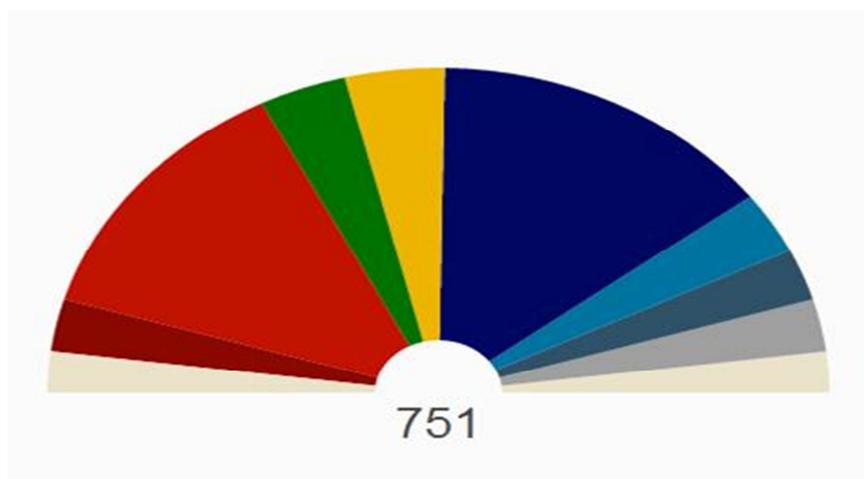


EPF Analysis of EP 2014 Election Results

30 May 2014

The EPF analysis of the EP 2014 election results looks at the following issues :

1. Political Composition of the incoming EP and comparison with the out-going EP
2. EP Support for SRHR
3. Development, global health and SRHR Champion MEPs
4. Anti-choice in the New European Parliament
Annex : Elected MEPs who have signed an anti-choice pledge or were openly endorsed by an anti-choice organization



Notes :

- Affiliation of national political parties into their respective European families is based on their affiliation in the out-going EP. As some national parties are now re-discussing their affiliations (eg. Belgian NVA may leave the Greens to join ECR) and new parties have not yet decided which family to join, if any, the numbers will change over the coming weeks, but how is not possible to predict at the time being. The numbers used were taken from <http://electionsnight2014.eu/> on 27 May 2014.
- The total number of MEPs for the incoming EP of 751 is 15 less than the 766 at the end of the out-going 2009-2014 EP. Therefore, absolute numbers of MEPs between the two Parliament terms are not comparable, rather, comparing percentage of seats is more useful.

1. Political Composition of the incoming EP and comparison with the out-going EP

1.1 Overall findings :

- The mainstream centrists and centre-right parties of the EPP, ALDE and ECR emerge as the biggest three losing parties in the 2014 elections. Their combined number of MEPs in the new EP is 333, down from 414 – formerly representing 53% of seats, now down to 43%.
- The centre-left and left (S&D, Greens/EFA and GUE/NGL) remain very stable in both number of seats (285 compared to 288 in the out-going EP) and share of seats at 38% in the incoming EP compared to 37% in the previous Parliament.
- The losses of the centre and centre-right seem to have benefitted political parties further to the right, namely the EFD and NI, both the hard right/ populists (such as UKIP) and the extreme right, such as the French National Front as well as the heterogeneous ‘Others’.

Political Party	Description	In-coming 2014- 19		Out-going 2009 -14		Net Change	
		N° MEPs	% seats in EP	N° MEPs	% seats in EP	in MEPs	% Change
EPP	<i>Centre-right</i>	213	28,36%	274	35,77%	-61	-7,41%
S&D	<i>Centre-left</i>	191	25,43%	196	25,59%	-5	-0,15%
ALDE	<i>Centre</i>	64	8,52%	83	10,84%	-19	-2,31%
Greens	<i>Green</i>	52	6,92%	57	7,44%	-5	-0,52%
ECR	<i>Euro-sceptic conservatives</i>	46	6,13%	57	7,44%	-11	-1,32%
GUE/NGL	<i>Far Left</i>	42	5,59%	35	4,57%	7	1,02%
NI	<i>Non-attached – heterogenous</i>	41	5,46%	33	4,31%	8	1,15%
EFD	<i>Hard-right/ populists</i>	38	5,06%	31	4,05%	7	1,01%
Others	<i>Not yet classified / new parties</i>	64	8,52%	0	0,00%	64	8,52%
Sub-totals		751		766		-15	

Source : <http://electionsnight2014.eu/> on 27 May 2014

1.2 Findings per Party:

- The EPP remains the single biggest party in the EP. However, this is after having lost 61 MEPs and a reduced share of seats, from 36% of EP seats to 28%. The EPP is therefore the party with the biggest losses in the 2014 elections.
- The S&D group remains the second biggest and remains virtually unchanged both in number of MEPs and share of seats.

