The 2024 European Parliament Elections

From Votes to Seats to MEPs, by Member State

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Executive Summary

The European Parliament (EP) elections of June 2024 are reviewed with regard to domestic electoral provisions. For each of the twenty-seven Member States, procedural particulars are documented showing how the votes of the electorate eventually give rise to the mandate of a Member of the EP (MEP).

The European Electoral Act provides the common ground. It decrees that MEPs *shall be elected on the basis of proportional representation, using the list system or the single transferable vote*. The Act leaves plenty of leeway for a Member State to turn abstract terms like "proportional representation", "the list system" etc. into concrete executable rules. Member States differ vastly with respect to their electoral provisions. In essence, the EP is elected by way of a conglomerate of twenty-seven distinct electoral systems, each being peculiar to one of the Union's Member States.

Section 3 presents a synopsis of the 2024 elections focussing on two steps, the conversion of the electorate's votes into seats for the competing parties, and the assignment of the seats of a party to this party's candidates. The two steps are spelled out in detail, for each of the twenty-seven Member States, in the twenty-seven subsections 3.1 – 3.27. The transition from citizens' votes to mandated candidates is followed up until the 720 elected MEPs of the tenth EP are identified.

Section 2 sets up a vocabulary allowing to keep the synopsis compact. The vote patterns that are employed by the Member States are classified into LV0 – a vote for a rank-order list, but no (zero) preference votes, LVx – a vote for a rank-order list plus optional x preference votes for individual candidates, and yCV – y personal votes for candidates which, implicitly, is counted as a vote for the affiliated party. The percentage threshold for a party to participate in the seat apportionment process mostly refers to valid votes and, occasionally, to votes cast. The apportionment method that is used to translate vote counts into seat numbers is a divisor method, or a quota method, or a Single Transferable Vote scheme.

Acknowledgements

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1. Introduction

This study reviews the June 2024 elections of the tenth European Parliament (EP). Emphasis is on technical details of domestic electoral provisions that govern the transition from popular votes to parliamentary mandates. For each of the twenty-seven Member States, procedural particulars are documented how the electorate's votes eventually give rise to the political mandate of a Member of the EP (MEP).

The legal frame is set in the European Electoral Act.[1] Its Article 1 reads as follows:

> In each Member State, members of the European Parliament shall be elected on the basis of proportional representation, using the list system or the single transferable vote.

The EP is elected "in each Member State" separately indeed, giving rise to a conglomerate of twenty-seven distinct electoral systems, one per Member State. To this end the 720 seats of the tenth EP are distributed between the Member States by way of European Council decision 2023/2061.[2] There is plenty of leeway for Member States to turn the Act's requirements, such as "proportional representation", "the list system" etc., into concrete operable rules in their domestic provisions. As a result, Member States differ vastly with respect to their domestic provisions. The diversity of electoral systems is evidenced by the present study despite our attempt to achieve a maximum level of unification.

Sect. 2 "Structural overview" proposes a template and vocabulary fitting all twenty-seven Member States. Subsect. 2.1 explicates the vote patterns employed. Subsect. 2.2 discusses pertinent thresholds for a party to take part in the seat apportionment process, and reviews the apportionment methods in use.[3] Turning back from institutions to individuals, Subsect. 2.3 lists various ways how the seats of a party may be filled with this party's candidates. Since parliamentary business is carried by political groups, Subsect. 2.4 mentions the political groups with whom the EP started into its tenth legislative period.

Sect. 3 "Election results 2024, by Member State" presents the core of this study. It is a synopsis of the 2024 elections that focusses on the two steps leading from votes to seats, and from seats to mandates. Both steps are documented for every Member State, in the twenty-seven Subsect. 3.1 – 3.27. Member States are arranged in alphabetical order of their two-letter country-codes.[4] The transition from popular votes to mandated candidates is traced in such detail so as to verify the 720 elected MEPs and their affiliation with a political group, at parliament's constitutive session on 16 July 2024.

Sect. 4 "Conclusions" contains a summary table how the affiliation of the 720 MEPs of the tenth EP is distributed by Member State and political group.

The current study is a timeline continuation of similar reviews of the European elections in 2019,[5] 2014,[6] and 2009.[7]

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1 Consolidated version of the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage annexed to the Council decision of 20 September 1976, and of the subsequent amendments. Appendix I in: Report on a proposal for a modification of the Act concerning the election of the Members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage of 20 September 1976 (2009/2134(INI)). European Parliament, Committee on Constitutional Affairs, Rapporteur Andrew Duff, 28.04.2011.

