



# EP Elections

**Making votes count for the climate**

CAN Europe GA

October 2018

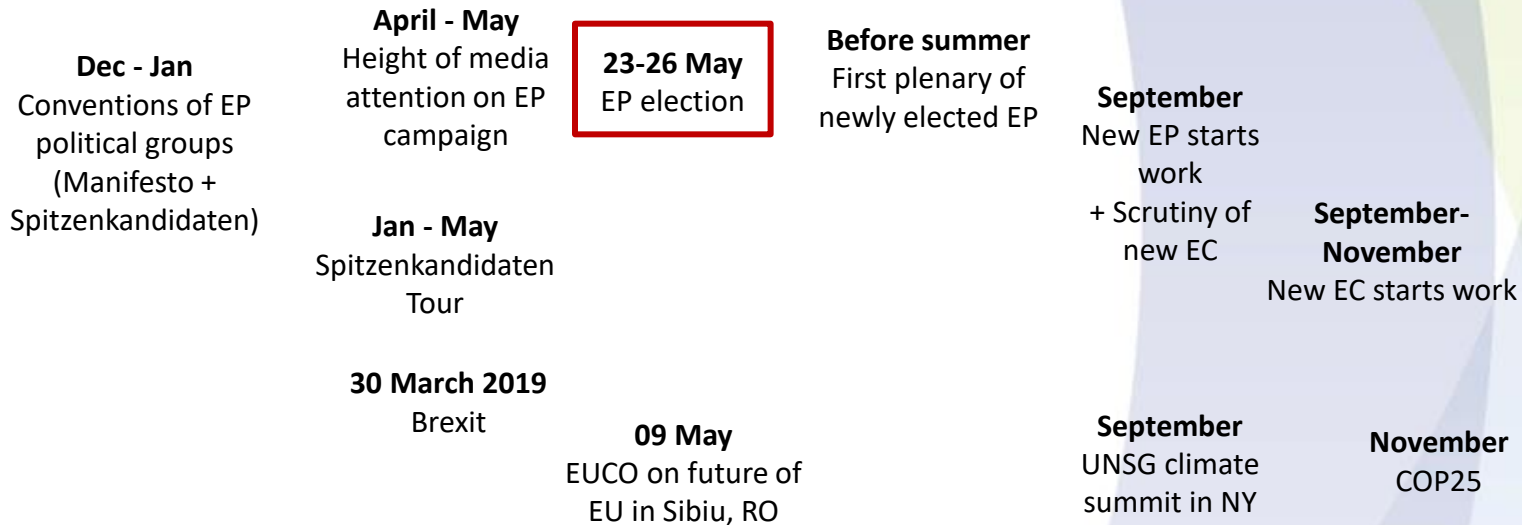
# Process and Timeline

**EP elections**

**New Commission**

**Future of Europe**

**Targets/EU LTS**



2018		2019										
NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV

# EP election - process

- Takes place **23-26 May 2019**
- Procedural and constitutional changes - February plenary
  - (1) Reduction of MEPs from 751 to 705
  - (2) No transnational lists - no support of EPP
  - (3) Spitzenkandidat practice remains - (EP political groups to appoint Commission president candidate)
  - (4) Seat redistribution post-Brexit
    - [2017/2054\(INL\)](#) - *European Parliament resolution of 7 February 2018 on the composition of the European Parliament*
    - UK seats: 46 reserve for possible EU enlargement
    - 27 to rebalance country share

# Spitzenkandidaten

## Lead candidates and the election of the European Commission

- #1  The European political parties select their lead candidates for the Presidency of the Commission  
Electoral campaign

AUTUMN / WINTER 2018
- #2  Europeans elect the new European Parliament  
705 MEPs from 27 EU Member States

23-26 MAY 2019
- #3  The president of the European Council consults with the European Parliament on the candidate for the presidency of the Commission, taking into account the result of the European elections  
Following the consultations, the President of the European Council proposes a candidate to the European Council  
**The European Council decides on its proposal for a candidate** (by qualified majority)

JUNE
- #4  Election of the Commission President by the European Parliament  
by a majority of its component members (at least 353)

