33 | 3 | 36.16 | 3 |
| Parti ouvrier socialiste luxem- bourgeois | S | 295 993 | 30.28 | 2 | 21.61 | 1 |
| Demokratesch Partei | LDR | 206 763 | 21.15 | 1 | 28.16 | 2 |
| Verts alternatifs | | 59 957 | 6.1 | — | — | — |
| Others | | 69 309 | 7.14 | — | 14.10 | — |
| Total | | 977 385 | 100 | 6 | | 6 |

Turnout 1984: 87 %; 1979: 88.9 %.

¹ Each elector has six votes.

3.2.10 THE NETHERLANDS — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 17 June 1984 | | | | 7 June 1979 | |
|--|--|----------------|-------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Group in EP (after 17. 6. 1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| Partij van de Arbeid | S | 1 784 528 | 33.72 | 9 | 30.4 | 9 |
| Christen Democratisch Appel | PPE | 1 589 410 | 30.03 | 8 | 35.6 | 10 |
| Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democ- ratie | LDR | 1 000 542 | 18.90 | 5 | 16.1 | 4 |
| Democraten 66 | | 120 702 | 2.28 | — | 9.0 | 2 |
| Staatskundig Gereformeerde Partij Politieke Partij Radikalen Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond | NI | 275 734 | 5.21 | 1 | — | — |
| Communistische Partij Nederland Groene Partij Nederland Politieke Partij Radikalen Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij | ARC | 296 293 | 5.60 | 2 | - | — |
| Others | | 225 348 | 4.26 | — | | — |
| Total | | 5 292 557 | 100 | 25 | | 25 |

Turnout 1984: 50.5%; 1979: 57.8%.

3.2.11 PORTUGAL — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 19 July 1987 | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Group in EP (after 19.7.1987) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP |
| Partido Social-Democrata | LDR | 2 111 828 | 37.45 | 10 |
| Partido Socialista | S | 1 267 672 | 22.48 | 6 |
| Partido do Centro Democrático Social | PPE | 868 718 | 15.40 | 4 |
| Coligação Democrática Unitária | COM | 648 700 | 11.50 | 3 |
| Partido Renovador Democrático | RDE | 250 158 | 4.44 | 1 |
| Partido Popular Monárquico | — | 155 990 | 2.77 | — |
| Others | — | 193 869 | 3.44 | — |
| Invalid | — | 142 715 | 2.53 | — |
| Total | | 5 639 650 | 100 | 24 |

Turnout: 72.42%.

3.2.12 UNITED KINGDOM — FINAL RESULTS

European Parliament

| | 14 June 1984 | | | | 7 June 1979 | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Group in EP (after 14. 6. 1984) | Valid votes | % | Seats in EP | % | Seats in EP |
| England, Scotland, Wales | | | | | | |
| Conservative Party | ED | 5 426 796 | 38.8 | 45 | 48.4 | 60 |
| Labour Party | S | 4 865 220 | 34.8 | 32 | 31.6 | 17 |
| Alliance — Liberal Party and Social Democratic Party | | 2 591 657 | 18.5 | — | — | — |
| Liberal Party | | — | — | — | 12.6 | — |
| Scottish National Party | RDE | 230 590 | 1.6 | 1 | 1.9 | 1 |
| Others | | 355 089 | 2.5 | | 0.6 | — |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | | |
| Democratic Unionist Party | NI | 230 251 | 1.6 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 |
| Official Ulster Unionist Party | ED | 151 399 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 |
| Social Democratic and Labour Party | S | 147 169 | 1.1 | 1 | 1.1 | 1 |
| Total | | 13 998 171 | 100 | 81 | | 81 |

Turnout 1984: 32.6%; 1979: 31.6%.

4. Progress of work on a uniform electoral procedure

Article 7 of the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament 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.

After the first direct elections in 1979, the European Parliament discussed and adopted with a number of amendments a proposal from its Political Affairs Committee (Seitlinger report) on 10 March 1982. The Council of Foreign Ministers set up a working party which failed to achieve any results and stopped work prior to the second direct elections in 1984. On 17 September 1984 the Political Affairs Committee decided to draw up a new report on the introduction of a uniform procedure and appointed Mr Bocklet rapporteur on 18 September 1984. The Bocklet draft, to which 101 amendments were tabled and which was discussed and adopted by the Political Affairs Committee on 28 February 1985, proposed granting the right to vote and the right to stand for election at the age of 18 throughout the Community and applying the criterion of residence rather than nationality for the exercise of these rights. Responsibility for verifying Members' credentials was also to be transferred from national bodies to the European Parliament and complaints could be lodged with the European Court of Justice. The proposal as a whole failed to obtain a convincing majority in the Political Affairs Committee (16 for, 8 against and 13 abstentions), partly because it called for a system of strict proportional representation. An intergroup working party was therefore set up to try to combine the pure proportional representation system with elements of the majority vote system (multi-member constituencies with three to 15 candidates, open lists and compulsory preferential vote).

Neither of the proposals has yet been debated by the European Parliament in plenary sitting.

10 January 1973: first part-session following enlargement to include Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom.



III. Members of the European Parliament

Remarks:

1. List of Members appointed by national parliaments from 10 September 1952 to 17 July 1979, (List A).
2. List of Members elected by direct universal suffrage from 17 July 1979 to 15 July 1988, (List B).
The date of 15 July 1988 does not mark the end of the second parliamentary term but has been chosen to take account of publishing deadlines.
List of Spanish and Portuguese Members appointed on 1 January 1986 but not elected in June 1987 (Spain) and July 1987 (Portugal) in the European direct elections (List C).
3. To save space, this list gives only a few details such as name (column 1) and nationality (column 2).
4. As the names of national political 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 included at the end of Chapter III.5, 'Political groups'.
5. Column 5 indicates to which chamber of the national parliament the Member belonged. In most cases, this column became obsolete as from the first direct elections.
6. 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.
7. 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 (column 7), chairman or vice-chairman of a committee (column 8), chairman or vice-chairman of a group (column 9), or Quaestor.
8. As the number and titles of the European Parliament's committees have changed frequently over the past 35 years, the details given in column 8 are not broken down by the various committees. A comprehensive survey of the committees is given in the synoptic table of committees. 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. |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ACHENBACH Ernest W. | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 16.10.64/19.01.77 | | P | VP (L) |
| ADAMS Rudolf | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/16.07.79 | VP (Q) | VP | |
| AERSSSEN Jochen van | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| AIGNER Heinrich | D | CSU | PPE | Bundestag | 29.11.61/16.07.79 | | P VP | |
| AJELLO Aldo | I | PSI | S | Senato | 06.10.76/16.07.79 | | P | |
| ALBER Siegbert | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (PPE) |
| ALBERS Willem | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 03.10.74/16.07.79 | | | |
| ALBERTINI Francesco | I | PSI | S | Senato | 06.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| ALBERTSEN Kristian | DK | S | S | Folketing | 24.01.74/19.11.76 | | | |
| ALESSI Giuseppe | I | DC | CD | Camera | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | | |
| ALRIC Gustave | F | RI | L | Sénat | 13.03.58/13.03.66 | | VP P | |
| AMADEI Giuseppe | I | PSDI | S | Camera | 06.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| AMADEO Ezio | I | PRI | S | Senato | 05.05.54/27.05.59 | | | |
| AMELSVOORT Marius J.J. van | NL | KVP | CD | Eerste Kamer | 11.02.70/14.09.71 | | | |
| AMENDOLA Giorgio | I | Pel | COM | Camera | 21.01.69/16.07.79 | | | |
| ANDERSEN Erik | DK | S | S | Folketing | 15.08.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| ANDERSEN Poul Nyboe | DK | Venstre | | Folketing | 18.12.73/19.12.73 | | | |
| ANDREOTTI Giulio | I | DC | CD | Camera | 29.02.74/15.10.76 | | | |
| ANGELINI Armando | I | DC | CD | Senato | 20.12.60/17.04.68 | | | |
| ANGIOY Giovanni | I | MSI | L | Camera | 05.03.58/24.10.68 | | VP | |
| ANSART Gustave | F | PCF | COM | Ass. Nat. | 13.06.73/16.07.79 | | | |
| ANSQUERT Vincent F.M. | F | DIFE | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 18.05.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| ANTONIOZZI Dario | I | DC | PPE | Camera | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | VP | |
| APEL Hans | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 09.12.65/21.01.70 | | | |
| ARDWICK Lord John | UK | Lab. | S | Lords | 03.07.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| ARENDT Walter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.11.61/21.01.70 | | | |
| ARIOSTO Egidio | I | PSDI | S | Senato | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | VP | | VP (S) |
| ARMENGAUD André J. | F | RI | L | Sénat | 14.06.56/19.03.58 02.07.59/11.03.74 | | P | |
| ARNDT Klaus Dieter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 02.02.71/29.01.74 | | | |
| ARRIGHI Pascal | F | Rad.soc | L | Ass. Nat. | 14.12.61/19.12.62 | | | |
| ARTZINGER Helmut K. | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 09.12.65/19.01.77 | | | |
| ASCHOFF Albrecht | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 29.11.61/16.01.63 | | VP | |

| 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. |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| AUBAME Jean | F | PRAF | CD | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/15.07.59 | | VP | |
| AZARA Antonio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| AZEM Quali | F | FAEAS | L | Ass. Nat. | 21.09.59/19.12.62 | | | |
| BAAS Jan | NL | VVD | L | Eerste Kamer | 05.09.63/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (L) |
| BADING Harri | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 04.06.64/21.01.70 | | | |
| BALLARDINI Renato | I | PSI | S | Camera | 21.01.69/28.01.74 | VP | | |
| BANGEMANN Martin | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.07.79 | VP | VP P (L) | |
| BARENDREGT Nel Mej. | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 13.03.73/04.06.73 | | | |
| BARNETT Guy N. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/10.05.76 | | | |
| BATTAGLIA Edoardo | I | PLI | L | Senato | 31.01.57/21.01.69 | VP | VP | VP (L) |
| BATTISTA Emilio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 23.07.55/21.01.69 | VP | P | VP (CD) |
| BATTISTINI Giulio | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.06.59/21.01.69 | | P | |
| BAUMEL Jacques | F | UDR | DE | Ass. Nat. | 16.10.68/02.10.69 | | | |
| BAYERL Alfons | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 18.09.74/16.07.79 | | | |
| BECH Jean | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 20.03.59/01.10.68 | | VP | VP (CD) |
| BÉGUÉ Camille | F | UNR | L | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/19.12.62 | | | |
| BEHRENDT Walter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 26.01.67/19.01.77 | P VP | | |
| BENVENUTI Lodovico | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.07.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| BERGMANN Karl | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.01.70 | | VP | |
| BERKHAN Karl | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 11.11.59/29.11.61 | | | |
| BERKHOUWER Cornelis | NL | VVD | L | Tweede Kamer | 05.09.63/16.07.79 | P VP | VP | VP P (L) |
| BERMANI Alessandro | I | PSI | S | Senato | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | | VP | VP (S) |
| BERNASCONI Jean | F | UNR-UDT | L/NI/DE | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/24.05.67 | | VP | |
| BERSANI Giovanni | I | DC | PPE | Senato | 15.12.60/16.07.79 | | | |
| BERTHOIN Jean | F | UGDS | L | Sénat | 13.03.58/19.01.59 14.12.61/13.12.74 | | | |
| BERTOLI Giovanni | I | PCI | NI | Senato | 21.01.69/20.01.70 | | | |
| BERTRAM Helmuth | D | FU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/10.12.53 | | | |
| BERTRAND Alfred | B | CVP | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 18.07.52/28.04.61 09.02.72/10.05.79 | | P | VP P (CD) |
| BERTRAND Pierre J.F. | B | FDF-RW | NI | Sénat/Senaat | 14.05.74/30.06.77 | | P | |
| BESSBOROUGH Earl of, Frederick | UK | Cons. | C | Lords | 20.12.72/16.07.79 | VP | | VP (C) |

| 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. |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| BETHEL The Lord | UK | CONS | ED | Lords | 10.03.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| BETTIZA Vincenzo | I | PLI | LDR | Senato | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| BEYLOT Pierre | F | UDR | DE | Ass. Nat. | 15.04.71/13.06.73 | | | |
| BIAGGI Francantonio | I | PLI | L | Senato | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | VP | |
| BIESHEUVEL Barend W. | NL | ARP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 21.02.61/26.07.63 | | | VP (CD) |
| BILLOTTE Pierre | F | ARS | L | Ass. Nat. | 17.07.53/08.07.54 | | | |
| BIRKELBACH Willi | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 16.07.52/15.06.64 | | | VP P (S) |
| BIRRENBACH Kurt | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 29.10.57/29.11.61 | | | |
| BISMARCK, Philipp von | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 21.11.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| BLAISSE P.A. | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 26.08.52/08.05.67 | VP | P | VP (CD) |
| BLANCHO François | F | SFIO | S | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/19.12.64 | | | |
| BLANK Martin | D | DP/FVP | L | Bundestag | 16.07.52/29.10.57 | | P | VP (L) |
| BLONDELLE René | F | CRARS | L | Sénat | 24.07.59/25.02.71 | | | |
| BLUMENFELD Erik B. | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.07.79 | | | |
| BOANO Giovanni | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | VP | P VP | |
| BOERSMA J. | NL | ARP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 08.05.67/06.07.71 | | VP | |
| BOERTIEN C. | NL | ARP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 08.05.67/06.07.71 | | P | VP (CD) |
| BOGGIANO-PICO Antonio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.07.52/27.05.59 | | | |
| BOHY Georges | B | PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 07.06.57/19.11.62 | | P | |
| BOIARDI Franco | I | PSIUP | NI | Camera | 07.10.71/26.10.72 | | | |
| BONINO Uberto | I | MP | L | Camera | 05.03.58/15.02.61 | | | |
| BONOMI Paolo | I | DC | CD | Camera | 05.03.58/18.06.59 | | VP | |
| BOOTHROYD Betty | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/01.03.77 | | | |
| BORD André | F | UNR-UDT | L/NI/DE | Ass. Nat. | 10.10.61/14.04.66 | | | P (DE) |
| BORDU Gérard | F | PCF | COM | Ass. Nat. | 13.06.73/16.07.79 | VP | | |
| BORM William | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 16.12.70./14.02.73 | | | |
| BOROCCO Edmond | F | UNR-UDT | DE | Ass. Nat. | 14.04.66/13.06.73 | | VP | |
| BOS Corstiaan A. | NL | CHU | CD | Tweede Kamer | 21.02.69/07.06.73 | | VP | VP (CD) |
| BOSCARY-MONSSERVIN Roland | F | RI | L | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/28.10.71 | | P | |
| BOSCO Giacinto | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.05.59/21.9.60 | | | |
| BOUQUERELL Amédée | F | UDR | DEP | Sénat | 16.12.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| BOURDELLES Pierre | F | PDM | L | Ass. Nat. | 02.10.69/18.05.78 | | | |

| 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. |
|--|------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| BOURGES Yvon | F | UNR-UDT | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.64/27.02.65 13.06.73/13.06.75 | | | P (DEP) |
| BOUSCH Jean E. | F | UNR-UDT | L/DEP | Sénat | 22.01.59/13.12.74 | | VP | |
| BOUSQUET Raymond | F | UNR-UDT | DE | Ass. Nat. | 24.05.67/13.06.73 | | | |
| BOUTEMY André | F | CNI | L | Sénat | 28.03.57/14.07.59 | | VP P | |
| BRACCESI Giorgio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 31.01.57/21.01.69 | | | |
| BRAITENBERG Carl | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/27.05.59 | | | |
| BRAUN Heinz | F | PSD | S | Landtag (Sarre) | 05.09.52/20.10.56 | | | |
| BRECON The Lord David | UK | Cons. | C | Lords | 20.12.72/08.11.73 | | | |
| BRÉGÈGÈRE Marcel | F | SFIO/PS | S | Sénat | 25.04.67/16.07.79 | | | |
| BRENTANO Heinrich von | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/01.07.55 | | | |
| BREWIS John | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/10.03.75 | | | |
| BREYNE Gustaaf | B | BSP/PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 05.03.64/27.06.68 | | | |
| BRIMELOW The Lord, Thomas | UK | Lab. | S | Lords | 28.02.77/30.06.78 | | | |
| BRIOT Louis | F | UNR-UDT | L/NI/DE | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/13.06.73 | | | |
| BRO Knud | DK | KF | C | Folketing | 16.11.72/18.12.73 | | | |
| BROEKSZ Johannes B. | NL | PvdA | S | Eerste Kamer | 14.10.70/16.07.79 | | P | VP (S) |
| BROGLIE Jean ce | F | RI | L | Ass. Nat. | 24.05.67/24.12.76 | | | |
| BROSNAN Sean | IRL | FF | DEP | Dail | 29.11.77/18.04.79 | | | |
| BROUWER Tiemen | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 08.05.67/04.06.73 | | P | |
| BROWN Ronald W. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.03.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| BRUCE OF DONINGTON The Lord Donald W.T. | UK | Lab. | S | Lords | 03.07.75/16.07.79 | | P | |
| BRUGGER Peter | I | SVP | CD | Senato | 26.10.72/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| BRUGHA Ruairi | IRL | FF | DEP | Seanad | 30.11.77/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| BRUHNES Julien | F | RI | L | Sénat | 17.12.59/21.11.68 | VP | VP | VP (L) |
| BRUINS SLOT J.A.H.J.S. | NL | ARP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 26.08.52/23.03.55 | | | |
| BURGBACHER Friedrich | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/19.01.77 | VP | P | |
| BURGER Jacob | NL | PvdA | S | Eerste Kamera | 11.10.66/30.09.70 | | VP | VP (S) |
| BUSET Max | B | PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 18.07.52/09.12.54 | | | |
| CAILLAVET Henri-Guy | F | Rad.soc. UFE-PRS | L | Ass. Nat. Sénat | 23.02.56/09.12.58 16.12.71/16.07.79 | | P VP | |
| CALEWAERT Willy G.J. | B | BSP | S | Sénat/Senaat | 14.05.74/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| CALIFICE Alfred | B | PSC | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 27.06.68/09.02.72 | | | |

| 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. |
|---------------------------------|------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| CAMPEN Ph. van | NL | DC/KVP | CD | Eerste Kamer | 12.02.58/11.05.67 | | VP | |
| CAMPILLI Pietro | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.07.52/08.01.53 | | | |
| CANTALUPO Roberto | I | PM-PLI | L | Camera | 30.10.57/18.06.59 21.01.69/26.10.72 | VP | VP | VP (L) |
| CARBONI Enrico | I | DC | CD | Senato | 05.05.54/21.01.69 | VP | P VP | VP (CD) |
| CARCASSONNE Roger | F | PS-SFIO | S | Sénat | 10.07.52/12.07.55 13.03.58/13.03.72 | VP | P VP | |
| CARCATERRA Antonio | I | DC | CD | Camera | 05.05.54/04.05.56 24.10.57/21.01.69 | | VP | |
| CARETTONI-ROMAGNOLI Tullia | I | PCI/ Ind.Sin. | NI/COM | Senato | 29.01.71/15.10.76 | | | |
| CARO Jean M. | F | RDS | CD | Ass.Nat. | 27.05.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| CARON Giuseppe | I | DC | CD | Senato | 05.05.54/18.03.58 27.05.59/10.12.59 | | | |
| CARPENTIER Georges | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.74/18.05.78 | | | |
| CASATI Alessandro | I | PLI | L | Senato | 21.07.52/Jan. 54 | VP | | |
| CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI Maria L. | I | DC | PPE | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | VP (PPE) |
| CASTLE Lord Edward C. | UK | Lab. | S | Lords | 03.07.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| CATROUX Diomède | F | UNR-UDT | DE | Ass. Nat. | 28.04.65/24.05.67 | | P | |
| CAVALLI Antonio | I | DC | CD | Camera | 25.02.53/05.05.54 18.11.55/18.06.59 | | VP | |
| CERULLI IRELLI Giuseppe | I | DC | CD | Camera | 27.02.58/27.05.59 20.12.62/21.01.69 | | | |
| CHARLOT Jean | F | SFIO | S | Ass. Nat. | 23.02.56/9.12.58 | | P VP | |
| CHARPENTIER René | F | MRP | CD | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/24.05.67 | | | |
| CHELWOOD The Lord | UK | Cons. | C | Lords and Commons | 19.12.72/24.07.74 | | | VP (C) |
| CHRISTENSEN Finn | DK | S | S | Folketing | 16.11.72/18.12.73 | | VP | |
| CHRISTENSEN Ib | DK | DR | NI | Folketing | 04.04.78/16.08.78 17.02.79/16.07.79 | | | |
| CHUPIN Alfred | F | UDSR | L | Ass. Nat. | 08.07.54/23.02.56 | | | |
| CIFARELLI Michèle | I | PRI | L/S | Senato | 21.01.69/16.07.79 | | | VP (L) |
| CINGOLANI Mario | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.07.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| CIPOLLA Nicola | I | PCI | COM/NI | Senato | 24.04.69/15.10.76 | | | |

| 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. |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| CLERFAYT Georges A.E.M. | B | FDF-RW | NI | Chambre/Kamer | 11.12.75/05.07.77 | | | |
| COCHART Napoleon | ARS | L | Ass. Nat. | | 08.07.54/23.02.56 | | | |
| COINTAT Michel | F | UDR | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 16.10.68/15.04.71 29.06.74/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (DEP) |
| COLIN André | F | MRP/UCDP | CD | Sénat | 13.03.58/09.12.58 19.12.63/29.08.78 | VP | | VP (CD) |
| COLOMBO Emilio | I | DC | PPE | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | P | P | |
| COMTE-OFFENBACH Pierre | F | UNR-UDT | NI | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/19.12.64 | | | |
| CONCAS Franco | I | PSI | S | Camera | 28.02.74/15.10.76 | | | |
| CONRAD Kurt | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.10.57/25.02.59 | | | |
| CORNIGLION-MOLINIER Edward | F | RGR | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/09.12.58 31.07.59/14.12.61 | | VP | VP (L) |
| CORONA Achille | I | PSI | S | Senato | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | VP | | VP (S) |
| CORRIE John | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 10.03.75/18.12.75 01.03.77/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| CORTERIER Fritz | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 04.10.67/21.01.70 | | | |
| CORTERIER Peter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 14.02.73/19.01.77 | | VP | |
| COT Jean Pierre | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 18.05.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| COULON Pierre | F | PIP/CNIP | L | Ass. Nat. | 23.02.56/19.12.62 | | VP | |
| COUSTÉ Pierre B. | F | UDR/DIFE | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 24.05.67/18.05.78 | VP | P VP | |
| COUVEINHES René | F | UDR | DE | Ass. nat. | 15.04.71/13.06.73 | | | |
| COVELLI Alfredo | I | PDUIUM/ MSI-DN | NI | Camera | 21.01.69/16.07.79 | | | |
| CREED Donald | IRL | FG | CD | Dail | 01.06.73/29.11.77 | | | |
| CROUZIER Jean | F | PIP | L | Ass. Nat. | 23.02.56/09.12.58 | | VP | |
| CROZE Pierre | F | PR | L | Sénat | 13.03.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| CRUISE O'BRIEN Conor | IRL | Lab. | S | Dail | 14.12.72/01.06.73 | | VP | |
| CUNNINGHAM George | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 07.03.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| DAHLERUP Karen | DK | S | S | Folketing | 15.08.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| DALSAGER Poul C. | DK | S | S | Folketing | 16.11.72/18.10.74 | VP | | |
| DALYELL Tam | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| DAMSEAUX André R.J.-M.M.-A. | B | PRL | L | Chambre/Kamer | 05.07.77/16.07.79 | | | VP (L) |
| D'ANGELOSANTE Francescopaolo | I | PCI | COM/NI | Senato | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | | | |
| DANIELE Antonio | I | PLI | L | Camera | 15.02.61/21.01.69 | | | |

| 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. |
|--------------------------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| DANKERT Pieter | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 18.10.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| DARRAS Henri | F | SFIO | S | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/24.05.67 | | | |
| DE BLOCK August | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 08.11.55/02.08.65 | | VP | |
| DE BOSIO Francesco | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/21.01.69 | | | |
| DEBRÉ Michel J.P. | F | URAS PRS DIFE | NI DEP | Sénat Ass. Nat. | 10.07.52/22.01.59 | | | |
| DE CLERCQ Paul L. | B | PLP/PVV | L | Sénat/Senaat Chambre/Kamer | 30.07.65/27.06.68 16.05.74/16.07.79 | | VP P | VP (L) |
| DE FELICE Pierre | F | Rad. soc. | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/09.12.58 | | P | |
| DE GASPERI Alcide | I | DC | CD | Camera | 05.05.54/19.08.54 | P | | |
| DE GRUYSE Albert | B | PSC | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 04.05.61/09.02.72 | VP | | VP (CD) |
| DEHOUSSE Fernand | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 17.07.52/02.08.65 29.03.66/11.03.71 | VP | VP | VP (S) |
| DEIST Heinrich | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 10.12.53/07.03.64 | | P | |
| DE KEERSMAEKER Paul Ph.M.H. | B | CVP/EVP | PPE | Chambre/Kamer | 16.05.74/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| DE KINDER Roger | B | PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 31.07.58/05.03.64 | | | |
| DELBOS Yvon | F | PRS | L | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/15.11.56 | | VP | P (L) |
| DELLA BRIOTTA Libero | I | PSI | S | Camera | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | P | |
| DELLA FAVE Umberto | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.06.59/15.12.60 | | | |
| DELMOTTE Fernand L. | B | PS | S | Sénat/Senaat | 28.02.73/16.07.79 | | | |
| DE RIEMAECKER-LEGOT Marguerite | B | CVP | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 13.03.58/27.04.61 | | | |
| DERINGER Arved | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.01.70 | | P | |
| DE SANCTIS Valerio | I | MSI-DN | NI | Senato | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | | |
| DESCHAMPS Pierre M.L. L.C. | B | PSC/PPE | PPE | Sénat/Senaat | 10.06.74/16.07.79 | VP | VP | |
| DE SMET Pierre | B | PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 17.07.52/02.08.65 | | | |
| DETHIER Nicolas | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 05.05.54/08.11.55 | | | |
| DEVINAT Paul | F | Rad.soc. | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/09.12.58 | | | |
| DE VITA Francesco | I | PRI | S | Camera | 18.07.52/05.05.54 05.03.58/02.06.61 | | | |
| DE WINTER Emile P. | B | PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 02.08.65/02.02.72 | | P | |
| DEWULF Maurice A.M.J. | B | CVP | CD | Sénat/Senaat Chambre/Kamer | 27.06.68/10.06.74 30.06.77/16.07.79 | VP | VP | VP (CD) |
| DICH Per | DK | SF | COM/NI | Folketing | 16.11.72/18.12.73 | | | |

| 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. |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| DICHGANS Hans | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 29.11.61/21.01.70 | | | |
| DIDIER Emile M. | F | RG | S | Sénat | 13.12.74/16.07.79 | | | |
| DIJK Frederik G. van | NL | VVD | L | Tweede Kamer | 28.05.59/05.09.63 | | VP | VP (L) |
| DINESEN Erling | DK | S | S | Folketing | 15.08.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| DITTRICH Stefan | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 09.12.65/14.02.73 | | P | |
| DODDS-PARKER Sir A. Douglas | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/10.03.75 | | | |
| DOLLINGER Werner | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 03.05.56/19.03.58 | | | |
| DOMINEDÒ Francesco | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.07.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| DONDELINGER Willy | L | POSL | S | Chambre | 04.07.74/16.07.79 | | | |
| DRÖSCHER Wilhelm | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 09.12.65/12.10.71 | | VP | |
| DROUOT L'HERMINE Jean | F | UNR-UDT | L/NI-E | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/24.05.67 | | VP | VP (DE) |
| DUBOIS Abel J. | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 02.02.72/28.02.73 | | VP | |
| DULIN André | F | Rad.Soc. | L | Sénat | 22.01.59/13.03.64 13.03.66/13.03.72 | | | |
| DUNNE Thomas | IRL | FG | CD | Dail | 27.07.73/05.01.77 | | | |
| DUNWOODY Gwyneth | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| DUPONT Joseph | B | PSC | CD | Chambre/Kamer Sénat/Senaat | 04.05.61/27.06.68 27.04.71/02.02.72 | | | |
| DURAND Charles | F | RIAS | L | Sénat | 29.04.71/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| DURIEUX Jean | F | RI | L | Ass. Nat. | 28.10.71/18.05.78 | | | P (L) |
| DUVAL François | F | UDR | DEP | Sénat | 13.03.72/13.03.74 13.12.74/13.03.76 | | | |
| DUVIEUSART Jean | B | PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 13.03.58/02.08.65 | P VP | P | VP (CD) |
| DYKES Hugh J. | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 24.07.74/01.03.77 | | | |
| EBERHARD Jacques | F | PCF | COM | Sénat | 13.03.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| ECKHARDT Walter | D | GB/BHE CSU | CD | Bundestag | 01.07.54/01.07.56 | | | |
| EDWARDS Robert | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.03.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| EISMA Doeke | NL | D'66 | S/NI | Eerste Kamer | 13.03.73/03.10.74 | | | |
| ELBRÄCHTER Alexander | D | DP | L | Bundestag | 27.02.58/08.10.58 | | VP | |
| ELLES The Baroness | UK | Cons. | ED | Lords | 20.12.72/07.07.75 | VP | | VP (ED) |
| ELLIS Tom R. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| ELSNER Ilse | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.11.61/26.05.70 | | P | |
| ENGELBRECHT-GREVE Ernst | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/14.12.62 | | | |

| 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. |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ENGWIRDA Maarten B. | NL | D'66 | NI | Tweede Kamer | 14.09.71/13.03.73 | | | |
| ESMONDE Sir Anthony C. | IRL | FG | CD | Dail | 14.12.72/27.07.73 | VP | VP | |
| ESPERSEN Ole | DK | S | S | Folketing | 23.10.74/02.05.77 | VP | VP | |
| ESTEVE Yves | F | UNR-UDT | L/NI/DE | Sénat | 13.03.58/13.03.72 | | | VP (DE) |
| EVANS John | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/07.03.78 | | P | |
| EWING Winifred M. | UK | SNP | NI/DEP | Commons | 07.07.75/16.07.79 | | | VP (DEP) |
| FABBRINI Fazio | I | PCI | COM | Senato | 21.10.70/15.10.76 | | | |
| FALLER Walter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.11.61/14.02.73 | | VP | |
| FANFANI Amintore | I | DC | CD | Camera | 05.05.54/04.05.56 | | | |
| FANTON André | F | UNR-UDT DIFE | NI/DE DEP | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/02.10.69 | | | VP (DEP) |
| FAURE Maurice | F | PRS/MRG | L/S | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/23.02.56 29.01.59/24.05.67 13.06.73/16.07.79 | VP | | |
| FAYAT Henri | B | BSP | S | Chambre/Kamer | 06.05.54/07.06.57 | | P | P (S) |
| FEDERSPIEL Per T. | DK | V | L | Folketing | 16.11.72/18.12.73 | | | VP (L) |
| FEIT René F. | F | PR | L | Ass. Nat. | 07.04.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| FELLERMAIER Ludwig | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.68/16.07.79 | Q | VP P | VP P (S) |
| FENNER Peggy | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 24.07.74/10.03.75 | | | |
| FERRARI Francesco | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.05.59/21.01.69 | | | |
| FERRETTI Lando | I | MSI | L | Senato | 27.05.59/21.01.69 | | | |
| FILLIOL Jean | F | UNR | L | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/13.03.62 | | | |
| FIORET Mario | I | DC | CD | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| FISCHBACH Marcel | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 20.03.59/03.11.64 | | P | VP (CD) |
| FISHER OF REDNAL Baroness Doris M. | UK | Lab. | S | Lords | 03.07.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| FITCH Ernest A. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 07.03.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| FLÄMIG Gerhard | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| FLESCH Colette | L | DP | L | Chambre | 11.02.69/16.07.79 | Q | P | VP (L) |
| FLETCHER Alexander | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 18.12.75/01.03.77 | | | |
| FLETCHER-COOKE Charles | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 01.03.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| FOHRMANN Jean | L | POSL | S | Chambre | 23.08.52/15.07.65 | VP | | |
| FORNI Raymond | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 18.05.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| FOSSET André M. | F | UCDP | CD | Sénat/ Ass.Nat. | 19.10.78/16.07.79 | | | |

| 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. |
|---------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| FREHSEE Heinz | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 14.02.73/19.01.77 | | | |
| FREITAS Sir Goeffrey de | UK | Lab. | S. | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | VP | | |
| FRIEDENSBURG Ferdinand | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.12.65 | | | |
| FRÜH Isidor W. | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| FUCHS Karl | D | CSU | PPE | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| FURLER Hans | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 01.07.55/19.03.58 19.12.61/14.02.73 | P VP | P | VP (CD) |
| GAAY FORTMANN Wilhelm de | NL | CDA | CD | Eerste Kamer | 21.02.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| GAILLY Arthur | B | PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 09.12.54/04.05.61 | | VP | |
| GALLETTO Bortolo | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/27.05.59 | | | |
| GALLI Luigi M. | I | DC | CD | Camera | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | | | |
| GALLUZI Carlo Alberto | I | PCI | COM | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| GARLATO Giuseppe | I | DC | CD | Senato | 20.12.60/21.01.69 | | | |
| GEIGER Hugo | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/29.11.61 | | P | |
| GENNAI-TONIETTI Erisia | I | DC | CD | Camera | 15.02.61/21.01.69 | | | |
| GERINI Alessandro | I | DC | CD | Senato | 05.05.54/31.01.57 | | | |
| GERLACH Horst B. | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 09.12.65/19.01.77 | | VP | |
| GERSTENMAIER Eugen | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/03.12.54 | | | |
| GEURTSSEN Aart | NL | VVD | L | Tweede Kamer | 03.10.74/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| GIBBONS James M. | IRL | FF | DEP | Dail | 27.07.73/29.11.77 | | | |
| GIOVANNINI Alberto | I | PLI | L | Camera | 18.07.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| GIRARDIN Luigi | I | DC | CD | Camera | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | | | |
| GIRAUD Pierre | F | PS | S | Sénat | 13.03.72/08.11.77 | | VP | VP (S) |
| GIRAUDO Giovanni | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | | P VP | VP (CD) |
| GLADWYN Lord Hubert | UK | Lib. | L | Lords | 20.12.72/01.10.76 | | VP | VP (L) |
| GLESENER Jean P. | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 24.09.69/18.12.74 | | | |
| GLINNE Ernest | B | PS | S | Chambre/Kamer | 27.06.68/27.02.73 16.05.74/16.07.79 | | P VP | VP P (S) |
| GOES van NATERS Marinus van der | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 26.08.52/08.05.67 | VP | VP P | VP (S) |
| GORDON-WALKER Lord Patrick C. | UK | Lab | S | Lords | 03.07.75/20.10.76 | | | |
| GOUTMANN Marie-Thérèse | F | PCF | COM | Sénat | 13.03.74/13.03.78 | | | |
| GOZARD Gilles | F | SFIO | S | Ass. Nat. | 23.02.56/09.12.58 | | VP | |
| GRANELLI Luigi | I | DC | CD | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pct. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| GRANET Paul F. | F | UDF | L | Ass. Nat. | 18.05.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| GRANZOTTO BASSO Luciano | I | PSDI | S | Senato | 31.01.57/24.07.67 | | VP | |
| GRAZIOSI Dante | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.06.59/21.01.69 | | VP | |
| GREGOIRE Pierre | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 05.03.58/20.03.59 | | | |
| GRIMAUD Maurice | F | RI | L | Ass. Nat. | 26.10.55/23.02.56 | | | |
| GUARIGLIA Raffaele | I | PMN | L | Senato | 27.02.58/27.05.59 | | | |
| GUERLIN André J. | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 03.04.76/18.05.78 | | | |
| GUGLIELMONE Teresio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 05.05.54/24.01.59 | | P VP | |
| GULDBERG Ove | DK | V | L | Folketing | 16.11.73/19.12.73 21.02.75/15.08.77 | VP | | VP (L) |
| GUN Frans G. van der | NL | KVP/CDA | PPE | Tweede Kamer | 14.09.71/16.07.79 | P | | |
| HAAGE Hermann | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/21.12.70 | | | |
| HAASE Detlef | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 10.06.76/19.01.77 | | | |
| HAASE Horst | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| HABIB-DELONCLE Michel | F | UDR | DE | Ass. Nat. | 24.05.67/13.06.73 | VP | P VP | VP (DE) |
| HAHN Karl | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.01.70 | | VP | |
| HALVGAARD Borge | DK | FRP | DEP | Folketing | 16.08.78/17.02.79 | | | |
| HAMANI Diori | F | RDA UDSR | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/15.07.59 | | | |
| HAMILTON William W. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | | P VP | |
| HANSEN Frankie Leopold | L | POSL | S | Chambre | 29.07.65/22.02.67 04.07.74/16.07.79 | VP | VP | |
| HANSEN Ove H. | DK | S | S | Folketing | 19.11.76/15.08.77 | | | |
| HARMEGNIES Lucien R.J.G. | B | PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 01.03.73/16.05.74 | | | |
| HARTOG Wessel | NL | CPN | COM | Eerste Kamer | 03.10.74/02.09.76 | | | |
| HÄRZSCHEL Kurt | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 14.02.73/19.01.77 | | | |
| HAZENBOSCH C.P. | NL | AR | CD | Tweede Kamer | 30.03.55/10.01.61 | VP | | VP (CD) |
| HEGER Charles E.V.M.N. | B | PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 02.02.72/14.05.74 | | | |
| HEIN Udo | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/19.01.71 | | | |
| HEK Arie van der | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 06.06.73/18.10.77 | | P | |
| HELLWIG Fritz | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 25.02.59/14.09.59 | | | |
| HENCKENS Jack P.J. | B | CUP-EVP | PPE | Chambre/Kamer | 10.05.79/16.07.79 | | | |
| HENLE Günther | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/10.12.53 | | | |

| 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. |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| HENSSLER Fritz | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 16.07.52/10.12.53 | | | |
| HERBERT Michael | IRL | FF | DEP | Dail | 14.12.72/16.07.79 | | | |
| HERR Joseph | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 20.03.59/24.09.69 | | | VP (CD) |
| HILL James A. | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/10.03.75 | | P | |
| HILL John E.B. | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/24.07.74 | | | |
| HILLIARD Michael | IRL | FF | NI/DEP | Dail | 14.12.72/27.07.73 | | | |
| HOFFMANN Hans-Joachim | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| HOLST Erik C. | DK | S | S | Folketing | 02.05.77/16.07.79 | VP | | |
| HOUDET Roger E. | F | RI | L | Sénat | 21.11.68/13.03.78 | | VP P | |
| HOUGARDY Norbert | B | PLP | L | Sénat/Senaat | 21.05.64/30.06.77 | VP | VP | VP (L) |
| HOWELL Ralph F. | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 24.07.74/16.07.79 | | | |
| HUGHES Mark W. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| HULST Johan W. van | NL | CHU | CD | Eerste Kamer | 30.09.61/01.10.68 | | | VP (CD) |
| HUNAUULT Xavier | F | NI | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 16.10.68/18.05.78 | | | |
| IBRÜGGER Lothar | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 23.02.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| ILLERHAUS Joseph | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.01.70 | | P | VP P (CD) |
| IMIG Heinrich | D | SPD | | Bundestag | 16.07.52/10.12.53 | | | |
| INCHAUSPE Michel | F | RPR | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 16.04.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| IOTTI Leonilde | I | PCI | COM | Camera | 21.01.69/16.07.79 | | | |
| JACQUET M. | F | URAS | S | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/24.07.53 | | | |
| JAEGER Richard | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 10.12.53/01.07.54 | | | |
| JAHN Hans Edgar | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 21.01.70/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| JAKOBSEN Erhard | DK | CD | PPE | Folketing | 16.11.72/16.07.79 | | | |
| JANSSEN M.M.A.A. | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 23.11.56/26.09.63 | | VP | |
| JANSSENS Charles | B | PLP | L | Chambre/Kamer | 13.03.58/30.07.65 | VP | P VP | VP (L) |
| JANUZZI Raffaele | I | PSI | S | Senato | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | | |
| JAQUET Gérard | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/23.02.56 | VP | VP | |
| JARROSSON Guy | F | CNIP | L | Ass. Nat. | 16.12.59/19.12.62 | | | VP (L) |
| JARROT André | F | UNR-UDT | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/29.06.74 | | | |
| JENSEN Uwe | DK | FRP | DEP | Folketing | 15.08.77/04.04.78 | | | |
| JOHNSTON Russel | UK | Lib. | L | Commons | 19.12.72/07.07.75 01.10.76/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (L) |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pct. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| JOXE Pierre | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 29.10.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| JOZEAU-MARIGNE Léon | F | RI | L | Sénat | 13.03.66/13.03.78 | | VP | VP (L) |
| JUNG Kurt | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 14.06.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| KALBITZER Helmut | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/22.01.64 | VP | | |
| KAPTEYN Paul J. | NL | PvdA | S | Eerste Kamer | 26.08.52/11.10.66 | VP | VP | VP (S) |
| KASPEREIT Gabriel | F | UNR-UDT | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 24.05.67/02.10.69 13.06.73/16.07.79 | | P | |
| KATER Helmut | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.01.75 | | | |
| KAUVENBERGH Adrien van | L | POSL | S | Chambre | 07.07.53/08.07.54 05.03.58/20.03.59 | | | |
| KAVANAGH Liam | IRL | Lab. | S | Dail | 01.06.73/16.07.79 | VP | | |
| KEATING Justin | IRL | Lab. | S | Dail | 14.12.72/01.06.73 | | | |
| KELLET-BOWMAN M. Elaine | UK | Cons. | ED | Commons | 10.03.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| KENNET Lord Wayland | UK | Lab. | S | Lords | 28.02.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| KIESINGER Kurt G. | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 01.07.56/19.03.58 | | | |
| KIRK Sir Peter | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/17.04.77 | | | P (C) |
| KLEPSCH Egon A. | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.07.79 | VP | VP | VP (CD) P (PPE) |
| KLINKER Hans-Jürgens | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 14.12.62/14.02.73 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| KLOMPÉ M.A.M. | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 26.08.52/17.10.56 | | | |
| KOCH Gerhard | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/14.02.73 | | | |
| KOFOED Niels A. | DK | V | L | Folketing | 07.07.75/02.09.78 | | P | VP (L) |
| KOLLWELTER Nicolas | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 24.09.69/04.07.74 | | VP | VP (CD) |
| KONING Jan de | NL | AR | CD | Tweede Kamer | 14.09.71/23.12.77 | | | |
| KOPF Hermann | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/29.11.61 | | | VP (CD) |
| KORTHALS H.A. | NL | VVD | L | Tweede Kamer | 26.08.52/19.05.59 | | VP | VP (L) |
| KRALL Lothar | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 14.02.73/14.06.77 | | | |
| KREYSSIG Gerhard | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 16.07.52/21.12.65 | VP | VP P | |
| KRIEDEMANN Herbert | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.11.61/14.02.73 | | VP | VP (S) |
| KRIEG Pierre Ch.A. | F | UDR | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 13.06.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| KRIEGER Alfred | F | URAS | L | Ass. Nat. | 17.07.53/08.07.54 | | | |
| KRIER Antoine | L | POSL | S | Chambre | 20.03.59/20.10.65 | | | |
| KROUWEL-VLAM J. Annie B. | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 18.10.77/16.07.79 | VP P | | |