2 European Council Decision (EU) 2023/2061 of 22 September 2023 establishing the composition of the EP.

3 F. Pukelsheim: Proportional Representation. Apportionment Methods and Their Applications. With a Foreword by Andrew Duff MEP. Second Edition. Springer International Publishing AG, 2017.

4 Interinstitutional Style Guide, Section 7.1.

5 K.-F. Oelbermann, F. Pukelsheim and W. Lehmann (2020): The European Elections of May 2019 – Electoral Systems and Outcomes. Study. European Parliamentary Research Service, PE 652.037.

6 K.-F. Oelbermann and F. Pukelsheim (2015): European elections 2014: From voters to representatives, in twenty-eight ways. Evropská volební studia – European Electoral Studies 10, 91–124.

7 K.-F. Oelbermann, A. Palomares and F. Pukelsheim (2010): The 2009 European Parliament elections: From votes to seats in 27 ways. Evropská volební studia – European Electoral Studies 5, 148–182. Erratum. Ibidem 6 (2011) 85.

2. Structural overview

2.1. Vote patterns

Electorates may express their political persuasion in different ways. As for "the list system" of the European Electoral Act, emphasis typically is on a list of candidates, not on a particular party. A candidate list may be registered with the electoral authorities by a single political party, or by a group of parties, or by an ad-hoc political movement. In most cases, parties and candidate lists are in a one-to-one correspondence, whence the terms "party" and "list" become exchangeable. In other cases, it may be a group of parties – often labelled coalition, or alliance – who presents a joint list of candidates. Rarely, a party with an abundant pool of candidates boasts two or more lists; this did not occur at the 2024 elections.

Lists of candidates may be rank-ordered, from a lead candidate on place 1, via lower-ranked candidates on list places 2, 3 etc., down to the last place. We classify a vote for a rank-order list as a list vote (LV). When the electorate is granted no (zero) option to adjoin preferences for individual nominees, the vote pattern is designated LV0. Vote patterns LV1, LV2, LVm indicate that, besides endorsing the list, voters additionally can support up to 1, 2, or multiple candidates by way of further preference votes.

In contrast, lists of candidates may be meant simply to offer an ensemble of names, with no intention to signify any order whatsoever. The idea is to communicate the set of nominees as a set of equals. Voters pick the names of 1, 2, or more candidates whom they prefer to represent them. Such candidate votes (CV) are coded 1CV, 2CV etc. Evaluation in favour of parties is by implication, in that personal votes are counted towards the tally of that party to whom marked candidates are affiliated.

Of the twenty-seven Member States, nineteen implement vote patterns wherein "the list system" embraces supplementary options towards the election of persons (LV1, LV2, LVm, 1CV, etc.). The Single Transferable Vote (STV) schemes in Ireland and Malta build on personalization anyway. In just six Member States (DE, ES, FR, HU, PT, RO) voters are limited to rigid lists of candidates dictated by party headquarters (LV0). Vote pattern LV0 sometimes is labelled the closed list system, vote patterns LV1, LV2 etc. semi-open list systems, and vote patterns 1CV, 2CV etc. open list systems.

2.2. Apportionment of seats to parties

A proportional representation system may, or may not, stipulate an electoral threshold which the vote tally of a party must overcome in order for the party to participate in the apportionment of available seats. A widespread threshold amounts to five per cent of valid votes. Article 3 of the European Electoral Act allows a slightly higher maximum level: five per cent of votes cast. This level is violated in Bulgaria where the threshold reaches 5.5 per cent of votes cast. Bulgarian electoral provisions do not explicitly mention the term "threshold", the hurdle emerges implicitly in the depth of arithmetical calculations.

In the presence of a threshold, the set of valid votes decomposes into two subsets. The first subset comprises the votes for parties who fail the threshold. These votes are discarded without further ado, being swept under the carpet and archived as ineffective. Solely the second subset, the collection of votes for parties who do pass the threshold, turns effective and becomes relevant for the seat apportionment process. Accordingly, the "vote" columns in the apportionment tables below are confined to exhibit effective votes only; these columns are silent about valid votes which are ineffective. On the other hand, in the absence of a threshold, the two notions differ no longer and all valid votes become effective.

Due to history and tradition, Member States practice various methods for the apportionment of seats to parties proportionally to effective votes. Since vote tallies are large figures and seat numbers small integers, any such apportionment procedure involves two steps: a division, to pass from large quantities to small quotients, and a rounding rule, to convert interim quotients to neighbouring whole numbers. There are two prominent classes of procedures to execute these steps. A divisor method uses a flexible divisor for the division step and a fixed rounding rule for the passage to whole numbers. A quota method uses a fixed divisor for the division step and a flexible rounding rule for the passage to whole numbers.

At the 2024 elections, Member States made use of three divisor methods and five quota methods.

Divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, also known as D'Hondt method). For every party, its vote tally is divided by a select divisor. The resulting interim quotient is rounded downwards to the whole number below, which yields the party's seat number. The select divisor, being a flexible electoral key, is determined so that the sum of all seat numbers exhausts the total of available seats.

Divisor method with standard rounding (DivStd, also known as Sainte-Laguë method). For every party, its vote tally is divided by a select divisor. To obtain the party's seat number, its interim quotient is rounded downwards or upwards according to the quotient's fractional part being smaller or larger than one half. The select divisor secures that the sum of all seat numbers equals the total of available seats.

Swedish modification of the divisor method with standard rounding (Div0.6). The modification solely concerns interim quotients smaller than one. They are rounded downwards to zero or upwards to one according to being smaller or larger than 0.6. Otherwise, quotients are subject to standard rounding.

Hare-quota method with fit by greatest remainders (HaQgrR, also known as Hare/Niemeyer method). The Hare-quota HaQ is the (unrounded) ratio of effective votes relative to available seats

Hare-quota variant-1 method with fit by greatest remainders (HQ1grR). The Hare-quota variant-1 HQ1 is the Hare-quota rounded downwards to the whole number below.

Hare-quota variant-2 method with fit by greatest remainders (HQ2grR). The Hare-quota variant-2 HQ2 is the Hare-quota rounded upwards to the whole number above.

Hare-quota variant-3 method with fit by greatest remainders (HQ3grR). The Hare-quota variant-3 HQ3 is the ratio of valid (effective plus ineffective) votes relative to available seats rounded downwards.

Droop-quota variant-3 method with fit by greatest remainders (DQ3grR). The Droop-quota variant-3 DQ3 is the standard rounding of the ratio of effective votes relative to available seats plus one.

The term "quota" generally signifies the size of a group of voters who justify representation by a seat in parliament. All quota methods proceed similarly. Firstly, the main apportionment metes out one seat for each fulfilment of the quota. With current quotas, there always remain groups of voters failing to reach a full quota as well as some residual seats. Secondly, the fit by greatest remainders (grR) deals out residual seats one by one to parties whose interim quotients – vote tally divided by quota – exhibit the greatest fractional part. An interim quotient is rounded upwards or downwards according to its fractional part being large or small. In Sect. 3, apportionment tables for quota methods display a select split values that separates large remainders for upward rounding from small remainders for downward rounding.

The table on page 4 provides an overview of system characteristics at the 2024 EP elections.

2.3. Assignment of party-seats to candidates

The assignment of a party's seats to its candidates is immediate in Member States admitting rank-order list votes while barring preference votes (vote pattern LV0). The ex-ante rank-order of the list is decisive. It is also straightforward in systems who allow personal votes only (vote pattern 1CV, 2CV, etc.). Then the ex-post rank-order of the candidates by personal vote tallies becomes pivotal.

When list votes and preference votes are superimposed (vote pattern LV1, LV2, etc.), it is first examined whether candidates garner sufficiently many personal votes to bypass the list's rank-order, before reverting to the list's rank-order. Sufficiency of a candidate's success is measured by means of a bypass rule. A widespread type of bypass rules requires a candidate's personal vote tally to meet or exceed a certain percentage of the affiliated party's vote count. Common hurdles are five per cent (AT, BG, CZ, SE), ten per cent (HR), or three per cent (SK). Three Member States practice other bypass quorums (BE, NL, SI).

EP elections 2024: Characteristics of electoral systems

Sect.	Code	Member State	Seats	Vote Pattern	Electoral Threshold	Apportionment Method
3.1	AT	Austria	20	LV1	4 % of valid votes	DivDwn
3.2	BE	Belgium*3	22	LVm	none	DivDwn
3.3	BG	Bulgaria	17	LV1	5.5 % of votes cast	HaQgrR
3.4	CY	Cyprus	6	2CV	1.8 % of valid votes	HQ3grR
3.5	CZ	Czechia	21	LV2	5 % of valid votes	DivDwn
3.6	DE	Germany/16	96	LV0	none	DivStd
3.7	DK	Denmark	15	1CV	none	DivDwn
3.8	EE	Estonia	7	1CV	none	DivDwn
3.9	EL	Greece	21	4CV	3 % of valid votes	HQ1grR
3.10	ES	Spain	61	LV0	none	DivDwn
3.11	FI	Finland	15	1CV	none	DivDwn
3.12	FR	France	81	LV0	5 % of valid votes	DivDwn
3.13	HR	Croatia	12	LV1	5 % of valid votes	DivDwn
3.14	HU	Hungary	21	LV0	5 % of valid votes	DivDwn
3.15	IE	Ireland*3	14	STV	none	STVran
3.16	IT	Italy/5	76	3CV	4 % of valid votes	HQ1grR
3.17	LT	Lithuania	11	5CV	5 % of votes cast	HQ2grR
3.18	LU	Luxembourg	6	6CV	none	DivDwn
3.19	LV	Latvia	9	mCV	5 % of votes cast	DivStd
3.20	MT	Malta	6	STV	none	STVran
3.21	NL	Netherlands	31	LV1	3.2 % of votes cast	DivDwn
3.22	PL	Poland/13	53	1CV	5 % of valid votes	DivDwn/HaQgrR
3.23	PT	Portugal	21	LV0	none	DivDwn
3.24	RO	Romania	33	LV0	5 % of valid votes	DivDwn
3.25	SE	Sweden	21	LV1	4 % of valid votes	Div0.6
3.26	SI	Slovenia	9	LV1	4 % of valid votes	DivDwn
3.27	SK	Slovakia	15	LV2	5 % of valid votes	DQ3grR