JULY
- #5  The member states propose the commissioners-designate in close cooperation with the new president of the Commission  
**Hearings of the Commissioners-designate by the EP committees**

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER
- #6  Vote by the European Parliament on the new Commission  
(by a majority of the vote cast)

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER
- #7  Inauguration of the new European Commission

Sources: European Parliament / Consolidated version of the Treaty on the European Union, Art. 17.7 / Declaration 11 annexed to the Treaty of Lisbon

# Spitzenkandidaten





# EU candidate Alex Stubb calls for net-zero carbon by 2045

By Natalie Sauer | Climate Home News

9:33

Advertisement



Alexander Stubb, then Finnish Finance Minister, leaving for a cruise in the Espoo archipelago in a navy patrolboat, Finland, 23 August 2015. [EPA/Markku Ojala]

An advertisement for Bromine-based technologies. It features a yellow hexagonal logo at the top. The text reads: "Bromine-based technologies are innovative storage solutions". Below this, it says "Energy Storage Global Conference 24 – 26 October 2018, Brussels". A blue button says "Visit our stand at the #ESGC18 exhibition". At the bottom left is the logo for "The International Bromine Council www.theibc.org". At the bottom right is an illustration of several white server racks.

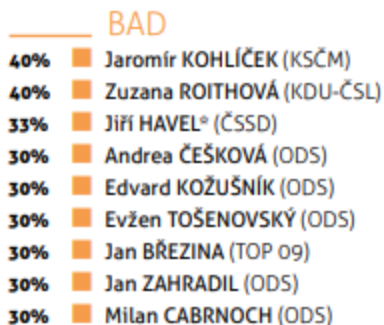
## EURACTIV Members

Cefic - European Chemical Industry Council  
EUREAU - European Federation of National Asso...  
EuSalt - European Salt Producers' Association

Sources European Parliament / Consolidated version of the Treaty on the European Union, Art. 17.7 / Declaration 11 annexed to the Treaty of Lisbon

# MEP Scorecards

## RANKING OF PARLIAMENTARIANS



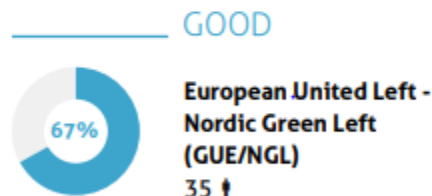
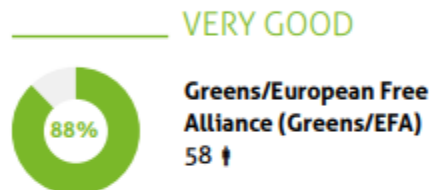
## Ranking European Parliamentarians on Climate Action

### POLITICAL GROUPS



## RANKING OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL GROUPS

based on 2009-2014 voting records on climate and energy policies



## ABOUT

Regardless of their words and promises, it is the voting behavior of Members of the European Parliament that really shows what they and their national political parties are actually supporting. As we approach the 2014 European Parliamentary elections, Climate Action Network Europe provides you with this analysis on how political parties and their parliamentarians have voted in the last five years. The scorecard helps in understanding who has supported more adequate climate action in Europe.

The scorecards reflect how European parliamentarians have voted on ten climate and energy issues during the 2009-2014 parliamentary term.\*\* Parliamentarians were given a point when voting in favor of more ambitious climate and energy policies, or no point if they didn't (including cases where they did not vote).

The scores of all parliamentarians were allocated to the different national political parties they represent.

