

NANNY STATE INDEX 2018

European Parliament edition

Welcome...

To this special European Parliament edition of the Nanny State Index. The Index tracks paternalistic lifestyle regulations that the European Parliament proposed in its current and previous legislative terms. In partnership with VoteWatch Europe, we assessed legislation in four different categories: alcohol, e-cigarettes, food/soft drinks and tobacco. We compared all political groups, nationalities and domestic political parties and their regulatory attitudes towards consumer choice. The Index gives a full picture of which political parties favour more lifestyle regulation and which wish to achieve public health goals in other ways.

There is a lot of talk in EU institutions about smart regulation and the need to focus on big picture issues. Although the vast majority of paternalistic regulations are passed on the member state level and are not the competence of EU institutions, there is still room for improvement. Whether it is about the Kebab-gate last year – where half of Europe got upset that their favourite street food might be banned – or whether it is about passing heavy-handed regulations on e-cigarettes, there are still plenty of areas where MEPs could hand over the regulatory powers to member states' and regional parliaments.

This edition of the Nanny State Index contributes to the Brussels policy debate by providing the facts and figures about the voting patterns in the European Parliament.

In terms of political groups, the Index contains few surprises. The European Conservatives and Reformists are the most laissez-faire when it comes to lifestyle regulation and the Greens have the most pro-regulatory attitude.

On the other hand, if we categorise the MEPs based on their nationality, the results are more surprising. MEPs from the United Kingdom, Hungary and Poland tend to vote in most cases against more regulation in lifestyle issues,

whereas the governments of these countries have a very heavy-handed, paternalistic approach. It appears that agreement or disagreement with certain policy measures is not the only driver of voting patterns; Euroscepticism and the principle of subsidiarity also needs to be considered, as these three countries tend to be the most sceptical when it comes to legislation coming from Brussels.

Interestingly, this trend can also be observed in reverse. Whereas Germany and Luxembourg have relaxed domestic regulations in the four lifestyle areas measured, their MEPs usually rank in the middle when it comes to the promotion of stricter regulatory policies at the EU level. Their generally pro-European attitude might only be a part of the reason for this discrepancy. Another factor is that European Parliament elections usually end up with different results than domestic elections, so MEPs might be more pro-regulation in these countries than members of their domestic parliaments are.

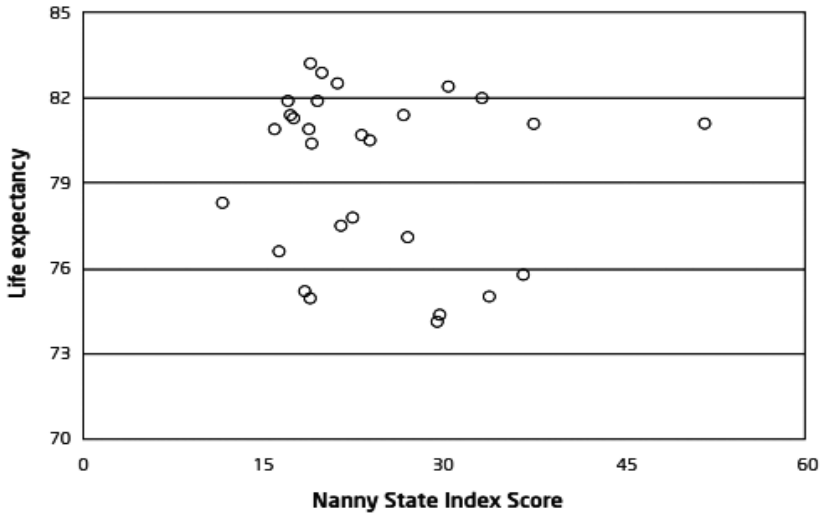
Paternalistic lifestyle policies create a number of problems and costs. 'Sin taxes' fall most heavily on the poor. High prices fuel the black market. Advertising bans restrict competition and stifle innovation. Smoking bans damage bars and clubs. Excessive regulation creates excessive bureaucracy and drains police resources.

But does heavy-handed regulation work? Are Europeans healthier as a result? The original Nanny State Index can provide a helpful guide in answering these questions. As the 28 EU member states have diverging regulatory approaches, comparing the health outcomes in different member states can help EU policy makers assess the usefulness of the aforementioned regulations.