| 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. |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| KRUCHOW Clara E.B. | DK | RV | L | Folketing | 07.07.75/15.08.77 | | VP | |
| KUEHN René | F | RPF | L | Ass. Nat. | 20.07.55/28.07.55 | | | |
| KULAWIG Alwin | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 22.01.64/21.01.70 | | | |
| KUNZ Gerhard | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 19.01.77/01.01.78 | | | |
| KURTZ Jozef | F | CD | CD | Landtag (Sarre) | 01.10.53/27.10.56 | | | |
| LAAN Reint | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 24.05.65/01.03.68 | | P | |
| LABAN Cornelius | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 04.06.73/05.09.77 | | VP | |
| LABORBE Jean | F | PASR | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/23.05.58 | | | |
| LACOMBE René | F | UNR-UDT | DE | Ass. Nat. | 24.05.67/16.10.68 | | | |
| LAFFARGUE Georges | F | RGR | L | | 10.07.52/12.07.55 22.11.56/08.06.58 | | VP | |
| LAGAILLARDE Pierre | F | NI | NI | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/16.12.59 | | | |
| LAGORCE Pierre | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 13.06.73/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (S) |
| LA MALFA Ugo | I | PRI | S | Camera | 05.05.54/04.05.56 | | P | |
| LAMBERTS Johannes H. | NL | PvdA | S | Eerste Kamer | 18.10.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| LANGE Erwin | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/16.07.79 | | P | |
| LAPIE Pierre O. | F | SFIO | S | Ass. Nat. | 23.02.56/09.12.58 | | | P (S) |
| LARDINOIS P.J. | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 26.09.63/14.04.67 | | | |
| LAUDRIN Hervé | F | UNR-UDT | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 07.06.62/20.03.77 | | VP | |
| LAURAIN Jean | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 18.05.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| LAUTENSCHLÄGER Hans | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.68/19.01.77 | | VP | |
| LEBER Georg | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/25.02.59 | | | |
| LEEMANS Victor | B | CVP/PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 13.03.58/03.03.71 | P | P VP | VP (CD) |
| LEENHARDT Francis E. | F | PSRG | S | Ass. Nat. | 13.06.73/11.03.76 | | P | |
| LEFEBVRE René L.H. | B | PLP | L | Chambre/Kamer | 05.04.66/16.05.74 | | | |
| LEFEVRE Théodore J.A.M. | B | CVP/PSC | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 18.07.52/19.03.58 | | | |
| LEGENDRE Jean | F | CNIP | L | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/19.12.62 | | | |
| LE HODEY Philippe | B | PSC | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 03.07.58/04.05.61 | | | |
| LEMAIRE Maurice | F | URAS | | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/17.07.53 | | | |
| LEMOINE Marcel | F | PCF | COM | Ass. Nat. | 13.06.73/18.05.78 | | | |
| LEMP Hans | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 26.05.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| LENIHAN Brian J. | IRL | FF | DEP | Seanad | 26.07.73/30.11.77 | | VP | VP (DEP) |
| LENZ Aloys-Michael | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 10.12.53/21.01.70 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pct. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| LEONARDI Silvio | I | PCI | COM | Camera | 21.01.69/16.07.79 | P VP | | |
| L'ESTRANGE Gerald | IRL | FG | CD | Dail | 26.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| LEVERKUEHN Paul | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/04.11.59 | | VP | |
| LEZZI Pietro | I | PSI | S | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | VP (S) | |
| LICHTENAUER W.F. | NL | CHU | CD | Eerste Kamer | 14.10.57/01.10.61 | | | VP (CD) |
| LIGIOS Giosuè | I | DC | PPE | Senato | 26.10.72/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| LINDENBERG Heinrich | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/29.11.61 | | | |
| LIOGIER Albert | F | UDR | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 14.12.61/19.12.62 02.10.69/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| LIPKOWSKI Jean N. de | F | DIFE | NI/DE DEP | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/16.10.68 | | | P (DE) |
| LOESCH Fernand | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 23.08.52/07.07.53 08.07.54/20.03.59 | | | |
| LÖHR Walter | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 05.11.59/14.02.73 | | VP | |
| LONGCHAMBON Henri | F | Rad.Soc. | L | Sénat | 22.01.59/17.12.59 | | VP | |
| LONGONI Tarcisio | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.06.59/15.02.61 | | | |
| LOTHIAN Marquess of Peter | UK | Cons. | C | Lords | 18.11.73/07.07.75 | | | |
| LOUSTAU Kléber | F | SFIO | S | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/07.06.67 24.10.67/16.10.68 | | | |
| LUCIUS Joseph | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 22.02.67/18.12.74 | VP | VP | VP (CD) |
| LÜCKER Hans A. | D | CSU | PPE | Bundestag | 27.02.58/16.07.79 | VP | | P (CD) |
| LULLING Astrid | L | POSL | S | Chambre | 20.10.65/04.07.74 | | VP | |
| LUSTER Rudolf | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 01.01.78/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| LUZZATTO Lucio | I | PSIUP | NI | Chambre | 21.01.69/24.09.71 | | | |
| MAGÉ Jozef | B | BSP/PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 13.03.58/18.06.58 | | | |
| MAIGAARD Jens | DK | SF | COM | Folketing | 18.12.73/15.08.77 | | VP | |
| MALAGODI Giovanni | I | PLI | L | Camera | 05.05.54/04.05.56 | | | |
| MALENE Christian de la | F | DIFE | DEP | Ass. Nat. Sénat | 29.01.59/10.10.61 19.12.62/16.07.79 | | P VP | P (DEP) |
| MALFATTI Franco | I | DC | CD | Camera | 26.10.72/28.02.74 | | | |
| MANSFIELD The Earl of | UK | Cons. | C | Lords | 20.12.72/11.03.75 | | | |
| MARENGHI Francesco | I | DC | CD | Camera | 15.12.60/21.01.69 | | | |
| MARGUE Nicolas | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 23.08.52/20.03.59 | | VP P | |

| 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. |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| MARGULIES Robert | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.08.64 | | P VP | VP (L) |
| MARINA Mario | I | MSI | L | Senato | 27.02.58/27.05.59 | | | |
| MARIOTTE Pierre | F | CNIP | L | Ass. Nat. | 14.12.61/19.12.62 | | | |
| MAROGER Jean | F | RI | L | Conseil de République | 10.07.52/24.05.56 | | | |
| MARRAS Luigi | I | PCI | COM | Camera | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | VP | |
| MARTENS Lucien H. | B | CVP | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 02.02.72/30.06.77 | VP | | |
| MARTINELLI Mario | I | DC | CD | Camera | 27.02.58/31.05.60 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | P VP | |
| MARTINO Edoardo | I | DC | CD | Camera | 27.02.58/18.06.59 15.02.61/19.09.67 | | P | |
| MARTINO Gaetano | I | PLI | L | Camera | 30.10.57/21.07.67 | 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 | 29.11.61/21.01.70 | | VP | |
| MAURICE-BOKANOWSKI Michel | F | Rép.Soc. | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/22.01.59 | | VP | |
| MAYER René | F | PRS | S | Ass. Nat. | 18.12.52/22.01.53 | | | |
| Mc DONALD Charles B. | IRL | FG | CD | Seanad | 20.12.72/16.07.79 | VP | VP P | VP (CD) |
| Mc ELGUNN Farrell | IRL | FF | NI DEP | Seanad | 20.12.72/26.07.73 | | | |
| MEDECIN Jean | F | GRGR | L | Ass. Nat. | 19.03.57/19.03.58 | | | |
| MEHAIGNERIE Pierre | F | UFE | | | 09.07.79/12.07.79 | | | |
| MEI Durk van der | NL | CHU | CD | Tweede Kamer | 02.03.76/30.12.77 | | | |
| MEINTZ Carlo | L | PD | L | Chambre | 04.07.74/16.07.79 | VP (Q) | VP | |
| MEISTER Siegfried | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 21.01.70/14.02.73 | | | |
| MEMMEL Linus | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 09.12.65/19.01.77 | | VP | |
| MENTHON François de | F | MRP | CD | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/19.03.58 | | | |
| MERCHERS Laurent | B | PVV/PLP | L | Sénat/Senaat | 02.08.65/02.02.72 | VP | VP | |
| MERKATZ Hans Joachim von | D | DP | L | Bundestag | 16.07.52/19.03.58 | | VP | |
| MERTEN Hans | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 12.03.65/12.12.67 | | VP | |
| METZGER Ludwig | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.10.57/21.01.70 | VP | VP | VP (S) |
| MICARA Pietro | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.05.59/21.01.69 | | | |
| MICHELS Wilhelm | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.11.61/22.01.64 | | | |
| MITCHELL Richard C. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | | | |

| 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. |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| MITTERRAND François | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 24.05.67/16.10.68 | | | |
| MITTERDORFER Karl | I | SVP | CD | Camera | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | | VP | |
| MOLLET Guy | F | PS | S | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/23.02.56 | | | P (S) |
| MOLLOY William J. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 24.05.76/01.03.77 | | | |
| MOMMERSTEEG Joseph A. | NL | KVP/CDA | PPE | Tweede Kamer | 14.09.71/06.06.73 | | | |
| 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 | 18.07.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| MOREAU DE MELEN Henri L.E.E.M. | B | PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 02.08.65/28.06.68 | | P VP | |
| MORO Gerolamo L. | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.05.59/21.01.69 | | VP | VP (CD) |
| MORTENSEN Karl J. | DK | S | S | Folketing | 18.12.73/24.01.74 | | | |
| MOSCA Giovanni | I | PSI | S | Camera | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | | |
| MOTT Angelo G. | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.07.52/05.05.54 | | VP | |
| MOTTE Bertrand | F | CNIP | L | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/19.12.62 | | | |
| MOTZ Roger | B | PLP | L | Sénat/Senaat | 17.07.52/19.03.58 06.08.58/27.03.64 | VP | | VP (L) |
| MOUCHEL Jean | F | DIFE | DEP | | 21.10.58/27.03.64 | | | |
| MULLER Emile | F | RDS | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.06.73/16.07.79 | | | |
| MÜLLER Erwin | F | PCP | CD | Landtag (Sarre) | 05.09.52/27.10.56 | | | |
| MÜLLER Hans-Werner | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| MÜLLER Josef | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 09.12.65/14.02.73 | | P VP | VP (CD) |
| MÜLLER Willi | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.07.79 | | | |
| MÜLLER-HERMANN Ernst | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.12.65 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| MURRAY OF GRAVESEND Lord Albert J. | UK | Lab. | S. | Lords | 20.10.76/28.02.78 30.06.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| MURSCH Karl-Heinz | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 14.02.73/19.01.77 | | | |
| MUTTER André | F | PIPAS | L | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/17.07.53 23.02.56/09.12.58 | VP | VP P | |
| NAVEAU Charles | F | SFIO | S | Sénat Ass. Nat. | 20.10.65/06.06.67 24.10.67/16.10.68 | | | |
| NEDERHORST G. M. | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 26.08.52/30.09.65 | | P | |
| NEY Camille | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 18.12.74/16.07.79 | | | |

| 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. |
|------------------------|------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| NIELSEN Jørgen B. | DK | V | L | Folketing | 19.12.73/15.08.77 02.09.78/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (L) |
| NIELSEN Knud | DK | S | S | Folketing | 18.12.73/15.08.77 | | VP | |
| NIELSEN Marichen | DK | S | S | Folketing | 16.11.72/18.12.73 | | | |
| NOE Luigi | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.01.69/16.07.79 | | | VP (CD) |
| NOLAN Thomas | IRL | FF | DEP | Dail | 14.12.72/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| NØRGAARD Ivar | DK | S | S | Folketing | 19.12.73/21.02.75 | VP | | |
| NORMANTON Tom | UK | Cons. | ED | Commons | 19.12.72/16.07.79 | VP | VP | |
| NOTENBOOM Harry A.C.M. | NL | KVP/CDA | PPE | Tweede Kamer | 14.09.71/13.03.73 04.06.73/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (CD) |
| NYBORG Kai | DK | FRP | DEP | Folketing | 18.12.73/16.07.79 | | VP P | VP (DEP) |
| ODENTHAL Willy | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 25.02.59/29.11.61 | | | |
| OELE Adriaan P. | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 12.10.65/16.01.73 | | P VP | |
| OESTERLE Josef | D | CSU | DC | Bundestag | 01.07.54/31.08.59 | | | |
| OFFROY Raymond | F | UDR | DE | Ass. Nat. | 02.10.69/13.06.73 | | | |
| O'HAGAN The Lord | UK | Ind. Cons. | NI ED | Lords | 20.12.72/07.07.75 | | | |
| OLLENHAUER Erich | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 16.07.52/19.03.58 | | | VP (S) |
| ORTH Elisabeth | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/10.05.76 | | | |
| OSBORN John H. | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 10.03.75/16.07.79 | | | |
| OUTERS Lucien A. J. | B | FDF | NI | Chambre/Kamer | 09.02.72/11.12.75 | | | |
| PARRI Ferruccio | I | PRI Ind. Sin. | NI | Senato | 21.07.52/05.05.54 21.01.69/26.11.70 | | | |
| PATIJN Schelto | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 04.06.73/16.07.79 | | | |
| PEDINI Mario | I | DC | PPE | Camera | 18.06.59/21.01.69 | | P VP | |
| PEEL Sir John | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/24.07.74 | | | |
| PELLA Giuseppe | I | DC | CD | Camera | 05.05.54/05.03.58 | P | | |
| PELSTER Georg | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/19.03.58 | | VP | |
| PENAZZATO Dino | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.06.59/15.02.61 | | | |
| PERRIER Stefano | I | LSR | L | Senato | 05.05.54/27.05.56 | | | |
| PERSICO Giovanni | I | PSI | S | Senato | 21.07.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| PETERSEN Gert V. | DK | SF | COM | Folketing | 15.08.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| PETERSEN K. Helweg | DK | RV | L | Folketing | 16.11.72/07.07.75 | | | 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. |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| PÊTRE René | B | PSC | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 04.05.61/27.06.68 09.02.72/27.12.76 | | | VP (CD) |
| PEYREFITTE Alain | F | UNR | L | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/02.06.62 | | | |
| PFLIMLIN Pierre | F | MRP/UFE | PPE | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/24.05.67 | VP | | |
| PHILIPP Gerhard | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 29.10.57/19.03.58 05.11.59/20.04.66 | | | |
| PIANTA Georges | F | RI | L | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/16.07.79 | | | |
| PICCIONI Attilio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 18.04.56/21.01.69 | | | VP (CD) |
| PINAY Antoine | F | IPAS | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/08.02.59 | | | |
| PINTAT Jean F.A. | F | UFE | L | Sénat | 13.03.74/16.07.79 | | | VP P (L) |
| PINTUS Mariano | I | DC | CD | Camera | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | VP | |
| PISANI Edgard E. | F | PS | S | Sénat | 13.03.78/16.07.79 | | P | |
| PISONI Ferruccio | I | DC | CD | Camera | 26.10.72/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| PISTILLO Michele | I | PCI | COM | Senato | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| PLEBE Armando | I | DN | NI | Senato | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| PLEVEN René | F | UDSR/CDF | L | Ass. Nat. | 23.02.56/02.10.69 | | | P (L) |
| PLOEG Cornelis J. van der | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 04.03.58/14.09.71 | | | |
| POHER Alain | F | MRP | CD | Sénat | 10.07.52/13.03.78 | P | P | VP P (CD) |
| POHLE Wolfgang | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 10.12.53/29.10.57 | | VP | |
| PONTI Giovanni | I | DC | CD | Senato | 20.12.60/28.12.61 | | | |
| PORCU Antoine | F | PCF | COM | Ass. Nat. | 18.05.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| POSTHUMUS S.A. | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 04.03.58/24.05.65 01.03.68/14.09.71 | | P VP | VP (S) |
| POUNDER Rafton | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/24.07.74 | | | |
| POWER Patrick J. | IRL | FF | DEP | Dail | 29.11.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| PREMOLI Augusto | I | PLI | L | Senato | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | VP | VP (L) |
| PRESCOTT John L. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/16.07.79 | | | VP (S) |
| PRETI Luigi | I | PSDI | S | Camera | 15.02.61/21.01.69 | | VP | VP (S) |
| PREUSKER Victor-Emanuel | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 16.07.52/01.07.54 | | VP | |
| PRICE Christopher | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.03.77/07.03.78 | | | |
| PROBST Maria | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.12.65 | | | |
| PRONK Jan P. | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 13.03.73/04.06.73 | | | |
| PUCCI Ernesto | I | DC | CD | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |

| 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. |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| PÜNDER Hermann | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/01.07.56 | VP | | |
| RADEMACHER Willy M. | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 29.11.61/21.12.65 | | VP | |
| RADOUX Lucien | B | PS | S | Chambre/Kamer | 29.11.62/30.07.65 27.06.68/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (S) |
| RAEDTS C.E.P.M. | NL | KVP | CD | Eerste Kamer | 11.05.67/11.02.70 | | | |
| RAINGEARD Michel | F | Rad. soc. | L | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/09.12.58 | | | |
| RAMAEKERS Jozef | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 28.06.68/20.06.72 | | | |
| RAMIZASON Julien | F | Soc. Dem. | S | Sénat | 31.07.59/14.12.61 | | | |
| RATZEL Ludwig | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/06.11.59 | | P VP | |
| REAY Lord Hugh W. | UK | Cons. | C | Lords | 20.12.72/16.07.79 | | | VP (C) |
| REISCHL Gerhard | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 13.10.71/14.02.73 | | | |
| RESTAGNO Pietro | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.05.59/15.12.60 | | VP | |
| RESTAT Etienne | F | UGDS | L | Sénat | 22.01.59/13.03.66 | | | |
| REYNAUD Paul | F | RI | L | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/20.07.55 | | P | |
| RHYS-WILLIAMS Sir Brandon | UK | Cons. | ED | Commons | 19.12.72/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| RIBIERE René | F | UDR | DE | Ass. Nat. | 16.10.68/13.06.73 | VP | | |
| RICCI Cristoforo | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | | |
| RICHARTS Hans | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/14.02.73 | | VP | |
| RIEDEL Clemens | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 09.12.65/14.02.73 | | | |
| RIP W. | NL | AR | CD | Eerste Kamer | 26.08.52/08.02.59 | VP | VP | |
| RIPAMONTI Camillo | I | DC | CD | Senato | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| RIPPON Geoffrey | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 06.05.77/16.07.79 | | | P (C) |
| RIVIEREZ Hector | F | IOM-RDA | DEP | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/05.05.59 13.06.73/16.07.79 | | | |
| RIZ Roland | I | SVP | CD | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| RIZZI Enrico | I | PSDI | S | Camera | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | | |
| ROCHEREAU Henri | F | CNIP | L | Sénat | 13.03.58/28.06.59 | | P | |
| ROHDE Helmut | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 22.01.64/21.12.65 | | | |
| ROMEO Nicola | I | MSI | L | Camera | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | VP | |
| ROMUALDI Pino | I | MSI-DN | DR | Camera | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | | |
| ROSATI Luigi C. | I | DC | CD | Senato | 26.10.72/15.10.76 | | VP | |
| ROSELLI Enrico | I | DC | CD | Camera | 30.10.57/18.06.59 | | | |

| 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. |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ROSSI André | F | UFE | L | Ass. Nat. | 18.06.59/16.12.59 19.12.62/04.07.74 18.05.78/16.07.79 | VP | VP | |
| RUBINACCI Leopoldo | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/21.01.69 | VP | VP | CP (CD) |
| RUTGERS J.C. | NL | ARP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 26.09.63/08.05.67 | | | |
| RYAN Richie | IRL | FG | PPE | Dail | 14.12.72/01.06.73 29.11.77/16.07.79 | Q | | VP (CD) |
| SABASS Wilmar | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 04.05.55/29.10.57 18.07.52/05.05.54 | | P | |
| SABATINI Armando | I | DC | CD | Camera | 30.10.57/21.01.69 | | P VP | |
| SACCO Italo M. | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.07.52/05.05.54 | | VP | |
| SAIVRE Roger de | F | PIP | L | Ass. Nat. | 17.07.53/23.02.56 | | | |
| SALADO Xavier | F | FAEAS | L/NI | Ass. Nat. | 29.01.59/19.12.62 | | | |
| SAMARITANI Agide | I | PCI | NI | Senato | 21.01.69/16.03.69 | | | |
| ST OSWALD Lord Rowland | UK | Cons. | C | Lords | 20.12.72/16.07.79 | | | |
| SANDEN Pieter J.A. van der | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 06.06.73/03.10.74 | | | |
| SANDRI Renato | I | PCI | COM | Camera | 26.10.72/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| SANTER Jacques | L | PCS | PPE | Chambre | 18.12.74/16.07.79 | VP | VP | VP (CD) |
| SANTERO Natale | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/03.04.71 | | P | |
| SASSEN E.M.J.A. | NL | KVP | CD | Eerste Kamer | 26.08.52/13.02.58 | VP | VP | P (CD) |
| SAVARY Alain | F | S | S | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/10.05.59 | | VP | |
| SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA Carlo | I | DC | CD | Camera | 15.02.61/21.03.72 | | P | VP (CD) |
| SCARDACCIONE Decio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | | |
| SCELBA Mario | I | DC | CD | Senato | 18.06.59/16.07.79 | P | P | VP (CD) |
| SCHACHTSCHABEL Hans G. | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 20.02.74/18.09.74 | | | |
| SCHAUS Emile | L | PCS | CD | Chambre | 08.10.68/24.09.69 | | | |
| SCHAUS Eugène | L | LPL | L | Chambre | 23.08.52/20.03.59 | | VP | |
| SCHEEL Walter | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 01.07.56/20.11.61 | | VP P | VP (L) |
| SCHIAVI Alessandro | I | LSR | S | Senato | 05.05.54/19.01.57 | | | |
| SCHILD Heinrich | D | DP | CD | Bundestag | 03.11.58/29.11.61 | | | |
| SCHIRATTI Guglielmo | I | DC | CD | Camera | 05.03.58/18.06.59 | | | |
| SCHMIDT Helmut | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/29.11.61 | | | |
| SCHMIDT Manfred | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| SCHMIDT Martin | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/29.11.61 | | | |

| 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. |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| SCHOLTEN Willem | NL | CHU | CD | Tweede Kamer | 25.06.73/02.03.76 | | | VP (CD) |
| SCHÖNE Joachim | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 16.07.52/29.10.57 | | VP P | |
| SCHOUWENAAR-FRANSEN Johanna | NL | VVD | L | Eerste Kamer | 29.12.60/01.08.63 | | | |
| SCHREIBER Heinz | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| SCHUIJT Willem J. | NL | KVP | CD | Eerste Kamer | 04.03.58/31.12.77 | VP | P VP | VP (CD) |
| SCHULZ Klaus P. | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 14.02.73/19.01.77 | | | |
| SCHUMAN Robert | F | MRP | CD | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/19.12.62 | P | | VP (CD) |
| SCHWABE Wolfgang | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 05.02.70/03.01.78 | | | |
| SCHWÖRER Hermann | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 21.01.70/16.07.79 | | | |
| SCHYNS Guillaume | B | PSC | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 27.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| SCOCIMARRO Mauro | I | PCI | NI | Senato | 21.01.69/02.01.72 | | | |
| SCOKAERT Alfred | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 11.03.71/02.02.72 | | | |
| SCOTT-HOPKINS James | UK | Cons. | ED | Commons | 19.12.72/16.07.79 | VP | VP | VP (C) P (ED) |
| SEEFELD Horst | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 21.01.70/16.07.79 | | VP P | |
| SEIFRITZ Hans S. | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.11.61/01.10.67 | | | |
| SELVA Gustavo | I | DC | PPE | | 11.07.79/16.7.79 | | | |
| SELVAGGI Vincenzo | I | PNM | L | Camera | 05.05.54/04.05.56 | | | |
| SERVAIS Léon | B | PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 28.06.68/02.02.72 | | | |
| SEUFFERT Walter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 04.06.64/13.10.67 | | VP | |
| SHAW Michael N. | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 24.07.74/16.07.79 | | | |
| SIEGLERSCHMIDT Hellmut | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| SIMONINI Alberto | I | PSDI | S | Camera | 05.05.54/04.05.56 24.10.57/06.07.60 | | VP | VP (S) |
| SINGER F. | F | PCP | CD | Sarre | 05.09.52/22.07.53 | | | |
| SMETS Doré | B | BSP | S | Sénat/Senaat | 13.03.58/02.05.61 | | VP | |
| SOURDILLE Jacques | F | UDR | DE | Ass. Nat. | 02.10.69/13.06.73 | | VP | |
| SOURY André | F | PCF | COM | Ass. Nat. | 18.05.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| SPAAK Paul-Henri | B | PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 18.07.52/06.05.54 | P | | |
| SPENALE Georges | F | SFIO | S | Ass. Nat./ Sénat | 19.12.64/16.07.79 | P VP | VP P | P (S) |
| SPICER James W. | UK | Cons. | ED | Commons | 10.03.75/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| SPILLECKE Hermann | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.77/04.05.77 | | | |

| 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. |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| SPINELLI Altiero | I | IND. SIN | COM | Camera | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (COM) |
| SPRINGORUM Gerd | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 18.05.66/19.01.77 | | P | VP (CD) |
| SQUARCIALUPI Vera | I | PCI Ind. Sin. | COM | Senato | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| STARKE Heinz | D | FDP/CSU | L/CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/29.11.61 25.01.63/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (L) |
| STETTER Ib G. | DK | KF | C | Folketing | 15.08.77/16.07.79 | | | VP (C) |
| STEWART Michael R. | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 01.07.75/19.11.76 | | | VP (S) |
| STOEL Max van der | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 14.09.71/04.06.73 | | | |
| STORCH Anton | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 27.02.58/21.12.65 | | P VP | |
| STORTI Bruno | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.06.59/21.01.69 | | | |
| STRÄTER Heinrich | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/29.11.61 | | | |
| STRAUSS Franz Josef | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 16.07.52/02.05.56 | | | |
| STROBEL Käte | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 27.02.58/26.01.67 | VP | VP | P (S) |
| STRUYE Paul | B | PSC | CD | Sénat/Senaat | 17.07.52/19.03.58 | | P | |
| SUCK Walter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 16.01.75/19.01.77 | | | |
| TANGUY-PRIGENT François | F | S | S | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/09.12.58 | | | |
| TARTUFOLOI Amor | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/11.05.63 | | | |
| TAVERNE Dick | UK | Ind. | S | Commons | 03.04.73/12.03.74 | | | |
| TEISSEIRE Léon | F | UNR | L | Ass. Nat. | 16.12.59/13.03.62 | | | |
| TEITGEN Pierre-Henri | F | MRP | DC | Ass. Nat. | 11.07.52/09.12.58 | VP | | |
| TERRAGNI Attilio | I | PNM | L | Senato | 05.05.54/23.07.55 | | | |
| TERRENOIRE Alain | F | UDR | DE | Ass. Nat. | 17.06.73/18.05.78 | | | VP (DE) |
| TERRENOIRE Louis | F | UNR-UDT | NI/DE | Ass. Nat. | 19.12.62/13.06.73 | VP | P VP | P (DE) |
| THIRY Marcel O.C.L.G. | B | FDF-RW | NI | Sénat/Senaat | 02.02.72/14.05.74 | | | |
| THOME-PATENOTRE Jacqueline | F | Gauche dém. | L | Sénat | 13.03.58/22.01.59 | | VP | VP (L) |
| THOMSEN Knud | DK | KF | C | Folketing | 16.11.72/07.07.75 | | VP | VP (C) |
| THORN Gaston | L | PD | L | Chambre | 20.03.59/11.02.69 | | P VP | VP (L) |
| THORNLEY David A. | IRL | Lab. | S | Dail | 01.06.73/29.11.77 | | | |
| TOGNI Giuseppe | I | DC | CD | Camera | 18.07.52/04.05.56 | | P | |
| TOLLOJ Giusto | I | PSI | S | Senato | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | VP | |

| 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. |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| TOLMAN Teun | NL | CDA | PPE | Tweede Kamer | 24.01.78/16.07.79 | | | |
| TOMASINI René | F | UNR-UDT | L/NI/DE | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.62/24.05.67 16.10.68/15.04.71 | | | |
| TOME Zefferino | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/27.05.59 | | | |
| TOMNEY Frank | UK | Lab. | S | Commons | 19.11.76/01.03.77 | | | |
| TOUBEAU Roger | B | PSB | S | Chambre/Kamer | 04.05.61/27.06.68 | | VP | |
| TRIBOULET Raymond | F | UNR-UDT | L/DE | Ass. Nat. | 19.03.57/19.03.58 24.05.67/13.06.73 | | | P (DE) |
| TROCLET Léon-Eli | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 02.05.61/28.06.68 | | P VP | |
| TROISI Michele | I | DC | CD | Camera | 27.02.58/03.12.60 | | VP | |
| TURANI Daniele | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.02.58/24.04.64 | | P | |
| VALS Francis | F | SFIO | | Ass. Nat. | 13.03.58/27.06.74 | | P VP | VP P (S) |
| VALSECCHI Athos | I | DC | CD | Camera | 05.03.58/18.06.59 | | VP | |
| VANDEWIELE Marcel A. | B | CVP-EVP | PPE | Sénat/Senaat | 02.02.72/13.06.73 14.05.74/16.07.79 | VP | | |
| VAN OFFELEN Jacques L.G. | B | PLP | L | Chambre/Kamer | 30.07.65/05.04.66 27.06.68/09.02.72 | | | |
| VANRULLEN Emile | F | SFIO | S | Sénat | 12.07.55/20.10.65 | VP | P VP | VP (S) |
| VANVELTHOVEN Louis P.J. | B | BSP | S | Chambre/Kamer | 05.07.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| VENDROUX Jacques | F | URAS | L/NI/DE | Ass. Nat. | 17.07.53/23.02.56 29.01.59/11.04.67 | VP | VP | P (DE) P (NI) |
| VERGEER Willem J. | NL | CDA | PPE | Eerste Kamer | 01.01.78/16.07.79 | | | VP (PPE) |
| VERHAEGEN Joris J.B. | B | CVP | PPE | Sénat/Senaat | 13.06.73/14.05.74 30.06.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| VERMEYLEN Pierre F. | B | PSB | S | Sénat/Senaat | 17.07.52/28.04.54 02.08.65/29.03.66 28.06.72/14.05.74 | | | |
| VERNASCHI Vincenzo | I | DC | CD | Senato | 26.10.72/16.07.79 | | VP | VP (CD) |
| VERONESI Protogene | I | PCI | COM | Senato | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | VP | |
| VETRONE Mario | I | DC | CD | Camera | 21.01.69/15.10.76 | | VP | |
| VIAL Jacques | F | UP | L | Sénat | 31.07.59/14.12.61 | | | |
| VITALE Giuseppe | I | PCI | COM | Senato | 15.10.76/16.07.79 | | | |
| VIXSEBOXSE G. | NL | CHU | CD | Eerste Kamer | 26.08.52/11.10.57 | VP | | |
| VREDELING Hendrikus | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 04.03.58/06.06.73 | | P VP | |

