



# Election of new EP President, 14 Vice-Presidents and five Quaestors

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**The first act of the newly-elected European Parliament when it meets on 1 July will be to elect its President. The acting President, Gianni Pittella, who has been re-elected to Parliament, will preside over the election of the new President, under Rule 14 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure.**

## Nomination of candidates for the presidency and election procedure

Candidates for the presidency may be proposed either by a political group or by a minimum of forty MEPs (Rule 15 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure) until Monday evening before the session. The election is held by secret ballot. In this special election, MEPs vote by marking the name of the candidate from the list on a paper ballot and placing it in a ballot box. The process is overseen by eight tellers, chosen by lot from among MEPs.

To be elected, a candidate must win an absolute majority of the valid votes cast, i.e. 50 per cent plus one (Rule 16). Blank or spoiled ballots do not count in calculating the majority required.

If no candidate is elected at the first ballot, the same or other candidates can be nominated for a second round of voting under the same conditions. This can be repeated in a third round if necessary, again with the same rules.

If no-one is elected at the third ballot, the two highest-scoring candidates in that round proceed to a fourth ballot, where the one receiving the greater number of votes wins. (Should there be a tie at this stage, the older candidate is declared the winner).

The newly-elected President then takes the chair and is entitled to make an opening address (though he or she may also choose to make just a few short remarks, with a more formal speech at a later date), before presiding over the election of the Vice-Presidents and Quaestors.

## Duties of the President

The President chairs the plenary sittings of Parliament, the Conference of the Presidents of Political Groups and the Bureau of Parliament (made up of the President and the 14 Vice-Presidents, plus the Quaestors in an advisory capacity).

The President is responsible for the application of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament, and, to this end, oversees all the activities of Parliament and its bodies.

The President represents Parliament in all legal matters.

The President addresses the European Council prior to each of its meetings, stating Parliament's views on the agenda items as part of a debate with the heads of state and government.

The President represents Parliament in its international relations, and, in this connection, undertakes official visits within and outside the EU.

The President signs the EU budget into being following Parliament's vote on it at the second reading. During the procedure, the President chairs the EP/Council conciliation delegations.

The President may, under the co-decision procedure, chair the EP/Council Conciliation

# Background

Committee. Jointly with the President-in-Office of the Council, the President signs all legislative acts adopted by co-decision.

## **Fourteen Vice-Presidents and five Quaestors**

Candidates for the posts of Vice-President and Quaestor can also be chosen either by a political group or by at least 40 Members, nominating them after the elections of the EP President. The first ballot of vice-presidential election is also held using a paper-based secret ballot, with a single ballot paper. Candidates must obtain the support of an absolute majority of those casting valid ballots, with a second round held under the same conditions if all 14 posts are not filled on the first round. A third round can then be held if there are still vacancies, at which point a relative majority is enough for election to one of the remaining positions. The order in which candidates are elected determines the order of precedence (Rule 17). If the number of candidates proposed is the same as the number of positions to be filled - 14 - then they will be elected by acclamation, with a vote held simply to determine the order of precedence. A similar procedure is followed for the election of the Quaestors (Rule 18).

Vice-Presidents can replace the President in performing his duties when necessary, including chairing plenary sittings. (Rule 23) They are also members of the Bureau, the body responsible for all administrative, staff and organisational matters of the Parliament. The five Quaestors deal with administrative matters directly affecting MEPs themselves (Rule 28).

