

European Women's Lobby 50/50 Campaign for Democracy Parliament Elections June 2009: Gender Audit of Electoral Lists and Political Programmes

The European Women's Lobby 50/50 Campaign for Democracy

The European Women's Lobby's (EWL) "50/50 Campaign for Democracy" (<http://www.5050democracy.eu/>) was launched in September 2008. The 50/50 Campaign aims to put gender equality at the core of the European political agenda and to promote the equal representation of women and men in decision-making in all the European institutions, in particular in the European Parliament. With this aim in mind and given that political parties play a key role in making final decisions about the composition of electoral lists, the EWL conducted an analysis of the programmes of the four main European political parties and of the electoral lists of the main political parties in the 27 EU Member States in view of the European elections 2009 from a gender equality perspective.

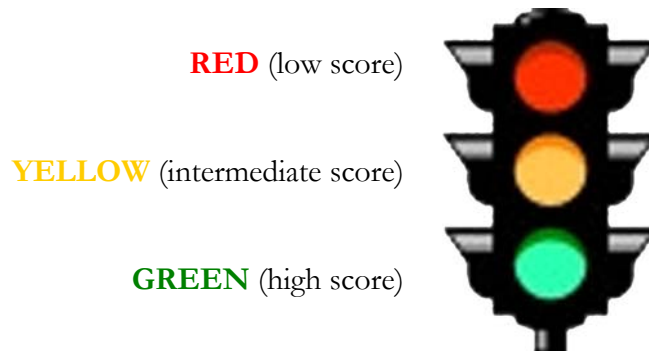
Looking at programmes and electoral lists from a women's rights perspective: the EWL Gender Audit

The aim of the present Gender Audit is to assess political parties' commitment to gender equality both in terms of women's presence as well as placing on the electoral lists and of the qualitative content of their programmes in view of the European Parliament elections 2009. This evaluation provides a tool for the EWL and its member organisations throughout Europe to encourage voters to be involved in European politics and to vote for political parties, which hold equality between women and men as a priority.

The Gender Audit consists of **two parts**:

- 1) **The first and qualitative part** analyzes the electoral manifestos of four main European Parties: the European People's Party (EPP), the Party of European Socialists (PES), the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR) and the European Greens. Rather than focusing on the general track record of parties or of individual representatives of the parties, the audit concentrates exclusively on the existing 2009 European elections manifestos. It must also be noted that in some instances, priorities might vary between a party at the European level and its national member parties.
- 2) **The second and quantitative part** analyzes the percentage and placing of women on the electoral lists of the main political parties in the 27 EU Member States'.

The evaluation of the European electoral manifestos was based on the importance given in them to issues that the EWL sees as particularly relevant for the realisation of equality between women and men in Europe. The score of this evaluation is presented through traffic light signals for each issue:



Explanations:

RED light

STOP! You have not even begun to fasten your seatbelt. Take time to rethink your manifesto from a gender equality point of view, before it will be safe to continue towards the European Parliament elections and parliamentary work!

YELLOW light

YOU ARE ON THE RIGHT TRACK but have not entirely placed gender equality at the heart of your priorities, there is room for improvement and concrete action.

GREEN light

*FULL SPEED ahead to the European Elections June 2009! However, please remember that facts and concrete **implementation** of commitments and values is what matters most, including regarding gender equality!*

INDEX

PART I: Analysis of four European Political parties’ electoral manifestos3

- 1. Equality between women and men as a priority4
- 2. Reconciliation of Work and Private Life5
- 3. Violence Against Women7
- 4. Integration of a gender equality perspective in other central policy areas (gender mainstreaming).....8
- 5. Other – does the manifesto mention other gender equality issues then the ones mentioned in the first questions?10

PART II – Analysis of the Member State parties’ Electoral Lists.....12

List of tables.....12

LINKS29

CREDITS.....29

PART I: ANALYSIS OF FOUR EUROPEAN POLITICAL PARTIES' ELECTORAL MANIFESTOS

The European Parties' electoral manifestos analyzed were:

- The **European People's Party's (EPP)** - Draft EPP Election Document 2009¹ (31 pages):
http://dl1.streaming.telenetmedia.be/epp/manifesto/draft_EPP_European_Elections_2009_Manifesto.pdf
- The **Party of European Socialist's (PES)** manifesto (15 pages):
http://www.pes.org/downloads/PES_manifesto_2009-EN.pdf
- The **European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party's (ELDR)** manifesto (2 pages), this manifesto is presented as a leaflet that folds into three parts):
<http://www.eldr.eu/pdf/manifeste/eldr-manifeste-electoral-en.pdf>
- The **European Greens' (Greens)** manifesto (9 pages):
http://europeangreens.eu/fileadmin/logos/pdf/manifesto_EUROPEAN_GREEN_S.pdf

The traffic light signals were accorded to the manifestos based on five gender equality-related issues:

- 1) Does the manifesto mention **equality between women and men as a priority**?
- 2) Does the manifesto tackle **reconciliation of work and private life** with a women's rights perspective?
- 3) Does the manifesto mention **violence against women** in any way?
- 4) Does the manifesto integrate a **gender equality perspective in other areas** such as economy; environment, immigration and asylum; foreign and / or security policy?
- 5) Other – does the manifesto mention other gender equality issues then the ones mentioned above?

The results of the review of the manifestos' content are as follows:

EPP: RED light

ELDR: RED light

GREENS: YELLOW light

PES: GREEN light



¹ At the time of the analysis only the EPP Draft Election Document 2009 was available. Later the EPP also launched a four page manifesto based on the longer draft version.



1. Equality between women and men as a priority

Figures show that real equality between women and men is not yet achieved in practice in the European Union. In order to tackle this major challenge, equality between women and men was defined as one of the missions of the European Union and, according to the EU Treaty, a gender equality perspective should also be integrated into all European policies. Since the creation of the European Communities in 1957, legislation on equality between women and men was greatly developed: it started out to guarantee equal pay for women and men and now extends to prohibit all forms of sex-based discrimination in employment and in the area of goods and services. However, many areas are yet to be covered by EU policies and legislation, such as violence against women, education or equality in decision-making. Besides, the existing European legislation is not always well known or implemented in Member States. The scope of the Union's activities is so broad that they directly influence women's daily lives, and in the areas where Member States have given the EU the power to act, European laws take precedence over national legislation. It is therefore imperative for all European Union actors, including political parties, to address and prioritize gender equality issues.