| 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. |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| WALKER-SMITH Sir Derek | UK | Cons. | C | Commons | 19.12.72/16.07.79 | | P VP | |
| WALKHOFF Karl-Heinz | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 14.02.73/19.01.77 | | | |
| WALSTON Lord Henry D. | UK | Lab. | S | Lords | 03.07.75/28.02.77 | | | |
| WALTMANS Hendrik J. G. | NL | PPR | S | Tweede Kamer | 08.09.76/18.10.77 | | | |
| WALZ Hanna | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 14.02.73/16.07.79 | | P VP | |
| WARNANT Pierre | B | PLP | L | Sénat/Senaat | 13.03.58/06.08.58 | | | |
| WAWRZIK Kurt | D | CDU | PPE | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | Q | | |
| WEHNER Herbert | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 16.07.52/19.03.58 | | VP | |
| WEINKAMM Otto | D | CSU | CD | Bundestag | 05.11.59/21.12.65 | | P | |
| WERNER Rudolf | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 21.01.70/14.02.73 | | | |
| WESTERTERP Th. E. | NL | KVP | CD | Tweede Kamer | 08.05.67/14.09.71 | VP | VP | VP (CD) |
| WIELDRAAIJER Egbert R. | NL | PvdA | S | Tweede Kamer | 04.06.73/19.09.74 | | | |
| WIGNY Pierre L.J.J. | B | PCS | CD | Chambre/Kamer | 18.07.52/31.07.58 | | P | P (CD) |
| WILDE J. de | NL | VVD | L | Eerste Kamer | 06.05.59/21.12.60 | | VP | |
| WISCHNEWSKI Hans-Jürgen | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 29.11.61/12.03.65 | | | |
| WOHLFART Joseph | L | POSL | S | Chambre | 03.11.64/04.07.74 | VP | | |
| WOLFRAM Erich | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 26.05.70/14.02.73 | | | |
| WÜRTZ Peter | D | SPD | S | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |
| YEATS Michael B. | IRL | FF | DEP | Senad | 20.12.72/16.07.79 | VP (Q) | | VP (DEP) |
| ZACCARI Raul | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.01.69/26.10.72 | | | |
| ZAGARI Mario | I | PSI | S | Camera | 18.07.52/05.05.54 15.10.76/16.07.79 | VP Q | | |
| ZELLER Adrien | F | RDS | CD | Ass. Nat. | 04.07.74/21.05.76 | | | |
| ZEYER Werner | D | CDU | CD | Bundestag | 19.01.77/21.11.78 | | | |
| ZIINO Vinicio | I | DC | CD | Senato | 21.07.52/05.05.54 | | | |
| ZOTTA Mario | I | DC | CD | Senato | 27.05.59/21.02.63 | | | |
| ZYWIETZ Werner | D | FDP | L | Bundestag | 19.01.77/16.07.79 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ABELIN Jean-Pierre | F | UDF | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ABENS Victor | L | POSL | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| ABOIM INGLEZ Carlos | P | PCP | COM | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| ADAM Gordon J. | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| ADAMOU Dimitrios ΑΔΑΜΟΥ Δημήτρης | GR | KKE | COM | | 02.11.81 24.07.84/18.09.87 | | | |
| ADONNINO Pietro | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| AERSSSEN Jochen van | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| AGNELLI Susanna | I | PRI | L | | 17.07.79/01.18.81 | | V.P. | |
| AIGNER Heinrich | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/24.03.88 | | P. | |
| ALAVANOS Alexandros ΑΛΑΒΑΝΟΣ Αλέξανδρος | GR | KKE | COM | | 02.11.81 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| ALBER Siegbert | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | V.P. P. | V.P. (PPE) |
| ALBERS Willem | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| ALEMANN Mechthild von | D | FDP | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| ALEXANDRE Jean-Marie | F | PS | S | | 09.09.87 | | | |
| ALEXIADIS Georgios ΑΛΕΞΙΑΔΗΣ Γεώργιος | GR | KP | NI | | 16.11.82/23.07.84 | | | |
| ALFONSI Nicolas | F | MRG | S | | 01.09.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| ALMEIDA MENDES Rui Manuel | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | V.P. | V.P. (L) |
| ALMIRANTE Giorgio | I | MSI-DN | DR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/23.05.88 | | | |
| ALVAREZ DE EULATE PENARANDA Jose María | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| ALVAREZ DE PAZ Jose | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| AMADEI Giuseppe | I | PSDI | S | | 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| AMARAL Rui | P | PSD | LDR | | 13.02.86 14.09.87 | V.P. | | V.P. (LDR) |
| AMBERG Werner | D | SPD | S | | 13.02.87 | | | |
| AMENDOLA Giorgio | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/05.06.80 | | | P. (COM) |
| ANASTASSOPOULOS Georgios ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Γεώργιος | GR | ND | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | P. | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| d'ANCONA Hedy | NL | PvdA | S | | 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| ANDENNA Ettore Giovanni | I | PSDI | S | | 02.02.87 | | | |
| ANDRE Anne | B | PRL | LDR | | 12.11.85 | | | |
| ANDREWS Niall | IRL | FF | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ANGLADE Magdeleine | F | DIFE | DEP | | 06.10.82/18.11.83 | | | |
| ANGLADE Magdeleine | F | CNI | RDE | | 06.10.82/18.11.83 24.07.84 | | | |
| ANSART Gustave | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/28.09.81 | | | V.P. (COM) |
| ANSQUER Vincent F M | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| ANTONIOZZI Dario | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| ANTONY Bernard | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ARBELOA MURU Victor Manuel | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| ARFE Gaetano | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| ARGUELLES SALAVERRIA Pedro | E | AP | ED | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| ARIAS CANETE Miguel | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| ARNDT Rudi | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) P. (S) |
| AVEROF-TOSSISSAS Evangelos ΑΒΕΡΩΦ-ΤΟΣΙΤΣΑΣ Ευάγγελος | GR | ND | PPE | | 24.07.84/27.07.84 | | | |
| AVGERINOS Paraskevas ΑΥΓΕΡΙΝΟΣ Παρασκευάς | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BACHY Jean Paul | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84/23.06.88 | | | |
| BADUEL GLORIOSO Maria Fabrizia | I | IND SIN | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| BAGET BOZZO Gianni | I | PSI | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BAILLOT Louis | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 30.04.86 | | | |
| BALFE Richard A | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BALFOUR Neil R | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| BALSEMAO Fransisco Pinto | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86/12.01.86 | | | |
| BANDRES MOLET Juan Maria | E | GMC | ARC | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | V.P. (ARC) |
| BANGEMANN Martin | D | FDP | L | | 17.07.79/27.06.84 | | | P. (L) |
| BANOTTI Mary | IRL | FG | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BARBAGLI Giovanni | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| BARBARELLA Carla | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BARBI Paolo | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | P. (PPE) |
| BARDONG Otto | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BARON CRESPO Enrique | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | V.P. | | V.P. (S) |
| BARRAL AGESTA Carlos | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| BARRETT Sylvester | IRL | FF | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BARROS MOURA Jose | P | PCP | COM | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | |
| BARZANTI Roberto | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BATTERSBY Robert C | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.79 | | V.P. | |
| BAUDIS Dominique | F | UDF | PPE | | 24.07.84/20.06.88 | | V.P. | |
| BAUDIS Pierre | F | UFE | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| BAUDOIN Denis | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BAUR Charles | F | UDF-PSD | LDR | | 12.12.86 | | | |
| BAYONA AZNAR Bernardo | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| BEAZLEY Christopher J P | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BEAZLEY Peter | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BEIROCO Luis Filipe Paes | P | CDS | PPE | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| BELO Maria | P | PS | S | | 01.03.88 | | | |
| BENCOMO MENDOZA Carlos Manuel | E | GMS | LDR | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| BENHAMOU Gerard | F | RAD | LDR | | 09.09.87 | | | |
| BERKHOUWER Cornelis | NL | VVD | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | P. | | V.P. (L) |
| BERLINGUER Enrico | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/11.06.84 | | | |
| BERNARD Pierre | F | PS | S | | 25.03.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| BERNARD-REYMOND Pierre | F | CDS | PPE | | 24.07.84/05.12.86 | | | |
| BERSANI Giovanni | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BESSE Jean | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BETHELL The Lord | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BETTIZA Vincenzo | I | PLI | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (L) |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| BEUMER Bouke | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| BEYER DE RYKE Luc Ch.H. | B | PRL | LDR | | 11.07.80 24.07.84 | | | |
| BIRD John A W | UK | LAB | S | | 05.03.87 | | | |
| BISMARCK Philipp von | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| BJØRNVIG Birgit | DK | FOLKEB MOD EF | ARC | | 01.09.87 | | | |
| BLANEY Neil T | IRL | IND | CDI | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| BLOCH VON BLOTTNITZ Undine-Uta | D | GRUNE | arc | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BLUM Roland | F | UDF | LDR | | 20.03.86/04.04.87 | | | |
| BLUMENFELD Erik Bernhard | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BOCKLET Reinhold L | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BODEN Fernand | L | PCS | PPE | | 17.07.79/19.07.79 | | | |
| BØGH Jørgen | DK | FOLKEB MOD EF | ARC | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/31.08.87 | | | |
| BOESMANS Alfons | B | SP | S | | 04.11.85 | | | |
| BOMBARD Alain | F | PS | S | | 01.09.81 24.07.84 | | | |
| BONACCINI Aldo | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BONDE Jens-Peter | DK | FOLKEB MOD EF | ARC | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BONINO Emma | I | PR | CTDI | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/11.09.84 09.01.86/12.04.88 | | | |
| BONIVER Margherita | I | PSI | S | | 15.09.87 | | | |
| BOOT Elise C A M | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BORD Andre | F | DIFE | DEP | | 19.04.82/23.07.84 | | | |
| BORGO Franco | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BOSERUP Bodil | DK | SF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| BOURNIAS Leonidas BOYPNIAS Λεώνιδας | GR | ND | PPE | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| BOUTOS Ioannis ΜΠΟΥΤΟΣ Ιωάννης | GR | IND | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (RDE) |
| BOYES Roland | GB | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| BRANDT Willy | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/01.03.83 | | | |
| BRAUN MOSER Ursula | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| BRINCKMEIER Jurgen | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84/28.11.84 | | | |
| BRITO APOLONIA Jose Antonio | P | PCP | COM | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| BROK Elmar | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.06.80 24.07.84 | | | |
| BROOKES Beata Ann | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BRUNE Paulin Christian | F | UDF | RDE | | 02.04.86/01.07.86 | | | |
| BRU PURON Carlos Maria | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| BUCCHINI Dominique | F | PCF | COM | | 28.09.81/23.07.81 | | | |
| BUCHAN Janey O'Neil | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| BUCHOU Hubert Jean | F | RPR | RDE | | 17.07.79/30.09.87 04.04.87 | | | |
| BUENO VICENTE Jose Miguel | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| BURON Martine | F | PS | S | | 01.07.88 | | | |
| BUTTAFUOCO Antonino | I | MSI-DN | DR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| CAAMANO BERNAL Esteban | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| CABANILLAS GALLAS Pio | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| CABEZON ALONSO Jesus | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| CABORN Richard | GB | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CABRERA BAZAN Jose | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| CAILLAVET Henri-Guy | F | UFE | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| CALVEZ Coentín | F | UFE | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CALVO ORTEGA Rafael | E | CDS | NI | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| CALVO SOTELO Leopoldo | E | UCD | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| CAMARET MICHEL de | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84/24.06.87 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| CAMPINOS Jorge | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86 14.09.87/20.02.88 | | P. | V.P. (S) |
| CANO PINTO Eusebio | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| CANTARERO DEL CASTILLO Manuel | E | CP | ED | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| CAPANNA Mario | I | DP | CDI | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CARDIA Umberto | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CARETTONI ROMAGNOLI Tullia | I | IND SIN | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CARIGLIA Antonio | I | PSDI | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CARIGNON Alain | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84/20.03.86 | | | |
| CAROSSINO Angelo | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. | V.P. | |
| CARVALHO CARDOSO Jose Vicente | P | CDS | PPE | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| CASINI Carlo | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| CASSABEL Jean-Pierre | F | RPR | RDE | | 01.07.86/29.10.87 | | | |
| CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI Maria Louisa | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | V.P. | V.P. (PPE) |
| CASSIDY Bryan M D | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| CASTELLINA Luciana | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| CASTLE Barbara | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| CATHERWOOD Sir Fred | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | V.P. (ED) |
| CECOVINI Manlio | I | PLI | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CERAVOLO Domenico | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CERVERA CARDONA Jose Emilio | E | CDS | NI | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| CERVETTI Giovanni | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | P. (COM) |
| CHABOCHE Dominique | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84/16.04.86 | | | |
| CHAMBEIRON Robert | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| CHANTERIE Raphael M.G. | B | CVP | PPE | | 17.12.81 24.07.84 | | V.P. P. | |
| CHARZAT Gisele | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| CHIABRANDO Mauro | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| CHINAUD Roger | F | PR | LDR | | 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| CHIRAC Jacques | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/28.04.88 | | | |
| CHIUSANO Vittorio | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| CHOURAQUI Nicole | F | RPR | RDE | | 17.07.79/17.10.80 24.07.84/01.09.87 | | | V.P. (DEP) V.P. (RDE) |
| CHRISTENSEN Ib | DK | FOLKEB MOD EF | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| CHRISTIANSEN Ejner Hovgård | DK | S | S | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| CHRISTODOULOU Efthimios ΧΡΙΣΤΟΔΟΥΛΟΥ Ευθύμιος | GR | ND | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| CIANCAGLINI Michelangelo | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84/06.06.88 | | | |
| CICCIOMESSERE Roberto | I | PR | NI | | 12.09.84 | | | |
| CINCIARI RODANO Maria Lisa | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. V.P. | |
| CINGARI Gaetano | I | PSI | S | | 03.10.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| CLEMENT Jean-Jose | F | DIFE | DEP | | 11.07.80/16.02.82 | | | |
| CLINTON Mark | IRL | FG | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | V.P. | |
| CLUSKEY Frank | IRL | LAB | S | | 01.07.81/14.12.82 | | V.P. | |
| CLWYD Ann | GB | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| CODERCH PLANAS Jose | E | CDS | NI | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| COHEN Robert | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| COIMBRA MARTINS Antonio Antero | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | |
| COLINO SALAMANCA Juan Luis | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | P. | |
| COLLA Marcel G.B. | B | SP | S | | 17.07.79/31.01.82 | | | |
| COLLESELLI Arnaldo | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| COLLINOT Michel | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| COLLINS Kenneth D. | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. V.P. | |
| COLLOMB Francisque | F | UFE | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| COLOMBO Emilio | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/14.04.80 | | P. | |
| COLOMBU Michele | I | UV PSDA | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| COLOM I NAVAL Joan | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| COMBE Francis | F | UFE | L | | 17.07.79/15.04.82 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| COMPASSO Fsco | I | PLI | LDR | | 08.04.87 | | | |
| CONDESSO Fernando | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | |
| COPPIETERS Maurits P.A. | B | VU | CDI | | 17.07.79/12.02.81 | | | |
| CORNELISSEN Petrus A.M. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| COSENTINO Francesco | I | DC | PPE | | 16.01.84/23.07.84 | | | |
| COSTANZO Roberto | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| COSTE-FLORET Alfred | F | DCF | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| COT Jean-Pierre | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| COTTRELL Richard J. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| COURCY LING John de | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| COUSTE Pierre-Bernard | F | DIFE | DEP | | 13.10.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| COUSOCHERAS Yannis ΓΟΥΤΣΟΧΕΡΑΣ Γιάννης | GR | PA SO K | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| CRAWLEY Christine M. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| CRAXI Bettino | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79/04.08.83 | | | |
| CRESPO Rodolfo | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| CRESSON Edith | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/16.06.81 | | | |
| CRONIN (Jerry) Jeremiah | IRL | FF | DEP | | 17.07.79/23.05.84 | | | |
| CROUX Lambert V.J. | B | CVP | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | V.P. (PPE) |
| CRUSOL Jean E. | F | PS | S | | 16.05.88 | | | |
| CRYER George Robert | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| CURRY David M. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. V.P. | |
| DALAKOURAS Georgios ΔΑΛΑΚΟΥΡΑΣ Γεώργιος | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| DALSASS Joachim | I | SVP | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| DALY Margaret | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| DALZIEL Ian M. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| DAMETTE Felix | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| DAMSEAUX André R.J.-M.M.-A | B | PRL | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (L) |
| D'ANGELOSANTE Francescopaolo | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| DANKERT Pieter | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. P. | V.P. | V.P. (S) |
| DAVERN Noel Michael | IRL | FF | DEP | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| DE BACKER VAN OCKEN Rika M.R. | B | CVP | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| DEBATISSE Michel | F | UDF | PPE | | 17.07.79/24.10.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | V.P. (PPE) |
| DEBRÉ Michel J.-P. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/30.09.80 | | | |
| DECLERQ Willy Cl. E.H. | B | PVV-ELD | L | | 17.07.79/17.12.81 | | | |
| DE GUCHT Karel L.G.E. | B | PVV | LDR | | 21.05.80 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (L) |
| DE KEERSMAEKER Paul Ph.M.H. | B | CVP-EVP | PPE | | 17.07.79/17.12.81 | | V.P. | |
| DEKKER Suzanne | NL | D'66 | NI | | 17.07.79/10.06.81 | | | |
| DELATE Charles | F | UFE | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| DEL DUCA Antonio | I | DC | PPE | | 16.04.80/23.07.84 16.05.88 | | | |
| DELEAU Gustave | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| DELMOTTE Fernand | B | PS | S | | 17.07.79/31.03.82 | | | |
| DELOROZOY Robert | F | UDF | LDR | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 06.09.86 | | | |
| DELORS Jacques | F | PS | PS | | 17.07.79/16.06.81 | | P. | |
| DE MARCH Danielle | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| DE MITA Ciriaco | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84/13.04.88 | | | |
| DENIAU Jean-Francois | F | - | LDR | | 24.07.84/02.04.86 | | V.P. | |
| DENIAU Xavier | F | DIFE | DEP | | 18.09.81/14.04.83 | | | |
| DENIS Jacques | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| DE PASQUALE Pancrazio | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| DEPREZ Gerard M.J. | B | PSC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| DERMAUX Stephane | F | UDF | LDR | | 01.07.88 | | | |
| DESAMA Stephane | B | PS | S | | 10.05.88 | | | |
| DESCHAMPS Pierre M.L.L.C. | B | PSC PPE | PPE | | 21.05.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| DESMONDS Eileen | IRL | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/07.07.81 | | V.P. | |
| DESOUCHES Jacqueline | F | PS | S | | 11.09.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| DESSYLAS Dimitrios ΔΕΣΣΥΛΑΣ Δημήτριος | GR | KKE | COM | | 06.10.87 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| DE VALERA Sile | IRL | FF | DEP | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| DEVEZE Gilbert | F | FN | DR | | 16.04.86 | | V.P. | |
| de VRIES Gijs M. | NL | VVD | LDR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| DE WINTER August M.C. | B | PVV | LDR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| DIANA Alfredo | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| DIAZ DEL RIO JAUDENES Ramon | E | AP | ED | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| DI BARTOLOMEI Mario | I | PRI | LDR | | 26.09.83 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (LDR) |
| DIDO Mario | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | V.P. | V.P. (S) |
| DIENESCH Marie Madeleine | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/30.09.80 | | | |
| DIEZ DE RIVERA ICAZA Carmen | E | CDS | NI | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| van DIJK P.(Nel) B.M. | NL | CPN | ARC | | 17.12.86 | | | |
| DILIGENT Andre F.E. | F | UFE | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| DIMITRIADIS Chrysanthos ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΔΗΣ Χρυσάνθος | GR | EPEN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (DR) |
| DIMOPOULOS Ioannis ΔΗΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Γιάννης | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| DONNEZ Georges H. | F | UDF | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| DOUBLET Maurice Ch.H. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 01.07.80/19.06.81 | | | |
| DOURO The Lord | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| DRUON Maurice S.R.C. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/20.06.80 | | | |
| DUARTE CENDAN Jose Manuel | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| DUCARNE Daniel G.L.E.G. | B | PRL | L | | 24.07.84/12.11.85 | | V.P. | |
| DÜHRKOP Barbara | E | PSOE | S | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| DUETOFT Peter Klaus | DK | CD | PPE | | 10.09.87 | | | |
| DUPUY Anne-Marie | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| DURAN CORSANEGO Emilio | E | CP | ED | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| DURAN I LLEIDA Josep Antoni | E | UDC | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| DURY Raymonde M.E.A. | B | PS | S | | 31.03.82 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| EBEL Manfred Artur | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| EISMA Doeke | NL | D'66 | NI | | 11.06.81/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ELLES The Baroness | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | P. | V.P. (ED) |
| ELLES The Hon.James E.M. | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ELLIOTT Michael N. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ENRIGHT Derek A. | GB | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| EPHREMIDIS Vassilis ΕΦΡΑΙΜΙΔΗΣ Βασίλης | GR | KKE | COM | | 02.11.81 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (COM) |
| ERCINI Sergio | I | DC | PPE | | 09.09.82 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| ESCUDE CROFT Arturo | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| ESCUDE LOPEZ Jose Antonio | E | CDS | NI | | 17.12.87 | | | |
| ESTGEN Nicolas | L | PCS | PPE | | 14.08.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | V.P. | V.P. (PPE) |
| ESTIER Claude | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/01.09.81 | | V.P. | V.P. (S) |
| ESTRELLA PEDROLA Rafael | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| EVREGENIS Dimitrios ΕΥΡΥΓΕΝΗΣ Δημήτριος | GR | | PPE | | 24.07.84/27.01.86 | | V.P. | |
| EWING Winifred M. | UK | SNP | RDE | | 07.07.75/16.07.79 17.07.79 | | P. | V.P. (DEP) |
| EYRAUD Louis | F | PS | S | | 15.09.81 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| FAITH Sheila | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| FAJARDIE Roger | F | PS | S | | 17.06.81 24.07.84/25.08.87 | | V.P. | |
| FALCONER Alexander C. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| FANTI Guido | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | | P. (COM) |
| FANTON André | F | RPR | RDE | | 26.06.80/19.04.82 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (DEP) |
| FATOUS Leon | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| FAURE Edgar | F | UFE | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| FAURE Maurice | F | MRG | S | | 13.06.73 17.07.79/04.06.81 | | | |
| FELLERMAIER Ludwig | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. | | V.P. (S) |
| FERGUSON Adam | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| FERNANDEZ Antonio Jose | P | PRD | RDE | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| FERNANDEZ Guy | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| FERRANTI Basil de | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | V.P. | V.P. (ED) |
| FERRER I CASALS Concepcio | E | CIU | PPE | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| FERRERO Bruno | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 31.01.88 | | | |
| FERRI Mauro | I | PSDI | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | P. | |
| FICH Ove | DK | S | S | | 07.11.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| de FIGUEIREDO LOPES Antonio Jorge | P | PSD | LDR | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| FILINIS Konstantinos ΦΙΛΙΝΗΣ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | EAR | COM | | 28.01.85 | | | V.P. (COM) |
| FILIPPI Renzo Eligio | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| FISCHBACH Marc M.J.A. | L | PCS | PPE | | 19.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| FITZGERALD Gene | IRL | FF | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| FITZSIMONS (Jim) James | IRL | FF | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| FLANAGAN Sean | IRL | FF | RDE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (DEP) |
| FLESCH Colette | L | DP | L | | 17.07.79/22.11.80 24.07.84/08.10.85 | Q. | P. | V.P. (L) |
| FLORES VALENCIA Maria Elena | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| FLOSSE Gaston | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84/20.03.86 | | | |
| FOCKE Katharina | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| FONTAINE Nicole | F | UDF | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| FORD James Glyn | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| FORMIGONI Roberto | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | V.P. | P. | |
| FORNI Raymond | F | PS | S | | 17.06.81/11/09.81 | | | |
| FORSTER Norvela | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| FORTH Eric | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| FOTILAS Assimakis ΦΟΤΙΛΑΣ Ασημάκης | GR | PA SO K | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| FOURCADE Marie-Madeleine | F | DIFE | DEP | | 13.10.80/18.09.81 | | | |
| FOURCANS Andre Georges | F | UDF | LDR | | 19.08.86 | | | |
| FRAGA IRIBARNE Manuel | E | AP | ED | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| FRANGOS Dimitrios ΦΡΑΓΓΟΣ Δημήτριος | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V. Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V. chair. Com. | Chair. V. chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| FRANZ Otmar | D | CDU | PPE | | 30.01.81 24.07.84 | | | |
| FRIEDRICH Bruno | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/20.06.87 | V.P. | | |
| FRIEDRICH Ingo | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| FRISCHMANN Georges Louis | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| FRÜH Isidor W. | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| FUCHS Gerard | F | PS | S | | 17.06.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| FUCHS Karl | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| FUILLET Yvette M. | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| GABERT Volkmar | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| GADIOUX Colette | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| GAIBISSO Gerardo | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| GAIOTTI DE BIASE Paola | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| GALLAGHER Michael | GB | LAB | CDI | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| GALLAND Yves A.R. | F | RAD | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/19.08.86 | | | |
| GALLO Max | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| GALLUZZI Carlo Alberto | I | PCI | COM | | 15.10.76/16.07.79 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| GAMA Jose Augusto | P | CDS | PPE | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| GANGOITI LLAGUNO Jon | E | PNV | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| GARAIKOETXEA URRIZA Juan Carlos | E | EA | ARC | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| GARCIA Vasco | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | |
| GARCIA AMIGO Manuel | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| GARCIA ARIAS Ludivina | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| GARCIA RAYA Jose Luis | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| GARCIA PAGAN ZAMORA Antonio | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| GARRIGA POLLEDO Salvador | E | AP | ED | | 06.07.87 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| GASOLIBA I BOHN Carles-Alfred | E | CIU | LDR | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | V.P. (L) |
| GASPARD Françoise | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/01.09.81 | | | |
| GATTI Natalino | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| GAUCHER Roland | F | FN | DR | | 16.04.86 | | | |
| GAUTHIER Roger | F | RPR | RDE | | 13.01.83/23.07.84 20.03.86 | | | |
| GAUTIER Fritz | D | SPD | S | | 18.01.80 24.07.84/12.02.87 | | | |
| GAWRONSKI Jas | I | PRI | LDR | | 19.10.81 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| GAZIS Nikolaos ΓΑΖΗΣ Νικόλαος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| GENDEBIEN Paul Henri E.M. Gh. | B | FDF-RW | CDI | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| GEORGIADIS Antonio ΓΕΟΡΓΙΑΔΗΣ Αντώνιος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 02.11.81/05.07.82 | | | |
| GEROKOSPOULOS Achillefs ΓΕΡΟΚΩΣΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Αχιλλεύς | GR | ND | PPE | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| GEROMINI Francois-Marie | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.10.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| GERONTOPOULOS Kyriakos ΓΕΡΟΝΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Κυριάκος | GR | ND | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| GEURTSSEN Aart | NL | VVD | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| GHERGO Alberto | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| GIANNAΚΟΥ-KOUTSIKOU Marietta ΓΙΑΝΝΑΚΟΥ-ΚΟΥΤΣΙΚΟΥ Μαριέττα | GR | ND | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| GIAVAZZI Giovanni | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (PPE) |
| GILLOT Alain Y.M. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/30.09.80 | | | |
| GIUMMARRA Vincenzo | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| GLEZOS Emmanouil ΓΛΕΖΟΣ Εμμανουήλ | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.07.84/25.01.85 | | | |
| GLINNE Ernest | B | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. | | P. (S) V.P. (S) |
| GLYKOFRIDIS Ilias ΓΛΥΚΟΦΡΙΔΗΣ Ηλίας | GR | KP | NI | | 17.09.82/20.10.82 | | | |
| de GOEDE Arie | NL | D'66 | NI | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| GOERENS Charles | L | DP | L | | 15.01.82/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| GOMES Fernando Manuel Santos | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | P. | |
| GONELLA Guido | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/19.08.82 | V.P. | | |
| GONTIKAS Konstantinos ΓΟΝΤΙΚΑΣ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | ND | PPE | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| GOPPEL Alfons | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| GOUTHIER Anselmo | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | Q. | | |
| GRAEFE ZU BARINGDORF Friedrich Wilhelm | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 24.07.84/05.11.87 | | V.P. | P. (ARC) |
| GRAZIANI Carlo Alberto | I | PCI | COM | | 20.06.86 | | | |
| GREDAL Eva | DK | S | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| GREMETZ Maxime Francois | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/30.04.86 | | | |
| GRIFFITHS (Win) Winston James | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| GRIMALDOS GRIMALDOS Julian | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| GROES Mette | DK | S | S | | 17.07.79/18.09.80 | | | |
| GUARRACI Anselmo | I | PSI | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| GUERNEUR Guy | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| GUIMON UGARTECHEA Julen | E | PDP | ED | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| van der GUN Frans G. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79/31.12.81 | | P. | |
| GUTIERREZ DIAZ Antoni | E | IU | COM | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| HAAGERUP Niels Jorgen | DK | V | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HABSBURG Otto | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| HACKEL Wolfgang | D | CDU | PPE | | 02.12.85 | | | |
| HAHN Wilhelm F.T. | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/03.10.87 | | V.P. | |
| HALLIGAN Brendan | IRL | LAB | S | | 02.03.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| HAMMERICH Else | DK | FOLKEB MOD EF | ARC | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | P. (ARC) |
| HAMILIUS Jean | L | DP | L | | 19.07.79/15.01.82 | Q. | | V.P. (L) |
| HANSCH Klaus | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HAPPART Jose H.G. | B | PS | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| HARAMPOULOS Ioannis ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Ιάκωβος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| HARLIN Benedikt | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| HARMAR-NICHOLLS The Lord | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| HARRIS David A. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| HASSEL Kai Uwe von | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| HAUENSCHILD Karl W.H. | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/14.01.80 | | | |
| HEINEMANN Hermann | D | SPD | S | | 11.03.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| HEINRICH Brigitte | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 24.07.84/29.12.87 | | | V.P. (ARC) |
| HELMS Wilhelm | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| HENCKENS Jaak P.J. | B | CVP EVP | PPE | | 17.07.79/07.09.81 | | | |
| HERKLOTZ Luise | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| HERMAN Fernand H.J. | B | PSC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| HERRERO MEREDIZ Jose Ramon | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| HERSANT Robert | F | UDF | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| van den HEUVEL Ien | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| HINDLEY Michael J. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HITZGRATH Rudiger | D | SPD | S | | 18.12.84 | | V.P. | |
| HOFF Magdalene | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| HOFFMANN Jacqueline | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/30.04.86 | | | |
| HOFFMANN Karl Heinz | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HOON Geoffrey W. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HOOPER Gloria D. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HOPPER William J. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HORD Brian H. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| HORGAN John | IRL | LAB | S | | 21.10.82/01.01.83 | | V.P. | |
| HOWELL Paul F. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| HUCKFIELD Leslie J. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| HUGHES Stephen | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| HUME John | UK | SDLP | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| HUTTON Alasdair Henry | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| IODICE Antonio | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| IOTTI Leonilde | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/19.07.79 | | | |
| IPPOLITO Felice | I | PRI | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| IRMER Ulrich | D | FDP | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| ISRAEL Gerard | F | DIFE | DEP | | 16.05.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| IVERSEN John | DK | SF | COM | | 01.01.85 | | | |
| JACKSON Caroline F. | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| JACKSON Christopher M. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| JACKSON Robert Victor | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| JAKOBSEN Erhard | DK | CD | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/10.09.87 01.11.88 | | V.P. | |
| JALTON Frederic | F | PS | S | | 07.03.80/14.09.81 | | | |
| JANSSEN van RAAJ James L. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 05.11.86 | | | |
| JAQUET Gerard | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| JEPSEN Marie | DK | KF | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| JOHNSON Stanley P. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| JONKER Sjouke | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| JOSPIN Lionel | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84/12.05.88 | | | |
| JOSSELIN Charles | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/15.07.81 | | | |
| JUNOY Michel | F | DIFE | DEP | | 19.06.81/12.01.83 | | | |
| JUPPE Alain | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84/20.03.86 | | | |
| JURGENS Heinrich | D | FDP | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| KALLIAS Konstantinos ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | ND | PPE | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (PPE) |
| KALOYANNIS Konstantinos ΚΑΛΟΑΝΝΙΣ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | ND | PPE | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| KARPOS Konstantinos ΚΑΡΠΟΣ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | KKE | COM | | 09.02.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| KASPEREIT Gabriel | F | DIFE | DEP | | 25.07.83/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| KATSAFADOS Ioannis ΚΑΤΣΑΦΑΔΟΣ Ιωάννης | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| KATZER Hans | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| KAVANAGH Liam | IRL | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/07.07.81 | | V.P. | |
| KAZAZIS Filotas ΚΑΖΑΖΙΣ Φιλώτας | GR | ND | PPE | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| KEATING Justin | IRL | LAB | S | | 08.02.84/23.07.84 | | | |
| KELLETT-BOWMAN Edward T. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| KELLETT-BOWMAN M.Elaine | GB | CONS | ED | | 10.03.75/16.07.79 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| KEY Brian M. | GB | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| KILBY Michael L. | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| KILLILEA Mark | IRL | FF | RDE | | 24.03.87 | | | |
| KIRK Kent S. | DK | KF | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (ED) |
| KLEPSCH Egon Alfred | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | | P. (PPE) |
| KLINKENBORG Jan | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/28.07.88 | | V.P. | |
| KLOCKNER Michael | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| KOHLER Herbert W. | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/16.01.81 | | | |
| KOLOKOTRONIS Spiridon ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΩΝΗΣ Σπυρίδων | GR | PA SO K | S | | 28.01.85 | | V.P. | |
| KOULOURIANIS Dimitrios ΚΟΥΛΟΥΡΙΑΝΙΣ Δημήτριος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 02.11.81/09.11.81 | | | |
| KROUWEL-VLAM J.(Annie)B. | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| KÜHN Heinz | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| KUIJPERS Willy H.G.J.M. | B | VU | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| KYRKOS Leonidas ΚΥΡΚΟΣ Λεωνίδας | GR | KKE-es | COM | | 02.11.81 24.07.84/17.01.85 | | | |
| LABBE Claude L.L.P. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/09-07.80 | | | |
| LACERDA DE QUEIROZ Antonio Augusto | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| LAFUENTE LOPEZ Jose María | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| LAGAKOS Leonidas ΛΑΓΑΚΟΣ Λεωνίδας | GR | PA SO K | S | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 08.01.85 | | | |
| LALOR (Paddy)Patrick Joseph | IRL | FF | RDE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. V.P. | | V.P. (DEP) |
| LALUMIERE Pierre | F | PS | S | | 23.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| LAMBRIAS Panayotis | GR | ND | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (PPE) |
| LANGE Erwin | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | P. | |
| LANGES Horst | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| LARIVE Jessica E.S. | NL | VVD | LDR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| LATAILLADE Pierre | F | RPR | RDE | | 20.03.86 | | V.P. | |
| LECANUET Jean A.F. | F | UDF | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| LE CHEVALIER Jean-Marie | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| LEGA Sylvio | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| LEHIDEUX Martine | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| van der LEK Bram | NL | PSP | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | | P. (ARC) |
| LEMAS Eileen | IRL | FF | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| LEMMER Gerd Ludwig | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| LENTZ CORNETTE Marcelle | L | PCS | PPE | | 05.03.80 214.07.84 | | | |
| LENZ Marlene | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. P. | |
| LEONARDI Silvio | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| LE PEN Jean Marie | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | P. (DR) |
| LE ROUX Sylvie | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 30.04.86 | | V.P. | |
| LEZZI Pietro | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| LIENEMANN Marie-Noelle | F | PS | S | | 24.07.84/25.06.88 | | | |
| LIGIOS Giosue | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| LIMA Salvatore | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| LINDE Erdmann | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/30.09.81 | | | |
| LINKHOR Rolf | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| de LIPKOWSKI Jean-Noel | F | AN | DEP | | 13.10.80/16.12.81 | | | |
| LIZIN Anne Marie A. | B | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/09.05.88 | | | |
| LLORCA VIAPLANA Carmen | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| LLORENS BARGES Cesar | E | PDP | PPE | | 01.01.86/01.01.87 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| LODERER Eugen | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/14.01.80 | | | |
| LOMAS Alfred | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| LONGUET Gerard | F | PR | LDR | | 24.07.84/20.03.86 | | | |
| LOO Charles Emile | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| LOULES Konstantinos ΛΟΥΛΗΣ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | KKE | COM | | 01.01.81/09-02.81 | | | |
| LOUWES Hendrick J. | NL | VVD | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| LUCAS PIRES Fransisco Antonio | P | CDS | PPE | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | V.P. | | |
| LÜCKER Hans August | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| LUIS PAZ Zenon Jose | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| LUSTER Rudolf | D | CDU | PPE | | 01.01.78/16.07.79 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| LYNGE Finn | DK | SIUMUT | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/31.12.84 | | | |
| MACARIO Luigi | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| Mc CARTIN John Joseph | IRL | FG | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| MACCIOCCHI Maria Antonietta | I | PR | S | | 28.09.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MACERATINI Giulio | I | MSI-DN | DR | | 06.06.88 | | | |
| McGOWAN Michael | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| McMAHON Hugh R. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| McMILLAN-SCOTT Edward H.C. | UK | CONS | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| Mac SHARRY Ray | IRL | FF | RDE | | 24.07.84/10.03.87 | | | V.P. (RDE) |
| MADEIRA Luis Filipe | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | V.P. (S) |
| MAFFRE-BAUGE Emmanuel P.M. | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| MAHER Thomas Joseph | IRL | IND | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. | V.P. | V.P. (L) |
| MAIJ-WEGGEN (Hanja) Johanna R.H. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (PPE) |
| MAJONICA Ernst | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MALANGRE Kurt | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| MALAUD Philippe | F | CNI | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (RDE) |
| MALENE Christian de la | F | RPR | RDE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | P. (DEP) |
| MALLET Jacques | F | UDF | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| MANCEL Jean-Francois | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84/11.12.86 | | V.P. | |
| MARQUES MENDES Antonio Jose | P | PRD | RDE | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| MARCHAIS Georges | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| MARCHESIN Roland | F | PS | S | | 01.01.84/23.07.84 | | | |
| MARINARO Francesca | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MARINHO Luis | P | PS | S | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| MARK Poi M.E.E. | B | CVP | PPE | | 07.09.81 24.07.84 | | | |
| MARKOPOULOS Christos ΜΑΡΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Χρήστος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| MARKOZANIS Spyridon ΜΑΡΚΟΖΑΝΗΣ Σπυρίδων | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| MARLEIX Alain | F | RPR | RDE | | 01.05.85 | | | |
| MARQUES MENDES Antonio Joaquim | P | PSD | LDR | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| MARSHALL John Leslie | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| MART Rene | L | DP | L | | 26.11.80/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (L) |
| MARTELLI Claudio | I | PSI | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MARTIN David W. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | V.P. (S) |
| MARTIN Maurice | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MARTIN Simone M.M. | F | PR | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| MARTINET Gilles | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MASSARI Renato | I | PSDI | S | | 24.07.84/01.02.87 | | | |
| MATTINA Vincenzo | I | PSI | S | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| MAUROY Pierre | F | PS | PPE | | 17.07.79/06.03.80 | | V.P. | |
| MAVROS Georgios ΜΑΥΡΟΣ Γεώργιος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MAYOR ZARAGOZA Federico | E | CDS | CTDI | | 06.07.87/16.12.87 | | | |
| MEDEIROS FERREIRA Jose Manuel | P | IND | S | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | V.P. (RDE) |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EF Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| MEDINA ORTEGA Manuel | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | V.P. | | |
| MEGAHY Thomas | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | V.P. | |
| MEO Jean A.E.E. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 18.09.81/01.10.82 | | | |
| MERTENS Meinolf | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| MESSMER Pierre | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/27.06.80 | | | |
| METTEN Alman | NL | PVDA | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MICHEL Victor J.J. | B | PSC-PPE | PPE | | 17.07.79/05.11.82 | | | |
| MICHELINI Alberto | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MIHR Karl-Heinrich | D | SPD | S | | 16.01.80 24.07.84 | | | |
| van MINNEN Johan | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MIRANDA DA SILVA Joaquim Antonio | P | PCP | COM | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | V.P. (COM) |
| MIRANDA DE LAGE Ana | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| MIZZAU Alfeo | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MODIANO Marcello | I | DC | PPE | | 23.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MØLLER Poul | DK | KF | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/13.10.86 | V.P. | | V.P. (ED) |
| MOLINARI Emilio | I | DP | ARC | | 24.07.84/02.09.85 | | | |
| MOMMERSTEEG Joseph A. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 18.01.82/23.07.84 | | | |
| MONFORTE ARREGUI Andoni | E | PNV | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| MONTERO ZABALA Jose Maria | E | HB | NI | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| MOORHOUSE James | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| MORAN LOPEZ Fernando | E | PSOE | S | | 06.07.87 | | | V.P. (S) |
| MORAVIA Alberto | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MOREAU Jacques P. | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | P. | |
| MOREAU Louise | F | UFE | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MORELAND Robert J. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MORODO LEONCIO Raul | E | CDS | NI | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| MORONI Giovanni | I | PSDI | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MORRIS David | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| MOTCHAME Didier | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| MOUCHEL Jean | F | RPR | RDE | | 16.02.82/30.09.83 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| MÜHLEN Ernest | L | PCS | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MÜLLER Gunther | D | CDU | PPE | | 01.04.88 | | | |
| MÜLLER-HERMANN Ernst | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| MÜNCH Werner | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| MUNS ALBUIXECH Joachim | E | CIU | LDR | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| MUNTINGH Hemmo J. | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| MUSSO Francois | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84 | V.P. | | V.P. (RDE) |
| NARDUCCI Angelo | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/10.05.84 | | | |
| NATTA Alessandro | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| NAVARRO VELASCO Antonio | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| NEBOUT Jacqueline | F | DIFE | DEP | | 25.04.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| NEGRI Giovanni | I | PR | NI | | 13.04.88 | | | |
| NEUGEBAUER Lore | D | SPD | S | | 03.07.87 | | | |
| NEWENS Arthur Stanley | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| NEWMAN Edward | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| NEWTON DUNN William Francis | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| NICOLSON Sir David Lancaster | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| NIELSEN Jorgen Brøndlund | DK | V | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| NIELSEN Tove | DK | V | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (L) |
| NIKOLAOU Kalliopi ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ Καλλιόπη | GR | PA SO K | S | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| NIKOLAOU Konstantinos ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 02.11.81/23.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| NITSCH Egbert | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 11.01.88 | | | |
| NORD Hans R. | NL | VVD | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. Q. | V.P. | V.P. (L) |
| NORDLOHNE Franz-Josef | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/29.01.81 | | | |
| NORDMANN Jean-Thomas | F | RAD | LDR | | 16.04.82 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| NORMANTON Sir Tom | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| von NOSTITZ Wolfgang | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 28.02.87 | | | |
| NOTENBOOM Harry A.C.M. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| NOTHOMB Charles-Ferdinand | B | PSC-PPE | PPE | | 17.07.79/18.05.80 | | | |
| NOVELLI Diego | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84/31.01.88 | | | |
| NYBORG Kai | DK | KF | DEP | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | P. | V.P. (DEP) |
| O'CONNELL John | IRL | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/10.09.81 | | | |
| O'DONNELL Tom G. | IRL | FG | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| OEHLER Jean A. | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/01.11.81 | | | |
| O'HAGAN The Lord | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (ED) |
| O'LEARY Michael | IRL | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/30.06.81 | | | |
| OLESEN Kjeld | DK | S | S | | 17.07.79/31.10.79 | | | |
| OLIVA GARCIA Fransisco | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| O'MAHONY Flor | IRL | LAB | S | | 02.03.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| O'MALLEY (Chris)Christopher Gerard | IRL | FG | PPE | | 03.06.86 | | | |
| OPPENHEIM Jeanette | DK | KF | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ORLANDI Flavio | I | PSDI | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| d'ORMESSON Olivier | F | UDF | NI | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (DR) |
| OZOUNIDIS Aristidis ΟΥΖΟΥΝΙΔΗΣ Αριστείδης | GR | PA SO K | S | | 09.06.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| PAISLEY Ian R.K. | UK | DUP | NI | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| PAJETTA Giancarlo | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| PALMIERI Roger | F | FN | DR | | 01.07.87 | | | |
| PANNELLA Marco | I | PR | NI | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| PANTAZI Konstantina ΠΑΝΤΑΖΙ Κωνσταντίνα | GR | PA SO K | S | | 02.11.81 24.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΑΡΑΕΦΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΥ Efstratios ΠΑΠΑΕΦΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΥ Ευστράτιος | GR | ND | PPE | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | P. | |
| ΠΑΡΑΓΕΟΡΓΙΟΥ Apostolos ΠΑΠΑΓΕΟΡΓΙΟΥ Απόστολος | GR | Progressiste | NI | | 02.11.81/09.09.82 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ΠΑΡΑΚΥΡΙΑΖΙΣ Νικόλαος ΠΑΠΑΚΥΡΙΑΖΙΣ Νικόλαος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 31.12.85 | | V.P. | |
| ΠΑΡΑΝΤΟΝΙΟΥ Ιωάννης ΠΑΠΑΝΤΟΝΙΟΥ Ιωάννης | GR | PA SO K | S | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΑΡΑΡΙΕΤΡΟ Giovanni | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| ΠΑΡΟΝ Christianne | F | RPR | RDE | | 19.10.87 | | | |
| ΠΑΡΟΥΤΣΙΣ Christos ΠΑΠΟΥΤΣΙΣ Χρήστος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| ΠΑΡΟΔΙ Eolo | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΑΡΤΡΑΤ Roger | F | UDF CDS | PPE | | 01.04.87 | | | |
| ΠΑΣΤΥ Jean-Claude | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| ΠΑΤΤΕΡΣΟΝ George Benjamin | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΑΤΤΙΣΟΝ Seamus | IRL | LAB | S | | 09.07.81/15.12.83 | | V.P. | |
| ΠΑΥΛΗΑΝ Rene A.L. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 16.12.81/09.03.83 | | | |
| ΠΑΥΒΕΛΥΝ Jeanne M. | B | PVV-ELD | L | | 17.12.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΕΑΡΤΣΕ Άνδρου | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΕΔΙΝΙ Mario | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | P. | |
| ΠΕΓΑΔΟ ΛΙΖ Jorge | P | PRD | RDE | | 01.01.87/14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| ΠΕΛΙΚΑΝ Jiri | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΕΝΔΕΡΣ Jean J.M. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΕΡΟΝΙΣ Άναστάσιος ΠΕΛΟΝΙΣ Άναστάσιος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| ΠΕΡΤΣΕΡΟΝ Daniel | F | S | S | | 17.07.79/31.12.83 | | | |
| ΠΕΡΕΙΡΑ Manuel | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | V.P. | V.P. (LDR) |
| ΠΕΡΕΙΡΑ Virgilio | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| ΠΕΡΕΙΡΑ ΛΟΠΕΣ Jose | P | PSD | LDR | | 19.02.87/14.09.87 | | | |
| ΠΕΡΕΖ ΡΟΥΟ Fernando | E | IU | COM | | 06.07.87 | | | V.P. (COM) |
| ΠΕΡΙΝΑΤ ΕΛΙΟ Luis Guillermo | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | V.P. | | V.P. (ED) |
| ΠΕΡΥ Nicole | F | PS | S | | 17.09.81 24.07.84 | V.P. | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| PESMAZOGLOU Ioannis ΠΕΣΜΑΖΟΓΛΟΥ Ιωάννης | GR | KO DI SO | NI | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| PETERS(Hans) Johannes Wilhelm | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| PETERSEN Eggert | DK | S | S | | 09.10.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| PETRONIO Fsco | I | MSI.DN | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| PEUS Gabrielle | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| PFENNIG Gero | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/02.12.85 | | | |
| PFLIMLIN Pierre | F | UDF CDS | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. P. | | |
| PHLIX Alphonsine M.J. | B | CVP-EVP | PPE | | 17.12.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| PICCOLI Flaminio | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| PIERMONT Dorothee | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 24.07.84/28.02.87 | | | |
| PIMENTA Carlos | P | PSD | LDR | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| PIMINFARINA Sergio | I | PLI | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/01.07.88 | | | |
| PINTASILGO Maria de Lourdes | P | PS | S | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| PINTAT Jean-Francois | F | UFE | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (L) |
| PINTO Pedro Augusto | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86 14.09.87 | | | |
| PIQUET Rene Emile | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (COM) |
| PIRKL Fritz | D | CSU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| PISANI Edgard Edouard | F | PS | S | | 13.03.78/16.07.79 24.10.79/25.05.81 | | | |
| PISONI Ferruccio | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| PISONI Nino | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| PITT (Terry) Terence J. | GB | LAB | S | | 24.07.84/03.10.86 | | | |
| PLANAS PUCHADES Luis | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| PLASKOVITIS Spyridon ΠΛΑΣΚΟΒΙΤΙΣ Σπυρίδων | GR | PA SO K | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 02.11.81 24.07.84 | V.P. | | V.P. (S) |
| PLUMB The Lord | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | P. | P. | P. (ED) |
| POETSCHKI Hans | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| POETTERING Hans Robert | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| POIRIER R.Henriette | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| POMILIO Mario | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| PONCELET Christian | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/30.09.80 | | | |
| PONIATOWSKI Michel C. | F | UDF | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | V.P. (L) |
| PONIRIDIS Emmanouil ΠΟΝΙΡΙΔΙΣ Εμμανουήλ | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.11.81/03.06.83 | | V.P. | |
| PONS GRAU Josep Enriquer | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| PORDEA Gustave A. | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| POULSEN Lars | DK | KF | ED | | 13.10.86 | | V.P. | |
| PRAG Derek | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| PRANCHERE Pierre Benjamin | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| PRICE Peter N. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| ΠΡΟΤΟΠΑΡΑΔΑΚΙΣ Mihail ΠΡΟΤΟΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΙΣ Μιχαήλ | GR | ND | PPE | | 02.11.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| PROUT Christopher J. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | P. (ED) |
| PROVAN James L.C. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. | | |
| PRUVOT Marie-Jane | F | UFE | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| PUERTA GUTIERREZ Alonso | E | IU | COM | | 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| PULETTI Ruggero | I | PDDI | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| PUNSET I CASALS Eduardo | E | CDS | NI | | 06.07.87 | | | |
| PURSTEN Albert F.L. | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/10-06.80 | | | |
| PURVIS John | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| QUIN Joyce G. | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| RABBETHGE Renate Charlotte | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| RADOUX Lucien | B | PS | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| RAFTERY Thomas | IRL | FG | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| RAGGIO Andrea | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| RAMIREZ HEREDIA Juan de Dios | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| REICHLIN Alfredo | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84/16.01.85 | | | |
| REMACLE Marcel Gh.A.A. | B | PS | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| REMILLY Eugene L. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| RENAU I MANEN María Dolores | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| REY Jean | B | PRL | L | | 17.07.79/10.07.80 | | V.P. | |
| RHYS WILLIAMS Sir Brandon | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| RIEGER Helmut Martin | D | SPD | S | | 13.11.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| RIGO Mario | I | PSI | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| RINSCHÉ Gunter | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| RIPA DI MEANA Carlo | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| RIVIEREZ Hector | F | DIFE | DEP | | 19.11.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| ROBERTS Dame Shelagh | UK | CONS | ED | | 20.09.79 24.07.84 | | P. V.P. | V.P. (ED) |
| ROBLES PIQUER Carlos | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| ROELANTS du VIVIER François M.G.A.Ch.F. | B | Ecolo | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | V.P. (ARC) |
| ROGALLA Dieter | D | SPD | S | | 30.09.81 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| ROGERS Allan R. | GB | LAB | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| ROLLAND Hector | F | DIFE | DEP | | 01.10.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| ROMEO Rosario | I | PRI | LDR | | 24.07.84/16.03.87 | | | V.P. (L) |
| ROMEOS Georgios ΠΟΜΕΟΣ Γεώργιος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.07.84 | V.P. | | V.P. (S) |
| ROMERA I ALCAZAR Domènec | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| ROMUALDI Pino | I | MSI-DN | DR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/22.05.88 | | | V.P. (DR) |
| van ROOY Yvonne M.C.Th. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 24.07.84/30.10.86 | | | |
| ROSA Walter | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| ROSSETTI Giorgio | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ROSSI Andre | F | RAD | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/06.09.86 | | V.P. | |
| ROSSI Tommaso | I | PCI | COM | | 28.01.85 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ROTHE Metchild | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ROTHLEY Willi | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ROUDY Yvette | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/16.06.81 | | P. | |
| ROUX Jean-Pierre | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84/01.04.87 | | | |
| RUBERT DE VENTOS Xavier | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| RUFFOLO Giorgio | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79/30.09.83 | | | |
| RUMOR Mariano | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | P. | |
| RYAN Richie | IRL | FG | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/18.05.86 | Q. | V.P. | |
| SABLE Victor | F | UFE | L | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SABY Henri | F | PS | S | | 17.06.81 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (S) |
| SAKELLARIOU Jannis | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| SALISCH Heinke | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SALZER Bernhard | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SANCHEZ-CUENCA MARTINEZ Felipe | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| SANTER Jacques | L | PCS | PPE | | 17.07.79/19.07.79 | | | |
| de SANTSNA LOPES Pedro Miguel | P | PSD | LDR | | 14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| dos SANTOS MACHADO Manuel | P | CDS | PPE | | 14.09.87 | | | |
| SANZ FERNANDEZ Fransisco Javier | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| SAPENA GRANELL Enrique | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| SARIDAKIS Georgios ΣΑΡΙΔΑΚΙΣ Γεώργιος | GR | ND | PPE | | 28.01.86 | | V.P. | |
| SARRE Georges | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79/17.09.81 | | | |
| SASSANO Mario | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/01.01.84 | | | |
| SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-BERLEBURG Casimir J. Prinz zu | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/01.01.84 | | | |
| SCAMARONI Marie-Claire | F | DIFE | DEP | | 11.03.83/23.07.84 | | | |
| SCHALL Wolfgang | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SCHIAVINATO Giuseppe | I | PLI | LDR | | 07.07.88 | | | |
| SCHIELER Rudolf F. | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| SCHINZEL Dieter P.A. | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| SCHLEICHER Ursula | D | CSU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SCHMID Gerhard | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| SCHMIDBAUER Barbara | D | SPD | S | | 03.03.87 | | | |
| SCHMIT Lydie | L | POSL | S | | 27.07.84/07.04.88 | | | V.P. (S) |
| SCHMITT Heinz | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/30.10.80 | | | |
| SCHNITKER Paul | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SCHON Karl | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SCHON Konrad | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| SCHREIBER Heinz | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| SCHWALBA-HOTH Frank | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 24.07.84/18.02.87 | | V.P. | |
| SCHWARTZENBERG Roger-Gerard | F | MRG | S | | 17.07.79/25.03.83 | | | |
| SCHWENCKE Olaf | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SCIASCIA Leonardo | I | PR | CDI | | 17.07.79/24.09.79 | | | |
| SCOTT-HOPKINS Sir James | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | P. (ED) |
| SCRIVENER Christiane | F | PR | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| SEAL Barry H. | UK | LAB | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. V.P. | |
| SEEFELD Horst | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. | P. | |
| SEELER Hans-Joachim | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SEGRE Sergio Camillio | I | PCI | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| SEIBEL-EMMERLING Lieselotte | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SEITLINGER Jean | F | UFE | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SELIGMAN Madron Richard | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SELVA Gustavo | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| SHERLOCK Alexander | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| SIEGLERSCHMIDT Hellmut | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SIERRA BARDAJI Mateo | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| SILVA DOMINGOS Jose | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86/18.02.87 | | | |
| SIMMONDS Richard J. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| SIMONNET Maurice-Rene | F | UFE | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (PPE) |
| SIMONS Barbara | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| SIMPSON Anthony M.H. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. | | |
| SKOVMAND Sven | DK | FOLKEB MOD EF | CDI | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SMITH Llewellyn T. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| SOUSSOUROYANNIS Evangelos ΣΟΥΣΟΥΡΟΥΑΝΝΙΣ Ευάγγελος | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| SPAAK Antoinette M. | B | FDF-RW | NI | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SPÄTH Leopold | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| SPAUTZ Jean | L | PCS | PPE | | 19.07.79/05.03.80 | | | |
| SPENCER Tom | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| SPICER James W. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (COM) |
| SPINELLI Altiero | I | IND SIN | COM AP | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/23.05.86 | | V.P. P. | |
| SQUARCIALUPI Vera | I | IND SIN | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| STAES Paul M.J. | B | AGALEV | ARC | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (ARC) |
| STARITA Giovanni | I | DC | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| STAUFFENBERG Franz Ludwig Schenk Graf von | D | CSU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| STAVROU Konstantinos ΣΤΑΥΡΟΥ Κωνσταντίνος | GR | ND | PPE | | 03.09.84 | | | |
| STELLA Carlo | I | DC | PPE | | 05.01.82/23.07.84 | | | |
| STEVENSON George W. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| STEWART Kenneth A. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| STEWART-CLARK Sir Jack | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| STIRBOIS Jean-Pierre | F | FN | DR | | 24.07.84/16.04.86 | | | |
| STREHLER Giorgio | I | PSI | S | | 26.09.83/23.07.84 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| SUAREZ GONZALEZ Fernando | E | AP | ED | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | V.P. (ED) |
| SUTRA DE GERMA Georges | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| TATILON Hughes | F | DIFE | DEP | | 27.05.83/24.07.83 | | | |
| TAYLOR John David | UK | UUP | DR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| TAYLOR John Mark | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (ED) |
| TELKAMPER Wilfried | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 19.02.87 | | | V.P. (ARC) |
| THAREAU Bernard | F | PS | S | | 17.06.81 24.07.84 | | | |
| THEATO Diemut R. | D | CDU | PPE | | 05.10.87 | | | |
| THEOBALD-PAOLI Yvonne | F | PS | S | | 16.07.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| THOME-PATENOTRE Jacqueline | F | RAD | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| THORN Gaston | L | PD | L | | 17.07.79/19.07.79 | | | |
| TINDEMANS Leo | B | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79/17.12.81 | | | |
| TOGNOLI Carlo | I | PSI | S | | 24.07.84/29.07.87 | | | V.P. (S) |
| TOKSVIG Claus | DK | KF | ED | | 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (ED) |
| TOLMAN Teun | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| TOMLINSON John E. | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| TONGUE Carole | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| TOPMANN Gunter | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| TORTORA Enzo | I | PR | NI | | 24.07.84/13.12.85 | | | |
| TOURRAIN Raymond | F | RPR | RDE | | 05.12.86 | | | |
| TOUSSAINT Michel A.E.J. | B | PRL | LDR | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| TRAVAGLINI Giovanni | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 14.06.88 | | | |
| TREACY Sean | IRL | LAB | S | | 09.07.81/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| TRIDENTE Alberto | I | DP | ARC | | 24.09.85 | | | |
| TRIPODI Antonio | I | MSI-DN | DR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| TRIVELLI Renzo | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| TRUPIA Lalla | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| TUCKMAN Frederick A. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| TURCAT Andre | F | DIFE | DEP | | 13.10.80/18.09.81 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| TURNER Amedee E. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| TYRRELL Alan R. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| TZOUNIS Ioannis ΤΖΟΥΝΙΣ Ιωάννης | GR | ND | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| UEXKULL Jakob von | D | GRÜNE | ARC | | 05.11.87 | | | |
| ULBURGHS Jef L.E. | B | SP | CTDI | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| VALENZI Mauricio | I | PCI | COM | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| VALVERDE Jose Luis | E | AP | ED | | 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| VANDEMEULEBROUCKE Jaak H. | B | VU | ARC | | 12.02.81 24.07.84 | | V.P. | P. (ARC) |
| VANDERPOORTEN Herman F.G. | B | PVV-ELD | L | | 17.07.79/21.05.80 | | | |
| VANDEWIELE Marcel Albert | B | CVP-EVP | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | V.P. | | |
| VAN HEMELDONCK Marijke J.H. | B | SP | S | | 31.01.82 24.07.84 | | | |
| VANKERKHOVEN Paul | B | PSC-PPE | PPE | | 09.11.82/23.07.84 | | | |
| VANLERENBERGHE Jean-Marie | F | UDF | PPE | | 20.03.86 | | | |
| VAN MIERT Karel A.L.H. | B | SP | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/01.11.85 | | | |
| VANNECK Hon. Sir Peter B.R. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| VAN ROMPUY Eric K.P. | B | CVP-EVP | PPE | | 28.08.81/23.07.84 | | | |
| VARDAKAS Mihail ΒΑΡΔΑΚΑΣ Μιχαήλ | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| VARFIS Grigorios ΒΑΡΦΙΣ Γρηγόριος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 24.07.84/05.01.85 | | | |
| VASQUEZ FOUZ Jose | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | | |
| VAYSSADE Marie-Claude | F | PS | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. V.P. | |
| VEGA Y ESCANDON Luis | E | PDP | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| VEIL Simone | F | UDF | LDR | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | P. | P. | V.P. (L) P. (L) |
| VERBEEK Herman A. | NL | PPR | ARC | | 28.08.84/15.12.86 | | | |
| VERDE I ALDEA Josep | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86 06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| VERGEER Willem J. | NL | CDA | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | V.P. (PPE) |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pcl. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|---|------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| VERGES Paul | F | PCR | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| VERHAEGEN Joris B. | B | CVP-EVP | PPE | | 17.07.79/25.08.81 | | | |
| VERNIER Jacques | F | RPR | RDE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| VERNIMMEN Willy | B | SP | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| VERONESI Protogene | I | PCI | COM | | 26.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| VERROKEN Joannes J. | B | CVP-EVP | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| VETTER Heinz Oskar | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| VGENOPOULOS Nikolaos ΒΓΕΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Νικόλαος | GR | PA SO K | S | | 02.11.81 27.07.84/27.12.85 | | | |
| VIE Daniel J.E. | F | DIFE | DEP | | 13.10.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| VIEHOFF P.(Phili) J. | NL | PvdA | S | | 29.11.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| VISAS Themistokles ΒΙΣΑΣ Θεμιστοκλής | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| VISENTINI Bruno | I | PRI | L | | 17.07.79/04.08.83 | | | |
| VISSER Ben | NL | PvdA | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| VITALE Giuseppe | I | PCI | COM | | 24.06.80/23.07.84 | | | |
| VITALE Silvio | I | MSI-DN | DR | | 06.06.88 | | | |
| VITTINGHOFF Kurt | D | SPD | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| VLACHOPOULOS Dimitrios ΒΛΑΧΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Δημήτριος | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| VONDELING Anne | NL | PvdA | S | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| VOYADZIS Georgios ΒΟΓΙΑΤΖΗΣ Γεώργιος | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| VRING Thomas von der | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| van der WAAL Leen | NL | SGP | NI | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| WAGNER Manfred W. | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| WALTER Gerd | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| WALZ Hanna | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | P. | |
| WARNER Sir Fred A. | GB | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | V.P. (ED) |
| WAWRZIK Kurt | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | Q. | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament: | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| WEBER Beate | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. P. | |
| WEDEKIND Rudolf | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| WEISS Louise | F | DIFE | DEP | | 17.07.79/26.05.83 | | | |
| WELSH Michael J. | UK | CONS | ED | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | P. | |
| WEST Norman | UK | LAB | S | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| WETTIG Klaus H.W. | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| WIECZOREK-ZEUL Heidemarie | D | SPD | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84/01.03.87 | | V.P. | |
| WIJSENBECK Florus A. | NL | VVD | LDR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| WOGAU Karl von | D | CDU | PPE | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| WOHLFART Joseph | L | POSL | S | | 28.04.88 | | | |
| WOLFF Claude | F | UDF | LDR | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| WOLTER Jean | L | PCS | PPE | | 17.07.79/19.09.79 | | | |
| WOLTJER Eisso P. | NL | PvdA | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | | |
| WURTH-POLFER Lydie | L | DP | LDR | | 09.10.85 | | | V.P. (L) |
| WURTZ Francis | F | PCF | COM | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | | V.P. | |
| ZACCAGNINI Benigno | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/27.11.81 | | | |
| ZAGARI Mario | I | PSI | S | | 17.07.79 24.07.84 | V.P. Q. | | |
| ZAHORKA Hans-Jurgen | D | CDU | PPE | | 24.07.84 | | | |
| ZARDINIS Nikos ΖΑΡΔΙΝΗΣ Νίκος | GR | ND | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |
| ZARGES Axel N. | D | CDU | PPE | | 01.01.84 24.07.84 | | | |
| ZECCHINO Ortensio | I | DC | PPE | | 17.07.79/23.07.84 | | | |
| ZIAGAS Ioannis ΖΙΑΓΑΣ Ιωάννης | GR | PA SO K | S | | 06.07.82/23-07.84 | | | |
| ZIGHDIS Ioannis ΖΙΓΗΔΙΣ Ιωάννης | GR | E DI K | sans adhesion | | 01.01.81/18.10.81 | | | |

| Name | Nat. | Nat. pol. party | EP Pol. Gp. | National parliament | Service as MEP | Pres. V.Pres. Quaest. E.P. | Chair. V.chair. Com. | Chair. V.chair. Pol. Gp. |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| BANDRES MOLET Juan Maria | E | GMC | ARC | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | V.P.(ARC) |
| BARRAL AGESTA Carlos | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| BAYONA AZNAR Bernardo | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| BENCOMO MENDOZA Carlos Manuel | E | GMS | LDR | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| CALVO SOTELO Leopoldo | E | UCD | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| CANTARERO DEL CASTILLO Manuel | E | CP | ED | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| DUARTE CENDAN José Manuel | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| DURAN CORSANEGO Emilio | E | CP | ED | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| DURAN I LLEIDA Josep Antoni | E | UDC | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| ESTRELLA PEDROLA Rafael | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| FLORES VALENCIA Maria Elena | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| GANGOITI LLAGUNO Jon | E | PNV | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | V.P. | |
| GARCIA PAGAN ZAMORA Antonio | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| GUIMON UGARTECHEA Julén | E | PDP | ED | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| HERRERO MEREDIZ José Ramón | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| LLORENS BARGES César | E | PDP | PPE | | 01.01.86/01.01.87 | | | |
| LUIS PAZ Zenon José | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| MONFORTE ARREGUI Andoni | E | PNV | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| RENAU I MANEN Maria Dolores | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| SANCHEZ CUENCA MARTINEZ Felipe | E | PSOE | S | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| VEGA Y ESCANDON Luis | E | PDP | PPE | | 01.01.86/06.07.87 | | | |
| ALMEIDA MENDES Rui Manuel | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | V.P. | V.P.(L) |
| BEIROCO Luis Filipe Paes | P | CDS | PPE | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| BRITO APOLÓNIA José António | P | PCP | COM | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| CRESPO Rodolfo | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| FERNANDES António José | P | PRD | RDE | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| LACERDA DE QUEIROZ António Augusto | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| MARQUES MENDES António José | P | PSD | LDR | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |
| PEGADO LIZ Jorge | P | PRD | RDE | | 01.01.87/14.09.87 | | V.P. | |
| PEREIRA LOPES José | P | PSD | LDR | | 19.02.87/14.09.87 | | | |
| ROSA Walter | P | PS | S | | 01.01.86/14.09.87 | | | |

