

A tour of Europe one month ahead of the European elections

Starting on 6 June through 9 June, to take account of the voting traditions of each country, Europeans are being invited to elect the 720 representatives of the European Parliament, fifteen more than at present to reflect demographic changes. Three countries will gain two seats, and nine countries one more.

With a month to go before the vote, there are still many uncertainties surrounding this election, which represents the first stage in the renewal of the institutions of the European Union that will then ensue, i.e. the new Commission and the appointment of the President of the European Council.

THE TWO MAIN LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM THE 2019 ELECTIONS

Turnout

In 2019, the European elections were a pleasant surprise, with voter turnout rising above 50% for the first time since 1994. Is it possible that this upturn in turnout will continue this year? Numerous studies show a growing interest among voters in a ballot that is still relatively unknown. But will this interest be reflected in voting?

Furthermore, since young people participated more in the 2019 ballot, some states have lowered the voting age to 16 (e.g. Germany) in the hope of attracting new voters and consequently a higher turnout.

Finally, a number of civil society campaigns have sprung up across Europe to raise awareness of the European vote and encourage people to get out and fulfil their civic duty.

A new political balance

A political earthquake occurred in 2019. For the first time since elections have been held by direct universal

suffrage (1979), the two main political parties, the European People's Party (EPP), on the right of the political spectrum, and the Party of European Socialists (PES), on the left, together failed to win an absolute majority. This put an end to the duopoly it had held since 1979. And that situation seems truly to be over.

A third party was therefore needed to form a majority coalition: the Liberals, with whom the EPP had once governed (between 2002 and 2004, when Pat Cox was President of the European Parliament).

This tripartite coalition (EPP, PES Renew) is likely to happen again this year.

Some are hoping for a change of coalition, putting an end to the "grand coalition" (right-left) that has been in place for so long (too long) and bringing in an alternative, right-wing majority. Some polls are giving grist to the mill of supporters of this thesis, one of whose emblematic figures is the President of the Italian Council, Giorgia Meloni, who has decided to run in these elections, even if she will not ultimately sit in the European Parliament to "reproduce in Europe" what she succeeded in doing in 2022 in Italy. But is this even possible?

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE BALLOT: 27 ELECTIONS~

Voting takes place everywhere according to the proportional representation system, which is customary for everyone except the French, who elect their national deputies by a two-round majority system. The proportional system means that it is impossible for a

single party to have a majority. A coalition is necessary. Since 2019 it seems that it is no longer possible to have a coalition with just two parties; at least one more is needed to build these majority compromises in the European Parliament.

But the ballot contains a number of country-specific features. There may be a minimum threshold for representation (5% in 9 Member States, 4% in 3 Member States, 3% in Greece and 1.8% in Cyprus) or none at all, as in 13 Member States for example. Different rules, with varying degrees of parity, are in force in different countries to ensure better representation of women. The voting age is not the same in all countries (16 or 18).

There are currently 7 political groups as follows:

MEPs by Member State and political group

Country	EPP	S&D	Renew	Greens/ EFA	ECR	ID	Left	NI	Total
Austria	7	5	1	3		3			19
Belgium	4	2	4	3	3	3	1	1	21
Bulgaria	7	4	3		2			1	17
Croatia	4	4	1		1			2	12
Cyprus	2	2					2		6
Czech Rep	5	1	5	3	4	1	1	1	21
Denmark	1	3	6	2		1	1		14
Estonia	1	2	3			1			7
Finland	3	2	3	3	2		1		14
France	8	7	23	12	1	18	6	4	79
Germany	30	16	7	25	1	9	5	3	96
Greece	6	2	1	1	1		4	6	21
Hungary	1	5	2					13	21
Ireland	5		2	2			4		13
Italy	12	15	4	3	10	22		10	76
Latvia	2	2	1		1			1	7
Lithuania	4	2	1	2	1			1	11
Luxembourg	2	1	2	1					6
Malta	2	4							6
Netherlands	6	6	7	3	5		1	1	29
Poland	16	7	1	1	27				52

As the transnational list project devised during this legislature for the 2024 ballot failed to be successfully implemented, there will be a succession of 27 elections held within a national framework, with players who are little known outside their country of origin, programmes defined on the basis of national priorities and not by the "manifesto" drawn up by a European party, and campaigns that differ from one country to another depending on the national political situation. The result is a juxtaposition of 27 results on 9 June, which then have to be Europeanised on the basis of electoral affinities, the parties having won seats and having formed political groups.

