



**European  
Movement  
International**

# **EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2014**

## **A FIRST LOOK PRO-EUROPEAN**

### **PERSPECTIVE**

**WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BRIDGING EUROPE**

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Turnout
3. Potential impact of Eurosceptic parties in the next European Parliament
4. Possible parliamentary coalition scenarios
5. Conclusions

### **Annexes**

Annex 1. European Political Groupings

Annex 2. Voter Turnout

Annex 2.1 Turnout Comparison 2009 - 2014

Annex 3. Pro-European Parties' Support Comparison 2009 - 2014

Annex 4. Eurosceptic and Far-Right Parties' Support Comparison 2009 - 2014

Annex 5. List of pro-European MEPs

## **1. Introduction**

The clear rise of support for the far-right across Europe during the 2014 European Parliament elections will undoubtedly be marked in the history books. With Eurosceptic and far-right parties increasing their number of MEPs in the European Parliament (to 86 MEPs), such parties now hold 11.45% of the incoming legislature's seats. Far-right and Eurosceptic parties<sup>1</sup> topped the polls in both France and the United Kingdom, with the National Front securing 25% of the vote in France and UKIP securing 27.5% of the vote in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, far-right parties even managed to make electoral breakthroughs in a number of countries, winning seats in Sweden (2 MEPs), Poland (4 MEPs), Germany (1MEP) and the Czech Republic (1 MEP)

Overall electoral support for pro-European parties<sup>2</sup> fell by 11.8%, yet such parties continue to hold the majority in the European Parliament with 67.5% (or 507 MEPs) in the incoming Parliament. Some countries saw notable rises in support for pro-EU parties with support rising in Croatia (+14.34%), Hungary (+11.97) and Austria (+9.35%). Even in the UK, which saw the Eurosceptic UKIP party top the poll with 27.5% of the vote, pro-EU parties managed to increase their vote share by some 3.08%. Overall, pro-EU parties only failed to win more than 50% of the seats in two member states - the United Kingdom and Poland.

In relation to turnout, the 2014 European Parliament elections recorded, a marginal increase in voter turnout, thus preventing turnout from falling for a 7<sup>th</sup> consecutive election. Average turnout across the EU was recorded at 43.2%, a marginal increase of 0.2% on the 2009 figure of 43%. Malta recorded the highest turnout figure of those countries without compulsory voting, at 75%. Lithuania experienced the highest increase in turnout in the EU with an increase of 23.7%. Notable increases were also observed in Greece (+7.29%), Germany (+4.8%), France (+2.87%) and Sweden (+3.37%). The biggest national drop in turnout was recorded in Latvia, which saw turnout fall some 23.7% compared to its 2009 figure. The lowest turnout overall was recorded in Slovakia which registered just 13.1% turnout, followed closely by the Czech Republic at 18.2%. Overall, apathy was the main winner of these elections with only 7 of the 28 member states recording a turnout higher than 50%.

---

<sup>1</sup> Eurosceptic parties here refers to parties that sat in the European Free Democrats political grouping in the previous legislature

<sup>2</sup> Pro-European parties are defined here as parties that are members of the European Movement International's party political member organisations: EPP, PES, ALDE, EGP, EDP

## **1. Turnout**

There is no doubt that in the build up to the European Parliament Elections 2014, there were major concerns regarding turnout levels. There was some glimmering hope that participation could grow following the extensive social media campaigns and televised debates from the European Commission Presidential candidates, but this seemed secondary to reestablishing confidence in the European institutions, especially amongst young people.

In the wake of the elections, it is clear that despite a marginal increase in turnout, levels remained low and some national cases were particularly disappointing. Thus it is evident that ways to engage citizens in the ongoing European dialogue need to be better explored, to convince citizens that the European Union is first and foremost a citizens' forum and not simply a center for lobbying of different interests. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to put emphasis on this issue and establish forms of participation that bring people into the core of decision-making. Here we see the ever growing importance of the role of civil society organisations across Europe, and the ever present need to continue to support them through sustainable funding streams, and structured and meaningful avenues of dialogue.

Furthermore, there is growing concern over the low level of youth participation in these elections. Whilst official statistics on this are not yet available, a decline in youth turnout in the elections could be attributed to the fact that young people in Europe are generally critical of decision-making in Brussels and often disappointed by what the EU can offer them in terms of education and employment. Given the high levels of youth unemployment in the past years, along with low rates of employment and educational mobility, it goes without saying that, as economic conditions deteriorate, young people will be further constrained from political and social participation, with decreasing chances that this landscape could change positively in the near future.

One final factor that has strongly impeded political participation in the recent European Parliament election is that in many member states, the political debate shifted towards national issues rather than European. For example in Greece, France, or the Netherlands, focus was given to political polarisation around issues of national governance, legitimacy, and the effects of immigration. In other words, topics that have to be addressed at the European level were solely debated on the national level.

### **3. Potential impact of Eurosceptic and far-right parties in the next European Parliament**

As expected, the European Parliament Elections 2014 were marked by the rise of Eurosceptic and far-right parties. The most prominent examples of a rising far-right can be seen in France, Greece, and Hungary, where the Front National, Golden Dawn and Jobbik gained significant support. If we are to look to the wider spectrum of Eurosceptic political parties, the list grows significantly, encompassing the UK's UKIP, PVV from the Netherlands, the Five Star Movement from Italy or even the Freedom Party from Austria.

Whilst the increase in new Eurosceptic MEPs includes far-right representatives that have never previously sat in the house, it is fair to say that one can draw conclusions on the impact that such parties will have on the policies and functioning of the European Parliament from the current legislature.

On the policy level, we see that the areas that are most likely to be influenced by the new Eurosceptic and far-right MEPs are migration and refugee policies<sup>3</sup>, EU immigration and EU harmonisation<sup>4</sup>, austerity measures<sup>5</sup>, the sovereign debt crisis resolution<sup>6</sup>, the EU Budget<sup>7</sup>, market reform policies, constitutional and institutional areas, EU integration, crime and safety<sup>8</sup> and civil liberties. However, according to research conducted by VoteWatch Europe<sup>9</sup> based on the current legislature, Eurosceptic parties tend not to vote cohesively on key policy areas including; civil liberties, justice and home affairs, internal market and consumer protection and economic and monetary affairs. Furthermore, records show that such parties tend to be less concerned about participating in discussions regarding employment and the environment. For example, UKIP, the biggest contributor to the European Freedom and Democracy group, shows the least voting loyalty to the group (55.04%).