3. Statistical tables

3.1 Proportion of women candidates in European Parliament elections and women Members of the European Parliament

3.1.1 1979 ELECTION

| Member States | Candidates in EP election | | | European Parliament | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------|------|
| | Total No of candidates | Women candidates | % | Total No of elected Members | Women Members | % |
| B | 246 | 62 | 25.2 | 24 | 2 | 8.3 |
| DK | 209 | 45 | 21.5 | 16 | 5 | 31.2 |
| D | 540 | 106 | 19.6 | 81 | 12 | 14.8 |
| F | 891 | 225 | 25.0 | 81 | 18 | 22.2 |
| IRL | 46 | 5 | 10.8 | 15 | 2 | 13.3 |
| I | 968 | 74 | 7.6 | 81 | 11 | 13.6 |
| L | 84 | 10 | 11.9 | 6 | 2 | 33.3 |
| NL | 234 | 37 | 15.8 | 25 | 6 | 24.0 |
| UK | 270 | 25 | 9.3 | 81 | 11 | 13.6 |
| Total | 3 488 | 589 | 16.8 | 410 | 69 | 16.8 |

| Member States | Candidates in EP election | | | European Parliament | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------|------|
| | Total No of candidates | Women candidates | % | Total No of elected Members | Women Members | % |
| B | 215 | 53 | 24.6 | 24 | 5 | 20.8 |
| DK | 165 | 40 | 24.2 | 16 | 6 | 37.5 |
| D | 234 | 50 | 21.3 | 81 | 16 | 19.7 |
| GR | 378 | 42 | 11.1 | 24 | 2 | 8.3 |
| E | — | — | — | 60 | 6 | 10.0 |
| F | 882 | 223 | 25.2 | 81 | 17 | 20.9 |
| IRL | 34 | 4 | 11.7 | 15 | 2 | 13.3 |
| I | 702 | 67 | 9.5 | 81 | 8 | 9.8 |
| L | 84 | 18 | 21.4 | 6 | 1 | 16.6 |
| NL | 111 | 18 | 16.2 | 25 | 7 | 28.0 |
| P | — | — | — | 24 | 1 | 4.1 |
| UK | 271 | 48 | 17.7 | 81 | 12 | 14.8 |
| Total | 3 076 | 563 | 18.3 | 518 | 82 | 16.0 |

Louise Weiss, writer and first oldest Member of the directly elected European Parliament on 17 July 1979: 'Our peoples hear us today: the two Americas, Asia, Africa and Oceania hear our words. How proud I am to be a European! Let us together safeguard our most precious asset — our culture and the fraternity it brings us.'



3.2 Breakdown by political group and Member State of women Members of the European Parliament

| ¹ | B | DK | D | GR | E | F | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| S | 2(3) | 1(1) | 9(7) | 1(1) | 3(-) | 6(7) | — | 1(-) | — | 3(3) | 2(-) | 5(4) | 33(28) |
| PPE | 1(1) | — | 6(4) | 1 | 1(-) | 1(1) | 1 | 1(2) | 1(1) | 2(2) | — | — | 15(11) |
| ED | — | 2(-) | — | — | 1(1) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6(6) | 9(6) |
| COM | — | 1(1) | — | — | — | 2(4) | — | 6(5) | — | — | — | — | 9(10) |
| LDR | 1(1) | 1(1) | - (1) | — | — | 3(4) | — | — | 1(1) | 1(-) | — | — | 7(7) |
| RDE | — | — | — | — | — | 4(2) | 1(1) | — | — | — | — | 1(1) | 6(4) |
| ARC | — | 2(1) | 1(-) | — | — | — | — | - (2) | — | 1(-) | — | — | 4(3) |
| DR | — | — | — | — | — | 1(-) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1(-) |
| NI | - (1) | — | — | — | 1(-) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1(1) |
| Total | 4(6) | 7(4) | 16(12) | 2(2) | 6(-) | 17(18) | 2(1) | 8(10) | 2(1) | 7(5) | 2(-) | 12(11) | 85(70) |

¹ For details concerning the political groups, see Chapter III.5.
Situation as at 20 June 1988, 1983 figures in parentheses.

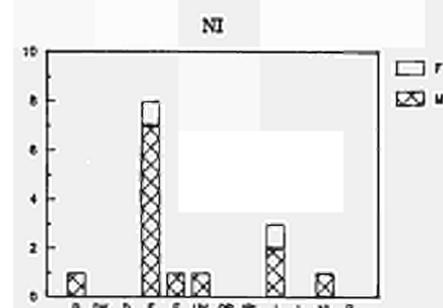
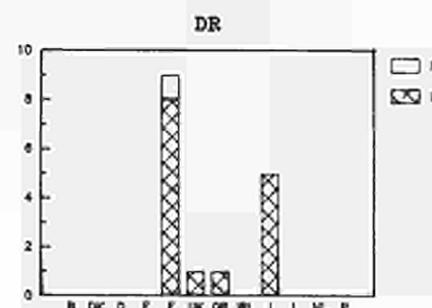
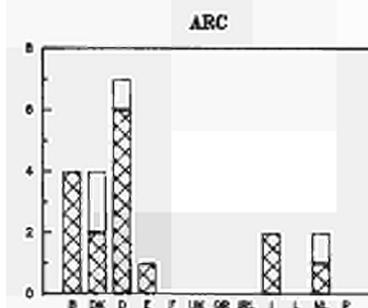
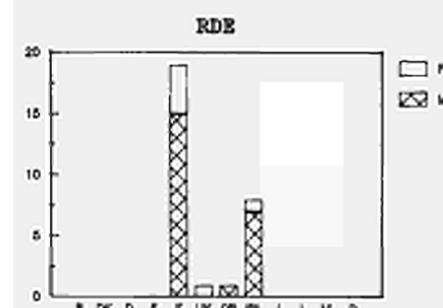
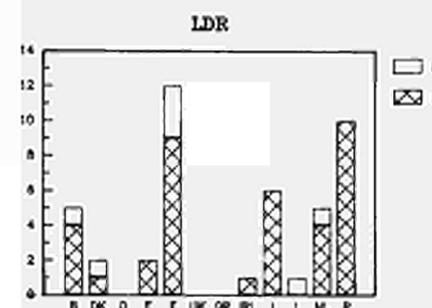
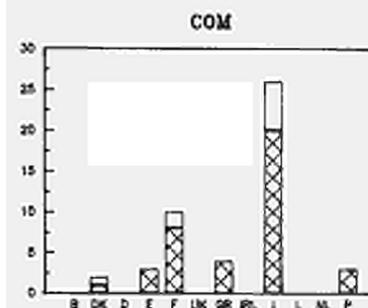
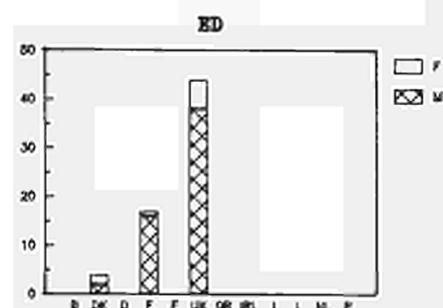
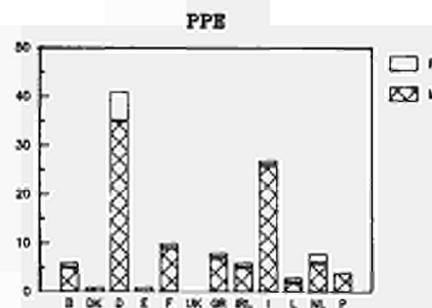
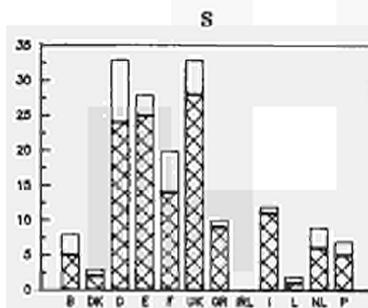
3.3 Members of the European Parliament holding a dual mandate (i.e. also members of the national parliament)

| Member State ¹ | Seats in EP | No of holders of dual mandates | | Percentage of dual mandates ² | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| | | December 1979 | July 1988 | December 1979 | July 1988 |
| Belgium | 24 | 19 | — | 79.2 | — |
| Denmark | 16 | 3 | 1 | 18.8 | 6.3 |
| FR of Germany | 81 | 26 | — | 32.1 | — |
| Greece | 24 | — | 2 | — | 8.3 |
| France | 81 | 24 | 5 | 29.6 | 6.2 |
| Ireland | 15 | 12 | — | 80.0 | — |
| Italy | 81 | 25 | 11 | 30.9 | 13.6 |
| Luxembourg | 6 | 6 | — | 100.0 | — |
| The Netherlands | 25 | 3 | — | 12.0 | — |
| United Kingdom | 81 | 9 | 12 | 11.1 | 14.8 |
| | | 127 | 31 | 31.0 | 6.0 |

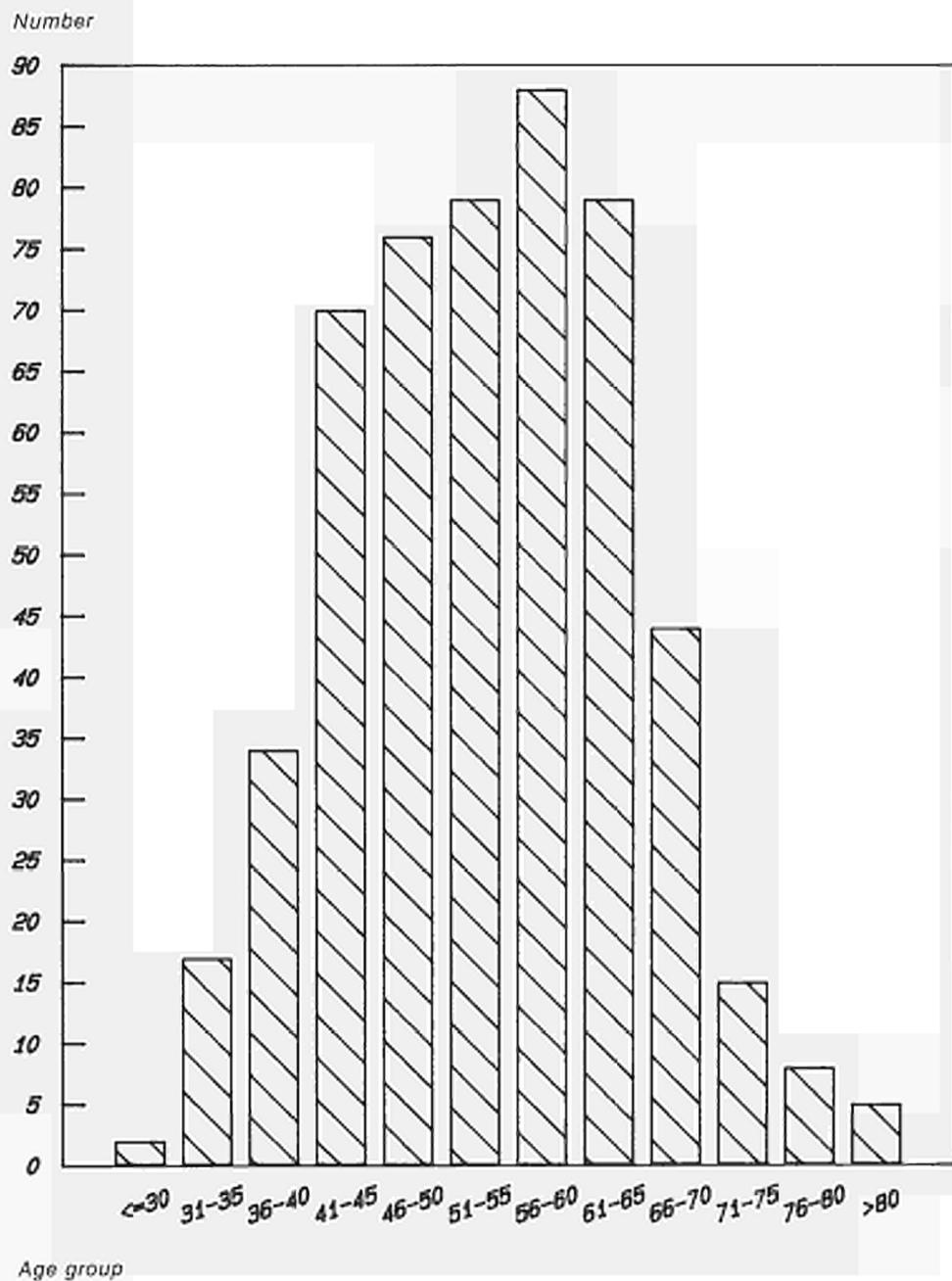
¹ At the dates in question Spain and Portugal either had not yet joined the Community or no longer had any dual mandates.

² Overall figure = total number of dual mandates as a percentage of total number of seats in the European Parliament (1979: 410; 1988: 518).

Political groups: Number of seats by nationality and sex



3.4 Age distribution of MEPs (April 1988)



**Members of the European Parliament
listed by age (as of 1 April 1988)**

I. Ten oldest Members

| Name/Christian name | Member State | Political group | Date of birth |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| PALMIERI, Roger | France | DR | 21.5.1902 |
| GAZIS, Nikolaos | Greece | S | 27.6.1903 |
| THOME-PATERNÔTRE, J. | France | EDA | 3.2.1906 |
| PFLIMLIN, Pierre | France | EPP | 5.2.1907 |
| MORAVIA, Alberto | Italy | COM | 28.11.1907 |
| MAVROS, Georgios | Greece | S | 15.3.1909 |
| VALENZI, Maurizio | Italy | COM | 16.11.1909 |
| CASTLE, Barbara A. | United Kingdom | S | 6.10.1910 |
| TRIPODI, Antonino | Italy | DR | 11.1.1911 |
| COSTLE-FLORET, Alfred | France | EDA | 9.4.1911 |

II. Ten youngest Members

| Name/Christian name | Member State | Political group | Date of birth |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| KLÖCKNER, Michael | Germany | ARC | 10.6.1955 |
| TONGUE, Carole | United Kingdom | S | 14.10.1955 |
| de VRIES, Gijs M. | Netherlands | EDA | 22.2.1956 |
| GERONTOPOULOS, K. | Greece | EPP | 5.3.1956 |
| de SANTANA LOPES, P.M. | Portugal | EDA | 29.6.1956 |
| PINTO, Pedro Augusto | Portugal | EDA | 24.10.1956 |
| HÄRLIN, Benedikt | Germany | ARC | 1.1.1957 |
| GARRIGA POLLEDO, S. | Spain | ED | 6.8.1957 |
| O'MALLEY, Ch.G. | Ireland | EPP | 9.6.1959 |
| POULSEN, Lars | Denmark | ED | 16.6.1959 |

4. Status of Members

To ensure the independence and effectiveness of parliaments the Members of Parliament in parliamentary democracies are accorded special legal status. This means among other things immunity from legal proceedings and from infringements on their personal freedom and independence and special rules regarding the giving of evidence and financial entitlements.

As in the case of all international parliaments, the European Parliament had to be given a special position in law because of the fact that it draws its Members from different Member States and they have to carry out their parliamentary duties, e.g. attending plenary sittings and committee and group meetings, in States other than their own.

4.1 Immunity

A 'Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities' of the Community was annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community; Chapter III of this Protocol contained a few rules relating to the Members of the Assembly. With the entry into force of the Rome Treaties similar provisions were introduced in respect of the other two Communities and these were then included in a single 'Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities' of 8 April 1965 attached to the Merger Treaty. Chapter III of that Protocol relating to the Members of the European Parliament lays down that no restriction may be imposed on the free movement of Members to and from the meeting places of the European Parliament and that, in respect of customs controls, they are to be accorded the same facilities as those accorded to representatives of foreign governments (Article 8). Articles 9 and 10 state that Members shall not be subject to any inquiry or legal proceedings for opinions expressed in performance of their duties. In their own countries they enjoy the same immunities as members of their national parliament. They are immune from detention and legal proceedings in other Member States, unless found in the act of committing an offence.

Rule 5 of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedures lays down the procedure for dealing with requests for the waiving of a Member's immunity. Such a request is communicated to Parliament in plenary sitting and referred to the Committee on the Rules of Procedure, the Verification of Credentials and Immunities. This committee, having considered it 'without delay', presents a report to Parliament together with a proposal for a decision and Parliament then votes on it.

In a resolution of 15 September 1983 Parliament called for the abovementioned Protocols to be amended to take account of the changed position of the European Parliament following direct elections. A proposal was drawn up to this end by a parliamentary working party, adopted by the enlarged Bureau and forwarded to the Council and the Commission in October and November 1983. On 12 December 1984 the Commission submitted a draft Protocol on the revision of the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities in respect of Members of the European Parliament, introducing a new right to withhold evidence and spelling out and extending various provisions governing immunity. This proposal has not yet been adopted by the Council.

4.2 Financial entitlements

Prior to the first direct elections, the Members of the European Parliament belonged at the same time to their national parliaments and were accordingly remunerated on the basis of the dual mandate as national representatives. Consequently, Parliament needed initially only to refund the Members' travel expenses to meetings of Parliament or its bodies. As Members

increasingly transferred the greater part of their activities from the national to the European Parliament, it proved necessary to provide subsidies towards secretarial costs and other personal benefits. An individual Member can claim funds from Parliament for the appointment of staff, for maintaining an office, for additional journeys undertaken in the course of his parliamentary work and for language courses. The social benefits include accident and health insurance, survivors' pensions and supplementary retirement pensions. The basic salaries (emoluments) are not as yet paid on a Community basis but according to national rules which on the whole accord the Members of the European Parliament the same treatment as members of the national parliament of their Member State. Because of the differences between the national salaries for members of parliament there is considerable inequality of treatment among Members of the European Parliament.

Parliament itself regards it as unacceptable that the position of Members in regard to immunities and material benefits should vary according to nationality, despite the fact that they perform the same duties. In addition to the efforts described above to adapt the Protocol on immunities, Parliament at the same time and on the basis of the 1983 resolution submitted proposals for provisions regarding equal social security benefits and emoluments for Members, invoking for this purpose Article 13 of the Act of 20 September 1976 concerning direct elections, which lays down the procedure for adoption of the measures required to implement the Act. These proposals for a uniform statute for Members of the European Parliament have not yet been definitively considered by the Council.

5. Political groups

5.1 Constitution

When the first President was elected at the constituent sitting of the Common Assembly in 1952 the Members voted according to their political allegiance to the major party groupings (Socialists, Christian Democrats and Liberals), although they had not yet formed any political groups. This resulted in the Belgian Socialist, P. H. Spaak, being elected by 38 votes to 30.

This Common Assembly election set the pattern for the future organization of the European Parliament's work in one notable respect which still applies today: in contrast to the assemblies of other international organizations, which are divided into national delegations, the Common Assembly aimed at the outset at forming groups from Members of different Member States according to political leaning, not nationality.

Thus, on the basis of a resolution of 16 June 1953, provisions governing the formation of political groups were formally incorporated into its Rules of Procedure, which shortly afterwards led to the formation of the Liberal, Christian-Democratic and Socialist Groups. At that time the minimum number of Members required to form a group was fixed at nine (out of a total of 78 Members, i.e. 12%).

Between 1958 and 1972 (when Parliament consisted of 142 Members) the minimum number of Members required to form a group was at first 17 (12%), but this was reduced in 1965 to 14 (10%) and the Gaullist Members formed the European Democratic Union. After the first enlargement in 1973, British and Danish Conservatives formed the European Conservative Group. In October 1973 (when Parliament had 198 Members) a change in the Rules of Procedure made it possible for a group to be formed from only 10 Members (5%) provided that

these came from at least three different Member States. Soon afterwards the Communist and Allies Group was founded.

Following the first direct election in 1979, 11 Members joined together, for practical, not ideological or political reasons, to form the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members.

In 1984 the emergence of various new parties in the Member States was reflected in the composition of the European Parliament after the second direct election. Thus a new group was formed: the Group of the European Right. The Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members constituted itself as the Rainbow Group.

As at 13 June 1988 there were 15 Non-attached Members and all the rest of the 518 Members belonged to one or other of the existing eight groups. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure (Rule 26(5)), at least 23 Members (4.4%) from a single Member State, 18 (3.5%) from two Member States or 12 (2.3%) from three or more Member States are needed to form a group.

5.2 Rights and status

In addition to the aforesaid rules on minimum numbers, the Rules of Procedure contain a number of provisions on the rights and powers of the groups, mainly connected with the proceedings of plenary sittings.

One rule (Rule 27) specifically deals with the rights of Non-attached Members. It concerns in particular their representation in the enlarged Bureau, the provision of facilities, allocation of speaking time in plenary sittings and membership of parliamentary committees.

Other rules governing the political groups define their role in the work of Parliament and the decision-making relating thereto. According to the most important of these provisions the groups can:

- (i) request a debate on a topical and urgent subject of major importance (Rule 64(1));
- (ii) request a debate on a matter of general and topical interest immediately after Question Time (Rule 61(1));
- (iii) request that a debate be closed (Rule 104(1)) or a sitting be suspended or closed (Rule 106);
- (iv) request that a vote be taken by roll call (Rule 95(1));
- (v) take part in the decision regarding the composition of interparliamentary delegations and appoint their members (Rule 126(2,3)).

Furthermore, the political groups are able to exert considerable influence on the decisions taken by Parliament, either in the Bureau through the Vice-Presidents, who are nominated by them and elected by Parliament, or through their chairmen in the enlarged Bureau. Thus, the groups play a significant part in drawing up the draft agenda for the plenary sittings. Decisions of Parliament or the Bureau regarding the setting-up, powers, chairmen, and members of the parliamentary committees are prepared by the groups. When appointing rapporteurs in the committees the groups also tend to vote through their spokesmen. Apart from these rights and powers, however, the Rules of Procedure give the groups no clear legal status. If a group carries out an act which has legal consequences, such as the appointment of staff, it acts as Parliament's representative on the basis of a transfer of the relevant powers.

5.3 Organization and financing

The political groups normally hold their meetings in the week preceding the part-sessions, usually in Brussels. Two of these meetings per year may be held in a place other than Parliament's three places of work (Strasbourg, Luxembourg, Brussels). Depending on which nationalities predominate in the individual group, group members of those nationalities can also hold separate preparatory meetings in their own country, as happens in particular in the case of the Communist and Allies Group.

The work of the political groups is generally carried on in accordance with the national traditions of the Community countries with the largest representation. The normal practice is for working parties to be entrusted with the preparatory work for committee meetings and plenary sittings, according to whether a subject comes within the terms of reference of an individual committee or is an important topic of general interest.

In addition to these group activities, which have steadily intensified since the first direct election, numerous inter-group working parties (approximately 45 at present) have been formed from all or several groups, depending on subject, aimed at cooperation across group boundaries to deal with different areas such as the internal market, minority cultures or Euro-Arab relations. The growing number of meetings resulting from these developments presents a real problem for Parliament, since they usually take place at the same time as the plenary sittings, reducing the attendance of Members in the Chamber.

For the organization, preparation and holding of their meetings, public relations work and administrative tasks, the political groups rely not only on Parliament's facilities but also on their own secretariats, under a secretary-general, whose members are temporary employees under the Staff Regulations. They are appointed and dismissed on the sole responsibility of the groups, but within the framework of the establishment plan authorized by Parliament. Since the second direct elections the groups have for the most part transferred the place of work of their secretariats from Luxembourg to Brussels.

Even when the first political groups were formed in 1953, the Common Assembly decided to make funds from its own budget available to each of them. Accordingly, Parliament at present shares in the financing of the groups' secretariat expenses and additional political activities (such as public functions) and those of the Non-attached Members. This contribution consists of a fixed basic amount per group and an additional sum which depends on the number of Members and the number of languages used.

It should also be observed that, as well as paying the travel and hotel expenses incurred by Members in the course of the activities of the parliamentary bodies, Parliament grants Members a monthly lump sum to cover travel expenses for journeys to their own countries and for office expenses.

5.4 Chairmen and membership

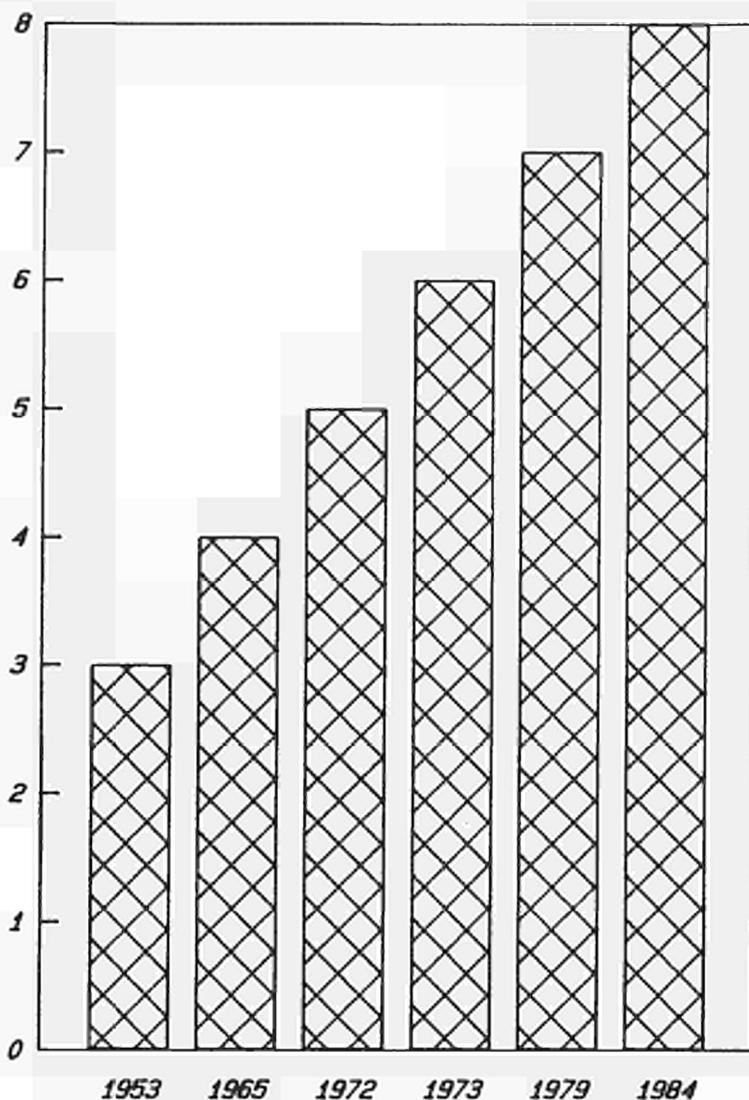
5.4.1 CHAIRMEN OF THE POLITICAL GROUPS
1953-88

| | Liberal and Allies Group | Christian-Democratic Group | Socialist Group | Group of the European Democratic Union | Conservative Group |
|------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 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 | Birkelbach | | |
| 1960 | Pleven | Poher | Birkelbach | | |
| 1961 | Pleven | Poher | Birkelbach | | |
| 1962 | Pleven | Poher | Birkelbach | | |
| 1963 | Pleven | Poher | Birkelbach | | |
| 1964 | Pleven | Poher | Frau Strobel | | |
| 1965 | Pleven | Poher | Frau Strobel | Vendrouy replaced by Bord, 20.1.1965 | |
| 1966 | Pleven | Illerhaus | Mrs 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 | |
| | | | | Group of the European Progressive Democrats | European Conservative Group |
| 1973 | Durieux | Lücker | Vals | Bourges | Kirk |
| 1974 | Durieux | Lücker | Spénale | Bourges | Kirk |
| 1975 | | A. Bertrand | Fellermaier | de la Malène | Kirk |
| | Liberal and Democratic Group | | | | |
| 1976 | Durieux | A. Bertrand | Fellermaier | de la Malène | Kirk |
| 1977 | Durieux | Klepsch | Fellermaier | de la Malène | Rippon |
| 1978 | Pintat | Klepsch | Fellermaier | de la Malène | Rippon |
| | | Group of the European People's Party | | | European Democratic Group |
| 1979 | Bangemann | Klepsch | Glinne | de la Malène | Scott-Hopkins |
| 1980 | Bangemann | Klepsch | Glinne | de la Malène | Scott-Hopkins |
| 1981 | Bangemann | Klepsch | Glinne | de la Malène | Scott-Hopkins |
| 1982 | Bangemann | Barbi | Glinne | de la Malène | Plumb |
| 1983 | Bangemann | Barbi | Glinne | de la Malène | Plumb |
| 1984 | Veil | Klepsch | Arndt | de la Malène | Plumb |
| 1985 | Veil | Klepsch | Arndt | de la Malène | Plumb |
| 1986 | Veil | Klepsch | Arndt | de la Malène | |
| 1987 | Veil | Klepsch | Arndt | de la Malène | Prout |
| | | | | Group of the European Democratic Alliance | |
| 1988 | Veil | Klepsch | Arndt | de la Malène | Prout |

| Communist and Allies Group | Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members | Group of the European Right |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Amendola Amendola Amendola | | |
| Amendola Amendola Amendola | | |
| Amendola Fanti Fanti Fanti Fanti | Alternates every 4 months Blaney Pannella Skovmand | |
| Cervetti Cervetti Cervetti | Rainbow Group ² rotation every 3 months Grafe zu Baringdorf, Vandemeulebroecke, Van der Lek, Hammerich, Heinrich, Roelants, du Vivier, Telkämper, Hammerich, Staes, Vandemeulebroecke | Le Pen Le Pen Le Pen |
| Cervetti | | Le Pen |
| Cervetti | | Le Pen |

Political Groups in the European Parliament

Number



¹ The political groups are shown here in order of formation.

² Rainbow Group: Federation of the Green-Alternative European Link, Agalev-Ecolo, the Danish People's Movement against Membership of the European Community and the European Free Alliance in the European Parliament.

5.4.2 COMPOSITION

The Members of the European Parliament in the eight political groups together with the Non-attached Members represent 78 parties from the Member States. (For electoral procedures refer to Chapter II.2.).

5.4.2.1 *Socialist Group*

— Formed 23.6.1953 with 23 Members;

— 13.6.1988: 165 Members.

The present Members belong to the following 14 national parties from 11 Member States:

| | | |
|--|----------|------------------|
| Socialistische Partij/ Parti socialiste | SP/PS | Belgium |
| Socialdemokratiet | S | Denmark |
| Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands | SPD | Germany |
| Panellinio Socialistiko Kinima | Pasok | Greece |
| Parti socialiste | PS | France |
| Partito socialista italiano/ Partito socialista democratico italiano | PSI/PSDI | Italy |
| Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois | POSL | Luxembourg |
| Partij van de Arbeid | PvdA | The Netherlands |
| Partido Socialista | PS | Portugal |
| Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol | PSOE | Spain |
| Labour Party | Lab. | United Kingdom |
| Social Democratic and Labour Party | SDLP | Northern Ireland |

5.4.2.2 *Group of the European People's Party*

— Formed 23.6.1953 with 38 Members;

— 13.6.1988: 115 Members.

The present Members belong to the following 14 national parties from 11 Member States:

| | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|
| Parti social-chrétien/ Christelijke Volkspartij | PSC/CVP | Belgium |
| Centrum-Demokraterne | CD | Denmark |
| Folkebevægelsen mod EF | CDU/CSU | Germany |
| Christlich-demokratische Union/ Christlich-soziale Union | ND | Greece |
| Nea Dimokratia | CDS | France |
| Centre des démocrates sociaux | FG | Ireland |
| Fine Gael Party | CD/SVP | Italy |
| Democrazia cristiana/ Südtiroler Volkspartei | PCS | Luxembourg |
| Parti chrétien social | CDA | The Netherlands |
| Christen Democratisch Appèl | CDS | Portugal |
| Partido do Centro Democrático Social | UDC | Spain |
| Unión Democrática de Catalunya | | |

5.4.2.3 *European Democratic Group*

— Formed 16.1.1973 with 20 Members;

— 13.6.1988: 66 Members.

The present Members belong to the following five national parties from three Member States:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Det konservative folkeparti | KF | Denmark |
| Alianza Popular/Partido | | |
| Demócrata Popular/Partido Liberal | AP/PDP/PL | Spain |
| Conservative and Unionist Party | Cons. | United Kingdom |

5.4.2.4 *Communist and Allies Group*

— Formed 16.10.1973 with 14 Members;

— 13.6.1988: 48 Members.

The present Members belong to the following 10 national parties from six Member States:

| | | |
|--|------------------|----------|
| Socialistisk folkeparti | SF | Denmark |
| Kommunistiko Komma Elladas/ Elliniki Aristera | KKE/ EAR | Greece |
| Parti communiste français/ Parti communiste réunionnais | PCF/ PCR | France |
| Partito comunista italiano/ Indipendenti di Sinistra | PCI/ Ind.Sin. | Italy |
| Partido Comunista Português | PCP | Portugal |
| Partido Comunista de Espana/ Partido de accion socialista | PCE/ PASOC | Spain |

5.4.2.5 *Liberal and Democratic Group*

— Formed 20.6.1953 with 11 Members;

— 13.6.1988: 44 Members.

The present Members belong to the following 13 national parties from nine Member States:

| | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|
| Parti des réformes et de la liberté/Partij voor vrijheid en voortgang | PRL/ PVV | Belgium |
| Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti | V | Denmark |
| Union pour la démocratie française/Parti républicain | UDF/PR | France |
| Independent | Ind. | Ireland |
| Partito liberale italiano/ Partito repubblicano italiano | PLI/ PRI | Italy |
| Demokratesch Partei | DP | Luxembourg |
| Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie | VVD | The Netherlands |
| Partido Social Democrata | PSD | Portugal |
| Grupo Mixto Senado/Convergència i Unió: Unió Democràtica de Catalunya | GMS/ CiU | Spain |

5.4.2.6 *Group of the European Democratic Alliance*

- Formed 20.1.1965 with 15 Members;
- 13.6.1988: 29 Members.

The present Members belong to the following eight national parties from five Member States:

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Centre national des indépendants et paysans/Démocratie chrétienne française/Rassemblement pour la République/Parti radical Independent | CNIP/ DCF/ RPR/ PR Ind. | France Greece |
| Fianna Fáil Party | FF | Ireland |
| Partido Renovador Democrático | PRD | Portugal |
| Scottish National Party | SNP | United Kingdom |

5.4.2.7 *Rainbow Group: Federation of the Green-Alternative European Link, Agalev-Ecolo, the Danish People's Movement against Membership of the European Community and the European Free Alliance in the European Parliament*

- Formed 24.7.1984 with 20 Members;
- 13.6.1988: 20 Members.

The present Members belong to the following 10 national parties from six Member States:

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Anders gaan leven/ Parti écologiste/Volksunie Folkebevægelsen mod EF die Grünen | Agalev/ Ecolo/VU F mod EF Grüne | Belgium Denmark Germany |
| Democrazia proletaria/ Unione Valdostana — Partito sardo d'azione | DP/ UV-PSdA | Italy |
| Groen Progressief Akkoord Eusko Alkartasuna-Esquerra Republicana-Partido Nacionalista Gallego | GPA EA/ER/PNG | The Netherlands Spain |

5.4.2.8 *Group of the European Right*

- Formed 24.7.1984 with 17 Members;
- 13.6.1988: 16 Members.

The present Members belong to the following four national parties from four Member States:

| | | |
|--|--------|------------------------------------|
| Front national | FN | France |
| Ethniki Politiki Enosis | EPEN | Greece |
| Movimento sociale italiano — Destra nazionale | MSI-DN | Italy |
| Ulster Unionist Party | UUP | United Kingdom Northern Ireland |

5.4.2.9 *Non-attached Members*

These belong to smaller parties in the Member States and have not joined any of the existing political groups in Parliament.

On 13 June 1988 there were 15 Non-attached Members from seven national parties in six Member States:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Socialistische Partij | SP | Belgium |
| Centre national des indépendants | CNI | France |
| Partito radicale | PR | Italy |
| Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij | SGP | The Netherlands |
| Centro Democrático y Social | CDS | Spain |
| Herri Batasuna | HB | Spain |
| Democratic Unionist Party (NI) | DUP | United Kingdom/ Northern Ireland |

5.4.3 STATISTICAL TABLES OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP

5.4.3.1 *Membership of political groups in the European Parliament 1953-88*

| | SOC | PPE/ ex CD | LDR/ ex LIB | RDE/ ex DEP | ED | COM | ARC/ ex CDI | DR | CTDI | NI | Total |
|--|-----|---------------|----------------|----------------|----|-----|----------------|----|------|----|-------|
| 1953 | 23 | 38 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 77 |
| 1954 | 21 | 38 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 77 |
| 1955 | 23 | 39 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 78 |
| 1956 | 23 | 39 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 78 |
| 1957 | 20 | 34 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 69 |
| 1958 | 22 | 37 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 78 |
| 1958/59 | 38 | 67 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 142 |
| 1959/60 | 33 | 67 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 141 |
| 1960/61 | 33 | 68 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 142 |
| 1961/62 | 33 | 64 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 140 |
| 1962/63 | 35 | 64 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 140 |
| 1963/64 | 34 | 63 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 137 |
| 1964/65 | 36 | 62 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 138 |
| 1965/66 | 35 | 61 | 26 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 137 |
| 1966/67 | 32 | 61 | 25 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 134 |
| 15.3.1968 | 33 | 61 | 25 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 135 |
| 14.3.1969 | 36 | 53 | 25 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 142 |
| 12.3.1970 | 38 | 52 | 24 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 141 |
| 19.4.1971 | 37 | 51 | 23 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 138 |
| 17.4.1972 | 37 | 50 | 22 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 139 |
| 16.3.1973 | 46 | 52 | 25 | 19 | 20 | — | — | — | — | 21 | 183 |
| 22.4.1974 | 50 | 52 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 14 | — | — | — | 7 | 183 |
| 28.4.1975 | 49 | 51 | 25 | 17 | 20 | 15 | — | — | — | 6 | 183 |
| 5.4.1976 | 66 | 51 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 15 | — | — | — | 6 | 198 |
| 11.4.1977 | 63 | 52 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | 5 | 197 |
| 13.2.1978 | 63 | 52 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 17 | — | — | — | 3 | 196 |
| After direct elections: 10.12.1979 | 113 | 107 | 40 | 22 | 64 | 44 | 11 | — | — | 9 | 410 |
| After Greece's accession: June 1981 | 120 | 109 | 39 | 22 | 63 | 45 | 11 | — | — | 25 | 434 |
| After elections in Greece 13.1.1982 | 123 | 109 | 39 | 22 | 63 | 48 | 12 | — | — | 18 | 434 |
| 8.3.1982 | 124 | 117 | 39 | 22 | 63 | 48 | 11 | — | — | 10 | 434 |
| After the second direct elections 1.12.1984 | 130 | 110 | 31 | 29 | 50 | 43 | 19 | 16 | — | 6 | 434 |
| After accession of Spain and Portugal: 10.3.1986 | 172 | 118 | 42 | 34 | 63 | 46 | 20 | 16 | — | 7 | 518 |
| After direct elections in Spain and Portugal: 26.10.1987 | 165 | 115 | 44 | 29 | 66 | 48 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 518 |
| As at 13.6.1988 | 165 | 115 | 44 | 29 | 66 | 48 | 20 | 16 | — | 15 | 518 |

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

Notes:

The maximum possible numbers of Members in the different periods were:

| | |
|---------|------|
| 1953-58 | 78 |
| 1958-72 | 142 |
| 1973-79 | 198 |
| 1979-80 | 410 |
| 1981-85 | 434 |
| 1986- | 518. |

The discrepancies between the maximum possible numbers and the actual totals can be explained by the numbers of unoccupied parliamentary seats. Between 1973 and 1975 these were attributable in particular to the British Labour Party's reluctance to nominate Members to Parliament.