The most heavy-handed countries - Finland, the UK and Ireland - all have very high taxes on alcohol and tobacco, as well as uncompromising smoking bans, but Finland has an almost impregnable lead at the top of the table thanks to its negative approach to e-cigarettes, its tax on soft drinks and its harsh temperance laws which include a near-total ban on alcohol advertising and a state-controlled alcohol monopoly for most drinks.

At the other end of the table, countries such as Germany and Luxembourg have modest taxes on alcohol and tobacco, do not try to control their citizens' diets, and treat vapers and smokers with more tolerance. And yet this does not seem to translate into worse health outcomes. As Figure 1 shows below, there is no correlation between Nanny State Index scores and life expectancy.

Figure 1



Methodology

Our research aims to provide the users with a mapping of the stances of the political forces represented in the European Parliament, based on the votes cast by the EU Parliamentarians on regulation of consumer habits. VoteWatch Europe tracked the positions of the members of the EP by analyzing how the politicians behaved on decisions such as limiting trans-fats in food, introducing a smoking ban in enclosed places and other similar issues (the full list of votes is available in the annex).

First, we selected a set of 10 key decisions voted upon in the European Parliament. The issues covered the regulation of four different kinds of consumer habits: eating, drinking, smoking and vaping. For this purpose, we only considered decisions that were taken during the last three terms of the European Parliament (between 2004-2018).

In the second stage, we assigned scores to national parties based on how their members voted. For example, the parties voting in favour of a proposal that aims to restrict consumer freedom were assigned -1 point, whereas the opposing side received +1 point. Similarly, national parties opposing a proposal that reduces public intervention in this policy area were assigned -1 point, whereas

the supporting parties received +1 point. In both cases, no points were assigned to the parties abstaining. In case of divisions within a party (an uncommon occasion, as national parties are much more cohesive than political groups in the European Parliament), the positions of a majority of MEPs belonging to that party were considered.

In order to simplify the final consultation of the index, we turned the scores into percentages. The final index displays the most important national parties represented in the EP across a scale ranging from 0% (maximum support for public regulation of consumer behavior) to 100% (maximum opposition to public regulation of consumer behavior).

In case all members of a national party were absent during the vote, the position of their European political group was used as a proxy. This adjustment was made necessary by the different level of consensus for the regulation of different habits. Stricter regulation of drinking draws less support than stricter regulation of smoking, meaning that the average scores of national parties on the "drinking" dimension are higher (more opposition to public regulation) than the average scores of national parties on the "smoking" and "vaping" dimensions (less opposition to public regulation). By using the political groups as proxy in case of missing votes, we prevented potential skewing effects on the final score. With regards to the scores of the political groups as a whole, they are the average of the individual scores MEPs. In this way, we took into account the internal differences within the EP groups (some of the groups in the European Parliament are not very cohesive). In case a political group did not exist at the time of the vote, we took into account the average of the scores of the members of the national parties that are currently affiliated to that political group.

Views of EP political groups on consumer choice

Our index highlights a strong polarization among the political groups in the European Parliament with regards to regulation of consumer choice.

On the one hand, the right-leaning groups in the EP favored a softer approach towards regulation of consumer choice, although their views were slightly more nuanced compared to those of the left-wing parties. This means that, although right leaning groups tended to oppose over-regulation of eating, drinking, smoking and vaping habits, they occasionally supported a stricter regulatory approach.

The Conservative and Reformists (ECR) group was the most supportive of lower public regulation of consumer choice, followed by the members of the European People's Party (EPP). These two political groups tend to oppose what they perceive to be the 'overregulation' of the market economy and they have been pushing for a decrease in the overall amount of EU regulation of businesses. The ECR group is also very critical of the EU, as it argues against further transferring powers on regulatory matters from the national to the European level, while the EPP holds more positive views of EU intervention as long as it is not perceived to be a burden on the economy.

The views of the Eurosceptic Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy (EFDD), Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF), as well as the centrist Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE/ADLE), were slightly more moderate, although they still leaned towards supporting a lower degree of regulation. The two Eurosceptic groups are not necessarily against regulating consumers' choices, but they tend to oppose EU intervention on the matter.

On the other hand, the groups sitting on the left-wing side of the political spectrum were strongly in favour of strict regulation of consumers' eating, drinking, smoking and vaping habits. While the Greens/EFA group was the most supportive of a strict regulatory approach, the views of the larger Socialist & Democrats (S&D) group were slightly more moderate. With regards to GUE-NGL (Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left), the far-left group adopted similar positions as those of the Greens/EFA.