Note: Belgium establishes 3 separate constituencies, indicated by Belgium*3. Similarly: Ireland*3. Germany is divided into 16 districts, indicated by Germany/16. Similarly: Italy/5, Poland/13.

2.4.   Political groups in the tenth EP

As political work in the EP is organized by political groups, the synopsis in Sect. 3 also reports the affiliation of MEPs to political groups. The political groups at the constitutive session of the tenth EP on 16 July 2024 are as follows:

EPP	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
S&D	Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the EP
PfE	Patriots for Europe Group
ECR	European Conservatives and Reformists Group
Renew Europe	Renew Europe Group
Greens/EFA	Group of the Greens / European Free Alliance
The Left	The Left group in the European Parliament – GUE/NGL
ESN	Europe of Sovereign Nations Group

In addition, non-attached MEPs are assembled in a category NI (from French *non-inscrits*). A summary table of MEPs by Member State and political group is presented in the concluding Sect. 4.

3. Election results 2024, by Member State

3.1. AT – Republic of Austria

Austria has a contingent of twenty seats. Seven parties stand at the election. A party's list of candidates may comprise up to forty-two persons.

A voter may mark a party (a list vote, LV) or one of the party's candidates (vote pattern LV1), or both. When marking a party as well as a candidate, the candidate marked must belong to the party marked, otherwise the ballot is invalid. A preference vote is expressed on the ballot sheet by writing into a designated box the candidate's last name, or the candidate's reference number in the party-list.

Austria, structural data

Seats	20
Electorate	6,372,205
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	7
Vote pattern	LV1
Valid list votes	3,523,935
Electoral threshold	140,958
Apportionment parties	5
Effective list votes	3,323,830
Apportionment method	DivDwn
Preference vote hurdle	5 % bypass rule
MEPs' gender	8 female, 12 male

There is an electoral threshold of four per cent of valid list votes. Since four per cent of 3,523,935 equals 140,957.4, a party participates in the seat apportionment process only when garnering at least 140,958 votes. Two parties fail the threshold, leaving five apportionment parties.

The apportionment of the twenty seats to the five parties is carried out using the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 146,000 list votes justify roughly one seat. The apposition 'roughly' signals that a party's interim quotient, of votes divided by 146,000, exhibited below in the column between votes and seats, is rounded to a whole number. As for the divisor method with downward rounding, interim quotients are rounded downwards to the whole number below.

Austria, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

FPÖ	893,753	6.1	6	PfE
ÖVP	864,072	5.9	5	EPP
SPÖ	818,287	5.6	5	S&D
GRÜNE	390,504	2.7	2	Greens/EFA
NEOS	357,214	2.4	2	Renew Europe
Sum (Divisor[8])	3,323,830	(146,000)	20	

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8 Divisor values below ÖVP/6 (144,012) would apportion too many seats, above FPÖ/6 (148,959), too few. In this range, the select divisor 146,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The seats won by a party are assigned to the party's candidates following the rank-order on the party-list. However, a candidate bypasses the list-order when overcoming a five per cent bypass hurdle. The bypass rule demands that a candidate's preference vote tally meets or exceeds five per cent of the party's list vote total, i.e., one twentieth of the vote total. When passing the hurdle, the candidate is assigned a seat ahead of the other list candidates.

The table below displays candidates together with their preference vote tally and list place. At the 2024 election, seven candidates are elected due to their preference vote tallies; the list places of these candidates are struck out. The other thirteen MEPs are mandated by way of their rank-place on the party-list; accordingly, their preference vote tallies are crossed out.