5.4.3.2 *Distribution of seats among the groups in percentage terms since the first direct election*

(%)

| | December 1979 (seats) | | March 1982 (seats) | | December 1984 (seats) | | June 1988 (seats) | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| S | 27.6 | (113) | 28.6 | (124) | 30.0 | (130) | 31.8 | (165) |
| PPE | 26.1 | (107) | 27.0 | (117) | 25.3 | (110) | 22.2 | (115) |
| ED | 15.6 | (64) | 14.5 | (63) | 11.5 | (50) | 12.7 | (66) |
| COM | 10.7 | (44) | 11.0 | (48) | 9.9 | (43) | 9.3 | (48) |
| LIB/LDR | 9.8 | (40) | 9.0 | (39) | 7.1 | (31) | 8.5 | (44) |
| DEP/RDE | 5.4 | (22) | 5.1 | (22) | 6.7 | (29) | 5.6 | (29) |
| ARC (until 1984 CDI) | 2.7 | (11) | 2.5 | (11) | 4.4 | (19) | 3.9 | (20) |
| DR | — | — | — | — | 3.7 | (16) | 3.1 | (16) |
| NI | 2.1 | (9) | 2.3 | (10) | 1.4 | (6) | 2.9 | (15) |
| | 100.0 | (410) | 100.0 | (434) | 100.0 | (434) | 100.0 | (518) |

5.5 European alliances between national parties

The agreement on direct elections to the European Parliament lent fresh impetus to the founding or strengthening of European party alliances. Such alliances differ from the loose groupings which had existed previously in that they have established a basic institutional framework and commit themselves to a certain extent to a common policy (e.g. the drawing up of common programmes, coordination of election campaigns, allocation of funds).

5.5.1 CONFEDERATION OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The Confederation, founded in 1974, developed from a liaison office set up in Rome in 1957 and has its permanent secretariat in Brussels.

The fundamental precondition for membership of the Confederation is membership of the Socialist International. The Confederation consists of 13 parties from 11 Member States together with the Socialist Group of the European Parliament (the Pasok party from Greece does not belong to the Confederation):

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| SP/PS | Belgium |
| S | Denmark |
| SPD | Germany |
| PS | France |
| Lab. | Ireland |
| PSI/PSDI | Italy |
| POSL | Luxembourg |
| PvdA | The Netherlands |
| PS | Portugal |
| PSOE | Spain |
| SDLP | United Kingdom |

President: Victor Constancio

5.5.2 EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

This umbrella organization of the Christian-Democratic Parties of the Member States was founded in Luxembourg in 1976 as the successor to the Political Committee of Christian-Democratic Parties in the EC, created in 1972; its permanent secretariat is in Brussels.

The members of the EPP, which is made up of 15 parties from 10 Member States, are also members of the European and International Christian-Democratic Union:

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| CVP/PSC | Belgium |
| CD | Denmark |
| CDU/CSU | Germany |
| CDS | France |
| ND | Greece |
| FG | Ireland |
| DC | Italy |
| PSC | Luxembourg |
| CDA | The Netherlands |
| CDS | Portugal |
| PNV/UDC/PDP | Spain |

President: Jacques Santer

(The European Democratic Union, set up in 1978, is an alliance of Conservative and Christian-Democratic parties from European countries which do not belong to the Community).

5.5.3 FEDERATION OF LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The Federation was founded in Stuttgart in 1976. The Liberals' political views set out in the Stuttgart Declaration are based on the Oxford Manifesto of the Liberal International of 1947. The permanent secretariat is in Brussels. The members of the Federation are 14 parties from 11 Member States:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| PRL/PVV | Belgium |
| Venstre | Denmark |
| FDP | Germany |
| PR/Rad. | France |
| Greek Liberal Party | Greece |
| PLI/PRI | Italy |
| DP | Luxembourg |
| VVD | The Netherlands |
| PSD | Portugal |
| PRD | Spain |
| Liberal Party | United Kingdom |

President: Colette Flesch

5.5.4 (a) FEDERATION OF REGIONALIST AND FEDERALIST PARTIES

The Federation was founded in July 1981 in Strasbourg and set out its political ideas in the 1981 Joint Declaration. The Members of the Federation are 16 parties from seven Member States:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Independent Fianna Fáil | Ireland |
| Plaid Cymru | |
| Mebyon Kernow | United Kingdom |
| Frysk nasjonale partij | The Netherlands |
| Volksunie | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Partei Deutschsprachiger Belgier | Belgium |
| Union Démocratique Bretonne | |
| Parti Occitan | |
| Elsaß-Lothringischer Volksbund | |
| Unione di u Popule Corsu | France |
| Eusko Alkartasuna | Spain |
| Partito Sardo d'Azione | |
| Union Valdotaïne | |
| Slovenska Skupnost | |
| Movimento Friuli | |
| Movimento Meridionale | Italy |

The following participate in the Federation's activities with observer status:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Scottish National Party | United Kingdom |
| Parti Fédéraliste Flamand | France |

President: Jaak Vandemeulebroucke

5.5.4 (b) COORDINATION OF EUROPEAN GREENS

The Coordination of European Greens was founded in 1979 in Brussels and set out its political ideas in a Joint Declaration on its objectives. The permanent secretariat is in Brussels. The members of the Coordination are:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Agalev | |
| Ecolo | Belgium |
| De Grønne | Denmark |
| Die Grünen | Germany |
| Les Verts | France |
| Comhaontas Glas | Ireland |
| Die Greng Alternativ | Luxembourg |
| De Groenen | The Netherlands |
| Miljöpartiet-De Gröna | Sweden |
| Green Party | United Kingdom |
| Los Verdes | Spain |
| Alternativa Verda | Spain (Barcelona) |
| Partido 'Os Verdes' | Portugal |
| Die Grüne Alternative | Austria |
| Grüne Partei der Schweiz | Switzerland |
| Vihrea Eduskuntaryhma | Finland |
| EKO | Greece |
| Groen Progressief Akkoord | The Netherlands |

Presidents: Bruno Boissiere
Sarah Parkin
Willy De Bakker
Per Gahrton

IV. Powers of the European Parliament

1. Budgetary powers

The European Parliament acquired its budgetary powers for the most part when the Community's own resources were created in 1970. As long as the Community's funds had come from the Member States' contributions, the authority with the power of decision over the budget was the Council. The creation of the Community's own resources on the basis of the decision of 21 April 1970 made it necessary to conclude the 'Luxembourg Treaty', by which Parliament was granted certain budgetary powers. Since some financial resources had been taken out of the control of the national parliaments, the Community's own resources had to be made subject to a democratic parliamentary control at European level, as befitted a democratically organized Community. The Luxembourg Treaty was supplemented by a second on 22 July 1975, which, like the first, was ratified by the national parliaments.

Since 1975 Parliament has therefore shared the Community's budgetary powers with the Council. This arrangement has proved difficult in practice and necessitated a series of interinstitutional agreements, sometimes in the form of a simple exchange of letters between the Presidents of the Council and the European Parliament, to resolve problems which have arisen over the interpretation of the Treaties referred to above. Despite these agreements and the introduction in 1972 of a budgetary cooperation procedure, virtually every financial year since the first direct elections in 1979 has been marked by disputes between the Council and Parliament on budgetary policy. Among the more dramatic moments were the total rejection of the 1980 and 1985 budgets and the case brought before the Court of Justice of the European Communities by the Council and certain Member States against Parliament's adoption of the 1986 budget. Apart from the institutional issue of the division of powers between the two arms of the budgetary authority, these crises were additionally fuelled by the fact that over the last few years the Community's own resources have been exhausted and budgets have had to be financed partly out of special contributions from the Member States.

1.1 Rules in force

The rules currently governing the budgetary powers may be summarized as follows:

- (a) The Council has the last word on the 'compulsory' expenditure of the Community. This is expenditure which necessarily results from the Treaty or from acts adopted in accordance therewith and in practice it includes above all the expenditure relating to the common agricultural policy, which depends on the common agricultural prices fixed by the Council.
- (b) The European Parliament has the last word on the 'non-compulsory' expenditure. This means that the amendments to this category of expenditure adopted by Parliament cannot be definitively rejected by the Council. Parliament can adopt them at second reading by a majority of three-fifths of its Members. However, Parliament cannot increase the non-compulsory expenditure to an unlimited extent, but must keep within an annually fixed rate of increase. At the start of the budget procedure the Commission fixes this maximum rate of increase for non-compulsory expenditure on the basis of objective criteria, such as the trend in the Community's GNP and the average variation in the budgets of the Member

States. This maximum rate can, it is true, be increased, but only by common agreement between the European Parliament and the Council acting by a qualified majority. Problems connected with the increase in the maximum rate for the 1986 budget were the subject of an action and judgment of the Court of Justice.

In practice, the non-compulsory expenditure includes the funds for new Community policies which have been created or expanded in the last 10 years: the common regional policy (through the ERDF) common social policy (through the European Social Fund), energy policy, research policy, environmental policy, and so on. Some 25% of all the budget resources goes on these policies, whereas the common agricultural policy alone claims approximately 65%, and 4% returns automatically to the Member States to offset the costs involved in collecting the own resources.

- (c) Since the second Treaty of 1975, Parliament has had the right to reject the budget as a whole 'if there are important reasons'. For such a rejection Parliament must act by a majority of its current Members and two-thirds of the votes cast. Since the first direct elections, Parliament has made use of this right on several occasions and, indeed, by votes far in excess of the required majority: in 1979 with its rejection of the 1980 budget, in 1982 with its rejection of the 1982 supplementary budget and in 1984 with its rejection of the 1985 budget.
- (d) After the conclusion of the budgetary procedure, the President of the European Parliament has the right to establish the final adoption of the budget with his signature. This right, which was deemed of particular significance by the Court of Justice in its judgment on the 1986 budget, reflects the transfer of budgetary powers to Parliament and in practice has important legal consequences. Thus, on 21 December 1981 the then President, Mrs Simone Veil, declared the 1982 budget and 1981 supplementary budget finally adopted despite unresolved disagreement, whereupon a fresh dispute arose with some Member States. In December 1985 the declaration by the then President, Mr Pierre Pflimlin, that the budget was adopted led to proceedings being instituted by the Council and certain Member States and to the annulment of the declaration by the President of the Court.
- (e) Against the background of its new budgetary powers, the European Parliament succeeded in bringing about the inclusion in the 1970 Treaty of a systematic conciliation procedure involving the Council and Parliament which can be employed in relation to legislative acts with appreciable financial implications (see Chapter IV.2.2.).

1.2 Unresolved problems

While it is true that the increase in the European Parliament's budgetary powers since 1970 has brought a substantial improvement, a number of problems remain unresolved; these can be grouped under four main headings:

- (a) The problem of the implementation of expenditure:

Within the framework outlined above, Parliament can decide independently whether or not to accept an item of expenditure. However, it has no power of its own to implement that expenditure. The implementing body in the budget field is the Commission and it does not consider itself bound to implement expenditure entered by Parliament for which there is no legislation to constitute a legal basis. Parliament, on the other hand, considers that a decision taken by it, in accordance with the budgetary procedure, to include an item of expenditure in the budget constitutes a sufficient legal basis for implementation.

- (b) The problem of classification of expenditure:

When the 1970 Treaty was drawn up, a means of classifying expenditure into compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure was introduced, known as the 'Harmel list'. As new common

policies were added, for example, the regional policy, the question of classification became a matter of dispute between Parliament and the Council. At the same time Parliament began to query the way in which certain budget lines of the common agricultural policy, for example, food aid, were classified, and in the case of the 1982 budget this led to conflict with the Council, which brought an action before the Court of Justice. In the aftermath a 'joint declaration on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure' was signed on 30 June 1982 by the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission; this dealt primarily with the classification of expenditure and contained a list with the classification of each existing budget line. In addition agreement was reached on a procedure for classifying new budget lines or existing budget lines the legal basis of which has been changed. Even after this joint declaration, however, differences of opinion exist between the Council and Parliament on whether expenditure in certain fields should be classified as compulsory or non-compulsory.

(c) The problem of the omission from the budget of certain types of expenditure:

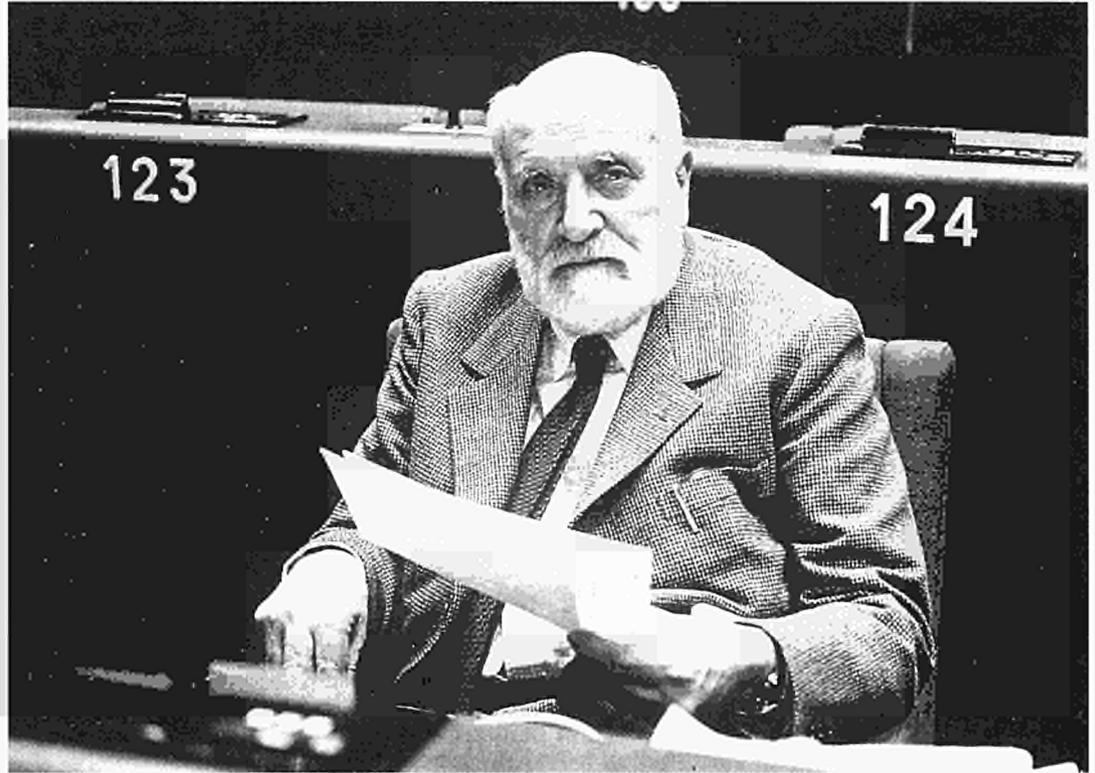
Although Article 199 of the EEC Treaty lays down the traditional principle recognized by all the Member States that the budget should show all items of Community revenue and expenditure, the Community now administers monies which are not included in the general budget but which are equivalent to 25 % of the overall volume of the budget, namely:

- (i) expenditure financed by the ECSC levy;
- (ii) borrowing and lending operations, which have increased following the creation of the New Community Instrument, the 'Ortoli facility';
- (iii) the expenditure of the European Development Fund, which continues to be funded by contribution from the Member States.

Parliament continues to urge that all these resources, which are not covered by the budgetary procedure established on the basis of the 1970 and 1975 agreements, be included in the general budget of the European Communities.

(d) The problem of how to increase own resources:

In addition to the Community's traditional income (customs duties, agricultural levies, etc.), the 1970 decision conferred on the Community an amount of up to 1 % of the Member States' income from value-added tax as Community own resources. With the expansion of the common agricultural policy and the introduction or extension of various Community policies, this 1% limit was soon reached, so that the problem of the shortfall in the Community's own resources has come increasingly to the fore in recent years. By a Council decision of 7 May 1985, which was ratified by the Member States, the maximum rate for the VAT contribution to own resources was raised to 1.4 % from 1 January 1986 with provision for a further possible increase to 1.6% on 1 January 1988 by unanimous decision of the Council subject to ratification by the Member States. But even these financial parameters proved too narrow, with the result that some budgets could be financed only with the help of special payments from the Member States. In February 1988 the European Council meeting in Brussels agreed on a package of measures to guarantee the future financing of the Community, including the introduction of a new category of own resources calculated as a percentage of the Member States' GNP. It also adopted measures to contain agricultural spending and ensure budgetary discipline, one result of which was the 'Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure', which was adopted in June 1988 by the three bodies involved in the budget procedure, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, and established a financial framework for 1988-92. This should ensure the financing of the Community until 1992, the year of the completion of the internal market.



Altiero Spinelli, Member of the European Parliament, father of the draft Treaty establishing the European Union which was adopted by the European Parliament on 14 February 1984 by 237 votes to 31 with 43 abstentions.

2. Legislative powers

The legislative power of the European Parliament has been increased by the Single European Act which has established a cooperation procedure for certain areas of Community policy.

This institutional advance remains, however, a modest one and far from makes up for the lack of democracy which has on many occasions been criticized in the Community.

Joint decision-making by the European Parliament has been specified only for accession and association agreements (Articles 237 and 238 of the EEC Treaty).

However, the European Parliament has decided to make optimum use of its new powers. This approach is likely in the future to lend additional new weight to the European Parliament, perhaps of a decisive nature, in the preparation of Community legislation.

2.1 Consultation procedure

This procedure has not been affected by the entry into force of the Single European Act. The EEC Treaty provides for compulsory consultation of the European Parliament in several sectors of Community activity, in particular, the free movement of goods (Article 14), the common agricultural policy (Article 43), freedom of establishment (Article 54), transport policy (Article 75) and again association agreements (Article 228).

Over the years, as a result of developments in institutional practice, there has been a major expansion of optional consultation of the European Parliament on the majority of the Commission's legislative proposals.

The Single Act for its part opens up several new opportunities for consultation, particularly in the areas of economic and social cohesion (Article 130d), research (Article 130q) and the environment (Article 130s).

The various stages of the consultation procedure are as follows:

- (a) The Commission's proposal for a legal act is forwarded by the Council to the European Parliament with a request for an opinion.
- (b) The President of the European Parliament refers the proposal to the committee responsible for consideration and, possibly, to other committees for their opinions.
- (c) The committee responsible must examine the validity and appropriateness of the proposed legal basis. In the event of disagreement on the legal basis, it may, after consulting the Legal Affairs Committee, refer the matter to Parliament in the form of an oral report.
- (d) Special procedures are laid down for speeding up the decision-making process: urgent procedure, delegation of the power of decision to a committee, procedure without debate and procedure without report.
- (e) The committee responsible may, like Parliament, adopt amendments to the proposal and alter it accordingly. Parliament may also approve or reject the proposal as it stands. Parliament votes on a draft legislative resolution, the adoption of which closes the consultation procedure.
- (f) The President of the European Parliament forwards to the Council and the Commission the text of the proposal as approved by Parliament and its accompanying resolution as Parliament's opinion.
- (g) Parliament may request the Commission to withdraw its proposal if it fails to secure a majority of the votes cast, before it votes on the draft legislative resolution. If the Commission does not withdraw its proposal, Parliament refers the matter back to the committee responsible which must report back within a period not exceeding two months.
- (h) Parliament may also postpone the vote on the draft legislative resolution until the Commission has stated its position on each of Parliament's amendments (at each part-session, the Commission notifies Parliament of the action which it has taken on Parliament's opinions and amendments).
- (i) The Chairman and rapporteur of the committee responsible monitor the progress of the proposal in the course of the procedure leading to its adoption by the Council in order to ensure that the undertakings given by the Commission to Parliament with respect to its amendments are observed. The Council may be requested to renew the consultation procedure in certain eventualities.
- (j) In the case of certain important proposals, a procedure for conciliation with the Council may be opened, with the active participation of the Commission, where the Council intends to depart from Parliament's opinion (see following section).

- (k) Failure to consult Parliament where such consultation is stipulated by the Treaty represents an infringement of an essential procedural requirement of the Treaty within the meaning of Article 173, resulting in the act in question being declared void (Isoglucose judgment of 29 October 1980 of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, Cases 137/79 and 138/79 in which the European Parliament intervened).

2.2 Conciliation procedure

With the transfer of more extensive budgetary powers to the European Parliament as a result of the 1970 Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions, which led to a division of powers between the Council and Parliament, it became very important to secure a good working relationship between these two arms of the budgetary authority. In both the budgetary and the legislative procedure it seemed essential to close the gap between the divergent opinions of the two institutions during the procedure itself, so as to avoid disagreement when the final decision was reached. To this end, the Council adopted three resolutions on 22 April 1970, the first of which contains the Council's undertaking not to amend the European Parliament's estimates of expenditure (see Chapter V.9.2). The other two relate to the cooperation between Council and Parliament within the framework of the legislative and budgetary procedures known as the 'conciliation procedure'.

(a) The conciliation procedure employed during the budgetary procedure

Council Resolution No 3 of 1970 had provided for the establishment of a procedure to ensure close cooperation at all levels between the two institutions in matters of budgetary procedure. That provision was fleshed out in more detail with the agreement of 18 November 1971 on cooperation between the European Parliament and the Council within the framework of the budgetary procedure. In consequence of that agreement, the Council would meet a delegation for Parliament twice a year, the first time in July shortly before adopting the draft budget and the second time at the end of November, when it delivers its views on the amendments and proposed modifications adopted by Parliament. Subsequently it has proved useful to hold additional such meetings during the final stage of the procedure, i. e. during the December part-session when Parliament adopts or rejects the budget. The value of the procedure lies in the dialogue between the members of the two delegations, which has frequently produced sufficient agreement to enable the budgetary procedure to be concluded.

(b) The conciliation procedure employed during the legislative procedure

With Council Resolution No 2 of 1970 the Commission was required to provide the European Parliament with the information it needs to enable it to give its opinion on Community acts having financial implications and to append to its proposals estimates of the financial implications of those acts. 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 Parliament's opinion. The practical follow-up to this resolution did not come until 1975 when the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission adopted a Joint Declaration on the conciliation procedure (OJ C 89, 22.4.1975).

This procedure is of a different order from that applicable to the budget. For when it comes to legislation, the Council has the ultimate power of decision, making regulations, issuing directives and taking decisions on a proposal from the Commission after the conclusion of the various cooperation and conciliation procedures with Parliament. These Community acts, however, often involve expenditure the means for which must be authorized by Parliament. To avoid being forced to authorize expenditure with which it does not agree or agrees only in part,

Parliament is concerned to participate in legislative decisions having financial implications from an early stage. The Council recognized this as a legitimate desire, hence the Joint Declaration of 1975.

Within the framework of the procedure thereby established, the three institutions come together in a Conciliation Committee composed of the Council and representatives of the European Parliament; the Commission takes part in the work of the committee. The conciliation procedure is set in motion to deal with Community acts of general application having appreciable financial implications, the adoption of which is not required by virtue of acts already in existence. The Council has more recently agreed that the Financial Regulations and the implementing measures for the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage could also be the subject of conciliation. For the Community acts in question the procedure is employed only if the Council intends to depart from Parliament's opinion. In this case it forwards to Parliament for information the 'joint proposal' of the Members of the Council.

The conciliation procedure has been used a number of times since its introduction, in particular for the adoption of the Financial Regulation on the Community budget, the revision of the Regional Fund, certain problems connected with the implementation of the budget in regard to aid for the non-associated developing countries, and the proposal empowering the Commission to contract loans to promote investments in the Community.

In response to the report of the 'Three Wise Men' on the Community institutions, the European Council agreed in December 1980 to improve the conciliation procedure. In December 1981 the Commission submitted to the Council and Parliament the draft of a second Joint Declaration aimed at strengthening the European Parliament's role in the Community's legislative process. This proposal was adopted by Parliament with amendments on 14 December 1983. In addition to the introduction of a second stage in the procedure, it provides for the abolition of the criterion of financial implications, so that the conciliation procedure might be applied to Community acts of general application and particular importance. In view of the fact that the Council had been known not to respond, or not to respond positively, to requests from the European Parliament to initiate the conciliation procedure, it would now become compulsory. Although it is true that a new Joint Declaration on the conciliation procedure has not yet materialized, at another level the transfer of certain legislative powers to Parliament by the Single European Act, and in particular by the cooperation procedure provided for therein, marks a further stage in the process of giving Parliament a greater role in the legislative process and establishing a procedure for bringing the standpoints of the two institutions closer together.

2.3 Cooperation procedure

This procedure, which was established by the Single European Act, applies to the internal market, social policy, economic and social cohesion and technological research and development.

The machinery that has been introduced provides for two readings. The first reading is identical to the procedure laid down for consultation of the European Parliament (see Chapter IV.2.1):

- (a) At the end of the first reading, the Council adopts by a qualified majority a common position which it must justify to Parliament by stating the reasons which led it to adopt the common position. The Council and Commission must supply all the necessary information.
- (b) The common position is forwarded to Parliament which has three months in which to take action. Parliament may adopt it without amendment or tacitly, it may also amend or reject it.

Amendments may be tabled only by a committee, a political group or at least 23 Members. However, any Member may, in writing and before a deadline fixed by the President, table a proposal to reject the common position.

To amend or reject a common position, Parliament must act by an absolute majority of its Members (260).

(c) In the absence of amendments or in the event of tacit approval, the Council must definitively adopt the act in question in accordance with the common position.

(d) If the text has been amended, the Commission has a period of one month in which to re-examine the common position on the basis of the amendments proposed by Parliament and to amend the proposal accordingly.

The amendments by Parliament not accepted by the Commission are also forwarded to the Council together with the Commission's opinion on those amendments. The Council may adopt the amendments acting unanimously.

(e) The Council, acting by a qualified majority, adopts the proposal as re-examined by the Commission and may amend it only by acting unanimously. The Council is required to act within a period of three months otherwise the Commission proposal lapses. This period may be extended by one month where the Council and Parliament so agree.

(f) The Single Act does not, however, stipulate time-limits within which the Council must adopt its common position and this could give rise to serious difficulties in the event of the decision-making process in the Council malfunctioning.

(g) To avoid a situation in which the Commission's proposal lapses, Parliament's Rules of Procedure have opened up the possibility of requesting a dialogue with the Council with a view to reaching a compromise.

Moreover, if on expiry of the time-limit laid down for adoption of the common position Parliament has neither amended nor rejected it and the Council has not adopted it, the President of Parliament may bring an action against the Council before the Court of Justice for failure to act (Article 175 of the EEC Treaty).

2.4 Joint decision-making in respect of accession treaties and association agreements

The Single European Act grants the European Parliament joint decision-making power in respect of the accession of third countries to the Community and of association agreements.

(a) Accession treaties

Article 237 of the EEC Treaty makes it compulsory for the Council to secure Parliament's assent before adopting its decision. Parliament must act by an absolute majority of its component Members.

Arrangements have been laid down whereby Parliament is kept informed by the Commission or the Council before the commencement of negotiations with the applicant State, during the negotiating stage and on completion of the negotiations but before any agreement is signed (Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure).

A debate in plenary, in which the Council and the Commission are requested to take part, may be held before the commencement of negotiations with the applicant State, or on completion of the negotiations before any agreement is signed.

(b) Association agreements

An identical procedure to that laid down for accession treaties has been established for association agreements covered by Article 238 of the EEC Treaty. Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure also stipulates that Parliament must be kept informed at the various stages of preparation and conclusion of such an agreement.

Significant international agreements

Parliament may consider any international agreement other than an accession or an association agreement as significant within the terms of the Solemn Declaration on European Union (Rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure).



13 January 1986: first part-session with the Spanish and Portuguese Members.

Parliament delivers its opinion on the basis of a report by its committee responsible, after having been informed of the matter by the Commission.

The procedure set out in the Rules of Procedure relating to association agreements also applies to significant international agreements.

Trade and cooperation agreements

Parliament may ask the Council to consult it on the negotiating mandate which will be given to the Commission before the negotiations on the conclusion of a trade and cooperation agreement commence (Rule 35 of the Rules of Procedure). Parliament must be kept informed before the commencement and during the progress of negotiations.

3. Supervisory powers

3.1 Written and oral questions

Article 140 of the EEC Treaty provides that 'the Commission shall reply orally or in writing to questions put to it by the European Parliament or by its Members'.

| Written questions | 1969 | 1971 | 1973 | 1975 | 1977 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Commission | 504 | 633 | 637 | 747 | 1 152 |
| Council | 1 | 3 | 115 | 115 | 176 |
| Foreign Ministers | | | | 4 | 34 |
| Total | 505 | 636 | 752 | 866 | 1 362 |
| Oral questions | | | | | |
| Commission | | | 34 | 46 | 72 |
| Council | | | 17 | 14 | 22 |
| Foreign Ministers | | | | 5 | 4 |
| Total | | | 51 | 65 | 98 |

| Written questions | 1979 | 1988 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Commission | 1 674 | 1 995 | 1 744 | 2 022 | 1 946 | 1 976 | 2 949 | 2 671 | 2 628 |
| Council | 223 | 271 | 210 | 256 | 242 | 262 | 258 | 195 | 183 |
| Foreign Ministers | 88 | 57 | 37 | 66 | 49 | 73 | 125 | 157 | 161 |
| Total | 1 977 | 2 323 | 1 991 | 2 344 | 2 237 | 2 311 | 3 332 | 3 023 | 2 972 |
| Oral questions | | | | | | | | | |
| Commission | 42 | 61 | 67 | 63 | 52 | 36 | 68 | 29 | 35 |
| Council | 7 | 23 | 29 | 22 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 8 |
| Foreign Ministers | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 2 |
| Total | 51 | 89 | 103 | 97 | 70 | 63 | 101 | 50 | 45 |

This is a facility of which advantage has increasingly been taken; Members have made consistent use of written questions (Rule 62, Rules of Procedure), oral questions (Rule 59, Rules of Procedure), and oral questions with debate (Rule 58, Rules of Procedure). The table (above) shows the increasing use made of written and oral questions.

Article 140 does not require the Council to reply to questions put by Parliament or its Members; nevertheless, the Council has in practice replied to questions under similar conditions to questions put to the Commission.

This arrangement was formally established by the Solemn Declaration on European Union of June 1983, Article 2.3.3 of which states that the Members of the Council will reply, according to their areas of responsibility, to written and oral questions from Parliament, thus confirming the preceding *de facto* arrangement.

Since 1975, this facility has also been extended by consent to allow questions to the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation and covers questions for oral answer with debate (Rule 58, Rules of Procedure), oral questions without debate (Rule 59, Rules of Procedure), and questions for written answer (Rule 62, Rules of Procedure).

3.2 Question Time

Question Time is held at each part-session. Questions may be put to the Commission, the Council or to the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation (Rule 60, Rules of Procedure). Members may put one supplementary question to each question at Question Time.

The President may decide, at the request of any political group or at least seven Members, to hold a debate on a specific matter of general and topical interest at the end of Question Time, thus allowing Parliament to debate matters arising from the answers given during Question Time (Rule 61, Rules of Procedure).

| Questions at Question Time | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Commission | 329 | 495 | 510 | 472 | 464 | 456 | 584 | 509 | 713 |
| Council | 132 | 217 | 238 | 214 | 193 | 223 | 283 | 198 | 205 |
| Foreign Ministers | 41 | 92 | 102 | 119 | 111 | 112 | 138 | 154 | 153 |
| Total | 502 | 804 | 850 | 805 | 768 | 791 | 1 025 | 861 | 1 071 |

3.3 Motion of censure

Article 144 of the EEC Treaty 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 European Parliament, the Members of the Commission shall resign as a body (see Rule 30, Rules of Procedure).

Originally, (under the ECSC Treaty) the motion of censure could only be introduced in relation to the annual general report of the High Authority; under the EEC Treaty, Parliament's powers were extended to permit the introduction of such a motion at any time and for any reason. The first table below shows the motions of censure which have been tabled and the second table shows the motion of censure in practice.

| Date | Mover | Subject | Outcome | Reference |
|---------------|-----------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| December 1972 | Spénale F (S) | Parliament's power of control over the Community budget | Withdrawn in favour of compromise resolution | OJ Annex Debates No 156 pp. 1-26 |
| June 1976 | Kirk (EN) | Incorporation of skimmed-milk powder in animal feed | Defeated by 109 votes to 18 with 4 abstentions | OJ Annex Debates No 204 pp. 18-42 |
| December 1976 | Aigner (CD) | Parliament's right of control — production of documents | Withdrawn — Commission ultimately produced disputed documents | OJ Annex Debates No 210 pp. 115-133 |
| March 1977 | Cointat F (DEP) | Butter sales to Eastern Europe | Defeated by 95 votes to 15 with 1 abstention | OJ Annex Debates No 215 pp. 40-48 |

3.4 Failure to act

Article 175 authorizes 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. This interpretation of Article 175 was confirmed by the Court of Justice's judgment (13/83) of 22 May 1985 which found, *inter alia*, that Parliament was competent to introduce an action for failure to act.

The table below shows the stages in the procedure by which Parliament exercised this right in respect of the Council's failure to adopt a common transport policy.

Progress of proceedings for failure to act in respect of a common transport policy

| Dates | Case No 13/83 Action for failure to act in accordance with Article 175, EEC Treaty, Rule 54 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure | References |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 16.9.1982 | Parliament adopts a resolution against the Council for failure to adopt a common transport policy | OJ C 267, 1982, p. 62 |
| 21.9.1982 | The President of Parliament writes to the President of the Council calling attention to Article 175 of the EEC Treaty and calling upon the Council to act | |
| 22.11.1982 | The President of the Council replies to the President of Parliament informing him of the steps already taken and of the Council's wish to make further progress | OJ C 49, 1983, p. 9 |
| 22.1.1983 | Parliament's case is presented before the Court | |
| 2.3.1983 | The Council asks the Court to consider the admissibility of the case without considering its substance | OJ C 144, 1985, p. 4 |
| 23.3.1983 and 22.6.1983 | The Court gives a judgment allowing the Commission to support Parliament's case and the Kingdom of the Netherlands to support the Council's case | |
| 22.6.1983 | The Court decides to consider both admissibility and substance | |
| 17.9.1984 | Opening of the oral procedure | |
| 7.2.1985 | Conclusions of the Advocate-General | |
| 22.5.1985 | The Court judges that in delaying a decision the Council has violated the Treaty | |

The Council's failure to adopt a draft budget for the 1988 financial year before 5 October 1987 has also given rise to an action brought against it by Parliament for failure to act (Case No 377/87). At the time of writing, the outcome of this case, which was introduced at the Court on 18 December 1987, is not known.

3.5 Budgetary control

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 monies 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.

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

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

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

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

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 which Parliament accords the refusal to grant a discharge is reflected in Article 5 of Annex V to 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 a majority of the current Members of Parliament'.

Article 85 of the Financial Regulation (OJ L 356, 31 December 1977) 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.

The Committee on Budgetary Control has insisted that the arrears of public auditing of Community funds be caught up with; it has evolved 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 taxpayer's money, and to improved budgetary management. The Committee has pressed also for closer liaison between Community borrowing and lending activities and general financial policy.

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

The full-time Court of Auditors 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 to 1970 Parliament was merely kept informed of the Council's decisions to grant a discharge to the Commission; from 1971-77 the discharge decision, on the basis of the Audit Board's annual report, was taken jointly by the Council and Parliament.

Parliament is now consulted by the Council, pursuant to Article 206(4) of the EEC Treaty, before the appointment of members of the Court of Auditors. On occasions when this consultation has taken place, candidates have 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.

At its part-session in November 1984 Parliament decided to refuse to grant the 1982 discharge by 235 votes in favour, 80 against and 24 abstentions (OJ C 337, 17.12.1984). It is noteworthy that this overwhelming majority would have been sufficient to adopt a motion of censure on the Commission, and it must be seen, therefore, as an expression of very serious concern by Parliament as to the Commission's financial management. The outgoing Commission in fact left office only a few weeks later, before any motion of censure could have been passed. The reasons for Parliament's refusal to grant a discharge for 1982 were the Commission's failure to use its right of initiative adequately, its failure to take full account of Parliament's rejection of the draft supplementary and amending budget No 1 of 1982, the Commission's inadequate implementation of food-aid policies and general inadequacies in the Commission's management and monitoring.

4. Petitions

The right of petition has existed since the establishment of the EEC and features in the first set of Rules of Procedure adopted by the Common Assembly.

Little used until recent years, this right has gradually been strengthened and expanded. Rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure states that 'every citizen of the European Community shall have the right, individually or jointly with others, to address written requests or complaints (petitions) to the European Parliament'.

It is then the job of the committee responsible to judge the admissibility of petitions and, in the event of a favourable decision, to determine the procedure to be adopted for examining the petition: request for information from the Commission, drawing up of a report, referral to another parliamentary committee for an opinion.

It should be pointed out that the procedure for examining petitions has progressively improved. There are two reasons for this: the political will to strengthen the right of petition available to the citizens of Europe and the need to take account of the increase in the number of petitions submitted to the European Parliament in the way its work is organized.

The number of petitions received by Parliament has grown as follows:

57 petitions in 1979/80
81 petitions in 1980/81
44 petitions in 1981/82
78 petitions in 1982/83
100 petitions in 1983/84
170 petitions in 1984/85
234 petitions in 1985/86
277 petitions in 1986/87
484 petitions in 1987/88

It is highly likely that the campaigns for the election of Members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage and the public information and consciousness-raising activities organized by certain Community institutions concerning progress in the construction of Europe have helped improve European citizens' awareness of their rights in dealings with the various Community institutions and, in particular, of the right of petition which is available to them.

For a long while a responsibility of the Legal Affairs Committee and then of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions, petitions now come under the Committee on Petitions which was set up in January 1987.

The subjects of the petitions forwarded to the European Parliament vary very widely. However, four topics recur regularly:

- (i) safeguarding historic sites and the environment;
- (ii) safeguarding entitlements to welfare benefits in connection with freedom of movement;
- (iii) respect for human rights both inside and outside the Community;
- (iv) petty disputes with customs authorities.

This trend bears out the fact that an increasing number of citizens are resorting to Community law to safeguard and guarantee their everyday rights and are appealing to the Community institutions.

The European Parliament has progressively stepped up collaboration with the Commission departments responsible which, in each case, clarify the law applicable to the various problems or situations raised and intervene where necessary with the governmental and administrative authorities concerned in order to ensure that Community law is applied or complied with in cases where it has been disregarded or infringed (see the resolution tabled by Mr Amadei on initiatives to strengthen cooperation between the institutions in the

examination of petitions submitted to the European Parliament — OJ C 283, 10. 11. 1986, p. 86).

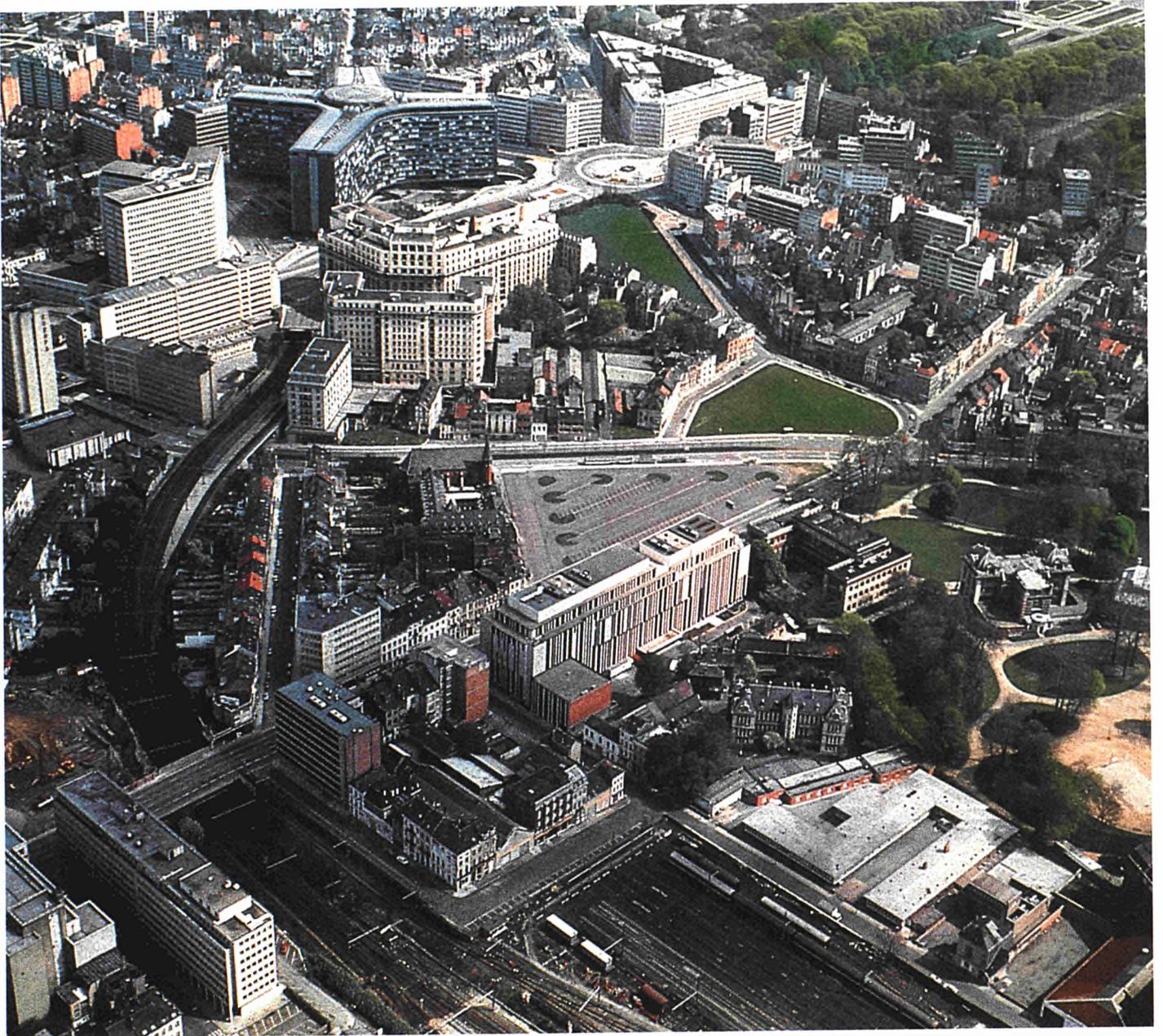
It has also entered into interinstitutional discussions with the Commission and the Council which should result in an exchange of letters or a joint declaration confirming the Commission's duty to provide information and requiring the Council to ensure improved cooperation on the part of the administrative authorities in the Member States.

In addition, the Committee on Petitions maintains regular contact with the petitions committees and arbitrators or ombudsmen in the Member States who are also referred to in connection with the examination of certain petitions.

The Chairman of the Committee on Petitions was, for example, invited for the first time to attend the Round Table of European ombudsmen which was held in June 1988 in Strasbourg.

Parliament has taken a new initiative to increase awareness of the activities of the Committee on Petitions by deciding to debate and vote on its annual activity report in plenary sitting and to expand the public information activities concerning the role of this committee.

Strengthening the right of petition without doubt makes for greater democracy and transparency in the building of Europe; the exercise of this right makes for better understanding and awareness of the daily problems facing the citizens of Europe and also makes it possible to assess the implementation of Community law by the Member States, which are often guilty of failure to take action or of delay. In this respect, it is one of the important aspects of building a people's Europe.



*20 January 1987: outgoing
President Pierre Pflimlin
and President-elect Lord
Plumb.*

V. Organization and working methods of the European Parliament

In addition to the exercise of Parliament's powers which is dealt with in the previous chapter, the duties of officers and the organization and functioning of the European Parliament are also regulated in its Rules of Procedure.

1. President

Pursuant to Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure the President directs 'all the activities of Parliament and of its bodies' under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Procedure. Fourteen Vice-Presidents and five Quaestors at present make up the Bureau, over which he presides.