# CHALLENGES



# Post-Brexit rebalancing of seats

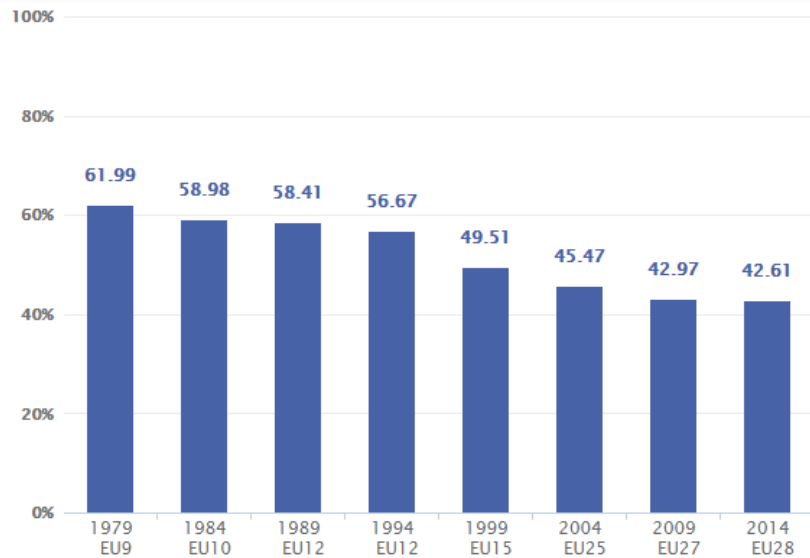
Member State	Current distribution of seats	New Distribution	Difference
Germany	96	96	=
France	74	79	+5
United Kingdom	73	-	-73
Italy	73	76	+3
Spain	54	59	+5
Poland	51	52	+1
Romania	32	33	+1
Netherlands	26	29	+3
Greece	21	21	=
Belgium	21	21	=
Portugal	21	21	=
Czech Republic	21	21	=
Hungary	21	21	=
Sweden	20	21	+1

Austria	18	19	+1
Bulgaria	17	17	=
Denmark	13	14	+1
Slovakia	13	14	+1
Finland	13	14	+1
Ireland	11	13	+2
Croatia	11	12	+1
Lithuania	11	11	=
Slovenia	8	8	=
Latvia	8	8	=
Estonia	6	7	+1
Cyprus	6	6	=
Luxembourg	6	6	=
Malta	6	6	=
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>705</b>	