Portugal	7	9		1			4		21
Romania	14	9	7	1	1			1	33
Slovakia	4	1	4		1			4	14
Slovenia	4	2	2						8
Spain	13	21	9	3	4		6	3	59
Sweden	6	5	3	3	3		1		21
European Union	176	139	102	72	68	58	37	52	704

Source : European Parliament

A SURGE EXPECTED ON THE RIGHT

A wave, not a tsunami

According to the most recent polls, it would appear that voters are tempted to vote for a party on the right of the political spectrum: the populist, nationalist, radical or even extreme right. In France, the Rassemblement National is credited with 30% of the vote, far ahead of the other parties. In Italy, Giorgia Meloni's Fratelli d'Italia is in the lead with 28.5% of the vote. Elsewhere, however, the gap between these parties and their closest rivals is narrower (e.g. Austria). In Germany, the AfD, after a long period of positive, high results, is now likely to get just 15% and the Lega in Italy 8%. A swing to the right is therefore likely, but it will not be as strong as was predicted a few months ago. So, it will not be a tsunami causing a full-blown landslide. The only uncertainty is which of ECR or ID will be ahead of the other, and whether one of them manages to overtake the Liberals in extremis.

The radical right in disarray

One of the reasons for the smaller scale of this wave is that the radical right is currently divided into two groups in the European Parliament: ECR (European Conservatives and Reformists) and ID (Identity and Democracy). This division is due to major political differences such as, for example, support for Ukraine expressed by the parties sitting in the ECR group and a favourable bias towards Russia for the parties sitting in the ID group. These deep-seated differences seem difficult to reconcile, and it is likely that this division

will persist after the vote in June. — especially since some representatives of this trend are not attached to either of these two groups and sit as non-attached members (e.g. Fidesz in Hungary). This makes it even more difficult to understand the coherence of this right-wing movement.

A SYSTEM ON BORROWED TIME?

In 2014, the European parties introduced the *Spitzenkandidat* system ("head of list" in German) as a more democratic way of appointing the person to chair the European Commission. The aim was to strengthen the link between citizens and the President of the Commission, who had historically been appointed by the European Council, and to encourage voters to cast their ballots in the European elections that take place every five years. By voting for a party, the electorate indirectly chooses the holder of the presidency, which is entrusted to the leader of the party that comes out ahead in the European elections. Each European party can select its candidate in advance. This system was successfully tested in the 2014 European elections. The *Spitzenkandidat* of the leading party, Luxembourg's Jean-Claude Juncker (European People's Party, EPP), became President of the European Commission.

This was not the case in 2019. As Jean-Claude Juncker did not stand for re-election, the EPP chose Germany's Manfred Weber as its *Spitzenkandidat*. Since the EPP again came out ahead in the European elections, its candidate might have hoped to enjoy the same trajectory as in 2014. But Weber had not, like Juncker, been Prime Minister of his country for 18 years! The Heads of State and Government therefore took over

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and proposed, as provided for in the Treaties, a German woman from the EPP, Ursula von der Leyen, without her having been a candidate. This was hotly contested by the European Parliament, where Ursula von der Leyen was finally but narrowly endorsed.

