

European Elections 2014 – multiple issues at stake

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Analysis

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382 million citizens from 28 countries of the European Union are being called to ballot from 22nd to 25th May next to renew the Parliament whose HQ is in Strasbourg, and which is the only European institution to be appointed by direct universal suffrage. The Netherlands and the UK will be voting on 22nd May, Ireland on 23rd; Latvia, Slovakia and Malta will vote on 24th May. The Czech Republic will go to ballot on 23rd and 24th; Italy 24th and 25th May. The other 20 Member States will be appointing their MEPs on 25th May. In all 751 MEPs will be elected for a five year period during this election whilst the Strasbourg Assembly has 766 members today. Germany is the country with the most MEPs (99) but which will also lose the most due to the Lisbon Treaty (-3). Romania, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia and Lithuania will each lose an MEP. The other Member States will all retain the same number of MEPs. The minimum number of MEPs is 6 (Malta, Cyprus, Estonia and Luxembourg).

The European elections are the source of concern in many Member States. Many political leaders and analysts are anticipating both a further decline in turnout and a rise in the number of votes given to populist movements, on the left and the right.

The economic situation (45%), unemployment (36%) and the state of public finances (26%), these are the three main issues that the EU faces according to its citizens [1]. We might note that the elements quoted are the same on a national and personal level: asked to

pick out the three main problems facing their country or even their own personal concerns Europeans point to unemployment, the economic situation and rising prices.

Never have European issues, notably the debt crisis and that of the euro zone, been as topical as they have over the last five years when they formed the focus of debate in every Union country. The Union is deemed to be the most apt player to act effectively against the effects of the financial and economic crisis (22%, on a par with national government) [2].

In this context and considering the increasing role played by Strasbourg in European decision making the elections on 22nd-25th May next should become a major European venue.

Institutional Novelty

The European elections on 22nd-25th May 2014 will be different from all of those that have preceded it. The adoption of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009 indeed allows European citizens to “elect” the president of the Brussels Commission for the first time. The text (Article 17.7) obliges the European Council to take on board the results of the European elections when it chooses the person that it wants in the position of President of the Commission; the Council’s candidate will then be submitted to a vote by the MEPs [3]. By personalising the election – which links the appointment of the future president of the Commission to the citizens’ vote – the aim is to make the European elections more legible and

1. Eurobarometer 80, Autumn 2013.

2. *Ib.*

3. Article 17, paragraph 7 of the Treaty on European Union stipulates: “Taking into account the elections to the European Parliament and after having held the appropriate consultations, the European Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall propose to the European Parliament a candidate for President of the Commission. This candidate shall be elected by the European Parliament by a majority of its component members. If he does not obtain the required majority, the European Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall within one month propose a new candidate who shall be elected by the European Parliament following the same procedure.”

European election 22nd and 25th May 2014

more real in the eyes of the electorate.

As a result, for the first time ever, each of the European parties is putting forward its own candidate for the post of President of the European Commission.

The European People's Party (EPP) – whose programme is available on <http://juncker.epp.eu/epp-manifesto> - appointed (61% of the vote) former Luxembourg Prime Minister (1995-2103) and former Eurogroup President Jean-Claude Juncker (Social-Christian Party, PCS/CVS) <http://juncker.epp.eu/> as its candidate for the presidency of the Commission during its congress in Dublin on 6th and 7th March 2014.

Martin Schulz (Social Democratic Party SPD), present President of the European Parliament is the lead candidate for the Party of European Socialists (PES) in the May election. Its programme is available on http://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/partyofeuropeansocialists/pages/1/attachments/original/1397230958/110001306_PES_Manifesto_UK.pdf?1397230958 he was officially selected during his party's congress on 1st March in Rome. . <http://www.martin-schulz.eu/>

The Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) http://www.aldeparty.eu/sites/eldr/files/news/10204/2014_alde_party_manifesto.pdf and the European Democratic Party (EDP) chose former Belgian Prime Minister (1999-2008) and present chairman of the ALDE group in the European Parliament Verhofstadt (Flemish Liberals and Democrats, Open VLD) at the Brussels Congress on 1st February 2014. <http://www.guyverhofstadt.eu/>

