



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropskí parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

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Voting from abroad in European Parliament elections

Typ publikácie Briefing

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Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske voľby | Európsky parlament | európsky volebný systém | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | POLITIKA | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo voliť | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volebné právo

Zhrnutie Across the European Union (EU), national provisions regarding the right to vote for citizens living abroad are not consistent. However, recent legislative changes seem to suggest a positive trend towards allowing out-of-country voting in most EU Member States. When it comes to voting from abroad, countries need to carefully assess and address various issues. These include: the identification of potential voters; how to inform them about their right to vote and stand as a candidate from abroad; the design and implementation of timely registration processes; the training of staff in diplomatic missions (for in-person voting in consular and diplomatic missions); the design and implementation of secure voting procedures, as well as the possible transportation of ballots from abroad. Against this backdrop, the legal and practical arrangements for voting in the European elections for citizens who live or are temporarily outside their home Member State vary greatly between the Member States. Most allow voting at embassies or consulates abroad, several allow citizens living abroad to vote by post, a few allow voting by proxy, and one (Estonia) allows electronic voting. On the other hand, Czechia, Ireland, Malta and Slovakia do not permit their citizens to vote in the European elections from abroad. Ahead of the European elections in June 2024, this briefing provides an overview of the national provisions concerning voting from abroad in the 27 EU Member States. This briefing is an update of one published in September 2023. The latest elections-related statistical information about the Member States is from August 2023, with the exception of Greece and Belgium, for which it was updated in March 2024.

Briefing [EN](#)

Youth participation in European elections

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 04-12-2023

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela

Oblasť politiky Demokracia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | demografia a obyvateľstvo | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske voľby | mladý človek | participatívna demokracia | politická účasť | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volebná účasť

Zhrnutie Between 6 and 9 June 2024, the 10th European elections will take place in the 27 EU Member States, and around 366 million EU citizens will be called to the polling stations. The elections to the European Parliament represent a crucial moment in EU democracy: they give citizens a say in the EU's political direction. After declining ever since the first European elections in 1979, electoral turnout in the 2019 elections reached an unprecedented 50.6 % (up 8 percentage points compared with 2014). This increase was largely the result of greater youth participation, demonstrating young people's desire for active political participation, including by casting their vote. This desire was also repeatedly expressed during the Conference on the Future of Europe, a major innovative exercise in participatory democracy. In 2024, four Member States (Belgium, Germany, Malta and Austria) will allow their citizens to vote from the age of 16, and in Greece the voting age is 17. Lowering the voting age is one way to increase youth participation in elections; other instruments include introducing youth quotas, providing for online or postal voting, decreasing the age to stand as candidate, or promoting civic education in school curricula. Some also argue that a higher eligibility age to stand as a candidate may be a key impediment to young people's participation. European democracy is about much more than just voting – it is also about civic engagement and participation in the democratic process. Over the years, what political participation looks like has evolved, especially among young people. Large-scale protests and rallies, engagement in the digital sphere, and the rise of non-conventional forms of activism – such as 'clicktivism', grassroots activities and boycotts – have become commonplace.

Briefing [EN](#)

Strengthening the democracy clause in EU agreements and instruments: Exploring election conditionality

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 02-10-2023

Externý autor Armin RABITSCH

Oblasť politiky Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo demokracia | európske voľby | európsky volebný systém | politický rámec | POLITIKA | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | spôsob hlasovania | systém viacerých politických strán | volebná sústava | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie This briefing considers where electoral conditionality could be included in European Union (EU) relations with third countries and offers three viable options, namely as part of: direct budget support; General Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+); and the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument-Global Europe (NDICI-GE). In all three cases, not only would electoral conditionality incentivise partner countries to adhere to electoral recommendations, but also encourage them to invite international observer organisations to their elections. Within GSP/GSP+, such observation can be understood as a monitoring tool for implementing human rights conventions within beneficiary countries. Moreover, a newly designed thematic regional NDICI-GE instrument could make EU funding conditional on fulfilling recommendations from election observers. The briefing concludes with suggestions on how to enhance the practice of election observation as a foreign policy tool, with the aim of strengthening electoral integrity.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The 2022 US mid-term elections: Legislation meets politics

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-10-2022

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | dvojkomorový systém | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | hlava štátu | národný parlament | parlament | parlamentné voľby | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | Spojené štáty | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volebný systém