Beyond voting, we also see that such parties do not often find agreement, or struggle to coordinate requests for amendments in the European Parliament policy. If this trend were to continue, the next legislature of the Parliament could potentially render reports inconsistent and confused. Looking at the activities of the committees of the European Parliament, VoteWatch Europe reports that the seven prominent Eurosceptic parties have been mostly active in the current legislature in the areas of civil liberties, foreign affairs and employment and social affairs.

On the functioning level, it is unlikely that we can expect large coalitions or Parliamentary groupings between these far-right parties as ideological and programmatic differences between them on key issues are likely to prevail, thus weakening their overall decision-making power. Potential new constellations of Eurosceptic and far-right parties however, will still have the potential to block

---

<sup>3</sup> Deutsche Welle, 2014 - <http://is.gd/oxbrZ5>

<sup>4</sup> The Guardian, 2014 - <http://is.gd/YFyz56>

<sup>5</sup> EPIN, 2014 - <http://is.gd/iFmPTW>

<sup>6</sup> EurActiv, 2014 - <http://is.gd/uHk9zr>

<sup>7</sup> Deutsche Bank, 2014 - <http://is.gd/tZo6sw>

<sup>8</sup> Thomson Reuters, 2014 - <http://is.gd/V9gjBf>

<sup>9</sup> VoteWatch Europe, 2014 - <http://is.gd/tlqQMb>

legislative initiatives or obstruct parliamentary work<sup>10</sup>. Such parties are therefore expected to have most impact on occasions when the Parliament needs a two-thirds majority to pass legislation, for example on a vote of no confidence against the European Commission or to reject the EU budget.

Although pro-European political parties have maintained a majority in the Parliament, it is clear that any coalitions between the mainstream parties will be fraught with more difficulties than in previous years. The most likely alliance for a broad spectrum of policy areas looks set to come from a grand coalition, which would achieve the required absolute majorities<sup>11</sup>.

---

<sup>10</sup> EurActiv, 2014 - <http://is.gd/uHk9zr>

<sup>11</sup> EPIN, 2014 - <http://is.gd/iFmPTW>

## Possible parliamentary coalition scenarios

The European People's Party (EPP) and the Socialists and Democrats (S&D) will remain the two biggest political groups in the next European Parliament, but as their (as well as the Liberal and Green) presence is moderately reduced, new approaches to coalitions must be sought.

Unlike most national parliaments, reaching a majority in the European Parliament more often than not is achieved through ever changing majorities, rather than static coalitions between parties. In the past legislatures, broad left or broad right coalitions have been constructed to secure the outcomes of particular votes. In this scenario, the Alliance for Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) and the European Green / European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA) groups acted as 'kingmakers', helping to secure more comfortable majorities on certain policy areas.

In the next European Parliament, it is looking increasingly likely that the EPP and the S&D will have to work together to form coalitions. However such a 'grand coalition' would only just secure a majority. This means that groups in the next European Parliament are much more likely to be better organised and stricter on members wanting to vote against the party line. Coalitions with two parties are generally stable, but the EPP and S&D are likely to stumble on issues when it will be difficult to form a majority.

Although they are less likely for a range of policy areas, VoteWatch Europe<sup>12</sup> has compiled a number of other potential coalitions that could be utilised over the next legislature to form majorities:

1. Grand Coalition = EPP + S&D
2. Grand Coalition + Liberals = EPP + S&D + ALDE
3. Centre Right Coalition = EPP + ECR + EFD
4. Centre Right Coalition + Liberals = EPP + ECR + EFD + ALDE
5. Centre Left Coalition = S&D + Greens + GUE/NGL
6. Centre Left Coalition = S&D + Greens + GUE/NGL + ALDE
7. Jamaica Coalition = EPP + Greens + ALDE + ECR

---

<sup>12</sup> VoteWatch Europe, 2014 - [www.votewatch.eu](http://www.votewatch.eu)

## **5. Conclusions**

Whilst there are many elements yet to be clarified following the European elections 2014, namely the formulation of groups and appointments of Presidents of the institutions, there is still much we can conclude at this point.

Firstly, if we look at turnout we see that, contrary to many expectations, turnout in these elections was up. Naturally a higher turnout than 43.2% would be preferable, but such a level of abstention is not catastrophic. With this, it is fair to say that not all people who refrained from voting did so out of disdain for the European project and that many did so out of a desire to maintain the status quo. Regardless of this, however, it should remain an important priority of the next European Parliament to tackle abstention levels, as part of a wider approach to address the European Union's strategies and methods to engage with citizens, especially through and with civil society organisations.

On the other hand, it could also be fair to say that abstention could be seen as a form of protest vote. That said, the largest recordable protest vote was clearly demonstrated by those who elected Eurosceptic and far-right parties. Recent opinion polls<sup>13</sup> have indeed shown that Europeans are far more furious with their own national governments than they are with the EU, and that the European elections were simply a convenient target on which to vent frustration.

One should not ignore the fact that the next European Parliament will be made up of 11.45% Eurosceptic and far-right MEPs and the impact this will have on proceedings, but this should also be put into the perspective of wider results. Firstly, the results of the European elections 2014 show that pro-European parties now sit in 67.5% of the European Parliament's seats, and whilst this is a reduced number from the 2009 elections – it can still be considered somewhat of a landslide result. Secondly, beyond the difficulties it will produce for their ability to influence legislation, it is worth pointing out the huge ideological divides amongst the newly elected Eurosceptic and far-right members of European Parliament. This is especially true when one discusses the matter of EU membership. Take Golden Dawn as an example, which is seen to be the pariah amongst far-right hardliners in terms of its neo-Nazi ideological narrative, yet the party does not question EU or Eurozone membership. On the other hand, for the Front National and UKIP, membership in the EU is one of the major topics of concern. Elsewhere, parties such as Jobbik and the Five Star Movement in Italy mainly invest in anti-European populist rhetoric as a way of condemning the EU for all the domestic wrongdoings.