While having different views on the overall direction of the EU, both the Greens/EFA and GUE-NGL political families are often opposition parties that put forward a progressive agenda which is critical of the status quo, meaning that it is

not surprising to see them backing a hardline approach towards regulation of consumer choices. Conversely, most S&D parties have been part of their own national governments over the period considered (sometimes in coalition with right-wing parties), which has nuanced their views on issues potentially affecting national industries/domestic agricultural production.

Overview of national parties positions on consumer choice

Not surprisingly (given the findings reported above), right-leaning national parties were the most supportive of a softer regulation of consumers' habits. Overall, the Civic Democratic Party (Czech Republic - ECR) and the Free Democratic Party (Germany- ALDE) were the most 'libertarian' parties with regards to this policy area. From among the other political groups, high scores were also assigned to the Swedish Democrats (EFDD) and the Italian League (ENF). The largest support for a stricter public intervention in this field was observed across Green parties from several different countries, such as the German, Dutch, British and Finnish Greens. From among the ranks of GUE-NGL, the German Left (Die Linke) expressed the highest support for stricter rules on consumers' habits.

Our research also highlights clear differences in the views of parties belonging to the same political groups. Within S&D, both the Bulgarian Socialist Party and the Polish Left Democratic Alliance expressed very moderate views on the matter, while both the French Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Finland rallied behind the proposal to further regulate smoking, vaping, drinking and eating habits.

The views of Social Democratic parties are influenced by the different roles they play in their respective countries. On the one hand, Nordic and Western Social Democratic parties are close to the Greens and the far-left in putting forward a strong criticism of free-market policies and advocating for further public intervention in the economy. On the other, most Central and Eastern European parties have more nuanced views on the subject because of both their historical role as the 'power' parties in their countries and their bigger skepticism of regulation by supranational institution after their experience with the former Socialist bloc.

When looking at the EPP, several national parties showed an equally high level of support for lower public intervention in this field. Among the most 'libertarian' EPP members, we found the German Christian Democratic Union, Spanish People's Party, Italian Forza Italia and Hungarian Fidesz. Conversely, Belgian Humanist Democratic Centre was closer to the left in supporting stricter regulation of consumers' habits. Among the least 'libertarian' parties in EPP, we found parties that have remained closer to the Christian-democratic roots, as they did not embrace (or they did so to a lesser extent) the liberal-conservative course adopted by most EPP members. Geographical cleavages also play an important role, as parties coming from countries that tend to be less economically liberal

(such as French The Republicans and Greek New Democracy) are more favorable to public intervention than most of their fellow EPP colleagues.

Heterogeneous views were also found within the ALDE group. In addition to the above-mentioned German Free Democratic Party, the Danish Venstre party was also found to be a staunch advocate of cutting public regulation of consumers' choices. On the opposite side of the ALDE's internal political spectrum on this topic, the Swedish Centre Party and Spanish Ciudadanos leaned towards a stricter regulatory approach, although their positions on the matter were rather nuanced. These internal differences within ALDE are not surprising, as only some of the members of the group can be defined as 'old-school' liberal parties. While some liberal parties, such as the German Free Democratic Party and the Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, are economically right-wing (in principle opposed to public intervention), more recently formed ALDE members (such as Ciudadanos and the French Democratic Movement) tend to be more centrist on economic matters.

Some of these findings might come across as counterintuitive when compared to the behavior of national parties in their own countries. However, several factors can help explain these differences. For instance, processes of socialization among parties belonging to the same political group can affect the stance adopted by national parties at the European level. The national parties' decision to abide by the positions of their own political groups might also be a tactical move to increase their clout at the EU level. While European political networks provide benefits to their members by opening new channels of communication and shielding them against hostile attacks, national parties are keen to follow the political lines of their groups in order to strengthen their positions at the EU level and avoid isolation.

Opposition to EU regulation on the grounds of nationalism can also impact the behavior of some national parties. Some Eurosceptic or Eurocritical parties might have opposed stricter EU regulation of consumers' choice because of their hostility towards the EU, rather than their commitment to oppose overall regulation of consumers' choice. While these parties are keen to support consumer choice regulation at the national level while in government (also because of the potential extra revenue for the national coffers, in case of fiscal measures), their hostile attitude towards the EU prevent them from backing similar stances when in Brussels and Strasbourg.

Views of EP national delegations on consumer choice

National delegations within the European Parliament were less polarized than the political groups, as political affiliations often trump national ones when it comes to make decisions at the European level. Still, our index reveals some relevant national cleavages, with Central and Eastern European delegations being keener on a lower level of public regulation of consumers' choices, whereas Southern European delegations were more supportive of stricter regulatory measures.

