

THE PROPOSALS OF THE MAIN EUROPEAN POLITICAL FAMILIES

ON THE MAJOR THEMES OF THE EUROPEAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN



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The following document presents the positions expressed with regard to the eleven themes identified in a prior policy brief by the Jacques Delors Institute entitled “The campaign for the European elections: themes and divides”¹, in the documents adopted at various congresses and meetings held to date for this purpose by five European political parties which represent 79.89% of seats at the European Parliament elected in 2014. They set out their agenda for the upcoming elections.

This analysis of the documents published by the parties (which do not cover all European issues) is the third in a series of briefs by the Jacques Delors Institute. It will be followed, before the month of May, by a document on developments at the European Parliament, then by an outline of a possible programme for the next parliamentary term which would be likely to garner support from a stable majority within the European Parliament.

This analysis is based on:

- 1. the documents** published by the European People’s Party (EPP), during its congress held in Helsinki on 13 and 14 November 2018²,
- 2. the manifesto** adopted during the PES congress on 22 and 23 February 2019 in Madrid³,
- 3. the manifesto** of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE party), adopted during the Madrid congress on 8-10 November 2018⁴,
- 4. the manifesto** of the European Greens adopted during their congress held on 23-25 November 2018 in Berlin⁵,
- 5. the programme** presented by the European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ACRE party) on 28 November 2018 in Brussels⁶.

1. Working group on the European elections, “The campaign for the European elections: themes and divides”, Policy brief, 11 February 2019.

2. EPP Documents, 13-14 November 2018, Madrid.

3. PES Manifesto, 22-23 February 2019, Madrid.

4. ALDE Manifesto, 8-10 November 2018, Madrid.

5. European Greens’ Manifesto, 23-25 November 2018, Berlin.

6. ACRE Programme, 28 November 2018, Brussels.

Still in doubt regarding the nature of their future expressions, the Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF) and Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy (EFDD) groups have not announced a congress or published a manifesto. Lastly, the European United Left (GUE) group has not to date planned to hold a congress with a view to adopting a common manifesto.

The previous brief by the Jacques Delors Institute on the themes and divides did, however, describe some of their positions on the various issues, as expressed during debates over the last legislative period.

It should also be noted that new political movements which have not yet been formed into European political parties have emerged. Volt, for example, which represents a young generation of pro-Europeans who are highly committed to creating a stronger political union with more active citizens and an approach focusing in particular on education and a green economy, intends to participate fully in the European election campaign.

The five aforementioned documents make up the European platform of candidates from these political families for the presidency of the European Commission (Spitzenkandidaten). Appointed during congresses and meetings held by these political groups, these candidates will campaign in the various Member States on the basis of these texts⁷. In practice, parties (European and national) will campaign, and not the parliamentary groups.

These documents express converging and diverging points of view. It will be interesting to compare these to the positions of national parties belonging to the families concerned during the election campaign.

Would some of these families (in particular EEP, S&D, ALDE, and possibly the Greens),

following the elections, form a broader coalition with a view to electing the President of the Commission⁸ and adopting a common working programme for the next term? If so, on which basis?

This is one of the major stakes of this election, which will also tend to highlight, during the campaign, the divergences rather than the convergences, in order to obtain the greatest possible number of votes.

1 ■ Europe: sieve or shield?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **control of entry to the European territory,**
- **development of legal immigration avenues,**
- **integration policies,**
- **cooperation with countries of departure or transit.**

The harmonisation of asylum systems is championed by four of the main European parties. The PES and ALDE groups propose in particular the creation of a single European asylum system. The European Greens party wishes to create an alternative to the Dublin Regulation by establishing common rules and standards for mobility and migration. People arriving would be fairly allocated among EU Member States, while any meaningful ties to a Member State in particular would be taken into consideration.

The EPP, the Socialists and the ALDE are calling for a heightened role for the European Border and Coastguard Agency. The EEP is making the fight against illegal migrations its priority and wishes to break the link between rescue missions and access to the European Union. To achieve this, the EURODAC fingerprint database would be used. Increased cooperation between NATO

⁷. Cf. the infographic on Spitzenkandidaten in the appendix.