Austria, from seats to MEPs

FPÖ (Bypass hurdle: 893,753/20 = 44,688)
1. Harald VILIMSKY	83,576	~~1~~
2. Petra STEGER	~~9,323~~	2
3. Georg MAYER	~~2,415~~	3
4. Roman HAIDER	~~6,312~~	4
5. Gerald HAUSER	~~13,681~~	5
6. Elisabeth DIERINGER-GRANZA	~~1,661~~	6

ÖVP (Bypass hurdle: 864,072/20 = 43,204)
1. Reinhold LOPATKA	58,013	~~1~~
2. Alexander BERNHUBER	44,641	~~3~~
3. Angelika WINZIG	~~38,426~~	2
4. Sophia KIRCHER	~~23,411~~	4
5. Lukas MANDL	~~17,329~~	5

SPÖ (Bypass hurdle: 818,287/20 = 40,915)
1. Andreas SCHIEDER	61,982	~~1~~
2. Evelyn REGNER	~~17,448~~	2
3. Günther SIDL	~~10,723~~	3
4. Elisabeth GROSSMAN	~~4,985~~	4
5. Hannes HEIDE	~~6,790~~	5

GRÜNE (Bypass hurdle: 390,504/20 = 19,526)
1. Thomas Alexander WAITZ	75,018	~~2~~
2. Lena SCHILLING	45,732	~~1~~

NEOS (Bypass hurdle: 357,214/20 = 17,861)
1. Helmut BRANDSTÄTTER	49,444	~~1~~
2. Anna STÜRGKH	~~7,752~~	2

3.2. BE – Kingdom of Belgium

Belgium is allocated a contingent of twenty-two seats. Seventeen parties compete at the election. Domestic provisions establish three constituencies for separate evaluation: the Dutch Electoral College (13 seats), the French Electoral College (8), and the German Language Community (1).

Voters may mark a party (a list vote, LV), or one candidate or more from the same party (multiple preference votes, vote pattern LVm), or both. With no party marked, the ballot is attributed to the party to which the preference candidates are affiliated. With no candidate marked, the ballot is considered to express support for the party's candidates, in the rank-order as they appear on the party-list. There is no electoral threshold.

Belgium, structural data

Seats	22
Electorate	8,537,902
Constituencies	3
Parties admitted	22
Vote pattern	LVm
Valid list votes	7,133,784
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivDwn
Preference vote hurdle	Quorum bypass rule
MEPs' gender	9 female, 13 male

Within a constituency, seats are apportioned to parties by list votes, using the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). In the Dutch Electoral College every 270,000 votes justify roughly one seat, in the French Electoral College, 240,000, in the German Language Community, 10,000.

Belgium, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

Dutch Electoral College

VLAAMS BELANG	1,034,112	3.8	3	PfE
N-VA	995,868	3.7	3	ECR
CD&V	594,968	2.2	2	EPP
Vooruit	570,067	2.1	2	S&D
GROEN	450,781	1.7	1	Greens/EFA
Open Vld Renew	410,743	1.5	1	Renew Europe
PVDA	366,285	1.4	1	The Left
2 Others	85,956	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[9])	4,508,780	(270,000)	13	

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9 Divisor values below Vlaams Belang/4 (258,528) would apportion too many seats, above Vooruit/2 (285,034), too few. In this range, the select divisor 270,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

French Electoral College

MR	900,413	3.8	3	Renew Europe
PS	529,697	2.2	2	S&D
PTB	397,055	1.7	1	The Left
LES ENGAGÉS	368,668	1.5	1	Renew Europe
ECOLO	259,745	1.1	1	Greens/EFA
2 Others	126,001	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[10])	2,581,579	(240,000)	8	

German Language Community

CSP	15,169	1.5	1	EPP
5 Others	28,256	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[11])	43,425	(10,000)	1	

The assignment of seats to candidates relies on a quorum bypass rule. The quorum of a party is the upward rounding of its list vote total divided by its seat number plus one (Droop quota). For example, the MR quorum is $900,413/(3+1) = 225,103.25$ rounded upwards, i.e., rounded to 225,104. Hence a MR candidate with at least 225,104 preference votes is assigned a seat.

In addition, the system provides a devolution pool of list votes. These are transferred to the upper echelons of list candidates in order to supplement for missing preference votes. The number of votes in the devolution pool is taken to be half the number of pure list votes, i.e., list votes that bear no preference marks for any titular candidate. Devolution pool votes are transferred, in batches, to the candidates who enjoy a high list ranking. The transfer from the devolution pool terminates when the candidate is attributed just as many votes as are needed to reach the bypass quorum.

