

# Developing Campaign Strategies for the 2009 European Elections – Challenges and Opportunities for Political Parties

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#### Structure

- The variety of campaign strategies
- Second-order campaigning
- The vicious circle of low turnout
- Campaigning in the 2009 EP elections what's new?
- Campaigning at the EU level
- Conclusions

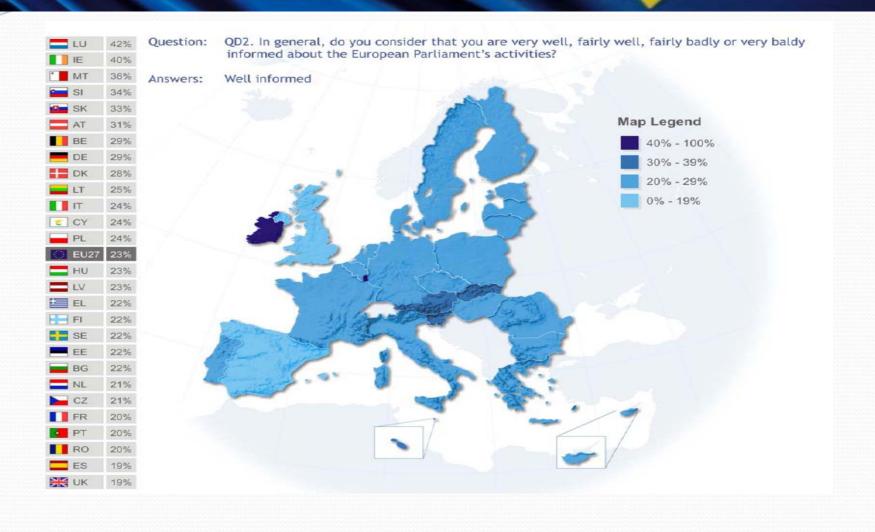
## The variety of campaign strategies

- Between direct and mediatized campaigning
- Between on-line and traditional campaigning
- Between positive and negative campaign styles
- Between rebranding and establishing new parties
- Common points: focusing on leaders, ignoring the European themes, no clear divisions between 'old' and 'new' Europe

### Second-order campaigning

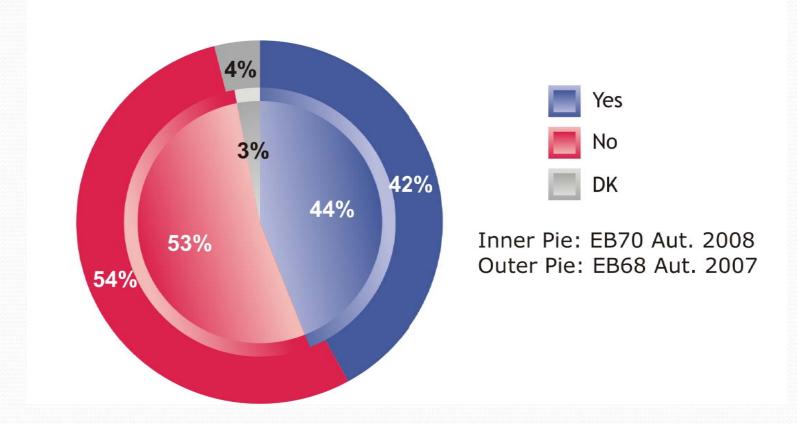
- the parties spend on average only from 10 % to 30% of the costs they usually appropriate on the national elections
- The campaings are consiedered overall dull and generally low-profile
- Second-order media coverage follows

