



DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES
POLICY DEPARTMENT C: CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

GENDER EQUALITY

Electoral lists ahead of the elections to the European Parliament from a gender perspective

STUDY

Abstract

Upon request of the FEMM Committee, this study provides a detailed analysis of the existing electoral systems for the European 2014 elections from a gender perspective in the 28 EU Member States. It also presents and scrutinises the electoral lists of the Member States from a gender perspective and presents the synthesis of the main findings from the lists. Some main conclusions are made on the basis of the mapping. They concern the relation between the adoption of legislated gender quotas and the implementation of quota provisions by national parties.

Document requested by the
Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	8
LIST OF TABLES	9
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
1. INTRODUCTION	14
1.1. Introduction	14
1.2. Methodology of the study	16
2. SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN RESULTS	17
2.1. Introduction	17
2.2. Electoral systems applied in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections	17
2.2.1. Definition of electoral systems	17
2.2.2. Previous research on electoral systems and women's political representation	18
2.2.3. Mapping of electoral systems applied in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections	18
2.3. National quotas systems applied in EU-28 for European parliament elections	19
2.3.1. Definition of quotas	19
2.3.2. Implementation of gender quotas	19
2.3.3. Mapping of quota systems applied in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections	20
2.3.4. Parties without party quotas	26
2.4. Conclusions	27
3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	29
3.1. Conclusions	29
3.2. Recommendations	29
REFERENCES	31
ANNEX: PROVISIONS FOR AN EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF MEN AND WOMEN AND COPIES OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS PER MEMBER STATE	33
AT AUSTRIA	33
The legal situation in Austria regarding the application of gender quotas	33
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	34
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	35
BE BELGIUM	42
The legal situation in Belgium regarding the application of gender quotas	42
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	43

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	45
BG BULGARIA	57
The legal situation in Bulgaria regarding the application of gender quotas	57
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	58
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	60
CY CYPRUS	65
The legal situation in Cyprus regarding the application of gender quotas	65
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	66
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	67
CZ Czech Republic	71
The legal situation in the Czech Republic regarding the application of gender quotas	71
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	72
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	74
DE GERMANY	79
The legal situation in Germany regarding the application of gender quotas	79
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	81
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	85
DK DENMARK	104
The legal situation in Denmark regarding the application of gender quotas	104
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	105
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	105
EE ESTONIA	112
The legal situation in Estonia regarding the application of gender quotas	112
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	113
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	114
EL GREECE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The legal situation in Greece regarding the application of gender quotas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ES SPAIN	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The legal situation in Spain regarding the application of gender quotas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.

- Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- FI FINLAND Error! Bookmark not defined.
- The legal situation in Finland regarding the application of gender quotas Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European
Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.
- Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- FR FRANCE Error! Bookmark not defined.
- The legal situation in France regarding the application of gender quotas Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European
Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.
- Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- HR CROATIA Error! Bookmark not defined.
- The legal situation in Croatia regarding the application of gender quotas Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European
Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.
- Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- HU HUNGARY Error! Bookmark not defined.
- The legal situation in Hungary regarding the application of gender quotas Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European
Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.
- Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- IE IRELAND Error! Bookmark not defined.
- The legal situation in Ireland regarding the application of gender quotas Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European
Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.
- Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- IT ITALY Error! Bookmark not defined.
- The legal situation in Italy regarding the application of gender quotas Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European
Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.
- Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error!
Bookmark not defined.
- LT LITHUANIA Error! Bookmark not defined.
- The legal situation in Lithuania regarding the application of gender quotas Error!
Bookmark not defined.

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

LU LUXEMBOURG Error! Bookmark not defined.

The legal situation in Luxembourg regarding the application of gender quotas Error! Bookmark not defined.

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

LV LATVIA Error! Bookmark not defined.

The legal situation in Latvia regarding the application of gender quotas Error! Bookmark not defined.

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

MT MALTA Error! Bookmark not defined.

The legal situation in Malta regarding the application of gender quotas Error! Bookmark not defined.

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

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Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

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Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

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The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014 Error! Bookmark not defined.

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The legal situation in Romania regarding the application of gender quotas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SE SWEDEN	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The legal situation in Sweden regarding the application of gender quotas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SI SLOVENIA	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The legal situation in Slovenia regarding the application of gender quotas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SK SLOVAKIA	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The legal situation in Slovakia regarding the application of gender quotas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
UK UNITED KINGDOM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The legal situation in the United Kingdom regarding the application of gender quotas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ALDE** Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe
- ECR** European Conservatives and Reformists Group
- EFA** Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance
- EFD** Europe of Freedom and Democracy Group
- EPP** Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
- EU-28** European Union
- FPTP** First Past the Post
- GUE/NGL** Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left
- MS** Member State
- PR** Proportional electoral system
- S&D** Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament
- TRS** Two-Round System

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	21
Adoption of legislated quotas in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections	
TABLE 2	23
Adoption of party quotas in EU-28 for European Parliament elections, election to the European parliament, 2014	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The European Union is committed to promote gender equality in decision-making, to raise awareness of the gender gap in this area, and to take action to improve the situation. Considerable progress has been achieved over recent decades in terms of equality in decision-making. Yet, almost sixty years on since the Treaty of Rome, there remains a persistent under-representation of women in political assemblies across Europe.

The situation in the European Parliament is more positive in what concerns equal representation of women and men. However, there are differences across Member States concerning the share of women Members of the European Parliament.

In order to redress women's under-representation in political assemblies and achieve gender balance, some Member States have adopted gender quotas. In several Member States, individual political parties have adopted voluntary party quotas. Other political parties have adopted strategies such as mentoring, networking, and candidate schools to promote an equal representation of women and men in elected bodies.

Aims

This report presents:

- a synthesis of the main findings from the analysis of the lists for the May 2014 European Parliament elections in all EU-28 Member States for those parties that were represented in the European Parliament 2009-2014 legislature;
- a statement on the electoral systems for the European Parliament elections 2014 in the 28 EU MSs, specifying how quotas or other systems for equal representation of both sexes apply and what are the sanctions for non-compliance;
- a statement on whether voluntary gender quotas or other systems are applied at political party/independent candidate list level (and sanctions for non-compliance).

Separately, in Annexes, the report presents in detail:

- the legal situation in each EU-28 Member States as regards the forthcoming elections for the European Parliament regarding the electoral system and legal gender quotas;
- the lists of the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in the 2014 elections to the European Parliament, regardless of whether they have already participated in past elections;
- for those political parties and independent candidates represented between 2009 and 2014 in the EP whether voluntary gender quotas are applicable, or another system is in place to ensure a certain representation of each gender on the list (e.g. zipper system).
- copies of the electoral lists of those national political parties or independent candidates who, as at January 2014, are represented in the European Parliament and who are participating in the May 2014 Elections to the European Parliament.

Methodology

The study is based on a mapping conducted through accurate desk research at Member State level. The results have been also further cross-checked with official sources as well as with databases dealing with gender quotas and gender representation in political systems across the world¹. Furthermore the results from the analysis have been cautiously compared with former results in the existing specialised literature.

Key Findings

A. Main Conclusions

1. In the Member States which have adopted legislative quotas, often political parties have implemented further quota provisions; overall, findings point to the success of sanctions for non-compliance.
2. Parties that have adopted party quotas have implemented them successfully in most cases.
3. Quota levels and the design of the respective quota provisions vary across Member States
4. The adoption of party quotas, as well as the quota level, varies in accordance with the traditional left-right dichotomy. The S&D and G/EFA members are more prone to have adopted party quotas.

B. Recommendations

To promote women's participation in political decision-making, gender quotas have been identified as pivotal. The 50/50 campaign has had some effects on the composition of the lists for the European Parliament 2014 elections but it has not been as relevant as expected.

For these reasons, we urge national Governments and national Parliaments to:

1. Address women's under-representation in political decision-making at all political levels more effectively through appropriate strategies and action plans with measurable targets and regular review.
2. include targeted initiatives in the action plans to improve the gender balance in political decision-making (such as awareness raising campaigns, mentoring programs and candidate schools) at all political levels to empower women and to fight stereotypes.
3. Adopt structural measures, like gender quotas, as they have proven more effective to achieve gender balance in political decision-making in the short and medium term.
4. Monitor progress towards the aim of gender balance in political decision-making to allow for regular adaptation of measures to ensure ownership, success and transparency.

¹ See the website: <http://www.quotaproject.org>

5. Support efforts to promote greater participation of women as candidates in elections, including adopting transparent criteria for candidate selection for decision-making and ensuring that selection bodies are gender balanced;
6. Promote equal representation of women and men in internal positions in committees and boards within the political parties

Recommendations to the European Institutions: the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council

The European Parliament should:

7. Raise the problem of women's under-representation in political decision making and encourage the adoption of strategies and action plans for parity representation of men and women at all levels more actively.
8. Promote the adoption of gender quotas by political parties and through legislation of the Member States.
9. Initiate discussions on strategies and actions plans with national parliaments and in inter-parliamentary delegations.
10. Call upon the Commission to monitor and promote the adoption of gender quotas more effectively and also to provide guidelines on how they could best advance real equal representation of men and women in parliaments.
11. Cooperate with the Council and the Commission to develop instruments that assist Member States in the development of more assertive and binding tools to achieve equal representation of men and women in political institutions.

The European Commission should:

12. Cooperate with the Gender Equality Institute (EIGE) regarding continuous monitoring of the situation of gender equality in decision-making in the political sphere in EU-28 Member States at all governance levels.
13. Provide EIGE with the appropriate resources to develop additional indicators to measure equality in the "Power" dimension of the Gender Equality Index.
14. Encourage the adoption of measures like awareness-raising campaigns, mentoring programs and candidate schools on equal participation of men and women in decision-making in the political sphere at Member States level through participation in the appropriate EU programmes.
15. Promote the adoption of gender quotas in the political sphere in Member States at all governance levels and explore how they could best be implemented to achieve real equal representation of men and women in political institutions.

The Council should:

16. Invite Member States to adopt measures, in particular gender quotas, to encourage the achievement of equal representation in decision-making at all government levels.
17. Develop stronger cooperation with the Commission, EIGE, and the Member States with a view to promote the adoption of measures, in particular gender quotas, to issue guidelines on how these measures could best be implemented to improve equal representation of men and women in decision-making at all governance levels, and to ensure continuous monitoring.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

Equality between women and men is one of the founding principles of the European Union, enshrined in its policy since the Treaty of Rome in 1957.

Ever since the 1970s, the European Commission² and the European Parliament³ have been actively promoting special measures to promote gender equality in various fields.

In the European Commission's Road Map for Equality between Women and Men (2006-2009), equal participation of women and men in politics is listed as one of its priorities.

In March 2010, the European Commission strengthened its commitment to equality between women and men with the Women's Charter. As pointed out in the Women's Charter, 'gender balance in decision-making, in political and economic life and in the public and private sectors, will help Europe shape more effective policies, develop a gender-aware knowledge-based society, and create a stronger and more prosperous democracy'.

To achieve the objectives of the Women's Charter, an action plan was developed and adopted by the European Commission on 21 September 2010: the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men for the years 2010-2015. The Strategy covers the European Commission's program in this area, setting out priorities in various fields, including equality in decision-making. In line with the European Pact for Gender Equality, the Strategy reaffirms the dual approach of specific actions and gender mainstreaming in the five priority areas, including equality in decision-making. Thus, as stated in various documents, the European Union is committed to promoting gender equality in decision-making, to raising awareness of the gender gap in this area, and to taking action to improve the situation.

Considerable progress has been achieved over recent decades in terms of equality in decision-making. Yet, almost sixty years on since the Treaty of Rome, there remains a persistent under-representation of women in political assemblies across Europe. Gaps remain and women continue to be a minority in the political sphere. As of February 2014 the share of women members of the single/lower houses of national parliaments in the EU-28 is 27 per cent and the average share of women in upper houses of parliament is 25 per cent (<http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/>). While the figure is slightly above the world average of 21.7 per cent (<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>), the proportion of women is far from the stipulated goal of gender balance, often formulated as 40-60 per cent of either sex. Also, there are great differences within the region, ranging from 45 per cent in Sweden to 9 per cent in Hungary in national parliaments.

² See the dedicated website on gender and decision-making of the European Commission at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/index_en.htm. The website includes a database on Member States that is continuously updated at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/index_en.htm. Decision-making is also taken in due consideration by EIGE in the calculation of the Gender Equality Index results are available at: <http://eige.europa.eu/content/activities/gender-equality-index>.

³ See the report prepared by MEP Sirpa Pietikäinen on 'Women in political decision-making – quality and equality' for the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality adopted on 13 March 2012 (P7_TA(2012)0070) available at: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P7-TA-2012-0070&language=EN&ring=A7-2012-0029>

The situation in the European Parliament is more positive pertaining to equal representation of women and men. As of February 2014, the European Parliament is comprised of 36 per cent women and 64 per cent men. However, there are differences between the Member States (MSs) concerning the share of women members of the European Parliament, ranging from 62 per cent in Finland, 54 per cent in Denmark, and 50 per cent in Croatia, Estonia, Malta, and Slovenia to 17 per cent in Luxembourg, 20 per cent in Poland, and 23 per cent in the Czech Republic and Italy.

In order to redress women's under-representation in political assemblies and achieve gender balance, many Member States have adopted gender quotas. In several Member States, individual political parties have adopted voluntary party quotas. Other political parties have adopted strategies such as mentoring, networking, and candidate schools to promote an equal representation of women and men in elected bodies.

