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REPORT

on the composition of the European Parliament with a view to the 2014
elections
(2012/2309(INI))

Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Rapporteurs: Roberto Gualtieri and Rafał Trzaskowski

CONTENTS

	Page
MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION.....	3
ANNEX TO THE MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION.....	5
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT	8
ANNEX I	10
ANNEX II.....	15
RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE	21

MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

**on the composition of the European Parliament with a view to the 2014 elections
(2012/2309(INI))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article 14(2) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU),
 - having regard to Protocol No 36 on transitional provisions,
 - having regard to the Treaty concerning the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union,
 - having regard to Rules 41, 48 and 74f of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to its resolution of 11 October 2007 on the composition of the European Parliament¹,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A7-0041/2013),
- A. whereas Article 2(1) and (2) of Protocol No 36 will expire at the end of the 2009-2014 parliamentary term,
- B. whereas the Republic of Croatia is expected to accede to the Union before the elections to the European Parliament that are due to be held in the spring of 2014, and whereas Article 19(1) of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Republic of Croatia and the adjustments to the Treaty on European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community will expire at the end of the 2009-2014 parliamentary term,
- C. whereas the demographic changes that have occurred since the last elections to the European Parliament should be taken into consideration,
- D. whereas the establishment of a durable system for the apportionment of seats in the European Parliament should be considered in conjunction with a revision of the voting system in the Council as part of an overall reform of the Union institutions to be defined in a Convention, convened pursuant to Article 48(3) TEU, and whereas such reform should recognise that, according to the Treaties, the basis for Union democracy is the representation of both citizens and Member States;
- E. whereas the apportionment of seats for the next parliamentary term should not be arbitrary but should instead be based on objective criteria to be applied in a pragmatic manner and whereas such apportionment should compensate gains in the number of seats with losses in such a way that losses are limited to a maximum of one seat per Member State;
1. Submits to the European Council the annexed proposal for a decision of the European

¹ OJ C 227 E, 4.9.2008, p. 132 (Lamassoure-Severin report).

Council establishing the composition of the European Parliament for the 2014-2019 parliamentary term, on the basis of its right of initiative laid down in Article 14(2) TEU;

2. Underlines the urgent need to adopt that decision, which requires its consent, as soon as the Treaty concerning the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union enters into force, so that the Member States can enact, in good time, the necessary domestic provisions for organising the elections to the European Parliament for the 2014-2019 parliamentary term;
3. Commits itself to submit shortly a proposal aimed at improving the practical arrangements for the holding of the elections in 2014;
4. Undertakes to submit, before the end of 2015, a new proposal for a decision of the European Council with the aim of establishing, sufficiently far in advance of the beginning of the 2019-2024 parliamentary term, a durable and transparent system which, in future, before each election to the European Parliament, will allow seats to be apportioned amongst the Member States in an objective manner, based on the principle of degressive proportionality as set forth in Article 1 of the annexed proposal for a decision, taking account of any increase in their number and demographic trends in their population, as duly ascertained, and without excluding the possibility of reserving a number of seats to members elected on transnational lists;
5. Observes that the new system for apportioning seats in the European Parliament should be established in conjunction with a review of the voting system in the Council as part of the necessary revision of the Treaties; determines to make proposals to this end at the next Convention to be convened pursuant to Article 48(3) TEU;
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the proposal for a decision of the European Council annexed hereto, together with the aforementioned report of its Committee on Constitutional Affairs, to the European Council and to the government and parliament of the Republic of Croatia, and, for information, to the Commission and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

ANNEX TO THE MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

Proposal for a decision of the European Council establishing the composition of the European Parliament

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 14(2) thereof,

Having regard to Article 2(3) of Protocol No 36 on transitional provisions,

Having regard to the initiative of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament,

Whereas:

- (1) The Article 2(1) and (2) of Protocol No 36 on transitional provisions will expire at the end of the 2009-2014 parliamentary term.
- (2) The Article 19(1) of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Republic of Croatia and the adjustments to the Treaty on European Union (TEU), the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community will expire at the end of the 2009-2014 parliamentary term.
- (3) It is necessary to comply without delay with the provisions of Article 2(3) of Protocol No 36 and therefore to adopt the decision provided for in the second subparagraph of Article 14(2) of the Treaty on European Union, in order to enable Member States to adopt in good time the necessary domestic measures for the holding of the elections to the European Parliament for the 2014-2019 parliamentary term.
- (4) This Decision complies with the criteria laid down in the first subparagraph of Article 14(2) of the Treaty on European Union, namely that representatives of the Union's citizens are not to exceed seven hundred and fifty in number, plus the President, that representation is to be degressively proportional, with a minimum threshold of six members per Member State and that no Member State is to be allocated more than ninety-six seats,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In the application of the principle of degressive proportionality provided for in the first subparagraph of Article 14(2) TEU, the following principles shall apply:

- the allocation of seats in the European Parliament shall fully utilise the minimum and maximum numbers set by the Treaty in order to reflect as closely as possible the sizes of the respective populations of Member States;
- the ratio between the population and the number of seats of each Member State before rounding to whole numbers shall vary in relation to their respective populations in such a way that each Member of the European Parliament from a more populous Member State represents more citizens than each Member from a less populous Member State and, conversely, that the larger the population of a Member State, the greater its entitlement to a large number of seats;

Article 2

The total population of the Member States shall be calculated by the Commission (Eurostat) on the basis of data provided by the Member States, in accordance with a method established by means of a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Article 3

Pursuant to Article 1, the number of representatives in the European Parliament elected in each Member State is hereby set as follows, with effect from the beginning of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term:

Belgium	21
Bulgaria	17
Czech Republic	21
Denmark	13
Germany	96
Estonia	6
Ireland	11
Greece	21
Spain	54
France	74
Croatia	11
Italy	73
Cyprus	6
Latvia	8
Lithuania	11
Luxembourg	6
Hungary	21
Malta	6
Netherlands	26
Austria	18
Poland	51

Portugal	21
Romania	32
Slovenia	8
Slovakia	13
Finland	13
Sweden	20
United Kingdom	73

Article 4

This Decision shall be revised sufficiently far in advance of the beginning of the 2019-2024 parliamentary term with the aim of establishing a system which in future will make it possible, before each fresh election to the European Parliament, to allocate the seats between Member States in an objective, fair, durable and transparent way, based on the principle of degressive proportionality set forth in Article 1, taking account of any change in their number and in demographic trends in their populations, as duly ascertained, as well as of the voting system in the Council.

Article 5

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at ...

For the European Council
The President

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

When the next parliamentary term starts in 2014, the current derogation from Article 14(2) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) will expire and the European Parliament will be composed of 751 Members (750, plus the President). The current number of seats is 754: 736, for Members elected in accordance with the Nice Treaty, which was in force at the time of the 2009 elections, plus 18 for Members appointed under the Lisbon Treaty through an amendment to Article 2 of Protocol No 36 on transitional provisions, which established a temporary derogation from Article 14(2) TEU (which specifies that no Member State may be allocated more than 96 seats) to allow the maintenance until 2014 of the 99 seats assigned to Germany under the Nice Treaty.

When its accession treaty enters into force, Croatia will be assigned 12 seats in Parliament (it currently has 12 observers) under Article 19(1) of the Act of Accession, which also amends Article 2 of Protocol No 36, resulting in a temporary increase in the total number of seats to 766.

As a result, the total number of seats will need to be reduced by 15 in order to bring it into line with the number laid down by the Treaty provisions (751). Three out of the 15 will necessarily be taken away from Germany's quota, which will drop from 99 to the 96 Treaty threshold. The other 12 will need to be found by taking one or more seats from up to 12 of the 24 Member States (including Croatia) which have more than the minimum Treaty threshold of 6 seats (the Member States with 6 seats are currently Malta, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Estonia). The decision establishing the composition of the new Parliament may also need to provide for a broader redistribution of seats to take into account any changes in the populations of Member States and/or to improve the interpretation and implementation of the Treaty principle of degressive proportionality.

Under Article 14(2) TEU, the composition of the new Parliament must be established by a European Council decision adopted by unanimity on the initiative of the European Parliament and with its consent. Parliament is thus responsible for submitting a proposal to the European Council.

The proposal submitted by your rapporteurs is based on the following considerations.