We have therefore looked for answers to the questions hereunder in the manifestos of the different parties:

A) *Does the manifesto identify equality between women and men as a priority area?*

B) *Is this followed by concrete proposals?*

EPP: RED light

This 31 paged manifesto of the European People's Party touches upon themes related to gender equality twice (namely when discussing reconciliation of family and working life as well as a quite general reference made on women and unemployment), but does not contain a specific section on nor concrete proposals for gender equality or women's rights. Although positive values are stated in the introduction such as: "*Justice, Fundamental equality for all and the dignity of every individual are inseparable. Solidarity means awareness of the interdependence of individuals and their communities. But it means above all protecting the weakest in our society and around the world*", this need for equality solidarity is, in the document itself, not developed to specifically include gender equality and solidarity for women's rights.

PES: GREEN light

The European Socialists Party's fifteen paged manifesto is committed to six priorities of which the fourth one is: "*Championing gender equality in Europe*". **A whole section of the PES manifesto is dedicated to women's rights and gender equality** and there is a clear set of proposals for how to tackle these issues. There is no question about the green light here – the PES manifesto is ready to go full speed ahead of the European Parliament elections 2009! However, de facto implementation of gender equality is just as important as stating it as a central value in the manifesto – we will be watching carefully and eagerly for the implementation of these gender equality priorities!

ELDR: RED light

The European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party's two-paged manifesto does not mention the word "women" nor "gender equality" in the entire text. Although this party manifesto considers the following areas related to gender equality: 1) *Civil Liberties*; 2) *EU Single market, Growth and Employment*; 3) *Environment and energy policy* and 4) *Enlargement, foreign, security and defence policy*, it **doesn't include any reference to gender equality or women's rights**. The manifesto presents its "top 15" priorities, but these do not include women's rights. This manifesto is therefore given a **clear red light** – it is not ready to tackle women's rights and gender equality in face of the European Parliament elections 2009!

GREENS: YELLOW light

The European Greens' nine-page long manifesto does not explicitly state gender equality as a priority (but does affirm the financial and climate crisis, as well as animal protection as their priorities). Women's rights and gender equality are mentioned somewhat late in the document on page six. Nevertheless, the manifesto includes a paragraph that begins with "*The fundamental right of equality between men and women must be made a reality*". Questions on gender equality are furthermore mentioned a number of times in the document and one important and concrete measure is proposed: to apply the best national laws across the EU with regards to issues of equality between men and women. The Green's manifesto is therefore on the right track and encouraged by a yellow traffic light but, in order to achieve a green light, it would need to replace gender equality issues as a truly central priority.



2. Reconciliation of Work and Private Life

Policies for the reconciliation of work and private life are **central to the realisation of equality between women and men in general, and particularly in the areas of employment, decision-making, public life etc.** Analysis clearly shows that equality between women and men in employment and in the public sphere depends very much on equality in the private sphere, especially on the equal sharing of care-work between women and men. Women and men should have the choice to engage in paid work, and to have children and a family, without being deprived from their freedom of making the full use of their right to employment and equal opportunities. There is also evidence that good reconciliation policies targeting both women and men result in a rise of both the birth rates and the number of women in employment.

There is a clear European competence in the area of gender equality in employment and some aspects of social issues and a number of policies and legislation are in place. Yet, these urgently need to be improved, including in relation to maternity, paternity and parental leave provisions, care policies and achieving and fixing ambitious targets for care services for children, older people and other dependents. Strong policies and legislation are necessary to create obligations, incentives and encouragement for giving women and men a real choice and for men's equal participation in care-work and in other non-paid work. Better

reconciliation would be an asset and an investment for society as a whole, especially in the context of current demographic changes in Europe.

We have therefore looked for answers to the question hereunder in the manifestos of the different parties:

Does the political programme propose progressive measures related to the reconciliation of private and working life for women and men (for example about parental leave, care leave, child care and other infrastructures)?

EPP: YELLOW light

Reconciliation of work and private life is one of the few gender equality-related themes in the European People's Party's electoral manifesto. The need for "*sufficient childcare facilities and possibilities for parents to have children and a career at the same time*" is mentioned in the very introduction to the first chapter on "*Creating Prosperity for Everyone*". Furthermore, later on in chapter four, a subtitle, "*Reconciliation of Family and Work Life*", is dedicated to this theme and women are mentioned as a particular group who would benefit from equal parental care and accessible child day care including support to the European childcare targets. The manifesto also states that "*Policies aimed at reconciling work and family life can have a positive influence on both (female) labour force participation and fertility*" and invites the private sector to "*look for new ways in the career planning of its workers, especially of female workers[.]*" However, reconciliation of work and private life is mostly discussed in a gender neutral "family" and demography and mostly national context, instead of approaching the subject from a women's rights/gender equality perspective. Although the manifesto is on the right track when it comes to prioritizing "reconciliation of family and work life", it falls short for the green light as it fails to propose concrete progressive gender sensitive measures to be taken by the EU to tackle these gender equality issues.

PES: GREEN light

The PES manifesto addresses the issue of reconciliation between working and private life as a specific gender equality concern: "*Women often have to choose between having children and pursuing the career they want*". The manifesto primarily puts women's rights on the agenda as a question of justice rather than a question of demographic change or labour market efficiency. The manifesto notes, amongst other things, that women earn in average 15% less than men and that especially women find it hard to combine working and private life. The manifesto also reminds us that men hardly have "*any rights to parental leave when their children are born*". The manifesto proposes concrete and progressive measures to change this situation: "*We propose to introduce improved parental leave rights for men and women across Europe up to the highest standards in Europe*" and that member states achieve "*the existing EU target of 33% childcare coverage for 0-3 year olds and 90% coverage for children from 3-school age, and adopt complementary EU qualitative targets for childcare.*" The manifesto also proposes "*setting targets for providing care for the elderly, modelled on those already in place for childcare*". The light is green, please drive ahead! But remember to regularly look into your back mirror, as we will be watching carefully for the implementation of these promises!