This reports makes available:

- a detailed description of the situation in each of the 28 EU Member States (in Annex) as regards the forthcoming elections for the European Parliament (Number of seats in the EP, Electoral System type for the EP election 2014, whether national gender quotas apply or not, in the latter case what type of system applies, whether there are sanctions for non-compliance);
- the lists of the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in the 2014 elections to the European Parliament, regardless of whether they have already participated in past elections (see Annex);
- copies of the electoral lists of all national political parties or independent candidates which, as at January 2014, are represented in the European Parliament and which are participating in the May 2014 Elections to the European Parliament (see Annex), sorted by Member States; the lists include the names of the candidates⁴ on places:
 - a. 1-8 for those Member State which have 8 or less seats in the EP
 - b. for those Member States which have 11 or more seats, the copies will at least indicate the first half of the names of candidates on the lists⁵.
 - c. the lists clearly indicate the sex of each candidate.
- for each political party and independent candidate entry, whether voluntary gender quotas are applicable or another system is in place to alternate candidates by gender on the list (e.g. zipper system). In the latter case it is mentioned which system is adhered to and whether monitoring and/or sanctions in case of non-compliance are applied and whether the respective lists are in accordance with legal or voluntary gender quotas in force (see Annex).

⁴ In the Annex the total number of MEPs to be elected for each Member State is indicated together with the number of the candidates included in the list as required by the study. Only for BE, DE (only for CDU/CSU), FR, IE, IT, PL, UK the lists include all official candidates. This is because all these countries present no national lists but constituency level lists. In case of CDU/CSU see the respective section in the Annex for further explanations.

⁵ As indicated in the Resolution of the European Parliament of 13 March 2013 on the composition of the European Parliament for the period 2014-2019, the EP will have 751 Members, allocated as follows: Germany — 96; France — 74; Italy and the United Kingdom — 73; Spain — 54; Poland — 51; Romania — 32; The Netherlands — 26; Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Portugal and the Czech Republic — 21; Sweden — 20; Austria — 18; Bulgaria — 17; Finland, Denmark and Slovakia — 13; Croatia, Ireland, Lithuania — 11; Latvia, Slovenia — 8; Cyprus, Estonia, Luxembourg, and Malta — 6;

In addition the study provides:

- a synthesis of the main findings from the analysis of the lists;
- a statement on the electoral systems for the European Parliament elections 2014 of the 28 EU MSs specifying how quotas or other systems for equal representation of both sexes apply and what are the sanctions for non-compliance;
- a statement on whether voluntary gender quotas or other systems are applied at political party/independent candidate list level (and sanctions for non-compliance).

1.2. Methodology of the study

The study has been conducted according to the following methodological steps.

- Firstly, a desk research was carried out to construct a database of contacts of all national political parties and independent candidates which are currently represented in the European Parliament and which are planning to take part in the 2014 elections, sorted by Member State.
- Secondly, a mapping of the legally imposed gender quotas or other systems for equal representation for both sexes which are applicable to the European Parliament 2014 elections has been carried out considering also whether the national law foresees monitoring of its applications and or sanctions in case of non-compliance.
- Thirdly, the application of voluntary gender quotas or alternative systems (such as zipper system) at party level to alternate candidates by gender and their respective sanctions, if applicable, has been verified.
- Fourthly, a cross-check with the former reports of the European Parliament has been performed for points b) and c), relying on the publications of the European Parliament on "The European elections: EU legislation, national provisions and civic participation" (PE 410.672) as well as "Electoral gender quota systems and their implementation in Europe" (PE 408.309) and its update of 2013 (PE 493.011) to certify that no additional changes have taken place since the 2013 update.
- Fifthly, the Study Team has contacted national parties and independent candidates upon closure of the electoral lists and asked them to provide the lists of candidates.

To collect the information at Member State level, the Study Team availed itself of the wide network of national specialists in the field they have built in years of activities.

2. SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN RESULTS

KEY FINDINGS

- In the Member States which have adopted national quotas, political parties have succeeded in implementing the quota provisions; apparently sanctions for non-compliance seem to work.
- Parties that have adopted party quotas have implemented them successfully in most cases.
- Quota levels and the design of the respective quota provisions vary.
- The S&D and G/EFA members are more prone to have adopted gender party quotas than members of other party groups.

2.1. Introduction

The report maps the representation of women and men on party lists for elections to the European parliament on 25 May 2014.

In this section the major findings will be described and commented upon.

2.2. Electoral systems applied in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections

2.2.1. Definition of electoral systems

One of the most important factors in explaining the impact of women's political representation is the electoral system. Pertaining to the effects on representation, the electoral system can be defined as "the ways in which votes are translated into seats" (Larserud & Taphorn 2007, 5). Electoral systems can be divided into three major families: plurality/majority, proportional, and mixed systems (PR). Plurality/majority systems consist of two major systems: First past the post (FPTP) and Two-Round System (TRS). In FPTP and TRS, single-member electoral districts are used. In FPTP, voters vote for candidates rather than political parties, and the candidate that gains most votes wins the seat available even if he/she does not receive an absolute majority. In TRS, a second election is held if no candidate achieves 50 % of the votes (or another specified level of votes). In proportional electoral systems (PR), multi-member electoral districts are used. In list-PR systems, each party presents a list of candidates, the voters vote for a political party, and the parties gain seats in parliament in proportion to their share of the votes. In mixed systems, a list-PR system is usually combined with a plurality/majority system.

2.2.2. Previous research on electoral systems and women's political representation

Proportional representational systems tend to be more beneficial for women's political representation than the other two types of electoral systems (Norris 2004).⁶ In fact, a study made in 2007 showed that women gained more seats in parliamentary chambers elected using a proportional electoral system – 18.3 percent on average compared to 13.8 percent for those electing using a majority or plurality electoral system (Interparliamentary Union 2008). The reason for this is that proportional systems tend to allow parties to nominate a list of candidates rather than an individual candidate, as is the case in majority/plurality systems. According to political scientist Diane Sainsbury (2005), the PR system does not automatically result in a higher representation of women but it is more amenable to change and therefore tends to lead to a significantly higher representation than majority electoral systems.

Despite the fact that large electoral districts, or more specifically large party magnitudes in each party district (PR systems), are favorable to the election of women and more amenable to the implementation of gender quotas, scholars disagree on the importance of closed-lists versus open-list election for women's chances to be elected (Matland 2005). Under open-list systems, the voters may by personal voting (preferential voting) change the order of the candidates. Under closed-list systems, the rank-ordering of candidates made by the nominating political party is decisive for which candidates to be elected. The system of preferential voting, however, seems to vary over time regarding the election of women, between countries, and even between political parties, making it difficult to come up with a general conclusion (Dahlerup and Freidenvall 2009).

2.2.3. Mapping of electoral systems applied in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections

Our findings show that the proportional electoral system is applied in all EU-28 for the European Parliament Elections. The application of the proportional electoral system is in line with a 2002 EU Council decision. However, the electoral systems vary in terms of whether it is an open, semi-open or closed list system, as well as regarding the method for allocating the seats. The number of constituencies ranges from one, for instance in Bulgaria, Denmark, Romania and Spain, to 13 in Poland and 15 in Germany. The countries are free to subdivide the electoral area as long as it does not affect the proportional nature of the voting system. Another component of the electoral system that may vary is the threshold percentage. The threshold percentage varies from none in, for instance, Germany and the UK, to 5 per cent in, among others, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The threshold may not exceed 5 per cent.

⁶ For further reading on electoral systems and women's political representation, see for example Kenworthy & Malami (1999), Matland & Studlar (1996), Paxton & Kunovich (2003), McAllister & Studlar (2002), Paxton & Hughes (2010), Reynolds (1999), Rule (1987). For an overview on electoral systems and gender quotas, see Larsrud & Taphorn (2007) *Designing for Equality. Best-fit, medium-fit and non-favourable combinations of electoral systems and gender quotas.*

2.3. National quotas systems applied in EU-28 for European parliament elections

2.3.1. Definition of quotas

During the last decade, electoral gender quotas have been introduced in an increasing number of countries in order to achieve gender balance in elected decision-making bodies, for example in parliaments (national, regional and European), governments, and local councils (Dahlerup 2006, Squires 2007, Phillips 1995, Krook 2009). Quotas in politics may be defined as an affirmative measure that establishes a fixed percentage or number for the nomination or representation of a specific group, most often in the form of a minimum percentage, which may be 20, 30 or 40 (Dahlerup 2006,19). Electoral gender quotas, hence, refer to the adoption of a fixed percentage or number for the nomination or representation of women in elected bodies.

Electoral gender quotas take mainly two forms: legislated (or legal) quotas and party quotas (Dahlerup 2006). Legislated quotas are included in the constitution and/or electoral laws of a country, and they target the gender composition of the electoral lists of all political parties, for instance, requiring a certain minimum of women candidates. Party quotas are adopted voluntarily by political parties and take the form of internal party requirements to nominate at least a minimum number or percentage of women for elected office.

Legislated gender quotas have now been introduced in more than 60 countries in the world for national elections. In 40-50 additional countries some political parties represented in parliament have written party quotas into their statutes (<http://www.quotaproject.org>). This development has mainly taken place in the last 15 years after the UN Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. Electoral gender quotas, therefore, represent one of the most innovative changes in national electoral legislation in recent times.

2.3.2. Implementation of gender quotas

Several factors are important to the successful implementation of gender quotas. The three crucial dimensions are the design of the quota system and its compatibility with the electoral system in place, the specification of the quota provisions, including the question of a rank order for the candidates, and the sanctions for non-compliance (Dahlerup 2006, Dahlerup and Freidenvall 2005, 2009, 2011, 2013).

Depending on the electoral system in use, quotas have different designs and are used in different steps of the selection process (Larserud and Taphorn 2007). In countries with PR systems, as all EU-28 pertaining to the EU Parliament election, candidate quotas are most often used for the party lists (the candidate stage), either compulsory by legal requirement or voluntarily by the political parties. Generally, it is easier to construct a quota system that is compatible with a PR electoral system since it is possible to introduce a greater number of candidates on party lists and since parties consciously try to balance their lists in order win seats (Matland 2005).

A requirement of 40 per cent women on candidate lists may result in no women being elected, if the female candidates are put at the bottom of the list with no chances of being elected. Even a 50-50 regulation, where women and men are alternated on the list, may result in the election of only men. If, for example a small party nominates a man as the

first candidate on the list and a woman as the second candidate in a closed-list electoral system, and the party wins no or only one seat in all constituencies, then a 50-50 quota provision is of no help.

In order to redress this problem, some countries have introduced placement rules or rank-ordering rules. For example in Spain, there is a 40 per cent quota regulation for national elections. Quotas are both applied to the whole list and to every five posts. If the number of eligible posts is less than five, then the list must be as close as possible to the 40-60 equilibrium. In Belgium, as another example, there is parity (50-50%) of men and women for the total list for national elections, and the two top candidates on the lists cannot be of the same sex. These double quotas are often used to prevent women from being placed at the bottom of the list with small chances for election.

Many quota laws for national elections also include sanctions for non-compliance. They come in two forms: legal sanctions (rejection of the list before the election) and financial sanctions (financial penalties). The experience so far is that the first option, rejection of the list, is by far the most effective, provided that the electoral authority, e.g. the Electoral Commission in the country, is given the legal competence to reject the lists that break with the quota regulations and also makes use of this power. Many quota laws for national elections in Europe include sanctions in the form of rejection of the list, for instance in Belgium, Poland, and Slovenia. In Spain, a party that does not comply with the quota rules will be given a 2 days' warning, followed by rejection if not remedied.

A number of countries instead penalize non-compliance financially. In Portugal, an incorrect list for national elections will be made public and the party will be punished with a fine. The fine is calculated according to the level of non-compliance.

To understand how different quota rules operate, the nomination process must be studied, the process in which parties select and rank their candidates among all prospective nominees (Dahlerup & Leyenaar 2013, Freidenvall 2011, Geissel 2013, Kenny 2013, Krook 2011, Meier 2011, Sineau 2011). Since it is the parties who select who should represent them, parties act as gatekeepers. Often this process takes place behind closed doors, i.e. "the secret garden of politics".

2.3.3. Mapping of quota systems applied in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections

Table 1 illustrates the adoption of legislated quotas in EU-28 for European Parliament elections. It also describes the adoption of placement rules as well as sanctions for non-compliance, as well as the extent to which the adopted legislated quota provision has been implemented on party lists for the 2014 European Parliament election.

Table 1: Adoption of legislated quotas in EU-28 for European Parliament Elections
EU parliament level - Election to the European Parliament, 2014

Sources: Country fiches 2014 collected for the present study.

QUOTA LEVEL, %	PLACEMENT RULES	SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE	IMPLEMENTATION OF QUOTA ON PARTY LIST (YES OR NO)	IMPLEMENTATION OF QUOTA ON PARTY LIST (YES OR NO)
Belgium	50%	Yes. The first two candidates (both main candidates and substitutes) cannot be of the same sex	Legal sanctions	Yes
France	50%	Yes. Strict alternation of women and men is mandatory from the beginning to the end of the list	Financial sanctions	Yes
Greece ⁷	1/3	None	Legal Sanctions	Yes ⁸
Poland	35%	None	Legal sanctions	Yes
Portugal	33%	Yes	Financial sanctions	Yes
Slovenia	35%	None	Legal sanctions	Yes
Spain	40%	Yes. 40-60 % women in every group of five candidates on party list	Legal sanctions	Yes

⁷ In Greece the Supreme Court's monitoring was released today, 11 May 2014, at 22.00. All 43 parties and alliances passed the eligibility check and they are all participating in the European elections.