⁸. Working group on the 2019 European elections, [European Parliament 2019: The Parliament and Europe to come](#), Brief, 06 November 2018.

and neighbouring countries “of transit” is also planned with a view to combatting human trafficking.

The ALDE believes that migration agreements with transit countries must be signed in order to ensure financial assistance for these countries hosting migrants, with a view to facilitating the integration of refugees and ensuring the return of migrants in these safe countries.

The Greens and the PES are in favour of increasing the legal avenues for immigration. The PES combines this proposal with a return policy for illegal migrants and development assistance, in particular through a comprehensive investment plan for Africa.

The ALDE party is committed to fostering the integration of refugees in Europe and wishes to establish new ways to enter Europe for work, education or to invest in the host country. In addition, the party proposes to extend the scope of the European Blue Card to act as an EU-wide work permit.

Lastly, two parties are against the fortress or shield Europe: the Greens are against regional disembarkation platforms outside the European Union and the ALDE rejects the reintroduction of internal borders. On this latter point, the EEP is in agreement, as is the PES which insists on maintaining safe external borders.

The Alliance of Conservatives and Reformists in Europe (ACRE) insists on maintaining the sovereignty of Member States in the management of the migration crisis. It heavily criticises the migrant redistribution mechanisms such as those established by the Dublin III Regulation. It proposes an enhanced role for the FRONTEX Agency, without the latter taking any competences away from Member States in their border controls. The ACRE is insisting, however, on maintaining open borders within the Common Economic Area.

2 ■ Europe, technocracy or demoï-cracy?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **heightened citizen participation,**
- **greater transparency and accountability in institutions**

The lack of institutional transparency is expressed by four of the European parties. The European People’s Party believes that greater transparency and accountability are necessary as regards corruption. The Party of European Socialists denounces the lack of transparency within the Council and believes that the European Parliament and civil society should take part in its discussions through heightened citizen participation from the local level and greater transparency in decision-making processes on all levels. The Greens wish to publish all decisions made within the Council. The Alliance of Liberals and Democrats advocates greater transparency within the European Council.

The Greens also wish to make the creation of a register of lobbies mandatory for all European institutions. An independent body would be created and tasked with ensuring transparency and compliance with a code of ethics.

Reducing bureaucracy is one of the objectives put forward by the ALDE and the Greens. The Social Democrats wish to establish more rules in commissioners’ Code of Conduct. Lastly, the Greens undertake to step up democracy in Europe by developing supranational democracy through the adoption of transnational lists at the European Parliament. This party also wishes to give European citizens greater powers by simplifying the European Citizens Initiative procedure and by giving citizens the opportunity to propose reforming the EU treaties.

For the Alliance of Conservatives and Reformists in Europe, the “red-card procedure” and the “return ticket procedure” should allow at least one third of national parliaments in the EU to respectively stop a legislative process launched by the European institutions and to propose the removal of a piece of EU legislation. The ACRE insists on the need to listen to the voice of the citizens before implementing European policies to create cooperation policies that are satisfactory for Member States outside of the “Brussels Bubble”.

3 ■ Enlargement, enough or more?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **further enlargement**
- **no future enlargement**

The European People’s Party, the Party of European Socialists and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats express the option of enlarging the European Union to the Balkan countries. The EPP goes as far as discussing a form of assistance to Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova to complete the necessary reforms to continue their integration. The nature of this future integration is not specified.

The Socialists, concerned by a deterioration in democracy, human rights and freedom of expression, refuse any negotiations with Turkey, as does the EPP.

The European Greens and the ACRE do not tackle the question of enlargement in their manifestos.

4 ■ Europe, a cost-benefit analysis

Main approaches and proposals:

- **more citizen control in economic policy**
- **greater transparency in the allocation of funds and their use**

In its manifesto, the Party of European Socialists champions an economy that respects democratic choices. The party believes that the Eurogroup must have a permanent president who is a member of the European Commission and who is accountable to the European Parliament. It calls for “strong measures to prevent any misuse of EU or public funds, whether this happens for private profit or to reinforce political power”. The Liberals want greater transparency in the management of EU funds and the Greens are striving for greater transparency from the European Central Bank.