Zhrnutie On 8 November 2022, the US will hold mid-term elections. All 435 seats of the House (of Representatives) and 35 of the 100 Senate seats are on the ballot. The mid-terms will not only shape the power distribution of the 118th US Congress (2023-2024) and the chances of legislation being passed in a highly polarised Congress but also provide insights into which direction the US may take in the 2024 presidential race. In mid-term elections, US voters typically set an end to a 'unified' government where the president's party is in control of both chambers, as was the situation during the 117th US Congress (2021-2022), by flipping the majority in at least one chamber. Historical precedent suggests a strong correlation between the incumbent president's approval rating and the loss of House seats faced by the president's party. Given President Biden's current low approval rating, this does not bode well for Democrats. Recent polls suggest that the Democrats are likely to lose their thin majority in the House, but may retain control of the Senate. Of late, a string of vital legislative wins and two Supreme Court rulings have created some new momentum for Democrats. The US primaries' results for Republican candidates endorsed by former President Donald Trump suggest that his influence on the Republican Party should not be underestimated. Trump's narrative about the 'stolen election of 2020' continues to resonate strongly with rank-and-file Republicans and the Republican voter base. Few Republican candidates have publicly distanced themselves from that narrative and many of those who have, as well as those who voted for Trump's impeachment, have lost in the primaries against a Trump-endorsed Republican challenger. A Republican-controlled House is likely to mean legislative gridlock in many policy areas, with President Biden resorting to more executive orders for regulatory action, to his power to veto legislation, and to an increased focus on foreign policy, in particular if Republicans also take control of the Senate. Indeed, the House Republican legislative platform for the 118th Congress is testimony to growing partisanship on a wide range of sensitive domestic issues and to comparatively more bipartisanship on foreign policy issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

United States Congress: Facts and Figures

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-10-2021

Autor BENTZEN Naja | SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | dvojkomorový systém | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | národný parlament | parlament | politická geografia | POLITIKA | Spojené štáty | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volebný systém

Zhrnutie The Congress is the legislative branch of the US system of government. It is divided into two chambers: the House of Representatives (lower chamber) and the Senate (upper chamber). The formal powers of Congress are set out in Article 1 of the US Constitution, and include making laws, collecting revenue, borrowing and spending money, declaring war, making treaties with foreign nations, and overseeing the executive branch. Elections to the US Congress occur in November every second year, with the Congress convening the following January. The current, 117th, Congress was elected in November 2020 and was convened in January 2021. The US has a long-standing two-party system, which means that nearly all members of Congress belong to either the Republican or Democratic parties, while independent members (if any) generally align or sit with one of the two main parties. At the most recent, simultaneous US Presidential and Congressional elections, in November 2020, the Democratic party won the White House. The Democrats retained a reduced majority in the House of Representatives, whilst both parties got the same number of seats in the Senate (including two Independent Senators who sit with the Democrats), where the Democrats now enjoy a de facto majority because of the casting vote of the US Vice-President, Kamala Harris. This EPRS Briefing is designed to provide key facts and figures about the US Congress as an institution, including relevant comparisons with the European Parliament (EP). The back page contains a map showing the location of the various Congressional buildings on Capitol Hill, home to the Congress in Washington DC. This updates previous EPRS Briefings on the 115th Congress and 116th Congress, which are available online.

Briefing [EN](#)

Transnational electoral lists: Ways to Europeanise elections to the European Parliament

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 08-02-2021

Autor DIAZ CREGO Maria

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske hnutie | európske voľby | Európsky parlament | európsky volebný systém | hlasovanie | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | občianska Európa | parlament | POLITIKA | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volebné právo | zloženie parlamentu | zoznam voličov | šírenie európskej myšlienky

Zhrnutie Aiming to feed into the forthcoming Conference on the Future of Europe and debate in the European Parliament on possible reforms of the 1976 European Electoral Act, this paper from the European Parliamentary Research Service analyses the main proposals to create a European constituency (or constituencies), in which Members of the European Parliament would be elected from transnational electoral lists. Such proposals have been discussed over the years in the European Parliament itself, as well as in other European and national institutions and academia. Following a review of these proposals, the paper then details the legal changes that would be needed at European and national levels to bring the idea to fruition.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 17-07-2020

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblasť politiky Koronavírus | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | demokracia | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | epidémia | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | parlamentné voľby | politický rámec | POLITIKA | prezidentské voľby | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | zdravie