⁸ Only for one party : Statute of the Party generally provides for at least 30% of candidates to be female in its instruments.

Table 1 shows that legislated quotas have been adopted in seven Member States for the 2014 European Parliament Election, namely Belgium, Greece, France, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain. These countries have also adopted legislated quotas for elections to the national parliament (www.quotaproject.org). Table 1 also shows that the level of the adopted legislated quotas varies from 33 per cent in Greece and Portugal to 50 per cent in Belgium and France. Moreover, table 1 shows that in these seven Member States, sanctions for non-compliance are applied. Five countries have adopted legal sanctions (Belgium, Greece, Poland, Slovenia and Spain) and two countries have adopted financial sanctions (France and Portugal).

In Spain, for example, political parties are given 2 days (48 hours) to adjust lists that do not meet legal requirements. If they fail to do so, the lists will not be approved by the Electoral Commission.

In Portugal, as another example, financial sanctions are in use. If lists are not modified within a certain timeframe, non-compliance is to be made public and reduction of public funding will ensue provided for the conduct of the electoral campaign, in relation to the level of inequality on lists (Article 7). If either sex accounts for less than 20 per cent of each list, the party will see public funding halved. For lists where either sex accounts for 20 to 33 per cent, the reduction in public funding will be 25 per cent. The financial sanction does not apply to lists with less than 3 names.

Furthermore, table 1 shows that in seven countries, the adopted quota provision has also been implemented. Thus, the adoption of legal quotas seems to have been successfully implemented in the party lists for the 2014 election to the European Parliament.

It should be noted, however, that a stipulated quota level does not necessarily translate into an increase in the proportion of elected women. For instance, although Poland has adopted a 35 per cent national gender quota, only 20 per cent of the top candidates in the party lists are women. If women candidates are not among the top candidates, they have few chances of being elected. This illustrates the importance of placement or rank ordering rules.

Table 2 illustrates the adoption of party quotas in EU-28 for European Parliament elections. Political parties in countries with legislated quotas are not included, unless they have adopted a party quota that is higher than the one stipulated in law.

Table 2: Adoption of party quotas in EU-28 for European Parliament elections, election to the European parliament, 2014

COUNTRY/PARTY	QUOTA LEVEL, %	PLACEMENT RULES	SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE	IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY QUOTAS (YES OR NO) ⁹
Austria				
ÖVP (EPP)	33.3%		No	Yes
SPÖ (S&D)	40%		No	Yes
Greens (G/EFA)	50%		No	Yes
Croatia				
SDP (S&D)	40%	-	No	Yes (see specific party fiche)
Cyprus				
Democratic Rally (DISY) (EPP)	30%	-	No	Yes
Movement for Social Democracy EDEK (S&D)	30%	-	No	No (the list is not in compliance with the formal party quota for national elections)
Czech Republic				
Czech Social Democratic Party (S&D)	25%	-	Yes. If a local party organization has failed to nominate 25% women among its top candidates, then the Social Democratic Women's Organization has the right to nominate extra women.	Yes
Germany				

⁹ All information is based on the number of candidates accounted for in the fiches, see Appendix

CDU (EPP)	33% Every third candidate must be a woman (art. 15 C Statutes)		No.	Yes
SPD (S&D)	40%	Zipper system. Every 5 th place can be allocated to a candidate of either sex		Yes
Alliance 90 –The Greens (G/EFA)	50%			Yes
The Left (GUE/NGL)	50%	Zipper system		Yes
Hungary				
Hungarian Socialist Party (S&D)	20 %			Yes
Italy				
Democratic Party (S&D)	50%			No
Lithuania				
The Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (S&D)	33%			Yes
Luxembourg				
Christian Social People's Party (EPP)	33%			Yes
LSAP (S&D)	50%			Yes
The Greens (G/EFA)	parity			Yes
The Netherlands				
Labour Party (S&D)	50%	Zipper system		Yes

Green Left (G/EFA)	participation of women in all party activities (including list)			Yes
Romania				
Democratic Liberal Party (EPP)	30%			No
Social Democratic Party (S&D)	30%			Yes (Joint list with Conservative party and National Union for the Progress of Romania)
Slovenia				
Social Democrats (S&D)	40%			Yes
Sweden				
Social Democratic Party (S&D)	50%	Zipper system		Yes
Green Party (G/EFA)	50%			Yes
Left Party (GUE/NGL)	50%			Yes
The UK				
The Labour Party (S&D)	50%			Yes

Sources: Country fiches 2014 collected for the present study.

Table 2 shows that in thirteen of the EU-28 (except for the MS with legislated quotas), political parties have adopted party quotas. Member States with party quotas include Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden and the UK.

In Slovenia, the Social Democratic Party has adopted a 40 per cent party quota, thus exceeding the 35 per cent national quota provision.

Table 2 also shows that the quota level differs from 20 per cent to 50 per cent. The latter can be found for some lists of the Social Democratic, Green and Left Parties for the 2014 European Parliament election.

More generally speaking, most of the parties that use formal gender quotas are members of the S&D or G/EFA group but also parties to the middle and the right in the classic left-right dichotomy apply quotas. For example, the Christian Democrats in Germany have adopted a 33 per cent quota.

Considering that the G/EFA member parties form a smaller group than S&D and EPP in the EP, they are over-represented in the statistics on voluntary party quotas.

Some members of the EPP have formal gender quotas generally set at a lower number than 50 per cent. The EPP member parties that have adopted gender quotas are generally well established, large parties. It is possible that they, due to their powerful positions, experience social pressure to act responsibly in the process of increasing the number of female representatives.

Pertaining to placement mandates, most parties with a 50 per cent quota also apply the zipper system, particularly Social Democratic parties, in which women and men candidates are placed in alternate seats on the party list. In the German Social Democratic Party, the zipper system has been adjusted so that every fifth place may be allocated to a candidate of either sex. While placement mandates are not necessarily stipulated in the party statutes, they are implemented in practice in some cases, for example by the Greens in Austria, Alliance 90, the Greens in Germany, and LSAP in Luxembourg.

The table also shows that party quotas differ from legislated quotas regarding sanctions for non-compliance. In systems with legislated quotas, sanctions for non-compliance can be categorized into two types – legal sanctions and financial sanctions. In systems with party quotas, sanctions for non-compliance can often be characterized as internal sanctions. For example, if a local party organization has failed to nominate 25 per cent women among its top candidates in the Czech Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Women's Organization has the right to nominate extra women. In addition, when quotas are listed in party statutes, the negative social pressure that takes place in cases of non-compliance may be regarded as one kind of internal sanction that makes the local party organization refrain from breaking with the party rules.

Finally, the table shows that most parties that have adopted party quotas also implemented them on party lists for the 2014 European Parliament election. However, with some exceptions, a trend in parties with quotas lower than 50 per cent is that the share of men/women on party lists generally does not (or just slightly) exceed the stipulated quota level. While the quota level for CDU, for example, stipulates that at least one woman is nominated every three candidates, the share of women in the 2014 list is no more than 35 per cent. Also the Hungarian Social Democratic Party has a relatively low quota level at 20 per cent, which is only exceeded with five percentage units to 25 per cent.

2.3.4. Parties without party quotas

In eight EU Member States neither legislated quotas nor party quotas have been adopted. In Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Malta and Slovakia, no quotas have been adopted by the parties accounted for. However, the non-existence of quotas does not necessarily mean that the proportion of female candidates on electoral lists is low. For instance, in Bulgaria, the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (ALDE) has a 55 per cent share of women in the electoral list and the top candidate is a woman. In Finland, all parties running for re-election to the European Parliament have a share of women over 35 per cent, and the Green League has 60 per cent women candidates. In Slovakia, the Democratic Slovakia Party has a 28.6 per cent share of women, while Direction Social Democracy (S&D) has a 57.1 per cent share of women. In Ireland, two out of three candidates in the Labour Party list are women.

What is more, in some countries, the political parties without quotas nominate approximately the same proportion of women candidates on party lists as parties with quotas. For instance, in Sweden, all parties that are currently represented in the European Parliament have at least 40 per cent women in their lists, also parties without quotas. Similarly, in Croatia, all party lists reach a share of women over 35 per cent. In Austria, likewise, parties with party quotas field 50 per cent women on party lists, while parties without quotas - the Freedom Party and the Freedom Party Alliance for the Future of Austria - have a 30 and a 40 per cent share respectively.

In line with Richard Matland's and Donald Studlar's (1996) conceptualization of contagion, a process by which parties adopt policies initiated by other political parties, political parties feel pressured to nominate more women candidates. Once a party has started the process, hence, the other parties follow suit in order not to be reprimanded by the electorate.

In general, well-established political parties, such as the Social Democrats in Denmark (42.9 per cent) or the Conservative Party in the UK (32 per cent) have a relatively high share of women in their lists. As powerful political players in the domestic arena, they are expected to garner support in large groups of the electorate, which might result in high levels of women's representation. Quite the contrary, right wing parties, such as UKIP (United Kingdom Independence Party, 18 per cent), Jobbik (Hungary, 15 per cent) and Party for Freedom (NI) (The Netherlands, 10 per cent), generally have a low share of women in their lists. However, this is more significant for right-wing parties participating in the election but not currently represented in the EU. This is a general trend in all regions, with the exception of countries with national quotas: in these countries all parties have to respect the quota rules.

Additional parties with low proportions of women candidates include the party Nuovo Centro Destra (Italy, 14 per cent), the Christian and Democratic Union (the Czech Republic, 18.1 per cent, EPP), and Reform Conservatives (Austria, 20 per cent, NI). The Party of the Hungarian Coalition in Slovakia has no women among the seven top candidates accounted for.

In sum, despite the fact that many political parties in EU-28 make efforts to promote gender equality in decision-making, gender gaps persist and women continue to be a minority in the political sphere. Nonetheless, progress has been achieved over recent decades. Most of the political parties that have committed themselves to achieve gender balance have managed to accomplish their goals. However, even if party lists are comprised of a high proportion of women candidates, it is crucial that women candidates are placed in winnable positions, including the very top. In fact, of all 391 lists, women are placed at the very top in 118 lists (30.2 per cent)¹⁰. Although further steps are needed in order to achieve the 40-60 objective, it is a positive indication that quite a few of the parties currently represented in the European Parliament are committed to promote women leaders.

2.4. Conclusions

From the mapping of the lists registered for the 2014 European Parliament election, three main conclusions can be made.

¹⁰ Except for Greece.

Firstly, in most of the countries which have adopted legislated gender quotas, the national political parties have succeeded in implementing the quota provisions; apparently the sanctions for non-compliance seem to work, regardless of being legal or financial.

Secondly, political parties that have adopted party quotas have implemented them successfully in most cases. However, it is important to keep in mind that quota levels vary, from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, along with the existence or non-existence of rank ordering rules. This means that some parties which have adopted party quotas may still be quite far from having an equal representation of women and men in party lists.

Thirdly, the adoption of party quotas, as well as the quota level, varies in accordance with the traditional left-right dichotomy. As shown in the Annex, the S&D and G/EFA members are more prone to have adopted party quotas.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Conclusions

1. In the Member States which have adopted legislative quotas, often political parties have implemented further quota provisions; overall, findings point to the success of sanctions for non-compliance.
2. Parties that have adopted party quotas have implemented them successfully in most cases.
3. Quota levels and the design of the respective quota provisions vary across Member States.
4. The adoption of party quotas, as well as the quota level, varies in accordance with the traditional left-right dichotomy. The S&D and G/EFA members are more prone to have adopted party quotas.

3.2. Recommendations

To promote women's participation in political decision-making, gender quotas have been identified as pivotal. The 50/50 campaign has had some effects on the composition of the lists for the European Parliament 2014 elections but it has not been as relevant as expected.

For these reasons, we urge national Governments and national Parliaments to:

1. Address women's under-representation in political decision-making at all political levels more effectively through appropriate strategies and action plans with measurable targets and regular review.
2. include targeted initiatives in the action plans to improve the gender balance in political decision-making (such as awareness raising campaigns, mentoring programs and candidate schools) at all political levels to empower women and to fight stereotypes.
3. Adopt structural measures, like gender quotas, as they have proven more effective to achieve gender balance in political decision-making in the short and medium term.
4. Monitor progress towards the aim of gender balance in political decision-making to allow for regular adaptation of measures to ensure ownership, success and transparency.
5. Support efforts to promote greater participation of women as candidates in elections, including adopting transparent criteria for candidate selection for decision-making and ensuring that selection bodies are gender balanced;
6. Promote equal representation of women and men in internal positions in committees and boards within the political parties

Recommendations to the European Institutions: the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council

The European Parliament should:

7. Raise the problem of women's under-representation in political decision making and encourage the adoption of strategies and action plans for parity representation of men and women at all levels more actively.
8. Promote the adoption of gender quotas by political parties and through legislation of the Member States.
9. Initiate discussions on strategies and actions plans with national parliaments and in inter-parliamentary delegations.
10. Call upon the Commission to monitor and promote the adoption of gender quotas more effectively and also to provide guidelines on how they could best advance real equal representation of men and women in parliaments.
11. Cooperate with the Council and the Commission to develop instruments that assist Member States in the development of more assertive and binding tools to achieve equal representation of men and women in political institutions.