The EPP’s manifesto does not address this issue directly, which has been the subject of many debates and disagreements between Member States.

The ACRE proposes a Great Review to make the EU as cost-effective and efficient as possible. It proposes a reform of the European External Action Service (EEAS) and a cost-benefit analysis of European agencies.

5 ■ Europe, imposed austerity or healthy management?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **compliance with a budgetary balance**
- **investment policies for economic regeneration**

The Social Democrats believe that the principle of budgetary balance should not take precedence over investments to improve the daily lives of Europeans.

The Greens wish to establish a “Green New Deal” to overcome the paradigm of austerity and ensure economic development which is beneficial to all.

The manifestos of the EPP and the ALDE place emphasis on the need to protect a budgetary balance.

These distinctions are a very clear reflection of the “right-left” divide as described in the working group’s previous brief.⁹

The ACRE does not mention the budgetary balance of investment policies but insists on the need to maintain a stable European market.

6 ■ Energy, climate, environment, health: who pays the transition bill?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **transition and economic growth**
- **transition, social justice and business ethics**

The application of the Paris Agreement is among the priorities of the European Greens and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats. All parties express the objective of cutting CO2 emissions. The EPP wishes to implement new objectives for renewables. The S&D would like to foster dialogue with automotive industries for low-carbon mobility. The Liberals have announced a zero-carbon objective by 2050.

The Greens in particular believe that the European Union’s primary purpose is to equip itself to lead the energy transition.

Improved waste management was discussed by the Greens and the Socialists, and the EPP promises full recycling of plastics by the end of the next decade.

The establishment of an Energy Union on a European scale is put forward by the EPP and the S&D. An enhanced Emissions Trading System is recommended by the ALDE and European Greens parties. The latter wishes to make the European Union an environmental leader by establishing a principle of European extraterritoriality for environmental and climate-related issues. It also wishes to increase international climate funding.

Its “Green New Deal” strives to connect environmental and social justice.

All parties stress the social and economic dimensions of environmental issues. The EPP views the social aspect of the energy transition through the prism of the retraining of workers and wishes to develop the bio-economy. The S&D aims to bring about a convergence of the green economy and social progress with a European Just Transition Fund and a European Sustainable Development Pact. The Greens intend to roll out a series of policies for a more environmentally-friendly economy.

The ACRE does not express an opinion on environmental issues but states that it is not in favour of the Nord Stream 2 project, advocating European energy independence.

7 ■ Europe, a power to combat external threats?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **increased defence funding**
- **shared resources and research in the field of defence**
- **protection of the EU’s external borders**
- **arms trade**
- **free trade treaties**
- **multilateralism tools**

The subject of defence has been addressed principally by three European parties. The EPP, S&D and ALDE groups view a European defence system in cooperation with NATO with enhanced resources. The EPP plans to give greater powers to the European Defence Agency in terms of external border control to protect the Schengen Area. The ALDE wishes to establish rules as a collective diplomatic and military tool. The Party of European Socialists discusses sharing resources and research to ramp up the European defence

⁹. Working group on the European elections, [The campaign for the European elections: themes and divides](#), Brief, 11 February 2019.

industry and to further the harmonisation of Member States' intelligence systems.

The positions of these three parties (EPP, S&D, ALDE) differ substantially from the position of the Greens, who reject any increase in the European defence fund. They also oppose arms exports to dictatorships and warring parties and undertake to work actively for disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons and robots programmed to kill. The Greens wish to establish a European security and defence policy in addition to a European fund to combat radicalisation.

The ACRE is in favour of greater defence coordination within the EU, as long as it does not diminish the strategic importance of NATO.

In terms of trade policy, the Greens stand apart from the other parties. They reject the CETA (Canada), TTIP (USA), TISA (WTO-services) treaties. They believe that the Paris Agreement and sustainable development goals should be the basis of all international treaties. They are, however, in favour of WTO reforms, multilateralism and free trade based on well-established rules.

This party also wishes to hold multinationals and their supply chains responsible with regard to compliance with human rights and sustainable development goals.