Despite this, the results of the recent European Parliament elections should still serve as a wakeup call to all pro-European forces across the continent, to learn lessons from this experience and to positively reform the system to make sure the European Union is increasingly more open to participation from civil society and citizens themselves. There are good examples of this across Europe from all party political pro-European movements, but we are yet to see this across the board on the European level.

This is why the European Movement International has recently joined forces with its members and civil society partners, in the Europe+ alliance, to help design a constructive regeneration of the European project. Consisting of 43<sup>14</sup> organisations, the alliance works together for positive democratic change in the EU through the active and better involvement of citizens in representative and participative democracy, policy changes and institutional reforms.

---

<sup>13</sup> Bloomberg Business Week, 2014 - <http://is.gd/DmgP2g>

<sup>14</sup> As of 04/06/14



## **Annexes**

### **Annex 1. European Political Groupings**

<b>European Parliament Political Groupings</b>	<b>2009<sup>15 16</sup> (736 Seats)</b>	<b>2014<sup>17</sup> (751 Seats)</b>	<b>Percentage difference</b>
European Peoples Party (EPP)	265 (36%)	214 (28.49%)	-7.51%
Socialists & Democrats (S&D)	184 (25%)	191 (25.43%)	+0.43%
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats in Europe (ALDE)	84 (11.4%)	64 (8.52%)	-2.88%
Green/European Free Alliance (Green/EFA)	55 (7.5%)	52 (6.92%)	-0.58%
European United left – Nordic Green Alliance (GUE/NGL)	35 (4.8%)	45 (5.99%)	+0.79%
Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR)	54 (7.3%)	46 (6.13%)	-1.19%
European Free Democrats (EFD)	32 (4.3%)	38 (5.06%)	+0.76%
Non-Aligned Members (NA)	27 (3.7 %)	101 (14.12%)	+9.74%

---

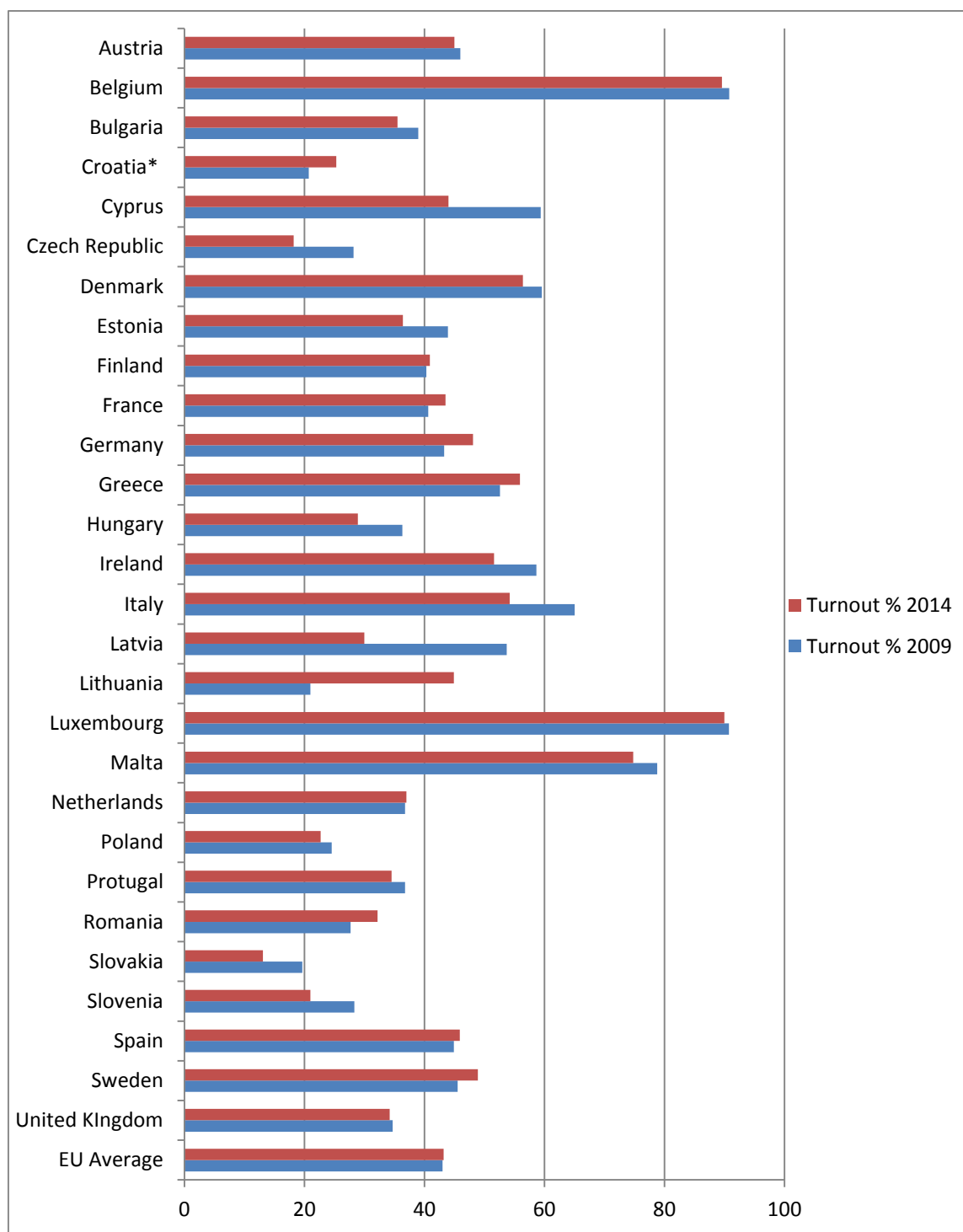
<sup>15</sup> European Parliament website, 2009: <http://is.gd/dotGs2>

<sup>16</sup> Figures do not take account conversion of 18 observers to full MEPs in 2011 or the 12 Croatian MEPs elected following accession in 2013.