The European Commission should:

12. Cooperate with the Gender Equality Institute (EIGE) regarding continuous monitoring of the situation of gender equality in decision-making in the political sphere in EU-28 Member States at all governance levels.
13. Provide EIGE with the appropriate resources to develop additional indicators to measure equality in the "Power" dimension of the Gender Equality Index.
14. Encourage the adoption of measures like awareness-raising campaigns, mentoring programs and candidate schools on equal participation of men and women in decision-making in the political sphere at Member States level through participation in the appropriate EU programmes.
15. Promote the adoption of gender quotas in the political sphere in Member States at all governance levels and explore how they could best be implemented to achieve real equal representation of men and women in political institutions.

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Electronic sources

- Gender Equality Index – <http://eige.europa.eu/> - European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE).
- Gender Balance in Decision-Making Positions - <http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/> - European Commission Justice Commissioner.
- Global Quota Website – www.quotaproject.org – operated by Stockholm University, IPU and IDEA International.
- Inter-Parliamentary Union – www.ipu.org – contains a database of Women's representation in National Parliaments.

ANNEX: PROVISIONS FOR AN EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF MEN AND WOMEN AND COPIES OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS PER MEMBER STATE

AT AUSTRIA

This case study presents the situation in Austria as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in Austria regarding the application of gender quotas

Number of seats in the EP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009-2013: 19¹¹ • 2014-2019: 18
Electoral System type for the EP election 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: Proportional representation, D'Hondt method. • Threshold: any list which has not obtained at least 4% of the total is excluded from the allocation of seats. • Number of constituencies: 1 • Allocation of seats: The number of votes per lists determines the number of seats allocated. The votes of the lists in which individual candidates obtained more than 7% of the preference are ranked on the basis of the number of votes. They are given preferential treatment in the allocation of seats. • Compulsory voting: no • Legal Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278, 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • Federal Law on Elections to the European Parliament (Bundesgesetz über die Wahl der Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments - Europawahlordnung), BGBl Nr 117/1996 idF BGBl L Nr 115/2013

¹¹ Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	NA
Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	NA
(State Legal source and details)	NA
Additional comments	There are quotas at party level (cf. pertinent section)

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Currently represented in the EP	2009-2014 affiliated to political group in the EP
Österreichische Volkspartei	Austrian People's Party	YES 5/1	EPP
Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs SPÖ	Social Democratic Party of Austria	YES 3/2	S&D
NEOS – Das Neue Österreich	NEOS – The New Austria	NO	/
Die Grünen – Die Grüne Alternative	The Greens – The Green Alternative	YES 0/2	G/EFA
Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs FPÖ	Freedom Party	YES 2/0	NI
Die Reformkonservativen REKOS	Reform Conservatives	YES 1/0	NI
Europa Anders	Europe Another Way	YES 1/0	NI
Bündnis Zukunft Österreich	Alliance for the Future of Austria	YES 1/0	NI
EU stop	EU-STOP	NO	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

Österreichische Volkspartei

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Austrian People's Party
Number of women/men in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/5
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ¹²
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	ÖVP has a 33.3 per cent quota for women on party lists (since 1995).
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	NO
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES
Additional comments	/

In total for AT 18 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 10 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Othmar Karas MEP	MALE
2	Elisabeth Köstinger MEP	FEMALE
3	Paul Rübiger MEP	MALE
4	Claudia Schmidt	FEMALE
5	Heinz Becker MEP	MALE
6	Beatrix Karl	FEMALE
7	Lukas Mandl	MALE
8	Barbara Schennach	FEMALE
9	Patrik Fazekas	MALE
10	Barbara Feldmann	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

¹² <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=14>

Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Social Democratic Party of Austria
Number of women/men in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/3
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ¹³
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	SPÖ has a 40 per cent quota for women on party lists (1985).
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	NO
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES
Additional comments	/

In total for AT 18 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 10 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Eugen Freund	MALE
2	Evelyn Regner MEP	FEMALE
3	Jörg Leichtfried MEP	MALE
4	Karin Kadenbach MEP	FEMALE
5	Josef Weidenholzer MEP	MALE
6	Karoline Graswander-Hainz	FEMALE
7	Heinz Zitz	MALE
8	Adelheid Hirschbichler	FEMALE
9	Gerhard Kilga	MALE
10	Michaela Kauer	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

¹³ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=14>

Die Grünen – Die Grüne Alternative

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	The Greens- The Green Alternative
Number of women/men in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ¹⁴
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	50% of women on party lists (since 1993)
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	NO
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES
Additional comments	/

In total for AT 18 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 10 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Ulrike Lunacek MEP	FEMALE
2	Michel Reimon	MALE
3	Monika Vana	FEMALE
4	Thomas Waitz	MALE
5	Madeleine Petrovic	FEMALE
6	Jakob Schwarz	MALE
7	Maria Buchmayr	FEMALE
8	Thomas Carli	MALE
9	Jitka Brožák	FEMALE
10	Bernhard Carl	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

¹⁴ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=14>

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs – FPÖ

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Liberal Party of Austria
Number of women/men in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/2
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ¹⁵
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for AT 18 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 10 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Harald Vilimsky	MALE
2	Franz Obermayr MEP	MALE
3	Georg Mayer	MALE
4	Barbara Kappel	FEMALE
5	Udo Landbauer	MALE
6	Erwin Angerer	MALE
7	Karin Berger	FEMALE
8	Nadja Benda	FEMALE
9	Herbert Schütz	MALE
10	Reinhard Bösch	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		70% -30%

¹⁵ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=14>

Europa Anders

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Europe another way
Number of women/men in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for AT 18 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 10 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Martin Ehrenhauser MEP (independent) NI	MALE
2	Ulli Fuchs (independent)	FEMALE
3	Waltraud Fritz-Klackl (KPÖ)	FEMALE
4	Lukas Dominik Klausner (PP)	MALE
5	Fayad Mulla-Khalil (DW)	MALE
6	Štefan Messner (KPÖ)	MALE
7	Juliana Okropiridse (PP)	FEMALE
8	Daniela Platsch (DW)	FEMALE
9	Aikaterini Anastasiou (KPÖ)	FEMALE
10	Philip Pacanda (PP)	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

Bündnis Zukunft Österreich

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Alliance for the Future of Austria
Number of women/men in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for AT 18 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 10 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Angelika Werthmann MEP	FEMALE
2	Gerald Grosz	MALE
3	Johanna Trodt-Limpl	FEMALE
4	Rainer Widmann	MALE
5	Heidrun Tscharnutter	FEMALE
6	Florian Heimbucher	MALE
7	Marianne Edlacher	FEMALE
8	Matthias Schmiedberger	MALE
9	Hermann Huber	MALE
10	Dominik Lutz	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		60% -40%

Die Reformkonservativen- REKOS

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	The Reform Conservatives
Number of women/men in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for AT 18 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 10 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Ewald Stadler MEP	MALE
2	Martin Thelen	MALE
3	Gabriela Legaspi de Csáky-Pallavicini	FEMALE
4	Rudolf Gehring	MALE
5	Ladislaus Batthyany	MALE
6	Maria Fellner	FEMALE
7	Robert Leidl	MALE
8	Norbert Steinacher	MALE
9	Herbert Heissenberger	MALE
10	Christoph Alton	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		80% -20%

BE BELGIUM

This case study presents the situation in Belgium as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in Belgium regarding the application of gender quotas

<p>Number of seats in the EP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009-2014: 22¹⁶ • 2014-2019: 21
<p>Electoral System type for the EP election 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: Preference voting, d'Hondt method. There is a proportional representation based on four constituencies and three electoral colleges. • Threshold: no threshold. • Number of constituencies: 4. There are four constituencies (Flanders, Wallonia, the German-speaking region, and the Brussels region) and there are three electoral colleges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dutch-speaking college (eligible by the Flanders and Brussels constituency): will elect 12 Members ◦ French-speaking college (eligible by the Wallonian and Brussels constituencies, minus the 9 German towns in Wallonia): will elect 8 Members ◦ German-speaking college (eligible by the German-speaking constituency of Eupen and Saint-Vith): will elect 1 Member • Compulsory voting: yes. The obligation to vote in all levels of elections is defined by in the Constitution (arts. 62 par. 3 and 68 par. 2) and the Electoral Code. <p>Legal Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278 , 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • Federal Law 23 March 1989 concerning the Elections to the European Parliament [Loi fédérale du 23 mars 1989 relative à l'élection du Parlement européen/ Wet Van 23 Maart 1989 Betreffende De Verkiezing Van Het Europese Parlement].

¹⁶ Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	YES
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	Federal law of 23 March 1989. The law imposes parity between men and women on candidate lists: the difference between the number of candidates of each sex among either main candidates or substitutes cannot be more than one, and the first two candidates (both main candidates and substitutes) cannot be of the same sex.
Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	If a party fails to comply with the requirement of a gender-balanced composition, their list shall not be admitted by the electoral authorities.
(State Legal source and details)	The gender quota is ruled by Electoral Code, art. 117 (art.21b of the Federal Law of 23 March 1989); the sanctions for non-compliance by Federal Law of 1989 Article 119 quinquies.
Additional comments	//

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Electoral college	Currently represented in the EP YES/NO	2009- 2014 affiliated to political group in the EP
Centre démocrate humaniste cdH	Humanist Democratic Centre	French	YES 0/1	EPP
Parti Socialiste PS	Socialist Party	French	YES 2/1	S&D
Mouvement Réformateur MR	Reformist Movement	French	YES 1/1	ALDE
Fédéralistes Démocrates Francophones FDF	Francophone Democratic Federalists	French	NO	/
Ecologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales Ecolo	Ecolo—Confederate of Ecologists for the Organisation of Original Fights	French	YES 1/1	G/EFA
Parti Populaire	People's party	French	NO	/

PTB-GO! ¹⁷	Workers' Party of Belgium	French	NO	/
Stand up for United States of Europe	Stand up for USE	French	NO	/
Mouvement de Gauche MG	Leftist movement	French	NO	/
VEGA, Rouges et Verts	VEGA, Greens and Reds	French	NO	/
Debout les belges!	Belgians stand up!	French	NO	/
La Droite	The Right	French	NO	/
Vlaamse Christendemocraten CD&V	Christian Democratic and Flemish	Dutch	YES 2/1	EPP
Socialistische Partij Anders Sp.a	Socialist Party – Different	Dutch	YES 1/1	S&D
Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten Open VLD	Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	Dutch	YES 2/1	ALDE
Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie N-VA	New Flemish Alliance	Dutch	YES 1/0	G/EFA
Groen!	Greens!	Dutch	YES 1/0	G/EFA
Vlaams Belang VB	Flemish Interest	Dutch	YES 1/0	NI
Partij van de Arbeid PvdA	Workers' Party of Belgium	Dutch	NO	/
Christlich Soziale Partei CSP	Christian Social Party	German	YES 1/0	EPP
Sozialistische Partei	Socialist Party	German	NO	/

¹⁷ Parti du travail de Belgique (PTB), la Ligue communiste révolutionnaire (LCR) et le Parti communiste (PC) are a coalition named PTB-GO!

Partei für Freiheit und Fortschritt	Party for Freedom and Progress -	German	NO	ALDE
Ecolo	Ecolo	German	NO	G/EFA
ProDG - Die freie Bürgerliste	List of Free Citizens	German	NO	G/EFA
Vivant	Vivant	German	NO	/
Sozialdemokraten und Sozialisten in der deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft	Social democrats and socialists in the German Community	German	NO	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

Centre Democrat Humaniste

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Humanistic Democratic Centre
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ¹⁸
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

¹⁸ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BE>

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Claude Rolin	MALE
2	Ann Cloet - Faingnaert	FEMALE
3	Mathieu Morelle	MALE
4	Anne-Marie Claeys - Matthys	FEMALE
5	Alain Maingain	MALE
6	Christiane Collinet - Guissart	FEMALE
7	Monique Misenga Kasongo	FEMALE
8	René Thissen	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

Parti Socialiste

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Socialist Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/2
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ¹⁹
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

¹⁹ http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode_BE

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Marie Arena	FEMALE
2	Marc Tarabella	MALE
3	Hugues Bayet	MALE
4	Clio Brzakala	FEMALE
5	Louison Renault	MALE
6	Carine Delfanne	FEMALE
7	Julienne Mpemba	FEMALE
8	Amaury Caprasse	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

Mouvement Réformateur

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Reformist Movement
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²⁰
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²⁰ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BE>

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Louis Michel	MALE
2	Frédérique Ries	FEMALE
3	Gérard Deprez	MALE
4	Latifa Aït-Baala	FEMALE
5	Maxime Daye	MALE
6	Belma Tek	FEMALE
7	Marie-Christine Pironnet	FEMALE
8	Benoît Cassart	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

ECOLO

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	ECOLOGISTS
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²¹
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²¹ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BE>

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Philippe Lamberts	MALE
2	Saskia Bricmont	FEMALE
3	Christian Noiret	MALE
4	Sandra Jen	FEMALE
5	Pierre Scieur	MALE
6	Sabine Toussaint	FEMALE
7	Michel Bourlet	MALE
8	Thérèse Snoy	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Christian Democratic and Flemish
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/2
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²²
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²² <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BE>

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Marianne Thyssen	FEMALE
2	Ivo Belet	MALE
3	Steven Vanackere	MALE
4	Marie De Clerck	FEMALE
5	Piet Buyse	MALE
6	Elke Tindemans	FEMALE
7	Mustafa Uzun	MALE
8	Annick Sevenans	FEMALE
9	Jan De Keyser	MALE
10	An Hermans	FEMALE
11	Eddy Couckuyt	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		54% -46%

Socialistische Partij Anders – Sp.A.

