



The EU after the European Elections

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I. Elections: How much has changed?

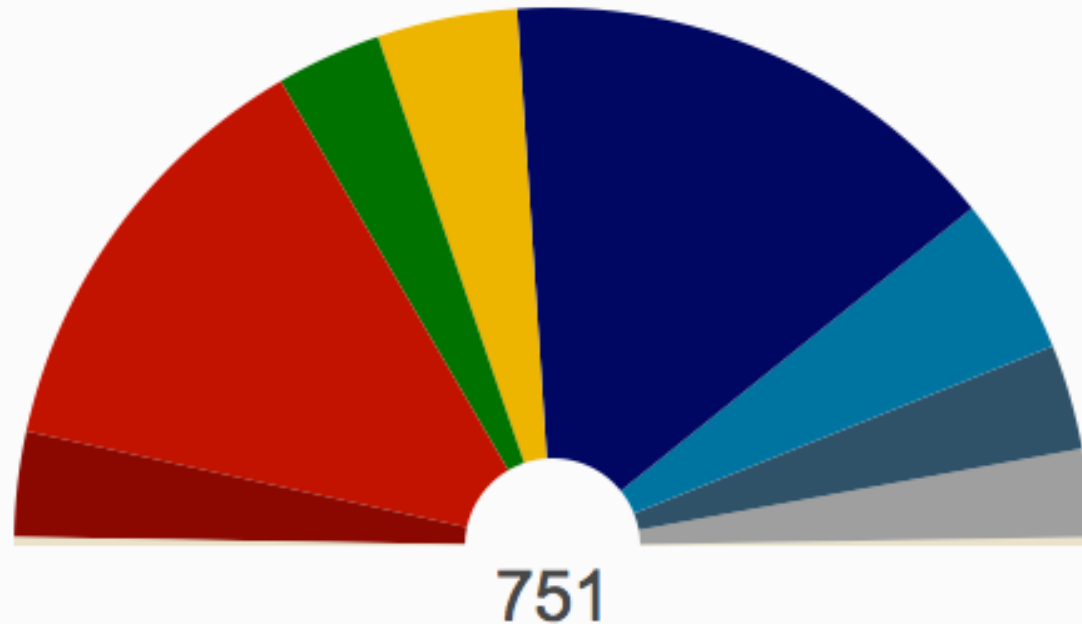
Election results

2014

2009

Provisional results

24/06/2014 12:39 CEST



Turnout

43.09%

Estimation 25/05/2014 23:58 CEST

		EPP Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	221  29.43 %
		S&D Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament	191  25.43 %
		ECR European Conservatives and Reformists	70  9.32 %
		ALDE Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe	67  8.92 %
		GUE/NGL European United Left/Nordic Green Left	52  6.92 %
		Greens/EFA The Greens/European Free Alliance	50  6.66 %
		EFD Europe of freedom and democracy Group	48  6.39 %
		NI Non-attached Members – Members not belonging to any political group	43  5.73 %
		Others Newly elected Members not allied to any of the political groups set up in the outgoing Parliament	9  1.20 %

Every political group must be made up of 25 MEPs from at least 7 Member States.

Elections

Dominant Trends:

- Turnout slightly increased: 43,09 % (+0,9); 45,6 in EU15; 33,6 % in EU 1313
- 185 parties
- Four main political groups suffered losses
- Opposition to Europe on the rise: 22.6% against 16 %



Long term trends:
 decline of the left; Right wings parties came first in 2/3
 of MS
 increase of « populist right » + opposition to EU

DELOY European Elections FRS 2014.pdf

The populist right won 0.0 % of the vote a result on a government left has lost 2.7 points.

European elections results from 1979 to 2014
 (in % of votes cast)

	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014
Populist de Left	1,7	2,3	2,1	1,5	2,7	2,9	2,9	3,6
Left	39,7	38,8	39,3	36	33,3	33,3	29,2	26,5
Total Left	41,4	41,1	40,9	37,5	36	36,2	32,1	30,1
Right	51,1	46,6	38,6	42,2	39,8	39,2	44,5	37,8
Populist de Right	2,1	4,6	6,2	7,7	6,8	8,1	6,6	6,6
Total Right	53,2	51,2	44,8	49,9	46,6	47,3	51,1	44,4
Divers	5,4	7,7	14,3	12,6	17,4	16,5	16,8	25,5

210 x 297 mm

STORE N GO

Protest vote

Protest vote table Tableau in the European elections 22nd-25th May 2014

(in red, the States that witnessed a protest vote)

	Political colour of country	Political party that won in the European elections 2014
Germany	Coalition Right-Left	Right
Austria	Coalition Left-Right	Right
Belgium	Coalition Left-Right	Right
Bulgaria	Left	Right
Cyprus	Right	Right
Croatia	Left	Right
Denmark	Left	Populist Right
Spain	Right	Right
Estonia	Right	Right
Finland	Coalition Right-Left	Right
France	Left	Populist Right
Greece	Coalition Right-Left	Populist Left
Hungary	Right	Right
Ireland	Right	Right
Italy	Coalition Left-Right	Left
Latvia	Right	Right
Lithuania	Left	Left
Luxembourg	Coalition Right-Left	Right
Malta	Left	Left
Netherlands	Coalition Right-Left	Right
Poland	Right	Right
Portugal	Right	Left
Rep Czech	Coalition Left-Populist	Populist
Romania	Coalition Left-Right	Left
UK	Right	Populist Right
Slovakia	Left	Left
Slovenia	Left	Right
Sweden	Right	Left



II. Impact on the EU Political System



The Lisbon Treaty's Ambiguous Compromise

Art 17 (7) TEU

‘ Taking into account the elections to the European Parliament and after having held the appropriate consultations, the European Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall propose to the European Parliament a candidate for President of the Commission. This candidate shall be elected by the European Parliament by a majority of its component members.’



Some Comments

- EP's remarkable 'framing' work
- David Cameron as a King maker
- Super-grand coalition: 479 votes
- Cartel of the losers against protest parties
- Not merely power-sharing agreement: Coalition Programme (Growth, Jobs, Energy, etc)



Towards a Parliamentary System?

- Commission will retain a multi-party character
- Three groups already converged in 80% of the votes in the previous legislature
- Eur Council insists on retaining agenda-setting role
- Rules-based Governance reinforced in recent years



4. Conclusions : Contradictory Trends

- Strong Centrifugal pressures :
Protest vote
- A Significant step towards a more
'federalized' form of government
- How desirable would party
government be? Cross-cutting
cleavages a source of stability in
multi-level systems



Can the EU system handle these contradictions?