The European Green Party whose programme is available on http://europeangreens.eu/sites/europeangreens.eu/files/CommonManifesto2014_1.pdf organised primary elections from November 2013 to January 2014 open to all European Union citizens aged 16 and over for them to choose their candidate. 23,000 people took part and appointed the duo comprising José Bové (Europe Ecology-The Greens, EE-LV) and Franziska Keller (The Greens, DG), both MEPs since 2009. <http://campaign.europeangreens.eu/ska-keller> and <http://campaign.europeangreens.eu/jose-bove>

Finally Alexis Tsipras (Radical Left Coalition, SYRIZA) is the European Left Party (GUE) candidate whose programme is available on http://de.european-left.org/sites/default/files/final_political_doc.doc.

He was chosen during a congress in Madrid on 15th December 2013. . <http://european-left.org/tags/alexis-tsipras>

The Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformers (AECR) and the European Alliance for Freedom have chosen not to put any candidate forward. The former explained that it had done this because it was against the Lisbon Treaty. *"We shall not play the game of pretending that there is a European electorate,"* declared Daniel Hannan (Conservative Party, Cons). *"We hope to speak on behalf of a great majority of Europeans who never agreed to become citizens of a federal union,"* indicated Jan Zahradil for this party (Democratic-Civic Party, ODS).

"We are not putting a candidate forward because we do not have anyone competent but because we do not want to deceive the citizens. There is no European list or European candidate for whom people can vote. It is just a recommendation that the Council is not obliged to follow. We do not want to take part in this false, dishonest democracy," said MEP Franz Obermayr (Liberal Party, FPÖ, AT) in justification of the choice made by the European Alliance for Freedom.

Several televised debates are planned to take place between the different candidates for the Presidency of the European Commission. The first brought together Jean-Claude Juncker and Martin Schulz on 9th April last [4]. In the next one programmed for 28th April all of the candidates will be present. The EPP and PES candidates will come face to face twice, on 8th and 20th May and the six candidates will debate again together on 9th and 15th May.

Turnout: an inexorable decline?

With each election for the European Parliament there has been a significant decline in turnout. In 1979 63% voted; 20 years later less than half of the electorate (49.80%) turned out to vote. Finally five years ago just over four people in ten (43%) went to vote. Turnout in European elections has always been lower than that seen in national elections in the 28 Member States, except in countries where it is obligatory to vote. Although the rise in abstention bears witness to a wider crisis in terms of representative democracy, it remains that the European election struggles to mobilise the citizens.

4. <http://www.france24.com/en/20140410-live-eu-commission-candidates-juncker-schulz-debate-france-24/>

In a bid to raise turnout the European elections have been brought forward this time in order to avoid the situation in which many voters are already on summer holiday. Several Member States (Germany, Ireland, Greece, Lithuania, Italy, UK) have also chosen to link the election with another (regional, local, national parliamentary or presidential), a measure that makes

it generally easier to reduce abstention but at the risk of confusing the reasons for the election.

The heterogeneous nature of the rules (minimum voting age, number of constituencies, distribution of seats, incompatibility in terms of accumulating mandates etc...) likewise the electoral offer and the lack of any real "European campaign" are all a handicap to a certain degree.

Development in turnout in the European elections (1979-2009)

In % of votes cast

1979	63
1984	61
1989	58.50
1994	56.80
1999	49.80
2004	45.70
2009	43

What about the sanction vote?

The European elections are being organised at different moments in the national cycle of each of the Member States except in Belgium. An intermediary election and often considered secondary, it often gives rise to the expression of discontent on the part of some voters and is sometimes the occasion for the latter to punish the government in office. However this trend should not be exaggerated. Although in 2004 voters sanctioned those

in office in half of the Member States (13 out of 25), four years later only 10 countries of the 27 experienced a sanction vote. Of course this is less likely to occur in countries which have recently held national elections (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Lithuania).

Regarding the upcoming European election a sanction vote may occur in nine Member States: Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Netherlands, UK, Slovenia, Sweden.