The ECSC Treaty already provided for the election of a President and officers by the Assembly (Article 23 of the ECSC Treaty). On 11 September 1952 the Common Assembly elected the Belgian Paul-Henri Spaak as its first President. At the same sitting five Vice-Presidents were elected who, together with the President, formed the Bureau. The Treaties of Rome also provide for the election of a President and officers by the Assembly (Articles 140 of the EEC Treaty and 110 of the EAEC Treaty). However, the Treaties leave Parliament free to determine



the mode of election. Parliament opposed interference with this right of organizational autonomy when a conference of the national governments recommended that 'their' representatives in the European Parliament vote for a specific candidate for the presidency at the constituent sitting in March 1958. The Bureau of Parliament and the political group chairmen thereupon immediately published a statement saying that the new Assembly would exercise its sovereign right to decide on what action to take on recommendations from intergovernmental conferences. Robert Schuman was proposed as candidate for the presidential election by all political groups and was elected by acclamation. The endeavour was subsequently made to take account of the special features of a multinational parliament by ensuring that the presidency alternated both by nationality and political affiliation. While the initial election of a President was often contested, re-election for the second year of office regularly took place by acclamation.

Until the constituent sitting of the directly elected Parliament, the election of the President and Vice-Presidents took place regularly on the second Tuesday in March, the first day of Parliament's annual session.

In practice and in accordance with the Rules of Procedure in force at the time, the term of office of the President ran for the duration of an annual session. Since this brief period of office made it difficult for the President to develop an independent policy when representing Parliament and, furthermore, left little time for the necessary task of familiarizing himself with his office, it had become customary to re-elect the President by acclamation for a further year. Only the term of office of Alain Poher, who was elected in 1966, was twice extended. President Emilio Colombo, who was elected in March 1977, held office until the constituent sitting of the directly elected Parliament in July 1979. The first directly elected Parliament then fixed the term of office of the President, Vice-Presidents and Quaestors at a uniform period of two-and-a-half years (Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure).

At the first sitting of the directly elected Parliament on 17 July 1979 which, pursuant to Article 10(3) of the Act of 20 September 1976, must be held on the first Tuesday after expiry of an interval of one month from the last day of the elections, a French Member, Simone Veil, was elected President. She was also the first woman to hold this office. After her two-and-a-half year period of office had expired, she was succeeded on 19 January 1982 by a Dutch Member, Pieter Dankert.

After the second direct elections to the European Parliament, the Frenchman Pierre Pflimlin was elected President on 24 July 1984. He was succeeded by the British Member, Lord Plumb of Coleshill, on 20 January 1987.

The following list shows all past Presidents together with their political affiliation and nationality:

Presidents of the Common Assembly

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| Paul-Henri Spaak | 1952-54 | (S/B) |
| Alcide De Gasperi | 1954- | (CD/I) |
| Giuseppe Pella | 1954-56 | (CD/I) |
| Hans Furler | 1956-58 | (CD/D) |

Presidents of the European Parliament

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|
| Robert Schuman | 1958-60 | (CD/F) |
| Hans Furler | 1960-62 | (CD/D) |
| Gaetano Martino | 1962-64 | (L/I) |
| Jean Duveusart | 1964-65 | (CD/B) |
| Victor Leemans | 1965-66 | (CD/B) |
| Alain Poher | 1966-69 | (CD/F) |
| Mario Scelba | 1969-71 | (CD/I) |
| Walter Behrendt | 1971-73 | (S/D) |
| Cornelis Berkhouwer | 1973-75 | (L/NL) |
| Georges Spenale | 1975-77 | (S/F) |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Emilio Colombo | 1977-79 | (CD/I) |
| Simone Veil | 1979-82 | (L/F) |
| Pieter Dankert | 1982-84 | (S/NL) |
| Pierre Pflimlin | 1984-87 | (PPE/F) |
| Lord Plumb | 1987- | (ED/UK) |

The election procedure for the President, which is conducted by the oldest Member, can be briefly described as follows:

The candidates for the presidency and the Bureau are nominated with their consent. Their nomination must be supported by a political group or at least 13 Members (Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure). After a secret ballot, the candidate who obtains an absolute majority of the votes cast is elected (Article 141 of the EEC Treaty and Article 111 of the EAEC Treaty). To avoid the possibility of a stalemate, Parliament has however made use of the power to determine the election procedure by providing that, after three unsuccessful ballots, a simple majority will suffice with only the two candidates with the highest number of votes going forward to the fourth ballot. This practice has also been enshrined in the Rules of Procedure (Rule 13).

Where a successor has to be elected during the term of office of the President, the same procedure is followed (for Vice-Presidents and Quaestors the provisions referred to below apply analogously (Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure)). This has occurred twice in the history of Parliament. On 19 August 1954 President de Gasperi died during his term of office. In 1965 President Duvieusart, who had been elected in 1964 and reappointed in March 1965, informed the plenary that for domestic political reasons his term of office as a Belgian senator and hence also as a Member of the European Parliament would come to an end as soon as the Belgian Parliament had announced the composition of the new Belgian delegation. On 25 September 1965 Victor Leemans, who was from the same country and belonged to the same political group as President Duvieusart, was elected as his successor for the remaining period of office.

The duties of the President are described in Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure. They include:

- (a) directing Parliament's general activities;
- (b) presiding over plenary sittings;
- (c) representing Parliament externally.

In addition, he fulfils important tasks in connection with the establishment and adoption of the budget.

The direction of Parliament's general activities covers, for example, announcements to Parliament of requests for waivers of immunity, the resignation of Members, the tabling of a motion of censure on the Commission, requests for debates on topical and urgent subjects, oral questions, and so on. It also covers the referral to the committees of consultations or requests for opinions, motions for resolutions, petitions, and so on. The President may make proposals to the House and/or to the enlarged Bureau relating, for example, to the deadline for tabling amendments, the draft agenda, and so on. Under the cooperation procedure provided for in the Single European Act, he has additional duties including, for example, communication of the common position of the Council or dealing with requests for the extension of procedural time-limits. Furthermore, in the event of the Council failing to act after the common position has been approved, he may bring an action against the Council before the European Court of Justice (see also Chapter IV.3.4.).

The President is also empowered to preside over plenary sittings, here alternating with the Vice-Presidents. The President opens, suspends and closes plenary sittings, ascertains whether a quorum is present, ensures observance of the Rules of Procedure, determines the order of speakers, calls upon speakers, closes debates, puts matters to the vote, announces the results of votes, maintains order and signs the minutes of proceedings. On special occasions the President delivers policy statements in plenary.

It is also the President's duty to represent Parliament in international relations, on ceremonial occasions and in administrative, legal or financial matters. This includes 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 Council, Commission and Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation. The President also informs petitioners of the decisions taken by the Council or the Commission on the petitions referred to them by Parliament and of the reasons for these decisions. In addition, the President represents Parliament in dealings with national and international institutions, in particular parliaments and governments.

The President has specific duties to fulfil during the various stages involved in drawing up the budget of the European Parliament and in connection with the general budget of the European Communities. Particular importance attaches here to the fact that he heads Parliament's delegation in the budgetary conciliation procedure with the appropriate Community bodies and to his action in declaring the general budget to be finally adopted (see Chapter IV.1.).

Unlike the presidents of national parliaments, it is expected of the President of the European Parliament that he will use his office to extend the powers and widen the influence of the European Parliament and to focus public attention on Parliament's activities.

2. Vice-Presidents

The election of the President of Parliament is followed, with him in the Chair, by that of the Vice-Presidents which is governed formally by the same election procedure (Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure). This provides that the Vice-Presidents are elected on a single ballot paper. On the first and second ballots the 14 candidates who obtain an absolute majority of the votes cast are declared elected in the numerical order of their votes. Where necessary, a relative majority suffices on a third ballot. In order to ensure the effectiveness of Bureau decisions, an effort is made to secure a balanced composition of the Bureau by national and political criteria (Rule 12 (3) of the Rules of Procedure), although this cannot always be achieved. For example, during the second half of the current legislative period (1987-89) Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg are not represented by a Vice-President on the Bureau.

Up until 1976 the Vice-Presidents were elected by acclamation, since the political groups were always able to agree on the candidates to be put forward. The balance thus negotiated in the Bureau was respected in 1973 and 1974 even to the extent of allocating a post of Vice-President in their absence to the British Labour members, who were temporarily boycotting Parliament. Departing from the Rules of Procedure, Parliament elected only 11 instead of the 12 Vice-Presidents prescribed.

This procedure, which deviated from the Rules of Procedure, was made official in September 1973. The relevant provision in the current Rules of Procedure reads: '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 for the first time Non-attached Members stood for the office of Vice-President in addition to the lists of candidates agreed between the political groups. On each occasion the candidates put forward by the political groups were elected by secret ballot. The directly elected Parliament also elected its 12 Vice-Presidents (up to 1985) by secret ballot, in accordance with agreements between the political groups, in July 1979, January 1982 and July 1984. After the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community on 1 January 1986 and the arrival of the Spanish and Portuguese Members, the two additional candidates nominated by the political groups were elected as Vice-Presidents in February 1986 by acclamation. In January 1987, after the rotation of the presidency and the Bureau, three

ballots were required as in 1979 to elect the 14 Vice-Presidents from a total of 17 candidates (the 14 Vice-Presidents actually elected plus a representative of the Rainbow Group, a representative of the Group of the European Right and a representative of the Non-attached Members).

The order of precedence of the Vice-Presidents is determined by the order in which they are elected (Rule 14 (2) of the Rules of Procedure). If a Vice-President has to be replaced, a successor is elected in accordance with the general provisions set out above. He takes the place of his predecessor in the order of precedence (Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure).

The duties of the Vice-Presidents consist on the one hand of deputizing for the President in presiding over plenary sittings (Rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure) and on ceremonial occasions. At the same time, particular importance attaches to their contribution to the decisions of the Bureau and enlarged Bureau set out below.

3. Bureau

The Bureau of the Common Assembly consisted of the President and five Vice-Presidents. In 1958 the number of Vice-Presidents was increased to eight. After the various enlargements of the Community, the Bureau of the European Parliament today consists of 14 Vice-Presidents in addition to the President. The Quaestors attend Bureau meetings in an advisory capacity (Rule 21(2) of the Rules of Procedure).

The present members of the Bureau in the order of their election on 20 and 21 January 1987 are:

27 July 1984: the Bureau at the time of Pierre Pflimlin's Presidency.



| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| President: | Lord Plumb | ED/UK |
| Vice-Presidents: | Nicole Pery | S/F |
| | Siegbert Alber | PPE/D |
| | Enrique Baron Crespo | S/E |
| | Horst Seefeld | S/D |
| | Mark Clinton | PPE/IRL |
| | Mario Dido | S/I |
| | Pieter Dankert | S/NL |
| | Guido Fanti | COM/I |
| | Georgios Romeos | S/GR |
| | Thomas Megahy | S/UK |
| | Roberto Formigoni | PPE/I |
| | François Musso | RDE/F |
| | Luis Guillermo Perinat Elio | ED/E |
| | Rui Amaral | LDR/P |
| Quaestors: | Kurt Wawrzik | PPE/D |
| | James Provan | ED/UK |
| | Ernest Glinne | S/B |
| | Hans Nord | LDR/NL |
| | Angelo Carossino | COM/I |

The Bureau takes financial and organizational decisions on matters concerning Members, Parliament and its bodies (Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure).

The individual duties and powers of the Bureau are as follows:

1. Financial and organizational decisions on matters concerning Members, Parliament and its bodies (Rule 22(2));
2. Drawing up of first preliminary draft estimates (Rule 134(1));
3. Adoption of internal financial regulations (Rule 135(1));
4. Members' expenses and allowances (Rule 4);
5. Adoption of guidelines intended for the Quaestors (Rule 20);
6. Number and administrative and financial situation of officials and other servants (Rule 22(3) and 133(3));
7. Appointment of the Secretary-General (Rule 133(1));
8. Composition and organization of the secretariat (Rule 133(2));
9. Determining the form of the register containing declarations of Members' financial interests (Ann. I, 3);
10. Privileges and immunities of officials and other servants (Rule 133(3));
11. Proposals for the membership of committees and committees of inquiry (Rule 110(1));
12. Conflicts of competence between committees (Rule 112(2));
13. Provisional filling of vacancies on committees (Rule 110(5));
14. Referral of matters to committee between part-sessions by the President on behalf of the Bureau (Rule 112(1));
15. Authorization of study and fact-finding missions (Rule 112(5));
16. Authorization of committee meetings away from Parliament's normal places of work (Rule 10(3));
17. Answering questions related to the work of the Bureau (Rule 25(2));
18. Interpretation of speeches into other than official languages (Rule 79(2));
19. Report for the Council of Europe (Rule 127).

4. The enlarged Bureau

Although it already existed, the enlarged Bureau, which consists of the members of the Bureau and the chairmen of the political groups, was not formally recognized in the Rules of Procedure until February 1972. The Non-attached Members delegate two of their number to attend meetings of the enlarged Bureau without having the right to vote (Rule 23(2)). According to a decision of principle taken by the enlarged Bureau on 11 September 1984, a representative of those countries not represented in the Bureau also has observer status on this body (the Luxembourg delegation currently makes use of this provision; the Danish delegation, which is also affected, has not so far appointed a representative).

The following duties, which require the broadest possible consensus among the political groups represented in Parliament, are discharged by the enlarged Bureau:

1. Matters relating to Parliament's internal organization and to relations with non-Community institutions and organizations (Rule 24(2));
2. Relations with the other institutions and bodies of the Communities (Rule 24(3));
3. Adoption of preliminary draft estimates (Rules 24(4) and 134(2));
4. Drawing up the draft agenda for part-sessions (Rule 73(1));
5. Entering oral questions with debate on the agenda (Rule 58 (1), (2) and (6));
6. Entering oral questions without debate on the agenda and converting them into written questions or oral questions for Question Time (Rule 59(1) and (5));
7. Deciding on the time for Question Time (Rule 60(1));

22 January 1987: the enlarged Bureau serving under the Presidency of Lord Plumb.



8. Ruling on challenges to the inadmissibility of oral questions for Question Time (Ann. II. A, 3);
9. Legislative programme (Rule 29(4));
10. Determining the rules governing the utilization of speaking time by the Non-attached Members (Rule 27(4));
11. Determining the administrative facilities and secretariat for the Non-attached Members (Rule 27(3));
12. Allocation of seats in the Chamber (Rule 28);
13. Instructions for the use of the electronic voting system (Rule 96(1));
14. Ratification of temporary appointments to the Bureau during adjournments of the session (Rule 17(2));
15. Altering the duration of adjournments of the session (Rule 9(4));
16. Consultation/approval in the event of Parliament being convened by way of exception (Rule 9(5));
17. Prior authorization of own-initiative reports (Rule 121(1));
18. Prior authorization for the setting up of subcommittees (Rule 114(1));
19. Approval for hearings of experts in committee (Rule 124 (3)) (interpretation).

In addition to the Secretary-General, Parliament's Jurisconsult and the Directors-General, other relevant officials may also attend meetings of the Bureau and enlarged Bureau depending on the matters under consideration. Decisions are taken by a majority of the Members present who are entitled to vote and, in the event of a tied vote, the President has a casting vote. (Over the period from 1984 to 1986, for example, the Bureau and the enlarged Bureau held respectively 56 and 61 meetings at which they each took approximately 600 individual decisions in their areas of responsibility.)

The Bureau and enlarged Bureau meet as a rule once or twice a month. To ensure that both bodies remain fully effective there is no provision for a quorum. When the draft agenda of part-sessions is drawn up in the enlarged Bureau, the spokesman of the committee chairmen submits proposals to the enlarged Bureau concerning the reports and questions that should be included in the draft agenda. This procedure replaces the functions of the Chairmen's committee provided for in the European Parliament's various rules of procedure between 1958 and 1972. This body consisting of the Bureau, the political group chairmen and the committee chairmen was at that time responsible for drawing up the draft agenda.

5. College of Quaestors

In 1977 the 'Quaestor's Office', a familiar institution in some national parliaments, was introduced for the first time into the European Parliament to deal with administrative and financial matters directly relating to Members and their working conditions. The first College of Quaestors was set up by a decision of the enlarged Bureau on the basis of a proposal from the political group chairmen. The College consisted of the President and three Vice-Presidents who were appointed by the Bureau. Since the revision of the Rules of Procedure after the direct elections in 1979, the Quaestors have been elected by Parliament as a whole immediately after the election of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents in accordance with the election procedure applicable to the latter (Rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure). In 1979 the number of Quaestors was increased to five. Like the President and Vice-Presidents, their term of office runs for two-and-a-half years. The Quaestors are no longer Vice-Presidents as was the case before direct elections but they are members of the Bureau in an advisory capacity (Rule 21 (2) of the Rules of Procedure).

During the initial phase (1977 to 1979), the Quaestors derived their responsibilities and powers from the Bureau or from the President. The Rules of Procedure (Rule 20) now give a general definition of the duties of the Quaestors, so ensuring that both their election and their powers

are attributable to decisions of the House as a whole. The activities of the Quaestors in carrying out these duties must, however, remain within the guidelines laid down by the Bureau on 15 September 1981. These guidelines empower the Quaestors, for the purposes of internal organization, to adopt their own internal rules of procedure. In principle, the President of the European Parliament is Chairman of the College of Quaestors. In practice, however, one of the Quaestors takes the chair, which rotates every four months between them.

The duties of the College of Quaestors can generally speaking be divided into three categories, namely matters on which it can take a decision at its own discretion, matters in respect of which it can make proposals on its own initiative and matters on which it delivers opinions.

The matters in respect of which the Quaestors have an independent power of decision include questions 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: travelling expenses, secretarial allowances and social security arrangements for Members, utilization and safety of buildings and premises, provision of general facilities and services for Members (e.g. mail and document distribution services, organization of language courses, provision of Members' offices and office equipment, maintenance of a car fleet for Members, etc.).

The matters in respect of which the College may make proposals relate, for example, to amendments and additions to, or revised versions of, all the above rules laid down by the Bureau.

Finally, the College is consulted on all questions relating to the rental of new buildings and the renewal, alteration or termination of leases for buildings currently in use and on any other matter on which the Bureau or the President requires a detailed study to be carried out and an opinion drawn up.

With the growing complexity of the problems of a Parliament operating in three places of work and its administration, the consultative function of the College has gained in importance in recent years.

Decisions of the Quaestors of general importance to Members are published in separate notices in Parliament's 'Activities' Bulletin.

6. Committees

6.1 Type, number and names of committees

Like national parliaments, the European Parliament has, ever since it was first set up, operated under a committee system. Committees may be standing committees, temporary committees, or committees of inquiry. When a matter falls within the terms of reference of two or more committees, one is designated the committee responsible and the others are asked for their opinions. Any standing or temporary committee may set up one or more sub-committees, formed from among its members.

Following the first two direct elections, the increased responsibilities conferred on them by the House led to certain changes in both the number and names of committees. For instance, there were 12 committees prior to the 1979 election and 17 standing committees in 1983. However, the two most recent enlargements of the Community (1981 and 1986) did not result in a significant increase in the number of committees; as might logically have been expected, their membership has risen and some of them have changed their name to reflect their new powers and responsibilities.

6.1.1 STANDING COMMITTEES

In July 1988 the situation was as follows:

| No | Year set up | Name | No of Members | Chairman | Group |
|-----|-------------|--|---------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. | 1953 | Political Affairs Committee | 53 | Ercini (I) | PPE |
| 2. | 1958 | Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food | 52 | Colino S. (E) | S |
| 3. | 1958 | Committee on Budgets | 46 | Cot (F) | S |
| 4. | 1958 | Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Industrial Policy | 45 | Beumer (NL) | PPE |
| 5. | 1958 | Committee on Energy, Research and Technology | 31 | Poniatowski (F) | LDR |
| 6. | 1961 | Committee on External Economic Relations | 25 | Mallet (F) | PPE |
| 7. | 1958 | Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights | 24 | Lady Elles (UK) | ED |
| 8. | 1953 | Committee on Social Affairs and Employment | 31 | Gomes (P) | S |
| 9. | 1973 | Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning | 34 | De Pasquale (I) | COM |
| 10. | 1953 | Committee on Transport | 23 | Anastassopoulos (GR) | PPE |
| 11. | 1973 | Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection | 36 | Weber (D) | S |
| 12. | 1961 | Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport | 22 | Lemass (IRL) | RDE |
| 13. | 1958 | Committee on Development and Cooperation | 49 | McGowan (UK) | S |
| 14. | 1979 | Committee on Budgetary Control | 19 | Schön (D) | PPE |
| 15. | 1981 | Committee on Institutional Affairs | 28 | Segre (I) | COM |
| 16. | 1987 | Committee on the Rules of Procedure, the Verification of Credentials and Immunities ^{1 2 3 4} | 28 | Amadei (I) | S |
| 17. | 1979 | Committee on Women's Rights | 30 | d'Ancona (NL) | S |
| 18. | 1987 | Committee on Petitions ² | 28 | Chanterie (B) | PPE |

¹ In 1952: Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Budgets.

² In 1953: Committee on the Rules of Procedure, Petitions and Immunities.

³ In 1958: Committee on Legal Affairs, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.

⁴ A Committee on the Verification of Credentials was set up in 1981.

The history of the committees since 1952 is documented in *Forging ahead: thirty years of the European Parliament* (1st and 2nd editions) published by the Directorate-General for Research and Documentation, European Parliament (Luxembourg, 1983).

The number, names and membership of the parliamentary committees shown in the table were laid down in the decisions adopted by the House on 21 January and 18 September 1987.

In the mid-term reshuffle in January 1987, a committee with specific responsibility for petitions was set up, while the powers and responsibilities of the Committee on the Verification of Credentials, which is expressly provided for in the Rules of Procedure, were vested in the new Committee on the Rules of Procedure, the Verification of Credentials and Immunities. These changes resulted from the need for independent examination of the many petitions addressed to the European Parliament, and greater rationality where verification of credentials and immunities were concerned.

The new Committee on Institutional Affairs, set up in July 1981, represents the most important innovation to have occurred in recent years. Initially, the main task of this committee was to prepare a preliminary draft treaty establishing the 'European Union', which the Luxembourg Intergovernmental Conference took as its basis when it drew up the Single European Act. As the SEA has been judged and found wanting, a new strategy has been devised by the Committee on Institutional Affairs with a view to preparing, within the life of the next elected Parliament, the transition from economic Community to political union.

6.1.2 COMMITTEES OF INQUIRY

After the first direct elections in 1979 the European Parliament set up several temporary committees or committees of inquiry to deal with subjects of major public interest in Europe. One of these is now a standing committee, albeit under a different name: what was initially an *ad hoc* committee, and subsequently the Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe, became the Committee on Woman's Rights in the second half of 1984.

In recent years, and at the request of at least a quarter of Parliament's sitting Members, the following committees of inquiry have also been set up:

- (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Treatment of Toxic and Dangerous Substances by the European Community and its Member States (October 1983—February 1984);
- (ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Rise of Fascism and Racism in Europe, within and outside the Community (November 1984—November 1985);
- (iii) Committee of Inquiry into the Drugs Problem in the Member States of the Community (October 1985—September 1986);
- (iv) Committee of Inquiry into the Problem of Stocks in the Agricultural Sector (November 1986—September 1987);
- (v) Committee of Inquiry on the Handling and Transport of Nuclear Material (January—June 1988).

Parliament's Rules of Procedure (June 1987 edition) stipulate that any new committee of inquiry shall investigate alleged contraventions of Community law or incidents of maladministration with respect to Community responsibilities (Rule 109(3)). Regarding the objective of inquiries, this provision is more specific than the old Rules of Procedure (revised in 1981), which merely state that the matter to be investigated must fall within the sphere of activities of the Communities.

The membership of a committee of inquiry may not exceed 15. Under the new Rules of Procedure, a committee of inquiry is to conclude its work within a period not exceeding nine months by submitting a report to Parliament on the outcome of its inquiry; it is not entitled to submit any motion for a resolution to Parliament (Rule 109(3)).

6.1.3 TEMPORARY COMMITTEES

Parliament may at any time set up temporary committees, whose powers, composition and term of office shall not exceed 12 months, except where Parliament extends that term on its expiry (Rule 109(2)).

In recent years the following have been set up: a Temporary Special Committee on European Economic Recovery (in 1983), an Interim Special Committee on Budgetary Affairs (in 1984), and, more recently still, spanning the period from March to May 1987, a special temporary committee chaired by the President of Parliament, Lord Plumb, with 15 members drawn from

the 13 parliamentary committees most directly concerned, whose brief was to express a position on the Commission communication entitled 'Making a success of the Single Act — A new frontier for Europe'. In setting up this body, Parliament's main concern was to demonstrate its desire to speak with one voice on this important subject.

6.1.4 SUBCOMMITTEES

Subject to prior authorization by the enlarged Bureau, any standing or temporary committee may set up one or more subcommittees, laying down their membership and terms of reference. Subcommittees report to the committee that set them up (Rule 114(1)).

At the time of publication of this book the following subcommittees were in existence:

- (i) Subcommittee on Human Rights (Political Affairs Committee);
- (ii) Subcommittee on Security and Disarmament (Political Affairs Committee);
- (iii) Subcommittee on Fisheries (Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food);
- (iv) Subcommittee on Information (Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport).

In most cases, these bodies have about nine or 10 members. On average, they hold some 10 meetings a year, coinciding with meetings of the committee that set them up.

It is also the practice of committees to set up working parties or, more properly, select committees — without prior authorization by the enlarged Bureau. Ten committees have done so since the first direct elections to the European Parliament. Working parties, which generally consist of one-third of a committee's full membership, concentrate their activities on a specific sector or topic falling within the broader terms of reference of the committee that set them up.

Past and present working parties include the Working Party for the Monitoring of Dairy Quotas (Committee on Agriculture) and the Working Party on Hunger in the World (Committee on Development and Cooperation); working parties have similarly been set up in connection with specific dates or events, one example being the working party (of the committee responsible) on European Environment Year.

Owing to the workload and the non-transitory nature of the tasks entrusted to them, some working parties have been upgraded to subcommittees. This occurred in the case of the Working Party on Fisheries (which became a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food after 1984) and the Working Party on Human Rights (which has been a subcommittee of the Political Affairs Committee since the second direct elections).

6.2 Membership

The election of members of standing committees generally takes place, in plenary sitting, at the first part-session of the newly elected Parliament and again after two-and-a-half years (Rule 109(1)). According to parliamentary custom, each Member of the European Parliament has the right to serve as a full member on one committee and as a substitute on another. This principle has always been observed.

Nominations are submitted to the Bureau by the political groups, the Non-attached Members, or at least 13 Members of Parliament. The proposals submitted to the House by the Bureau should seek to ensure fair representation of Member States and political views. In practice, the share-out of seats on the committees is decided by agreement among the political groups, and Parliament's endorsement of the decisions, is, in principle, merely a formality.

Groups may also appoint a permanent substitute for each full member representing them on a committee (Rule 111(1)). When neither the full member nor the permanent substitute is able to attend a committee meeting, the full member may arrange for another member of his political group to deputize for him and vote in his stead (Rule 111(2)). In addition, any Member of the European Parliament may, unless the committee concerned decides otherwise, attend committee meetings as an observer, without, however, qualifying for allowances in respect of such attendance (Rule 124(4)).

At their constituent meetings, committees elect a Chairman and one, two, or three Vice-Chairmen to form the bureau (Rule 115(1)).

Here again, in practice, nominations for the office of committee chairman are subject to agreement among the political groups, and only one candidate is actually put forward. He is then elected by acclamation, and there is accordingly no need to hold the secret ballot provided for in the Rules of Procedure (Rule 115(2)).

As far as the make-up of committee bureaux is concerned, there has been some rotation in terms of nationality and political group membership over the last decade. On the other hand, certain committee chairmen, on account of their strong personality, have been re-elected several times.

The male-female mix of seats on committee bureaux reflects the imbalances that have been seen in the membership of Parliament and its various committees over the last 10 years (see Chapter III.3).

6.3 Responsibilities

As bodies responsible for preparing Parliament's decisions, the principal duty of committees is to consider the matters referred to them, and carry out the work entrusted to them, by the House or, if the session has been adjourned, by the President acting on behalf of the Bureau (Rule 112(1)).

Generally speaking, prior to the entry into force of the Single European Act, the task of the committees was to share in the exercise of Parliament's right to be consulted, either in connection with proposed future Community legislation or to provide supervision within their respective terms of reference. In addition, Parliament's right of initiative prompted numerous instances of action by committees (e.g. own-initiative reports, oral questions) which could reach as far as plenary sitting: initiatives of this type could stem either from a number of individual members or from a committee as such, subject to authorization by the enlarged Bureau.

By altering the terms of reference and the role of the European Parliament, the Single European Act has, logically, led to major innovations in the activity of parliamentary committees, at least those which, by nature, are called upon to act in the spheres covered in that text under the conditions deriving therefrom.

The Rules of Procedure of Parliament which entered into force on 1 July 1987 accordingly make the changes necessitated under the amended EEC Treaty and lay down new lines of conduct for the committees, strengthening their role in the Community decision-making procedure. Once termed subsidiary bodies of Parliament, they ought now to be described as key factors in the smooth running of the institution.

Committees take part in all the parliamentary procedures laid down in the Single Act, namely:

- (i) the assent procedure for accession treaties and association agreements;
- (ii) the consultation procedure (acts requiring one reading);
- (iii) the cooperation procedure (acts requiring two readings, outside of the budget procedure), and in procedures for monitoring the action taken on the opinions delivered by Parliament on Commission proposals.

6.4 Working methods

6.4.1 Following entry into force of the Single European Act, the different types of reports drawn up by the parliamentary committees and submitted to the House are as follows:

- (a) reports drawn up under the assent procedure (Rules 32(5) and 35(3));
- (b) reports drawn up following a request for an opinion or consultation (Rule 36), comprising the amendments (if any) tabled to the Commission's proposal, a draft legislative resolution (Rule 36(5)) embodying the European Parliament's opinion on the proposal from the Commission to the Council, and an explanatory statement. In certain cases laid down in the Rules of Procedure, committees may submit a supplementary report (Rule 71) in written or oral form (Rules 36(3), 39(3), 40(2), and 119(5));
- (c) reports drawn up under the cooperation procedure (Rule 47). In first reading, these acts take the same form as under (b) above, while a recommendation for the second reading is submitted in the later phase, which opens when the common position of the Council is communicated to Parliament (Rule 48(1));
- (d) non-legislative reports (Rule 118), comprising a 'traditional' motion for a resolution, an explanatory statement, and the texts of the motions for resolutions (Rule 63(3) on which they are based;
- (e) own-initiative reports (Rule 121) drawn up where there has been no request for an opinion or motion for a resolution referred and subject to prior authorization by the enlarged Bureau;
- (f) other reports (on petitions, amendments to the Rules of Procedure, verification of credentials, requests for waiver of immunity, Parliament's preliminary draft estimates, amendments to the ECSC Treaty, or under the conciliation procedure);
- (g) opinions of committees, drawn up pursuant to Rules 112(3) and 120 of the Rules of Procedure when the committee responsible seeks the opinion of another committee or when another committee wishes to deliver its opinion on the subject of the report being drawn up by the committee responsible.

In addition, under the Rules of Procedure, committees may propose to Parliament that the statements made before it by the Commission, the Council or the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation be followed by a debate, which may be wound up by a motion for a resolution, tabled with a request for an early vote (Rule 56(3)).

A few figures will serve to give an indication of the workload and the changes that took place in the committees' way of dealing with the various texts prior to entry into force of the Single European Act.

**Referrals to committee
prior to entry into force of the Single Act**

| | Consultations | Motions for resolutions | Own-initiative reports ¹ | Opinions ⁴ |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1980 | 173 | 296 | 147 | 160 |
| 1981 | 170 | 361 | 98 | 155 |
| 1982 | 134 | 386 | 122 | 200 |
| 1983 | 184 | 529 | 131 | 275 |
| 1984 ² | 203 | 571 | 159 | 245 |
| 1985 | 128 | 1 034 | 290 | 176 |
| 1986 | 158 | 959 | 307 | 215 |
| 1987 ³ | 91 | 480 | 200 | 150 |

¹ Including petitions.

² Election year.

³ Up to 30 June 1987.

⁴ In connection with reports adopted in plenary sitting (no figures available on referrals in the period from 1980 to June 1984).

This table shows that the number of own-initiative reports has grown considerably over the years. Depending on the individual cases, the time that committees devote to political problems tends to equal, if not exceed, that required for consideration of the matters on which Parliament is consulted under the Community legislative procedure. This trend began to make itself more markedly felt after 1985, a year in which the number of own-initiative reports far exceeded the number of consultations. There has also been a marked increase in the number of motions for resolutions. However, with the entry into force of the Single Act, these trends may well ease on account of the increased legislative responsibilities devolving upon the committees.

The political group coordinators and the rapporteurs perform a key role within the parliamentary committees.

Coordinators (one per group) are required to submit the names of rapporteurs for their committee's approval and must seek to ensure a fair share-out of reports and/or opinions among the various political groups. They also discuss possible future initiatives, as well as other matters such as the procedure to be followed in respect of motions for resolutions tabled pursuant to Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure. In addition, in the case of the cooperation procedure introduced by the Single act, they must ensure that, in second reading, Parliament does not lend its support to amendments other than those considered sufficiently important and likely to command a majority of votes in plenary sitting.

The activities of the coordinators, which have recently expanded without, however, being expressly provided for in the Rules of Procedure, may extend to other spheres in the future, depending on the requirements of Parliament's new work schedule.

Rapporteurs may be regarded as the spokesmen of their committee, given that the resolutions submitted to Parliament must reflect the views of the majority on the committee, so as to make their adoption more likely. The rapporteur's point of view can be discerned more easily in the explanatory statement which forms part of a report but is not put to the vote (Rule 90(1)).

The Rules of Procedure as amended following entry into force of the Single Act confer new responsibilities on rapporteurs. It is the job of rapporteurs (along with committee chairmen) to keep as closely abreast as possible of all developments preceding the adoption — if this happens — of draft legislation. They may, in particular, table a motion in Parliament on behalf of their committee; they may also endeavour to reach agreement with the Council, which would then be reflected in the compromise amendments tabled at second reading.

- 6.4.2 Under Rule 112(5) of the Rules of Procedure, any committee may, subject to authorization by the Bureau, instruct one or more of its members to undertake a study or fact-finding mission, along the lines, for instance, of the mission undertaken by the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning in 1986, when it visited Portugal (Oporto, Lisbon, and Faro).

The bureau's new rules give preference to study missions undertaken for the purposes of a report in connection with a consultation. The general practice regarding study missions is for the rapporteur to travel alone or accompanied by a very small number of fellow committee members.

- 6.4.3 To obtain the most detailed information possible when drawing up a report, committees may seek the opinion of experts and representatives of national and international bodies. Over the last decade they have been making increasing use of hearings. These hearings coincide with a committee meeting; they may or may not be held in public, depending on the nature of the subjects discussed, and may be organized either in connection with a request for an opinion on a proposed piece of legislation or for the purposes of an own-initiative report.

By way of an example, the various public hearings or hearings of experts held in 1986 are shown in the following table.

The following table illustrates the trend over a five-year period.

| Year | Number of committees organizing public hearings | Number of public hearings held |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1983 | 9 | 19 |
| 1984 ¹ | 7 | 10 |
| 1985 | 11 | 18 |
| 1986 | 12 | 21 |
| 1987 | 7 | 13 |

¹ Election year.

- 6.4.4 To complete this picture of the powers and responsibilities of committees, the 1987 Rules of Procedure have introduced internal committee Question Time (Rule 122). This was previously a practice employed by only a few committees, on isolated occasions or on a more or less regular basis. Each committee is now free to lay down the procedure to be followed for the conduct of its Question Time.

Public hearings/Hearings of experts in 1986

| | Days | Place |
|---|------|------------|
| Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Animal welfare | 2 | Brussels |
| Committee on Energy, Research and Technology Which technologies for Europe? | 1 | Brussels |
| Committee on External Economic Relations Gulf Cooperation Council | 1 | Brussels |
| Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights Genetic engineering | 3 | Brussels |
| Right of asylum | 2 | Brussels |
| Committee on Social Affairs and Employment Management of the ESF and impact on the beneficiaries | 2 | Brussels |
| Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning Effectiveness of national instruments | 2 | Brussels |
| Committee on Transport Sea transport | 2 | Brussels |
| Iberian peninsula — high-speed trains | 1 | Brussels |
| Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection | | |
| Technology for the environment | 1 | Dusseldorf |
| Foodstuffs | 2 | Brussels |
| Conservation of flora and fauna | 2 | Brussels |
| Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport Committee on Budgetary Control European Schools | 2 | Brussels |
| Committee on Budgetary Control EAGGF Guarantee Section and own resources | 3 | Brussels |
| Committee on Women's Rights Role of women in the media in Europe | 2 | Brussels |
| Committee of Inquiry into the Drugs Problem Alcoholism and drug addiction | 2 | Brussels |
| Addiction and rehabilitation | 3 | Brussels |
| Control of drugs from overseas | 2 | Brussels |
| Prevention and education | 2 | Brussels |
| Prevention and education | 1 | Strasbourg |
| Total: 21 public hearings/hearings of experts for 39 meeting-days | | |

- 6.4.5. Committees meet when convened by their chairmen or at the request of the President of Parliament (Rule 124(1)).

Before Parliament was elected by direct universal suffrage, committee meetings were not held in public. The option of public meetings is now expressly provided for in the Rules of Procedure (Rule 124(2)), and several committees make use of it.

As far as attendance by the Commission and Council is concerned, the trend first seen several years ago has subsequently become more marked. The Commission is generally represented by a senior official and, more frequently than in the past, the appropriate Commissioner. It is now rare for the Commission not to attend parliamentary committee meetings.

The presence of the Council became a fairly frequent occurrence in the 1960s, at least when the subjects under discussion were connected with the budget or with general policy problems pertaining to association agreements or external relations. In the 1970s and 1980s the attendance of the Presidents of various Councils who would be invited by the committees concerned, increasingly came to be regarded as a success. In 1985, for instance, the Council Presidency attended at least one meeting of 14 out of the 18 standing committees and as many as six meetings of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection. The fact that, as a result of the Single Act, legislation has to pass backwards and forwards makes it even more necessary to keep in constant touch with the Council. The Political Affairs Committee, for its part, is required under the Rules of Procedure to hold four colloquies a year with the President of the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation (Rule 57(4)). In addition, when committees hold meetings outside Parliament's three usual places of work, certain ministers of the host country also attend. This occurred 15 times in 1985.

On the subject of meeting-places, the Rules of Procedure state that any committee may decide to seek authorization from the President to hold one or more meetings outside Parliament's three places of work (Rule 10(3)). In practice, most committees hold one meeting a year in a city other than Brussels, Strasbourg or Luxembourg.

Since 1981 ordinary committee meetings have taken place in Brussels. Committees hold one or two meetings a month according to their particular practice. The entry into force of the Single Act will certainly mean that they have a heavier work schedule.

As requests for opinions have increased, so has the number of meetings continued to rise. During the life of the first Parliament to be directly elected (July 1979—June 1984), the parliamentary standing committees held 1 343 meetings. Of that total, 963 (71.7%) took place in Brussels, 270 (20.1%) in Strasbourg, 36 (2.7%) in Luxembourg, and 74 (5.5%) elsewhere.

Over the last three years the situation has been as follows:

Meetings of parliamentary standing committees

| Year | In Brussels | In Strasbourg | In Luxembourg | Elsewhere | Total |
|------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| 1985 | 194 (73.5%) | 45 (17%) | 9 (3.4%) | 16 (6.1%) | 264 |
| 1986 | 220 (73.1%) | 61 (20.2%) | 2 (0.7%) | 18 (6%) | 301 |
| 1987 | 202 (71.6%) | 58 (20.6%) | 2 (0.7%) | 20 (7.1%) | 282 |

1 meeting = 1 whole day or 2 half-days

The chairman and members of a committee are assisted by a permanent secretariat staffed, in most cases, by category A, B, and C officials. Simultaneous interpretation is provided at every meeting, and documents in the nine official languages of the Community are distributed in preparation for the individual items on the agenda. The European Parliament is the only assembly in the world to have so many working languages.

The minutes of each committee meeting are translated and distributed to all members for approval (Rule 125(1)).

6.5 Meeting of committee chairmen

Since January 1981 the chairmen of the parliamentary committees have held a meeting on the Monday of each part-session. The prime object of such a meeting, which is not expressly provided for in the Rules of Procedure, is to ensure that the committees are duly consulted on the draft agenda for part-sessions, as is required under Rule 73(1) of the Rules of Procedure. The chairman of the meeting is always invited to attend enlarged Bureau meetings when this item is taken.

Another purpose of the meeting is to encourage exchanges of views on matters of common interest. It has become a source of information and initiatives whose value has been acknowledged by the Bureau and enlarged Bureau (see also Chapter V.4.).

7. Plenary sittings

7.1 Allocation of seats in the Chamber

Pursuant to Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure, the enlarged Bureau decides how seats in the Chamber are to be allocated among the political groups, the Non-attached Members and the institutions of the European Communities.

In July 1988, the Members of the European Parliament were divided among eight political groups, reflecting by and large the various tendencies in the Community Member States.

The 'Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members' whose Members, representing extremely diverse tendencies, joined forces for the purpose of mutual 'technical coordination', was disbanded in November 1987 in the absence of the minimum number of Members required for its maintenance (Rule 26(5) of the Rules of Procedure).

Before March 1958, Members were seated in alphabetical order. Since then, they have been seated in the Chamber according to their political affiliations and not their nationality. Within each political group, Members are seated in alphabetical order. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of each group (bureau) are seated in front of the other Members. The Non-attached Members are seated in the last row of the Chamber.

7.2 Calendar

Since the Treaties and the Rules of Procedure provide only for an annual session, the calendar of parliamentary activities and the dates of plenary sittings are determined by the enlarged Bureau.

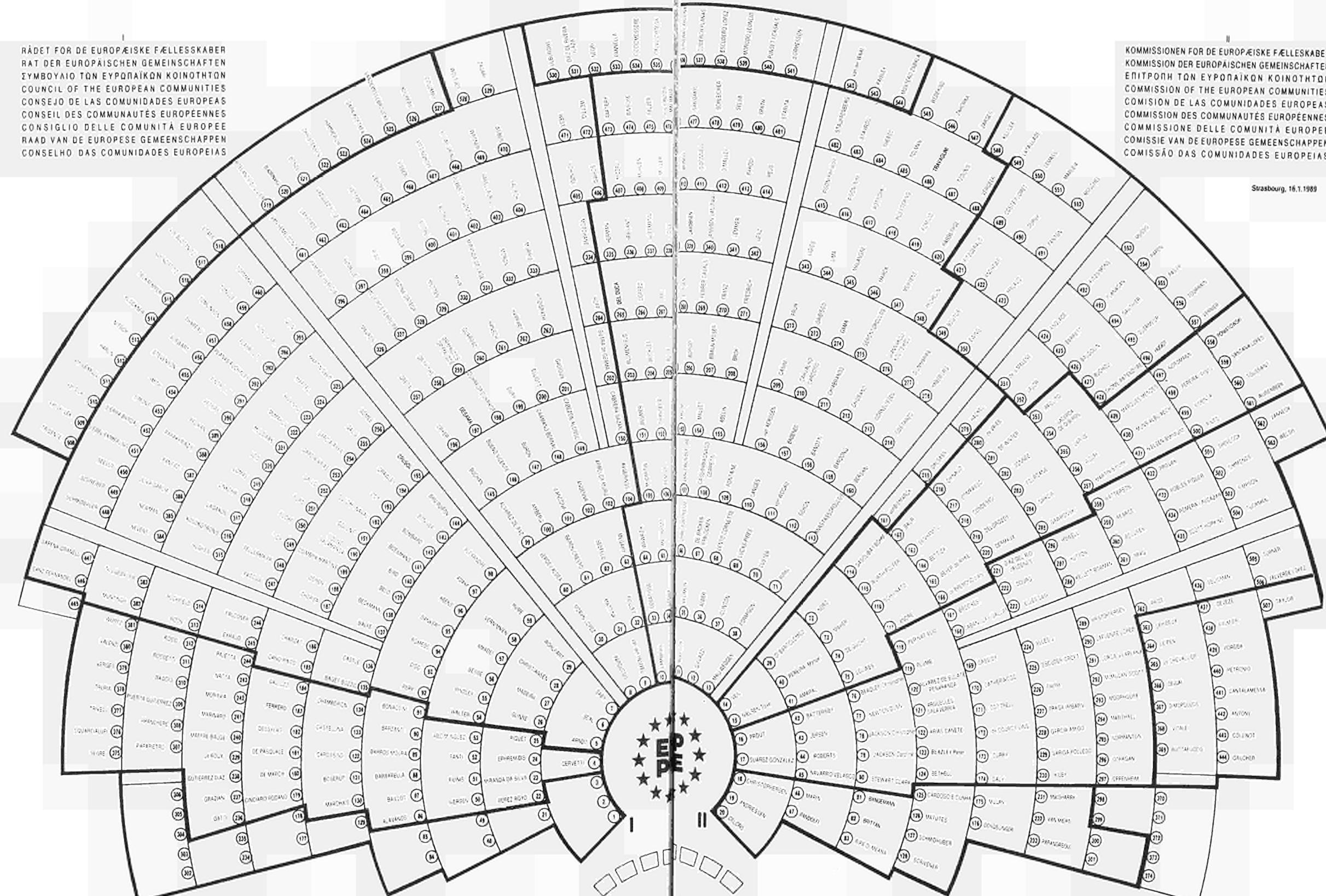
The normal monthly calendar of activities is generally broken down as follows (see page 172).