# Low turnout

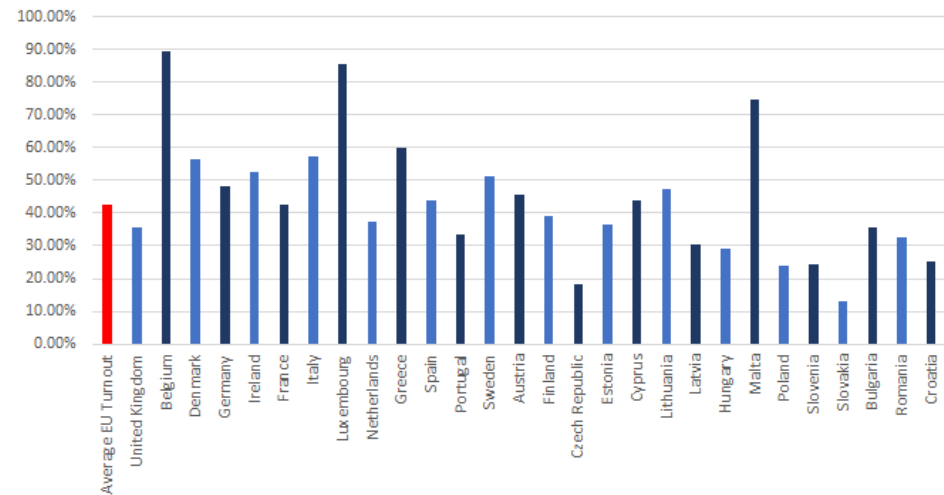
## Turnout

Final results



Source: TNS/ScytI in cooperation with the European Parliament

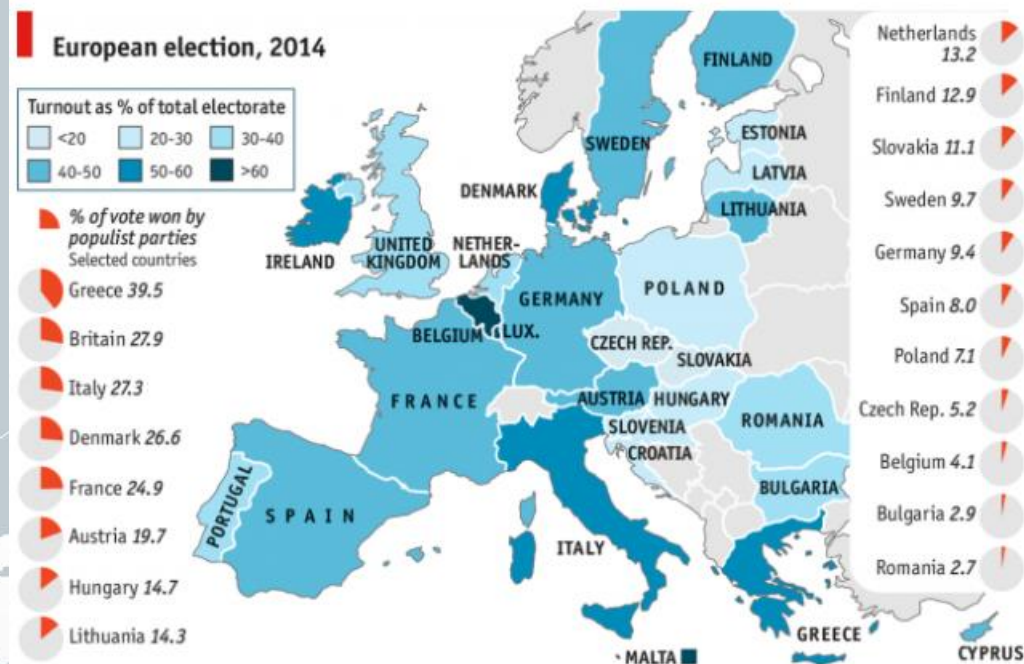
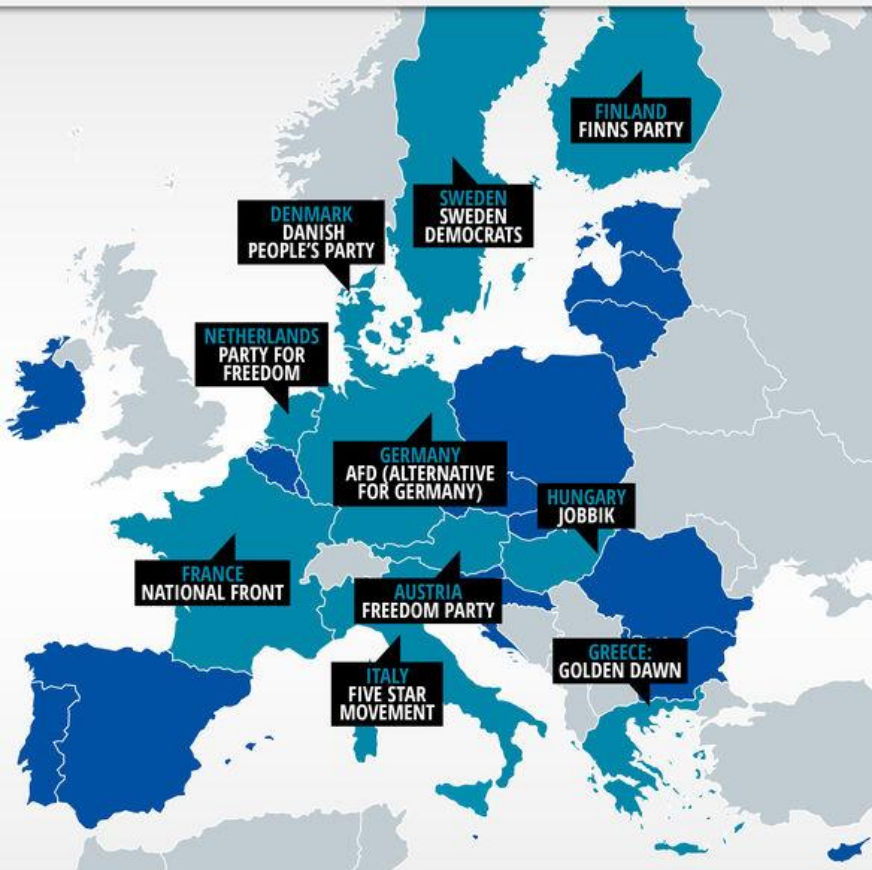
2014 EP election turnout per country