Article 14(2) TEU states that representation of citizens in the EP must be degressively proportional. According to the Lamassoure-Severin report, degressive proportionality means the following: (1) the minimum and maximum numbers set by the Treaty 'must be fully utilised to ensure that the allocation of seats in the European Parliament reflects as closely as possible the range of populations of the Member States'; (2) 'the larger the population of a country, the greater its entitlement to a large number of seats'; and (3) 'the larger the population of a country, the more inhabitants are represented by each of its Members of the European Parliament'. This definition lays down a general principle and not a mathematical criterion. It cannot be fully respected as far as its second principle is concerned (which, taken literally, would prevent two Member States with different populations from having the same number of seats). However, it can be implemented in different ways and does not lead to one single result. In any case, the current seat allocation arrangements for some Member States

are not in keeping with the third principle, as can be seen in Table 1 of Annex I. Our first criterion will therefore be to respect degressive proportionality as far as possible. But which of the different ways of doing so should be chosen?

Previous reallocations stretched to the limit the degressivity of the seat distribution, considerably increasing the population/seats ratio for larger Member States compared with medium-sized ones (see Annex II), and pointing to the need to redress the balance. Moreover, the first principle of the Lamassoure-Severin report (to make full use of the limits set by the Treaty) makes it impossible to further reduce the number of seats allocated to Germany below the 96 threshold, which would be politically counterproductive for the whole European Parliament, given the German Constitutional Court's well-known critical view of degressive proportionality. This automatically rules out any reduction in the number of seats for large Member States, and would, on the contrary, logically lead to an increase, at least for some of them.

In the last Convention, Parliament put forward the 'fix-prop' method, recently developed under the name 'Cambridge compromise': six seats would be allocated to all the Member States, and the others would be distributed on a proportionality basis (see Annex I, Table 4). As the most 'proportional' mechanism respecting degressive proportionality, the fix-prop method would considerably reduce criticism from the German Constitutional Court (especially if combined with a Treaty revision abolishing the upper limit of 96). However, its implementation would trigger a traumatic reallocation of seats, with heavy losses for medium-sized and small Member States and huge increases for larger ones. Furthermore, failure to abolish the 96 upper limit would discriminate against Germany among the large Member States, introducing a steep rise in the population/seats ratio between France and Germany.

Among the various possible mathematical formulae for implementing the principle of degressive proportionality¹, the 'parabolic' method is one of the most degressive (see Annex I, Table 3). It could, in the longer term, be used as a benchmark in the absence of a treaty change, but the redistribution which this model entails would be too drastic to be politically sustainable in a single step.

Your rapporteurs therefore propose a pragmatic solution, based on a different criterion, namely to minimise the loss of seats by Member States, while at the same time respecting degressive proportionality as far as possible, in accordance with the principle that 'nobody gains and nobody loses more than one' (see Annex I, Table 1). This pragmatic solution can be achieved through a two-step approach. The first step (see Annex I, Table 2) is a reallocation fully in line with the three principles of degressive proportionality and, at the same time, involving as little change as possible in the number of seats. It would result in a loss of seats for 13 Member States, with two losing 3 seats (Hungary and Lithuania), six losing 2 (Romania, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, Czech Republic, Latvia) and five losing 1 (Sweden, Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia, Slovenia). On the other hand, France would gain 4 seats, the United Kingdom and Spain 3, and Italy 1. The second step consists in the political compensation between the gains (11 seats) and the losses of more than one seat (10 seats). The additional saved seat would be allocated to Slovenia (which would thus keep its 8 seats) as the smallest country among the losers in step one. The result is the 'minimisation of losses'

¹ For an analysis and a description of the various mathematical formulae, see the Special Issue of 'Mathematical social sciences', 63 (2012), pp. 65-191, especially Table 2, on p. 100.

mentioned above, with just twelve Member States losing 1 each and no Member State increasing its number of seats. Of course, this ‘gain waiver’ means that the third principle of degressive proportionality would not fully be respected, but the outcome is based on a clear political logic. Furthermore, this solution is far closer to complying with the degressive proportionality rule than any other based on the model ‘no gains and no losses of more than 1’ (e.g. by cutting 12 seats, one from each of the ‘gainers’ of the last reapportionment).

Your rapporteurs believe that, in the present circumstances and on the basis of the current decision-making procedure in this field, the proposed solution is the most likely to obtain a majority within Parliament and unanimity in the Council while respecting degressive proportionality as far as possible.