PLAN OVER MØDESALEN / PLAN DES SITZUNGSSAALES / ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΑΙΘΟΥΣΑΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ / PLAN OF THE CHAMBER / PLANO DEL SALON DE SESIONES / PLAN DE LA SALLE DES SÉANCES / PIANTA DELL'AULA / OVERZICHT VAN DE VERGADERZAAL / PLANO DA SALA DAS SESSÕES

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

KOMMISSIONEN FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER
KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
COMMISSIONE DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
COMISSIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

Strasbourg, 16.1.1989



Plenary sittings held since the first direct elections to the EP

| Year | Strasbourg | Luxembourg | Total | Days | Hours |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------|------|-------|
| 1979 (2nd half) | 6 | — | 6 | 27 | 198 |
| 1980 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 64 | 430 |
| 1981 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 62 | 439 |
| 1982 | 13 | — | 13 | 62 | 403 |
| 1983 | 13 | 1 (Brussels) | 14 | 64 | 439 |
| 1984 | 12 | — | 12 | 54 | 345 |
| 1985 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 60 | 375 |
| 1986 | 12 | — | 12 | 60 | 399 |
| 1987 | 12 | — | 12 | 60 | 381 |
| 1988 (1st half) | 6 | — | 6 | 30 | 202 |

- (a) one week of plenary sittings;
- (b) two weeks of committee meetings;
- (c) one week of political group meetings.

In practice, there are no meetings between the end of the July part-session and the beginning of September.

At present the European Parliament holds its plenary sittings in Strasbourg; from 1967 to 1981 they were held in both Strasbourg and Luxembourg.

Under Rule 10(2) of the Rules of Procedure, Parliament may, exceptionally and on a resolution adopted by a majority of its current Members, hold plenary sittings elsewhere than at its seat.

Since 1958, committee meetings have, for the most part, been held in Brussels. As a result of a decision taken by the Bureau in 1964, committees must obtain the prior authorization of the President before holding a meeting during a plenary sitting.

The political groups hold their meetings in Brussels, Strasbourg (during part-sessions) and various other Community towns.

7.3 Sittings

7.3.1 ANNUAL SESSIONS, PART-SESSIONS, SITTINGS

Article 139 of the EEC Treaty, Article 22 of the ECSC Treaty and Article 109 of the EAEC Treaty stipulate that Parliament shall hold an annual session and shall meet, without requiring to be convened, on the second Tuesday in March (the ECSC Common Assembly was required to meet in May and October).

Article 10(3) of the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage stipulates that Parliament 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 set aside for direct elections to Parliament.

Rule 9(1) of the Rules of Procedure stipulates that the session is 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.



The chamber in Straßburg

Parliament normally meets for 60 days each year, spread over 12 part-sessions. These normally begin on the Monday at 5 p.m. — the morning and early afternoon being set aside for political group meetings — and end on the Friday at noon. On the other days, plenary sittings generally begin at 9 a.m. and close at 8 p.m., the only break being for lunch between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Night sittings used to be held at regular intervals. At the January 1979 part-session, Parliament approved a proposal by the College of Quaestors limiting night sittings to one per week, to be held on the Thursday from 9 p.m. to 12 midnight. From December 1987 onwards, the night sitting was brought forward from Thursday to Tuesday by decision of the enlarged Bureau following a request from the political groups.

7.3.2 EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS

The Treaties state that Parliament may meet in extraordinary session at the request of a majority of its Members or at the request of the Council or the Commission (Art. 139 EEC, 22 ECSC and 109 EAEC).

The Rules of Procedure specify that in such circumstances the President shall exceptionally convene Parliament after consulting the enlarged Bureau. He may also, by way of exception and with the approval of the enlarged Bureau, convene Parliament at the request of one-third of its current Members (Rule 9(5)).

According to a judgment delivered by the Court of Justice in May 1964 (Case No 101/63), Parliament is considered to be in session throughout the period from the beginning of the sitting on the second Tuesday in March until the end of the sitting immediately preceding the second Tuesday in March of the following year. The need for extraordinary sessions, as provided for in Article 139 of the EEC Treaty, is therefore clearly limited.

7.3.3 FORMAL SITTINGS

Exceptionally, Parliament may hold formal sittings, i.e. meetings which are not considered as plenary sittings within the meaning of the Rules of Procedure and at which certain Heads of State of the Community or of third countries are invited to make a statement before the European Parliament. Between November 1978 and July 1988 the European Parliament received 19 Heads of State.

In the last five years, these visitors to Strasbourg included King Hussein of Jordan (December 1983), President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina (October 1984), Preident Chaim Herzog of Israel (February 1985) and US President Ronald Reagan (May 1985). Almost all the Heads of State of the 12 Member States of the Community have addressed the European Parliament in formal sitting at least once.

7.4 Procedure

One of the general rules for the conduct of sittings is that debates are public unless Parliament decides otherwise by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast (Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure).

7.4.1 AGENDA

Although the number of plenary sittings has gradually increased over the years, the difficulty of including all the matters considered by Parliament on the agenda and of devoting the necessary attention to them at the appropriate time has led Parliament to introduce a strict procedure for drawing up the agenda. As a result of the entry into force of the Single European Act, priority is now given to legislative acts in the context of the strengthening of Parliament's powers.

For each part-session, the draft agenda is drawn up by the enlarged Bureau taking into account the agreed annual legislative programme and after consulting the political groups and the committees (Rule 73(1)).

Before the opening of each part-session, the final draft agenda to be submitted to 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 (second paragraph of Rule 73(1)).

Parliament fixes the agenda on the basis of the draft proposed by the President without amendment other than such as may be proposed by the latter, or in writing by at least 23 Members, on the understanding that a political group or at least 13 Members may propose one amendment (Rule 74(1)). Once adopted, the agenda may not be amended except in certain cases provided for in the Rules of Procedure (e.g. case of urgency) or on a proposal from the President (Rule 74(2)).

Before closing the sitting, the President announces to Parliament the date, time and agenda of the next sitting (Rule 74(3)).

Under the Rules of Procedure, texts connected with any of the new parliamentary procedures may, following the entry into force of the Single European Act, be included on the agenda (consultation requiring a single reading, first and second readings under the cooperation procedure and assent).

Questions to be dealt with by urgent procedure are given priority over other items on the agenda; the President determines the time of the debate and vote (Rule 75(4)). Question Time (Rule 60), debates on topical and urgent subjects of major importance (Rule 64), consideration of oral questions with or without debate (Rules 58(1) and 59(1)), questions of competence between committees (Rule 112(2)), non-legislative (Rule 118) and other reports are also to be considered among the range of items on the agenda for a part-session of the European Parliament.

As a rule, Parliament may in a normal part-session have to consider some 30 committee reports and two or three oral questions with debate and hold two Question Times with the Commission, the Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation for a total of three hours during which an average of some 30 questions are answered. A number of decisions are also taken under the simplified procedure.

7.4.2 SPEAKING TIME

The Rules of Procedure stipulate how proceedings are to be conducted. As a rule, the President, after consulting the chairmen of the political groups, proposes to Parliament that speaking time be allocated for a particular debate. Parliament decides on this proposal without debate (Rule 83(1)).

Speaking time is allocated in accordance with the following criteria (Rule 83(2)):

- (a) a first fraction is divided equally among all the political groups;
- (b) a further fraction is divided among the political groups in proportion to the total number of their Members;
- (c) the Non-attached Members are allocated an overall speaking time based on the fractions allocated to each political group under subparagraphs (a) and (b).

Rule 83(3) also takes account of the great diversity of political views among the Non-attached Members.

On request, priority may be given to the rapporteur of the committee responsible and to the chairmen of political groups who wish to speak on their behalf, or to speakers deputizing for them (Rule 84(3)).

The same applies to Members wishing to raise a point of order (Rule 100(1)) and to various procedural motions specified in Rule 100(2) of the Rules of Procedure.

No Member may speak more than twice on the same subject, except by leave of the President (Rule 84(4)). If a speaker departs from the subject, the President calls him to order (Rule 82(2)).

In the course of a normal eight-hour sitting, 50 to 80 Members may speak, not including those speaking during Question Time and on procedural motions.

7.4.3 RIGHT TO TABLE QUESTIONS

As regards oral questions to the Commission, the Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation, each political group has the right to have not more than one question dealt with by the procedure with debate during each part-session (Rule 58(1)) (see also Chapter IV.3.1)

Before the close of Question Time, any political group or at least seven Members may request that a debate be held immediately thereafter on the answer given by the Commission, the Council or the Foreign Ministers meeting in European 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 61(1) and (4)).

The total speaking time for political groups and Non-attached Members is allocated in accordance with Rule 83 (paragraphs 2 to 4) within the overall time set aside for topical and urgent debates, i.e. up to a maximum of three hours for each part-session. Any time remaining after taking account of the time required for the introduction of and vote on the motions for resolutions and the time agreed on for statements, if any, by the Commission and Council is distributed among the political groups and the Non-attached Members (Rule 64(3)).

7.4.4 QUORUM

The right to vote is a personal right (Article 4 of the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, Rule 93 of the Rules of Procedure); as voting by proxy is prohibited, Members must be present for votes in plenary sitting. Given their many political obligations during plenary sittings (meetings of committees or interparliamentary delegations, press conferences, visitors) the rules governing the quorum play a significant role. Until 1973 a quorum was deemed to exist when half the Members were present. Today, it requires a third of the current Members of Parliament to be present in the Chamber (Rule 89(2)).

A request that it be ascertained whether the quorum is present must be made by at least 13 Members (Rule 89(3)). If fewer than 13 Members are present, the President may rule that there is no quorum (Rule 89(5)). For the purposes of efficiency, Parliament may deliberate, settle its agenda and approve the Minutes of proceedings, whatever the number of Members present (Rule 89(1)).

According to Rule 89(3) of the Rules of Procedure, the quorum is deemed to exist at the moment of voting, whatever the number of voters, unless it is ascertained that it is not present. Whenever a request that it be ascertained whether the quorum is present is made, the President, after checking its admissibility, calls a vote and, after giving Members enough time to take their seats in the Chamber, ascertains whether the quorum is present. If this is not the case, the vote is placed on the agenda of the next sitting (Rule 89(3)). Parliament may then move on to the next item on the agenda, for which the quorum is once again deemed to exist.

Until 1976 there were no rules as to what should happen if the quorum was not present for the second vote. Under Rule (103(2) of the Rules of Procedure, the matter is referred back to the

committee responsible if two votes have been taken following a request for a check on the quorum, without the quorum being present.

7.4.5 VOTING PROCEDURE

Voting operations are conducted by the President, (Rules 18(2) and 99 of the Rules of Procedure). Parliament votes by a show of hands, by sitting and standing, by roll call, by secret ballot or by electronic vote.

Normally Parliament votes by a show of hands. If the result is doubtful, the vote is taken by sitting and standing and, if there is still some doubt, by roll call (Rule 94). The vote is also taken by roll call if so requested in writing by at least 23 Members or a political group before voting has begun (Rule 95(1)) and for motions of censure on the Commission (Rule 30(3)). 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 (Rule 95(2)).

The electronic voting system (Rule 96), introduced in May 1980, has reduced the duration of roll-call votes from around one-and-a-half hours to two minutes. The technical instructions for the use of this system were laid down by the enlarged Bureau. Where an electronic vote is called, each Member may only vote using his personal voting card at the seat allocated to him in the Chamber. In exceptional cases, however, the President may authorize a Member to vote from a seat other than his own if he receives prior warning; special steps must then be taken to ensure that the roll-call vote is recorded properly.

Nowadays roll-call votes are always taken using the electronic system unless a majority of the Members present request the oral procedure.

In the case of appointments, voting is by secret ballot, pursuant to Rule 97(1) of the Rules of Procedure, although the President, Vice-Presidents and Quaestors may be elected by acclamation (Rule 12(1)).

Voting may also be by secret ballot if requested by at least one-fifth of the current Members of Parliament before voting begins (Rule 97(2)). Four Members chosen by lot count the votes cast in a secret ballot (Rule 97(4)).

The texts which are put to the vote are normally motions for resolutions or, following the entry into force of the Single European Act, draft legislative resolutions and amendments thereto. Other cases include the budgetary procedure, procedural decisions and the adoption of the agenda.

Pursuant to Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure, Parliament applies the following voting procedure to reports:

- (a) first, voting on any amendments to the legislative text 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/draft legislative resolution, preceded in each case by voting on any amendments thereto;
- (d) finally, voting on the motion for a resolution/draft legislative resolution as a whole (final vote).

Parliament does not vote on the explanatory statement contained in the report.

Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure also lays down the procedure for second readings pursuant to the cooperation procedure introduced by the Single European Act.

Once the general debate and consideration of the texts have been concluded, explanations of vote may be given for the final vote, provided that a request has been submitted to this effect (Rule 98).

Once the President has declared a vote open, no one except the President is allowed to speak. Points of order concerning the validity of a vote may be raised after the President has declared the vote closed (Rule 99).

7.4.6 MAJORITIES

While the quorum and voting procedure are laid down by the Rules of Procedure, the rules governing majorities are laid down by the Treaties establishing the EEC, the ECSC and the EAEC.

Article 141 of the EEC Treaty (and Article 111 of the EAEC Treaty) stipulates that Parliament shall act by an absolute majority of the votes cast, save as otherwise provided in the Treaty.

Qualified majorities are required by the Treaties in the following cases:

- (i) the adoption of the Rules of Procedure: majority of Members (Article 25 of the ECSC Treaty, Article 142 of the EEC Treaty, Article 112 of the EAEC Treaty);
- (ii) a motion of censure on the Commission: majority of Members and two-thirds of the votes cast (Article 24 of the ECSC Treaty, Article 144 of the EEC Treaty, Article 114 of the EAEC Treaty);
- (iii) decisions on the modifications made by the Council to Parliament's amendments to the draft budget: majority of Members and three-fifths of the votes cast (Article 203(6) of the EEC Treaty and Article 177(6) of the EAEC Treaty);
- (iv) overall rejection of the draft budget: majority of Members and two-thirds of the votes cast (Article 203(8) of the EEC Treaty and Article 177(8) of the EAEC Treaty);
- (v) the adoption of amendments to the Treaty establishing the ECSC: two-thirds of Members and three-quarters of the votes cast (Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty);
- (vi) request to convene an extraordinary session: majority of Members (Article 22 of the ECSC Treaty, Article 139 of the EEC Treaty, Article 109 of the EAEC Treaty).

The Single European Act introduced a number of innovations with regard to parliamentary majorities, concerning the 'assent' and 'cooperation' procedures.

Thus:

- (a) under new Article 237(1) of the EEC Treaty, Parliament gives its assent to any application for membership of the Community acting by an absolute majority of its component Members (Rule 32(5) of the Rules of Procedure);
- (b) the same applies to the conclusion of association agreements (new Article 238(2) of the EEC Treaty), including financial protocols relating thereto (Rule 33(5) of the Rules of Procedure);
- (c) as regards the cooperation procedure, Parliament may reject the Council's common position or propose amendments thereto at the second reading by an absolute majority of its component Members (new Article 149(2) (c) of the EEC Treaty; Rules 50(1) and 51(3) of the Rules of Procedure).

If the Council's common position is rejected or amended, the Commission may submit a proposal modified on the basis of Parliament's amendments. If, in that event, not all the amendments are accepted, Parliament may ask the Commission for an explanation in plenary and even, by a majority of its current Members, request the Commission to withdraw its proposal (Rule 52(2) of the Rules of Procedure).

It should be noted that the Council's common position may be adopted without any amendments by Parliament. In that case, the President may declare the common position adopted without a vote, unless Parliament has marked its approval by a majority of the votes cast.

7.4.7 DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

One of the President's main duties is to preside over the proceedings of Parliament and to ensure that they are properly conducted (Rule 18(1)). The President may speak in plenary sitting during ceremonies or formal sittings. In practice, he also speaks on other occasions, for instance, to welcome Heads of State, parliamentary delegations or dignitaries, to congratulate Members who have received a distinction, or to make a short speech in honour of a Member. Should the President wish to take part in a debate, he must vacate the Chair and may not resume it until that debate is over (Rule 18(3)).

The provisions concerning the President also apply to Vice-Presidents deputizing for him.

7.4.8 OLDEST MEMBER

Rule 11 of the Rules of Procedure stipulates 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 shall 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. As soon as the President has been elected, the oldest Member must vacate the Chair (Rule 13(2)).

8. Seat

Article 216 of the EEC Treaty (Article 77 ECSC Treaty and Article 189 EAEC Treaty) stipulates that the seat of the institutions of the Community shall be determined by common accord of the governments of the Member States.

The governments have not yet fulfilled this obligation, and the institutions only have provisional places of work.

In July 1952, the Foreign Ministers of the ECSC decided that the ECSC Assembly would hold its first session in Strasbourg.

The Secretariat of the Assembly began working in Luxembourg.

This choice was confirmed on 7 January 1958 by decision of the Foreign Ministers of the EEC.

At the time of the decision to merge the executive bodies in 1965, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States confirmed that Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg would remain the provisional places of work of the institutions of the Communities and that the Secretariat of the European Parliament and its services would remain in Luxembourg.

An aerial view of the principal Community offices in Brussels, meeting-place of the committees.



It became the custom for the parliamentary committees to hold meetings in Brussels and Luxembourg.

Between 1967 and 1981, the European Parliament also held part-sessions in Luxembourg.

The status quo was confirmed by the European Council on two occasions, in March and June 1981.

On 7 July 1981, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which, pending a final decision on a single seat, it decided to hold its part-sessions in Strasbourg, organize the meetings of its committees and political groups as a general rule in Brussels and review the operation of the Secretariat so that it would meet those requirements.

In its judgment of 10 February 1983, the Court of Justice of the European Communities dismissed the appeal lodged by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg against that decision.

By written declaration entered in the register, Parliament decided on 20 May 1983, in implementation of its resolution of 7 July 1981, that part of the Secretariat should be based in Strasbourg and Brussels.

Following an appeal lodged by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Court of Justice annulled that resolution on 10 April 1984. The Court ruled that the resolution had failed to comply with both the limits laid down by the decision of 8 April 1965 and the Court's judgment of 10 February 1983.

In October 1985, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it decided to have a building constructed in Brussels with a chamber providing seating for 600 people.

France has appealed to the Court of Justice to annul that resolution.

9. Secretariat

9.1 Secretary-General and Secretariat

Since the founding of the Common Assembly, the Secretariat has been headed by a Secretary-General. The Secretary-General's duties are laid down in Rules 133(1) and (2), 134(1) and 107(4) of the Rules of Procedure:

- (i) managing the Secretariat, the composition and organization of which are determined by the Bureau;
- (ii) drawing up the report for a first preliminary draft of the estimates of Parliament;
- (iii) signing the Minutes of proceedings of plenary sittings (together with the President).

The Secretary-General must give a solemn undertaking to the Bureau to perform his duties conscientiously and with absolute impartiality. His main function is to assist the President, the Bureau and other parliamentary bodies in the performance of their tasks and in official contracts with other institutions. He is responsible to the President and the Bureau for the day-to-day operation of all Parliament's work and, under the supervision of the President, administers Parliament's budgetary funds in accordance with the Financial Regulation.

The constant broadening of Parliament's tasks and the increase in the number of Members and the workload since 1952 is reflected in the Secretariat's organization and establishment

plan. During the first year, 1952/53, the Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, had two services, one parliamentary and one administrative, with a total of four divisions. These were backed up during sittings by a temporary sittings service. The establishment plan provided for 37 posts.

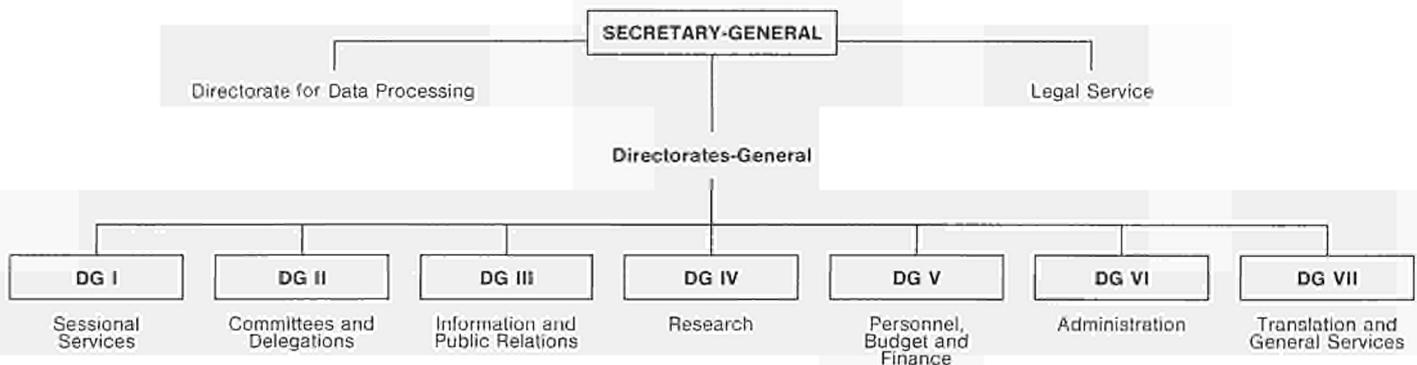
After the Community was extended to include the EEC and Euratom, the Secretariat was divided into four main divisions, a President's office and a temporary sittings service, with an establishment plan of 284 posts by the end of the 1957/58 parliamentary session. In 1960/61 it consisted of four directorates and the temporary sittings service with 415 posts and in 1962/63, after the Staff Regulations had entered into force, four Directorates-General subdivided into directorates and divisions with a total of 461 posts.

In 1973, following the enlargement of the Communities from six to nine Member States, responsibilities were divided anew between five Directorates-General with their respective directorates and departments.

Since 1987, the Secretariat has had seven Directorates-General. The establishment plan consists of 3 349 posts, of which 966 are in the linguistic services which enable Parliament to perform its work in the nine official languages, and 418 are temporary posts, most of them in the secretariats of the political groups.

In addition to providing ancillary services for the 518 Members of Parliament from 76 national parties or groupings from the 12 Member States, in 1987 the Secretariat had to organize 12 full part-sessions and the various activities of 65 official bodies: nine political groups, the enlarged Bureau, the Bureau, the College of Quaestors, 18 standing committees, four subcommittees, one committee of inquiry, 24 interparliamentary delegations, five bodies set up under the Third Lomé Convention and the joint meetings of the committee chairmen.

The following diagram shows the present organizational structure within which the Secretariat carries out the abovementioned duties:



The main responsibilities of the individual Directorates-General are as follows:

- DG I: Sessional services, in particular preparation and holding of part-sessions, session documents, Minutes and reports of proceedings, List of Members and rules for Members, parliamentary questions, the secretariat of the Bureau, the enlarged Bureau and the College of Quaestors, mail services and security.
- DG II: Secretarial work for the committees and delegations. Assisting the chairmen and rapporteurs in carrying out their duties.

- DG III: Informing the public about the role, working methods and activities of Parliament through the press and other media, visitors' service, information offices in the capitals of the Member States.
- DG IV: Records, studies and documentation for parliamentary bodies and Members of Parliament, Parliament's library and archives, relations with the national parliaments, access to Community and national parliament databases, follow-up to parliamentary acts.
- DG V: Recruitment and personnel management, preparation and implementation of Parliament's budget, accounts and payments, financial management and control.
- DG VI: Administration of buildings, equipment and office supplies, technical organization of sittings and other parliamentary meetings, interpreting services and protocol.
- DG VII: Translation of working documents for parliamentary bodies and the Secretariat, publishing, printing and distribution of documents.

The staff of the Secretariat are virtually all permanent officials subject to the Community Staff Regulations, i.e. they are European Community officials rather than national officials seconded from the Member States. This means that they are required to act exclusively in the interests of the European Community in the performance of their duties and may not request or accept instructions from any government, authority, organization or person outside their institution. The Community pays officials' salaries, which are subject to an income tax and exempt from national taxes. The social security and pension arrangements for officials are also governed by Community law.

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 defined in a separate section of the Staff Regulations. Of the 418 temporary posts for 1987 referred to above, 382 are in the political group secretariats (see also Chapter III.5.3.).

9.2 Budget of the European Parliament

The general budget of the European Community is divided into five individual budgets or sections for the different institutions: European Parliament, Council, Commission, Court of Justice and Court of Auditors. Section I for the European Parliament is essentially an administrative budget, i.e. the appropriations pay for the functioning of the institution as such and not for the implementation of Community policies. Accordingly the entries in the European Parliament's budget are intended to cover expenditure for Members, staff, buildings, equipment and the organization of part-sessions and meetings as well as the costs of the political group secretariats, including funds for special political activities and publicity. The Commission budget, on the other hand, includes — in addition to the administrative expenditure — funds for the various Community policies, such as the agricultural policy, which absorbs the greatest share.

The table below shows the evolution of the budget of the European Parliament from its beginnings as the Common Assembly of the ECSC in 1952 up to the present day. The financial years selected are those which reflect particular stages in the history of the European Parliament: 1957/58, after the setting up 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, after the accession of Greece; 1984, the year of the second direct elections; 1986, after the accession of Spain and Portugal, and the current financial year (1988) (preliminary draft budget). The figures represent the expenditure authorized for the individual financial years. The payments actually made in the course of the year generally amount to slightly less than the appropriations entered in the budget.

Evolution of the budget of the European Parliament

| Financial year | European Parliament budget/ proportion of Community budget | | Expenditure on Members | | Number of Members | Expenditure on staff | | Number of staff | Expenditure on political groups | Other expenditure |
|----------------|--|--------|------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952/53 | 538 880 | 13.04% | 48 800 | 8.9% | 78 | 254 080 | 47.0% | 37 | — | 236 000 |
| 1957/58 | 3 105 760 | 4.4% | 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 |
| 1984 | 239 127 804 | 0.89% | 43 427 000 | 18.2% | 434 | 113 087 294 | 47.3% | 2 966 | 21 346 500 | 61 267 010 |
| 1986 | 306 141 258 | 0.85% | 60 354 062 | 19.7% | 520 | 154 267 894 | 50.4% | 3 220 | 16 820 000 | 74 699 302 |
| 1988 | 399 990 272 | 1.0% | 67 895 936 | 16.9% | 520 | 197 871 251 | 49.5% | 3 397 | 37 986 030 | 96 237 055 |

| | BFR | DKR | DM | DR | ESC | FF | HFL | IRL | LIT | PTA | UKL |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|------|-----|-------|
| 1952—73 in UA: 1 UA = ± | 50 | 7.5 | 3.66 | | | 5.54 | 3.62 | 0.417 | 625 | | 0.417 |
| 1980 in EUA: 1 EUA = ± | 41 | 7.95 | 2.50 | | | 5.95 | 2.80 | 0.65 | 1225 | | 0.54 |
| from 1981 in ECU: 1 ECU = ± | 45 | 8.1 | 2.40 | 60 | | 6.20 | 2.65 | 0.68 | 1300 | | 0.55 |
| Present rate: ± | 43 | 7.95 | 2.10 | 162 | 167 | 7 | 2.35 | 0.77 | 1520 | 139 | 0.70 |

Expenditure for Members covers mainly travel and subsistence costs associated with attendance at part-sessions of Parliament and meetings of the parliamentary bodies as well as allowances to cover the cost of employing assistants and keeping an office. Members' salaries are not included in these figures, since their emoluments continue to be paid by the national parliaments or governments, no uniform statute having been adopted for the Members of the European Parliament (see Chapter III.4.).

For officials and other staff, however, there exist uniform European Staff Regulations, which lay down the remuneration, social benefits, pensions, travel allowances, and so on, which are paid directly from the Community budget and are therefore included in the expenditure figures for the staff of the European Parliament. The figures shown under the heading 'Number of Staff' refer to the approved establishment plan of both permanent and temporary staff. The number of posts actually occupied is generally about 5% less.

The expenditure for the political groups includes a fund for special political activities, funds for the European information campaign and a contribution to the costs of the political group secretariats.

The 'other expenditure' includes principally rents, the costs of office equipment and material, transport, printing, expenditure on publicity and so on.

The special problems with which the budget of the European Parliament, as compared with those of the national parliaments, has to deal arise from the large number of working languages and the fact that the European Parliament does not have a single seat. Thus, all official documents have to be produced in (at present) nine languages. Simultaneous interpretation has to be provided into all the official languages during meetings. The costs of this alone account for some 30% of the total budget. The lack of a single seat results in considerable travel and transport costs as well as extra expenditure on rents in the three normal places of work, Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

The European Parliament's right to organize its internal affairs includes not only the right to adopt its own rules of procedure (Article 142 of the EEC Treaty, Article 112 of the EAEC Treaty and Article 25 of the ECSC Treaty) but also the right to draw up its own budget. This was recognized by a Council resolution of 22 April 1970, in which the Council undertook not to alter Parliament's estimates in so far as those estimates do not conflict with Community provisions such as the Staff Regulations and those relating to the seat of the institutions. The European Parliament's sovereignty in matters governing its internal affairs was explicitly confirmed by the Court of Justice for the first time on 15 September 1981 in Case 208/80.

The European Parliament's right to have the 'last word' by adopting the Community budget or rejecting it as a whole also affects its own section of the budget. Thus its rejection of the 1980 general budget on 15 December 1979 meant that in 1980, the first full financial year following direct elections, Parliament, like the other institutions, was obliged to work for some six months without a budget. The arrangement of provisional twelfths designed for such an eventuality (Article 204, EEC Treaty) had particularly drastic results for Parliament in that the expenditure for Members allowed for in the 1979 budget for the first six months had been based on a Parliament of 198 Members and only for the second half-year following the elections was there provision for 410 Members. Parliament was therefore forced to cut back payments to the Members from January 1980 with the result that they temporarily received only 60% of their travel and subsistence costs when attending meetings, and nothing towards office expenses.

VI. External relations of the European Parliament

1. Institutions of the European Communities

1.1 Commission

1.1.1 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Relations between the European Parliament and the Commission have, over the past few years, taken on a new and more comprehensive dimension; the Solemn Declaration on European Union adopted by the European Council in Stuttgart on 19 June 1983 stipulates, that, before the appointment of the President of the Commission, the President-in-Office of the Council must seek the opinion of the enlarged Bureau of Parliament. After the appointment of the Members of the Commission by the governments of the Member States, the Commission presents its programme to Parliament to debate and to vote on that programme.

On 4 January 1985, in response to the wish expressed by Parliament, Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, presented the main guidelines for the Commission's activities and affirmed its political responsibility to Parliament. Following a debate, Parliament expressed its confidence in the Commission. In the course of the investiture debate, President Delors also stated that the Commission would involve Parliament in the process of preparing legislative proposals.

The entry into force of the Single European Act (SEA) has led to greater contact between the Commission and Parliament in relation to new applications for Community membership or association, political cooperation and the cooperation procedure within the legislative procedure. In this connection, Article 149 of the EEC Treaty as amended by the SEA stipulates that the Council and the Commission must inform Parliament fully of their positions and of the reasons which led the Council to adopt its common position (see Rule 45 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure). The Commission must also forward to the Council its re-examined proposal and the amendments of Parliament which it has not accepted, expressing its opinion on them (see Rule 52 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure).

1.1.2 RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMISSION AND PARLIAMENT

Article 139 of the EEC Treaty provides that 'the European Parliament may meet in extraordinary session at the request . . . of the Commission' (see Rule 9(5) of Parliament's Rules of Procedure). So far, this provision has never had to be applied.

Article 140 of the EEC Treaty states that 'Members of the Commission may attend all meetings and shall, at their request, be heard on behalf of the Commission'. Members of the Commission are present at most part-sessions; in 1987 they also attended 63 committee meetings; at all the other meetings, the Commission was represented by officials.

Participation of Members of the Commission in parliamentary debates in 1987

| Commissioners | Number of statements | Answers to questions ¹ | Total |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Delors | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Andriessen | 25 | 22 | 47 |
| Cardoso e Cunha | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Cheysson | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| Christophersen | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| Clinton Davis | 41 | 34 | 75 |
| Lord Cockfield | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| De Clercq | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Marin | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Matutes | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Mosar | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Narjes | 29 | 10 | 39 |
| Natali | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Pfeiffer | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Ripa di Meana | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Schmidhuber | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Sutherland | 23 | 25 | 48 |
| Varfis | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Total | 289 | 176 | 465 |

¹ *Source:* Official Journal, Annex, Debates, 1987.

Article 143 of the EEC Treaty stipulates that 'Parliament shall discuss in open session the annual general report submitted to it by the Commission' (see Rule 29 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure).

At one time the general report was the focal point of parliamentary activity. Gradually, more importance was attached to the future, i.e. the annual programme, than to consideration of the previous year. Since 1986, Parliament has been allowed by the Commission to play a part in defining priorities so that it can plan the work of its committees and of plenary sittings accordingly.

The retrospective supervisory powers over the Commission are now exercised through the debate on the budget discharge which has become increasingly important (see Chapter IV.3.5.).

Article 205a of the EEC Treaty stipulates that the Commission shall submit annually to 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'.

Article 206b of the EEC Treaty stipulates that Parliament, 'acting on a recommendation from the Council ... shall give a discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the budget'. Though not specifically provided for in the Treaty, the possibility of refusing to grant a discharge is envisaged in Rule 68 of the Rules of Procedure, with the proviso that the

motion must obtain the approval of a majority of the current Members of Parliament. Parliament refused to grant a discharge for the 1982 financial year (see Chapter IV.3.5.).

Rule 129(3) of Parliament's Rules of Procedure, concerning the examination of petitions, provides that, with a view to preparing its opinions, the committee responsible 'may request the Commission to submit documents, to supply information and to grant it access to its facilities'. The Rules of Procedure do not specifically confer similar powers on other parliamentary committees.

Parliament may also exercise other powers in its relations with the Commission: the tabling of written and oral questions, the adoption of a motion of censure and the possibility of appealing to the Court of Justice of the European Communities (see Chapter IV.3.).

1.2 Council

1.2.1 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Relations between Parliament and the Council have developed considerably following the entry into force of the Single European Act.

Parliament's assent is required for applications for membership or association. Article 149 (2) of the EEC Treaty, as amended by the Single European Act, stipulates that, within the cooperation procedure, the Council must inform Parliament fully of the reasons which have led it to adopt its common position. Parliament may, by an absolute majority of its component members, propose amendments to the common position or reject it. In the latter case, the Council must act unanimously on a second reading. The Council may also, acting unanimously, adopt the amendments of Parliament which the Commission has not accepted.

1.2.2 RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND PARLIAMENT

Article 139 of the EEC Treaty provides that 'the European Parliament may meet in extraordinary session at the request of ... the Council' (see also Rule 9(5) of Parliament's Rules of Procedure).

Although this provision has never been applied, reference was made to the possibility of making such a request in cases (Nos 138/79 and 139/79 — 'isoglucose') brought before the Court of Justice of the European Communities. On that occasion, Parliament, having been consulted by the Council, had decided not to hold a further part-session (May—June 1979) immediately before the first direct elections, and had called on the Commission and Council to make a formal request for the application of Article 139 if they deemed it necessary. The Council's failure to invoke this article seems to have influenced the Court's decision, according to which Parliament's rights had not been respected.

Although Article 140 of the EEC Treaty stipulates that 'the Council shall be heard by the European Parliament in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Council in its rules of procedure', the Council is in fact generally represented by the President-in-Office for at least one day during each part-session. In 1987 Prime Ministers Martens and Schlüter each attended a sitting of Parliament at the end of the Belgian and Danish six-month Presidencies respectively. In that same year, the ministers attended 41 committee meetings.

11 June 1986: formal signing of the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council, the representatives of the Member States meeting with the Council and the Commission against racism and xenophobia (from left to right: the President-in-Office of the Council, the Secretary General of the European Parliament, the President of the European Parliament and the President of the Commission).



**Statements made by Ministers, on behalf of the Council, to plenary sittings of Parliament
(1987 — Belgian and Danish Presidencies)**

| Ministers | Number of statements | Replies to questions | Total |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Martens (PM) | 2 | — | 2 |
| Tindemans | 8 | 77 | 85 |
| De Kaersmaecker | 5 | — | 5 |
| Eyskens | 3 | 17 | 20 |
| Kempinaire | 1 | — | 1 |
| Smet | 1 | — | 1 |
| Schlüter (PM) | 2 | — | 2 |
| Ellemann-Jensen | 6 | 65 | 71 |
| Tygesen | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Total | 31 | 171 | 202 |

Article 143 of the EEC Treaty does not require the Council to submit an annual report. However, the President-in-Office of the Council submits to Parliament the work programme for the six months of his Presidency and makes a statement at the end of his term.

Article 206b of the EEC Treaty states that the granting of a discharge by Parliament to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the budget is subject to 'a recommendation from the Council which shall act by a qualified majority'. Since the 1978 financial year, the President-in-Office has submitted the Council's recommendation in person to the Committee on Budgetary Control.

Article 175 of the EEC Treaty authorizes Parliament, as a Community institution, to bring an action before the Court of Justice of the European Communities, should the Council, in infringement of the Treaty, fail to act. Parliament exercised this right in connection with the Council's failure to take measures relating to the common transport policy (Case No 13/83, Court judgment of 22 May 1985) (see Chapter IV.3.4.).

1.3 European Council

At the end of 1974, the meetings of Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the Community were institutionalized under the name 'European Council'.

The European Council was given decision-making powers and a power of initiative in Community matters while remaining an intergovernmental body in its working methods, totally outside the control of the European Parliament and of the system of checks and balances established by the Treaties in order to maintain the delicate equilibrium between the institutions.

The 'Solemn Declaration on European Union', which was adopted by the Heads of State or Government in Stuttgart in June 1983, provided a clearer definition of the European Council's role and its relations with the Community institutions. It states that the European Council brings together the Heads of State or Government and the President of the Commission assisted by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States and a member of the Commission.

The European Council's tasks, as laid down by the Stuttgart Declaration, include defining approaches to further the construction of Europe, issuing general political guidelines for the European Communities and European Political Cooperation, initiating cooperation in new areas of activity and expressing the common position in questions of external relations.

Following the recommendations contained in a resolution adopted by the European Parliament in December 1981 on the role of the European Parliament in its relations with the European Council, the Stuttgart Declaration provided for closer relations between the European Council and the European Parliament. Accordingly, the European Council must address a report to Parliament, through its President, after each of its meetings and at least once during each Presidency. It is also obliged to submit a written annual report on progress towards European Union and to be represented during Parliament's debates on these reports by its President or one of its members.

The Single European Act (Title I, Article 2) confirms the composition of the European Council as set out in the Stuttgart Declaration without specifying its role, responsibilities or relations with the Community institutions. This suggests that the current practice based on the Stuttgart Declaration will continue for the time being.

A significant extension of relations between the European Council and the European Parliament was introduced for the first time at the European Council meeting in Copenhagen in December 1987 when, at Parliament's request, the President of Parliament was given an opportunity immediately before the opening of the summit to state Parliament's position on topics on the agenda to the Heads of State or Government and to be present during the European Council's subsequent discussions.

Despite the obvious improvement in communication between the European Council and the European Parliament since the 'Solemn Declaration on European Union', Parliament retains a cautious attitude towards the European Council and the role it has acquired within the Community's institutional framework. The chief reason for this may be the dubious nature, from the constitutional and, above all, the integration policy viewpoint, of the European Council as a supranational and intergovernmental decision-making body which escapes all direct parliamentary scrutiny.

1.4 European Political Cooperation (EPC)

1.4.1 DEVELOPMENT OF EPC

The Foreign Ministers and foreign services of the Member States of the European Community have been working together in European Political Cooperation (EPC) since 1970. The basic purpose of this cooperation is to afford Europe a degree of foreign policy competence to match the Community's weight and importance in the international power constellation.

It was only in early 1987, in response to the suggestions put forward by the European Parliament in various resolutions, that a permanent EPC Secretariat was set up in Brussels. Contrary to the original proposals, however, this Secretariat has no permanent staff, other than its Head, but is instead staffed by officials recruited in rotation from the Foreign Ministries of the country currently holding the Presidency and its predecessor and successor in office. At the heart of EPC activities are meetings of the 12 Foreign Ministers, the Political Directors, and the special working parties formed by the heads of the European and specialist desks. The most obvious outcome of discussions in EPC are the joint statements issued by the Foreign Ministers on political developments and problems.

Historically, the origins of EPC can be traced back to the Luxembourg Report, submitted in October 1970 by the then six Foreign Ministers, who had been instructed by the 1969 Hague Summit to chart the aims and methods of systematic foreign policy cooperation. Following the Paris Summit of October 1972, a blueprint for improved foreign policy coordination procedures was laid down in a second report by the Foreign Ministers (Copenhagen Report of 23 July 1973).

1.4.2 RELATIONS BETWEEN EPC AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

In December 1974 the Heads of State or Government decided that the Council Presidency would answer questions from Members of Parliament on political cooperation. In February 1975 the Foreign Ministers agreed to answer written questions (Rule 62 of the Rules of Procedure), oral questions with and without debate (Rules 58 and 59), and questions for Question Time (Rule 60); since then, questions on European Political Cooperation have regularly, and increasingly, been the subject of debates in the European Parliament.

Increasing use has been made in the 1980s of the possibility afforded by Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure, namely to follow up Question Time, and the answers to all supplementary

questions on the particular subject, with a debate on the answer given by the Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC. Parallel to this trend, there has been a marked increase in the number of questions taken at Question Time, which between 1984 and 1986 alone rose by over 50% (from 112 to 174).

One major means of maintaining contact between EPC and the European Parliament is provided by the regular mandatory briefings, in which the Presidency reports to Parliament on the matters examined by the Foreign Ministers (Rule 57(1) of the Rules of Procedure), and the annual report to Parliament on progress in EPC (Rule 57(3)).

In addition, the Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC, generally represented by the President-in-Office, meet with the members of Parliament's Political Affairs Committee for quarterly colloquies. These colloquies, the main topics of which are, on each occasion, laid down jointly by the Political Affairs Committee and EPC, afford an opportunity for a continuous flow of information and exchange of views between the two bodies (Rule 57(4) of the Rules of Procedure). To improve this information flow still further, the Head of the EPC Secretariat or one of his associates generally attends meetings of the Political Affairs Committee and also has the opportunity to speak.

1.4.3 EPC AND THE SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT

The entry into force of the Single European Act (SEA) on 1 July 1987 marked a new departure as regards consolidation of relations between Parliament and EPC. Under the Treaty provisions introduced by Title III of the SEA (European cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy) the Member States undertake to ensure that the European Parliament is closely associated with European Political Cooperation and that its views are duly taken into consideration (Article 30(4)).

To secure the European Parliament's close involvement in EPC, the Presidency, among other things, submits its programme to Parliament at the beginning of its term of office, makes a written progress report once a year, takes part in Parliament's foreign policy debates, and states its position on resolutions concerning particularly important matters on which Parliament has asked for opinions. Furthermore, special meetings may be held by mutual agreement to brief Parliament on specific areas of EPC. The Presidency is also required, under Rule 57(2) of the Rules of Procedure, to inform Parliament of any contradictions that may arise between the Community's external policy decisions and the policy agreed in EPC.

The obligation of taking Parliament's views into consideration has no binding legal force, but Parliament may hold a debate to determine the extent to which its views on the foreign policy matters examined in the framework of EPC have been taken into account (Rule 57(1) of the Rules of Procedure).

To sum up, the European Parliament — especially since the entry into force of the Single European Act — has various communication and consultation mechanisms through which to exert perceptible influence over the work of EPC. Moreover, a considerable number of the newer provisions that have served to intensify foreign policy cooperation and place it on a more solid institutional footing (*inter alia* Article 30(6)(a), (10)(d), and (11) of the Single European Act) stem from the direct promptings or demands of the European Parliament. It should be stressed, however, that despite intensified cooperation, Parliament can exert no direct control or influence over the work of EPC.

1.5 Court of Justice

In accordance with the principle of the division of powers, Parliament has no formal relations with the Court of Justice of the European Communities. There has been a marked increase

over the past few years in the number of cases before the Court in which Parliament has been applicant, defendant or intervenor. Parliament is formally represented by its President (Rule 18(4) of Parliament's Rules of Procedure).

Parliament's right to bring an action before the Court against the Commission or the Council is dealt with in Chapter IV.3.4.

Article 37 of the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice authorizes Parliament to intervene in cases before the Court. This occurred in the aforementioned 'isoglucose' cases (Cases Nos 138/79 and 139/79, judgment of 29 October 1980) and the 'migration policy' cases (Cases Nos 81/85, 283/85, 285/85 and 287/85, judgment of 9 July 1987).

Under Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty, the Court may, on application by a Member State or the High Authority (Commission), declare an act of the European Parliament or of the Council to be void. On the basis of this article, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg brought an action against a resolution of Parliament on its meeting-place (Case No 230/81, judgment of 10 February 1983 — see also Chapter V.8.).

