

European issues
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European Parliament: a new balance ... but not Eurosceptic

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The new European Parliament elected on 26th May with a significant increase in turnout, marks the end of bi-partism between the European People's Party and the European Socialist Party and confirms a consolidation of a pro-European bloc with the Liberals and Greens. The Eurosceptic tidal wave that some had dreamed of did not occur. The composition of groups and the appointments of those who will head the institutions will be complicated however and might lead to some surprises.

A NOTABLE RISE IN TURNOUT

The first striking fact about these European elections is the [turnout](#), which totalled 50.95% across the 28 Member States, up by 8.34 points in comparison with the election of 2014. It is the highest rate since the 1994 elections (56.67%, whilst at the time the Union only had 12 members). The decline in turnout, a constant since the beginning of the election of the European Parliament by directive universal suffrage, has been halted for the very first time. It is also the first time since 1994 that more than one European in two has gone to elect his European representatives.

The increase in turnout in 20 States out of 28 transcends the political and social divisions that we might have seen over the last few years, between the north and south and especially the east and west of the Union. In five countries – Germany, Austria, Denmark, Czech Republic, Slovakia – turnout was up by around 10 points or more. In four countries – Spain, Hungary, Poland, Romania – the increase was around or over the 15-point mark.

Unlike 2014 no country recorded turnout below 20%, and it was up in all countries where it had been below 30% in 2014. If we exclude Belgium and Luxembourg, where it is obligatory to vote, turnout is not over 66% in any country.

As it rose beyond the symbolic mark of 50%, the turnout rate has lent greater democratic legitimacy to the European Parliament, in a context of widespread challenge to political powers. It also reflects the fact that increasingly European citizens deem that the questions of

concern (security, migration, economy and social, climate) must find their answer at European level (see the study "[Citizens' expectations regarding the European Union](#)")

The national context in several countries, often linked to issues that cover relations with the Union, also played a role in the increased mobilisation of the electorate.

In Poland, where turnout was up by nearly 20 points, the European elections were considered a full-scale test prior to the general elections planned for the autumn, with in particular the constitution of a wide centre-right coalition, called the European Coalition (KE), against the Law and Justice Party (PiS) in office.

In Romania the 17-point increase in turnout can be explained in part by the simultaneous organisation of a referendum initiated by the President, regarding the reform of the judicial system launched by the social democratic government, against which many demonstrations have been organised in the country. In these two countries, the fact that it was a national test also implied a European dimension, in that the challenge to the rule of law by both governments has placed Poland and Romania in the dock in Europe.

In Spain where turnout rose by more than 20 points, regional and local elections were also organised in some major cities like Madrid and Barcelona. The European election also confirmed the result of the parliamentary elections that took place on 28th April, which were won by the PSOE.

In France, the European elections were the first since 2017 and President Emmanuel Macron, likewise the

far-right, turned it into a domestic political challenge. To a lesser degree the vote in the Czech Republic could also be considered as a vote for or against Prime Minister Andrej Babis, suspected of embezzling European funds and who faces regular public demonstrations.

In Hungary where turnout was up by nearly 15 points, Prime Minister Viktor Orban turned these elections into a new vote on his anti-migrant policy directed against the institutions of Europe.

In the two countries most affected by Brexit, the UK and Ireland, paradoxically the issue did not lead massive citizen turnout. In the UK, whilst the Prime Minister Theresa May was on the verge of resigning due to the stalemate over the way the country should leave the Union turnout rose to 37% against 35.6% in 2014. In Ireland whose prosperity, and even its security, might be affected by Brexit turnout was down, under 50%.