Zhrnutie The coronavirus has taken a heavy toll on electoral processes around the world, with many elections being postponed because of emergency situations. Ideally, postponing elections should involve a sensible balancing act between the democratic imperative, enshrined in international law and national constitutions, to hold regular elections, and public health requirements restricting large gatherings and minimising close contact between people. While some countries have decided to go ahead with elections, most countries with elections scheduled since the beginning of March have postponed them. Among those that have held elections during the pandemic, South Korea has emerged as a model for having organised a highly successful electoral process, while protecting the health of its population. Others, such as Burundi, have set a negative standard, ignoring health risks putting both population and politicians in peril. Postponing elections as part of the policy response to the crisis ideally requires a broad political consensus. However, rescheduling has proven divisive in many cases. Those in power have often been accused by the opposition and other critics of trying to reshape the calendar to their own advantage, either by lifting lockdowns too early to allow for the restart of the electoral process (such as in Serbia – the first European country to hold parliamentary elections after the crisis) or by prolonging transitional situations unnecessarily (such as in Bolivia, which has an interim president). The crisis provides a unique opportunity for electoral reform. Extending opportunities for early and remote voting has been seen as a way to reduce risk. However, much caution is needed, particularly as regards remote online voting, which involves either limitations of the right to voting secrecy or serious and still unmanageable cyber-risks.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, May 2020

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 18-05-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Hospodárske a menové veci | Koronavírus | Rybárstvo | Verejné zdravie

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | epidémia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | makrofinančná pomoc | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | politický rámec | POLITIKA | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | predsedníctvo EP | právny štát | rozpočet | rozpočtové absolútorium | rybolovná dohoda | rybárstvo | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | softvér | spôsob hlasovania | vakcína | viacročný finančný rámec | volebná sústava | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zdravie | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie The May 2020 plenary session was the third conducted with a majority of Members participating remotely, although more were present in Brussels than at the April session, and using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau. The session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as votes on discharge for EU institutions and bodies concerning the 2018 budget. On the response to the Covid 19 pandemic, Parliament called upon the European Commission to set up a recovery plan as part of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). Members heard Council and Commission statements on the conclusions of the video-conference meeting of the European Council on 23 April 2020 and the MFF, own resources and recovery plan. They also debated statements relating to: emergency legislation in Hungary and its impact on the rule of law and fundamental rights; on the use of contact-tracing apps; and on vaccines and therapeutics. Members also held a debate on the 70th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, April 2020

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 20-04-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Hospodárske a menové veci | Koronavírus | Rybárstvo | Verejné zdravie

Kľúčové slovo akvakultúra | Albánsko | ekonomická geografia | epidémia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | migrácia | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | politická geografia | POLITIKA | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | predsedníctvo EP | rybársky priemysel | rybárstvo | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spôsob hlasovania | viacročný finančný rámec | volebná sústava | zdravie | zemetrasenie | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie For the second time since the introduction of strict coronavirus containment measures, the European Parliament conducted its April plenary session with the majority of Members participating remotely, and used the alternative voting procedure put in place by Parliament's Bureau for the March II session. This temporary voting procedure is available for use until 31 July 2020, unless extended by Bureau decision. As in March, the session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as amendments to the EU's 2020 budget to respond to the coronavirus pandemic. Members also heard from the Presidents of the European Council and Commission on the coordination of the European response to the Covid-19 outbreak. Parliament then adopted a resolution setting out its position on the response to the pandemic and its consequences, ahead of the next video-conference meeting of EU Heads of State or Government, on 23 April. In this resolution, Members called for a massive economic recovery package, greater coordination on cross-border health threats, and condemned national emergency measures that restrict civil liberties.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, March II 2020

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 27-03-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Koronavírus | Verejné zdravie

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická geografia | epidémia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske štrukturálne a investičné fondy | financie EÚ | Fond solidarity Európskej únie | GEOGRAFIA | hlasovanie parlamentu | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká linka | letisko | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | poplatky za využitie infraštruktúry | predsedníctvo EP | práca na diaľku | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | zdravie | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie The need to observe strict sanitary measures, in view of the COVID-19 contagion, requires a flexible response from everyone. Consequently, the European Parliament organised and conducted its March II plenary session with new precautionary measures, allowing it to act rapidly to carry out its essential legislative function during the crisis. Parliament's Bureau put in place an alternative voting procedure for the 26 March extraordinary plenary session. The new procedure meant that all Members – with most unable to be present in Brussels – could vote from a distance, sending their voting papers to Parliament's Secretariat by e-mail. Parliament has adjusted its calendar, replacing the regular plenary part-sessions with shortened sessions until the summer. The temporary voting procedure will be available until 31 July 2020, unless extended by Bureau decision. Moreover, the Secretariat is working to put in place a more advanced remote voting system, which would enable more complex votes to be held among Members, in both committee and plenary, thus ensuring Parliament can carry out its essential budgetary and legislative functions throughout the ongoing public health crisis. The session focused on three urgent legislative proposals responding to the coronavirus pandemic. Parliament adopted its positions on temporary suspension of EU rules on airport slots, creation of a Corona Response Investment Initiative and extension of the EU Solidarity Fund, almost unanimously, less than two weeks after the European Commission tabled its proposals. With the Council also agreed on the three texts, the measures can now be adopted in the coming days. Members also heard from the Commission and Council on the coordination of the European response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Remote voting in the European Parliament and national parliaments