ELDR: RED light

Although one of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party's manifesto's main themes is "*EU Single Market, Growth and Employment*", **reconciliation of work and private life is not touched upon.** The manifesto talks about employment in terms of "*the free movement of knowledge*" and it wishes for a competitive European business environment,

“creating jobs and opportunities for all”. It also discusses the reforming of the financial market and supports administered economic migration. **The aforementioned areas** (single market, employment, European business environment, economic migration and so on) **would have special gender concerns to be accounted for**, such as the lack of female CEO’s or gendered economic migration patterns, but none of these issues are addressed. Care work and its relation to the labour market are not considered.

GREENS: RED light

The European Greens manifesto for the European Parliament elections 2009 does not mention specifically the issue of reconciliation of work and private life. This is especially disappointing given that the manifesto discusses worker’s rights and the need for a “*fairer society guaranteeing fair working conditions, equal opportunities and a decent standard of living for all*”. However, this vision of a fairer society does not take into account the gendered division of tasks and its impact on women’s economic independence.



3. Violence Against Women

Statistics show that at least one in five women in Europe has been a victim of male violence², and it is one of the most important causes of mortality for women in Europe. Given the scale of the issue for society as a whole and its cost³, and the numerous individual lives devastated, it is imperative that decision makers at all levels, including the EU address this human rights violation. There are several forms of violence against women such as violence in intimate partnerships, rape and sexual assault and trafficking in women. Violence against women affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Violence against women is a matter of democracy, human rights and equality and addressing this issue should be part of the EU mission and goal to promote equality between women and men. European political parties have a duty to uphold this basic right if Europe aspires to be a region that respect the fundamental rights of all women and men to live without the threat of violence.

We have therefore looked for answers to the question hereunder in the manifestos of the different parties:

Does the manifesto address / mention in any way the issue of violence against women?

EPP: RED light

Although the manifesto mentions the importance to combat human trafficking (the word “human trafficking” occurs twice in the document), it does not mention or specify that **women are the main victims and that the most prevailing form of trafficking in Europe remains for the purpose of sexual exploitation**. Given that this important gender analysis is lacking, the manifesto would need to rethink its understanding of human trafficking, its victims and consequently the appropriate measures by which to prevent it.

² EWL study “Unveiling the Hidden Data on Domestic Violence in the European Union” (1999).

³ 34 billion euros per year in the Council of Europe member states, which is 555 euros per person per year. (T. Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe.)

PES: GREEN light

The Party of European Socialists' manifesto records that *"Millions of women around the world still face exploitation and rights violations, in the form of human trafficking, domestic violence and other abuses."* It furthermore proposes *"to encourage and support the EU and its Member States in their efforts to stop domestic and gender-specific violence, including that perpetrated against women of ethnic minorities, through all appropriate EU programmes and funds."* **The message is clear and green and will hopefully be followed by concrete action!**

ELDR: RED light

Although the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party's manifesto highlights *"the promotion of civil liberties and fundamental rights"* in its introduction, it ignores to mention women's human rights. The manifesto also underlines the importance to fight against *"the violation of human rights"* in its third part on *"Enlargement, foreign, security and defence policy"*, but fails to recognise that many of the threats that women are living under in the EU member states today do not stem from terrorism, but from violence from an intimate partner or from other forms of gender violence.

GREENS: GREEN light

The European Greens' electoral manifesto mentions the *"trafficking of men, women and children"* under the title *"People who seek asylum in Europe deserve to be treated better"* as well as *"domestic violence"* under the title *"The fundamental right of equality between men and women must be made a reality"*. These references earn a green encouragement to continue in full speed towards the June elections 2009, with regards to the issue of violence against women!



4. Integration of a gender equality perspective in other central policy areas (gender mainstreaming)

The European Union sets out the principle that a gender equality perspective should systematically be taken into account in all Community policies and actions (article 3§2 of the EU Treaty). A gender equality perspective is not relevant to only a few areas (such as social policies or education) but is an issue that cuts through all areas, issues and agendas. The fourth question of the Gender Audit therefore looks at the integration of a gender equality perspective in a number of central European policies, namely economic; environmental; immigration and asylum; foreign and / or security policies.

Today's **1) economic crisis** and economic policies in general affects women and men differently because of their unequal access to resources, of the gendered division of paid and unpaid work etc, for example in that the first victims of the crisis will be the most vulnerable and poor within the European population, many of which are women. Identifying economic and financial issues and concerns from a gender equality perspective is imperative in order for the political answers to contribute to gender equality.

Women have proven to play a key role in **2) environmental** sustainability as consumers, producers, educators, and professionals. Because of different social roles and biological differences, women and men are also differently exposed to chemicals and to environmental risks and deterioration.

Women today compose almost half of the persons migrating to the European Union, but **3) immigration and asylum** policies do not pay enough attention to the particular needs and situations of women. Women's experiences of political activities and persecution may differ from those of men. The concept of both politics and persecution have been historically been interpreted by States through a framework of male experience, thus often excluding women's political opinions on gender roles as well as acts of gender-based violence. It would therefore be necessary for political parties to put the issue of women's rights in asylum and immigration high on their agenda.

In a world of increasing instability and violence the equal access and full participation of women in the European Union's **4) foreign and/or security policy** power structures is essential to the promotion and maintenance of a peaceful society. Although women have begun to play an important role in conflict resolution their under-representation in decision-making persists. The political and economic empowerment of women in the area of foreign policy must occur in order to allow women to play an equal part in securing and maintaining peace.

We have therefore looked for answers to the question hereunder in the manifestos of the different parties:

Does the political programme address gender equality with regards to mainstreaming of gender equality /women's rights issues in economic; environmental; immigration and asylum; foreign and / or security policies?