Reminder of the European elections results on 4th-7th June 2009

(by political movement)

Turnout: 43%

Political movement	% of votes won
Far left	2,9
Left	29.2
Right	44.5
Far right	6.6
Ecologists	5.6
Eurosceptics	3.2
Various	7.2

European election
22nd and 25th May 2014

The last European elections on 4th-7th June 2009 witnessed an overwhelming victory for the right. The right and far right together won half of the vote (51.10%) with the left only winning one third (32.40%). This year the election is due to be a great deal closer. According to the polls the left and the right are almost

running neck and neck. The EPP and the Socialists & Democrats (S&D) are running almost equal with a slight advantage given to the EPP in the latest polls. The ecologists in the groups of Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA) and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe are losing ground in the polls.

**Composition of the European Parliament (forecast)
according to the polls just one month before the elections on 22nd-25th May 2014**

Political Groups	No of MEPs
European People's Party (PPE/EPP)	217
Socialists & Democrats (S&D)	208
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)	63
European United Left/Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL)	51
European Conservatives and Reformers (CRE/ECR)	41
Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens/ALE)	41
Europe of Freedom and Democracy (ELD/EFD)	36
Non Attached/Non inscrits	94

Source : Site internet <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

According to the polls (see the end of the text) the right is due to take the lead in 13 Member States: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia. The left is due to win in 12 Member States: Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania, UK, Slovakia and Sweden. The situation is undecided in Bulgaria and Spain. In the Czech Republic the populist movement Ano 2011 is due to win.

Victory forecast for the populists

The results of the most recent elections in the Member States and the polls show that the populist parties are due to gain in strength during the European elections on 22nd-25th May next. They may double their number and reach almost 200 MEPs in the Strasbourg assembly, i.e. just over one quarter of the total. The European United Left/Nordic Green Left may therefore become the third most important political force in parliament. Some populist parties may win the election in several Member States: the National Front (FN) in France, the Danish People's Party (DF), the Radical Left Coalition (SYRIZA) in Greece, Ano 2011 in the Czech Republic,

and even the UK Independence Party in the UK (UKIP). The victory of a populist party would undeniably be detrimental to the country concerned and contribute towards diminishing its influence within the Union. Other parties may win a great number of votes: the Liberal Party in Austria (FPÖ), the New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) in Belgium, the Five Stars Movement (M5s) in Italy, the True Finns (PS), the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) in the Czech Republic and the Freedom Party (PVV) in the Netherlands and Jobbik in Hungary.

The populists form an extremely heterogeneous group of parties ranging from the far right (favourable to a return to the Nation-State) to the far left (against the European Union which it accuses of being neoliberal). Their degree of opposition to the Union is variable. Some parties are europhobic: hostile to the European project, they want their country to withdraw from the Union (Front National, UK Independence Party, Freedom Party). Others are Eurosceptic and are "only" against certain European decisions or certain Union policies. All see Brussels as the vector of globalisation. Standing as the only real alternative path both on the right and the left, the populists share common

ground in terms of their criticism of the elites, the challenge made to the mode of representation and the intermediary bodies and the valorisation of the national dimension (or regional dimension as in Italy, Belgium and even Spain). The rightwing populists reject “mass immigration” and the “Islamisation of Europe.”

Further opposition has emerged against the European Union due to the economic crisis in some Member States. In the north the Alternative for Germany (AfD) accuses Brussels of forcing the Germans to pay for the countries in difficulty; in the south the Five Stars Movement led by Beppe Grillo believes that Berlin is responsible for the austerity policy that has been forced on Italy.

The 99 populist MEPs are today divided into two groups in the European Parliament (31 in the European of Freedom and Democracy (EFD) and 35 in the European United Left/Nordic Green Left) whilst one third (33) of them sit amongst the non-inscrits [5]. Their lack of cohesion and therefore their inability to form coalitions is a real handicap to them within this institution which functions on the base of negotiation and compromise. In November 2013 several rightwing populist movements – the PVV (Netherlands), the FPÖ (Austria), the FN (France) , the Vlaams Belang (Belgium), the Swedish Democrats (DS), the Northern League (LN) (Italy) and the Slovakian National Party (SNS) – decided to join forces in view of the May election in a bid to try and form one group in the future European parliament. To do this they will have to rally a minimum of 25 MEPs from at least one quarter of the Member States (ie 7 countries). Having a group would enable them to

have more influence in the debates and to defend their ideas better – they would also benefit from speaking time proportional to their size as well as financial and material means.