Member States	Turnout 2019 (%)	Turnout 2014 (%)	Trend
Germany	61,50	48,10	↑
Austria	59,30	45,39	↑
Belgium	89,00	89,64	↓
Bulgaria	30,83	35,84	↓
Cypruse	44,99	43,97	↑
Croatia	29,65	25,24	↑
Denmark	66,00	56,32	↑
Spain	64,32	43,81	↑
Estonia	37,60	36,52	↑
Finlande	40,70	39,10	↑
France	50,97	42,43	↑
Greece	57,86	59,97	↓
Hungary	43,36	28,97	↑
Ireland	49,30	52,44	↓
Italy	56,09	57,22	↓
Latvia	33,60	30,24	↑
Lithuania	52,88	47,35	↑
Luxembourg	84,10	85,55	↑
Malta	72,60	74,80	↓
Netherlands	41,80	37,32	↑
Poland	43,00	23,83	↑
Portugal	31,01	33,67	↓
Czech Republic	28,72	18,20	↑
Romania	49,02	32,44	↑
United Kingdom	37,00	35,60	↑
Slovenia	28,29	24,55	↑
Slovakia	22,74	13,05	↑
Sweden	53,30	51,07	↑
European Union	50,95	42,61	↑

By bringing the downward trend in turnout in the European elections to a halt in this spectacular manner the European Parliament can hope to consolidate its institutional and political role, notably in the face of the Member States gathered in the Council and the European Council.

The increase in turnout reflects the increased importance of European issues in the way that citizens see their place in society and the place their country holds in the world.

National factors also played an important role in the electoral campaign, in the voters' choice and in the increase in turnout. But the place of European questions in these debates especially undertaken at national level, show an increasing Europeanisation of politics in the Member States.

THE END OF THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

As we announced in our previous [studies](#), one of the main lessons to be learned from this European election is the end of the two-party system, in force since 1979.

The two main groups (EPP and the S&D) are still numerically the largest groups with respectively 180 and 146 seats, according to European Parliament forecasts. But they are both diminished in comparison with 2014 (37 fewer seats for the EPP and 41 seats for the S&D).

Indeed although many parties in the EPP group came out ahead in Germany, Ireland, Austria and Cyprus where they are in office, but also in Romania and Greece where they are not in government, other parties achieved their worst score ever, like the Republicans (LR) in France, which now only has 8 MEPs (-8) and Forza Italia (6 seats, -5), or they achieved a poor score like the People's Party (PP) in Spain (12 seats -4).

To the left only the PSOE in Spain, the PS in Portugal and the PvdA have managed to save a leading position. Everywhere else the parties on the left have failed, like the German SPD (-11 seats), the Democratic Party in Italy (-13), the PSD in Romania (-4) and the

PS in France, which had the worst score in its history (6.19%, - 5 seats)

EPP and S&D will no longer be able to form an absolute majority alone as it has been the case since the first election of MEPs by direct universal suffrage. Together they only have 326 seats, i.e. 51 less than the required majority of 376 seats.

A NEW PRO-EUROPEAN MAJORITY.

Pro-European political forces are still in the majority in the Parliament, occupying 67.5% of the seats.

Apart from the EPP and S&D groups, the Parliament is home to two other groups – the Liberals (ALDE) and the Greens (Greens/EFA) with whom they will, in all likelihood, join forces to form a new majority. Especially since the Liberals have witnessed a 41 seat increase in comparison with 2014, thereby becoming the third group in the European Parliament, a place they have snatched from the Conservatives (ECR), which now only have 59 seats instead of 77, notably due to the collapse of the British Conservatives, who formed to date the main share of the group's members along with the Poles of Law and Justice (PiS), who will probably retain the chairmanship.

To a lesser degree the Greens have also witnessed an increase of their number with 17 seats notably due to the excellent results in Germany, where they came second behind the CDU/CSU, but ahead of the SPD – which indeed is a problem to the German "grand coalition" - and in some other Member States like Belgium, Netherlands and France.

The EPP and the S&D will have to initiate negotiations with these political groups to choose to accept one or two in a new majority alliance.

EUROSCEPTICS STILL DIVIDED.

The tidal wave that some had dreamed of did not occur. Although two parties have made a major breakthrough, the Italian Lega rising from 6 MEPs in 2014 to 28, i.e. an increase of 22 seats, and the Brexit Party, which has

29 seats, i.e. a lesser progression because its leader already won in 2014 under the UKIP label, they will not sit in the same group, as is already the case in the outgoing Parliament. The Brexit Party will undoubtedly join forces again with the other Italian government coalition party, the M5S.