- The ALDE group remains the third biggest party, but is also the second biggest loser in 2014, losing 19 MEPs and their share of seats dipping below 10%. The biggest ALDE losses were registered in Germany and the UK, formerly among the strongest ALDE delegations. The new composition of national delegations in the ALDE group will likely bring about significant leadership changes in the party.
- The Greens/EFA confirm their place as the EP's 4th largest party and remain relatively stable in terms of number of MEPs and share of EP seats.
- The ECR (led by UK Conservatives) lose ground to become the 5th largest party in the EP and, at the moment, would appear to have lost 7 MEP seats.
- As predicted, the far left of the GUE/NGL gain 7 MEPs and now have almost 6% of the seats in the EP.
- The Non-attached (NI) also made gains of 8 MEPs and it is likely from this grouping that a new family may emerge centered around France's National Front. They are likely to have the required 25 MEP, but will need to find them from at least 7 Member States which may pose a challenge.
- The EFD have also scored well and increased their numbers by 7 MEPs. It is in this group that the triumphant UKIP is likely to sit.
- The final category of MEPs are the 64 'Others' which represent new political parties in the EP and their affiliation to a broader political family is as yet unknown. This is an extremely heterogeneous group including the 17 MEPs of Italy's 5 Star Movement, the 1 Swedish Feminist, the 7 German populist/Tea Party MEP of the AFD as well as several marginal figures. Representing over 8% of the EP, how they will distribute themselves among the established political families could change the balance of power in the whole EP.

2. EP Support for SRHR ?

In terms of support for sexual and reproductive health and rights, if one assumes political party positions based on voting patterns of political parties on the recent Estrela Report, then the pro/anti-choice factions of the European Parliament are as follows:

Pro-choice	EP		Anti-choice	EP	
	2014-19	2009-14		2014-19	2009-14
S&D	191	196	EPP	213	274
ALDE	64	83	ECR	46	57
Greens	52	57	NI	41	33
GUE/NGL	42	35	EFD	38	31
Sub-total	349	371	Sub-total	338	395
%	46.47%	48.43%	%	45.01%	51.57%

Therefore, it would appear that the proportion of pro-choice MEPs may have slightly decreased from 48% to 46% . The anti-choice would also appear to have lost support, declining from 51% to 45% of MEPs. However, the pro-choice side appears to be in a numerical majority with 349 pro-choice versus 338 anti-choice.

However, this does not take into account two factors:

1. Known or expected voting patterns of certain national delegations within parties or individual MEPs which may go against party position (ie. certain national delegations defy their party whip, namely Maltese S&D MEPs have a position to vote anti-choice while most Swedish EPP members will vote pro-choice).
2. The allocation of the votes of the 64 “other” MEPs representing 8,52% of the EP. These votes are likely to be distributed across a range of different political parties and represent a variety of different possible pro/anti-choice ranging from Swedish feminists to German neo-nazis. The largest faction of unknown votes within this group are the expected 17 MEPs of the Italian 5 Star Movement. How these are distributed may change the strength of the pro/anti-choice factions.

3. Development, global health and SRHR Champion MEPs

Of the 751 MEPs elected, there are a number of champions on development, global health and SRHR from the previous parliamentary term who will be returning. The advocacy efforts of the global health and SRHR communities at both national and Brussels levels has paid off as a solid group of elected MEPs have committed to take up both global health and SRHR. Specifically :

- Global health and development can count on a core group of at least 36 elected MEPs
- SRHR can count on a core group of at least 18 MEPs to re-constitute the EPWG.