The populist vote in the European elections totalled 9.8% in 1994; it totalled 14.4% ten years later, its record to date 12.7% was achieved in the last election in 2009. In part this can be explained by the proportional voting method in force in the appointment of MEPs which enables a greater expression of discontent.

Although the protest vote is not new the ability of some populist parties to federate the discontented thanks to a recent development in their ideological positioning (social discourse in defence of protectionism and the Welfare State – for nationals – on the one hand; defence of principles of living together in Europe – tolerance, freedom of expression, gender equality and women’s emancipation, secularity etc... on the other) is unprecedented today however.

“The new European Parliament will be Eurosceptic and different. It will be lively. There will be a great deal of noise, I think,” declared UKIP leader Nigel Farage to the daily *“Le Monde”* on 21st April 2014. The electorate has been warned.

To find out more about the lists running, the parties’ electoral programmes, voting rules, a reminder of the 2009 results in each Member State, the Foundation has opened a site devoted to the elections <http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en> and the Apps “Europan Elections” available for free on AppStore and Google

The most recent polls in the Member States

Austria

18 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/autriche/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Parti populaire (OVP)	EPP	24.3	5
Parti libéral (FPÖ)	NI	23.3	5
Parti social-démocrate (SPO)	S&D	20	4
Verts	Greens/EFA	13	2
Neos-La Nouvelle Autriche	ALDE	13	2

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandsenarios/polls>

Belgium

21 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/belgique/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Dutch speaking college			
New Flemish Alliance (N-VA)	Greens/EFA	20.7	4
Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open VLD)	ALDE	11.5	2
Flemish Democratic Christian Party (CD&V)	EPP	10.7	2
Flemish Socialist Party (Sp.a)	S&D	8.6	2
Vlaams Belang (VB)	NI	6.4	1
Groen !	Greens/EFA	4.9	1
French speaking college			
Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	10.2	3
Reform Movement (MR)	ALDE	8.4	2
Ecolo	Greens/EFA	3.9	1
Humanist Democratic Centre	EPP	3.7	1
Labour Party	GUE/NGL	3	1
German speaking college			
Social Christian Party (CSP)	EPP	0.2	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Bulgaria

17 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/bulgarie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Citizens for the European Development of Bulgaria (GERB)	EPP	30.5	6
Coalition for Bulgaria	S&D	29.3	6
Bulgaria without Censorship	ALDE	9.5	2
Movement for rights and freedoms (DPS)	NI	8.3	2
Bulgarian Alternative	NI	6.1	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Croatia

11 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/croatie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	S&D	31.6	3
People's Party Coalition	ALDE		2
Democratic Union (HDZ)	EPP	28.8	2
Labour-Labour Party (HL-SR)	GUE/NGL	9.7	1
Sustainable Development (Odrzivi Razvoj)	Greens/EFA	9.2	1
Alliance for Croatia	NI	8.7	1
National Forum	ALDE	6.5	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Cyprus

6 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/chypre/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Democratic Assembly (DISY)	EPP	41	3
Progressive Workers' Party (AKEL)	GUE/NGL	26	2
Democratic Party (DIKO)	S&D	13.2	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Czech Republic

21 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/republique-tcheque/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Ano 2011	NI	21.2	6
Social Democratic Party (CSSD)	S&D	19.1	6
Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM)	GUE/NGL	16.5	5
Tradition, responsibility, prosperity 09 (TOP 09)	EPP	8.7	2
Democratic Civic Party (ODS)	ECR	6.2	1
Christian Democratic Party (KDU-CSL)	EPP	5.9	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Denmark

13 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/danemark/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Danish People's Party (DF)	ELD	25.5	4
Liberal Party (V)	ALDE	22.6	3
Social Democratic Party (SD)	S&D	21	3
People's Movement against the European Union (Folk mod UE)	GUE/NGL	8.6	1
Social Liberal Party (RV)	ALDE	8.2	1
Socialist People's Party	Greens/EFA	6.1	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Estonia