EPP: RED light

The European People's Party does not mention women's rights or gender equality in any of these areas. Yet this manifesto deals extensively with the issue of foreign and security policy as well as with the economy and immigration. Although one of the proposals states: *"The unacceptable scandal does not lie in the dismissal of illegal workers, it lies in the disinterest of consciences towards the thousands of boat people drowned near our coasts and towards the hundreds of thousands of prostitutes who work in all our big cities coming from the East or the South"*, this issue is not dealt with from a gender sensitive point of view. The manifesto also mentions environmental concerns and other issues relevant for women's rights and gender equality. **However, all of these areas lack a gender sensitive analysis.**

PES: GREEN light

The PES manifesto mentions women in relation to the economy, security policy and migration. It notes that women have important roles *"as motors for development"* in developing countries and that they need to be supported. The manifesto further remarks that special attention in integrating women should be paid in questions of migration. Moreover, it states that strengthening women's rights and the fight against gender stereotypes is important in order to *"bring significant economic, social and democratic benefits for all Europe's citizens."* Please, drive ahead!

ELDR: RED light

Gender mainstreaming is not realized in this manifesto, although practically all of its stated important areas would benefit largely from applying a gender perspective to it: *Civil liberties, EU Single market, Growth and Employment; Environmental and energy policy, Enlargement, foreign, security and defense policy* **all have considerable gender equality implications, concerns and issues to be taken into account.** The European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party manifesto does not prioritize gender equality on these points.

GREENS: RED light

Although the European Green's manifesto extensively discusses the economy and the environment, it neglects to view these issues from a gender equality perspective. It also does not mention women nor girls with regards to immigration and asylum and foreign or security policy. This manifesto is not gender mature enough to be safe on the road towards the June elections 2009 with regards to gender mainstreaming!



5. Other – does the manifesto mention other gender equality issues then the ones mentioned in the first questions?

Although this Audit has taken into consideration several current and relevant topics from a gender equality perspective, it is by no means meant to be an exhaustive evaluation of the political manifestos. A gender equality perspective can be incorporated in *all* policies. Therefore, this fifth and last point of the evaluation asks if the manifestos have included additional women's rights issues then those that have been explicitly looked at.

This fifth part also presents a “bonus score” to political parties whose manifestos have considered further gender equality issues and three political parties did this: **the European People's Party** (in a somewhat brief manner), **The Party of European Socialists and the European Greens**. The European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party was the only one not to have identified additional gender equality concerns.

EPP: BONUS

The European People's Party briefly mentions: “*Youth, women, immigrants and elderly workers are particularly affected by either unemployment or labour market inactivity. A greater participation of these categories in the labour market should be encouraged.*” Although it is good that the EPP electoral manifesto mentions that the labour market should indeed include women, immigrants and vulnerable groups, this examination could have been deepened and concrete proposals on how to tackle unemployment from a women's rights perspective could have been presented in order to substantiate the rather general remark.

PES: BONUS

The manifesto of the Party of European Socialists additionally addresses several women's rights and gender equality matters in the following areas: anti-discrimination legislation; equal representation in politics; combating gender stereotypes; addressing the gender pay gap; supporting women entrepreneurs, scientists and researchers; securing women's sexual and

reproductive health rights; violence against women of ethnic minorities; women as motors for development in developing countries and providing care for the elderly to reach the goals of full employment and gender equality. It furthermore proposes to create a European Commissioner for Gender Equality. The green light is shining bright!

GREENS: BONUS

The European Greens manifesto highlights several additional gender equality-related issues in their manifesto. For example, the manifesto wishes to apply the Charter of Fundamental Rights which “*implies fighting for equal rights for women, ethnic minorities including the Roma, people with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender people and religious minorities as well as for social and civil rights.*” The manifesto further states that this also means fighting against “*racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and other religious intolerance, sexism, discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity[.]*” Moreover, they would like the best national laws to be applied in all of the member states with regards to, amongst other things, “*equality, pro-choice issues, domestic violence, maternity and paternity leave or political representation.*” They also stress that there “*must be equal pay for equal work for men and women alike, as well as for posted, immigrant or temporary workers.*” And finally, the Greens’ manifesto even tackles the issue of under-representation of women in the European Parliament, and reminds us that only a third of the members of the European Parliament and European Commissioners are women. The manifesto points out that the Greens have an equal representation of women and men and they would like this to be the case for all other parties as well. These issues are all highly important for women’s rights and gender equality. Go Greens, go!

PART II – ANALYSIS OF THE MEMBER STATE PARTIES’ ELECTORAL LISTS

LIST OF TABLES

1. Women in the current European Parliament by European Party
2. Average results by country⁴
3. Information country by country

1. Introduction

This section begins by briefly looking at the percentage of women in the European Parliament in 2004-2009 for the four political groups that the Gender Audit PART I reviewed: the EPP, the PES, the ELDR and the Greens. The audit then looks at the **results of the analysis of women’s presence on electoral lists of national political parties in the 27 Member State.**

The first table gives a good indication of the four main European political groups’ commitment to the promotion of women in decision-making, although the percentage might vary between countries depending on the presence or not of legislative quotas and of the specific policy of the national parties. For the 2004-2009 legislative period, the Greens had the highest percentage of women with a very near parity 47.6%, followed by the Socialist Group (41.2%) the Liberals (40.4%) and finally the Group of the European People’s Party with only 24.03%, which could be seen to balance the poorer performance of the Greens and Liberals regarding the content of their manifestos.

Women in the current European Parliament by European Party:

Party	EPP	PES	ELDR	Greens
Members in current European Parliament ⁵	288	216	99	43
% of women members in current European Parliament	24.3%	41.2%	40.4%	47.6%

2. Average results by country

The percentage of women on the electoral lists for the 2009 elections and as heads of lists presented here is the average of the figures for lists of the parties analyzed in each country. The review shows that in 17 countries, there are more women on the lists than the current % of women MEPs. However, looking more accurately at where women are placed as heads of lists, there are only seven countries where this occurs. **It is important to remember that a high percentage of women on a candidate list does not necessarily translate into a gender-equal list and into an equal number of elected women in the end!** In order for

⁴ As these numbers have been collected during different dates and by different people, please bear in mind that they are indicative only and by no means absolute.