3.1 SRHR Champions:

A non-exhaustive list includes the following returning SRHR-champion MEPs:

- Nessa Childers (NI, IE)
- Iratxe Garcia Perez (S&D, ES)
- Ana Gomes (S&D, PT)
- Mikael Gustafsson (GUE, SE)
- Sophie In't Veld (ALDE, NL)
- Jean Lambert (Greens/EFA, UK)
- Ulrika Lunacek (Greens/EFA, AT)
- Norbert Neuser (S&D, DE)
- Sirpa Pietikäinen (EPP, FI)
- Catherine Stihler (S&D, UK)
- Cecilia Wikström (ALDE, SE)

Prior to the elections, the EPWG had launched a pledge for EP candidates. At least 18 signatories of the EPWG pledge were elected to the new Parliament and will be able to form the core of a new European Parliament Working Group on Population, Sustainable Development and Reproductive Health and Rights.

3.2 Global Health and International Development Champions

The coalition of organisations working on global health issues "Action for Global Health" adopted a pledge for EP candidates to sign. This pledge was signed by over 100 MEP candidates, 36 of whom were elected from 12 countries. The candidates signing the pledge who were eventually successfully elected as MEP came from the all major political groups: S&D, Greens, GUE, ALDE and EPP.

Some global health and development champions, include:

- Eleni Theoharous (EPP, CY)
- Alexander Graf Lambsdorff (ALDE, DE)
- Louis Michel (ALDE, BE)
- Guy Verhofstadt (ALDE, BE)
- Richard Howitt (S&D, UK)

For more information, please read : **"What the EU elections mean for global development?"**

- <https://www.devex.com/news/what-the-eu-elections-mean-for-global-development-83585>

3.3 Prospective New Champions

There are also a number of newly elected MEPs who show potential in taking leadership on SRHR and global health and development issues, they include:

- Maria Arena, (S&D, BE)
- Neena Gill (S&D, UK) – former MEP from 2004-09, initiator of 2008 MDG 5 EP Resolution
- Luke 'Ming' Flannagan (NI, IE) – strong pro-choice background
- Jeppe Kofod (S&D, DK) – member of the Danish APPG on SRHR
- Maite Pagazaurtundua (NI, UPyD, ES) – strong feminist background
- Soraya Post (Feminist Party, SE) – strong feminist background
- María Dolores Sánchez Caldentey (NI, Podemos, ES) – strong feminist background

3.4 Champions who will be leaving the EP

However, there will be a number of champions on development, global health and SRHR who will be leaving the EP, these include:

- Michael Cashman (S&D, UK)
- Françoise Castex (S&D, FR)
- Edite Estrela (S&D, PT)
- Véronique de Keyser (S&D, BE)
- Véronique Mathieu (EPP, FR)
- Raul Romeva i Rueda (Green/EFA, ES)

4. Anti-choice in the New European Parliament

Main findings:

- 66 elected MEPs have signed pre-election anti-choice pledges or been endorsed by anti-choice organisations
- A number of known anti-choice MEPs have been re-elected, however, a number have also left the EP. Several anti-choice leaders from national level in several Member States have been newly elected to the EP.
- Anti-choice, ultra socially conservative electoral lists in several Member States seemed not to have fared well and were not successful in having a single candidate elected. Rather, the anti-choice in the EP comes the far-right, the populist right and the mainstream centre-right parties.
- At least 2 high-ranking European politicians have signed anti-choice pledges or been endorsed by anti-choice organisations
- Approximately 50 % of the French centre-right EPP party, UMP, elected MEPs have signed the anti-choice pledge of the anti-gay organisation "La Manif pour Tous"

4.1 Anti-choice MEPs – who's coming and going

Among anti-choice MEPs who have taken a leadership against SRHR, the following have been re-elected:

- Nirj Deva, (Conservatives, ECR, UK)
- Miroslav Mikolasik, (KDH, EPP, SK)
- Jan Olbrycht, (PO, EPP, PL)
- Alojz Peterle (SV, EPP)
- Anna Zaborska, (KDH, EPP, SK)

However, there are also a number of anti-choice MEPs who are not coming back, either because they were not re-elected or they did not stand, these include :

- Carlo Casini (UDC, EPP, Italy) – one of the initiators of "One of Us"
- Jaime Major Oreja (PP, EPP, ES) – one of the initiators of "One of Us"
- Gay Mitchell (FG, EPP, IE)
- Ewald Stadler (REKOS/BZÖ, NI, AT)

There is expected to be a fresh generation of anti-choice MEPs in the incoming EP. From the election results and previous statements by candidates, the following are potential new anti-choice leaders in the in-coming European Parliament:

- Valdemaras Tomasevskis of the Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania and Russian alliance coalition - he is a main leader for the limitation of abortion in Lithuania.
- Beatrix von Storch of the newly elected German AfD (Alternative für Deutschland), often described as a German version of the US Tea Party. Von Storch has already called for the

creation of an EP working group on families and children, is a founder of the German far-right, populist movement “Civil Coalition” and the ultra-conservative internet social mobilisation platforms “EUCheck” and “Freier Welt”. Beatrix von Storch, formerly ‘Herzogin’ (Duchess) of Oldenburg is also a family relation to Paul, Duke of Oldenburg, the Brussels representative of the Federation Pro-Europa Christiana, the front organisation in Brussels of the ultra-Catholic movement “Tradition, Family and Property”.