Although Parliament is not explicitly referred to in Article 173 of the EEC Treaty, the Court has recognized that an action may be brought against an act of Parliament which has a legal impact on third parties. This occurred in the case brought by the Greens in connection with the information campaign for the European Parliament elections (Case No 299/83, judgment of 23 April 1986) and the case brought by the Council in connection with the budget (Case No 34/86, judgment of 3 July 1986).

Nor does Article 173 of the EEC Treaty make any reference to Parliament's capacity to take legal action against the legislative acts of the Council or Commission. However, the Court will state its view on this matter in the context of Case No 302/87 brought by Parliament against the Council in connection with the Commission's executive powers (commitology) following the entry into force of the SEA.

1.6 Court of Auditors

Under Article 206(4) of the EEC Treaty, the Council is required to consult Parliament before appointing the members of the Court of Auditors (Rule 67 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure). This consultation is concluded by Parliament adopting an opinion on the basis of a motion for a resolution tabled by the Committee on Budgetary Control. The year 1981 saw the introduction of a procedure for hearing candidates; prospective members of the Court of Auditors attend a special meeting of the Committee on Budgetary Control.

Article 206a (4) of the EEC Treaty states that the annual report of the Court of Auditors must be forwarded to Parliament and the other institutions. It also provides that the Court of Auditors may submit observations on specific questions, deliver opinions at the request of Parliament and assist Parliament in exercising its powers of control over the implementation of the budget (see Chapter IV.3.5.).

1.7 Economic and Social Committee

Unlike the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee has a purely consultative role in its relations with the Commission and the Council. Like the European Parliament (see Chapter IV.2.1.) it delivers its opinion on legislative proposals by adopting opinions or resolutions (Article 19 ECSC Treaty, Article 198 EEC Treaty).

Contacts between the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament are on an informal basis. In addition to the regular exchange of documents, there are frequent meetings between the Presidents or the chairmen of committees and working parties and hearings of rapporteurs. The two institutions also organize joint symposia, such as the symposium on 'New technologies', the joint activities for the 'Year of small and medium-sized undertakings and the craft industry' and the annual conference of employers' and workers' representatives in the context of cooperation with the ACP countries.

1.8 European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank set up pursuant to Article 129 of the EEC Treaty has individual legal personality. There are no official relations with the European Parliament.

Over the past years, however, Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the European Investment Bank have on occasions declared their willingness to supply information on the Bank's activities to certain European Parliament committees, such as the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Industrial Policy and the Committee on External Economic Relations, since the Bank supports the Community in its implementation of various policies, such as structural policy (in the coal and steel sector), regional policy (e.g. integrated Mediterranean programmes) and also development policy (loans for Mediterranean or ACP countries).

2. National parliaments

From the outset it was felt that close links should be maintained with the national parliaments even though, before the European Parliament was directly elected, the nature of its composition meant that each of its Members formed a personal and direct link with the national parliament of which he was a delegate.

After the first direct elections (June 1979), few of the Members held a dual mandate, i.e. membership of the European Parliament and of a national parliament. On 9 July 1981, the European Parliament therefore adopted a resolution on its relations with the national parliaments. Considering that the national parliaments participate directly in the construction of Europe through the implementation of Community legislation and the ratification of international instruments concluded on behalf of the Community, Parliament stressed the need for continuous and organic relations with the national parliaments and proposed, among other things, that close contact be established and encouraged between the committee chairmen and rapporteurs of the European and national parliaments to examine matters of current concern.

2.1 Conference of Presidents of the European Parliamentary Assemblies

After an initial meeting held in Rome in January 1963, on the initiative of the President of the European Parliament, and attended by the Presidents of the assemblies of the six Member States of the period, contact was re-established in 1973 in Strasbourg, again following an invitation from the President of the European Parliament to the Presidents of the parliaments of the nine Member States.

The form of these gatherings was altered for the meetings in Paris in January 1975 and in Rome in September of the same year to include the Presidents of the parliaments of the Member States of the Council of Europe. Since then, similar meetings have been held in Bonn in July 1976, Vienna in June 1977, The Hague in June 1978, Madrid in May 1980, London in June 1982, Copenhagen in June 1984, Lisbon in June 1986 and Bern in June 1988.

Until June 1980, part of the discussions was devoted to problems specific to the European Community. This, quite naturally, led to the idea that a conference attended only by the Presidents of the parliaments of the Member States of the European Community and the European Parliament might be held in the period between two 'large' conferences. Such a conference was held for the first time in Luxembourg in July 1981 and then in Rome in November 1983, Paris in June 1985 and Luxembourg in June 1987. These meetings are prepared and preceded by meetings of the Secretaries-General.

The intra-Community ('small') conference now gathers together representatives of 20 national chambers (four Member States having single-chamber parliaments) and the European Parliament, while the 'large' conference is attended by representatives of 31 assemblies as well as the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Assembly of the Western European Union.

2.2 Cooperation with parliamentary committees and political groups

As regards consultation between parliamentary committees (bilateral and multilateral meetings, visits by chairmen and rapporteurs), considerable progress has been made. Some 80 working meetings have been held since 1981 between European Parliament committees and the corresponding bodies of the national parliaments, according to their internal structure. At present almost all the European Parliament's committees have relations with national parliamentary bodies. These generally take the form of meetings between small delegations from a national parliamentary committee and from the European Parliament.

In its resolution of 17 June 1987, the European Parliament defined its strategy for achieving European Union. This text, which also takes account of the resolutions adopted by a number of national parliaments while ratifying the Single European Act, calls, among other things, for closer contact between national parliamentary delegations, the European Parliament and its Committee on Institutional Affairs to set up a joint campaign for European Union during the 1989-94 parliamentary term.

Mention should also be made of the contacts between the European Parliament's political groups and the corresponding groups in national parliaments, although progress has been uneven, depending on the political party or Member State concerned.

2.3 Special committees of the national parliaments

Aware that the implementation of the Community Treaties might cause some of their powers to be transferred to the Council of Ministers of the Community, most of the national parliaments have set up special committees on European affairs.

The structure and operation of these bodies are described in Document No 1 in the 'National Parliaments' series published in February 1988 by the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Research.

Most of these committees are in regular contact with the various European Parliament bodies. Meetings between delegations from the Community affairs committees of the national parliaments and certain European Parliament committees have been held in the European Parliament's places of work and in other European towns.

In addition to setting up special bodies, the national parliaments have, for the most part, altered their administrative structure and set up liaison offices with the European Parliament

to enable their members to be better informed about Community affairs. Likewise, the European Parliament has a division responsible for relations with the national parliaments which works in conjunction with many of the institution's bodies.

2.4 **European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation**

At their conference in Vienna in 1977, the Presidents of the European Parliamentary Assemblies officially set up the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation, as practical evidence of their will to cooperate.

The aim of the Centre is to promote exchanges of information between parliaments, to avoid duplication in research work and to increase cooperation with respect to documentation, parliamentary libraries and research services, including access to the databanks of the European Community and of the Member States.

The Centre comes under the authority of the Conference of Presidents of the European Parliamentary Assemblies and under the more direct responsibility of the Presidents of the European Parliament and of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe who, at each meeting of the Conference, present a report and an action programme.

3. **Other international organizations**

3.1 **Council of Europe**

3.1.1 LEGAL BASIS

Article 2 of the Protocol on relations with the Council of Europe annexed to the ECSC Treaty states that the European Parliament shall forward each year to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe a report on its activities. No similar provision is contained in the EEC or EAEC Treaties which merely state, in Articles 230 and 200 respectively, that 'the Community shall establish all appropriate forms of cooperation with the Council of Europe'.

Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament stipulates that the Bureau must appoint a rapporteur each year to prepare a report to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the activities of Parliament. After this report has been approved by the Bureau, it is forwarded directly by the President of the European Parliament to the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

3.1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

Immediately after the establishment of the ECSC Common Assembly, the Bureaux of both assemblies agreed to organize an annual joint meeting of the members of the two assemblies to exchange views on the annual general report of the ECSC High Authority.

The first joint meeting took place on 22 June 1953. The practice was continued after the entry into force of the EEC and EAEC Treaties, the only difference being that the agenda was to contain a general subject of topical interest.

The practice of holding joint meetings was discontinued after the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage in 1979. However, it was decided to hold periodic meetings between a delegation from the Bureau of the European Parliament and a delegation from the Bureau of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to decide which forms of cooperation between the two assemblies might be appropriate and practicable. The first meeting of the two delegations was held on 20 March 1981 in Strasbourg.

Cooperation between the two assemblies currently entails the following:

- (a) periodic meetings between the delegations of the respective Bureaux;
- (b) periodic meetings within the Conference of Presidents of the Parliamentary Assemblies of all the Member States of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Assembly of the Western European Union;
- (c) cooperation between parliamentary committees;
- (d) cooperation between the Secretaries-General.

The Council of Europe also regularly invites the European Parliament to its conferences and colloquies, and vice versa. Members of the European Parliament are sometimes appointed to the management committees of international events organized by the Council of Europe, such as the celebration of European Music Year (1985) and the European Year of Cinema and Television (1988). Other events, such as the Second Strasbourg Conference on Parliamentary Democracy (1987) and the European Campaign on North-South Interdependence and Solidarity (1988), have been organized jointly.

Lastly, the Secretaries-General of the two assemblies jointly administer the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation, which was established by decision of the Conference of Presidents of the European Parliamentary Assemblies in Vienna in 1977 (see preceding section).

3.2 Western European Union (WEU)

There are no direct institutional relations between the European Parliament and the WEU. However, the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Security and Disarmament, which was set up in 1984 as an offshoot of the Political Affairs Committee, is represented, with observer status, by one of its members (and a substitute) on the Committee on Defence Questions and Armaments of the WEU Parliamentary Assembly. The main task of this 'link man' is to help maintain a permanent exchange of ideas and flow of contacts between the two bodies. To that end, he generally attends sessions of the WEU Assembly and reports on them to the Subcommittee on Security and Disarmament.

In recent years, as the European Parliament has come to concern itself more closely with security matters, unofficial contacts with WEU representatives have been stepped up with a view to investigating the possibilities for future cooperation and a rational demarcation of responsibilities between the two institutions.

In addition, the European Parliament has sought by various means (reports, resolutions) to ensure that relations between the Community and the WEU develop constructively.

3.3 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

There are no official links between the European Parliament and NATO. Contacts in the past have been limited to occasional meetings, for instance at various hearings on security policy organized by the Subcommittee on Security and Disarmament.

However, contacts with the interparliamentary assembly of the member countries of the Atlantic Alliance, the North Atlantic Assembly, are more regular than those with NATO. As a rule, a European Parliament representative — generally the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Security and Disarmament or one of its members — attends the annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly and subsequently reports to the Political Affairs Committee on the subjects debated and decisions taken. To maintain a permanent flow of information between them, the European Parliament and the North Atlantic Assembly also exchange documentation, information, reports and resolutions.

4. Third countries

4.1 Interparliamentary delegations

The interparliamentary delegations for relations with third countries are bodies set up by the European Parliament to pursue its external relations, under the authority of the President and the enlarged Bureau. They are set up by decision of the House, which lays down both their composition (reflecting the numerical strength of the various political groups) and the number of members (Rule 126(2) of the Rules of Procedure).

Originally, the purpose of these relations was to enable Parliament to increase international awareness of its work and keep suitably abreast of progress when negotiations were taking place between the Commission and third countries or regional groupings with a view to the conclusion of association, cooperation, or other agreements.

A further factor which served to promote interparliamentary cooperation was the desire expressed in the early 1970s by certain countries — in particular the United States — to pursue a regular dialogue on subjects of major importance. It has become established practice to hold two meetings a year with the United States Congress, this being the instance where contacts are pursued most intensively. Most other delegations hold one interparliamentary meeting a year.

The main task of the the delegations is to consolidate interparliamentary relations: under the terms of the European Parliament's decision of 22 April 1982, they are responsible for the exchange of information on topical issues (whether political, economic, or connected with observance of human rights in the world) and research of special interest, as well as the provision of parliamentary back-up for the Community's external policies.

In addition, a number of Parliament's resolutions have pointed to the need to establish parliamentary contacts in order to study specific problems. *Ad hoc* delegations have accordingly been set up, and others may be set up in the future, should the need arise. One example that might be mentioned in this connection is the select delegation sent to Uruguay in April 1984, prior to the restoration of democratic freedoms in that country.

The working documents drawn up on behalf of delegations must reflect the standpoints previously adopted by the European Parliament in its resolutions or restate the official views held by the other Community institutions on specific subjects. After every interparliamentary meeting, the chairman of the delegation sends a summary record, together with any recommendations the delegation may wish to make, to the President of Parliament, for referral

to the enlarged Bureau. The enlarged Bureau decides whether to forward this summary record to the committees most directly concerned and arranges for Members to be briefed in the appropriate manner. The same procedures are followed in the case of the Final Acts adopted by the European Community-Latin America Interparliamentary Conferences.

The names and number of members of the interparliamentary delegations set up or renewed under Parliament's decision of 21 January 1987 are listed in the table below. The number of interparliamentary meetings held by each delegation up to July 1988 is indicated in the right-hand column.

A meeting of the Committee of the Chairmen of Delegations, modelled on the meeting of committee chairmen, is convened, on average, three times a year, and sometimes attended by the President of Parliament. This coordinating body, which is mentioned in Parliament's decision of 11 October 1984, endeavours to work out a common standpoint on the activities of the delegations as a whole and prepares a draft multiannual calendar of interparliamentary meetings, which is submitted to the enlarged Bureau for approval. When the circumstances so require, it may propose restructuring of the delegation system and set up the machinery to ensure effective collaboration with the committees.



The European Parliament maintains close relations with the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States.

Names and membership of the interparliamentary delegations

(Decisions of 21 January 1987 and, as regards membership of the Cyprus and Latin America delegations, 17 December 1987)

| European Parliament delegation for relations with: | Members | Meetings ¹ |
|--|---------|-----------------------|
| Sweden, Finland, Iceland and the Nordic Council | 10 | 12 |
| Norway | 10 | 5 |
| Switzerland ¹ | 10 | 6 |
| Austria ¹ | 10 | 4 |
| Yugoslavia | 10 | 8 |
| The countries of Eastern Europe (split into two groups) ³ | 20 | — |
| The USSR ³ | 22 | — |
| Malta | 8 | 2 |
| Cyprus | 8 | 1 |
| Turkey | 10 | — |
| The Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) | 12 | 9 |
| The Mashreq countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria) | 12 | 3 |
| Israel | 12 | 13 |
| The Gulf States | 10 | 2 |
| The United States of America | 26 | 31 |
| Canada | 12 | 16 |
| Latin America | | 8 |
| (a) Central America and the Contadora Group ⁴ | 25 | |
| (b) South America ³ | 25 | |
| The countries of South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) | 14 | 6 |
| The member states of Asean and the Asean Interparliamentary Organization (AIPO) and the Republic of Korea ⁵ | 20 | 6 |
| The People's Republic of China | 18 | 6 |
| Japan | 18 | 9 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 14 | 13 |

¹ Excluding missions undertaken on the occasion of certain general elections (sending of European Parliament observers), visits to the European Parliament by the presidents of the parliaments of certain third countries, and various *ad hoc* missions, especially to the countries of Central and South America.

² Membership identical from January 1987.

³ Delegation for relations with the countries of Eastern Europe (including the USSR) until January 1987. The decision of 21 January 1987 states that no official action will be taken to set up these bodies until the European Community is formally recognized by the countries concerned.

⁴ The delegation for relations with Latin America was split up into two specialist groups by decision of 11 October 1984. In practice, these are two delegations which join together to represent the European Parliament at the European Community-Latin America Interparliamentary Conferences, organized in conjunction with the Latin American Parliament.

⁵ Relations with the Republic of Korea were established by decision of 21 January 1987. Prior to that date, the delegation had had relations only with the member countries of Asean (Association of South-East Asian Nations) namely: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

4.2 ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

The third Convention between the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States and the EEC, also known by the short title of 'Lomé III', was signed in the Togolese capital on 8 December 1984 and entered into force on 1 May 1986. It is due to expire at the end of February 1990.

This Convention follows the broad lines of its predecessors, but, in the light of experience, certain adjustments have been made in order to achieve greater efficiency, the aim being to improve and develop cooperation between the European Community, its Member States, and the 66 signatory ACP States. This instrument of cooperation, which is unique in the world, seeks to promote self-reliant development in the ACP States, especially in the rural sector and in the sphere of food security, and an on-going dialogue between the Community and the ACP States centring on the latter's economic policies and Community support for those policies.

At institutional level, the main change to be introduced by the third Lomé Convention, with a view to bringing about greater rationality, is the replacement of the Joint Committee and the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly with a single parliamentary body, the Joint Assembly (Articles 22, 25, 276, and 277 of the Convention). The other institutions of Lomé III are, as in the past, the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors.

The Joint Assembly (a consultative body) is formed by equal numbers of Members of the European Parliament and Members of Parliament from or, failing that, representatives designated by, the ACP States. In practice, the Assembly has 66 Members of the European Parliament and one member for each ACP State, a good many of whom, at present, are ministers or diplomats. The Assembly elects a Bureau from among its members, the term of office of which is one year and which comprises two equal-ranking Presidents (one for the European Parliament, one for the ACP States) and 18 Vice-Presidents, recruited on the basis of equal representation.

The Assembly, which is convened by its Presidents, meets twice a year, alternately in an ACP country and a Member State of the Community.

Meetings generally run from Monday afternoon to Thursday evening, or Friday morning.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors attend meetings of the Assembly. At the invitation of the Bureau, the ACP Council of Ministers, the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, and the Council and Commission of the European Communities may also attend.

Regional economic groupings of ACP States and the EEC's Economic and Social Committee have the right to send observers to attend Assembly meetings.

Any member of the Joint Assembly may table a motion for a resolution on subjects related to or covered in the Convention. The resolutions or recommendations adopted by the Assembly are forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors, and any other party concerned.

Members may also put questions to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers with request for written or oral answer. Questions in the latter category are taken at 'Question Time', for which two hours are set aside at each meeting.

The report on the activities of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, which also covers the measures taken to implement Assembly resolutions, is considered by a general rapporteur and submitted, together with recommendations, to the Assembly. After a general debate, the Assembly takes a vote on the conclusions, which are set out in the form of a motion for a resolution.

The Bureau may propose to the Assembly that *ad hoc* working parties be set up to carry out specific preparatory work for the Assembly and report to it. The reform of parliamentary machinery brought about by Lomé III has meant that the working parties have an ever greater role to play in the new Joint Assembly.

The membership of these working parties (based on equal representation) and the length of their term of office are laid down separately in each instance. No more than three *ad hoc* working parties may exist at any one time; they are disbanded by decision of the Bureau once they have discharged their brief.

Various working parties have been set up in recent years, on: 'rural development and environmental problems'; 'women and population in the development process'; 'human rights'; and 'indebtedness in the ACP countries'.

At the time of publication of this book, the following working parties were in operation: 'Commodities', 'Refugees', and 'Technology and training'.

VII. Public relations work of the European Parliament

Many citizens are now well aware of the existence of the European Community. This is constantly being confirmed in responses to questionnaires. On the other hand, the Community's institutions, methods of work and activities are less well-known. The same is true of course of many national institutions, but, in the case of the Community, there are the special peculiarities of the decision-making process and above all the distance between those responsible for Community decisions and the citizens themselves.

With its public relations work the European Parliament tries to narrow this distance, to fill in the gaps in people's knowledge and to demonstrate how useful Europe is, and the fact that its citizens are increasingly being affected by decisions taken not in national parliaments, as hitherto, but at European level. The European Parliament's aim is to interest the man in the street in the Community's parliamentary body, on which the democratic operation of the Community depends, and tell him more about its role and activities.

In view of this task, which is addressed to 320 million Community citizens, the financial expenditure of the European Parliament is modest in the extreme: in 1987 Parliament spent about ECU 0.036 per European voter — not even enough to buy a bread roll!

1. Information policy

Any information policy must be ultimately directed at the people, whose vote decides, every five years, who will make up the European Parliament. Since Parliament has neither sufficient technical nor financial means to reach all the voters, it depends not only on direct information to the public but also on 'opinion multipliers' who must be made aware of what is involved, so that they pass on the 'European message'. The information supplied concerns the aims and substance of European integration and also the current work of the European Parliament.

Contacts with the national media play a prominent part. Thus, the plenary sittings of the European Parliament in 1987 were the subject of 549 TV and 667 radio reports, which reached most of the Member States. The breakdown for the different Member States was as follows:

| | B | DK | D | GR | E | F | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK |
|-------|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| Radio | 20 | 10 | 265 | 66 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 71 | 1 | — | 197 |
| TV | 24 | 6 | 28 | 105 | 63 | 132 | 8 | 103 | 3 | 2 | 43 | 32 |

Several TV stations regularly transmit live from Strasbourg the speeches made to Parliament by invited heads of State; others broadcast news from studios on Parliament's premises. Others have special programmes summarizing the events of the parliamentary part-session week.

The newspaper reporters present in Strasbourg during part-sessions are supplied with a mass of information. Twice a day press briefings appear in all nine official languages giving detailed accounts of debates, the voting and events outside the Chamber. At the end of the part-session the week's events are reviewed in a single publication.

To draw the attention of journalists to the European Parliament's work, a press preview appears before every part-session in which the subjects to be dealt with during the week are discussed in some detail; over 12 000 copies are sent to subscribers in all the Member States. The same idea underlies the publicity given to the work done in the parliamentary committees in preparation for the part-sessions. Thus, a daily information sheet on the work of the committees and other parliamentary bodies is published in Brussels — the place of work of most of the reporters accredited to the Community. This answers not only the committees' wish to inform the public of the political aspects of their often technical legislative work but also the need of many journalists and lobbyists, and so on for more background data from the European Parliament.

The important work of making the European public aware of what Parliament is doing is also carried out by the 12 Information Offices of Parliament established in the 12 national capitals, which, mostly working in close cooperation with the Commission and following national practices, direct the attention of public opinion in each State to European matters. They arrange regular contacts with the media, socio-professional organizations, politicians and diplomats, invitations to journalists to attend plenary sittings, and seminars and colloquies on specific European themes in order to make the importance of European decisions for the individual Member State, and the European Parliament's role in this decision-making process, clear to these 'opinion multipliers'. In addition, the information offices are a place to which any citizen interested in the Community can turn for information — which is provided orally or by means of appropriate documentation.

If the European Parliament's information offices already reach many people in the Community, this is still more true of the information services for the general public. A monthly newspaper which appears in seven of the official languages and which mainly reports on the topics dealt with at the plenary sittings of Parliament attained the remarkable circulation figure of over 2 million copies in 1987. Special brochures introducing readers to European matters and others providing more detailed information have a circulation of about a million copies in all Community languages and are intended to inform the public about the Community and its Parliament. Moreover, these brochures, and leaflets on special subjects, are increasingly sought by teachers for use in schools.

The success of the European Parliament's public relations work can also be seen from the rising figures recorded for visitors to Parliament. In 1981 49 000 people visited Parliament at its three places of work and by 1987 this number had risen to over 100 000 per year. More than half these people visited the European Parliament during a part-session in Strasbourg and used the opportunity to talk to their MEPs. The importance which Parliament accords the visitors' service may also be deduced from the fact that half of the whole information budget is spent on its activities.

Parliament exploits other opportunities for public relations with its mobile exhibitions, in which it concentrates on certain topics of particular interest to the public, such as for example the North-South dialogue or the fight against drugs. Other mobile exhibitions have been based

on historic events — such as the hundredth anniversary celebration of the birth of Robert Schuman — or themes of public interest — such as the costs of 'non-Europe', i. e. the cost of having internal frontiers, different standards, different currencies, and so on.

Parliament has also had information stands at many international exhibitions (Metz, Messina, Salonika, Rennes, Barcelona and Saragossa). It also took part in the European Festivities held in Brussels in June 1987 as part of the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties. It uses such occasions to highlight the tasks and objectives of the European Community and more particularly the European Parliament itself.

2. The European Parliament and public opinion

Since 1973, the Commission of the European Communities has carried out spring and autumn opinion polls on the European Community with particular reference to the European Parliament. These polls, which are also known as Eurobarometer, are carried out on representative sections of the population in all the Member States (most recently in October/November 1987). The picture that emerges from these is completed by further surveys carried out by the Gallup Institute — most recently in March/April 1988 — commissioned by the 'Federalist Group for European Union'.

2.1 Public awareness and Parliament's image

The level of public awareness of the European Parliament is largely determined by the amount of information put out by the media. There was a noticeable increase in public awareness, for example, before the elections to the European Parliament in 1979 and 1984. In April 1979, an average of 65 % of those polled in all the Member States said that they had heard something about the European Parliament recently in the media. In April 1984 the average was 75 %. After the elections, the level of awareness gradually fell again to 37 % in April 1983 and 43 % in November 1986.

The European Parliament's public image is still relatively underdeveloped. Although in surveys since 1985 the overriding impression has been favourable, only 34 % of those polled in March/April 1987 who said that they had heard something of the European Parliament had a good impression; 30 % inclined towards a bad impression and another 30 % had neither a good nor a bad impression.

Despite the European Parliament's limited powers, a majority of the European public considers that Parliament has an important function in the European Communities. This was the opinion of 50 % of those polled in autumn 1984. This figure increased in spring 1987 to 65 %, which is probably attributable to an increase in public discussion about the European Parliament. Election turnout is an indicator of the importance of the European Parliament in the public mind: 63 % of the electorate turned out for the elections in 1979 and 59 % in 1984, figures which are far below those for elections to the national parliaments.

2.2 Appraisal of Parliament's future role

The public wants broader powers for the European Parliament. An average of 49 % of people polled in October/November 1987 were in favour of the European Parliament having the power to pass laws directly applicable in all the Member States; 28 % were opposed to this and 23 % gave no opinion. These results were confirmed in another survey carried out in March/April 1988.

It is notable that there were absolute majorities in favour of this in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Italy, whereas an absolute majority was opposed to any expansion of Parliament's powers in the United Kingdom and Denmark.

In response to the question whether the European Parliament elected in 1989 should be entrusted with drawing up a draft constitution for European Union, 57 % of those polled in March/April 1988 were in favour and only 15 % opposed.

Results of surveys of public awareness of the European Parliament
(as % of those polled per Member State and in the Community as a whole)

| | | B | DK | D | GR | E | F | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK | EC ¹ | |
|-----------|------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----|
| Elections | Apr./May | 1977 | 46 | 49 | 33 | — | — | 57 | 47 | 52 | 62 | — | 58 | 49 | |
| | Oct./Nov. | 1978 | 49 | 60 | 51 | — | — | 57 | 48 | 49 | 48 | — | 44 | 50 | |
| | Apr. | 1979 | 65 | 76 | 60 | — | — | 65 | 73 | 77 | 76 | — | 55 | 65 | |
| | Oct. | 1979 | 45 | 65 | 77 | — | — | 67 | 67 | 66 | 76 | 64 | — | 55 | 66 |
| Elections | Oct. | 1982 | 56 | 42 | 70 | 57 | — | 40 | 60 | 52 | 61 | 66 | — | 50 | 54 |
| | March/Apr. | 1983 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 37 | — | 30 | 41 | 50 | 53 | 49 | — | 31 | 37 |
| | Oct. | 1983 | 35 | 62 | 47 | 51 | — | 50 | 52 | 48 | 67 | 52 | — | 48 | 48 |
| | March/Apr. | 1984 | 74 | 74 | 79 | 67 | — | 82 | 75 | 71 | 81 | 73 | — | 72 | 75 |
| | Oct./Nov. | 1984 | 71 | 59 | 75 | 43 | — | 66 | 61 | 72 | 84 | 67 | — | 58 | 67 |
| | March/Apr. | 1985 | 66 | 60 | 55 | 53 | — | 69 | 58 | 68 | 79 | 62 | — | 54 | 61 |
| | Oct./Nov. | 1985 | 58 | 56 | 49 | 45 | — | 55 | 54 | 69 | 73 | 50 | — | 41 | 53 |
| | March-Apr. | 1986 | 45 | 66 | 39 | 37 | 57 | 57 | 46 | 60 | 69 | 44 | 57 | 38 | 49 |
| | Oct./Nov. | 1986 | 45 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 51 | 65 | 40 | 45 | 34 | 43 |
| | March/Apr. | 1987 | 47 | 44 | 46 | 36 | 56 | 46 | 26 | 48 | 66 | 40 | 45 | 37 | 45 |
| Oct./Nov. | 1987 | 48 | 59 | 37 | 40 | 54 | 46 | 39 | 46 | 60 | 32 | 55 | 41 | 44 | |

¹ Until 1979 the Community of 9, from 1979 to 1985 the Community of 10, subsequently the Community of 12.

Results of opinion poll on the drawing up of a European constitution by the European Parliament elected in 1989

(March/April 1988 as % of those polled per Member State and in the Community as a whole)

| | B | DK | D | GR | E | F | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK | EC12 |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| In favour | 63 | 21 | 51 | 49 | 52 | 68 | 48 | 76 | 54 | 56 | 47 | 43 | 57 |
| Not in favour | 7 | 49 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 21 | 5 | 28 | 15 |
| Don't know | 30 | 30 | 27 | 35 | 38 | 25 | 39 | 20 | 31 | 23 | 48 | 29 | 28 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

These examples from comprehensive opinion polls would indicate that a majority of the public are in favour of a more influential role for the European Parliament in the European integration process and of remedying the present lack of democracy.



Opening of the seventh European Community-Latin America interparliamentary conference-Brasilia, June 1985. From left to right:

- (1) Giosuè Ligios, chairman of the Delegation for relations with the countries of South America;
- (2) Alf Lomas, chairman of the Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America;
- (3) Pierre Pflimlin, President of the European Parliament;
- (4) Nelson Carneiro, President of the Latin-American Parliament.

VIII. Landmarks in the development of the European Parliament

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|-----------------|---|
| 19. 9. 1946 | Winston Churchill, speaking in Zurich, calls for the establishment of the United States of Europe. |
| 9. 5. 1950 | Robert Schuman proposes pooling production and consumption of coal and steel within a European organization. |
| 27. 5. 1952 | Proposal for creation of European Defence Community (EDC). |
| 23. 7. 1952 | Entry into force of the Treaty signed in Paris on 18. 4. 1951 establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). |
| 10. 8. 1952 | High Authority of ECSC established with Jean Monnet as President. |
| 10. 9. 1952 | First meeting of ECSC Parliamentary Assembly (78 Members). Paul-Henri Spaak elected President. |
| 10. 3. 1953 | Draft Treaty embodying Statute of the European Political Community, adopted by Ad Hoc Assembly, Strasbourg (but not adopted by Council of Ministers). |
| 30. 8. 1954 | EDC proposal defeated in French National Assembly. |
| 1. 1. 1958 | Entry into force of the Treaties signed in Rome on 25. 3. 1957 establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the Assembly and the Council being common to the three Communities. |
| 16. 1. 1958 | First European Commission takes office (President Hallstein). |
| 19. 3. 1958 | The Parliamentary Assembly common to the three Communities (142 Members) elects Robert Schuman to be its President. |
| 17. 5. 1960 | European Parliament adopts first draft convention on direct elections, proposing a directly elected membership of 426. |
| 11. 2. 1961 | Heads of State and Government agree to promote increased European Political Cooperation. |
| 19./24. 2. 1961 | On initiative of European Parliament, first conference of parliamentarians from Associated African States and Madagascar and from European Parliament. |
| 9. 7. 1961 | EEC-Greece Association Agreement signed in Athens. |
| 30. 3. 1962 | European Assembly formally adopts title of 'European Parliament' in all Community languages. |
| 14. 1. 1963 | Accession negotiations with Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom are suspended. |

20. 7. 1963 Yaoundé Convention unites Community with 17 African States and Madagascar, and establishes Parliamentary Conference of the Association composed of Members of EP and Parliaments of the AASM on the basis of parity.
12. 9. 1963 EEC-Turkey Association Agreement signed.
31. 3. 1965 Commission puts forward proposals for Community financing from 'own resources' with increased budgetary powers for European Parliament. French opposition precipitates institutional crisis.
29. 1. 1966 Luxembourg compromise makes majority decision-making in Council virtually impossible.
1. 7. 1967 'Merger' Treaty creating a single Council and Commission takes effect.
29. 7. 1969 Signature of second Yaoundé Convention between six EC Member States and 18 African States and Madagascar.
22. 4. 1970 Signature of Treaty laying down new system of financing expenditure from the Communities 'own resources' and extending Parliament's budgetary powers.
27. 10. 1970 Davignon report on political cooperation (EPC) approved by Member States.
22. 3. 1971 Adoption of Werner Plan to strengthen the coordination of economic policies.
22. 1. 1972 Treaties of Accession signed between Community and Denmark, Ireland, Norway and United Kingdom.
10. 5. 1972 Irish referendum approves membership of the Community (83 % in favour).
2. 10. 1972 Danish referendum approves Community membership (63.5 % in favour). Norwegian referendum however rejects membership (53 % against).
21. 10. 1972 Paris Summit Conference 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 (withdrawn before the vote).
1. 1. 1973 Enlarged Community of Nine Member States comes into being.
16. 1. 1973 First meeting of European Parliament following enlargement (198 Members).
14. 1. 1975 European Parliament adopts Patijn report on the Act establishing direct elections to the European Parliament by universal suffrage.
28. 2. 1975 Lomé Convention signed between Community and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly established on a basis of parity comprising Members of EP and representatives designated by the ACP States.

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| 4. 3. 1975 | Joint declaration by Parliament, Council and Commission introducing the 'conciliation procedure' whereby 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. 3. 1975 | First meeting of European Council, held in Dublin. |
| 5. 6. 1975 | United Kingdom referendum approves membership of Community (67.2 % in favour). |
| 12. 6. 1975 | Greece applies for membership. |
| 10. 7. 1975 | Second Parliament resolution on European Union. |
| 22. 7. 1975 | Signature of second budgetary Treaty establishing the European Court of Auditors and further strengthening budgetary powers of the European Parliament. |
| 29. 12. 1975 | Presentation of Tindemans report on European Union. |
| 20. 9. 1976 | Council adopts Act introducing direct elections to EP. |
| 28. 3. 1977 | Portugal applies for membership. |
| 5. 4. 1977 | Joint declaration by Parliament, Council and Commission on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. |
| 28. 7. 1977 | Spain applies for membership. |
| 18. 10. 1977 | Appointment of members of the European Court of Auditors after consultation of European Parliament. |
| 10. 3. 1979 | Creation of European Monetary System (EMS) centred on European currency unit (ECU). |
| 28. 5. 1979 | Greek Accession Treaty signed in Athens. |
| 7./10. 6. 1979 | First direct elections to the European Parliament (overall turnout 61 %). |
| 17. 7. 1979 | Constituent sitting of directly elected Parliament in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg (410 Members); Mrs Simone Veil elected President. |
| 28. 9. 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 Second Lomé Convention between the Community and 58 ACP States. |
| 13. 12. 1979 | European Parliament rejects Community budget for 1980 (288 votes in favour of rejection, 64 against and 1 abstention). |
| 16. 1. 1980 | European Parliament is the first in Europe to condemn Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. |
| 16./18. 9. 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 decides on level of expenditure for 1980 supplementary budget and 1981 budget which exceeds Council's proposals. President of EP declares budget adopted on 23. 12. 1980 in the absence of a qualified majority in Council to reject Parliament's amendments.
1. 1. 1981 Accession of Greece creates Community of Ten. 24 Greek Members appointed to Parliament (434 Members).
10. 2. 1981 President Sadat of Egypt addresses European Parliament in Luxembourg.
11. 2. 1981 After major debate, European Parliament adopts resolution and report on the position of women in the EC.
17. 6. 1981 Parliament adopts resolutions and reports on reform of the common agricultural policy and the future of the Community budget.
7. 7. 1981 European Parliament adopts resolutions concerning future interinstitutional relations.
7. 7. 1981 European Parliament decides to hold plenary sittings 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.
9. 7. 1981 After a three-day debate, Parliament demands increased participation in European Political Cooperation, a greater role in the legislative process and improved relations with Council. It also sets up a Committee on Institutional Affairs to propose initiatives for the creation of European Union by means of amendments to the Treaties.
18. 10. 1981 24 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 the 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 activity report to European Parliament by President-in-Office of European Council (Margaret Thatcher — United Kingdom).
19. 1. 1982 Pieter Dankert elected President of the European Parliament.
23. 2. 1982 Referendum in Greenland in favour of withdrawal from the EC.
20. 4. 1982 European Parliament defers grant of discharge to Commission for implementation of 1980 budget.
18. 5. 1982 In accordance with demands of European Parliament, EC Council of Ministers decides by a majority on farm prices and the British contribution. This is the first majority decision by the Council in 16 years.

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| 16. 9. 1982 | European Parliament decides to take Council to European Court of Justice for failure to act in respect of transport policy. |
| 10. 2. 1983 | European Parliament approves 1982 supplementary budget after rejecting proposal submitted by Council in December 1982. |
| 11. 4. 1983 | European Parliament advocates adoption of Council of Europe flag for Europe. |
| 17. 5. 1983 | In the first comprehensive report of its kind, the European Parliament denounces human rights violations throughout the world. |
| 15. 9. 1983 | President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece addresses European Parliament. |
| 15. 12. 1983 | King Hussein of Jordan addresses European Parliament. |
| 17. 1. 1984 | On the basis of report by its Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe, European Parliament advocates equal opportunities for men and women. |
| 14. 2. 1984 | European Parliament adopts draft Treaty establishing the European Union. |
| 16. 2. 1984 | Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands addresses European Parliament. |
| 14/17. 6. 1984 | Second direct elections to European Parliament in the 10 Community countries. |
| 24. 7. 1984 | Pierre Pflimlin elected President of European Parliament. |
| 24. 10. 1984 | President Raoul Alfonsin of Argentina addresses European Parliament. |
| 14. 11. 1984 | European Parliament refuses for the first time to grant discharge to the Commission (1982 financial year). |
| 8. 12. 1984 | Signature of Third Lomé Convention involving 65 ACP States. |
| 13. 12. 1984 | European Parliament rejects Community draft budget for 1985. |
| 1. 2. 1985 | Greenland withdraws from European Community. |
| 12. 2. 1985 | President Chaim Herzog of Israel addresses European Parliament. |
| 14. 2. 1985 | European Parliament calls for closer cooperation between governments of Member States to combat international terrorism. |
| 8. 5. 1985 | European Parliament holds formal sitting to commemorate 40th anniversary of end of Second World War. |
| 8. 5. 1985 | US President Ronald Reagan addresses European Parliament. |

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|--------------|--|
| 22. 5. 1985 | European Court of Justice upholds claim of European Parliament and finds Council guilty of failure to act on common transport policy. |
| 11. 6. 1985 | President Sandro Pertini of Italy addresses European Parliament. |
| 23. 10. 1985 | President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany addresses European Parliament. |
| 2. 12. 1985 | At European Council meeting in Luxembourg EC Heads of State and Government agree on creation of internal European market by 1992 and adopt Single European Act. |
| 12. 12. 1985 | European Parliament adopts 1986 budget despite disagreement with Council. |
| 1. 1. 1986 | Accession of Spain and Portugal creates Community of Twelve. 84 appointed Spanish and Portuguese Members of Parliament (518 Members). |
| 14. 5. 1986 | King Juan Carlos of Spain addresses European Parliament. |
| 11. 6. 1986 | European Parliament, Council and Commission adopt joint declaration condemning all forms of racism and xenophobia. |
| 11. 6. 1986 | European Parliament holds formal sitting to celebrate centenary of birth of Robert Schuman. |
| 3. 7. 1986 | European Court of Justice rules that adoption of 1986 budget by President of European Parliament is null and void. |
| 9. 7. 1986 | President Mario Soares of Portugal addresses European Parliament. |
| 20. 1. 1987 | Sir Henry Plumb elected President of European Parliament. |
| 8. 4. 1987 | King Baudouin I of Belgium addresses European Parliament. |
| 14. 4. 1987 | Turkey applies for EC membership. |
| 10. 6. 1987 | First elections to European Parliament in Spain. |
| 1. 7. 1987 | Single European Act enters into force. |
| 8. 7. 1987 | Queen Margrethe II of Denmark addresses European Parliament in Strasbourg. |
| 19. 7. 1987 | First elections to European Parliament in Portugal. |
| 14. 10. 1987 | Dr Patrick Hillery, President of Ireland, addresses European Parliament. |
| 18. 11. 1987 | European Parliament adopts proposals in Strasbourg on future financing of Community budget. |
| 1. 6. 1988 | Because of Council's failure to respect deadline for submission of draft budget, for the first time in Community history, adoption of 1988 Community budget by the President of the European Parliament is delayed by almost six months. |

**FORKORTELSER — ABKÜRZUNGEN — ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΕΣ — ABBREVIATIONS — ABREVIATURAS
ABRÉVIATIONS — ABBREVIAZIONI — AFKORTINGEN — ABREVIATURAS**

België — Belgique

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Agalev | Anders gaan leven |
| C.V.P. | Christelijke Volkspartij |
| P.S.C. | Parti social-chrétien |
| Ecolo | Parti écologiste |
| P.R.L. | Parti des réformes et de la liberté |
| P.V.V. | Partij voor vrijheid en vooruitgang |
| S.P. | Socialistische Partij |
| P.S. | Parti socialiste |
| V.U. | Volksunie |

Danmark

| | |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| CD | Centrum-Demokraterne |
| | Folkebevægelsen mod EF |
| KF | Det Konservative Folkeparti |
| S | Socialdemokratiet |
| SF | Socialistisk Folkeparti |
| V | Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti |

Deutschland

| | |
|-------------|---|
| CDU | Christlich Demokratische Union |
| CSU | Christlich-Soziale Union |
| F.D.P. | Freie Demokratische Partei |
| GRÜNE | Die Grünen |
| SPD | Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands |

Hellas

| | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Av | Ανεξάρτητος |
| (Ind.) | (Indépendent) |
| EAP | Ελληνική Αριστερά |
| (EAR) | (Elliniki Aristera) |
| E.Π.ΕΝ | Εθνική Πολιτική Ένωση |
| (E.P.EN) | Ethniki Politiki Enosis |
| K.K.E. | Κομμουνιστικό Κόμμα Ελλάδας |
| (K.K.E.) | (Kommounistiko Komma Elladas) |
| N.Δ. | Νέα Δημοκρατία |
| (N.D.) | (Nea Dimokratia) |
| ΠΑ.ΣΟ.Κ. | Πανελλήνιο Σοσιαλιστικό Κίνημα |
| (PA.SO.K.) | (Panellinio Socialistiko Kinima) |

España

| | |
|------------|---|
| AP | Alianza Popular |
| CDS | Centro Democrático y Social |
| CiU | Convergència i Unió |
| EP | Coalición por la Europa de los Pueblos: Eusko Alkartasuna (EA) |
| HB | Herri Batasuna |
| IU | Izquierda Unida |
| PSOE | Partido Socialista Obrero Español |

France

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| C.D.S. | Centre des démocrates sociaux |
| C.N.I. | Centre national des indépendants |
| D.C.F. | Démocratie chrétienne française |
| F.N. | Front national |
| P.C.F. | Parti communiste français |
| P.C.R. | Parti communiste réunionnais |
| P.R. | Parti républicain |
| P.S. | Parti socialiste |
| P.S.D. | Parti social démocrate |
| Rad | Parti radical |
| R.P.R. | Rassemblement pour la République |
| U.D.F. | Union pour la démocratie française |

Ireland

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| FF | Fianna Fáil Party |
| FG | Fine Gael Party |
| Ind. | Independent |

Italia

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| D.C. | Democrazia cristiana |
| D.P. | Democrazia proletaria |
| Ind. Sin. | Indipendenti di Sinistra |
| M.S.I.-D.N. | Movimento sociale italiano- Destra nazionale |
| P.C.I. | Partito comunista italiano |
| P.L.I. | Partito liberale italiano |
| P.R. | Partito radicale |
| P.R.I. | Partito repubblicano italiano |
| P.S.D.I. | Partito socialista democratico italiano |
| P.S.I. | Partito socialista italiano |
| S.V.P. | Südtiroler Volkspartei (Partito popolare sudtirolese) |
| U.V.-P.S.d.A. ... | Unione Valdostana - Partito sardo d'azione |

Luxembourg

| | |
|---------------|---|
| P.C.S. | Parti chrétien social |
| D.P. | Demokratesch Partei |
| P.O.S.L. | Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois |

Nederland

| | |
|--------------|---|
| C.D.A..... | Christen Democratisch Appèl |
| C.P.N..... | Communistische Partij Nederland |
| P.S.P..... | Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij |
| P.v.d.A..... | Partij van de Arbeid |
| S.G.P..... | Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij |
| V.V.D..... | Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie |

Portugal

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| CDS..... | Partido do Centro Democrático Social |
| Ind..... | Independente |
| PCP..... | Partido Comunista Português |
| PS..... | Partido Socialista |
| PSD..... | Partido Social Democrata |

United Kingdom

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Cons..... | Conservative and Unionist Party |
| DUP..... | Democratic Unionist Party (NI) |
| Lab..... | Labour Party |
| SDLP..... | Social Democratic and Labour Party (NI) |
| SNP..... | Scottish National Party |
| UUP..... | Ulster Unionist Party |

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