⁵ 2004-2009 legislative period

a candidate list to be truly democratic and gender balanced, women and men should alternate on the lists (“zipper systems” should be used) and women should be placed on “winnable” or “safe seats”. For example, a candidate list may have ten (10) candidates out of which seven (7) are women and thus have a high percentage of women on the list (70%). However, if all of these seven women are placed at the seven last seats of the list and if only the first and the second seats can get elected to the European Parliament, the list can not be called democratic and gender balanced as women won’t have a real chance at being elected. A high percentage of women on the list combined with zipper systems and women being placed on safe or winnable seats is crucial for truly gender-equal electoral lists.

As an additional remark, while many national political parties, especially in smaller countries often have very few elected members, it is also good to remember that some lists will have more elected MEP’s in addition to the head of the list and that some of these lists may have women on the second, third, fourth places and so on. Despite of this fact, it remains meaningful and highly relevant to see **where a woman has in effect been placed as head of list.**

As these following numbers have been collected during different dates and by different people, please bear in mind that they are indicative only and by no means absolute. For more detailed information country by country, please see the tables that follow.

Women % as heads of candidate lists and women % on candidate lists, average results by country

Country	Women on the lists, average of all the parties ⁶	Total average women as heads of lists	Current women % at the European Parliament	Current women % in national parliament	Number of national political parties reviewed
AUSTRIA	44,6%	25%	27,8%	28,4%	4
BELGIUM	48,5%	20%	29,2%	35,3%	5
BULGARIA	41,5%	80%	44,4%	21,7%	5
CYPRUS	30%	N/A	0%	14,3%	5
CZECH REPUBLIC	32,9%	20%	20,8%	15,5%	5
DENMARK	30,5%	0%	42,9%	38%	3
ESTONIA	39,5%	25%	50%	20,8%	4
FINLAND	49%	N/A	42,9%	41,5%	5
FRANCE	49,5%	35,7%	44,9%	18,2%	4
GERMANY	35,9%	40%	33,3%	32,3%	5
GREECE	39,1%	40%	29,2%	14,7%	5
HUNGARY	25,5%	25%	37,5%	11,1%	4
IRELAND	38,2%	N/A	38,46%	13,3%	5

⁶ Please note that making an average of the countries’ figures wouldn’t give a good indication for the whole of the EU because of the varying numbers of elected MEPs for each Member State.

ITALY	38,6%	26%	20,5%	21,3%	5
LATVIA	33,3%	16,7 %	22,2%	20%	6
LITHUANIA	38,5%	25%	38,5%	22,7%	4
LUXEMBOURG	36,3%	N/A	50%	23,3%	5
MALTA	25,8%	N/A	0%	8,7%	4
NETHERLANDS	38,4%	0%	48,2%	41,3%	4
POLAND	19,6%	15,4%	14,8%	20,2%	4
PORTUGAL	42,3%	25%	25%	28,3%	4
ROMANIA	25%	25%	28,57%	11,4%	4
SLOVAKIA	21,7%	25%	35,7%	19,3%	4
SLOVENIA	45,7%	0%	42,86%	13,3%	5
SPAIN	49,1%	0%	27,8%	36,3%	4
SWEDEN	47,1%	75%	47,4%	47%	4
UK	36,7%	27,6%	26,9%	19,5%	3

Data of the column “Current women % in national parliament” as of 28.02.09, sources: Inter-Parliamentary Union and European Parliament Study “Electoral Gender Quota Systems and their Implementation in Europe”, 2008. These figures have here been rounded to one decimal.

Data of the column “Current women % at the European Parliament” as of March 2009, sources: Fondation Robert Schuman PDF publication “[8 MARS : JOURNEE DE LA FEMME](#)”, 2009.

3. Information country by country

The choice of parties for this table has been done by the European Women’s Lobby’s member organisations as well as by the EWL Secretariat. A certain number of candidate lists was also provided by European Commission representations in different countries. The EWL member organisations were asked to analyze the candidate lists of the four to five largest parties in their countries. In some countries it has been more meaningful to choose the largest parties by the number of members and in other countries it has been more meaningful to choose the largest parties by their parliamentary representation. Also, some countries may have three or six parties included in their analysis depending on the specific country situations. The analysis was conducted during the span of two weeks.

Not all countries have closed lists: Finland, Ireland and Malta have open lists (whereby people vote for individual candidates) and therefore it has not been applicable in these cases to enclose information on the percentage of women heads of lists. In Cyprus, people vote for lists but may mark up to two preferred candidates in the list of their choice, and candidates are listed alphabetically. In Luxembourg you may vote either for a list or for a candidate.

AUSTRIA

Situation as of 19 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists*	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
ÖVP Austrians People's party	59,5%	42	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 3 rd seat
SPÖ Social Democratic Party	47,6%	42	YES zipper system, 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
Die Grünen The Greens	52,4%	42	NO Zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st place
FPÖ Free Party of Austria	19,0%	42	NO zipper system 1 st woman on the 3 rd place
Total average women % as heads of lists	25 %		
Total average women % on the list	44,6%		

* Austria voters vote for a list but may also, although not necessarily, mark one preferred candidate. Candidates are not listed alphabetically.

BELGIUM

Situation as of 23 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
CDH Centre démocrate humaniste/ Humanist democrat center	50 %	8 effectives	NO zipper system, woman at 1 st seat
MR Mouvement réformateur/ Reforming movement	50 %	8	NO zipper system 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
PS Parti socialiste/Socialist party	50 %	8	NO zipper system 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
CD&V de Vlaamse Christendemocraten/ Flemish Christian democrats	46,2 %	13	YES zipper system 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
Open VLD Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten/ Flemish Liberal Democrat	46,2 %	13	NO zipper system 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	20 %		
Total average women % on the list	48,5 %		

BULGARIA

Situation as of **8 May 2009** for NDSV

Situation as of **12 May 2009** for Movement for rights and freedoms and GERB

Situation as of **14 May 2009** for the Blue Coalition and the Coalition for Bulgaria

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
GERB	52,9%	17	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st place
NDSV (National Movement for Stability and Progress)	52,9%	17	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st place
Blue Coalition	35,3 %	17	NO zipper system 1 st woman at 1 st seat
Coalition for Bulgaria	35,3 %	17	NO zipper system 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
Movement for rights and freedoms	31,25%	16	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st place
Total average women % as heads of lists	80 %		
Total average women % on the list	41,5 %		