The other three parties (EPP, ALDE, S&D) champion free trade which would prevent dumping and comply with the principle of subsidiarity. The PES places the emphasis on the need for the European Union to incorporate binding social and environmental standards, human rights, consumer protection and workers' rights in all future trade agreements. The PES also insists on a reform of the UN to step up multilateralism.

Lastly, the ACRE proposes the signature of ten new free trade agreements by 2024.

8 ■ “Social” Europe, utopia or reality?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **Europe as the basis of a European social system**
- **social affairs as a mainly national competence**

For the EPP, “economic policy is social policy and social policy is economic policy”. An effective social policy is one which enables everyone to act in order to benefit from the economy. Solidarity networks must first of all be interwoven within local communities and the entire European social policy, as a shared competence, must comply with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality. Lastly, the EPP reminds that the family is the leading social foundation to be leveraged for social policies to be successful.

Unlike the EPP, the Party of European Socialists (PES), has made social Europe a central theme and proposes to implement the 20 principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. To prevent the gap between Member States, regions, towns, genders and individuals, the party states that the fight against inequality must be at the core of all EU policies. Redistributive and proportional tax systems should be implemented in addition to taxation of bonuses, dividends and stock options to ensure that profits generated are shared and to make societies fairer. The PES proposes to introduce a register of income, wealth and tax systems, to have a clear idea of the reality and the efficiency of the EU's taxation. It also proposes to establish a European framework to regulate minimum wages, in accordance with the specific characteristics of each country. The party would strive to make the upcoming European Labour Authority strong enough to put an end to breaches and to ensure effective social protection for all workers in Europe. This will be one of the priorities of the PES' campaign on social issues.

The ALDE is very quiet on this theme, and proposes an assessment of the public

policies of Member States concerning women's access to the labour market.

Lastly, the Greens propose that social rights become one of the EU's major pillars, by introducing legislation to secure a minimum wage and adequate levels of social support in Member States. They specify in their manifesto that more ambitious visions are needed, in particular given the studies conducted on the universal basic income.

The ACRE states that the EU is above all a single market and does not have any competences as regards social affairs.

9 ■ Taxation and Europe

Main approaches and proposals:

- **European taxation**
- **fiscal transparency in Europe**

In its manifesto, the EPP stresses the role that European bodies must play to combat tax evasion (in particular in cooperation with the OECD) but reminds that taxation is above all a national competence and as such, any form of double taxation must be avoided. Their manifesto states a first step towards a harmonisation of European tax systems but does not go into any detail. The party proposes to align at a global level taxation rules for the digital economy.

The PES proposes a more ambitious European budget. It would be open to a decrease in Member States' contributions and would imply that the EU increases its own resources. These resources would include a green tax, taxation in the digital sector, profits of the ECB, a share of the CCCTB¹⁰ and the taxation of financial transactions (FTT).

The Greens advocate an ecological tax reform within which Member States would have to raise taxes on fossil fuels and encourage environmental taxes on a European level

(in particular on plastics and flights). Their programme places an emphasis on improving anti-money-laundering rules and stepping up the EU's investigation powers, measures on tax havens and greater transparency on financial markets and speculative activities. The FTT and a greater tax harmonisation in the EU are among the major objectives of their manifesto. The same can be said for the PES.

The ACRE rejects any tax harmonisation and transfer of tax competence to the European Union. It also refuses qualified majority voting in European institutions and supports a flexible integration policy which leaves Member States free to decide whether or not to adopt the policies recommended by the European institutions.

10 ■ Europe, a digital colony?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **economic opportunities**
- **citizen protection**

The EPP and the ALDE propose the introduction of a digital single market to ensure the European Union's competitiveness and innovations in the sector of new technologies, the implementation of a really homogenous legal framework in all Member States used to continue the harmonisation of data protection policies (also proposed by the PES and the Greens). Both parties insist that the EU's structural funds must be used to increase broadband Internet coverage across the EU as a whole.

The EPP reminds of the need to work actively to ensure that all citizens can acquire the skills that will allow them to develop in the digital economy. The PES states the need to manage the resulting far-reaching social changes and to ensure that workers' status is clear and in compliance with legislation: either as an employee or as a self-employed worker

¹⁰. Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base

(this issue is particularly important for new job types, such as work via digital platforms). It also sees a great opportunity in this sector for employment and economic prosperity.