Divided in three groups in the outgoing Parliament between the ECR, which dominated, the EFDD and the ENF, the eurosceptic groups have not progressed as much as they would have liked, now occupying – along with the far left (GUE-NGL) 209 members i.e. 27% of the Parliament.

The three groups “weigh” approximately the same in terms of seats (ECR 59, ENF 58 and the EFDD 54)

It is very likely that their divisions will continue, even if one cannot rule out a reshuffle, when the British have finally left the Union. But this date is still an unknown.

By then the Brexit Party will have to have a group and its leader will have to ensure the chairmanship as before. The Poles will chair the ECR without sharing this with the British and the Italians, will now be the leading force in the ENF and will take the chairmanship, without sharing it with the French National Rally which has not increased the number of its seats in comparison with 2014.

The only government led by a GUE/NGL member, ie Syriza in Greece, suffered badly as it came second with 23.74% and 6 seats (the same number as in 2014). Of course, it has improved its score in comparison with 2014 but it has emerged destabilised in the national arena where it has had to convene a snap election. Everywhere else the far-left parties are declining, whether this is Die Linke (The Left) (5.5 %) or France insoumise (France Unbowed) (6.31%).

The composition of the groups that will begin next week might lead to some surprises with some parties leaving the movements in which they have sat to date, to join another or to form a new one. We might of course imagine a union of the Eurosceptic forces in two parties rather than three, if their leaders can calm their egos and their desire to dominate their own space. Also, they will have to succeed in putting a programme together and define a joint political line. To be against something is not enough.

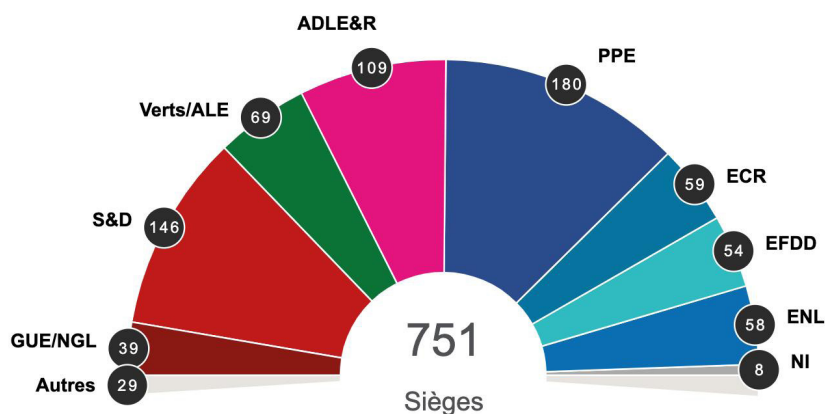
As for the major groups, we cannot rule out some change. Between those who support the continuation of the “usual left-right coalitions” bringing together the pro-Europeans, widened this time to three or four parties, or those who want to try and break these traditions and seek a new, unnatural majority. We notably think here of what the party of the Hungarian party will do in the EPP!

Negotiations will start on 28th May and will be lively between heads of State and government to find a formula that will lead to the appointment of the executives to lead the institutions (Parliament, Commission, European Council, ECB) who will have to both represent the reality of the vote expressed by the citizens, the diversity of political and territorial origins and the balance between men and women.

This exercise might prove to be a true conundrum. We cannot be sure that the established rules will all be followed to the letter in terms of finding the most balanced formula but also – we hope – the most ambitious for Europe so that we can rise to the many challenges that our continent now faces.

Parlement européen 2019 - 2024

Résultats provisoires



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Germany

96 MEPs

<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/Allemagne/>
Official results: <https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/europawahlen/2019.html>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU- CSU)	EPP	8 437 093	28.90 %	29	↓
Alliance 90 – The Greens	Greens/EFA	7 675 584	20.5 %	21	↑
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	5 914 953	15.8 %	16	↓
Alternative für Deutschland (AfD)	ECR	4 103 453	11.0 %	11	↑
The Left (DL)	GUE/NGL	2 056 010	5.5 %	5	↓
Liberal Democratic Party (FDP)	ALDE	2 028 353	5.4 %	5	↑
The Party (Die PARTEI)		898 386	2.4%	2	↑
Free Voters	ALDE	806 590	2.2 %	2	↑
Animals Party (Tierschutzpartei)	GUE/NGL	541 984	1.4 %	1	↑
Green Group / European Free Alliance (ÖDP)	Greens/EFA	370 006	1.0 %	1	↑
Pirate Party		243 363	0,7 %	1	↓
Family Party	ECR	273 755	0,7%	1	=
Volt		248 824	0.7 %	1	