6 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/estonie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Centre Party (K)	ALDE	27	2
Social Democratic Party (SDE)	S&D	26	2
Reform Party (ER)	ALDE	24	1
Union of Pro-patria-Res Publica (IRL)	EPP	16	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Finland

13 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/finlande/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Conservative Assembly (KOK)	EPP	24.1	4
Centre Party (KESK)	ALDE	19,5	3
True Finns (PS)	ELD	17	2
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	15.8	2
Green League (Vihr)	Greens/EFA	8.5	1
Left Alliance	GUE/NGL	7.6	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

France
74 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/france/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Union for a Popular Movement(UMP)	EPP	23.2	21
Front national (FN)	NI	22.3	20
Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	18.8	16
Alternative (UDI-MoDem)	ALDE	10.3	6
Europe Ecology-Greens (EE-LV)	Greens/EFA	8	5
Left Front (FG)	GUE/NGL	8	5
Debout la République (Republic Arise)	ELD	3	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Germany
96 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/allempagne/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Christian Democratic Union (CDU)	EPP	39,5	39
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	27.5	26
Greens (DG)	Greens/EFA	10	10
Left Party (DL)	GUE/NGL	7,5	8
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	NI	6	6
Liberal Democratic Party (FDP)	ALDE	3	3
Pirate Party (PP)	NI	2.2	2
National Democratic Party (NPD)	NI	1.3	1
Freie Wähler	ALDE	1	1

There is no longer a minimum threshold in Germany since the Constitutional Court of Karlsruhe's decision

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Greece

21 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/grece/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Radical Left Coalition (SYRIZA)	GUE/NGL	26.2	6
New Democracy (ND)	EPP	24.5	6
To potami	NI	12	3
Golden Dawn (CA)	NI	7.5	2
Communist Party (KKE)	GUE/NGL	7,3	2
Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)	S&D	6,8	1
Independent Greeks (ANEL)	ELD	3.9	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Hungary

21 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/hongrie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Alliance of Young Democrats- Civic Union (FIDESZ-MPP)	EPP	44.4	10
Unity (O)	S&D	25.9	5
Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik)	NI	20.5	5
Politics can be Different (LMP)	Greens/EFA	5.2	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Ireland

11 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/irlande/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Fine Gael (FG)	EPP	25.5	4
Fianna Fail (FF)	ALDE	22.33	3
Sinn Fein (SF)	GUE/NGL	20.67	2
Independents	ALDE	20	1
Labour Party	S&D	7.67	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Italy
73 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/italie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Democratic Party (PD)	S&D	32	27
Five Stars Movement (M5s)	NI	24.4	20
Forza Italia (FI)	EPP	19.9	16
New Centre Right (NCD)	EPP	5.7	5
Northern League (LN)	ELD	5.2	4
People's Party of South Tyrol	EPP	0.5	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Latvia
8 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/lettonie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Harmony Centre (SC)	GUE/NGL	35.34	2
Unity (Vienotiba, V)	EPP	25.76	2
Greens and Farmers Union (ZZS)	Greens/EFA	19.51	2
Union for the Fatherland and Freedom (TB/LNNK)	ECR	9.4	1
Social Democratic Party	S&D		

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Lithuania
11 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/lituanie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Social Democratic Party (LSP)	S&D	30,1	5
For Order and Justice (TT)	ELD	17,7	2
Homeland Union -Conservatives (TS-LK)	EPP	14,4	2
Labour Party (DP)	ALDE	11,2	1
Liberal Movement	ALDE	7.3	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Luxembourg

6 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/luxembourg/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Christian Social Party (PCS/CVS)	EPP	35.3	3
Socialist Workers' Party (POSL/LSAP)	S&D	20.2	1
Democratic Party (PD/DP)	ALDE	18.2	1
The Greens/Dei Greng (LV-DG)	Greens/EFA	10.1	1
Mouvement libéral (LRLS)	ADLE	7,3	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Malta

6 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/malte/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Labour Party (MLP)	S&D	54.5	3
Nationalist Party (PN)	EPP	42.5	3