## **Presidents of the European Parliament 1952 to 1979**

1952 - 1954 Paul-Henri SPAAK (Soc, BE)

1954 Alcide DE GASPERI (CD, IT)

1954 - 1956 Giuseppe PELLA (CD, IT)

1956 - 1958 Hans FURLER (CD, DE)

1958 - 1960 Robert SCHUMAN (CD, FR)

1960 - 1962 Hans FURLER (CD, DE)

1962 - 1964 Gaetano MARTINO (L, IT)

1964 - 1965 Jean DUVIEUSART (CD, BE)

1965 - 1966 Victor LEEMANS (CD, BE)

1966 - 1969 Alain POHER (CD, FR)

1969 - 1971 Mario SCALBA (CD, IT)

1971 - 1973 Walter BEHRENDT (Soc, DE)

1973 - 1975 Cornelis BERKHOUWER (L, NL)

1975 - 1977 Georges SPENALE (Soc, FR)

1977 - 1979 Emilio COLOMBO (CD, IT)

## **Presidents of the directly elected European Parliament since 1979**

Session of July 1979: Simone VEIL (LDR, FR)

- elected on the second ballot with 192 votes (votes cast: 377)

Session of January 1982: Pieter DANKERT (PES, NL)

- elected on the fourth ballot with 191 votes (votes cast: 366)

# Background

Session of July 1984: Pierre PFLIMLIN (EPP, FR)

- elected on the second ballot with 221 votes (votes cast: 403)

Session of January 1987: Lord (Henry) PLUMB (ED, UK)

- elected on the third ballot with 241 votes (votes cast: 477)

Session of July 1989: Enrique Baron CRESPO (PES, ES)

- elected on the first ballot with 301 votes (votes cast: 475)

Session of January 1992: Egon KLEPSCH (EPP, DE)

- elected on the first ballot with 253 votes (votes cast: 446)

Session of July 1994: Klaus HÄNSCH (PES, DE)

- elected on the first ballot with 365 votes (votes cast: 452)

Session of January 1997: Jose Maria GIL ROBLES (EPP, ES)

- elected on the first ballot with 338 votes (votes cast: 515)

Session of July 1999: Nicole FONTAINE (EPP-ED, FR)

- elected on the first ballot with 306 votes (votes cast: 555)

Session of January 2002: Pat COX (ELDR, IE)

- elected on the third ballot with 298 votes (votes cast: 568)

Session of July 2004: Josep BORRELL FONTELLES (PES, ES)

- elected on the first ballot with 388 votes (votes cast: 647)

Session of January 2007: Hans-Gert POETTERING (EPP-ED, DE)

- elected on the first ballot with 450 votes (votes cast: 689)

Session of July 2009: Jerzy BUZEK (EPP, PL)

- elected on the first ballot with 555 votes (votes cast: 644)

Session of January 2012: Martin SCHULZ (S&D, DE)

- elected on the first ballot with 387 votes (votes cast: 670)

## Contact

**Jaume DUCH GUILLOT**

BXL: (+32) 2 28 43000

STR: (+33) 3 881 74705

PORT: (+32) 496 59 94 76

**Marjory VAN DEN BROEKE**

BXL: (+32) 2 28 44304

STR: (+33) 3 881 74336

PORT: (+32) 498 98 35 86

# Background

## Election results: towards the new Parliament

After the elections on 22-25 May the authorities of the Member States notified Parliament of the names of the elected members who will take their seats with effect from the opening of the first sitting on 1 July. Elected members are required to declare in writing, where possible, no later than six days beforehand, that they do not hold any incompatible office with that of Member of the European Parliament within the meaning of Article 7(1) or (2) of the Act of 20 September 1976. These offices are

- Member of a national parliament,
- Member of the government of a Member State,
- Member of the European Commission,
- Judge, Advocate-General or Registrar of the European Court of Justice,
- Member of the Board of Directors of the European Central Bank,
- Member of the European Court of Auditors,
- the European Ombudsman,
- Member of the Economic and Social Committee,
- Member of the Committee of the Regions,
- Member of the Board of Directors, Management Committee or staff of the European Investment Bank,
- active official or servant of the institutions of the European Union.

Where it is established that a Member holds an incompatible office, Parliament shall establish that there is a vacancy. The validity of the mandate of a Member may not be confirmed unless the required written declarations have been made (Rule 3).