#### Feeling of being informed about the EP



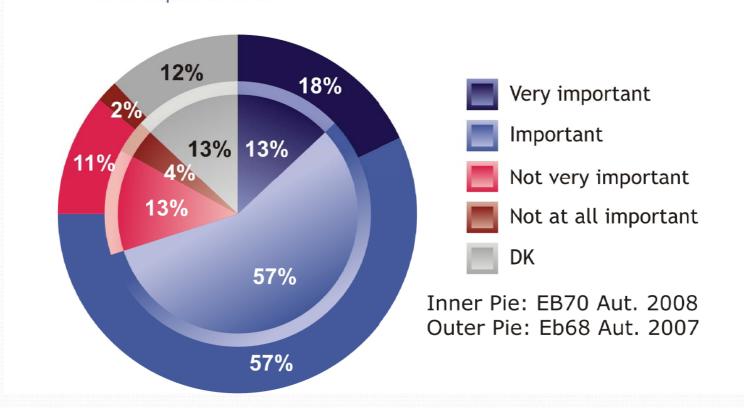
#### The EP in the media

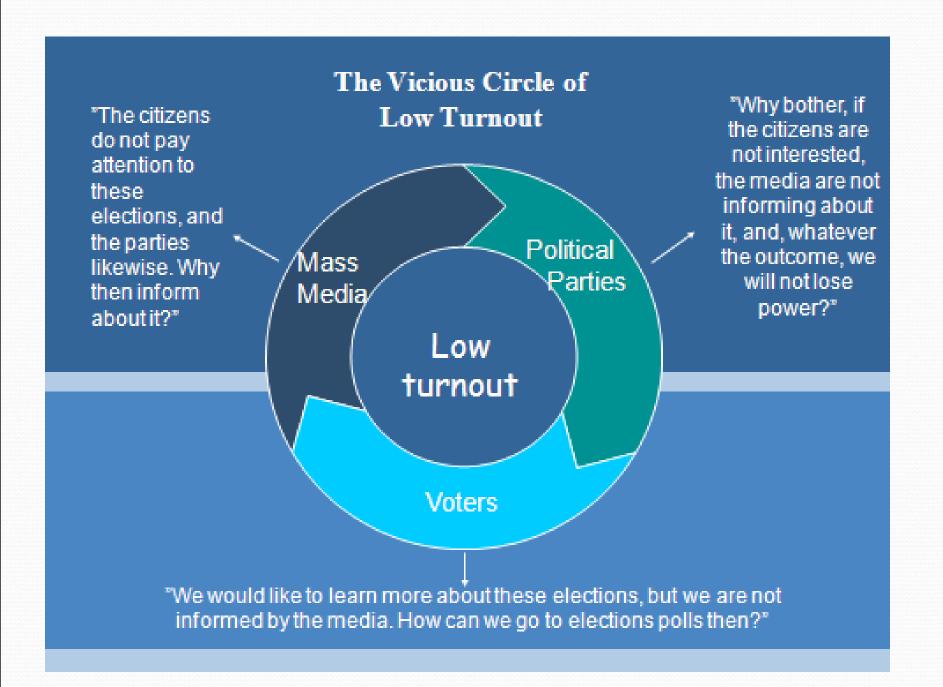
Question: QD1. Have you recently read in the press, seen on the Internet or heard on the radio or television something about the European Parliament?



#### Role of the European Parliament

Question: In your opinion, is the role played by the European Parliament in the life of the European Union...?





### How to break this vicious circle? An ideal scenario

- The responsibility must be taken by the political parties and by the media
- The lack of European *demos* and of the widespread European identity cannot be argued to be the main reasons for low turnout
- Is the emergence of the real European elections only be possible when a uniform procedure is introduced?

### How to break this vicious circle? An ideal scenario continues

- The EP campaign should combine the political and didactic messages.
- The high turnout and the greater awareness of the significance of the EP for citizens' daily lives is likely to increase the electoral chances of the mainstream parties
- A failure to convey an impression of urgency and the lack of clear political choices is likely to demobilize the voters (second-order campaigning)

## The Europarties and the 2009 EP Campaign – what's new?

- The economic crisis has set up the major discussion themes for these elections
- Improving the process of manifesto drafting
- A growing political conflict between the EPP and the PES
- The challange of Libertas

### Libertas's campaign strategy

- Fighting the EP elections as a sort of plebiscite on the Treaty of Lisbon
- Borrowing some elements of Obama's campaign:
- On-line donations
- Key word 'change'

### A new type of Europarty

- Libertas was not composed of the national member parties as corporate members, but of individuals
- Claiming to be the first truly pan-European party
- The declaration of building a truly European party did not come as a result of their real intentions, but out of necessity

### Challanges

- Do the citizens want to listen again about the Treaty of Lisbon and institutional intricacies of EU integration?
- Can a pan-European party work well in the EP elections fought in each member states on a national logic?

#### Libertas 's ups and downs

- Failed to come up with any sort of political manifesto
- Problems with candidates' recruitment and the registration of electoral lists
- Rome Convention on 1 May with Lech Wałęsa as a special guest
- Reportedly spent 30 million EUR

# Transnational campaign efforts

- Aim: become the largest group in the EP and nominate a candidate for the Commission Presidency
- PES leading a coalition against Barroso, although failing to propose its own countercandidate
- Greens coordinated their campaign to the largest extent
- The question of European party affiliations becoming a hot topic in some countries



Najwyraźniej w poważaniu. Bo po wyborach do Europarlamentu ma zamiar wejść w koalicję z Brytyjską Partią Konserwatywną. A to właśnie ta partia domaga się zmniejszenia, a nawet zlikwidowania dopłat dla rolnictwa w mniej zamożnych krajach. Czyli także i u nas.

Co to oznacza? Że oddając głos na PiS, wzmacniasz koalicję, która popiera rozwiązania niekorzystne dla polskiego rolnictwa. Nie powinno Cię to dziwić. Przecież Jarosław Kaczyński już w 2006 r. mówił w wywiadzie dla brukselskiej gazety, że należy "odejść od rolnych dotacji".

Zastanów się nad tym i zagłosuj zgodnie ze swoim rozsądkiem.



## Thank you for your attention!

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