<sup>17</sup> Results not definitive as group membership likely to be reconfigured. Data taken from EuropeDecides: [www.europedecides.eu/results](http://www.europedecides.eu/results)

## **Annex 2. Voter Turnout**

Voter turnout for the 2014 European Parliament Elections was at an average of 43.2% across the European Union. This represents a very marginal increase of 0.2% on the previous election turnout of 43% at the 2009 elections. Individual turnout by member states was as follows<sup>18 19</sup>:



<sup>18</sup> Eurostat, 2009: <http://is.gd/pLHAfj>

\* Croatia did not participate in the 2009 elections as it did not become an EU member until July 2013. Therefore, Croatian turnout figures correspond to the election of its MEPs in April 2013

<sup>19</sup> Data for 2014 turnout is preliminary figures until official turnout figures are announced by member states: <http://is.gd/53fyIS>

## **Annex 2.1. Turnout Comparison 2009-2014**

<b><i>Country</i></b>	<b><i>2009<sup>20</sup></i></b>	<b><i>2014<sup>21</sup></i></b>	<b><i>Percentage Change</i></b>
Austria	45.97%	45%	-0.97%
Belgium	90.81%	89.6%	-1.21%
Bulgaria	38.99%	35.5%	-3.49%
Croatia <sup>22</sup>	20.74%	25.3%	+4.56%
Cyprus	59.4%	44%	-15.4%
Czech Republic	28.2%	18.2%	-10%
Denmark	59.54%	56.4%	-3.14%
Estonia	43.9%	36.4%	-7.5%
Finland	40.3%	40.9%	+0.6%
France	40.63%	43.5%	+2.87%
Germany	43.3%	48.1%	+4.8%
Greece	52.61%	59.9%	+7.29%
Hungary	36.31%	28.9%	-7.41%
Ireland	58.64%	51.6%	-7.01%
Italy	65.05%	57.2%	-7.85%
Latvia	53.7%	30%	-23.7%
Lithuania	20.98%	44.9%	+23.92%
Luxembourg	90.75%	90%	-0.75%
Malta	78.79%	74.8%	-3.99%
Netherlands	36.75%	37%	+0.25%
Poland	24.53%	22.7%	-1.83%
Portugal	36.78%	34.5%	-2.28%
Romania	27.67%	32.2%	+4.53%
Slovakia	19.64%	13.1%	-6.54%
Slovenia	28.33%	21%	-7.33%
Spain	44.9%	45.9%	+1%
Sweden	45.53%	48.9%	+3.37%
United Kingdom	37.7%	34.2%	-3.5%
<b>EU Average</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>+0.2%</b>

<sup>20</sup> European Parliament website, 2009: <http://is.gd/dotGs2>

<sup>21</sup> EuropeDecides, 2014: <http://europedecides.eu/results/>

<sup>22</sup> Croatia did not participate in the 2009 elections as it did not become an EU member until July 2013. Therefore, Croatian turnout figures correspond to the election of its MEPs in April 2013

### **Annex 3. Pro-European Parties' Support Comparison 2009 - 2014<sup>23</sup>**

<b>Country</b>	<b>2009<sup>24</sup> (share of national vote)</b>	<b>2014<sup>25 26</sup> (share of national vote)</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Austria	12 MEPs 63.65%	14 MEPs 73%	+ 9.35%
Belgium	18 MEPs 74.64%	13 MEPs 69.72%	- 6.92%
Bulgaria	15 MEPs 72.91%	15 MEPs 73.6%	+0.69%
Croatia <sup>27</sup>	11 MEPs 64.96%	10 MEPs 79.3% <sup>28</sup>	+14.34%
Cyprus	4 MEPs 57.78%	4 MEPs 56.2%	-1.58%
Czech Republic	9 MEPs 30.02%	15 MEPs 56.3%	+26.1%
Denmark	10 MEPs 68.2%	8 MEPs 62.4%	-5.8%
Estonia	6 MEPs 91.26%	6 MEPs 87.3%	-3.96%
Finland	12 MEPs 76.7%	10 MEPs 75.9%	-0.8%
France	63 MEPs 68.96%	46 MEPs 53.7%	-15.26%
Germany	91 MEPs 81.8%	76 MEPs 78.2%	-3.6%
Greece	17 MEPs 72.43%	9 MEPs 37.3%	-35.13%
Hungary	18 MEPs 73.73%	18 MEPs 85.7%	+11.97%
Ireland	11 MEPs 71.76%	8 MEPs 61.13%	-10.36%
Italy	63 MEPs 76.36%	48 MEPs 62.5%	-13.86%
Latvia	6 MEPs 67.7%	6 MEPs 73.9%	+6.2%
Lithuania	9 MEPs 62.68%	7 MEPs 70.63%	+7.95%
Luxembourg	6 MEPs 86.3%	6 MEPs 79.3%	-7%

<sup>23</sup> Pro-European parties are defined here as parties that are members of the European Movement International's party political member organisations: EPP, PES, ALDE, EGP, EDP.

<sup>24</sup> European Parliament website, 2009: <http://is.gd/dotGs2>

<sup>25</sup> EuropeDecides, 2014: <http://europedecides.eu/results/>

<sup>26</sup> Figures are provisional as many of newly elected parties have yet to determine which political grouping to sit in. This figures are therefore expected to change as negotiations advance.