Application of party gender quota.

English Translation of party name	Socialist Party – Different
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²³
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²³ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BE>

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	VAN BREMPT Kathleen	FEMALE
2	EL KHADRAOUI Said	MALE
3	DEL RE Valerie	FEMALE
4	BALTHAZAR Tom	MALE
5	DOMS Sanne	FEMALE
6	SOMERS Matthias	MALE
7	MAYDA Samira	FEMALE
8	BILICI Hasan	MALE
9	DROZDIK Vera	FEMALE
10	MEERT Lieven	MALE
11	VAN DER WILDT Francy	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		46% -54%

Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten- Open VLD

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²⁴
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²⁴ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=BE>

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	VERHOFSTADT Guy	MALE
2	NEYTS Annemie	FEMALE
3	CALLENS Karlos	MALE
4	DE BLEEKER Eva	FEMALE
5	LENSSEN Georges	MALE
6	VAN DAMME Briec	MALE
7	BROSENS Katrien	FEMALE
8	VANDERSMISSEN Stijn	MALE
9	MERTENS Martine	FEMALE
10	DE ROECK Jacinta	FEMALE
11	GEYPEN Greet	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		46% -54%

Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	New Flemish Alliance
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²⁵
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²⁵ http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode_BE

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Johan Van Overtveldt	MALE
2	Helga Stevens	FEMALE
3	Mark Demesmaeker	MALE
4	Louis Ide	MALE
5	Miet Vandersteegen	FEMALE
6	Jan Moons	MALE
7	Clémence Maes	FEMALE
8	Mieke Van Hootegem	FEMALE
9	Simonne Janssens-Vanoppen	FEMALE
10	Nabilla Ait Daoud	FEMALE
11	Matthias Storme	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		46% -54%

Groen!

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Green!
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²⁶
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²⁶ http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode_BE

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Bart Staes	MALE
2	Petra De Sutter	FEMALE
3	Björn Siffer	MALE
4	Malika Abbad	FEMALE
5	Sammy Roelant	MALE
6	Ikrame Kastit	FEMALE
7	Dirk Vansintjan	MALE
8	Francine De Prins	FEMALE
9	Hugo Van Dienderen	MALE
10	Stella Nyanchama Okemwa	FEMALE
11	Collins Nweke	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		54% -46%

Vlaams Belang

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Flemish Interest
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²⁷
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (national quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²⁷ http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode_BE

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Gerolf Annemans	MALE
2	Rita De Bont	FEMALE
3	Filip De Man	MALE
4	Mariëtte Voogd	FEMALE
5	Frans Wymeersch	MALE
6	Marleen Fannes	FEMALE
7	Paul Meeus	MALE
8	Wis Versyp	FEMALE
9	Pieter Van Boxel	MALE
10	Mercedes Armirotto	FEMALE
11	Reddy De Mey	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		54% -46%

Christlich Soziale Partei

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Christian Social Party (CSP)
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ²⁸
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES (legislative quota applies)
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	YES
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

²⁸ http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode_BE

The list includes all official candidates.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Pascal Arimont	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		100% -0%

BG BULGARIA

This case study presents the situation in Bulgaria as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in Bulgaria regarding the application of gender quotas

Number of seats in the EP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009-2014: 18²⁹ • 2014-2019: 17
Electoral System type for the EP election 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: Proportional representation, open lists. Seats are allocated according to the Hare-Niemeyer method. (Maximum one preferential vote cast for a separate candidate shall be taken into consideration where the number of votes obtained by a candidate at least amounts to 15% of the valid votes cast for the respective candidate list. In this case, the candidate that gets preferential vote moves up the list to replace the candidate sitting in the last elected position in the original list order)³⁰ • Threshold: The electoral threshold refers to valid votes, in 2009 higher than 5 %³¹ • Number of constituencies: 1 • Compulsory voting: No <p>Legal Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278, 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • Electoral code Promulgated, State Gazette No. 05/03/2014
National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	No
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	Not applicable

²⁹ Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

³⁰ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET\(2014\)493047_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET(2014)493047_EN.pdf)

³¹ Ibid

Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	Not applicable
(State Legal source and details)	Not applicable
Additional comments	/

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Currently represented in the EP	2009-2014 affiliated to political group in the EP
(Grazhdani za evropeysko razvitie na Balgariya)	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	YES 3/2	EPP
(Sinyata koalitsia)	Blue Coalition	YES 1/1	EPP
(Reformatorski blok)	Reformist Bloc, joint list between Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (DSB) + Bulgaria for Citizens Movement + Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) + Freedom and Dignity + Bulgarian Agrarian National Union (BZNS)	NO 1 member from Blue Coalition in the candidate list.	EPP
(Koalitsiya za Bulgaria - Bulgarska sotsialisticheska partiya)	Coalition for Bulgaria – Bulgarian Socialist Party	YES 2/2	S&D
(Alternativa za B lgarskoto V zrazhdane)	Alternative for Bulgarian Revival	NO one member from Coalition for Bulgaria in the list	S&D
(Dvizhenieto za Prava i Svobodi)	Movement for Rights and Freedoms	YES 2/1	ALDE
(Koalitsiya na Obedinenite)	Coalition of United Democrats (KOD), joint list between United	NMSP : 1/1	NMSP member of ALDE

Demokrati)	Bulgaria + National Movement for Stability and Progress (NMSP) + Social Democratic Party		
(Natzionalen Front za Spasenie na Bulgaria)	National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB)	YES 0/1	EFD
B lgariya bez tsenzura (Natzionalen Front za Spasenie na Bulgaria)	Bulgaria Without Censorship (BWC)	NO	/
(Ataka)	Attack	NO	NI
(Balgarska Levitcata)	Bulgarian Left	NO	/
(B lgariya za alternativa na strakh, totalitarizm, apatiya)	BASTA – Bulgaria for Alternative to Fear, Totalitarianism, and Apathy	NO	/
(Zelena Partija)	Party of the Greens	NO	/
(Balgarska Nacionalna-Patrioticna Partija)	Bulgarian National Patriotic Party	NO	/
(Zelenite)	Greens	NO	/
(Natzionalisticheska Partiya na Bulgaria)	Nationalist Parties of Bulgaria	NO	/
(Glas Naroden)	Voice of the People/Vox Populi	NO	/
(Balgarska Komunisticheska Partiya)	Bulgarian Communist Party	NO	/
(nezavisim spis k kandidati)	Independent candidates list	NO	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	3/2
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for BG 17 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 9 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Tomislav Donchev	MALE
2	Andrei Kovachev MEP	MALE
3	Mariya Gabriel MEP	FEMALE
4	Vladimir Uruchev MEP	MALE
5	Eva Paunova	FEMALE
6	Emil Radev	MALE
7	Andrey Novakov	MALE
8	Asim Ademov	MALE
9	Stefan Shilev	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		22% - 78%

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Blue Coalition
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for BG 17 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 9 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Nadezhda Neynski MEP	FEMALE
2	Boyko Stankishev	MALE
3	Ergin Emin	MALE
4	Monio Hristov	MALE
5	Margarita Boycheva	FEMALE
6	Miroslav Stefanov	MALE
7	Kostadin Shankov	MALE
8	Ayrin Ibraimova	FEMALE
9	Nikolay Dragomirov	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		67% -33%

-

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Coalition for Bulgaria – Bulgarian Socialist Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/2
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for BG 17 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 9 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Sergei Stanishev	MALE
2	Ilyana Yotova MEP	FEMALE
3	Georgi Pirinski	MALE
4	Petar Kurumbashev	MALE
5	Dostena Lavern	FEMALE
6	Svetlina Yolcheva	FEMALE
7	Evgeni Kirilov MEP	MALE
8	Aleksandar Simov	MALE
9	Andrey Pantev	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		67% -33%

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Movement for Rights and Freedoms
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for BG 17 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 9 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Filiz Husmenova	FEMALE
2	Delian Peevski	MALE
3	Nedzhmi Ali	MALE
4	Ilhan Kuchuk	MALE
5	Iskra Mihaylova	FEMALE
6	Stanislav Anastasov	MALE
7	Aysun Avdzhiev	FEMALE
8	Elisaveta Kehaynova	FEMALE
9	Sevim Musak	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		44% -56%

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Coalition of United Democrats (joint list of 4 parties)
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for BG 17 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 9 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Antonia Parvanova MEP	FEMALE
2	Iliana Raeva	FEMALE
3	Todor Barbolov	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		33% -67%

CY CYPRUS

This case study presents the situation in Cyprus as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in Cyprus regarding the application of gender quotas

Number of seats in the EP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009-2013: 6³² • 2013-2014: 6
Electoral System type for the EP election 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: Proportional representation with semi-open lists • Allocation of seats: Hare quote system based on valid votes³³ • Threshold: 1.8 % • Number of constituencies: 1 • Compulsory voting: Yes, but no penalties are envisaged in case of failure to vote³⁴ <p>Legal Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278, 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • Law of 2004 on the Election of the Members of the European Parliament³⁵
National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	No ³⁶
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	NA
Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	NA

³² Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

³³ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET\(2014\)493047_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET(2014)493047_EN.pdf)

³⁴ <http://www.elections2014.eu/en/in-the-member-states/Cyprus/electoral-law>

³⁵ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET\(2014\)493047_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET(2014)493047_EN.pdf)

³⁶ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=59>

(State Legal source and details)	NA
Additional comments	Quotas at party level (cf pertinent section)

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Currently represented in the EP	2009-2014 affiliated to political group in the EP
Δημοκρατικός Συναγερμός DISY + Ευρωπαϊκό Κόμμα Ευρώπη	Democratic Rally + European Party	YES DISY: 1/1	EPP
Δημοκρατικό Κόμμα DIKO	Democratic Party	YES 1/0	S&D
Κίνημα Σοσιαλδημοκρατών (Ευρωπαϊκό Κόμμα) EDEK + Ευρωπαϊκό Κόμμα Ευρώπη	Movement for Social Democracy + Cyprus Greens	YES EDEK: 0/1	G/EFA
Προοδευτικό Κόμμα (Ανεργάζομενου Λαού) AKEL	Progressive Party of Working People	YES: 0/2	GUE/NGL
(Εθνικό Λαϊκό Μέτωπο) ELAM	National Popular Front	NO	/
Μήνυμα Ελπίδας (Mínyma elpídas)	Message of Hope	NO	/
Συμμαχία των Πολιτών (Symmachía ton politón)	Citizens' Alliance	NO	/
Σοσιαλιστικό Κόμμα της Κύπρου (Sosialistikó Kómma tis Kýpros)	Socialist Party of Cyprus	NO	/
Κόμμα Για Τα Ζώα Κύπρου (Kómma Gia Ta Zoa Kyprou)	Animal Party Cyprus	NO	/
Εκπαιδευτική Ένωση (Εκπαιδευτική Ένωση)	Action	NO	/

(Drasis-Eylem)			
Sener Levent	Independent candidate	NO Male	/
Andreas Evstratiou	Independent candidate	NO Male	/
Michalis Minas	Independent candidate	NO Male	/
Loucas Stavrou	Independent candidate	NO Male	/
Andreas Ioannou	Independent candidate	NO Male	/
Theodoulos Theodoulou	Independent candidate	NO Male	/
Andreas Christoforou	Independent candidate	NO Male	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

μ + Evropaiko Komma

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Democratic rally + European Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/1 DISY: 1/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ³⁷
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	DISY has a 30 per cent (30%) gender quota for the list presented for the national, municipal and European elections, as well as for the party's internal structures
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES
Additional comments	Two parties concur in this list, one with a

³⁷ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=59>
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOLFEMM_ET\(2011\)453210_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOLFEMM_ET(2011)453210_EN.pdf)

gender quota (DISY) and one without. Overall, the list is in accordance with DISY requirements.