### Formation of political groups

For the constitutive session, 24 June was the administrative deadline for forming a political group in order for it to be present at the constitutive session. Groups can of course be formed and dissolved at any time during the legislative term.

Political groups are provided with a secretariat and administrative facilities, including human resources, funded from Parliament's budget. Parliament's Bureau sets the rules for how these funds and facilities are managed and audited. "Non-attached" MEPs (i.e. those who do not belong to a political group) are also provided with a secretariat and have rights under the rules set by the Bureau.

The funds available are intended to cover the administrative and operational costs of a group's staff as well as expenditure on political and information activities in connection with the European Union's political activities. The budget may not be used to finance any form of European, national, regional or local electoral campaign or to finance political parties at national and European level or their dependent bodies.

The latest composition of the European Parliament is set out below. There are 7 political groups and 52 non-attached MEPs. The rule on the formation of political groups is also detailed below.

Political group	No of seats	Score in %
EPP	221	29.4
S&D	191	25.4
ECR	70	9.3
ALDE	67	8.9
GUE/NGL	52	6.9
Greens/EFA	50	6.7
EFDD	48	6.4

# Background

NA	52	6.9
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EPP: Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)

S&D: Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

ECR: European Conservatives and Reformists Group

ALDE: Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe

GUE/NGL: Confederal Group of the European United Left / Nordic Green Left

Greens/EFA: Group of the Greens / European Free Alliance

EFDD: Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group

NA: Non-attached

## *Rule 32 on the formation of political groups:*

1. Members may form themselves into groups according to their political affinities.

*Parliament need not normally evaluate the political affinity of members of a group. In forming a group together under this Rule, Members concerned accept by definition that they have political affinity. Only when this is denied by the Members concerned is it necessary for Parliament to evaluate whether the group has been constituted in accordance with the Rules.*

2. A political group shall comprise Members elected in at least one-quarter of the Member States. The minimum number of Members required to form a political group shall be 25.

3. If a group falls below the required threshold, the President, with the agreement of the Conference of Presidents, may allow it to continue to exist until Parliament's next constitutive sitting, provided the following conditions are met:

- the members continue to represent at least one-fifth of the Member States, and
- the group has been in existence for a period longer than one year.

The President shall not apply this derogation where there is sufficient evidence to suspect that it is being abused.

4. A Member may not belong to more than one political group.

5. The President shall be notified in a statement when a political group is set up. This statement shall specify the name of the group and the names of its members and bureau members.

6. The statement shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

# Background

## Summary of facts and figures on new MEPs

Below is a summary of some facts and figures on the new European Parliament. This information may still change. N.B. not all MEPs elected will take their seats.

### Re-elected / new MEPs

Re-elected MEPs	50.60%
New MEPs	49.40%
Highest proportion of re-elected MEPs	69.79% (Germany)
Highest proportion of new MEPs	100.00% (Greece)

### Women / men

Women	36.88% (35.05% previous Parliament)
Men	63.12% (64.95% previous Parliament)
Highest proportion of women	66.67% (Malta)
Lowest proportion of women	9.09% (Lithuania)

### Young / old

Youngest MEP	Mr Anders Primdahl Vistisen, born 12.11.1987 (26)
Oldest MEP	Mr Emmanouil Glezos, born 9.9.1922, (91)

### Commissioners elected as MEPs

Mr Karel De Gucht\*, Belgium  
Mr Janusz Lewandowski, Poland  
Mr Neven Mimica\*, Croatia  
Ms Viviane Reding, Luxembourg  
Mr Olli Rehn, Finland  
Mr Maroš Šefčovič\*, Slovakia  
Mr Antonio Tajani, Italy

*\*elected MEPs who intend to remain as Commissioners*

### Former prime ministers elected as MEPs

Mr Andrus Ansip, Estonia  
Mr Jerzy Buzek, Poland  
Mr Valdis Dombrovskis, Latvia  
Ms Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Finland  
Mr Rolandas Paskas, Lithuania  
Mr Lojze Peterle, Slovenia  
Mr Alfred Sant, Malta

# Background

Mr Theodor Stolojan, Romania

Mr Guy Verhofstadt, Belgium

**Number of national parties and movements** 186 (165 in outgoing Parliament)

# Background

## Ratio of male to female Members of the European Parliament

The provisional ratio of male to female MEPs at the time of publication was 63% to 37%, a slight increase in the number of women over the last Parliament. (65% to 35%).