<sup>27</sup> Croatia did not participate in the 2009 elections as it did not become an EU member until July 2013. Therefore, Croatian turnout figures correspond to the election of its MEPs in April 2013

<sup>28</sup> The EPP and ECR aligned national parties ran on a joint list and as such this result includes the overall result for the list as individual figures for the ECR are not known at this stage

Malta	5 MEPs 95.26%	6 MEPs 93.4%	-1.86%
Netherlands	17 MEPs 64.13%	17 MEPs 62.9%	-1.26%
Poland	35 MEPs 63.78%	28 MEPs 48%	-15.78%
Portugal	17 MEPs 66.6%	15 MEPs 66.3%	-0.3%
Romania	30 MEPs 88.44%	31 MEPs 77.6%	-10.8%
Slovakia	12 MEPs 80.2%	11 MEPs 64.1%	-16.1%
Slovenia	7 MEPs 83.04%	6 MEPs 50.4%	-32.64%
Spain	47 MEPs 85.86%	37 MEPs 62.5%	-23.36%
Sweden	17 MEPs 66.97%	16 MEPs 75.8%	+8.83%
United Kingdom	25 MEPs 37.05%	24 MEPs 40.2%	+3.05%
<b>EU</b>	<b>580 MEPs 78.8%</b>	<b>510 MEPs 67.5%</b>	<b>-11.3</b>

#### **Annex 4. Eurosceptic and Far-Right Parties' Support Comparison 2009 - 2014**

<b>Country</b>	<b>National Party</b>	<b>2009 (share of national vote)</b>	<b>2014<sup>29</sup> (share of national vote)</b>	<b>Percentage change in national vote</b>
Austria	Freedom Party (FPÖ)	2 MEPs (12.71%)	4 MEPs (20.5%)	+7.79%
Belgium	Vlaams Belang	2 MEPs (9.85%)	1 MEP (6.8%)	-3.5%
Bulgaria	National Union Attack	2 MEPs (11.96%)	0 MEP (3.0%)	-8.96%
	National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria	1 MEP (7.95%) <sup>30</sup>	0 MEP (3.5%)	-4.9%
Croatia	N/A			
Cyprus	N/A			
Czech Republic	Party of Free Citizens (Svobodní)	0 MEP (1.27%)	1 MEP (5.2%)	+3.39%
Denmark	Danish People's Party	2 MEPs (14.8%)	4 MEPs (26.6%)	+ 11.8%
Estonia	N/A			
Finland	Finns Party	1 MEP (9.79%)	2 MEPs (12.9%)	+3.11%
France	National Front	3 MEPs (6.3%)	24MEPs (25%)	+15.21%
Germany	Libertas (MPF –CPNT)	2 MEP (4.8%)	0 MEP (%)	
	National Democratic Party	0 MEP (0 %)	1 MEP (1%)	+ 1%
Greece	Popular Orthodox Rally	2 MEPs (7.15%)	0 MEP (%)	
	Golden Dawn	N/A	3 MEPs (9.4%)	+ 9.4%
	Independent Greeks	N/A	1 MEP (%)	+ 3.5%
Hungary	Jobbik	3 MEPs (14.77%)	3 MEPs (14.3%)	- 0.47%
Ireland	N/A			
Italy	Northern League	9 MEPs (10.2%)	5 MEPs (6.2%)	-4%
Latvia	N/A			
Lithuania	Order and Justice	2 MEPs (12.22%)	2 MEPs (14.3%)	+2.08%
Luxembourg	N/A			
Malta	N/A			

<sup>29</sup> These figures are provisional as many of the newly elected parties have yet to determine which political grouping to sit in. Therefore it is expected that some of these figures will change.

<sup>30</sup> Party ran as part of a joint list in 2009 and as such this result includes the overall result for the list as individual figures for the national Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria not known at this stage

Netherlands	Party for Freedom	4 MEPs (16.97%)	4 MEPs (13.2%)	- 3.77%
Netherlands	Reformed Political Party (SGP) <sup>31</sup>	1 MEP (6.82%)	1 MEP (7.6%)	+ 0.78%
Poland	Congress of the New Right (KNP)	N/A	4 MEPs (7.1%)	+7.1%
Portugal	N/A			
Romania	Greater Romania Party	3 MEPs (8.65%)	0 MEP (2.7%)	-5.95%
Slovakia	Slovak National Party	1 MEP (5.56%)	0 MEP (3.61%)	-1.95%
Slovenia	N/A			
Spain	N/A			
Sweden	Sweden Democrats (SD)	0 MEP (3.27%)	2 MEPs (9.7%)	+ 6.43%
United Kingdom	British National Party	2 MEPs (6.04%)	0 MEP (1.1%)	- 4.91%
	UK Independence Party (UKIP)	13 MEPs (16.09%)	24 MEPs (27.5%)	+11.41%
<b><u>EU</u></b>		<b>55 MEPs (7.47% of EP Seats)</b>	<b>86MEPs (11.45% of EP Seats)</b>	<b>+ 3.98%</b>

<sup>31</sup> In both 2009 and 2014 SGP ran as part of a joint list with Christian Union, the % figures are the vote share of the joint list and not of the individual party.

## Annex 5. List of Pro-European MEPs

Member State	European Political Party	National Political Party	Candidate Name
<b>Austria</b>	EPP	Austrian Peoples Party	Othmar Karas
			Elisabeth Köstinger
			Paul Rübig
			Claudia Schmidt *
			Heinz Becker
	S&D	Social Democratic Party of Austria	Eugen Freund *
			Evelyn Regner
			Jörg Leichtfried
			Karin Kadenbach
			Josef Weidenholzer
	ALDE	NEOS - The New Austria	Angelika Mlinar *
	Greens	The Greens - The Green Alternative	Ulrike Lunacek
			Michel Reimon *
			Monika Vana *
<b>Belgium</b>			
French Speaking College	EPP	Humanist Democratic Centre	Claude Rolin *
	S&D	Socialist Party	Marie Arena *
			Marc Tarabella
			Hugues Bayet *
	ALDE	Reformist Movement	Louis Michel
			Frédérique Ries
			Gérard Deprez *
	Greens	Ecolo	Philippe Lamberts
Dutch Speaking College	EPP	Christian Democratic and Flemish	Marianne Thyssen
			Ivo Belet
	S&D	Socialist Party - Another Way	Kathleen Van Brempt
	ALDE	Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	Guy Verhofstadt
			Annemie Neyts-Uytterbroeck
			Karel De Gucht *
	Green	Groen!	Bart Staes
German Speaking College	EPP	Christian Social Party	Pascal Arimont *