In total for CY 6 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 6 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Stavros Zenios	MALE
2	Eleni Theocharous MEP	FEMALE
3	Christos Stylianides	MALE
4	Demetris Syllouris (European Party)	MALE
5	Rena Choplarou ('We are staying in the EU' initiative)	FEMALE
6	Lefteris Christoforou	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		67% -33%

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Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Democratic Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for CY 6 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 6 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Konstantinos Aristidou	MALE
2	George Georgiou	MALE
3	Kostas Mavridis	MALE
4	Androulla Eleftheriou	FEMALE
5	Antigoni Papadopoulou MEP	FEMALE
6	Yannis Panayiotou	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		67% -33%

μ μ + μ

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Movement for Social Democracy + Cyprus Greens
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/1 (EDEK)
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	EDEK has a 30 percent quota for women.
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	NO
Additional comments	/

In total for CY 6 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 6 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Stavros Yallouridis (EDEK)	MALE
2	Dimitris Papadakis (EDEK)	MALE
3	Yiorgos Perdikis (Greens)	MALE

4	Makis Rousis (EDEK)	MALE
5	Soghocles Sophocleous MEP (EDEK)	MALE
6	Eleni Chrysostomou (Greens)	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		83% -17%

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Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Progressive Party of Working People
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for CY 6 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 6 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Stavros Evagorou	MALE
2	Vera Polykarpou	FEMALE
3	Haris Polykarpou	MALE
4	Panayiotis Stavrianidis	MALE
5	Neoklis Sylikiotis	MALE
6	Takis Hadjigeorgiou MEP	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		83% -17%

CZ Czech Republic

This case study presents the situation in the Czech Republic as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in the Czech Republic regarding the application of gender quotas

Number of seats in the EP:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009-2014: 22³⁸ • 2014-2019: 21
Electoral System type for the EP election 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: proportional representation.³⁹ Preferential voting is possible; every voter has up to two preferential votes. • Allocation of seats: D'Hondt system • Threshold: 5 % • Number of constituencies: 1 • Compulsory voting: No <p>Legal Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278, 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • Law No. 62/2003 Coll. on European Parliament elections
National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	/
Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	/
(State Legal source and details)	/
Additional comments	There are quotas at party level (cf. pertinent section)

³⁸ Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

³⁹ <http://www.elections2014.eu/en/in-the-member-states/Czech-Republic/electoral-law>

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Currently represented in the EP YES/NO +	2009-2014 affiliated to political group in the EP
Křesťanská a demokratická unie – československá strana lidová	Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party	YES 1/1	EPP
TOP 09	TOP 09	NO	/
česká strana sociálně demokratická SSD	Czech Social Democratic Party	YES 2/5	S&D
Strana zelených	Green Party	NO	/
česká pirátská strana	Pirate Party	NO	/
Občanská Demokratická Strana	Civic Democratic Party	YES 1/8	ECR
Komunistická strana čech a Moravy	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	YES 1/3	GUE/NGL
Úsvit pro přímou demokracii Tomia Okamury	Dawn of Direct Democracy	NO	/
ANO 2011	ANO 2011	NO	/
Národní socialisté – levice 21	National Socialists – 21st Century Left	NO	/
Věci veřejné	Public Affairs	NO	/
SNK Evropští demokraté	SNK European Democrats	NO	/
Klub angažovaných nestraníků	Club of Committed Non-Party Members	NO	/
NE Brusel - národní demokracie	NO Brussels – National Democracy	NO	/
Rozumní	Reason – I Do Not Want the euro – For a Europe of Nation States	NO	/
Liberální Ekologická strana	Ecological Liberal Party	NO	/
evropani.cz	Europeans.cz	NO	/

Republikánska strana iech, Moravy a Sliezska	Republican Party of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia	NO	/
Hnutí na podporu dobrovolných hasičů a dalších dobrovolníků HNPD	Movement in Support of Volunteer Firefighters and Other Volunteers	NO	/
Strana Rovných Příležitosti	Equal Opportunities Party	NO	/
Moravané	Moravians	NO	/
Česká United Strana Region	United Party of Regions	NO	/
VIZE 2014	VISION 2014	NO	/
Svobodní	Party of Free Citizens	NO	/
Roma Demokratická Strana	Roma Democratic Party	NO	/
Komunistická strana Československa	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	NO	/
Právo Blok	Right Bloc	NO	/
Antibursík – Stop Ekoteroru! ABS	Antibursík – Stop Ekoteroru!	NO	/
Demokratická strana sociální spravedlnosti + Strana pro Evropu	Workers' Party of Social Justice + SPE	NO	/
"Hnutí Sociálně Slabé" HSS	Underprivileged Movement	NO	/
Republika	Republic	NO	/
Česká Svrchovanost	Czech Sovereignty	NO	/
Koruna Česká	Czech Koruna (Monarchist Party of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia)	NO	/
Aktivní nezávislých občanů ANEŮ	Active Independent Citizens	NO	/
Česká strana národně sociální	Czech National Social Party	NO	/
Občianska konzervatívna	Civic Conservative	NO	/

strana	Party		
Občané 2011	Citizens 2011	NO	/
"Labouristická strana" + Nespokojení Občané	Labour Party + Disgruntled Citizens	NO	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

Křesťanská a demokratická unie – československá strana lidová

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	No
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	Sources: http://www.quotaproject.org/ , http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET(2011)453210_EN.pdf

In total for CZ 21 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 11 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Pavel Svoboda	MALE
2	Michaela Šojdřová	FEMALE
3	Tomáš Zdechovský	MALE
4	Eduard Hulicius	MALE

5	Marie Jílková	FEMALE
6	Miroslav Pádka	MALE
7	Jiří Jirsa	MALE
8	Pavel Šustr	MALE
9	Petr Vysloužil	MALE
10	Petr Hladík	MALE
11	Jan Novotný	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		82% - 18%

eská strana sociálně demokratická

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Czech Social Democratic Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	5/2
Party quota applies? Yes /No	Yes
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	25 percent of those elected at any party level must be women.
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES
Additional comments	<p>If a local party organization has failed to nominate 25 percent women among its top candidates, then the Social Democratic Women's Organization has the right to nominate extra women.</p> <p>Sources: http://www.quotaproject.org/ , http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET(2011)453210_EN.pdf</p>

In total for CZ 21 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 11 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Jan Keller	MALE
2	Olga Sehnalová MEP	FEMALE
3	Pavel Poc MEP	MALE
4	Miroslav Poche	MALE
5	Zdeněk Seidl	MALE
6	Richard Falbr MEP	MALE
7	Zuzana Brzobohatá MEP	FEMALE
8	Vojtěch Mynář MEP	MALE
9	Libor Rouček MEP	MALE
10	Petr Osvald	MALE
11	Lukáš Vorel	MALE
12	Jiří Zemánek	MALE
13	Lukáš Kaucký	MALE
14	Radim Techník	MALE
15	Jan Gregor	MALE
16	Petr Šáda	MALE
17	Dana Váhalová	FEMALE
18	Radek Scherfer	MALE
19	Miloš Balabán	MALE
20	Kateřina Kalistová	FEMALE
21	Aleš Drobek	MALE
22	Kateřina Bocianová	FEMALE
23	Monika Hermannová	FEMALE
24	Alena Andělová	FEMALE
25	Petr Kolman	MALE
26	Zuzana Vodslo	FEMALE
27	Ivana Tomková	FEMALE
28	Jan Straka	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		68% -32%

Občanská Demokratická Strana

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Civic Democratic Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	8/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	No
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	Sources: http://www.quotaproject.org/ , http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET(2011)453210_EN.pdf

In total for CZ 21 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 11 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Jan Zahradil MEP	MALE
2	Evžen Tošenovský MEP	MALE
3	Eva Zamrazilová	FEMALE
4	Oldřich Vlasák MEP	MALE
5	Aleš Musil	MALE
6	Radka Tryllová	FEMALE
7	Marcel Kollmann	MALE
8	Josef Hynek	MALE
9	Jan Lupoměský	MALE
10	Edvard Kožušník MEP	MALE
11	Anna Heaney	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		73% - 27%

Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy gender quota

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	3/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	No
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	Sources: http://www.quotaproject.org/ , http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET(2011)453210_EN.pdf

In total for CZ 21 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 11 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Kateřina Konečná	FEMALE
2	Jiří Maštálka MEP	MALE
3	Jaromír Kohlíček MEP	MALE
4	Miloslav Ransdorf MEP	MALE
5	Josef Skála	MALE
6	Pavla Šlahůnková	FEMALE
7	Eřma Opravilová	FEMALE
8	Lubomír Ledl	MALE
9	Dagmar Švendová	FEMALE
10	Pavel Janeček	MALE
11	Milan Krajča	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		64% -36%

DE GERMANY

This case study presents the situation in Germany as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in Germany regarding the application of gender quotas

Number of seats in the EP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009-2014: 99⁴⁰ • 2014-2019: 96
Electoral System type for the EP election 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: proportional representation, using the divisor method with standard truncation Sainte-Laguë/Schepers. List proposals can be registered at Land or federal level. The allocation of seats takes place at national level⁴¹. • Threshold: no threshold. • Number of constituencies: no constituencies. Germany is organised in polling districts. • Compulsory voting: no. <p>Legal Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278, 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • European Elections Act (Europawahlgesetz (EuWG), European Electoral Regulations (Europawahlordnung), Direct Elections Act (Direktwahlakt)
National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper	N/A

⁴⁰ Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

⁴¹ The European Parliament elections are held according to the principles of proportional representation with list nominations. List nominations may be established for Laender (federal states) or as combined Land lists. Each person entitled to vote shall have one vote. The votes cast for each nomination shall be added together to establish the distribution of seats. Lists for individual Laender of the same party entitled to nominate a candidate shall be considered combined unless a declaration is made that one or more of the lists concerned are to be excluded from the combined list. As far as the distribution of seats is concerned, combined lists shall be considered a single nomination in relation to the other nominations. The seats allocated to the nominations shall be occupied in the order established in the nominations.

For reference see:

http://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/europawahlen/downloads/rechtsgrundlagen/europawahlgesetz_engl.pdf.

system, etc)	
Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	N/A
(State Legal source and details)	N/A
Additional comments	Party quotas apply (cf. pertinent sections)

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Polling district	Currently represented in the EP	2009-2014 Affiliated to political group in the EP
Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands CDU	Christian Democratic Union	CDU has 15 polling districts : 1. Baden-Württemberg 2. Saxony-Anhalt (Sachsen-Anhalt) 3. Brandenburg 4. Hamburg 5. North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen) 5. Bremen 6. Saarland 7. Berlin 8. Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz) 9. Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen) 10. Schleswig-Holstein 11. Saxony (Sachsen) 12. Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) 13. Hesse (Hessen) 14. Thuringia (Thüringen)	YES 24/10	EPP
Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern CSU	Christian Social Union	Bavaria's sister party to CDU. Polling district: Bavaria	YES 5/3	EPP
Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands SPD	Social Democratic Party (SPD)	National polling district	YES 13/10	S&D
Freie Demokratische	Free Democratic Party (FDP) – The	National polling district	YES 7/5	ALDE

Partei FDP	Liberals			
Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen	Alliance '90 / The Greens	National polling district	YES 7/7	G/EFA
Piratenpartei	Pirate Party	National polling district	NO	/
Die Linke	The Left	National polling district	YES 3/5	GUE/NGL
Alternative für Deutschland AfD	The Alternative for Germany	National polling district	NO	/
Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands NPD	National Democratic Party	National polling district	NO	/
Freie Wähler FW	Free Voters	National polling district	NO	/
Die Republikaner REP	The Republicans	National polling district	NO	/
Mensch Umwelt Tierschutz- die Tierschutzpartei	Human Environment Animal Welfare–	National polling district	NO	/

MUT	The Animal Protection Party			
Familienpartei Deutschlands	Family Party of Germany	National polling district	NO	/
Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei ÖDP	Ecological Democratic Party	National polling district	NO	/
Partei Bibeltreuer Christen PBC	Party of Bible-abiding Christians	National polling district	NO	/
Bayernpartei, BP	Bavarian Party	National polling district	NO	/
Ab jetzt... Demokratie durch Volksabstimmung	From Now On... Democracy Through Referendum	National polling district	NO	/
Christliche Mitte — Für ein Deutschland nach GOTTES Geboten	Christian Centre	National polling district	NO	/
Kommunistische Partei	German Communist Party	National polling district	NO	/

Deutschlands				
Partei für Arbeit, Umwelt und Familie - Christen für Deutschland AUF	Party for Labour, Environment and Family – Christians for Germany	National polling district	NO	/
Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität BüSo	Citizens' Rights Solidarity Movement	National polling district	NO	/
Partei für Soziale Gleichheit, Sektion der Vierten Internationale PSG	Social Equality Party	National polling district	NO	/
Pro NRW (NRW=Nordrhein-Westfalen)	For NRW (North Rhine Westphalia)	National polling district	NO	/
Marxistisch-Leninistische Partei Deutschlands MLPD	Marxist–Leninist Party of Germany	National polling district	NO	/
Die PARTEI	The PARTY	National polling district	NO	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Christian Democratic Union
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	24/10
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ⁴²
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	33% Every third candidate must be a woman (art. 15 C Statutes).
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES
Additional comments	/

In the case of the CDU/CSU lists, they are here reported in their entirety. This is due to a mechanism within the German electoral system in force for European Parliament elections: parties can present their candidates lists at national or Land level. CDU/CSU are the only parties presenting lists at Land level – CDU in 15 Länder but Bavaria, and CSU, its sister party, only in Bavaria. Voters of CDU/CSU will be able to give their preferences at Land level, but the count of the votes will take place at national level. This means that MEPs from CDU/CSU will be elected according to the populousness of the Land.

Therefore, it is not possible not to present lists in their entirety, for likelihood of election of candidates will not depend on their ranking on the lists, but rather on concentration of CDU electors in a given Land.