For example, in the Dutch Electoral College, the bypass quorum of VLAAMS BELANG requires $1,034,112/4 = 258,528$ votes. Top candidate Tom VANDENDRIESSCHE, garnering more preference votes than the quorum requires, is assigned a first seat without further ado. Barbara BONTE, on list place 2, has 69,077 preference votes and fails the quorum. From the devolution pool of 313,007 votes, 189,451 are transferred to BONTE for her to meet the quorum and to be assigned a second seat. This transfer leaves $313,007–189,451 = 123,556$ votes in the devolution pool. They benefit Gerolf ANNEMANS on list place 3. His updated tally of 195,282 votes still fails the quorum and continues to be deficient. However, Gerolf ANNEMANS is assigned a third seat due to heading the remaining party-list.

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10 Divisor values below MR/4 (225,103) would apportion too many seats, above Ecolo/1 (259,745), too few. In this range, the select divisor 240,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

11 Divisor values below CSP/2 (7,585) would apportion too many seats, above CSP/1 (15,169), too few. In this range, the select divisor 10,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

Belgium, from seats to MEPs

Dutch Electoral College

VLAAMS BELANG (Bypass quorum: 258,528; devolution pool: 313,007)
1. Tom VANDENDRIESSCHE	318,151	~~1~~
2. Barbara BONTE	69,077 + 189,451 = 258,528	~~2~~
3. Gerolf ANNEMANS	71,726 + 123,556 = ~~195,282~~	3

N-VA (Bypass quorum: 248,967; devolution pool: 321,980)
1. Johan VAN OVERTVELDT	213,609 + 35,358 = 248,967	~~1~~
2. Assita KANKO	76,943 + 172,024 = 248,967	~~2~~
3. Kris VAN DIJCK	58,093 + 114,598 = ~~172,691~~	3

CD&V (Bypass quorum: 198,323; devolution pool: 159,122)
1. Wouter BEKE	146,745 + 51,578 = 198,323	~~1~~
2. Liesbet SOMMEN	48,512 + 107,544 = ~~156,056~~	2

Vooruit (Bypass quorum: 190,023; devolution pool: 164,757)
1. Bruno TOBBACK	109,294 + 80,729 = 190,023	~~1~~
2. Kathleen VAN BREMPT	105,972 + 84,028 = ~~190,000~~	2

GROEN (Bypass quorum: 225,391; devolution pool: 152,227)
1. Sara MATTHIEU	88,757 + 136,634 = 225,391	~~1~~

Open Vld Renew (Bypass quorum: 205,372; devolution pool: 125,220)
1. Hilde VAUTMANS	71,557 + 125,220 = ~~196,777~~	1

PVDA (Bypass quorum: 183,143; devolution pool: 90,826)
1. Rudi KENNES	72,434 + 90,826 = ~~163,260~~	1

French Electoral College

MR (Bypass quorum: 225,104; devolution pool: 157,674)
1. Sophie WILMÈS	543,821	~~1~~
2. Olivier CHASTEL	72,761 + 152,343 = 225,104	~~2~~
3. Benoît CASSART	48,365 + 5,331 = ~~53,696~~	3

PS (Bypass quorum: 176,566; devolution pool: 127,030)
1. Elio DI RUPO	181,797	~~1~~
2. Estelle CEULEMANS	45,260 + 127,030 = ~~172,290~~	2

PTB (Bypass quorum: 198,528; devolution pool: 124,366)
1. Marc BOTENGA	87,263 + 111,265 = 198,528	~~1~~

LES ENGAGÉS (Bypass quorum: 184,334; devolution pool: 119,987)
1. Yvan VEROUGSTRAETE	63,530 + 119,987 = ~~183,517~~	1

ECOLO (Bypass quorum: 129,873; devolution pool: 75,510)
1. Saskia BRICMONT	53,192 + 75,510 = ~~128,702~~	1

German Language Community

CSP (Bypass quorum: 7,585; devolution pool: 2,067)
1. Pascal ARIMONT	11,035	~~1~~

Source: https://elections2024.belgium.be/en/election?el=EU

3.3. BG – Republic of Bulgaria

Bulgaria commands a contingent of seventeen seats. Thirty-two parties and one independent candidate campaign at the election. A party-list may contain up to seventeen candidates.

On the ballot sheets voters mark a party (a list vote, LV) or an independent candidate. When casting a list vote, a voter may adjoin one preference vote (vote pattern LV1). The preference is expressed by ticking a box with a numeral 1, 2, ..., 17, thereby endorsing the nominee with this rank-order.

There is a quorum electoral threshold applying to parties as well as to independent candidates. It is the valid votes-to-seats ratio and equals 114,662 votes (as 1,949,250/17 =114,661.8). The threshold exceeds five per cent of votes cast, since 114,662/2,074,220 = 5.5 per cent. It thus violates Art. 3 of the European Electoral Act. Six lists pass the threshold. Of these, two feature two-party coalitions.