<b>Bulgaria</b>	EPP	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	Andrey Kovatchev
			Vladimir Uruchev
			Eva Paunova *
			Emil Radev *
			Tomislav Donchev *
			Maria Gabriel
	EPP	Reformist Bloc	Svetoslav Malinov *
	S&D	Coalition for Bulgaria - Bulgarian Socialist Party	Georgi Pirinski *
			Ilyana Yotova *
			Sergei Stanishev *
			Momchil Nekov *
	ALDE	Movement for Rights and Freedoms	Filiz Huysmenova
			Iskra Mihaylova *
			Nedzhmi Ali *
			Ilhan Kuchuk *
<b>Croatia</b>	EPP	Patriotic Coalition - Croatian Democratic Union	Andrej Plenković
			Dubravka Šuica
			Ivana Maletić
			Davor Ivo Stier
	EPP	Croatian Peasant Party	Marijana Petir *
	S&D	Social Democratic Party	Tonino Picula
			Biljana Borzan
			Neven Mimica *
	ALDE	Croatian People's Party - Liberal Democrats	Jozo Radoš *
	Greens	Croatian Sustainable Development	Mirela Holy *
<b>Cyprus</b>	EPP	Democratic Rally	Eleni Theocharous
			Christos Stylianides *
	S&D	Democratic Party	Kostas Mavrides *
	S&D	Movement for Social Democracy	Yiorgos Papadakis *
<b>Czech Republic</b>	EPP	Christian and Democratic union - Czechoslovak People's Party	Pavel Svoboda *
			Michaela Šojdrová *
			Tomáš Zdechovský *
	EPP	TOP 09	Luděk Niedermayer *
			Jiří Pospíšil *

			Stanislav Polčák *
			Bořivoj Šarapatka *
	S&D	Czech Social Democratic Party	Jan Keller *
			Olga Sehnalová
			Pavel Poc
			Miroslav Poche *
	ALDE	ANO 2011	Pavel Telička *
			Petr Ježek *
			Dita Charanzová *
			Martina Dlabajová *
<b>Denmark</b>	EPP	Conservative People's Party	Bendt Bendtsen
	S&D	Social Democrats	Jeppe Kofod *
			Ole Christensen
			Christel Schaldemose
	ALDE	Danish Liberal Party	Ulla Tørnæs *
			Jens Rohde
	ALDE	Social Liberal Party	Morten Helveg Petersen *
	Greens	Socialist People's Party	Margrete Auken
<b>Estonia</b>	EPP	Pro Patria and Res Publica Union	Tunne-Väldo Kelam
	S&D	Social Democratic party	Marju Lauristin *
	ALDE	Reform Party	Andrus Ansip *
			Kaja Kallas *
	ALDE	Centre Party	Yana Toom *
<b>Finland</b>	EPP	National Coalition Party	Alexander Stubb *
			Sirpa Pietikäinen
			Henna Virkkunen *
	S&D	Social Democratic Party	Liisa Jaakonsaari
			Miapetra Kumpula-Natri *
	ALDE	Centre Party	Olli Rhen *
			Paavo Väyrynen *
			Anneli Jäätteenmäki
	ALDE	Swedish People's Party	Nils Torvalds
	Greens	Green League	Heidi Hautela *

<b>France</b>	<b>EPP</b>	<b>Union for a Popular Movement</b>	Jérôme Lavrilleux *
			Tokia Saïfi
			Alain Cadec
			Elisabeth Morin-Chartier
			Marc Joulaud *
			Nadine Morano *
			Arnaud Danjean
			Anne Sander *
			Michèle Aliot-Marie *
			Franck Proust
			Renaud Muselier *
			Françoise Grossetête
			Michel Dantin
			Brice Hortefeux
			Angélique Delahaye *
			Alain Lamassoure
			Rachida Dati
			Philippe Juvin
			Constance Le Grip
			Maurice Ponga
	<b>S&amp;D</b>	<b>Socialist Party</b>	Gilles Pargneaux
			Isabelle Thomas
			Emmanuel Maurel *
			Edouard Martin *
			Virginie Rozière *
			Éric Andrieu
			Vincent Peillon
			Sylvie Guillaume
			Jean-Paul Denanot *
			Pervenche Berès
			Guillaume Balas *
			Christine Revault d'Allonnes-Bonnefoy
			Louis-Joseph Manscour *
	<b>ALDE</b>	<b>The Alternative/The Europeans</b>	Dominique Riquet
			Jean Arthuis *
			Nathalie Griesbeck
			Robert Rochefort
			Sylvie Goulard
			Marielle De Sarnez
			Jean-Marie Cavada

	Greens	Europe Ecology-The Greens	Karima Delli
			Yannick Jadot
			José Bové
			Michèle Rivasi
			Pascal Durand *
			Eva Joly
<b>Germany</b>	EPP	Christian Democratic Union	Burkhard Balz
			Reimer Böge
			Elmar Brok
			Daniel Caspary
			Birgit Collin-Langen
			Jan Christian Ehler
			Karl-Heinz Florenz
			Michael Gahler
			Jens Gieseke *
			Ingeborg Gräßle
			Peter Jahr
			Dieter-Lebrecht Koch
			Werner Kuhn
			Werner Langen
			Peter Liese
			Norbert Lins *
			Thomas Mann
			David McAllister *
			Markus Pieper
			Godelieve Quisthoudt-Rowohl
			Herbert Reul
			Sven Schulze *
			Andreas Schwab
			Renate Sommer
			Sabine Verheyen
			Axel Voss
			Rainer Wieland
			Hermann Winkler
			Joachim Zeller
	EPP	Christian Social Union	Markus Ferber
			Angelika Niebler
			Manfred Weber
			Monika Hohlmeier
			Albert Dess
	S&D	Social Democratic Party	Martin Schulz
			Birgit Sippel