Overall, Bulgarian MEPs were found to be the staunchest supporters of less public regulation of consumers' choice. Apart from the Bulgarian delegations, MEPs from Visegrad countries were also keen on opposing the calls to increase regulation of smoking, vaping, drinking and eating habits. As already highlighted in the previous paragraph, the difficult experience under the governance of the Socialist bloc may explain these national groups' reservations towards supranational institutions and regulation, as at European level CEE politicians have grown into being the most supportive of free-market policies after the transition of their countries from a planned to a market economy. The underrepresentation of far-left and Green parties across these national groups is also a reason for their increased scores with regards to opposition to stricter regulation of consumer choices (then again, the under-representation of these political families in the CEE region is, among other factors, also the result of the lower level of support for their ideology within the societies of these countries).

The views of British and Dutch MEPs were slightly more nuanced, although these national groups also leaned towards supporting a lower amount of regulation. This is due to the stronger free-market orientation of the right-wing political elites of these countries, which is rooted in history. Both national groups are also wary of supranational regulation, as governing parties of both the UK and the Netherlands have long expressed their concerns with regards to a European 'superstate'.

On the opposite side, the Greek national delegation was the strongest advocate of public regulation of consumer choices from among all the national groups in the European Parliament, followed by the Cypriot, French and Maltese delegations. The positions of these national groups are influenced by the more robust inclination of the public opinion of these countries towards stronger regulation of the economy and a higher degree of skepticism towards economically liberal policies. Their scores were also lowered by the over-representation of left-wing parties among these national delegations,

in particular the far-left forces that have been on the rise since the economic crisis and the consequent austerity policies.

Nordic MEPs from Finland and Sweden also leaned towards supporting a higher degree of public intervention, although their views were more moderate than those of the above-mentioned Southern European delegations. These national groups are among the strongest supporters of stricter regulation of alcohol consumption, which contributed to decreasing their overall score.

As a note of caution, please notice that the overall stance of a country delegation in the EP might diverge from the position of the government of that country, because of different political composition of the two: while only a few parties are part of the government of their own countries, national delegations in the EP reflect the whole political spectrum (both majority and opposition parties) and, in some cases (e.g. France), there may be more Members of the European Parliament belonging to opposition than governing parties.

Ranking of political groups in the European Parliament

	Food	Smoking	Vaping	Drinking	Final Score
European Conservatives and Reformists Group ¹	76%	73%	47%	89%	75%
Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	63%	75%	41%	92%	71%
Europe of freedom and direct democracy Group ²	51%	81%	47%	90%	68%
Europe of Nations and Freedom Group ³	43%	70%	70%	88%	67%
Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe	62%	52%	47%	81%	64%
Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament	8%	39%	18%	45%	27%
Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left	8%	25%	11%	7%	11%
Group of the Greens/ European Free Alliance	8%	13%	8%	6%	8%

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- 1 This group did not exist in its current form for all votes selected. Voting behaviour of its current members was considered for older votes.
 - 2 This group did not exist in its current form for all votes selected. Voting behaviour of its current members was considered for older votes. Lower score for "food" might be due to the influence of the 5 Star Movement.
 - 3 This group did not exist in its current form for all votes selected. Voting behaviour of its current members was considered for older votes.

Ranking of nationalities in the European Parliament

Member state	Eating	Vaping	Smoking	Drinking	Total
Bulgaria	50.00%	40.28%	63.21%	87.17%	62.97%
Hungary	44.44%	38.64%	78.79%	78.56%	60.57%
Slovakia	46.15%	44.23%	62.82%	80.77%	60.15%
Czech Republic	53.97%	36.36%	58.33%	75.35%	58.89%
Poland	62.42%	23.04%	56.25%	71.63%	57.90%
United Kingdom	49.08%	37.67%	54.13%	73.46%	56.15%
Netherlands	48.72%	37.50%	59.74%	68.52%	55.29%
Denmark	47.44%	30.77%	55.13%	73.75%	54.71%
Slovenia	41.67%	31.25%	47.83%	82.86%	54.69%
Luxembourg	44.44%	33.33%	61.11%	70.83%	54.16%
Latvia	45.83%	27.78%	34.62%	83.33%	53.45%
Romania	36.46%	43.18%	57.58%	70.00%	52.28%
Lithuania	45.45%	18.75%	50.00%	76.92%	52.25%
Ireland	37.88%	37.50%	56.94%	69.23%	51.44%
Italy	29.45%	47.60%	64.68%	66.15%	50.58%
Estonia	36.11%	45.83%	50.00%	66.67%	50.23%
Germany	42.01%	30.05%	56.57%	64.18%	49.83%
Portugal	29.37%	22.73%	62.12%	72.73%	48.17%
Croatia (<i>joined the EU only in 2013</i>)	50.00%	29.17%	62.50%		47.92%
Spain	28.26%	29.63%	60.44%	70.43%	47.91%
Austria	28.70%	35.53%	54.55%	63.24%	45.66%