The ALDE insists on the need to guarantee both intellectual property and free access to information, while avoiding situations of monopoly to ensure competition to develop innovative services. The party states that a solid legal framework for new technologies such as Blockchain and artificial intelligence must be created. Such legislation should focus on the applications of these technologies and not on the technologies themselves.

Going further, the Greens wish electronic communications to be end-to-end encrypted and decision-making by algorithms to be limited. Lastly, they insist that Europe must be more involved in shaping international rules in this field.

The ACRE does not mention this theme.

11 ■ Which institutional resources must be leveraged to make Europe efficient?

Main approaches and proposals:

- **institutional reforms**
- **creation of new institutional bodies**

All parties discuss institutional changes. The EPP proposes in particular a debate on the functioning of European institutions which would have a positive impact on EU citizens' confidence. The Socialists propose to strengthen the Community method.

The ALDE and the Greens wish to confer greater powers on the European Parliament by granting it real power to initiate legislation. The Greens insist on the need to get past the right to veto and reject all forms of

renationalisation. The ALDE wishes to replace unanimity (within the Council) with normal legislative procedure.

In addition, the Greens propose that possible treaty changes should be made through a Union-wide referendum. A parliamentary convention open to civil society or a constituent assembly elected with a mandate of the European Parliament and representatives of Member States would also be created.

The ACRE proposes to consider changes to the European treaties where necessary for a Europe that is "lighter", more effective, less expensive and more respectful of national governments.

In conclusion

Miriam Sorace, researcher at the London School of Economics, published on 14 February 2019 the results of an algorithm which identifies 16 themes, based on the documentation (manifestos, resolutions, declarations and other) published by all European parties/groups¹¹. The findings of this research are similar to our previous analysis.

As expected, there is a great level of polarisation between non-Eurosceptic and relatively moderate groups (mainly the EPP, S&D, ALDE and Greens) and the others (nationalist or reactionary forces).

The former groups address the same themes but with nuances in line with their political positions, forming an arc ranging from the centre-right to the centre-left.

In terms of social rights, the Socialists have the most vigorous position. They are also the most concerned by the social dimension of the economic policy (employment, income, taxation).

11. Miriam Sorace, [Topic-modelling the 2019 European Parliament elections: The long awaited battle over the 'soul of Europe'?](#), LSE, 14 February 2019

Although they give some importance to climate and environmental issues, this attention is less prominent than among the Greens, who are highly committed, in a general sense, to social and environmental issues while being extremely reserved with regard to free trade agreements.

The Liberals are more interested in the economic dimension (trade, growth, innovation, investment).

The EPP is also focused on economic issues, but its main priority concerns public order, security, values and foreign policy.

The future position of the ACRE, which is generally aligned with nationalists, remains uncertain, following the probable departure of British conservative MEPs who made up their first delegation. Their intergovernmental approach focuses overall on economic matters.

The first three are also advocates of greater transparency, increased powers for the European Parliament and greater opportunities for citizen participation, with the Greens wishing to ramp up supranational democracy.

Paradoxically, the issue of immigration does not appear to be a priority for the EPP, S&D, ALDE and Greens families, which is not the case for Eurosceptic parties.

The latter consider that direct democracy is a subject to be addressed more urgently.