			Udo Bullmann
			Kerstin Westphal
			Bernd Lange
			Evelyne Gebhardt
			Jens Geier
			Jutta Steinruck
			Ismail Ertug
			Sylvia-Yvonne Kaufmann *
			Matthias Groote
			Ulrike Rodust
			Dietmar Köster *
			Petra Kammerevert *
			Jo Leinen
			Martina Werner *
			Peter Simon
			Maria Noichl *
			Knut Fleckenstein
			Gabriele Preuß *
			Joachim Schuster *
			Susanne Melior *
			Constanze Krehl
			Ame Lietz *
			Jakob von Weizsäcker *
			Iris Hoffmann *
			Norbert Neuser
	ALDE	Free Democratic Party – The Liberals	Alexander Graf Lambsdorff
			Michael Theurer
			Gesine Meißner
	ALDE	Free Voters	Ulrike Müller*
	Greens	Alliance'90/The Greens	Rebecca Harms
			Sven Giegold *
			Ska Keller
			Reinhard Bütikofer
			Barbara Lochbihler
			Jan Philipp Albrecht
			Helga Trüpel
			Martin Häusling
			Terry Reintke *
			Michael Cramer
			Maria Heubuch *
<b>Greece</b>	<b>EPP</b>	<b>New Democracy</b>	<b>Manolis Kefaloyannis *</b>

			Maria Spyraiki *
			Theodoros Zagorakis *
			Eliza Vozemberg *
			Giorgos Kyrtos *
	S&D	Olive Tree-Democratic Alignment	Eva Kaili *
			Nikos Androulakis *
	S&D	The River (To Potami)	Giorgos Grammatikakis *
			Miltos Kyrkos *
<b>Hungary</b>	EPP	Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Union	Ildikó Gáll-Pelcz
			József Szájer
			László Tótkés *
			Tamás Deutsch
			András Gyürk
			Kinga Gál
			György Schöpflin
			Norbert Erdős *
			Andrea Bocskor *
			Andor Deli *
			Ádám Kósa
			György Hölvényi *
	S&D	Hungarian Socialist Party	Tibor Szanyi *
			István Ujhelyi *
	S&D	Democratic Coalition	Ferenc Gyurcsány *
			Csaba Molnár *
	Greens	Politics Can Be Different	Tamás Meszerics *
		Together 2014	Gordon Bajnai *
<b>Ireland</b>	EPP	Fine Gael	Brian Hayes *
			Sean Kelly
			Mairead McGuinness
			Deirdre Clune *
	ALDE	Finna Fail	Brian Crowley
		Independent	Marian Harkin
<b>Italy</b>	EPP	Forza Italia	Giovanni Toti *
			Lara Comi
			Alberto Cirio *
			Elisabetta Gardini
			Remo Sernagiotto *
			Antonio Tajani *
			Alessandra Mussolini *

			Raffaele Fitto *
			Aldo Patriciello
			Fulvio Martusciello *
			Barbara Matera
			Salvo Pogliese *
			Salvatore Cicu*
	EPP	New Centre-Rights and Union of Christian and Centre Democrats	Enzo Lupi *
			Lorenzo Cesa *
			Giovanni La Via
	EPP	South Tyrolean People's Party	Herbert Dorfmann
	S&D	Democratic Party	Alessia Mosca *
			Mercedes Bresso *
			Sergio Cofferati
			Patrizia Toia
			Pierantonio Panzeri
			Renata Briano *
			Luigi Morgano *
			Brando Benifei *
			Daniele Viotti *
			Alessandra Moretti *
			Flavio Zanonato *
			Cécile Kyenge *
			Paolo De Castro
			Simona Bonafe'*
			David Sassoli
			Enrico Gasbarra*
			Goffredo Bettini *
			Nicola Danti *
			Silvia Costa
			Roberto Gualtieri
			Giovanni Pitella
			Giuseppina Picierno *
			Elena Gentile*
			Massimo Paolucci *
			Andrea Cozzolino
			Nicola Caputo *
			Renato Soru *
			Caterina Chinnici *
			Michela Giuffrida *
<b>Latvia</b>	EPP	Unity	Valdis Dombrovskis *
			Sandra Kalniete
			Artis Pabriks *

			Krišjānis Kariņš
	S&D	Social Democratic	Andrejs Mamikins *
	Green	Latvian Russian Alliance (For Human Rights in United Latvia)	Tatjana Ždanoka
<b>Lithuania</b>	EPP	Homland-Lithuanian Christian Democrats	Algirdas Saudargas
			Gabrielius Landsbergis
	S&D	Social Democratic Party of Lithuania	Zigmantas Balčytis
			Vilija Blinkevičiūtė
	ALDE	Liberal Movement	Antanas Guoga *
			Petras Auštrevičius *
	ALDE	Labour Party	Viktor Uspaskich *
<b>Luxembourg</b>	EPP	Christian People's Party	Viviane Reding *
			Georges Bach
			Frank Engel
	S&D	Socialist Workers Party	Mady Delvaux-Stehres *
	ALDE	Democratic Party	Charles Goerens
	Green	The Greens	Claude Turmes
<b>Malta</b>	EPP	Nationalist Party	Roberta Metsola
			David Casa
			Therese Comodini Cachia *
	S&D	Labour Party	Alfred Sant *
			Miriam Dalli *
			Marlene Mizzi
<b>Netherlands</b>	EPP	Christian Democratic Appeal	Annie Schreijer-Pierik *
			Lambert van Nistelrooij
			Esther de Lange
			Jeroen Lenaers *
			Wim van de Camp
	S&D	Labour Party	Paul Tang *
			Agnes Jongerius *
			Kati Piri *
	ALDE	Democrat 66	Sophie in 't Veld
			Gerben Jan Gerbrandy
			Marietje Schaake
			Matthijs van Miltenburg *



	ALDE	People's Party for Freedom and Democrcay	Jan Huitema *
			Johannes Cornelis (Hans) van Baalen
			Cora van Nieuwenhuizen *
	Greens	Green Left	Bas Eickhout
			Judith Sargentini
<b>Poland</b>	EPP	Civic Platform	Jerzy Buzek
			Danuta Hübner
			Róža Gräfin von Thun und Hohenstein
			Bogdan Zdrojewski *
			Jacek Saryusz-Wolski
			Janusz Lewandowski *
			Dariusz Rosati *
			Barbara Kudrycka *
			Julia Pitera *
			Jan Olbrycht
			Danuta Jazłowiecka
			Elżbieta Łukacijewska
			Agnieszka Kozłowska-Rajewicz *
			Jarosław Wałęsa
			Bogdan Wenta *
			Michał Boni *
			Marek Plura *
			Tadeusz Zwiefka
			Adam Szejnfeld *
	EPP	People's Party	Czesław Siekierski
			Jarosław Kalinowski
			Andrzej Grzyb
			Krzysztof Hetman *
	S&D	Democratic Left Alliance + Labour United	Janusz Zemke
			Bogusław Liberadzki
			Krystyna Łybacka *
			Adam Gierek
			Lidia Geringer de Oedenberg