The outgoing President of the European Commission is standing for a second term. This time with the support of her party, the CDU, and that of the EPP, which she won, albeit not unanimously, at the party's Congress in Bucharest on 7 March. Like the EPP, eight other parties have designated a head of list. A televised debate between them took place in Maastricht on 29 April. According to our calculations, the EPP group will again take the lead on 9 June, so Ursula von der Leyen should be re-elected. Unless, as in 2019, the European Council comes up with another candidate.

WHICH COALITION MAJORITY?

Despite the tendencies expressed in various quarters, a scrupulous examination of the polls in all the Member States, presented in the annex shows that the two main parties, the EPP and the PES, will still be in office on 9 June, even if they lose a few seats; these two

parties will no longer have the majority they lost in 2019 however and they will need to find a partner to form a majority coalition. Although the Liberals are likely to lose more seats than expected, they should retain enough to renew the same coalition, the only one with an effective majority.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S NEW FACE

Contrary to some rather hasty opinions, despite these trends and the high degree of nationalisation of the ballot, the composition of the European Parliament resulting from the June 2024 elections is unlikely to undergo any real upheaval.

Political Europe, for a time shaken by national protests, subject like other democracies to legitimate challenges, questioned by the changing international situation, is still relatively stable overall.

These are the conclusions reached by the Robert Schuman Foundation's leading experts, supported by their unique European network, following an in-depth analysis of the electoral campaigns and the estimates already published.

Composition of the European Parliament after the June 2024 elections (forecasts)

EPP	178
S&D	139
Renew	88
ECR	79
ID	70
Greens	47
Left	47
NI	72

NB: breakdown based on the declaration of European groups and parties as known to date. Does not anticipate movements and affiliations that may take place after the ballot, particularly for non-attached members.

Results of the European elections on 23-26 May 2019

Political parties	Votes won (in %)	Number of seats
European People's Party (EPP)	23.83	179
Socialists and Democrats (S&D)	20.37	153
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)	13.98	105
Green Group	9.19	69
European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR)	8.39	63
Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF)	7.72	58
Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy (EFDD)	7.19	54
European Unitary Left/Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL)	5.06	38
Non-attached	1.07	8
Others	3.20	24

Source : European Parliament

NB: in 2019, the United Kingdom, which was negotiating to leave the European Union, took part in the European elections, although its departure had not been formally approved.

ANNEXES

Austria

20 MEPs

<https://www.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/austria/>

7 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
People's Party (ÖVP)	EPP	21	4
Social Democratic Party (SPÖ)	S&D	23	5
Freedom Party (FPÖ)	ID	26	5
Greens (Grünen)	Greens/EFA	12	3
Liberal Party (NEOS)	Renew	13	3
Communist Party (KPÖ)	GUE/NGL	3	
DNA		2	

Source : https://www.bmi.gv.at/412/Europawahlen/Europawahl_2024/start.aspx

Belgium

22 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/belgium/>

16 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
<i>Dutch-speaking College</i>			
Vlaams Belang	ID	26	3
NVA	ECR	21	3
Social Democratic Party (Vooruit)	S&D	11.5	2
Liberal Party (Open VLD)	Renew	10.5	1
Social Christian Party (CSV)	EPP	11.5	2
Labour Party (PvdA)	GUE/NGL	12	2
Greens (Groen)	Greens/EFA	6	
<i>French-speaking College</i>			
Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	25.5	3
Reform Movement (MR)	Renew	20.8	2
Workers' Party of Belgium (PTB)	GUE/NGL	16	1
Greens (Ecolo)	Greens/EFA	12.5	1
Les Engagés	EPP	14	1
Défi		4	
<i>German-speaking College</i>			
CSP	EPP		1

Source : <https://elections.fgov.be/informations-generales/numeros-nationaux-et-sigles-proteges>

NB. The federal legislative elections are held on the same day as the European elections.