CYPRUS

Situation as of **22 April 2009** for AKEL, DH.KO, DISY and EDEK

Situation as of **23 April 2009** for the Greens

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
The Cyprus Greens Party	66,7 %	6	In Cyprus you vote for party lists, but may also mark your preferred candidate in that list (maximum two). All the candidates on each party list are listed in alphabetical order.
DH.KO Democratic Party	33,3 %	6	N/A
AKEL Progressive Party of Working People	16,7 %	6	N/A
DISY Democratic Rally Of Cyprus	16,7 %	6	N/A
EDEK Movement of Social Democrats	16,7 %	6	N/A
Total average women % as heads of lists	N/A		
Total average women % on the list	30 %		

CZECH REPUBLIC

Situation as of 23 March 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Strana zelených	50%	22	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	44%	25	NO Zipper system 1 st woman on the 5 th seat
KDU-ČSL Křesťanská a demokratická unie - čs. strana lidová	34%	29	NO zipper system woman on 1 st seat
ČSSD Česká strana sociálně demokratická	20,7%	29	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 5 th seat
ODS Občanská demokratická strana, The Civic Democratic Party	15,6%%	32	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 9 th seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	20 %		
Total average women % on the list	32,9 %		

DENMARK

Situation as of 13 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Konservative	33%	12	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 3 rd seat
The Danish Social Democrats	30%	10	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Venstre Denmark's Liberal Party	28,5%	14	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	0 %		
Total average women % on the list	30,5 %		

ESTONIA

Situation as of 15 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit Pro Patria and Res Publica Union	58%	12	NO 1 st woman at 3 rd seat
Eesti Keskerakond Centre Party of Estonia	50%	12	YES 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
Eestimaa Rahvaliid Estonian People's Union	25%	12	NO 1 st woman at 3 rd seat
Eesti Reformierakond Estonian Reform Party - Liberals	25%	12	YES 1 st woman at 1 st seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	25 %		
Total average women % on the list	39,5 %		

FINLAND

Situation as of 5 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Green League	60%	20	In Finland you vote directly for candidates (one candidate per vote) and not for lists. Candidates of the same party are listed in alphabetical order.
National Coalition Party	50%	20	N/A
Social Democratic Party of Finland	50%	20	N/A
The Centre Party	35%	20	N/A
Left Alliance	50%	20	N/A
Total average women % as heads of lists	N/A		
Total average women % on the list	49 %		

FRANCE

Situation as of **14.04.09** for Parti socialiste français ; as of **23.04.09** for Mouvement Démocrate; as of **27.04.09** for Europe Ecologie and as of **13.05.09** for UMP

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
UMP	50,3%	147	YES Zipper system (parity law) Rem : 18,8% as first on lists (in 2 of 11 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Mouvement Démocrate*	50%	138	YES Zipper system (parity law) Rem: 42,9% women as first on lists (in 3 of 7 regions women at 1 st seat)
Europe Ecologie French Greens	49.6%	147	YES Zipper system (parity law) Rem: 37.5 % women as first on lists (in 3 of 8 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Parti socialiste français	48,0 %	73	YES Zipper system (parity law) Rem : 37,5% (in 3 of 8 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Total average women % as heads of lists	35,7 %		
Total average women % on the list	49,5 %		

* List for one region was missing when the audit was conducted

GERMANY

Situation as of **16.04.09** for Alliance '90/ Greens, the Left, the SPD; the CDU and CSU - Situation as of **19.05.09** for FDP

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Alliance '90/The Greens	50%	16	YES Zipper system Woman at 1 st place
Die Linke (The Left)	50%	30	NO Zipper system 1 st woman at 2 nd place
SPD Social Democratic Party of Germany	43,4%	99	NO Zipper system 1 st woman at 2 nd place
CDU and CSU* (Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union)	35,2%	199 (CDU 158 + CSU 41)	NO Zipper system Hamburg and the Saarland, which means two out of 16 regions in total, have a woman as prime candidate
FDP Free Democratic Party	15,1%	150	NO Zipper system 1 st woman at 1 st place
Total average women % as heads of lists	35,9 %		
Total average women % on the list	39,7 %		

* The CDU does not have a national electoral list because of the CSU having its own list in Bavaria. The candidates of the CDU are elected at the federal state level. These results combine both parties' results which are here averaged.

GREECE

Situation as of **14 May 2009** for KKE, SYRIZA and LAOS

Situation as of **17 May 2009** for ND and PASOK

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Coalition of Radical Left SY.RIZ.A	50%	22	NO Zipper system 1 st woman at the 2 nd seat
The Panhellenic Socialist Movement PA.SO.K	50%	22	NO zipper system 1 st woman at the 2 nd seat
New Democracy N.D.	40,9%	22	NO zipper system 1 st woman at the 1 st seat
Popular Orthodox Rally LA.O.S	31,8%	22	NO Zipper system 1 st woman at the 1 st seat
Communist Party of Greece K.K.E	22,7%	22	NO Zipper system 1 st woman at the 4 th seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	40 %		
Total average women % on the list	39,1 %		

HUNGARY

Situation as of **7 April 2009** for Fidesz

Situation as of **27 April 2009** for Magyar Demokrata Fórum and Magyar Szocialista Párt

Situation as of **28 April 2009** for Szabad Demokraták Szövetség

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Fidesz Fidesz – Magyar Polgári Szövetség – Hungarian Civic Union	32%	22	NO 1 st woman on 3 rd place
Magyar Szocialista Párt Hungarian Socialist Party	27%	22	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st seat
Szabad Demokraták Szövetség Alliance of Free Democrats	23%	22	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Magyar Demokrata Fórum Hungarian Democratic Forum	20%	10	NO 1 st woman on 5 th seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	25 %		
Total average women % on the list	25,5 %		