Belgium	29.37%	20.45%	34.09%	69.57%	42.07%
Sweden	40.83%	30.00%	58.62%	38.74%	41.29%
Finland	46.15%	23.08%	33.33%	47.56%	40.64%
Malta	33.33%	16.67%	29.41%	65.00%	40.46%
France	32.66%	32.43%	42.95%	44.17%	38.17%
Cyprus	16.67%	33.33%	44.44%	57.50%	37.69%
Greece	20.63%	38.64%	54.55%	40.94%	36.06%

Ranking of national parties in the European Parliament

National Party	Country	Political group	Smoking	Vaping	Drinking	Eating	Total
Freie Demokratische Partei	de	ALDE/ ADLE	100%	50%	100%	100%	92%
Občanská demokratická strana	cz	ECR	100%	50%	100%	100%	92%
Ulster Conservatives and Unionists-New Force	gb	ECR	83%	50%	100%	100%	89%
Conservative Party	gb	ECR	67%	50%	100%	100%	86%
United Patriots (Attack + VMRO) ⁵	bg	ECR	67%	47%*	100%	100%	86%
Sverigedemokraterna ⁴	se	EFDD	81%*	47%*	90%*	100%	85%
Lega Nord	it	ENF	67%	100%	100%	67%	83%
Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands/ Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern e.V.	de	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Forza Italia	it	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Partido Popular	es	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Strana maďarskej komunity- Magyar Közösség Pártja	sk	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Unione di Centro	it	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România	ro	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti	dk	ALDE/ ADLE	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Erakond Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit	ee	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Fidesz-Magyar Polgári Szövetség-Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt	hu	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Moderata Samlingspartiet	se	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Partido Popular	pt	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Partido Social Democrata	pt	EPP	100%	50%	100%	67%	81%
Nuovo Centrodestra ⁴	it	EPP	100%	50%	92%*	67%	78%

United Kingdom Independence Party	gb	EFDD	83%	50%	100%	67%	78%
Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/ LNNK	lv	ECR	67%	50%	75%	100%	78%
Ano 2011 ⁴	cz	ALDE/ADLE	52%*	47%*	81%*	100%	77%
Partij voor de Vrijheid ⁴	nl	ENF	100%	50%	88%*	67%	77%
Parti chrétien social luxembourgeois	lu	EPP	100%	25%	100%	67%	76%
Slovenska demokratska stranka	si	EPP	67%	50%	100%	67%	75%
Südtiroler Volkspartei (Partito popolare sudtirolese)	it	EPP	67%	50%	100%	67%	75%
Croatian Democratic Union (and allies) ⁶	hr	EPP	83%	50%	92%*	67%	75%
Christen Democratisch Appèl	nl	EPP	67%	50%	100%	67%	75%
Österreichische Volkspartei	at	EPP	67%	50%	100%	67%	75%
Kresťanskodemokratické hnutie	sk	EPP	83%	25%	100%	67%	74%
Alternative für Deutschland ⁴	de	EFDD	81%*	47%*	90%*	67%	74%
Wolność ⁴	pl	EFDD	81%*	47%*	90%*	67%	74%
Fianna Fáil Party ⁴	ie	ALDE/ADLE	67%	50%	100%	62%*	73%
Křesťanská a demokratická unie - Československá strana lidová	cz	EPP	50%	50%	100%	67%	72%
Union des Démocrates et Indépendants ⁴	fr	ALDE/ADLE	67%	50%	92%*	67%	72%
Partidul Mișcarea Populară ⁴	ro	EPP	67%	50%	92%*	67%	72%
Democratic Rally	cy	EPP	83%	50%	100%	50%	72%
Folkpartiet liberalerna	se	ALDE/ADLE	33%	50%	75%	100%	72%
Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie	nl	ALDE/ADLE	83%	50%	50%	100%	72%
NEOS – Das Neue Österreich ⁴	at	ALDE/ADLE	52%*	47%*	100%	67%	72%
MOST - HÍD ⁴	sk	EPP	75%*	41%*	92%*	67%	72%