Austria

18 MEPs

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

Official Results: https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/leben_in_oesterreich/wahlen/3/Seite.320445.html

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
People's Party (ÖVP)	EPP	1 130 527	35.4 %	7	↑
Social Democratic Party (SPÖ)	S&D	754 347	23.6 %	5	↓
Freedom Party (FPÖ)	ENF	578 454	17.2 %	3	↓
Liberal Party (NEOS)	ALDE	260 547	8.7 %	1	=
The Greens (Grüne)	Greens/EFA	417 226	14.0 %	2	↓

Belgium

21 MEPs

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

Résultats officiels : <https://elections.fgov.be/>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Dutch-speaking College					
New Flemish Alliance (N-VA)	ECR	954.048	22,44%	3	↓
Vlaams Belang (VB)	ENF	811.169	19,08%	3	↑
Liberals and Democrats (Open-VLD)	ALDE	678.051	15,95%	2	↓
Christian-Democrats (CD&V)	EPP	617.651	14,53%	2	↓
Greens (Groen)	Greens/EFA	525.908	12,37%	1	↑
Socialist Party (SP.A)	S&D	434.002	10,21%	1	↓
French-speaking College					
Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	651.157	26,69%	2	↓
Confederate Ecologists for the organisation of original battles (ECOLO)	Greens/EFA	485.655	19,91%	2	↑
Reform Movement (MR)	ALDE	470.654	19,29%	2	↓
Belgian Workers' Party (PTB)	GUE/NGL	355.883	14,59%	1	↑
Humanist Democratic Centre (CDH)	EPP	218.078	8,94%	1	↓
German College					
Social Christian Party (CSP)	EPP	14.247	34,94%	1	↑

Bulgaria**17 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/bulgarie/>**Official Results:** <https://www.cik.bg/bg>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Citizens for European Development (GERB)	EPP	439 909	30,62 %	6	=
Socialist Party (BSP)	S&D	353 269	24,59%	5	↑
Movement for Rights and Freedom (DPS)	ALDE	215 686	15,01 %	3	↓
National Movement for Stability and Progress (VMRO)	Others	111 525	7,76 %	2	↑
Democrats fora Strong Bulgaria	EPP	97 965	6,82 %	1	↑

Cyprus**6 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/chypre/>**Official Results:** http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/moi.nsf/page16_gr/page16_gr?OpenDocument

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Democratic Assembly (DISY)	EPP	81 539	29,02 %	2	↓
Progressive Workers' Party (AKEL)	GUE/NGL	77 241	27,49 %	2	↑
Democratic Party (DIKO)	S&D	38 756	13,08 %	1	↑
Social Democratic Movement (EDEK)	S&D	29 715	10,58 %	1	↑

Croatia**11 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/croatie/>**Official Results:** <https://www.izbori.hr/site/izbori-referendumi/izbori-clanova-u-europski-parlament-iz-republike-hrvatske/68>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ)	EPP		22.72%	4	↓
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	S&D		18.71%	3	↓
Croatian Sovereign Coalition	ECR		8.51%	1	
Mislav Kolakušić List	Others		7.89%	1	
Human Shield (Zivi Zid)	Others		5.66%	1	
Civic Liberal Alliance - Member of the Amsterdam Coalition	ALDE		5.20%	1	

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Denmark
13 MEPs
<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/danemark/>
Official Results: <https://valg.oim.dk/valg/valg-til-europa-parlamentet/>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Liberal Party (Venstre V)	ALDE		23,50 %	3	↑
Social Democratic Party(SD)	S&D		21,50 %	3	↑
People's Socialist Party (SF)	Greens/EFA		13,20 %	2	↑
Danish People's Party (DF)	ENF		10,70 %	1	↓
Social Liberal Party(RV)	ALDE		10,10 %	2	↑
People's Conservative Party (KF)	EPP		6,20 %	1	↓
Red/Green Alliance (RG)	GUE/NGL		5,50 %	1	