IRELAND

Situation as of 8 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Fianna Fáil	16,6%	6	In the Irish system there are no party lists. Candidates of the same party are listed in alphabetical order.
Fine Gael	14,3%	7	N/A
Labour Party	50%	4	N/A
Green Party	50%	2	N/A
Sinn Féin	60%	5	N/A
Total average women % as heads of lists	N/A		
Total average women % on the list	38,2 %		

ITALY

Situation as of 7 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Popollo della Liberta	30,6%	49	No Zipper system Separate list for 5 regions Rem: 0% (NO woman on the 1 st seat)
UDC	31,3%	48	No Zipper system Separate list for 5 regions Rem: 0% (NO woman on the 1 st seat)
Sinistra é Liberta	35,4%	48	No Zipper system Separate list for 5 regions Rem: 40% women as first on lists (in 2 out of 5 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Partido Democratico	50%	38	No Zipper system Rem: 40% women as first on lists (in 2 out of 5 regions women at the 1 st seat)
PRC – PDCI	45,83%	48	No Zipper system Rem: 50% women as first on lists (in 2 out of 4 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Total average women % as heads of lists	26 %		
Total average women % on the list	38,6 %		

LATVIA

Situation as of 30 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Fatherland and Freedom	37,5%	16	1 st woman at 5 th seat
Greens and Farmers Union	36,3%	11	Woman at 1 st seat
People's Party	42,8%	14	1 st woman at 2 nd seat
Latvian First party / Latvia's Way	31,2%	16	1 st woman at 3 rd seat
Harmony Centre	18,8%	16	1 st woman at 6 th seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	16,7 %		
Total average women % on the list	33,3 %		

LITHUANIA

Situation as of 12 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Lietuvos Socialdemokratų partija Lithuanian Socialdemocrat Party	33,3 %	24	No Zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st seat
Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis Lithuanian Liberal Movement	29,2%	24	NO 1 st woman on 5 th place
Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats	16,6 %	24	NO 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas" Party "Order and Justice"	12,5 %	24	NO 1 st woman on 13 th seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	25 %		
Total average women % on the list	38,5 %		

LUXEMBOURG

Situation as of 22 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Déi Gréng	50 %	6	L'ordre d'inscription d'un nom sur les listes n'a aucune importance: le vote peut être exprimé soit en suffrage de liste soit par suffrage nominatif.
DP Demokratesch Partei	50 %	6	N/A
PCS Parti chrétien social	50 %	6	N/A
Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois	33.3 %	6	N/A
ADR Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei	0 %	6	N/A (0 women on this list)
Total average women % as heads of lists	N/A		
Total average women % on the list	36,3 %		

MALTA

Situation as of 29 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Partit Laburista PES	33,3%	12	In Malta you vote for specific candidates and not for party lists. Candidates listed in alphabetical order.
Partit Nazzjonalista EPP-ED	20%	10	N/A
Alternattiva Demokratika The Green Party/Greens/EFA	50%	2	N/A
Azzjoni Nazzjonali	0%	3	N/A
Total average women % as heads of lists	N/A		
Total average women % on the list	25,8 %		

NETHERLANDS

Situation as of 23 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
PvdA Partij van de Arbeid/ Labour party	46,2 %	13	YES zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
CDA Christen Democratisch Appel/ Christian democrat	44 %	25	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
SP Socialistische Partij	40 %	30	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
VVD Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie /Parti populaire pour la liberté et la démocratie	23,3 %	30	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	0 %		
Total average women % on the list	38,4 %		

POLAND

Situation as of 22.04.09 for the PSL: as of 29.04.09 for the PiS and as of 30.04.09 for the PO and the SLD

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
PO Platforma Obywatelska – Civic Platform	21,5 %	130	NO Zipper system Separate lists for 13 regions Rem: 23,1% (In 3 of 13 regions women at the 1 st seat)
SLD Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej - Democratic Left Alliance	20 %	130	NO Zipper system Separate lists for 13 regions Rem: 23,1% (In 3 of 13 regions women at the 1 st seat)
PSL Polish Peasant Party	18,5 %	130	NO zipper system Separate lists for 13 regions Rem: 0% (In 0 of 13 regions women at the 1 st seat)
PiS Law and Justice Party	18,5%	130	NO zipper system Separate lists for 13 regions Rem: 15,4% (In 2 of 13 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Total average women % as heads of lists	15,4 %		
Total average women % on the list	19,6 %		

PORTUGAL

Situation as of 29 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
CDS Partido Popular	46%	30	NO 1 st woman at 3 rd seat
Coligação Democrática Unitária /Partido Comunista Português + Partido Ecologista "Os Verdes"/	51%	31	YES 1 st woman on 1 st seat
Partido Socialista	36%	22	YES 1 st woman at 2 nd seat
Partido Social Democrata	36%	22	NO 1 st woman at 3 rd place
Total average women % as heads of lists	25 %		
Total average women % on the list	42,3 %		

ROMANIA

Situation as of 8 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
PDL – Partidul Democrat Liberal Liberal Democrats	23,3%	43	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd place
Partidul Național Liberal - National Liberals	23,3%	43	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st seat
Alianța Electorală PSD+PC Alliance of the Socialdemocrats and the Communist Party	34,9%	43	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd place
Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania	18,6%	43	NO zipper system, 1 st woman on 7 th place
Total average women % as heads of lists	25 %		
Total average women % on the list	25 %		

SLOVAKIA

Situation as of 29 April 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Slovenská demokratická a kresťanská únia – Democratic and Christian Union	25%	12	1 st woman on 5 th seat
SMER - sociálna demokracia – Social democrats	38,5%	13	1 st woman on 3 rd seat
Strana maďarskej koalície – Hungarian minority party	15,4%	13	1 st woman on 1 st seat
Slovenská národná strana – Nationalists	7,7%	13	1 st woman on 5 th seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	25 %		
Total average women % on the list	21,7 %		

SLOVENIA

Situation as of 8 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Social Democrats	57,1%	7	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd place
Slovenian Democrats	42,9%	7	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd place
Zares	42,9%	7	YES zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd place
Pensioner's Party	42,9%	7	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd place
Liberal Democrats	42,9%	7	YES zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd place
Total average women % as heads of lists	0 %		
Total average women % on the list	45,7 %		

SPAIN

Situation as of **8 May 2009** for Coalicion por Europa

Situation as of **6 May 2009** for PSOE, Coalición "La Izquierda" and PP.