<b>Portugal</b>	EPP	Portugal Alliance: Social Democratic Party + Democratic and Social Centre People's Party	Paulo Rangel
			Fernando Ruas *
			Sofia Ribeiro *
			Nuno Melo
			Carlos Coelho
			Cláudia Aguiar *
			José Manuel Fernandes
	S&D	Socialist Party	Francisco Assis *
			Maria João Rodrigues *
			Carlos Zorrinho *
			Elisa Ferreira
			Ricardo Serrão Santos *
			Ana Gomes
			Pedro Silva Pereira *
			Liliana Rodrigues *
<b>Romania</b>	EPP	Democratic Liberal Party	Teodor-Domitr Stolojan
			Monica-Luisa Macovei
			Traian Ungureanu
			Marian-Jean Marinescu
			Daniel Buda *
	EPP	People's Movement Party	Cristian-Dan Preda
			Siegfried Mureșan *
	EPP	Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania	Iuliu Winkler
			Csaba Sógor
	S&D	Social Democratic Party + Conservative Party + National Union for the Progress of Romania	Corina Crețu
			Ecaterina Andronescu *
			Cătălin-Sorin Ivan
			Dan Nica *
			Maria Grapini *
			Damian Drăghici *
			Daciana-Octavia Sârbu
			Ioan-Mircea Pașcu
			Vasilica-Viorica Dăncilă
			Sorin Moisa
			Victor Boștinaru
			Claudiu-Ciprian Tănăsescu

			Doru-Claudian Frunzulică *
			Constantin-Laurențiu Rebega *
			Ana-Claudia Țapardel *
			Andi-Lucian Cristea *
	ALDE	National Liberal Party	Norica Nicolai
			Adina-Ioana Vălean
			Ramona-Nicole Mănescu *
			Cristian-Silviu Bușoi *
			Renate Weber
			Eduard-Raul Hellvig
<b>Slovakia</b>	EPP	Christian Democratic Movement	Anna Záborská
			Miroslav Mikolášik
	EPP	Slovak Democratic and Christian Union – Democratic Party	Eduard Kukan
			Ivan Štefanec *
	EPP	Party of the Hungarian Coalition	Pál Csáky *
	EPP	Most–Híd	József Nagy *
	S&D	Direction – Social Democracy	Maroš Šefčovič *
			Monika Flašíková-Beňová
			Boris Zala
			Vladimír Maňka
	ALDE	Freedom and Solidarity	Richard Sulík *
<b>Slovenia</b>	EPP	Slovenian Democratic Party	Milan Zver
			Romana Tomc *
			Patricija Šulin *
	EPP	New Slovenia - Christian People's Party + Slovenian People's Party	Lojze Peterle *
			Franc Bogovič *
	S&D	Social Democrats	Tanja Fajon
<b>Spain</b>	EPP	People's Party	Miguel Arias Cañete *
			Esteban González Pons *
			Teresa Jiménez Becerril *
			Luis de Grandes Pascual
			Pilar del Castillo Vera
			Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso *

			Rosa Estarás Ferragut
			Francisco Millán Mon
			Pablo Zalba Bidegain
			Verónica Lope Fontagne
			Antonio López-Istúriz White
			Santiago Fisas Ayxela
			Gabriel Mato Adrover
			Pilar Ayuso González
			María Esther Herranz García
			Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra
	S&D	Spanish Socialist Worker's Party	Elena Valenciano Martínez-Orozco *
			Ramón Jáuregui Atondo *
			Soledad Cabezón Ruiz *
			Juan Fernando López Aguilar
			Iratxe García Pérez
			Javier López Fernández *
			Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández *
			Enrique Guerrero Salom
			Eider Gardiazábal Rubial
			José Blanco López *
			Clara Eugenia Aguilera García *
			Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto
			Inés Ayala Sender
			Jonás Fernández Álvarez *
	EPP	Coalition for Europe	Francesc Gambús *
	ALDE		Ramón Tremosa
			Izaskun Bilbao
	Greens	Initiative for Catalonia Greens	Ernest Urtasun Domenech *
	Greens	European Spring	Jordi Sebastià Talavera *
	Greens	'The People Decide'	Josu Mirena Juaristi Abaunz *
	Greens	Left for the Right to Decide (EPDD)	Josep Maria Terricabras *
			Ernest Maragall *
Sweden	EPP	Moderate Party	Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

			Gunnar Hökmark
			Christofer Fjellner
	EPP	Christian Democrats	Lars Adaktusson *
	S&D	Social Democrats	Marita Ulvskog
			Jytte Guteland *
			Olle Ludvigsson
			Jens Nilsson
			Anna Hedh
	ALDE	Liberal People's Party	Marit Paulsen
			Cecilia Wikström
	ALDE	Centre Party	Fredrick Federley *
	Greens	Green Party	Isabella Lövin
			Peter Eriksson *
			Bodil Ceballos *
			Max Andersson *
<b>United Kingdom</b>	S&D	Labour Party	Glenis Willmott
			Richard Howitt
			Lucy Anderson *
			Seb Dance *
			Mary Honeyball
			Claude Moraes
			Paul Brannen *
			Jude Kirton-Darling *
			Theresa Griffin *
			Afzal Khan *
			Julie Ward *
			Anneliese Dodds *
			Clare Moody *
			Neena Gill *
			Siôn Simon *
			Richard Corbett *
			Linda McAvan
			David Martin
			Catherine Stihler
			Derek Vaughan
	ALDE	Liberal Democrats	Catherine Bearder
	Greens	Green Party	Jean Lambert
			Keith Taylor
			Molly Scott Cato *

\* Indicates person was not a Member of European Parliament during the outgoing 2009-2014 legislature