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 25-03-2020

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Koronavírus

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická geografia | epidémia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske štrukturálne a investičné fondy | financie EÚ | Fond solidarity Európskej únie | GEOGRAFIA | hlasovanie parlamentu | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | letecká a kozmická doprava | letisko | národný parlament | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | parlament | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | poplatky za využitie infraštruktúry | predsedníctvo EP | práca na diaľku | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | zdravie | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie In the words of Parliament's President, David Sassoli, the 'European Parliament must remain open, because a virus cannot bring down democracy'. Ways have therefore had to be found to enable Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to exercise their public duties should it become impossible for them to attend committees or plenary sessions in person. The need to keep parliaments functioning in emergency situations has been on Member States' agendas too. The European Parliament's Bureau has taken the unprecedented decision to provide for remote voting during the extraordinary plenary session on 26 March so as to allow for the rapid adoption of EU legislation to tackle the socio-economic consequences of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

United States Congress: Facts and Figures

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 19-12-2017

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | FINANCIÉ | financovanie rozpočtu | GEOGRAFIA | národný parlament | parlament | parlamentné voľby | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | postavenie žien | rozpočet | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | spoločenský život | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | väčšinové hlasovanie | zákonodarná moc | člen parlamentu | štatistika

Zhrnutie Congress is the legislative branch of the US system of government and is divided into two chambers: the House of Representatives (lower chamber) and the Senate (upper chamber). The formal powers of Congress are set out in Article 1 of the US Constitution, and include making laws, collecting revenue, borrowing and spending money, declaring war, making treaties with foreign nations, and overseeing the executive branch. Elections to the US Congress occur in November every second year, with the Congress convening the following January. The current, 115th, Congress was elected in November 2016 and was convened in January 2017. The US has a long-standing two-party system, which means that nearly all members of Congress belong to either the Republican or Democratic Parties, while independent members (if any) generally align or sit with one of the two main parties. At the most recent US Congressional and Presidential elections, in November 2016, the Republican Party retained its majority in both houses of Congress, as well as winning the White House. This EPRS Briefing is designed to provide key facts and figures about the US Congress as an institution, including relevant comparisons with the European Parliament (EP). The back page contains a map showing the location of the various Congressional buildings on Capitol Hill, home to the Congress in Washington DC.

Briefing [EN](#)

Mongolia ahead of the 2016 legislative elections

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 28-06-2016

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | investičná politika | Mongolsko | overovanie regulárnosti volieb | parlamentné voľby | politická situácia | politická strana | politické strany | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | vzťahy EÚ | zahraničná investícia | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The elections to Mongolia's unicameral State Great Khural scheduled for 29 June 2016 will be held amidst a serious deterioration of the country's macroeconomic indicators caused by domestic and external factors. There is widespread voter scepticism as regards the ability of the national political elites to curb rising unemployment and poverty which affects a third of the population, as well as to eradicate pervasive corruption. The new election arrangements suggest a two-horse race between the ruling centre-right Democratic Party and the opposition centre-left Mongolian People's Party. To support Mongolia's fragile democracy, sandwiched between authoritarian China and Russia, the European Parliament is sending a delegation to observe the elections.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The Electoral Reform of the European Parliament: Composition, Procedure and Legitimacy

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 16-02-2015

Externý autor Andrew Duff, Friedrich Pukelsheim and Kai-Friederike Oelbermann

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Predbežné plánovanie

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske voľby | Európsky parlament | európsky volebný systém | inštitucionálna reforma | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | legitimita | politická strana | politické strany | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | Rada Európskej únie | rozdelenie mandátov | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volebná účasť

Zhrnutie Two papers included in this compendium reflect on the electoral reform of the European Parliament. First, written by Andrew Duff, EP's rapporteur on the electoral reform (2004-2014), discusses the ways on how the EP should reform itself in order to contribute to a strengthening of the democratic legitimacy of the European Union. Second paper by Friedrich Pukelsheim and Kai-Friederike Oelbermann suggests using a double-proportional method for the translation of the votes in the European elections in to the seats, which would be most congruent with EU's constitutional framework.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