TOP 09 a Starostové ⁴	cz	EPP	75%*	41%*	92%*	67%	72%
Sloboda a Solidarita ⁴	sk	ECR	73%*	47%*	89%*	67%	72%
Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija ⁴	lt	ECR	67%	50%	89%*	67%	71%
Mouvement Démocrate	fr	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	100%	67%	70%
Partidul Național Liberal	ro	EPP	33%	50%	100%	67%	70%
Vienotība	lv	EPP	33%	50%	100%	67%	70%
Front national	fr	ENF	83%	100%	100%	17%	70%
Liberal Democrats Party	gb	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	100%	67%	69%
Mouvement Réformateur	be	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	100%	67%	69%
Parti démocratique	lu	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	100%	67%	69%
Slovenská národná strana ⁴	sk	EFDD	50%	75%	90%*	51%*	68%
Perussuomalaiset	fi	ECR	67%	25%	89%*	67%	67%
Democrats for Strong Bulgaria	bg	EPP	67%	50%	75%	67%	67%
Tėvynės sąjunga - Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	lt	EPP	67%	0%	100%	67%	67%
Movement for Rights and Freedoms	bg	ALDE/ ADLE	67%	50%	75%	67%	67%
ChristenUnie	nl	ECR	67%	0%	100%	67%	67%
Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	bg	EPP	100%	50%	75%	50%	67%
Svenska folkpartiet	fi	ALDE/ ADLE	83%	50%	50%	83%	67%
OBYČAJNÍ L'UDIA ⁴	sk	ECR	73%*	47%*	89%*	50%	66%
Det Radikale Venstre ⁴	dk	ALDE/ ADLE	52%*	47%*	81%*	67%	66%
Partit Nazzjonalista	mt	EPP	33%	25%	100%	67%	65%
Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	pl	ECR	100%	50%	50%	67%	64%
Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten	be	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	100%	50%	64%
Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij	nl	ECR	50%	0%	100%	67%	64%

Christlich Soziale Partei	be	EPP	67%	50%	100%	33%	64%
Dansk Folkeparti	dk	ECR	83%	50%	25%	100%	64%
Partido Nacionalista Vasco	es	ALDE/ ADLE	67%	50%	100%	33%	64%
Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas	lt	EFDD	50%	25%	100%	50%	63%
Democratic Unionist Party (Northern Ireland)	gb	NI	100%	75%	0%	100%	63%
Platforma Obywatelska	pl	EPP	33%	0%	100%	67%	61%
Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	pl	EPP	33%	0%	100%	67%	61%
Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis	lt	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	75%	67%	61%
Christen-Democratisch & Vlaams	be	EPP	33%	0%	100%	67%	61%
Det Konservative Folkeparti ⁴	dk	EPP	100%	50%	92%*	17%	61%
Starostové a nezávislí ⁴	cz	EPP	75%*	41%*	92%*	33%	61%
DeSUS - Demokratična Stranka Upokojeencev Slovenije ⁴	si	ALDE/ ADLE	52%*	47%*	81%*	50%	60%
Fine Gael Party	ie	EPP	67%	50%	50%	67%	58%
Les Républicains	fr	EPP	67%	50%	50%	67%	58%
Centerpartiet	se	ALDE/ ADLE	50%	0%	50%	100%	58%
Eesti Reformierakond ⁴	ee	ALDE/ ADLE	52%*	47%*	75%	50%	58%
Kristdemokraterna	se	EPP	100%	50%	25%	67%	56%
ALDE Romania ⁴	ro	ALDE/ ADLE	52%*	47%*	81%*	33%	55%
Darbo partija	lt	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	50%	67%	53%
Nova Slovenija – Krščanski demokrati	si	EPP	50%	0%	100%	33%	53%
Democraten 66	nl	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	50%	50%	67%	53%
Vlaams Belang	be	ENF	67%	50%	100%	0%	53%
Partit Demòcrata Europeu i Català	es	ALDE/ ADLE	67%	50%	50%	50%	53%
Nea Demokratia	gr	EPP	100%	50%	50%	33%	53%