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
PSOE	53,4%	58	NO zipper system 1 st women on 3 rd seat The PSOE has a separate list for Catalonia Here: 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Coalición "La Izquierda"	49,1%	57	Zipper system except at the beginning of the list 1 st woman on 3 rd seat separate list for Catalonia Here: 1 st woman on 2 nd place
PP	44%	50	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 3 rd seat
Coalicion por Europa	50%	50	NO zipper system 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	0 %		
Total average women % on the list	49,1 %		

SWEDEN

Situation as of **30 March 2009** for the Centre Party, The Christian Democrats, The Green Party and The left Party

Situation as of **26 April 2009** for The Liberal Party, The Moderate Party and the Social Democratic Party

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
The Moderate Party	51,2%	43	YES, Rank order 1 st woman on 2 nd seat
The Social Democratic Party	50%	30	YES, Zipper system 1 st woman on 1 st seat
The Centre Party	44,5%	45	YES, Rank order 1 st woman on 1 st seat
The Liberal Party	42,8%	42	YES, Rank order 1 st woman on 1 st seat
Total average women % as heads of lists	75 %		
Total average women % on the list	47,1 %		

UK

Situation as of 12 May 2009

Party	Women % on the lists	Total number of candidates on the list	Zipper system (one woman/ one man)? Are there women in all sections of the list, including the beginning? (Do women also occupy "winnable" seats)?
Labour Party	49,3%	69	Separate lists for the 11 regions; 5 out of 11 have zipper system Rem: 27,3% (In 3 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Liberal Democrats	29%	69	Separate lists for the 11 regions; 0 out of 11 have zipper system Rem: 45,5% (In 5 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Conservatives	31,9%	69	Separate lists for the 11 regions; 2 out of 11 have zipper system Rem: 10% (In 1 regions women at the 1 st seat)
Total average women % as heads of lists	27,6 %		
Total average women % on the list	36,7 %		

INTERESTING LINKS

Relevant studies:

- EP study: “Electoral Gender Quota Systems and Their Implementation in Europe
September 2008 - The report maps the diffusion of gender quotas in Europe and lists the many different types of quotas in use. The arguments for and against quotas are studied, and the implementation and effect of gender quotas are scrutinized.
- Equality in Politics: A Survey of Women in Parliaments
April 2008 - The new publication by Inter-Parliamentary Union collects insights from both women and men parliamentarians into what shapes decision making. The survey finds that different factors affect the entry of women and men into politics, and that women and men have different interests in and perspectives on life which in turn shape their work in the parliament.
- EP study: “Electoral Gender Quota Systems and Their Implementation in Europe
September 2008 - The report maps the diffusion of gender quotas in Europe and lists the many different types of quotas in use. The arguments for and against quotas are studied, and the implementation and effect of gender quotas are scrutinized.
- Equality in Politics: A Survey of Women in Parliaments
April 2008 - The new publication by Inter-Parliamentary Union collects insights from both women and men parliamentarians into what shapes decision making. The survey finds that different factors affect the entry of women and men into politics and that women and men have different interests in and perspectives on life which in turn shape their work in the parliament.
- Fondation Robert Schuman PDF publication “8 MARS : JOURNEE DE LA FEMME”, 2009

CREDITS

We would like to thank the following people for their important contribution to the realisation of this Gender Audit:

Tanja Auvinen (The Coalition of Finnish Womens' Associations); **Iliana Balabanova-Stoycheva** (Bulgarian, EWL Decision-Making Working Group); **Evelina Berg** (Swedish Women's Lobby); **Sandrine Billaroch** (European Women's Lobby); **Anna Borg** (Malta Confederation of Women's Organisations); **Ludovica Botarelli-Tranquilli-Leali** (Italian Women's Lobby); **Kristyna Ciprova** (Czech Women's Lobby); **Marta Costa** (Portugal, EWL Decision-Making Working Group); **Jachanova Dolezelova** (Czech Women's Lobby); **Anna Elomäki** (Finland, EWL Working Group on Women in Decision-Making); **Marie-Paule Graul-Platz** (Conseil National des Femmes du Luxembourg); **Alexandra Eva Hejzlarova** (Czech Republic - EWL Working Group on Women in Decision-Making); **Mija Javornik** (CEE Network for Gender Issues); **Vera John-Mikolajewski** (University Women of Europe); **Borbala Juhász** (Hungarian Women's Lobby); **Christina Kaili** (Cyprus Women's Lobby); **Johanna Kantola** (Finland, EWL Working Group on Women in Decision-Making); **Nora Kiss** (Portuguese Platform for Women's Rights); **Riina Kütt** (Estonian Women's Associations Roundtable); **Amélie Leclercq** (BPW Europe); **Dina Loghin** (Romanian Women's Lobby); **Sonja Lokar** (Slovenia, EWL Decision-Making Working Group); **Mina Lundgren** (European Commission), **Ria Luyten** (Belgian Coordination for the EWL); **María Medina** (CELEM); **Monika Magyar** (Hungarian Women's Lobby); **Randi Theil Nielsen** (The Women's Council Denmark); **Agnieszka Nowak** (Polish Women's Lobby); **Marta Ortiz** (CELEM); **Titina Pantazi** (Coordination of Greek Women's NGOs for the EWL); **Marlene Parenzan** (Österreichischer Frauenring); **Susana Elisa Pavlou** (Cyprus Women's Lobby); **Jurgita Peciuriene** (Lithuanian Women's Lobby); **Olga Pietruchova** (Slovak Women's Lobby); **Annik Raskin** (Coordination luxembourgeoise du LEF); **Eha Reitelmann** (Estonian Women's Associations Roundtable); **Franziska Simon** (European Women's Lobby); **Malgorzata Tarasiewicz** (Polish Women's Lobby); **Vicki Therkildsen** (Danish Women's Council); **Grace Wedekind** (UK, EWL Decision-Making Working Group); **PhD. Elzbieta Woźniakowa** (Federation of Polish Women's Lobby) and a number of European Commission representations.