For more information, please turn to : **“Meet the new faces ready to sweep into the European parliament : The fresh crop of MEPs includes Holocaust deniers, fascists, xenophobes – and a leftwing war hero”**

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/may/26/meet-the-new-faces-in-the-european-parliament>

4.2 Anti-choice electoral lists

A number of socially conservative electoral lists appeared in several Member States which feature anti-choice issues as a prominent aspect of their manifestoes. These included:

- REKOS in Austria
- Force Vie in France
- Catholic Democrats in Ireland
- UDC in Italy
- ProVida in Portugal
- VOX in Spain
- Independent candidate Ronan Mullen in Ireland

None of these electoral lists were successful in electing any candidates. In fact, two such lists which already had MEPs in the out-going EP (REKOS and UDC) lost their MEPs. MEPs with an anti-choice position either came from mainstream political parties (as will be demonstrated below) or from the far-right and extremist parties.

4.3 Anti-choice electoral pledges

Prior to the elections, a number of socially conservative and anti-choice organisation adopted their own pledges for candidates to sign, both at national and European level. These included the French anti-gay movement ‘La Manif pour Tous’, the Irish Life Institute, the German Association for family and children as well as pan-European initiatives such as from European Dignity Watch, European Christian Political Movement, the Federation or Catholic Family Associations in Europe and the Novae Terrae Foundation. These pledges and endorsement of candidates for anti-choice commitments can be found here:

LMPT: [La Manif pour Tous \(France\)](#)

NTF: [Novae Terrae Foundation \(Italy\)](#)

GfFK: [Grundsätze für Familie und Kinder \(Germany\)](#)

LI: [Life Institute \(Ireland\)](#)

ECPM: [European Christian Political Movement](#)

FCFAE: [The Federation of Catholic Family Associations in Europe](#)

The table in annex presents the 66 elected MEPs who have signed at least one of the identified anti-choice pledges. Here are some main conclusions of the anti-choice pledge signing MEPs:

- The 66 MEPs span the following political parties : EPP, ALDE, ECR, EFD, NI and Others. The following table demonstrates the MEPs who have committed to an anti-choice pledge according to party and the proportion of these MEPs in their political party.

Party	N° MEP signatories	% of party membership anti-choice pledge signatory
EPP	34	15.96%
ECR	9	19,57%
ALDE	2	3,13%
EFD	3	7,89%
Others & NI	18	16,82%
Total	66	

- The number of anti-choice signatories come from 15 Member States and the breakdown of number of signatories per Member States is as follows :
 - 22: France
 - 8 : Poland
 - 7 : Italy
 - 5 : Germany and Hungary
 - 3: Croatia and Slovakia
 - 2: Czech Rep., Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovenia
 - 1: Austria, United Kingdom
 - 0 : remaining Member States
- While most of the signatories of the pledges are no surprise, there is one which stands out from the others. The French pledge sponsored by the anti-gay "La Manif pour Tous" was signed by 22 French MEPs. Of these, 12 belong to the National Front and the remaining 10 are from the centre-right UMP party. This would mean that 50% of the French centre-right EPP delegation have signed an anti-choice pledge, thus suggesting that the shift in position from a liberal/progressive republican consensus on a woman's right to choose in France towards a more socially conservative position as seen in the Estrela and Lunacek reports may be permanent position of the French EPP party, the UMP.
- Among the anti-choice pledge signatories are two high-ranking politicians : Antonio Tajani (Italy) who is the out-going EU Commissioner for Industry who signed the Novae Terrae pledge. There is also Manfred Weber (CSU, DE) who is a likely candidate to lead the EPP group once Joseph Daul steps down who was endorsed by European Dignity Watch.

Annex : Elected MEPs who have signed an anti-choice pledge or were openly endorsed by an anti-choice organisation.