A new attempt to achieve a more permanent system, based on objective criteria acceptable to all stakeholders, could be launched in the form of a new Parliament initiative well in good time for the following elections in 2019. In conjunction with this, a more appropriate method for calculating the size of each Member State’s electorate could also be set out in a specific regulation to be adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure.

Annexes:

- I. Tables describing the effects of the different methods of calculation
- II. Historical background

ANNEX I

TABLE 1: PRAGMATIC SOLUTION

Member States	Population*	Seats (current allocation)	Ratio pop./seats	Seats (new allocation)	Difference	Ratio pop./seats (new allocation)
Germany	81843743	99	826704	96	minus 3	852539
France	65397912	74	883756	74		883756
United Kingdom	62989550	73	862871	73		862871
Italy	60820764	73	833161	73		833161
Spain	46196276	54	855487	54		855487
Poland	38538447	51	755656	51		755656
Romania	21355849	33	647147	32	minus 1	667370
Netherlands	16730348	26	643475	26		643475
Greece	11290935	22	513224	21	minus 1	537664
Belgium	11041266	22	501876	21	minus 1	525775
Portugal	10541840	22	479175	21	minus 1	501992
Czech Republic	10505445	22	477520	21	minus 1	500259
Hungary	9957731	22	452624	21	minus 1	474178

Sweden	9482855	20	474143	19	minus 1	499098
Austria	8443018	19	444369	19		444369
Bulgaria	7327224	18	407068	17	minus 1	431013
Denmark	5580516	13	429270	13		429270
Slovakia	5404322	13	415717	13		415717
Finland	5401267	13	415482	13		415482
Ireland	4582769	12	381897	11	minus 1	416615
Croatia	4398150	12	366513	11	minus 1	399832
Lithuania	3007758	12	250647	11	minus 1	273433
Slovenia	2055496	8	256937	8		256937
Latvia	2041763	9	226863	8	minus 1	255220
Estonia	1339662	6	223277	6		223277
Cyprus	862011	6	143669	6		143669
Luxembourg	524853	6	87476	6		87476
Malta	416110	6	69352	6		69352
TOTAL		766		751		

* as of 1 January 2012

TABLE 2 : PRAGMATIC SOLUTION - the two steps

Member States	Population*	Seats (step 1)	Difference	Ratio pop./seats (step 1)	Seats (step 2)	Difference	Ratio pop./seats (step 2)
Germany	81843743	96	minus 3	852539	96	minus 3	852539
France	65397912	78	plus 4	838435	74		883756
United Kingdom	62989550	76	plus 3	828810	73		862871
Italy	60820764	74	plus 1	821902	73		833161
Spain	46196276	57	plus 3	810461	54		855487
Poland	38538447	51		755656	51		755656
Romania	21355849	31	minus 2	688898	32	minus 1	667370
Netherlands	16730348	26		643475	26		643475
Greece	11290935	20	minus 2	564547	21	minus 1	537664
Belgium	11041266	20	minus 2	552063	21	minus 1	525775
Portugal	10541840	20	minus 2	527092	21	minus 1	501992
Czech Republic	10505445	20	minus 2	525272	21	minus 1	500259
Hungary	9957731	19	minus 3	524091	21	minus 1	474178
Sweden	9482855	19	minus 1	499098	19	minus 1	499098
Austria	8443018	19		444369	19		444369
Bulgaria	7327224	17	minus 1	431013	17	minus 1	431013
Denmark	5580516	13		429270	13		429270

Slovakia	5404322	13		415717	13		415717
Finland	5401267	13		415482	13		415482
Ireland	4582769	11	minus 1	416615	11	minus 1	416615
Croatia	4398150	11	minus 1	399832	11	minus 1	399832
Lithuania	3007758	9	minus 3	334195	11	minus 1	273433
Slovenia	2055496	7	minus 1	293642	8		256937
Latvia	2041763	7	minus 2	291680	8	minus 1	255220
Estonia	1339662	6		223277	6		223277
Cyprus	862011	6		143669	6		143669
Luxembourg	524853	6		87476	6		87476
Malta	416110	6		69352	6		69352
TOTAL		751			751		