No.	Ranking per electoral college	Name	Electoral college	Gender
1	1	Rainer Wieland MEP	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
2	2	Daniel Caspary MEP	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
3	3	Andreas Schwab MEP	Baden-Württemberg	MALE

⁴² <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=61>

4	4	Norbert Lins	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
5	5	Ingeborg Grässle MEP	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
6	6	Thomas Ulmer MEP	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
7	7	Apostolos Kelemidis	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
8	8	Norbert Anton Schnee	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
9	9	Klaus May	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
10	10	Manuel Benda	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
11	11	Marcus Zeitler	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
12	12	Roselinde Simm	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
13	13	Wencke Weiser	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
14	14	Christine Jerabek	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
15	15	Michael Zacherle	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
16	16	Rainer Staib	Baden-Württemberg	MALE
17	17	Marina Angladagis	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
18	18	Amélie Schwenk	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
19	19	Claudia Manke	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
20	20	Carola Uhl	Baden-Württemberg	FEMALE
21	1	Joachim Zeller MEP	Berlin	MALE
22	2	Stefan Evers	Berlin	MALE
23	3	Hildegard Bentele	Berlin	FEMALE
24	4	Birga Köhler	Berlin	FEMALE
25	5	Eva Majewski	Berlin	FEMALE
26	6	Katharina Hecht	Berlin	FEMALE
27	7	Jörg Schumacher	Berlin	MALE
28	1	Christian Ehler MEP	Brandenburg	MALE

29	2	Kim-Jesko von Samson-Himmelstjerna	Brandenburg	MALE
30	3	Knut Abraham	Brandenburg	MALE
31	1	Carl Kau	Bremen	MALE
32	2	Susanne Grobien	Bremen	FEMALE
33	3	Marcel Käthner	Bremen	MALE
34	4	Vanessa Werschky	Bremen	FEMALE
35	5	Bernd Wundersee	Bremen	MALE
36	1	Dr Roland Heintze	Hamburg	MALE
37	2	Carsten Ovens	Hamburg	MALE
38	3	Brigitta Martens	Hamburg	FEMALE
39	4	Carsten Lüdemann	Hamburg	MALE
40	1	Thomas Mann MEP	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
41	2	Michael Gahler MEP	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
42	3	Margarete Ziegler-Raschdorf	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE
43	4	Sven Simon	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
44	5	Verena David	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE
45	6	Michael Stöter	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
46	7	Srita Heide	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE
47	8	Aloys Lenz	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
48	9	Andreas Kuckro	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
49	10	Ezhar Cezairli	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE
50	11	Carsten Helfmann	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
51	12	Tobias Utter	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
52	13	Bernhard Bachmann	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
53	14	Maria Christina Rost	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE

54	15	Sven Ringsdorf	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
55	16	Ralf Stettner	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
56	17	Isabel de Jesus Domicke	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE
57	18	Tobias Scherf	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
58	19	Andreas Herr	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
59	20	Karin Neipp	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE
60	21	Christopher Diehl	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
61	22	Andreas Mock	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
62	23	Kirsten Cornelia Fries	Hesse (Hessen)	FEMALE
63	24	Michael Ruhl	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
64	25	Marco Reuter	Hesse (Hessen)	MALE
65	1	David McAllister	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
66	2	Burkhard Balz MEP	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
67	3	Godelieve Quisthoudt-Rowohl MEP	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
68	4	Jens Gieseke	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
69	5	Stefan Gehrold	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
70	6	Susanne Schmitt	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
71	7	Uwe Schäfer	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
72	8	Andrea Risius	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
73	9	Beatrice Marnette-Kühl	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
74	10	Tilman Kuban	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE

75	11	Isabel Gottschewsky	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
76	12	Jochen Steinkamp	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
77	13	Joanna Konopinska	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
78	14	Peter Fichtner	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
79	15	Ute Krüger-Pöppelwiehe	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
80	16	Matthias Maedge	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
81	17	Birgit Becker	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
82	18	Harm Adam	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
83	20	Thomas Decker	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
84	21	Maria von Berg	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
85	22	Eckhard Keese	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
86	23	Ingrid Dziuba-Busch	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	FEMALE
87	24	Roman Schmitz	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
88	25	Heiko Eibenstein	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
89	26	Andreas Schneider	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
90	27	Ulf Burmeister	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE
91	28	Gerhard Schrader	Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)	MALE

92	1	Werner Kuhn MEP	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)	MALE
93	2	Jascha Dopp	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)	MALE
94	3	Karina Jens	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)	FEMALE
95	4	Eike Bunge	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)	MALE
96	5	Frieder Weinhold	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)	MALE
97	1	Herbert Reul MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
98	2	Elmar Brok MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
99	3	Renate Sommer MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	FEMALE
100	4	Peter Liese MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
101	5	Sabine Verheyen MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	FEMALE
102	6	Markus Pieper MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
103	7	Axel Voss MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia	MALE

			(Nordrhein-Westfalen)	
104	8	Karl-Heinz Florenz MEP	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
105	9	Dennis Radtke	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
106	10	Elke Duhme	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	FEMALE
107	11	Patricia Peill	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	FEMALE
108	12	Bernd Schulze-Waltrup	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
109	13	Christophe Darley	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
110	14	Kerstin Terhardt	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	FEMALE
111	15	Stephan Stickeler	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
112	16	Hans Schnäpp	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
113	17	Marie-Luise Fasse	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	FEMALE
114	18	Ulrich Beul	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
115	19	Klaus Wegener	North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen)	MALE
116	20	Johannes Ferstl	North Rhine-Westphalia	MALE

			(Nordrhein-Westfalen)	
117	1	Werner Langen MEP	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
118	2	Birgit Collin-Langen MEP	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
119	3	Simone Thiel	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
120	4	Ralf Seekatz	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
121	5	Norbert Herhammer	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
122	6	Klaus-Bernhard Hofmann	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
123	7	Julia Kübler	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
124	8	Barbara Defossé	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
125	9	Michael Schneider	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
126	10	Ruth Hänling	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
127	11	Thomas Barth	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
128	12	Markus Schulte	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
129	13	Nicole Kürten	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
130	14	Frank Burgdörfer	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
131	15	Rita Lanius-Heck	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
132	16	Frank Müller	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
133	17	Christoph Ferdinand	Rhineland-Palatinate	MALE

			(Rheinland-Pfalz)	
134	18	Carlos Pereira da Mota	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
135	19	Sieglinde Schmitz	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
136	20	Bettina Enchelmaier-Tietz	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	FEMALE
137	21	Carsten Brauer	Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz)	MALE
138	1	Helma Kuhn-Theis	Saarland	FEMALE
139	2	Hanno Thewes	Saarland	MALE
140	3	Valentin Holzer	Saarland	MALE
141	4	Giacomo Santalucia	Saarland	MALE
142	5	Holger Schmitt	Saarland	MALE
143	6	Stefan Rabel	Saarland	MALE
144	7	Alice Aviény	Saarland	FEMALE
145	8	Julia Del Savio	Saarland	FEMALE
146	9	Peter Moll	Saarland	MALE
147	10	Martina Decker	Saarland	FEMALE
148	1	Hermann Winkler MEP	Saxony (Sachsen)	MALE
149	2	Peter Jahr MEP	Saxony (Sachsen)	MALE
150	3	Thea Hälsig	Saxony (Sachsen)	FEMALE
151	4	Norbert Müller	Saxony (Sachsen)	MALE
152	5	Claudia Görlitz	Saxony (Sachsen)	FEMALE
153	6	Ingo Flemming	Saxony (Sachsen)	MALE
154	1	Sven Schulze	Saxony-Anhalt (Sachsen-Anhalt)	MALE
155	2	Jürgen Stadelmann	Saxony-Anhalt (Sachsen-Anhalt)	MALE

156	1	Reimer Böge MEP	Schleswig-Holstein	MALE
157	2	Niclas Herbst	Schleswig-Holstein	MALE
158	3	Babett Schwede-Oldehus	Schleswig-Holstein	FEMALE
159	4	Frederik Heinz	Schleswig-Holstein	MALE
160	5	Willi Meier	Schleswig-Holstein	MALE
161	6	Melanie Meisenbach	Schleswig-Holstein	FEMALE
162	7	Christina von Wedelstaedt	Schleswig-Holstein	FEMALE
163	1	Dieter-Lebrecht Koch MEP	Thuringia (Thüringen)	MALE
164	2	Claudia Heber	Thuringia (Thüringen)	FEMALE
165	3	Michael Hose	Thuringia (Thüringen)	MALE
166	4	Dominik Bulinski	Thuringia (Thüringen)	MALE
167	5	Daniela Poschmann	Thuringia (Thüringen)	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES				65% - 35%

Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Christian Social Union
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	5/3
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ⁴³
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

⁴³ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=61>

In the case of the CDU/CSU lists, they are here reported in their entirety. This is due to a mechanism within the German electoral system in force for European Parliament elections: parties can present their candidates lists at national or Land level. CDU/CSU are the only parties presenting lists at Land level – CDU in 15 Länder but Bavaria, and CSU, its sister party, only in Bavaria. Voters of CDU/CSU will be able to give their preferences at Land level, but the count of the votes will take place at national level. This means that MEPs from CDU/CSU will be elected according to the populousness of the Land.

Therefore, it is not possible not to present lists in their entirety, for likelihood of election of candidates will not depend on their ranking on the lists, but rather on concentration of CDU electors in a given Land.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Markus Ferber MEP	MALE
2	Angelika Niebler MEP	FEMALE
3	Manfred Weber MEP	MALE
4	Monika Hohlmeier MEP	FEMALE
5	Albert Dess MEP	MALE
6	Bernd Posselt MEP	MALE
7	Martin Kastler MEP	MALE
8	Barbara Becker	FEMALE
9	Christian Doleschal	MALE
10	Heike Maas	FEMALE
11	Michael Bernicker	MALE
12	Barbara Haimerl	FEMALE
13	Walburga Freifrau von Lerchenfeld	FEMALE
14	Renate Ixmeier	FEMALE
15	Andreas Maslo	MALE
16	Klaus Fiedler	MALE
17	Bernd Weiß	MALE
18	Heidemarie Scherer	FEMALE
19	Stephanie Kollmer	FEMALE
20	Ozan Iyibas	MALE
21	Heidi Rackl	FEMALE
22	Stephanie Wutz	FEMALE
23	Sebastian Schlutz	MALE

24	Mariya Pachevska	FEMALE
25	Jessica Lang	FEMALE
26	Christoph Czakalla	MALE
27	Diana Käding	FEMALE
28	Josef Kohlpaintner	MALE
29	Christine Reitelshöfer	FEMALE
30	Alexandra Schuster-Grill	FEMALE
31	Katja Tobrock-Söll	FEMALE
32	Verena Ermer	FEMALE
33	Christine Sporrer-Dorner	FEMALE
34	Paul-Bernhard Wagner	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		59% -41%

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Social Democratic Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	13/10
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ⁴⁴
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	At least 40 % of each gender in boards and lists (Party Statutes, Article 11 [2], Electoral Code of the Party, Article 4 & 8 [2] stipulates a zipper system. Every fifth place can be allocated to a candidate of either sex.
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES, by the party itself
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES
Additional comments	/

⁴⁴ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=61>

In total for DE 96 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 48 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Martin Schulz MEP	MALE
2	Birgit Sippel MEP	FEMALE
3	Udo Bullmann MEP	MALE
4	Kerstin Westphal MEP	FEMALE
5	Bernd Lange MEP	MALE
6	Evelyne Gebhardt MEP	FEMALE
7	Jens Geier MEP	MALE
8	Jutta Steinruck MEP	FEMALE
9	Ismail Ertug MEP	MALE
10	Sylvia-Yvonne Kaufmann	FEMALE
11	Matthias Groote MEP	MALE
12	Ulrike Rodust MEP	FEMALE
13	Dietmar Köster	MALE
14	Petra Kammerevert MEP	FEMALE
15	Jo Leinen MEP	MALE
16	Martina Werner	FEMALE
17	Peter Simon MEP	MALE
18	Maria Noichl	FEMALE
19	Knut Fleckenstein MEP	MALE
20	Gabriele Preuß	FEMALE
21	Joachim Schuster	MALE
22	Susanne Melior	FEMALE
23	Constanze Krehl MEP	FEMALE
24	Victoria Orioli	FEMALE
25	Jakob von Weizsäcker	MALE
26	Iris Hoffmann	FEMALE
27	Norbert Neuser MEP	FEMALE
28	Nils Hindersmann	MALE

29	Tine Hördum	FEMALE
30	Christoph Dolle	MALE
31	Enrico Kreft	MALE
32	Sylvia Kunze	FEMALE
33	Tilman Schwencke	MALE
34	Fabienne Vesper	FEMALE
35	Joachim Mayer	MALE
36	Stephanie Schäfer	FEMALE
37	Santo Umberti	MALE
38	Annegret Ihbe	FEMALE
39	Matthias Moseler	MALE
40	Marion Winter	FEMALE
41	Andrea Arcais	FEMALE
42	Gabriele Gerber-Weichelt	FEMALE
43	Gotthold Balensiefen	MALE
44	Karina Fissmann	FEMALE
45	Jens Albers	MALE
46	Christine Sturm-Rudat	FEMALE
47	Sören Tomasek	MALE
48	Teslime Açar	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		46% -54%

Freie Demokratische Partei

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Free Democratic Party – the Liberals
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	7/5
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ⁴⁵
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A

⁴⁵ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=61>

Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for DE 96 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 48 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Alexander Graf Lambsdorff MEP	MALE
2	Michael Theurer MEP	MALE
3	Gesine Meißner MEP	FEMALE
4	Nadja Hirsch MEP	FEMALE
5	Wolf Klinz MEP	MALE
6	Britta Reimers MEP	FEMALE
7	Alexandra Thein MEP	FEMALE
8	Cécile Bonnet	FEMALE
9	Renata Alt	FEMALE
10	Arian Kriesch	MALE
11	Najib Karim	MALE
12	Christiane Gaethgens	FEMALE
13	Matthias Purdel	MALE
14	Friedhelm Pieper	MALE
15	Gerry Kley	MALE
16	Roland König	MALE
17	Magnus Buhlert	MALE
18	Hasso Mansfeld	MALE
19	Beret Roots	FEMALE
20	Konstantin Kuhle	MALE
21	Alexander Plahr	MALE
22	Bernard Schöning	MALE