The exact distribution of men and women will only be known at the constitutive session.

Election year	Men (%)	Women (%)
1979-1984	84	16
1984-1989	82	18
1989-1994	81	19
1994-1999	74	26
1999-2004	70	30
2004-2009	69	31
2009-2014	65	35
2014-2019	63	37



# Background

## Composition of Parliament

*Without prejudice to Parliament's composition at the constitutive session on 1 July 2014*

COUNTRY	Total number of MEPs	Men	Women	Proportion of women June 2014	Proportion of women on 20 July 2009
AUSTRIA	18	10	8	<b>44.44%</b>	41.18%
BELGIUM	21	15	6	<b>28.57%</b>	36.36%
BULGARIA	17	12	5	<b>29.41%</b>	41.18%
CROATIA	11	6	5	<b>45.45%</b>	-
CYPRUS	6	5	1	<b>16.67%</b>	33.33%
CZECH REPUBLIC	21	16	5	<b>23.81%</b>	18.18%
DENMARK	13	8	5	<b>38.46%</b>	46.15%
ESTONIA	6	3	3	<b>50.00%</b>	50.00%
FINLAND	13	6	7	<b>53.85%</b>	61.54%
FRANCE	74	42	32	<b>43.24%</b>	45.83%
GERMANY	96	61	35	<b>36.46%</b>	37.37%
GREECE	21	16	5	<b>23.81%</b>	31.82%
HUNGARY	21	17	4	<b>19.05%</b>	36.36%
IRELAND	11	5	6	<b>54.55%</b>	25.00%
ITALY	73	44	29	<b>39.73%</b>	22.22%
LATVIA	8	5	3	<b>37.50%</b>	37.50%
LITHUANIA	11	10	1	<b>9.09%</b>	25.00%
LUXEMBOURG	6	4	2	<b>33.33%</b>	16.67%
MALTA	6	2	4	<b>66.67%</b>	0%
NETHERLANDS	26	15	11	<b>42.31%</b>	48.00%
POLAND	51	39	12	<b>23.53%</b>	22.00%
PORTUGAL	21	13	8	<b>38.10%</b>	36.36%
ROMANIA	32	22	10	<b>31.25%</b>	36.36%
SLOVAKIA	13	9	4	<b>30.77%</b>	38.46%
SLOVENIA	8	5	3	<b>37.50%</b>	28.57%
SPAIN	54	32	22	<b>40.74%</b>	36.00%
SWEDEN	20	9	11	<b>55.00%</b>	55.56%
UK	73	43	30	<b>41.10%</b>	33.33%
Total	751	474	277	<b>36.88%</b>	35.05%

# Background

## Oldest and youngest MEPs by Member State

The oldest MEP is Mr Emmanouil Glezos, Greece, born 9.9.1922 (91), and the youngest Mr Anders Primdahl Vistisen, Denmark, born 12.11.1987 (26).