* as of 1 January 2012

TABLE 3: PARABOLIC FORMULA

Member States	Population*	Seats	Difference	Ratio population/seats
Germany	81843743	96	minus 3	852539
France	65397912	80	plus 6	817474
United Kingdom	62989550	78	plus 5	807558
Italy	60820764	75	plus 2	810944
Spain	46196276	60	plus 6	769938
Poland	38538447	51		755656
Romania	21355849	32	minus 1	667370
Netherlands	16730348	26		643475
Greece	11290935	20	minus 2	564547
Belgium	11041266	19	minus 3	581119
Portugal	10541840	19	minus 3	554834
Czech Republic	10505445	19	minus 3	552918
Hungary	9957731	18	minus 4	553207
Sweden	9482855	17	minus 3	557815
Austria	8443018	16	minus 3	527689
Bulgaria	7327224	15	minus 3	488482
Denmark	5580516	13		429270
Slovakia	5404322	12	minus 1	450360

Finland	5401267	12	minus 1	450106
Ireland	4582769	11	minus 1	416615
Croatia	4398150	11	minus 1	399832
Lithuania	3007758	9	minus 3	334195
Slovenia	2055496	8		256937
Latvia	2041763	8	minus 1	255220
Estonia	1339662	7	plus 1	191380
Cyprus	862011	7	plus 1	123144
Luxembourg	524853	6		87476
Malta	416110	6		69352
TOTAL		751		

* as of 1 January 2012

TABLE 4: FIX-PROP - CAMBRIDGE COMPROMISE

Member States	Population*	Seats	Difference	Ratio population/seats
Germany	81751602	96	minus 3	851579
France	65048412	83	plus 9	783716
United Kingdom	62435709	80	plus 7	780446
Italy	60626442	78	plus 5	777262
Spain	46152926	61	plus 7	756605
Poland	38200037	51		749020
Romania	21413815	31	minus 2	690768
Netherlands	16655799	25	minus 1	666232
Greece	11309885	19	minus 3	595257
Belgium	10951665	18	minus 4	608426
Portugal	10636979	18	minus 4	590943
Czech Republic	10532770	18	minus 4	585154
Hungary	9985722	17	minus 5	587395
Sweden	9415570	17	minus 3	553857
Austria	8404252	16	minus 3	525266
Bulgaria	7504868	15	minus 3	500325
Denmark	5560628	12	minus 1	463386
Slovakia	5435273	12	minus 1	452939
Finland	5375276	12	minus 1	447940
Ireland	4480858	11	minus 1	407351
Croatia	4412137	11	minus 1	401103
Lithuania	3244601	9	minus 3	360511
Slovenia	2229641	8	minus 1	278705
Latvia	2050189	8		256274
Estonia	1340194	7	plus 1	191456
Cyprus	804435	6		134073
Luxembourg	511840	6		85307
Malta	417617	6		69603
TOTAL		751		

*calculation based on 2011 population data

ANNEX II

TABLE 1: 1979

Member States	Population	Seats	Ratio population/seats
Germany	61.321.663	81	757058
France	53.481.073	81	660260
United Kingdom	56.209.039	81	693939
Italy	56.247.017	81	694408
Netherlands	13.985.526	25	559421
Belgium	9.841.654	24	410069
Denmark	5.111.537	16	319471
Ireland	3.354.700	15	223647
Luxembourg	362.261	6	60377
TOTAL		410	

TABLE 2: 1986

Member States	Population	Seats	Ratio population/seats
Germany	61.020.474	81	753339
France	55.411.238	81	684089
United Kingdom	56.618.895	81	698999
Italy	56.597.823	81	698739
Spain	38.484.642	60	641411
Netherlands	14.529.430	25	581177
Portugal	10.030.621	24	417943
Greece	9.949.100	24	414546
Belgium	9.858.895	24	410787
Denmark	5.116.273	16	319767
Ireland	3.534.117	15	235608
Luxembourg	367.210	6	61202
TOTAL		518	

TABLE 3: 1995

Member States	Population	Seats	Ratio population/seats
Germany	81538603	99	823622
France	59315139	87	681783
United Kingdom	57943472	87	666017
Italy	56844408	87	653384
Spain	39343100	64	614736
Netherlands	15424122	31	497552
Greece	10595074	25	423803
Belgium	10130574	25	405223
Portugal	10017571	25	400703
Sweden	8816381	22	400745
Austria	7943489	21	378261
Denmark	5215718	16	325982
Finland	5098754	16	318672
Ireland	3597617	15	239841
Luxembourg	405650	6	67608
TOTAL		626	