Spain
54 MEPs
<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/espagne/>
Official Results: <http://www.infoelectoral.mir.es/infoelectoral/min/home.html>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)	S&D	7359617	32,84%	20	↑
People's Party (PP)	EPP	4510193	20,13%	12	↓
Coalition formed by Citizens – Party of Citizenship & Union, Progress and Democracy	ALDE	2726642	12,17%	7	↑
Coalition formed by United We can, United Left and Equo	Greens/EFA	2252378	10,05%	6	/
Vox	GUE/NGL	1388681	6,2%	3	↑
Republics Now	Others	1257484	5,61%	3	
Together for Catalonia	Greens/EFA	1025411	4,60%	2	
Coalition for an inclusive Europe	Others	633265	2,76%	1	

Estonia**6 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/estonie/>**Official Results:** <https://www.valimised.ee/et>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Reform Party (ER)	ALDE	87158	26,2 %	2	↑
Social Democratic Party(SDE)	S&D	77384	23,3 %	2	↑
Centre Party (KE)	ALDE	47819	14,4 %	1	↓
People's Conservative Party (EKRE)	ENF	42268	12,7 %	1	
Union pro patria et res publica (IRL)	PPE	34189	10,3 %	1	↓

Finland**13 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/finlande/>**Official Results:** <https://tulospalvelu.vaalit.fi/EPV-2019/fi/lasktila.html>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
National Coalition Party	EPP	380 106	20.8%	3	↓
Green League	Greens/EFA	292 512	16%	2	↑
Social Democratic Party of Finland	S&D	267 342	14.6%	2	↑
The True Finns	ECR	252 990	13.8%	2	↑
Centre Party	ALDE	247 416	13.5%	2	↓
Left Alliance	GUE/NGL	125 749	6.9%	1	↓
People's Party of Swedes of Finland	ALDE	116 033	6.3%	1	↓

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France

74 MEPs

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

Official Results: <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/fr/Elections/Les-resultats/Europeennes>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
National Rally (RN)	ENF	5 281 734	23,31%	22	↓
Republic on the Move (LREM)	ALDE	5 076 464	22,41%	21	
Europe Ecology- The Greens (EELV)	Greens/EFA	3 052 533	13,47%	12	↑
The Republicans (LR)	EPP	1 920 601	8,5%	8	↓
France Unbowed (LFI)	GUE/NGL	1 428 410	6,3%	6	=
Public Place	S&D	1 402 129	6,2%	5	↓

Greece

21 MEPs

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

Official Results: <http://www.areiospagos.gr/>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
New Democracy (ND)	EPP		33,26 %	9	↑
Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA)	GUE/NGL		23,75 %	6	↑
Movement for Change (KA)	S&D		7,54 %	2	
Communist Party (KKE)	NI		5,53 %	1	↓
Golden Dawn (CA)	NI		4,86 %	1	↓
Greek Solution - Kyriakos Velopoulos	Others		4, 12 %	1	↑
DiEM25	GUE/NGL		3, 05%	1	

Hungary**21 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/hongrie/>**Official Results:** <https://www.valasztas.hu/ep2019> (Résultats provisoires au 27 mai)

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Alliance of Young Democrats-Civic Union (FIDESZ-MPP)	EPP	1 795 013	52,33 %	13	↑
Democratic Coalition (DK)	Others	555 258	16,19 %	4	↑
Momentum	Others	339 196	9,89 %	2	
Social Democratic Party (MSZP)	S&D	228 333	6,66 %	1	↑
Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik)	NI	219 715	6,41 %	1	↓

Ireland**11 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/irlande/>**Official Results:** https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/government_in_ireland/elections_and_referenda/european_elections/european_elections.html

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Fine Gael (FG)	EPP		29 %	4	=
Fianna Fail (FF)	ALDE		15 %	2	↑
GreenParty (GP)	Greens/EFA		15 %	2	↑
Independents	GUE/NGL		15 %	1	/
Sinn Fein (SF)	GUE/NGL		13 %	2	↓