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Netherlands

26 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/pays-bas/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Freedom Party (PVV)	NI	15	4
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	ALDE	15	4
Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA)	EPP	15	4
Democrats 66 (D 66)	ALDE	15	4
Socialist Party (SP)	GUE/NGL	11	3
Labour Party (PvdA)	S&D	8	2
Christian Union (CU)	ECR	7	2
50 plus	NI	4	1
Greens (Groen)	Greens/EFA	4	1
Party for the Animals	NI	4	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Poland

51 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/pologne/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Law and Justice (PiS)	ECR	26.6	18
Civic Platform (PO)	EPP	26.3	18
Democratic Left Alliance –Labour Union (SLD-UP)	S&D	10.1	7
People’s Party (PSL)	EPP	6.6	4
Europa Plus-Your Movement (Europe +-TR)	S&D and ALDE	6.1	4

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Portugal

21 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/portugal/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	37.1	10
Social Democratic Party (PSD)	EPP	32.8	8
Communist Party – Green Coalition (CDU)	GUE/NGL	10.9	2
Left Bloc (BE)	GUE/NGL	6.5	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Romania

32 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/roumanie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Social Democratic Party (PSD)	S&D	41.5	13
National Liberal Party (PNL)	ALDE	15.9	6
Democratic Liberal Party (PD-L)	EPP	10.6	4
People’s Movement Party (PMP)	EPP	9	3
Democratic Union of Hungarians of Romania (UDMR)	EPP	6.4	2
People’s Party-Dan Diaconescu (PP-DD)	NI	5.4	2
Civic Strength Party (PFC)	EPP	5.1	2

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Slovakia

13 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/slovaquie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Direction-Social Democracy (SMER-SD)	S&D	38	6
Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)	EPP	8.8	1
Party of Ordinary People and Independents (OL'aNO)	ECR	8.7	1
Democratic and Christian –Democratic Party (SDKU-DS)	EPP	7	1
Most-Hid	EPP	6.8	1
Slovakian National Party (SNS)	ELD	6.7	1
Freedom and Solidarity(SaS)	ALDE	5.8	1
Hungarian Coalition Party (SMK-MKP)	EPP	5.5	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Slovenia

8 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/slovenie/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Democratic Party (SDS)	EPP	24.9	3
Slovenian National Party (SNS)	NI	14.5	2
New Slovenia-People's Party (NSi-SLS)	EPP	13.8	1
Verjanem List (I believe)	NI	10.4	1
Liberal Democracy (LDS)	ALDE	7.4	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Spain
54 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/espagne/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
People's Party (PP)	EPP	32.1	19
Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)	S&D	29.6	17
Izquierda Unida (IU)	GUE/NGL	11.8	6
Union, Progress and Democracy (UPyD)	NI	7.8	4
Izquierda Plural (Catalan Greens)	Greens/EFA		1
Catalan Democratic Convergence	ALDE	5.5	1
Vasco National Party	ALDE		1
Catalan Democratic Union	EPP		1
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC)	Greens/EFA	3.7	2
Green Equo Coalition	Greens/EFA	2.9	1
Citizens' Party	NI	2	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

Sweden
20 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/suede/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Social Democratic Party (SAP)	S&D	29	6
Moderate Assembly Party (M)	EPP	23	5
Environment Party – the Greens (MP)	Greens/EFA	15	3
Left Party (Vp)	GUE/NGL	8	2
People's Party – the Liberals (FpL)	ALDE	7	2
Centre Party (C)	ALDE	6	1
Swedish Democrats (DS)	NI	5	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

UK

73 MEPs

<http://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/en/fiche/royaume-uni/>

Political Parties	European Political Affiliation	% of votes cast	No of MEPs
Labour Party (Lab)	S&D	33	26
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	ELD	25.3	19
Conservative Party (Cons)	ECR	22.7	17
Liberal Democrats (Lib-Dem)	ALDE	7.7	3
Greens	Greens/EFA	6	1
Scottish Party	Greens/EFA	2.1	3
Democratic Unionist Party	NI	0.9	1
Sinn Fein	GUE/NGL	0.8	1
Plaid Cymru	Greens/EFA	0.7	1
Ulster Unionist Party	ECR	0.3	1

Source : <http://www.electio2014.eu/fr/pollsandscenarios/polls>

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