European Parliament: Facts and Figures

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 24-11-2014

Autor SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | demografia a obyvateľstvo | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske voľby | európsky parlamentný výbor | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | konferencia predsedov | parlament | politická geografia | politická skupina (EP) | politická strana | politické strany | POLITIKA | poslanec Európskeho parlamentu | predsedníctvo EP | právo Európskej únie | rozdelenie mandátov | rozdelenie podľa pohlavia | rozdelenie podľa veku | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | spolupráca medzi orgánmi (EÚ) | spôsob hlasovania | tvorba práva EÚ | volebná sústava | volebná účasť | volebný systém | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This briefing provides key facts and figures about the European Parliament, both today and in previous terms since direct elections were introduced in 1979. It includes graphics of various kinds which: detail the composition of the European Parliament now and in the past; trace the increase in the number of parties represented in the Parliament and show the evolution of political groups; chart the rise in the number of women sitting in the Parliament; explain the electoral systems used in elections to the Parliament across the Member States; show how turnout in European elections compares with that in national elections; summarise the activity of the Parliament in the last term from 2009 to 2014; present the annual cost of the Parliament compared with other parliaments; outline the composition of the Parliament's main governing bodies.

For more recent information, please see the updated version of this publication published on 20 April 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Electoral Gender Quota Systems and their Implementation in Europe

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 14-06-2013

Externý autor Lenita Freidenvall and Drude Dahlerup (Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, Sweden)

Oblasť politiky Rodové otázky, rovnosť a rozmanitosť

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | národný parlament | parlament | politická strana | politické strany | POLITIKA | postavenie žien | práva a slobody | PRAVO | rodová rovnosť | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volebný systém | volený mandát | účasť žien | štatistika

Zhrnutie The note is an updated version of the 2011 study Electoral Gender Quotas and Their Implementation in Europe (PE 408.309), and it maps the diffusion of electoral gender quotas in the 30 EU/EEA countries and evaluates the effectiveness of different quota types in different electoral systems. The note shows that legislated quotas are implemented in eight countries and party quotas in 14 (additional) countries. It also shows that some gender quotas have resulted in major leaps in women's representation, while others had led to almost no change. In general, the note reveals a mixed picture in Europe when it comes to women's representation. It shows that women's parliamentary representation only increased from 23.6 per cent in 2008 to 24.7 per cent in 2011 to 25.6 per cent in 2013. In the most recent parliamentary election in 19 of the countries as well as in the election to the European Parliament women's representation increased. Four countries experienced stagnation, and in seven of the countries women's share of the MPs dropped.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Independent Candidates in National and European Elections

Typ publikácie Štúdia

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Externý autor Piret Ehin, Ülle Madise, Mihkel Solvak, Rein Taagepera, Kristjan Vassil and Priit Vinkel

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo celoštátne voľby | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európske voľby | kandidát | nepripojený člen | parlament | parlamentné voľby | politická skupina | POLITIKA | rozdelenie hlasovacích lístkov | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava | volený mandát | štatistika

Zhrnutie Independent candidates remain marginal vote-getters in the vast majority of elections in which they compete. However, they do regularly win seats in legislative assemblies in a number of European countries, and occasionally achieve surprise victories in others. Half of the EU member states currently grant ballot access to independents in national legislative elections, while only a quarter of member states allow non-party candidates in European Parliament elections. Ballot access requirements for independents vary widely across EU-27 but tend to be more stringent for European elections than for national elections. Independent candidates perform better in systems with plurality rule or preferential voting compared to party-list PR systems. They win seats in single-member districts and low-magnitude multi-member districts. Although independents are expected to benefit from electoral rules that make politics more candidate-centered, the performance of non-party candidates does not depend on the modality of lists (open or closed). The vote for independents has elements of a protest vote. Voters who vote for independent candidates tend to be more critical of the government and less satisfied with the way democracy works in their country than party-voters. They are also less likely to feel close to any political party. When independent candidates are elected to office, they frequently join parties and parliamentary party groups. Thus, independence is often not a principled position but a temporary status resulting from circumstantial choices made by individuals competing for political office.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Small Districts with Open Ballots : A New Electoral System for the European Parliament

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 15-04-2008

Externý autor Sara Hagemann (European Policy Centre) and Simon Hix (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | európsky volebný systém | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | POLITIKA | rozdelenie na volebné kraje | spôsob hlasovania | volebná sústava

Zhrnutie This note was presented by the authors for a workshop organised by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs on 25/26 March 2008. The authors propose a radical reform of the European electoral system in order to create more interest in European politics and the selection of political leaders at the European level. The new system should also increase the incentives for EU citizens to take part in European elections.

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