MEP	Country	Party	LMPT (France)	NTF (Italy)	GfFK (Germany)	LI (Ireland)	EDW (EU)	ECPM (EU)	FCFAE (EU)
Paul Rübigen	AT	EPP (OVP)					X		
Michaela Sojdrova	CZ	EPP (KDU-CSL)							X
Pavel Svoboda	CZ	EPP (KDU-CSL)							X
Beatrix von Storch	DE	AfD			X		X		
Arne Gericke	DE	Family Party			X				
Dieter-Lebrecht Koch	DE	EPP (CDU)							X
Peter Liese	DE	EPP (CDU)					X		
Manfred Weber	DE	EPP (CSU)					X		
Louis Alliot	FR	FN	X						
Michèle Alliot-Marie	FR	EPP (UMP)	X				X		
Marie-Christine Arnautu	FR	FN	X				X		
Nicolas Bay	FR	FN	X				X		
Joelle Bergeron	FR	FN	X						
Marie Christine Boutonnet	FR	FN	X						
Aymeric Chauprade	FR	FN	X				X		
Mireille d'Ornano	FR	FN	X						
Arnaud Danjean	FR	EPP (UMP)	X						
Michel Dantin	FR	EPP (UMP)	X						
Rachida Dati	FR	EPP (UMP)	X				X		
Edouard Ferrand	FR	FN	X						
Bruno Gollnisch	FR	FN	X						

Françoise Grossetete	FR	EPP (UMP)	X				X	
Brice Hortefeux	FR	EPP (UMP)	X					
Philippe Juvin	FR	EPP (UMP)	X				X	
Gilles Lebreton	FR	FN	X					
Constance Le Grip	FR	EPP (UMP)	X				X	
Jean- Marie Le Pen	FR	FN	X				X	
Bernard Monot	FR	FN	X				X	
Renaud Muselier	FR	EPP (UMP)	X				X	
Jeanne Pothain	FR	FN	X					
Marijana Petir	HR	EPP (HSS)					x	X
Ruza Tomasic	HR	HSP					X	
Davor Ivo Stier	HR	EPP (HDZ)					X	
Adam Kosa	HU	EPP (Fidesz)					X	
Laslo Tokes	HU	EPP (Fidesz)					X	
Kinga Gal	HU	EPP (Fidesz)					X	
Gyorgy Holvenyi	HU	EPP (Fidesz)					X	
Krisztina Morvai	HU	Jobbik					X	
Brian Crowley	IE	ALDE (FF)				x	x	
Marian Harkin	IE	ALDE				x		
Lorenzo Cesa	IT	EPP (NCD)		X			X	X
Lara Comi	IT	EPP (Forza It)		X			X	X
Elisabetta Gardini	IT	EPP (Forza It)		X				X
Antonio Tajani	IT	EPP (Forza It)		X				
Giovanni La Via	IT	EPP (NCD)		X				X
Maurizio Lupi	IT	EPP (NCD)		X				X
Flavio Tosi	IT	EFD (Lega Nord)						X

Laima Liucija Andrikiene	LT	EPP (LCD)							X
Rolandas Paksas	LT	EFD (TT)							X
Bas Belder	NL	EFD (SGP)		X				X	
Peter van Dalen	NL	ECR (CU)		X				X	
Ryszard Czarnecki	PO	ECR (PiS)							X
Marek Grobarczyk	PO	ECR (PiS)							X
Marek Jurek	PO	ECR (PiS)		X			X		X
Ryszard Legutko	PO	ECR (PiS)		X			X		X
Michal Marusik	PO	ECR (PiS)							X
Miroslaw Piotrowski	PO	ECR (PiS)		X			X		X
Kazimierz Michal Ujazdowski	PO	ECR (PiS)		X					
Jan Olbrycht	PO	EPP (PO)					X		
Nuno Melo	PT	EPP (PSD)					X		
Milan Zver	SLO	EPP (SDS)					X		
Alojz Peterle	SLO	EPP (Nsi/SLS)							X
Miroslaw Mikolasik	SVK	EPP (KDH)		X			X		X
Branislav Skripek	SVK	OLANO		X			X	X	
Anna Zaborska	SVK	EPP (KDH)		X			X		X
Nirj Deva	UK	ECR (Tories)					X		

* The final lists of MEP names are not yet available for Bulgaria or Romania.