Bulgaria, structural data

Seats	17
Electorate	6,170,472
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	32, plus one independent candidate
Vote pattern	LV1
Votes cast	2,074,220
Valid list votes	1,949,250
Electoral threshold	114,662 = 5.5 % of votes cast
Apportionment parties	4 parties, plus 2 two-party lists
Effective list votes	1,604,200
Apportionment method	HaQgrR
Preference vote hurdle	5 % bypass rule
MEPs' gender	4 female, 13 male

The seat apportionment is carried out using the Hare-quota method with fit by greatest remainders (HaQgrR, largest remainder method). The Hare-quota is defined to be the ratio of effective votes and seats, 1,604,200/17 = 94,364.7, a fractional quantity. That is, every 94,364.7 vote shares justify roughly one seat. Interim quotients, of votes divided by 94,364.7, with a remainder below .4 are rounded downwards, with a remainder above .4, upwards. The split value .4 secures that all available seats are handed out.

Bulgaria, from votes to seats, using HaQgrR

GERB–SDS	474,059	5.024	5	EPP
DPS	295,092	3.127	3	Renew Europe
PP–DB	290,865	3.082	3	2 Renew Europe, 1 EPP
Vazrazhdane	281,434	2.982	3	ESN
BSP	141,178	1.496	2	S&D
ITN	121,572	1.288	1	ECR
Sum (Split[12])	1,604,200	(.4)	17	

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12 Split values below the ITN remainder (.288) would apportion too many seats, above the BSP remainder (.496), too few. In this range, the select split .4 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

The assignment of the seats of a party to its candidates follows the rank-order of the party-list, except for a five per cent bypass rule to appreciate preference votes. That is, a candidate advances to the top of the list when his or her preference vote tally meets or exceeds a twentieth of the party's vote total. In the table, a candidate's preference vote tally or list place is crossed out when not decisive.

Bulgaria, from seats to MEPs

GERB–SDS (Bypass hurdle: 474,059/20 = 23,703)

1. Andrey KOVATCHEV	35,195	~~2~~
2. Andrey NOVAKOV	27,601	~~3~~
3. Emil RADEV	~~18,047~~	4
4. Eva MAYDELL	~~10,241~~	5
5. Ilia LAZAROV	~~6,345~~	6

DPS (Bypass hurdle: 295,092/20 = 14,755)

1. Ilhan KYUCHYUK	~~8,320~~	2
2. Taner KABILOV	~~3,279~~	4
3. Elena YONCHEVA	~~4,075~~	5

PP–DB (Bypass hurdle: 290,865/20 = 14,544)

1. Nikola MINCHEV	44,760	~~1~~
2. Radan KANEV, EPP	37,057	~~5~~
3. Hristo PETROV	25,580	~~6~~

Vazrazhdane (Bypass hurdle: 281,434/20 = 14,072)

1. Petar VOLGIN	71,287	~~2~~
2. Stanislav STOYANOV	31,346	~~1~~
3. Rada LAYKOVA	~~4,902~~	3

BSP (Bypass hurdle: 141,178/20 = 7,059)

1. Kristian VIGENIN	27,171	~~1~~
2. Tsvetelina PENKOVA	9,929	~~3~~

ITN (Bypass hurdle: 121,572/20 = 6,079)

1. Ivaylo VALCHEV	41,000	~~1~~

3.4. CY – Republic of Cyprus

Cyprus is allocated a contingent of six seats. Twelve parties and two independent candidates are admitted at the election. A maximum of six candidates may be nominated per party-list.

On the ballot sheet, every party occupies a column displaying the names of its candidates, in the order of the Greek alphabet. Voters may mark up to two preference crosses for candidates of the same party (vote pattern 2CV). If voters mark more than two candidates of the same party, their vote is counted in favour of the party, but not as preference votes for the candidates.

Cyprus, structural data

Seats	6
Electorate	683,432
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	12, plus 2 independent candidates
Vote pattern	2CV
Valid party votes	368,455
Electoral threshold	6,633
Apportionment parties	7, plus 1 independent candidate
Effective party votes	356,285
Apportionment method	HQ3grR
MEPs' gender	0 female, 6 male

There is an electoral threshold of 1.8 per cent of valid votes (6,633). Five parties and one independent candidate miss the threshold, their 12,170 votes are discarded. The remaining votes become effective (356,285), they are cast for seven parties and one independent candidate.

The seat apportionment procedure is the Hare-quota variant-3 method with fit by greatest remainders (HQ3grR). The Hare-quota variant-3 is the quotient of valid votes (368,455) and seat number (6), omitting the quotient's fractional part. Here, the quota amounts to 61,409 (since 368,455/6 = 61,409.17), i.e., every 61,409 votes justify roughly one seat. Quotients below the split value .4 are rounded downwards; above the split value, they are rounded upwards.