Italy

73 MEPs

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

Official Results: <https://dait.interno.gov.it/elezioni/speciale-europee>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Lega	ENF	9 148 112	34,33 %	28	↑
Democratic Party (PD)	S&D	6 047 118	22,69 %	18	↓
5 Stars Movement (M5S)	EFDD	4 549 999	17,07 %	14	↓
Forza Italia (FI)	EPP	4 549 999	8,79 %	7	↓
Brothers of Italy (FdI)	ECR	1 722 254	6,46 %	5	↑
Sud-Tyrol Volkspartei (SVP)	EPP		0,53%	1	=

Latvia

8 MEPs

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

Official Results: <https://epv2019.cvk.lv/pub/>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Unity (JV)	EPP	124193	26,24 %	2	↓
Harmony (S)	S&D	82604	17,45 %	2	↑
National Alliance – for the Fatherland and Freedom (VL-TB/LNNK)	ECR	77591	16,40 %	2	↑
Development/For (PAR)		58763	12,42 %	1	
Russian Union of Latvia (LKS)	Greens/EFA	29546	6,24 %	1	=

Lithuania**11 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/lituanie/>**Official Results:** <https://www.vrk.lt/2019-europos-parlamento>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Patriotic Union – Christian Democrats (TS LKD)	EPP	245 918	18,60%	3	↑
Social Democratic Party (LSDP)	S&D	199 220	15,07%	2	↓
Union of Greens and Farmers (LVZS)	Greens/EFA	157 603	11,92%	2	↑
Labour Party (DP)	ALDE	112 985	8,55%	1	↓
Liberal Movement (LRLS)	ALDE	81 916	5,24%	1	↓
Public Electoral Committee "Aušros Maldeikienės"	Others	80 683	6,10%	1	/
Coalition of the Union of Christian Families and Russian Alliance	ECR	69 262	5,24%	1	/

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Luxembourg**6 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/luxembourg/>**Official Results:** <https://elections.public.lu/de.html>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Democratic Party (PD/DP)	ALDE	268 910	21,44%	2	↑
Social Christian Party (PCS/CVS)	EPP	264 665	21,1%	2	↓
Greens/Dei Greng (LV-DG)	Greens/EFA	237 215	18,91%	1	↑
Socialist Workers' Party (POSL/LSAP)	S&D	152 900	12,19%	1	↑

Malta

6 MEPs

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

Official Results: <https://electoral.gov.mt/ElectionResults/MEP>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Labour Party	S&D	141267	54,9 %	4	↑
Nationalist Party	EPP	98611	36,20 %	2	↓

Netherlands

26 MEPs

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

Official Results: <https://www.kiesraad.nl/verkiezingen/europees-parlement/uitslagen>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Labour Party (PvdA)	S&D		18,90%	6	↑
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	ALDE		14,60%	4	↓
Christian Democratic Appel (CDA)	EPP		12,10%	4	↓
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Others		10,90%	3	
Green Party (GL)	Greens/EFA		10,90%	3	↑
Démocrates 66 (D 66)	ALDE		7%	2	↑
Christian Union (CU-SGP)	EPP		6,80%	2	=
Animals Party (PvdD)	GUE/NGL		4%	1	↑
50PLUS	Others		3,90%	1	

Poland**51 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/pologne/>**Official Results:** <https://wybory.gov.pl/pe2019/>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Law and Justice (PiS)	ECR	6 145 876	45,56 %	26	↑
European Coalition (KE)	Others	5 165 992	38,30 %	22	
Spring - Wiosna	EPP	814 880	6,04 %	3	

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Portugal**21 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/portugal/>**Official Results:** <http://www.cne.pt/content/eleicoes-para-o-parlamento-europeu-2019>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	1105894	33,38 %	9	↑
Social Democratic Party (PSD)	EPP	726728	21,94%	6	=
Coalition Communist Party-Greens (CDU)	GUE/NGL	325371	6,88 %	2	↓
Left Bloc (BE)	GUE/NGL	325371	9,82 %	2	↑
Animal Party (PAN)	Greens/EFA	168359	5,08 %	1	↑
People's Party (CDS-PP)	EPP	204957	6,19 %	1	/