Bulgaria

17 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/bulgaria/>

15 parties and 7 coalitions

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Democratic Union (GERB-SDS)	EPP	27	5
Coalition PP-DB	Renew- EPP	18	4
Movement for Rights and Freedoms (DPS)	Renew	15	3
Revival (V)		14	2
Socialist Party (BSP)	S&D	10	2
There is such a people (ITN)		5	1

Source : <https://www.cik.bg/bg/decisions/3267/2024-05-09>

NB. Legislative elections are held on the same day as the European elections.

Croatia

12 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/croatia/>

25 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Democratic Union (HDZ)	EPP	30	5
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	S&D	24	4
Mozemo	Greens/EFA	7	1
The Bridge (Most)		5	1
Patriotic Front (DP)		6	1

Source : https://www.izbori.hr/site/UserDocsImages/2024/Izbori_za_EU_parlament/Kandidatura/EU_parlament_2024_rje%C5%A1enja_i_zbirna_lista.pdf

Cyprus

6 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/cyprus/>

12 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Democratic Rally (DISY)	EPP	18	2
Progress Workers' Party (AKEL)	GUE/NGL	16	2
Democratic Party (DIKO)	S&D	8	1
People's National Front (ELAM)		10	1

Source : [https://elections.gov.cy/moi/elections/elections.nsf/all/9CB6EA07657379D0C2258B0B00368588/\\$file/deigma_COLOUR.pdf?openelement](https://elections.gov.cy/moi/elections/elections.nsf/all/9CB6EA07657379D0C2258B0B00368588/$file/deigma_COLOUR.pdf?openelement)

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Czech Republic

21 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/czech-republic/>

30 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
ANO	Renew	27.5	8
Spolu Coalition (ODS - TOP 09 - KDU-ČSL)	ECR-EPP	20	5
Mayors and Independents (STAN)	EPP	10	2
Pirates	Greens/EFA	10	2
SPD and Tricolours	ID	10	2
Communist Party (KSCM)	GUE/NGL	7	1
Civic Movement Přísaha		5	1

Source : <https://www.volby.cz/pls/ep2024/ep23?xjazyk=EN>

Denmark

15 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/denmark/>

11 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Social Democratic Party (SD)	S&D	20	4
Liberal Alliance (I)	EPP	12	2
Socialist Party (SF)	Greens/EFA	14.5	2
Liberal Party (V)	Renew	11	2
Danish Democrats (DD)		8	1
Green/Red Alliance	GUE/NGL	7	1
Social Liberal Party (RV)	Renew	7	1
Conservative Party (K)		7	1
Danish People's Party (DF)		6.5	1

Source : https://valg.im.dk/Media/638495482227986457/Partier_og_kandidater_ved_Europa-Parlamentsvalget_s%c3%b8ndag_den_9._juni_2024.pdf

Estonia

7 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/estonia/>

9 lists and 5 independents

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Reform Party (ER)	Renew	19.5	2
Social Democratic Party (SDE)	S&D	21	2
Isamaa	EPP	17	1
Conservative Party (EKRE)	ID	17	1
Centre Party (EK)	Renew	9.5	1

Source : <https://www.valimised.ee/en/national-electoral-committee-registered-71-candidates-european-parliament-elections>

Finland

15 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/finland/>

15 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
National Coalition (KOK)	EPP	22	4
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	S&D	19	3
Finns Party (PS)	ECR	14	2
Centre Party (KESK)	Renew	13.5	2
Green League (VIHR)	Greens/EFA	10.5	2
Left Alliance (VAS)	GUE/NGL	10	2

Source : https://tulospalvelu.vaalit.fi/EPV-2024/en/ehd_listat_kokomaa.html

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France

81 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/france/>

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Renaissance	Renew	18	16
National Rally (RN)	ID	30	26
Socialist List-Public Place	S&D	13	12
Les Républicains (LR)	EPP	7.5	7
Europe Ecology (EELV)	Greens/EFA	6.5	6
France Insoumise (LFI)	GUE/NGL	8.5	8
Reconquête	ECR	6.5	6

NB: The closing date for submitting lists is 17 May.