Kansallinen Kokoomus	fi	EPP	0%	0%	100%	50%	50%
Lietuvos valstiečių ir žaliųjų sąjunga ⁷	lt	Unclear	*	*	100%	0%	50%
Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība ⁴	lv	ALDE/ ADLE	52%*	47%*	81%*	17%	49%
Eesti Keskerakond	ee	ALDE/ ADLE	33%	75%	75%	17%	49%
Bulgarian Socialist Party	bg	S&D	50%	25%	100%	0%	46%
Communist Party of Greece	gr	NI	33%	25%	75%	33%	46%
Ciudadanos – Partido de la Ciudadanía ⁴	es	ALDE/ ADLE	52%*	47%*	81%*	0%	44%
Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej	pl	S&D	67%	50%	50%	17%	42%
Suomen Keskusta	fi	ALDE/ ADLE	17%	0%	50%	67%	42%
Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs	at	ENF	83%	100%	0%	33%	42%
Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie	be	ECR	0%	0%	89%*	33%	41%
Labour Party ⁴	ie	S&D	67%	0%	75%	8%*	39%
Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois	lu	S&D	67%	50%	50%	0%	36%
JOBBIK MAGYARORSZÁGÉRT MOZGALOM ⁷	hu	NI	50%	25%	*	33%	35%
Movimento 5 Stelle	it	EFDD	*	*	*	33%	33%
Popular Association – Golden Dawn ³	gr	NI	*	*	*	33%	33%
Feministiskt initiativ ⁴	se	S&D	39%*	18%*	50%	17%	32%
Movement for Social Democracy EDEK ⁴	cy	S&D	50%	50%	45%*	0%	32%
Centre Démocrate Humaniste	be	EPP	33%	0%	75%	0%	31%
Panhellenic Socialist Movement	gr	S&D	33%	50%	50%	0%	31%
SMER–Sociálna demokracia	sk	S&D	33%	50%	50%	0%	31%
Demokratikus Koalíció ⁴	hu	S&D	39%	18%	45%	17%	30%
Magyar Szocialista Párt	hu	S&D	33%	0%	50%	17%	28%
Labour Party	gb	S&D	33%	25%	50%	0%	26%

Partidul Social Democrat	ro	S&D	33%	25%	50%	0%	26%
Politiskā Partija "Alternatīva" ⁴	lv	S&D	33%	0%	45%*	17%	26%
Social Democratic Party of Croatia (and allies) ⁶	hr	S&D	50%	0%	45%*	0%	23%
Articolo UNO – Movimento Democratico e Progressista ⁹	it	S&D	33%*	0%*	50%*	0%	22%
Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs	at	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Parti Socialiste	be	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Socialistische Partij. Anders	be	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Česká strana sociálně demokratická	cz	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	de	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Socialdemokratiet	dk	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	ee	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Partido Socialista Obrero Español	es	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Partito Democratico	it	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija	lt	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Partij van de Arbeid	nl	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Partido Socialista	pt	S&D	33%	0%	50%	0%	22%
Progressive Party of Working People - Left - New Forces	cy	GUE-NGL	17%	0%	50%	0%	19%
Partit Laburista	mt	S&D	17%	0%	50%	0%	19%
Socialistische Partij	nl	GUE-NGL	67%	50%	0%	0%	19%
Democratic Party	cy	S&D	33%	25%	25%	0%	18%
Groen	be	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	50%	0%	17%
Partido Comunista Português	pt	GUE-NGL	17%	0%	25%	17%	17%
Bloco de Esquerda	pt	GUE-NGL	67%	0%	0%	17%	17%

Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya ⁴	es	Greens/ EFA	33%	8%*	6%*	17%	15%
EH BILDU ⁴	es	GUE- NGL	25%*	11%*	25%	0%	14%
Lista Tsipras-L'Altra Europa ¹⁰	it	GUE- NGL	25%*	11%*	25%	0%	14%
Sinn Féin ⁴	ie	GUE- NGL	25%*	11%*	25%	0%	14%
Sinn Féin	gb	GUE- NGL	33%	0%	25%	0%	14%
Socialni demokrati	si	S&D	33%	0%	25%	0%	14%
Folkebevægelsen mod EU	dk	GUE- NGL	17%	25%	0%	17%	13%
Vasemmistoliitto ⁴	fi	GUE- NGL	25%*	0%*	7%*	17%	12%
Scottish National Party	gb	Greens/ EFA	17%	0%	25%	0%	11%
Arbetarepartiet-Socialdemokraterna	se	S&D	67%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Lehet Más A Politika ⁴	hu	Greens/ EFA	13%*	8%*	6%*	17%	11%
Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy	cz	GUE- NGL	33%	25%	0%	0%	10%
Synaspismos Rizospastikis Aristeras	gr	GUE- NGL	33%	25%	0%	0%	10%
Die Grünen – Die Grüne Alternative	at	Greens/ EFA	0%	0%	25%	0%	8%
Ecologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales	be	Greens/ EFA	0%	0%	25%	0%	8%
Front de gauche	fr	GUE- NGL	0%	0%	25%	0%	8%
Alternativa galega de esquerda en Europa ⁴	es	GUE- NGL	25%*	11%*	7%*	0%	8%
Partij voor de Dieren ⁴	nl	GUE- NGL	25%*	11%*	7%*	0%	8%
PODEMOS ⁴	es	GUE- NGL	25%*	11%*	7%*	0%	8%
Déi Gréng – Les Verts	lu	Greens/ EFA	0%	0%	0%	17%	6%
Vänsterpartiet	se	GUE- NGL	33%	0%	0%	0%	6%

Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue/Finlands Socialdemokratiska Parti	fi	S&D	33%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Parti Socialiste	fr	S&D	33%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Izquierda Unida ⁴	es	GUE-NGL	0%	0%	7%*	0%	2%
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	de	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Europe Écologie	fr	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Green Party	gb	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GroenLinks	nl	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miljöpartiet de gröna	se	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā	lv	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plaid Cymru - Party of Wales	gb	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Socialistisk Folkeparti	dk	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vihreä liitto	fi	Greens/EFA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DIE LINKE.	de	GUE-NGL	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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- 4 This party did not participated in all votes selected. In this case the position of its political group was used (red) as a proxy.
 - 5 This party did not participated in all votes selected. In this case the position of its political group was used (red) as a proxy. This list is a coalition of Bulgarian nationalist parties. Voting behaviour of coalition members was considered for older votes.
 - 6 This party did not participated in all votes selected, as Croatia joined the EU in 2013. In this case the position of its political group was used (red) as a proxy.
 - 7 This party did not participated in all votes selected.
 - 8 This party did not participated in all votes selected. In this case the position of its political group was used (red) as a proxy. This party was previously a member of the Greens, which might have affected its score
 - 9 This party is a splinter of the Democratic Party (PD). Voting behaviour of the PD was considered for older votes.
 - 10 This list is a coalition of Italian far-left parties. Voting behaviour of coalition members was considered for older votes.

List of votes

Date	Issue	Report	Vote	Topic	
13.12.2017	Support for banning the use of phosphates as food additives in frozen vertical rotating meat spits	Motion for a resolution on the draft Commission regulation amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of phosphoric acid – phosphates – di – tri – and polyphosphates (E 338-452) in frozen vertical meat spits	Final Vote	Eating	8th term
26.10.2016	Opposition to further restrictions on trans-fats in food apart from mandatory labelling	Motion for a resolution on trans fats (TFAs)	Amendment	Eating	8th term
20.01.2016	Food regulators should take into account WHO recommendations to limit the intake of free sugar to less than 10% of the total energy intake	Motion for a resolution on Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No .../... of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for processed cereal-based food and baby food	Amendment	Eating	8th term
26.11.2009	Opposition to a common smoking ban by 2011 in all enclosed workplaces, including all enclosed public buildings and public transport in the EU	Motion for a resolution on smoke-free environments	Amendment	Smoking	7th term

08.10.2013	Support for limiting the size of health warnings to 50% of the external area of both the front and back surface of the packet of cigarettes	Report on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products	Amendment	Smoking	7th term
08.10.2013	Support for prohibiting the display of tobacco products at points of sale, as well as the sale of tobacco products in vending machines	Report on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products	Amendment	Smoking	7th term
08.10.2013	All nicotine-containing products should be classified as medical devices and undergo an authorization procedure	Report on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products	Amendment	Vaping	7th term

08.10.2013	Nicotine-containing products should never be considered as medical devices	Report on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products	Amendment	Vaping	7th term
05.09.2007	Support for EU-wide minimum rules on the timing and time limits for the broadcasting of alcoholic beverage commercials, for a prohibition of alcohol advertisements between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for a ban on sponsorship by alcohol brands of sporting and culture events with cross-border effects	Report on a European Union strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol-related harm	Amendment	Alcohol	6th term
23.05.2007	Opposition to common EU minimum rates of excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages	Report on the proposal for a Council directive amending Directive 92/84/EEC on the approximation of the rates of excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages	Amendment	Alcohol	6th term