# Euroskepticism

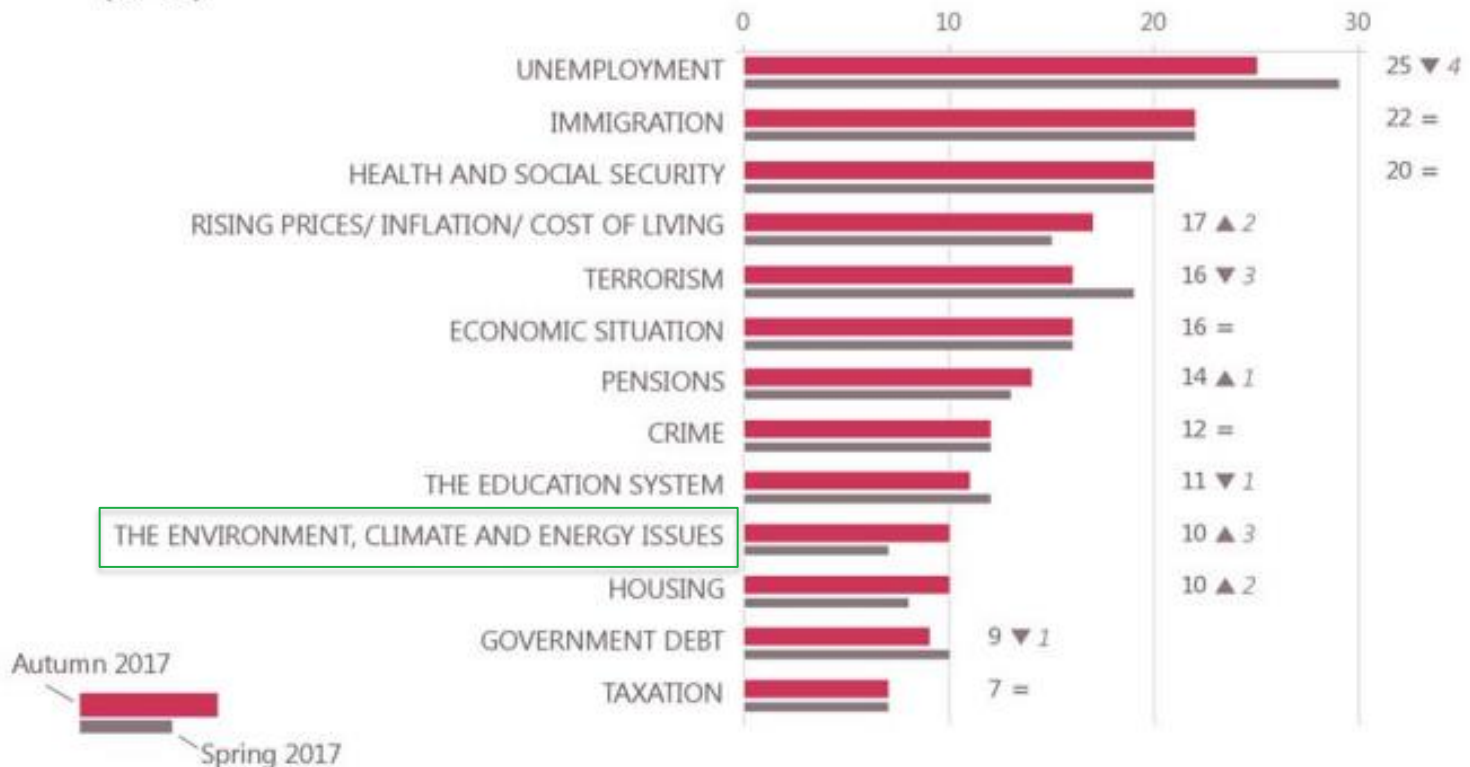
## ANTI-EU PARTIES MAPPED

Who are the Eurosceptics trying break up the EU?