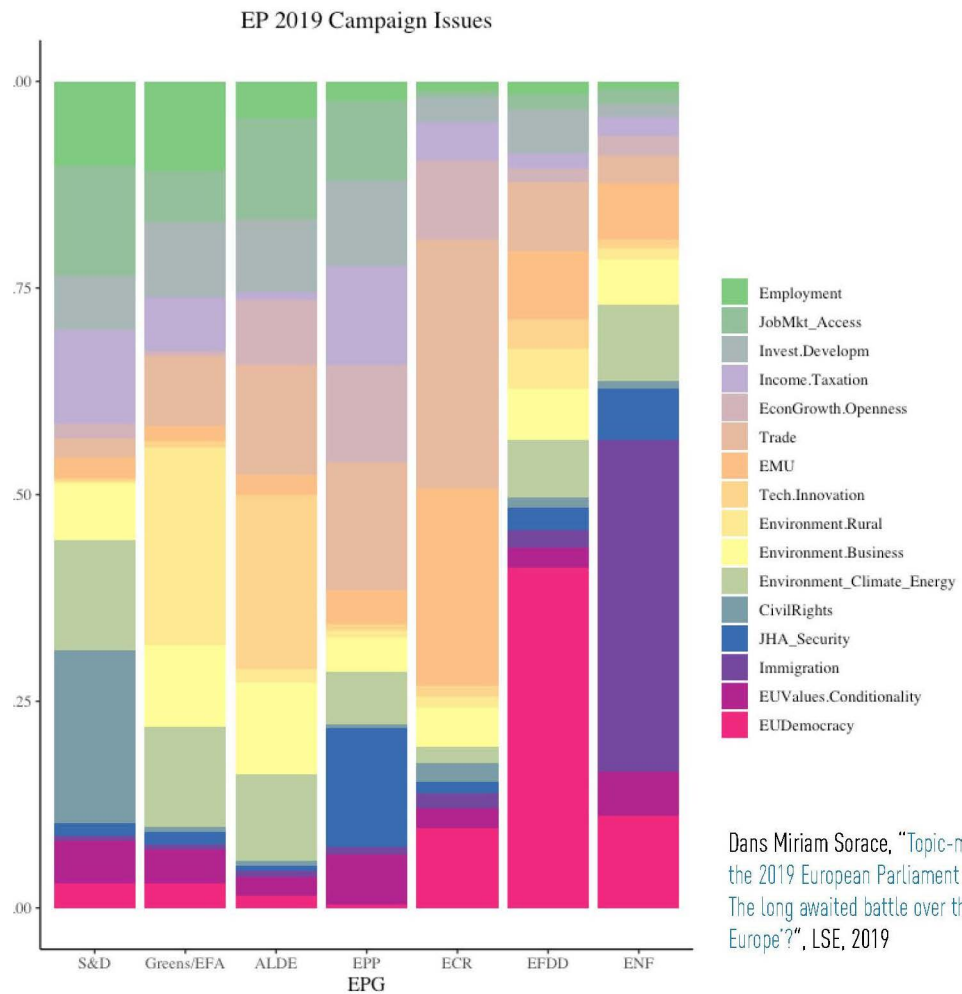
Further to this analysis, one cannot help but wonder about the comparison between the contours of the questions raised¹² and a relative vagueness in the positions observed within most parties on many themes. It is as if centrist parties are avoiding some difficult subjects.

It appears necessary that the next European Commission will have a roadmap as a result of the voting choices.

Let us therefore hope that the campaign will provide some clarification. This is probably the intention of the French President in his address to European citizens on 5 March which discussed both principles and concrete proposals. This is also the case for the European Greens who responded the next day with a text that is both critical and open to dialogue.

12. Working group on the European elections, [The campaign for the European elections: themes and divides](#), Brief, 11 February 2019.

FIGURE 1 ■ Proportion of subjects in the programs and manifestos of European party groups



Appendix: European political families and their Spitzenkandidaten



EUROPEAN POLITICAL FAMILIES AND THEIR SPITZENKANDIDATEN (ELECTORAL LIST LEADERS)

ELECTIONS 2019

Spitzenkandidaten?

SPITZEN : SUMMIT
KANDIDAT : CANDIDATE

THE SPITZENKANDIDAT IS **THE TOP CANDIDATE** OF A EUROPEAN POLITICAL FAMILY IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. HE/SHE IS THAT POLITICAL FAMILY'S CANDIDATE AT THE COMMISSION'S PRESIDENCY, EVEN IF THIS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A EUROPEAN TREATY-BASED OBLIGATION.

THIS PROCEDURE WAS IMPLEMENTED FOR THE 2014 ELECTIONS.

i Article 17 § 7 of the Lisbon Treaty: "Taking into account the elections to the European Parliament [...], the European Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall propose to the European Parliament a candidate for President of the Commission. This candidate shall be elected by the European Parliament by a majority of its component members."

i The majority of national political parties are attached to a European party, and are represented in the European Parliament through their parliamentary groups.

WHAT ARE THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S THOUGHTS?