COUNTRY	Number of MEPs	Youngest MEP	Oldest MEP
AUSTRIA	18	Ms Elisabeth KÖSTINGER (22.11.1978)	Mr Josef WEIDENHOLZER (6.3.1950)
BELGIUM	21	Mr Hugues BAYET (12.4.1975)	Mr Gérard DEPREZ (13.8.1943)
BULGARIA	17	Mr Momchil NEKOV (13.5.1986)	Mr Georgi PIRINSKI (10.9.1948)
CROATIA	11	Ms Marijana PETIR (4.10.1975)	Ms Dubravka ŠUICA (20.5.1957)
CYPRUS	6	Mr Demetris PAPADAKIS (1966)	Ms Eleni THEOCHAROUS (24.6.1953)
CZECH REPUBLIC	21	Ms Kateřina KONEČNÁ (20.1.1981)	Mr Jaromír ŠTĚTINA (6.4.1943)
DENMARK	13	Mr Anders PRIMDAHL VISTISEN (12.11.1987)	Ms Margrete AUKEN (6.1.1945)
ESTONIA	6	Ms Kaja KALLAS (18.6.1977)	Mr Tunne KELAM (10.7.1936)
FINLAND	13	Mr Sampo TERHO (20.9.1977)	Mr Nils TORVALDS (7.8.1945)
FRANCE	74	Mr Florian PHILIPPOT (24.10.1981)	Mr Jean-Marie LE PEN (20.6.1928)
GERMANY	96	Ms Theresa REINTKE (9.5.1987)	Mr Hans-Olaf HENKEL (14.3.1940)
GREECE	21	Mr Nikolaos ANDROULAKIS (1979)	Mr Emmanouil GLEZOS (9.9.1922)
HUNGARY	21	Ms Andrea BOCSKOR (1978)	Mr. György SCHÖPFLIN (24.11.1939)
IRELAND	11	Mr Matt CARTHY (19.7.1977)	Mr Sean KELLY (26.4.1952)
ITALY	73	Mr Marco ZANNI (11.7.1986)	Ms Mercedes BRESSO (12.7.1944)
LATVIA	8	Mr Andrejs MAMIKINS (11.3.1976)	Ms Tatjana ŽDANOKA (8.5.1950)
LITHUANIA	11	Mr Gabrielius LANDSBERGIS (7.1.1982)	Mr Algirdas SAUDARGAS (17.4.1948)
LUXEMBOURG	6	Mr Frank ENGEL (10.5.1975)	Ms Mady DELVAUX-STEHRES (11.10.1950)
MALTA	6	Ms Roberta METSOLA (18.1.1979)	Mr Alfred SANT (28.2.1948)
NETHERLANDS	26	Ms Vicky MAEIJER (7.9.1986)	Mr Hans JANSEN (17.11.1942)
POLAND	51	Mr Jarosław WAŁĘSA (13.9.1976)	Mr Adam GIEREK (17.4.1938)
PORTUGAL	21	Ms Cláudia AGUIAR (8.4.1982)	Mr Fernando RUAS (15.1.1949)
ROMANIA	32	Mr Victor NEGRESCU (17.8.1985)	Mr Theodor Dumitru STOLOJAN (24.10.1943)
SLOVAKIA	13	Ms Jana ŽITNANSKÁ (14.5.1974)	Mr Eduard KUKAN (26.12.1939)
SLOVENIA	8	Ms Tanja FAJON (9.5.1971)	Mr Ivo VAJGL (3.3.1943)
SPAIN	54	Mr Javier LÓPEZ FERNÁNDEZ (1985)	Mr Carlos Jiménez VILLAREJO (3.6.1935)
SWEDEN	20	Ms Jytte GUTELAND (16.9.1979)	Ms Marit PAULSEN (24.11.1939)
UK	73	Mr Tim AKER (1985)	Mr Roger HELMER (25.1.1944)

*Without prejudice to Parliament's composition at the constitutive session on 1 July 2014*

# Background

## Percentages of re-elected and new MEPs by Member State

The highest percentage of MEPs re-elected was in Germany, with almost 70%. The highest proportion of newly elected MEPs was in Greece, where none of previous members were re-elected. These figures were provisional on the date of publication, 25 June 2014.