23	Alexander Schreiber	MALE
24	Eva Rickel	FEMALE
25	Martin Müller	MALE
26	Peter Rauw	MALE
27	Walther Kiep	MALE
28	Andreas Biele	MALE
29	Eva Thielen	FEMALE
30	Hülya Wieland	FEMALE
31	Andree Saatkamp	MALE
32	Rebecca Forster	FEMALE
33	Alexander Noll	MALE
34	Sebastian Romainczyk	MALE
35	Achim Bertram	MALE
36	Lukas Krakow	MALE
37	Siegfried Seidl	MALE
38	Julia Klein	FEMALE
39	Hagen Schulz-Thomale	MALE
40	Kay-Detlev Brose	MALE
41	Helmut von Zech	MALE
42	Kirstin Tappenbeck	FEMALE
43	Udo Van-Neer	MALE
44	Robert Harrison	MALE
45	Ute Oettinger-Griese	FEMALE
46	Carsten Dierks	MALE
47	Wolfram Bölte	MALE
48	Hendrik Jürgens	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		69% -31%

Bündnis 90 – die Grünen

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Alliance 90 – The Greens
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	7/7
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ⁴⁶
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	50 percent quota for women on party lists (Geissel 2008, p. 61).
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	NO
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	YES (54%)
Additional comments	/

In total for DE 96 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 48 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Rebecca Harms MEP	FEMALE
2	Sven Giegold MEP	MALE
3	Ska Keller MEP	FEMALE
4	Reinhard Bütikofer MEP	MALE
5	Barbara Lochbihler MEP	FEMALE
6	Jan Philipp Albrecht MEP	MALE
7	Helga Trüpel MEP	FEMALE
8	Martin Häusling MEP	MALE
9	Terry Reintke	FEMALE
10	Michael Cramer MEP	MALE
11	Maria Heubuch	FEMALE
12	Romeo Franz	MALE
13	Jennifer Bartelt	FEMALE

⁴⁶ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=61>

14	Peter Alberts	MALE
15	Christine Linnartz	FEMALE
16	Wolfgang Wettach	MALE
17	Imke Duplitzer	FEMALE
18	Ralf-Peter Hässelbarth	MALE
19	Sandra Detzer	FEMALE
20	Cornelius Huppertz	MALE
21	Tina Schöpfer	FEMALE
22	Andrej Novak	MALE
23	Pierrette Herzberger-Fofana	FEMALE
24	Stefan Volpert	MALE
25	Henrike Hahn	FEMALE
26	Holger Haugk	MALE

Die Linke

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	The Left
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	3/5
Party quota applies? Yes /No	YES ⁴⁷
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	Women must represent at least 50% of all candidates on candidates lists. One women must figure as one out of the top two candidates and following that, each odd place on the list is reserved for women. Pure women shortlists are possible (art. 10.5 Statutes)
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	YES, by the party itself
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party	YES

⁴⁷ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=61;>
http://www.die-linke.de/fileadmin/download/frauenpolitik/111023_beschluss_konzept_geschlechtergerechtigkeit.pdf

requirements? Yes/No	
Additional comments	/

In total for DE 96 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 48 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Gabriele Zimmer MEP	FEMALE
2	Thomas Händel MEP	MALE
3	Cornelia Ernst MEP	FEMALE
4	Helmut Scholz MEP	MALE
5	Sabine Lösing MEP	FEMALE
6	Fabio De Masi	MALE
7	Martina Michels MEP	FEMALE
8	Martin Schirdewan	MALE
9	Sophia Leonidakis	FEMALE
10	Malte Fiedler	MALE
11	Paola Giaculli	FEMALE
12	Keith Barlow	MALE
13	Ruth Firmenich	FEMALE
14	Michael Ehrhardt	MALE
15	Ida Schillen	FEMALE
16	Gotthilf Lorch	MALE
17	Jennifer Michelle Rath	FEMALE
18	Martin Dolzer	MALE
19	Katrin Marie Hitzler	FEMALE
20	Nick Woischneck	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		50% -50%

DK DENMARK

This case study presents the situation in Denmark as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in Denmark regarding the application of gender quotas

Number of seats in the EP	2009-2014: 13 ⁴⁸ 2014-2019: 13
Electoral System type for the EP election 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: Proportional representation with open party lists. Voters may either vote for an entire list or indicate their preference for individual candidates from the lists. Some parties inform voters which candidates on the list are supported by them⁴⁹ • Allocation of seats: D'Hondt method • Threshold: 2 % for adjustment seats⁵⁰ • Number of constituencies: 1 • Compulsory voting: No <p>Legal Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278, 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • LBK nr. 126 af 11/02/2013 Gældende (Europa-Parlamentsvalgloven)
National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	NO ⁵¹
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	/
Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	/

⁴⁸ Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

⁴⁹ <http://www.elections2014.eu/en/in-the-member-states/Denmark/electoral-law>

⁵⁰ <http://www.government.se/content/1/c6/08/43/20/96f51112.pdf>

⁵¹ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=63>

(State Legal source and details)	/
Additional comments	/

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Currently represented in the EP	2009-2014 affiliated to political group in the EP
Det konservative folkeparti	Conservative People's Party	YES 0/1	EPP
Socialdemokraterne/Socialdemokratiet + Socialistisk Folkeparti	Social Democrats + Socialist People's Party	YES 4/2	Social Democrats: S&D Socialist People's Party: G/EFA
Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti	Danish Liberal Party	YES 1/2	ALDE
Det radikale venstre	Social Liberal Party	NO	ALDE
Dansk folkeparti	Danish People's Party	YES 0/1	EFD
Folkebevægelsen mod EU	People's Movement Against the EU	YES 1/0	GUE/NGL
Liberal Alliance	Liberal Alliance	NO	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

Det Konservative Folkeparti

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Conservative People's Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ⁵²
If yes, describe what type (share of women,	N/A

⁵² <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=63>

zipper system, etc)	
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	/
Additional comments	/

In total for DK 13 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 7 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Bendt Bendtsen	MALE
2	Morten Thiessen	MALE
3	Josefine Kofoed	FEMALE
4	Julie Broe	FEMALE
5	Tove Vidbæk	FEMALE
6	Catja C Gaebel	FEMALE
7	Niclas Wind	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		29% -71%

Socialdemokratiet

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Social democrats
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/3
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ⁵³
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)

⁵³ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=63>

Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	/
Additional comments	

In total for DK 13 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 7 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Jeppe Kofod	MALE
2	Britta Thomsen MEP	FEMALE
3	Ole Christensen MEP	MALE
4	Kathrine Alexandrowiz	FEMALE
5	Christel Schaldemose	FEMALE
6	Gunde Odgaard	MALE
7	Lasse Quvang Rasmussen	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		57% - 43%

Socialdemokraterne

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Socialist People's Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ⁵⁴
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	/
Additional comments	Sources: http://www.quotaproject.org/ ,

⁵⁴ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=63>

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET\(2011\)453210_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET(2011)453210_EN.pdf)

In total for DK 13 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 7 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Margrete Auken MEP	FEMALE
2	Rune Bai Nielsen	MALE
3	Tonni Hansen	MALE
4	Charlotte Broman Mølbæk	FEMALE
5	Anne-Mette Wehmüller	FEMALE
6	Michael Thomsen	MALE
7	Christine Sidenius	FEMALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		43% -57%

Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Danish Liberal Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	2/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ⁵⁵
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	/
Additional comments	/

In total for DK 13 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 7 candidates are presented.

⁵⁵ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=63>

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Ulla Tørnæs	FEMALE
2	Morten Løkkegaard MEP	MALE
3	Nils Juhl Andreasen	MALE
4	Jess Myrthu	MALE
5	Asger Christensen	MALE
6	Nicolai Svejgaard Poulsen	MALE
7	Ole Davidsen	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		86% -14%

Dansk Folkeparti

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Danish People's Party
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/0
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO ⁵⁶
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No legislative quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	/
Additional comments	/

⁵⁶ <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?country=63>

In total for DK 13 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 7 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Morten Messerschmidt MEP	MALE
2	Jørn Dhorman	MALE
3	Anders Vistisen	MALE
4	Susanne Ellersen	FEMALE
5	Rikke Karlsson	FEMALE
6	Kristina Jørgensen	FEMALE
7	Karsten Lorentzen	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		57% -43%

Folkbevægelsen mod EU

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	People's movement against the EU
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	0/1
Party quota applies? Yes /No	NO
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A (No national Party quotas)
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	/
Additional comments	/

In total for DK 13 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 7 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Rina Ronja Kari MEP	FEMALE
2	Thorkil Sohn	MALE
3	Lave K Broch	MALE
4	Hans-Henrik Larsen	MALE
5	Ole Nors Nielsen	MALE
6	Jean Thierry	MALE
7	Christian Juhl	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		86% - 14%

EE ESTONIA

This case study presents the situation in Estonia as regards the representation of men and women on the electoral lists in the elections for the European Parliament 2014.

The first two tables indicate the legal situation regarding the representation of men and women on the lists and the names of all parties and independent candidates which will partake in these elections.

The subsequent tables are sorted by those political parties which were already represented in the European Parliament between 2009 and 2014 and will firstly indicate whether and how a party quota applies and then present the first half of the candidates on the lists for the 2014 elections.

The legal situation in Estonia regarding the application of gender quotas

Number of seats in the EP	2009-2014 : 6 ⁵⁷ 2014-2019 : 6
Electoral System type for the EP election 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System type: Proportional representation with closed list system.⁵⁸ • Each voter has one vote. The vote can be cast on either a party list or an independent candidate • Allocation of seats: D'Hondt method • Threshold: No threshold⁵⁹ • Number of constituencies: 1 • Compulsory voting: No <p>Legal Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Official Journal L 278, 08/10/1976 P. 0005 – 0011. • European Parliament Election Act, passed on 18 December 2002 and entered into force on 23 January 2003. Amended: 18 December 2003, 21 January 2004, 9 March 2004, 14 April 2004, 22 September 2004, 29 September 2004, 9 June 2005, 7 June 2006, 16 November 2006, 11 December 2008, 22 January 2009, 06 May 2009, 20 May 2009, 26 November 2009, 10 February 2010, 22 April

⁵⁷ Due to transitional arrangements due to the late implementation of the Lisbon treaty and the entry of Croatia, the number of MEPs per country in the term 2009 -2014 has fluctuated. Here we report the number of MEPs per country in the EU Parliament's term 2009 - 2014 as at the end of the term (May 2014).

⁵⁸ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET\(2014\)493047_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493047/IPOL-AFCO_ET(2014)493047_EN.pdf)

⁵⁹ *ibid.*

	2010, 19 May 2010, 25 November 2010, 17 February 2011, 13 June 2012, 17 October 2012.
National gender quotas apply: Yes/No	NO ⁶⁰
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are there sanctions for non-compliance? (legal or financial) explain	N/A
(State Legal source and details)	N/A
Additional comments	N/A

The list of the political parties participating in the election to the European Parliament 2014

Name of the list or independent candidate	Name of the list in English	Currently represented in the EP	2009-2014 affiliated to political group in the EP
Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit	Pro Patria and Res Publica Union	YES 1/0	EPP
Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	Social Democratic Party	YES 0/1	S&D
Eesti Reformierakond	Reform Party	YES 0/1	ALDE
Eesti Keskerakond	Centre Party	NO	/
Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised	Estonian Greens	NO	/
Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei	Estonian United Left Party	NO	/
Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond	Conservative People's Party of Estonia	NO	/
Eesti Iseseisvuspartei	Estonian Independence Party	NO	/
Roman Ubakivi	Independent	NO Male	

⁶⁰ <http://www.quotaproject.org/index.cfm>

Indrek Tarand MEP	Independent	YES Male	G/EFA
Kristina Ojuland MEP	Independent	YES Female	ALDE
Silver Meikar Male	Estonian Pirate Party	NO Male	/
Andres Inn	Independent	NO Male	/
Dmitri Silber	Independent	NO Male	/
Tanel Talve	Independent	NO Male	/
Rene Kuulmann	Independent	NO Male	/
Krista Mulenok	Independent	NO Female	/
Imre Mürk	Independent	NO Male	/
Olga Sõtnik	Independent	NO Female	/
Taira Aasa	Independent	NO Female	/
Svetlana Ivnikskaja	Independent	NO Female	/
Joeri Wiersma	Independent	NO Male	/
Lance Gareth Edward Boxall Male	Independent	NO Male	/
Jevgeni Krištafovits	Independent	NO Male	/

Analysis of lists of those parties represented in the EP from 2009-2014

I samaa ja Res Publica Liit

Application of party gender quota

English Translation of party name	Pro Patria and Res Publica Union
Number of men/women in the EP (as at January 2014)	1/0

Party quota applies in EP 2014 election? Yes/No	NO ⁶¹
If yes, describe what type (share of women, zipper system, etc)	N/A
Are the lists monitored? Yes/No	N/A
Is the list in compliance with national requirements? Yes/No (if no, please specify)	N/A
Is the list in compliance with party requirements? Yes/No	N/A
Additional comments	/

In total for EE 6 MEPs will be elected. Here the first 12 candidates are presented.

Position in the list	Name of the candidate	Sex of the candidate
1	Yoko Alender	FEMALE
2	Linda Eichler	FEMALE
3	Ene Ergma	FEMALE
4	Tunne Kelam MEP	MALE
5	Eerik-Niiles Kross	MALE
6	Tarmo Kruusimäe	MALE
7	Mihhail Lotman	MALE
8	Marko Mihkelson	MALE
9	Mart Nutt	MALE
10	Liisa-Ly Pakosta	FEMALE
11	Tõnis Palts	MALE
12	Anvar Samost	MALE
% OF MALE/FEMALE CANDIDATES		67% -33%
Comment	List in alphabetical order	

⁶¹ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/Join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET\(2011\)453210_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/Join/2011/453210/IPOL-FEMM_ET(2011)453210_EN.pdf)