TABLE 4: 2004

Member States	Population	Seats	Ratio population/seats
Germany	81751602	99	825774
France	65048412	78	833954
United Kingdom	62435709	78	800458
Italy	60626442	78	777262
Spain	46152926	54	854684
Poland	38200037	54	707408
Netherlands	16655799	27	616881
Greece	11309885	24	471245
Belgium	10951665	24	456319
Portugal	10636979	24	443207
Czech Republic	10532770	24	438865
Hungary	9985722	24	416072
Sweden	9415570	19	495556
Austria	8404252	18	466903
Denmark	5560628	14	397188
Slovakia	5435273	14	388234
Finland	5375276	14	383948
Ireland	4480858	13	344681
Lithuania	3244601	13	249585
Latvia	2229641	9	247738
Slovenia	2050189	7	292884
Estonia	1340194	6	223366
Cyprus	804435	6	134073
Luxembourg	511840	6	85307
Malta	417617	5	83523
TOTAL		732	

TABLE 5: 2009

Member States	Population	Seats	Ratio population/seats
Germany	82002356	99	828307
France	64350226	72	893753
United Kingdom	60045068	72	833959
Italy	61595091	72	855487
Spain	45828172	50	916563
Poland	38135876	50	762718
Romania	21498616	33	651473
Netherlands	16485787	25	659431
Greece	10753080	22	488776
Belgium	11260402	22	511836
Portugal	10627250	22	483057
Czech Republic	10467542	22	475797
Hungary	10030975	22	455953
Sweden	9256347	18	514242
Austria	8355260	17	491486
Bulgaria	7606551	17	447444
Denmark	5511451	13	423958
Slovakia	5326314	13	409716
Finland	5412254	13	416327
Ireland	4450030	12	370836
Lithuania	3349872	12	279156
Latvia	2261294	8	282662
Slovenia	2032362	7	290337
Estonia	493500	6	82250
Cyprus	1340415	6	223403
Luxembourg	796875	6	132813
Malta	413609	5	82722
TOTAL		736	

TABLE 6: 2009 + 18 EXTRA MEPs

Member States	Population	Seats	Difference	Ratio population/seats
Germany	82002356	99		828307
France	64350226	74	plus 2	869598
United Kingdom	60045068	73	plus 1	822535
Italy	61595091	73	plus 1	843768
Spain	45828172	54	plus 4	848670
Poland	38135876	51	plus 1	747762
Romania	21498616	33		651473
Netherlands	16485787	26		634069
Greece	10753080	22	plus 1	488776
Belgium	11260402	22		511836
Portugal	10627250	22		483057
Czech Republic	10467542	22		475797
Hungary	10030975	22		455953
Sweden	9256347	20	plus 2	462817
Austria	8355260	19	plus 2	439751
Bulgaria	7606551	18	plus 1	422586
Denmark	5511451	13		423958
Slovakia	5326314	13		409716
Finland	5412254	13		416327
Ireland	4450030	12		370836
Lithuania	3349872	12		279156
Latvia	2261294	9	plus 1	251255
Slovenia	2032362	8	plus 1	254045
Estonia	493500	6		82250
Cyprus	1340415	6		223403
Luxembourg	796875	6		132813
Malta	413609	6	plus 1	68935
TOTAL		754		

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	19.2.2013
Result of final vote	+: 21 -: 0 0: 1
Members present for the final vote	Alfredo Antoniozzi, Andrew Henry William Brons, Carlo Casini, Andrew Duff, Ashley Fox, Roberto Gualtieri, Enrique Guerrero Salom, Zita Gurmai, Gerald Häfner, Constance Le Grip, Morten Messerschmidt, Paulo Rangel, Algirdas Saudargas, Indrek Tarand, Rafał Trzaskowski, Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo García
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Elmar Brok, Zuzana Brzobohatá, Andrea Češková, Sylvie Guillaume, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Vital Moreira, Evelyn Regner, Helmut Scholz, György Schöpflin, Alexandra Thein
Substitute(s) under Rule 187(2) present for the final vote	Csaba Öry