Source : <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000049285193>

Germany

96 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/germany/>

35 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Christian Democratic Union (CDU/CSU)	EPP	30	29
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	14	14
Alternative für Deutschland (AfD)	ID	15	14
Greens (Bündnis90/Grünen)	Greens/EFA	15	14
Sarah Wagenknecht Movement (BSW)		7	7
The Left (Die Linke)	GUE/NGL	4	4
Liberal Party (FDP)	Renew	4	4
Freie Wähler		3	3
Others			7

Source : https://www.tagesschau.de/europawahl/parteien_und_programme/europawahl-2024-parteien-100.html

Greece

21 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/greece/>

31 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
New Democracy (ND)	EPP	33.5	8
Syriza	GUE/NGL	15	4
Socialist Party (PASOK)	S&D	11.5	3
Parti communiste (KKE)	NI	8.5	2
Solution grecque (EL)		9.8	2
Vers la liberté (PE)		5.4	1
NIKI		3.4	1

Source : <https://www.ypes.gr/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/FYLLADIO-EPISTOL-PSF-FINAL-20240510.pdf>

Hungary

21 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/hungary/>

11 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Fidesz-KDNP Alliance	NI - EPP	42	10
Left Coalition (DK-MSZP-P)	S&D	13	3
Respect and Freedom (Tisza)		21	5
MKKP		5	1
Momentum	Renew	4	1
Movement for the Homeland (MHM)		4	1

Source : <https://vtr.valasztas.hu/ep2024/valasztopolgaroknak/jelolo-szervezetek?tab=lists>

Ireland

14 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/ireland/>

29 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Sinn Fein	GUE/NGL	22	4
Fine Gael	EPP	19	3
Fianna Fail	Renew	17	3
Independents		24	4

Source : <https://ec-cdn-live.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/app/uploads/2024/04/10180727/Register-of-Political-Parties-5-April-2024-ACT-Short.pdf>

Italy

76 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/italy/>

42 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Frères d'Italy (FdI)	ECR	27	25
Democratic Party (DD)	S&D	20.5	17
5 Stars Movement (M5S)	NI	16	12
Forza Italia (FI)	EPP	8.5	7
Liga (Lega)	ID	8.5	7
Italia Viva +Europa	Renew	4.9	3
Green-Left Alliance (AVS)		4.6	3
Azione	Renew	4.3	2

Source : <https://elezionistorico.interno.gov.it/eligendohome/deposito/europee/20240609/depositati>

Latvia

9 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/latvia/>

16 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
New Unity (JV)	EPP	16.5	2
Social Democratic Party (S)	S&D	10	1
National Alliance (NA)	ECR	17	2
For Latvia (LA)	Renew	9	1
Progressives	Greens /ALE	9	1
Latvia 1 (LPV)		8	1
For Stability (ST)		6.5	1

Source : <https://epv2024.cvk.lv/kandidatu-saraksti>

Lithuania

11 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/lithuania/>

15 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Christian Democrats (TS LKD)	EPP	9	2
Social Democratic Party (LSDP)	S&D	16	3
Liberal Movement (LRLS)	Renew	4	1
Greens (LVZS)	Greens/EFA	7	1
Labour Party (DP)		5	1
Democratic Union (DSVL)	Greens/EFA	8	2
Regions Party (LRP)		3	1

Source : <https://www.vrk.lt/kandidatai-kandidatu-sarasai-2024-ep>

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Luxembourg

6 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/luxembourg/>

13 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Social Christian Party (PCS/ CVS)	EPP	30	3
Socialist Workers' Party (POSL/LSAP)	S&D	25	2
Democratic Party (PD/DP)	Renew	20	1

Source : <https://www.virgule.lu/luxembourg/decouvrez-tous-les-candidats-aux-elections-europeennes/9091437.html>**Malta**

6 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/malta/>

6 lists and independents

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Labour Party	S&D	50	3
Nationalist Party	EPP	44	3