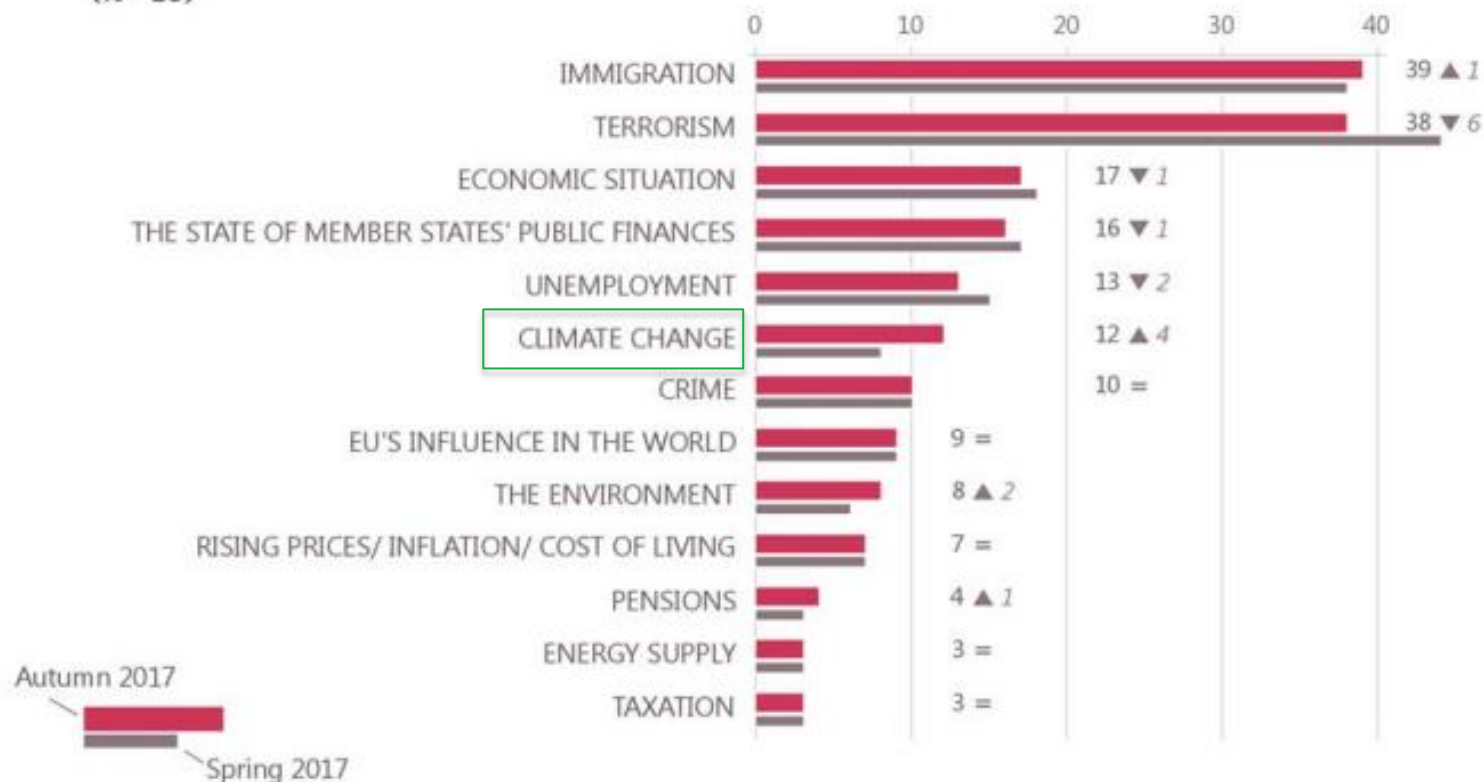
# Climate vs security (MS)

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?  
(% - EU)



# Climate vs security (EU)

QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?  
(% - EU)



# Objectives, target groups and messengers

## Objectives

- Raise the issue of climate ambition in the EP election campaign
  - Increase awareness on the need to increase climate ambition
  - Influence the future EP configuration + Commission workplan
- What about voter turnout? Explaining EU/promoting multilateralism?

## Target groups

- MEPs, EU political groups, national parties...
  - EU citizens (which constituents?)
  - Media (Brussels-based, national, regional...)
  - Spitzenkandidaten
- What about MS governments (link to national elections (BE)? Others?

## Messengers/alliances

- Green10
- Pan-European networks
- Youth groups
- Other constituencies (trade unions, churches, businesses...)?





**Thank you for your attention!**

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