Czech Republic

21 MEPs

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

Official Results: <https://volby.cz/pls/ep2019/ep?xjazyk=CZ>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Ano 2011	ALDE	502 343	21,18%	6	↑
Civic Democratic Party (ODS)	ECR	344 885	14,54%	4	↑
Pirate Party	Others	330 844	13,95%	3	
Coalition STAN/ TOP09	EPP	276 220	11,65%	3	
Freedom and Direct Democracy Party (SPD)	ENF	216 71	9,14%	2	
Christian Democratic Union – People's Party (KDU-CSL)	EPP	171 723	7,24%	2	↑
Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM)	GUE/NGL	164 624	6,94%	1	↓

Romania

32 MEPs

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

Official Results: <http://alegeri.roaep.ro/>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
National Liberal Party (PNL)	EPP		26,23%	10	↑
Social Democratic Party (PSD)	S&D		23,68%	9	↓
Alliance 2020 USR / PLUS	ALDE		20,51%	7	
Pro Romania	ECR		7,01%	2	
Democratic Union of the Hungarians of Romania (UDMR)	EPP		6,07%	2	↓
PMP (People's Movement)	EPP		5,55%	2	↓

Slovenia**8 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/slovenie/>**Official Results:** <https://www.dvk-rs.si/index.php/si/aktualno>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Coalition of the Slovenian Democratic Party and the Slovenian People's Party (SDS & SLS)	EPP	124 634	26.43 %	3	↑
Socia-Democrats (SD)	S&D	87913	18.64 %	2	↑
Marjana Šarca List (LMS)	ALDE	73480	15.58%	2	/
New Slovenia – People's Christian (NSi)	EPP	52180	11.07 %	1	↓

Slovakia**13 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/slovaquie/>**Official Results:** <https://volbysr.sk/sk/index.html>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Progressive Slovakia Coalition and TOTAL – Civil Democracy	EPP	198 255	20,11%	4	/
Direction-Social Democracy (SMER-SD)	ALDE	154 996	15,72%	3	↓
People's Party New Slovakia (LSNS)	S&D	118 995	12,07%	2	/
Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)	Others	95 588	9,69%	2	↓
Freedom and Solidarity (SaS)	EPP	94 839	9,62%	1	↑
Party of Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (OL'aNO)	ECR	51 834	5,25%	1	↓

Sweden

20 MEPs

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

Official Results: <https://www.val.se/valresultat.html>

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Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Social Democratic Party (SAP)	S&D	940131	23,60 %	5	↓
Moderate Assembly Party (M)	EPP	670931	16,80 %	4	↑
Swedish Democrats (DS)	ECR	614699	15,40 %	3	↑
Environment Party -The Greens (MP)	Greens/EFA	454336	11,40 %	2	↓
Centre Party (C)	ALDE	429811	10,80 %	2	↑
Christian Democrats (KD)	EPP	344884	8,70 %	2	↑
Left Party (V)	GUE/NGL	267949	6,70 %	1	↑
Liberal Party (L)	ALDE	163169	4,10 %	1	↓

United Kingdom**73 MEPs**<https://elections-europeennes.robert-schuman.eu/fiche/royaume-uni/>**Official Results:** <https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/i-am-a/electoral-administrator/european-parliamentary-elections>

Political Parties	European political affiliation	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Trend
Brexit Party	EFDD		31,71 %	29	↑
LibDems	ALDE		18,55 %	16	↑
Labour Party	S&D		14,05 %	10	↓
Green Party	Greens/EFA		11,09 %	7	↑
Conservative Party	ECR		8,71 %	4	↓
Scottish National Party SNP	Greens/EFA		3,36 %	3	↑
Welsh Party Plaid Cymru	Greens/EFA		1,73 %	1	↑
Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)	NI		0,6 %	1	=
Sinn Fein	GUE/NGL		0,6 %	1	↓
Social Democratic and Labour Party	S&D		0,35 %	1	↑

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