Source : <https://electoral.gov.mt/pr7-29-04-24-en>

Netherlands

31 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/netherlands/>

20 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Freedom Party (PVV)	ID	22	8
Green-Left Alliance	Greens/EFA - S&D	19	8
Liberal Party (VVD)	Renew	12.5	5
Democrats 66 (D66)	Renew	8	2
Christian Democrat Party (CDA)	EPP	5.5	2
Volt	Greens/EFA	4.5	1
New Social Contract (NSC)		4	1
Farmers' and Citizens Movement (BBB)		4	1
Animals Party (PvdD)	GUE/NGL	4	1
Socialist Party (SP)	GUE/NGL	3	1
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	NI	3	1

Source : <https://www.kiesraad.nl/actueel/nieuws/2024/04/29/20-politieke-groeperingen-nemen-deel-aan-europees-parlementsverkiezing>

Poland

53 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/poland/>

11 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Civic Coalition (KO)	EPP	29	17
Law and Justice (PiS)	ECR	29	17
3rd Way (Polska 2050 -PSL)	Renew-EPP	12.5	7
Confederation		10	6
New Left	S&D	10	6

Source : https://wybory.gov.pl/pe2024/en/kandydaci?kolejnosc=3_asc&strona=12

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Portugal

21 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/portugal/>

17 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Democratic Alliance (PSD, CDS, PPM)	EPP	25	7
Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	28	8
Chega	ID	13	3
Left Bloc	GUE/NGL	7	1
Free	Greens/EFA	5.5	1
Liberal Initiative (IL)	Renew	4.4	1

Source : http://www.tribunalconstitucional.pt/tc/file/AUTO_DE_SORTEIO_EUROPEIAS_2024.pdf?src=1&mid=8083&bid=6722

Romania

33 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/romania/>

16 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
National Coalition (PSD-PNL)	S&D - EPP	46.5	17
Conservative Alliance (AUR)		17	7
United Right Alliance (USR - PMP - FD)	EPP-Renew	14	6
Romanian Alliance (AER)	Greens/EFA	4.5	1
UDMR	EPP	5	1
SOS Romania		4.5	1

Source : https://europarlamentare2024.bec.ro/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/specimen_BV.pdf

Slovakia

15 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/slovakia/>

24 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
SMER-SD	NI	20	4
Progressive Slovakia	Renew	24.5	5
Social Democrat HLAS - SD	NI	12	3
Republic	NI	10.5	2
Freedom and Solidarity (SaS)	ECR	7	1

Source : https://www.minv.sk/swift_data/source/verejna_sprava/volby_a_referendum/120_ep/ep24_1info/EP24_Numbers.pdf

Slovenia

9 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/slovenia/>

11 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Liberal Movement (GS)	Renew	15.5	3
Democratic Party (SDS)	EPP	21.5	4
New Slovenia (NSi)	EPP	7	1
Social Democratic Party (SD)	S&D	5	1

Source : <https://www.dvk-rs.si/>

Spain

61 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/spain/>

39 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
People's Party (PP)	EPP	39	25
Socialist Party (PSOE)	S&D	27	18
Vox	ECR	10	7
Sumar		7	5
ERC Bildu BNG Alliance		5	3
Junts		2	1
Podemos	GUE/NGL	3	1
CEUS Alliance		2	1

Source : https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/candid_present_UE_080524.pdf

Sweden

21 MEPs

<https://2024.electionseuropeennes.eu/en/sweden/>

15 lists

Parties	European Affiliation	Votes (in %)	Seats
Social Democratic Party (SAP)	S&D	28.5	6
Swedish Democrats (SD)	ECR	19	5
Moderates (Moderaterna)	EPP	17	4
Left Party (V)	GUE/NGL	8	2
Green Party	Greens/EFA	9	2
Centre Party	Renew	4.5	1
Christian Democratic Party (Kristdemokraterna)	EPP	5	1

Source : <https://data.val.se/euval2024/partier/anmalda>

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