COUNTRY	New MEPs	Re-elected MEPs	Total	% New MEPs	% Re-elected MEPs
AUSTRIA	8	10	18	44.44%	55.56%
BELGIUM	9	12	21	42.86%	57.14%
BULGARIA	10	7	17	58.82%	41.18%
CROATIA	4	7	11	36.36%	63.64%
CYPRUS	4	2	6	66.67%	33.33%
CZECH REPUBLIC	15	6	21	71.43%	28.57%
DENMARK	6	7	13	46.15%	53.85%
ESTONIA	4	2	6	66.67%	33.33%
FINLAND	7	6	13	53.85%	46.15%
FRANCE	<b>36</b>	38	74	59.72%	40.28%
GERMANY	29	67	96	30.21%	<b>69.79%</b>
GREECE	21	0	21	<b>100%</b>	0%
HUNGARY	11	10	21	52.38%	47.62%
IRELAND	<b>5</b>	6	11	45.45%	54.55%
ITALY	50	23	73	68.49%	31.51%
LATVIA	4	4	8	50.00%	50.00%
LITHUANIA	5	6	11	45.45%	54.55%
LUXEMBOURG	2	4	6	33.33%	66.67%
MALTA	<b>3</b>	3	6	50.00%	50.00%
NETHERLANDS	14	12	26	53.85%	46.15%
POLAND	26	25	51	50.98%	49.02%
PORTUGAL	12	9	21	57.14%	42.86%
ROMANIA	12	20	32	37.50%	62.50%
SLOVAKIA	7	6	13	53.85%	46.15%
SLOVENIA	4	4	8	50.00%	50.00%
SPAIN	31	23	54	57.41%	42.59%
SWEDEN	10	10	20	50.00%	50.00%
UK	31	42	73	42.47%	57.53%
Total	380	371	751	50.60%	49.40%

# Background

## European Parliament committees

**The Parliament will vote on the numerical composition of Parliament's committees on Wednesday, 2 July.**

The composition of the committees shall, as far as possible, reflect the composition of Parliament. The proportionality of the distribution of committee seats among political groups must not depart from the nearest appropriate whole number (Rule 199).

Committees will hold their constituent meetings on Monday 7 July in Brussels when each committee will elect a chair and vice-chairs (Rule 204).

### **Election of committee chair and vice chairs (rule 191)**

At the first committee meeting after the election of committee members (taking place during the constitutive session and again two and a half years thereafter), each committee will elect a chair and vice-chairs, in separate ballots. The number of vice-chairs to be elected shall be determined by Parliament upon a proposal by the Conference of Presidents.

At the first ballot, an absolute majority of the votes cast is required. At the second ballot, the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes shall be elected. In the event of a tie, the oldest candidate shall be elected. Where a second ballot is required, new candidates can be nominated.

When the number of nominations corresponds to the number of seats to be filled, the election may take place by acclamation. If this is not the case, or at the request of one-sixth of the members of the committee, the election takes place by secret ballot.

Before the constitutive meetings of the committees, the political groups sit together and negotiate their support for the chairmanship of each committee to a representative of a political group. These negotiations, aimed at finding the majorities required for the election of committee chairs, are based on the d'Hondt proportional method. They cannot, of course, preclude the results of any election within the given committee.

On 15 January 2014, the outgoing Parliament adopted a decision on powers and responsibilities of the standing committees, which are as follows:

- I. Committee on Foreign Affairs,
- II. Committee on Development
- III. Committee on International Trade
- IV. Committee on Budgets
- V. Committee on Budgetary Control
- VI. Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
- VII. Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
- VIII. Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
- IX. Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
- X. Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection
- XI. Committee on Transport and tourism
- XII. Committee on Regional Development
- XIII. Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

# Background

- XIV. Committee on Fisheries
- XV. Committee on Culture and Education
- XVI. Committee on Legal Affairs
- XVII. Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
- XVIII. Committee on Constitutional Affairs
- XIX. Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality
- XX. Committee on Petitions