FEBRUARY 2018 RESOLUTION

THEY ARE READY TO REJECT ANY DESIGNATED COMMISSION PRESIDENT SUGGESTED BY THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL THAT WOULD NOT BE THE TOP CANDIDATE OF A POLITICAL FAMILY IN THE 2019 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS.

WHAT ARE THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL'S THOUGHTS?

THOUGH NOT FUNDAMENTALLY OPPOSED TO THE PROCESS, THEY ARE WILLING TO KEEP ROOM FOR MANOEUVRE ON THE ELECTORAL RESULTS TO COME.

> THEY REJECT ANY OBLIGATION TO APPOINT THE SPITZENKANDIDAT OF THE ELECTION'S LEADING POLITICAL FAMILY AS COMMISSION PRESIDENT.

WHAT ABOUT EUROPEAN POLITICAL PARTIES?

European People's Party - EPP

WHO?

THE CANDIDATES WITH THEIR OWN PARTY'S SUPPORT AND THAT OF AT LEAST TWO OTHER PARTIES FROM TWO EU COUNTRIES

WHEN?

CANDIDACIES HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED
BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 6TH AND OCTOBER 17TH
THE SPITZENKANDIDAT ELECTION CONGRESS TAKES PLACE
ON NOVEMBER 7TH AND 8TH

WHICH CANDIDATES?

MANFRED WEBER (PRESIDENT OF THE EPP
PARLIAMENTARY GROUP), ALEXANDER STUBB
(FORMER FINNISH PRIME MINISTER)



European Socialist Party - ESP

WHO?

CANDIDATES WITH THEIR OWN PARTY'S SUPPORT AND THAT OF A QUARTER OF THE 33 PARTIES AND 5 ORGANISATIONS COMPOSING THE GROUP

WHEN?

CANDIDACIES WERE SUBMITTED BEFORE **OCTOBER 18TH**
NOMINATIONS WILL BE CONFIRMED ON **DECEMBER 7TH AND 8TH**

WHICH CANDIDATES?

FRANS TIMMERMANS (VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION) AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF MAROŠ ŠEFČOVIČ (EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER)



European conservatives and reformists - ECR

WHEN?

DEADLINE FOR CANDIDACIES : **NOVEMBER 1ST, 2018**
THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP'S VOTE : **NOVEMBER 13TH, 2018**

WHICH CANDIDATES?

JAN ZHRADIL (EUROPEAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT) WAS THE ONLY DESIGNATED CANDIDATE



Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe - ALDE

WHO?

CANDIDATES WITH THE SUPPORT OF THREE PARTIES FROM THREE DIFFERENT MEMBER COUNTRIES

WHEN?

CANDIDACIES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BEFORE **FEBRUARY 1ST, 2019**
NOMINATION IN **FEBRUARY 2019**

WHICH NAMES ARE CIRCULATING?

THIS POLITICAL FAMILY IS PRESENTLY TESTING THE IDEA OF PRESENTING A TEAM AND NOT A SINGLE PERSON



European Greens

HOW ?

AN ORIGINAL PROCEDURE : AS IN 2014, BICEPHAL CANDIDACY WHICH APPOINTS TWO REPRESENTATIVES TO DEFEND ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES

QUAND ?

NOMINATIONS DURING THE PARTY'S CONGRESS TO BE HELD

FROM NOVEMBER 23TH TO NOVEMBER 25TH, 2018

WHICH CANDIDATES ?

PETRA DE SUTTER (BELGIAN SENATOR), BAS EICKHOUT (MEMBER OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT), SKA KELLER (MEMBER OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT) AND ATANAS SCHMIDT



Party of the European Left

WHEN ?

NO CANDIDATE HAS DECLARED ITSELF

WHICH NAMES ARE CIRCULATING ?

GREGOR GYSI AND GABI ZIMMER

Eurosceptic and europhobe groups

THE MOVEMENT FOR A EUROPE OF NATIONS AND FREEDOM HAS NOT DESIGNATED ANY SPITZENKANDIDAT BUT **MATTEO SALVINI** (ITALIAN VICE-PRIME MINISTER) IS CONSIDERING IT