Cyprus, from votes to seats, using HQ3grR

Democratic Rally	91,316	1.487	2	EPP
Progressive Party of Working People	79,163	1.289	1	The Left
Fidias PANAYIOTOU	71,330	1.162	1	NI
National People's Front	41,215	0.671	1	ECR
Democratic Party	35,815	0.583	1	S&D
3 Others	37,446	–	0	
Sum (Split[13])	356,285	(.4)	6	

---

13 Split values below the Progressive Party remainder (.289) would apportion too many seats, above the Democratic Party remainder (.487), too few. In this range, the select split .4 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

The seats of a party are assigned to its candidates solely in the order determined by the candidates' preference vote tallies.

Cyprus, from seats to MEPs

Democratic Rally
1. Loucas FOURLAS   53,156
2. Michalis HADJIPANTELA   31,997

Progressive Party of Working People
1. Giorgos GEORGIOU   33,488

Independent candidate
1. Fidias PANAYIOTOU   71,330

National People's Front
1. Geadis GEADI   14,842

Democratic Party
1. Costas MAVRIDES   20,462

3.5. CZ – Czech Republic

Czechia is entitled to a contingent of twenty-one seats. Parties, movements or coalitions may submit candidate lists. A list may exceed the number of MEPs to be elected by one third, i.e., it may include twenty-eight names. Independent candidacies are not allowed.

Every party, movement or coalition has a ballot sheet of its own. Voters receive a full set of ballot sheets. On the ballot sheet with the rank-order list of candidates of the party of their choice, voters may indicate up to two preferential votes for specific candidates (vote pattern LV2). They insert this sheet into an official envelope to go into the ballot box.

Czechia, structural data

Seats	21
Electorate	8,212,628
Constituencies	1
Parties and coalitions admitted	30
Vote pattern	LV2
Valid list votes	2,968,889
Electoral threshold	148,445
Apportionment parties	2 parties plus 5 coalitions
Effective list votes	2,638,660
Apportionment method	DivDwn
Preference vote hurdle	5 % bypass rule
MEPs' gender	8 female, 13 male

There is an electoral threshold of five per cent of valid votes. The threshold amounts to 148,445 votes, it is missed by twenty-three parties and coalitions. This leaves seven parties and coalitions to participate in the apportionment process. The apportionment is carried out using the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 110,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Czechia, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

ANO 2011	776,158	7.1	7	PfE
KDU+ODS+TOP 09	661,250	6.01	6	3 EPP, 3 ECR
AUTO+PRISAHA	304,623	2.8	2	PfE
CSNS+KSCM+SD-SN	283,935	2.6	2	NI
STAN+SLK	258,431	2.3	2	EPP
Pirati	184,091	1.7	1	Greens/EFA
SPD+Trikolora	170,172	1.5	1	ESN
Sum (Divisor[14])	2,638,660	(110,000)	21	

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14 Divisor values below AUTO/3 (101,541) would apportion too many seats, above KDU/6 (110,208), too few. In this range, the select divisor 110,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The seats of a party or coalition are assigned to its list nominees in the order exhibited in the list. However, a candidate bypasses the rank-order of the list and advances to the top whenever his or her preference vote tally meets or exceeds the hurdle of five per cent (i.e., a twentieth) of the party's list votes. Below, preference vote tallies are exhibited along with list places; the irrelevant figure of the two is struck out.

Czechia, from seats to MEPs

ANO 2011 (Bypass hurdle: 776,158/20 = 38,808)
1. Klara DOSTALOVA	171,142	~~1~~
2. Jaroslava POKORNÁ JERMANOVÁ	49,683	~~6~~
3. Jaroslav BŽOCH	~~31,989~~	2
4. Ondřej KNOTEK	~~8,565~~	3
5. Martin HLAVÁČEK	~~10,662~~	4
6. Jana NAGYOVÁ	~~14,448~~	5
7. Ondřej KOVAŘÍK	~~4,863~~	7

KDU+ODS+TOP 09 (Bypass hurdle: 661,250/20 = 33,063)
1. Alexandr VONDRA, ECR	118,492	~~1~~
2. Luděk NIEDERMAYER	88,631	~~3~~
3. Tomáš ZDECHOVSKÝ	66,948	~~4~~
4. Veronika VRECIONOVÁ, ECR	35,310	~~2~~
5. Ondřej KRUTÍLEK, ECR	~~20,504~~	5
6. Ondřej KOLÁŘ	~~31,623~~	6

AUTO+PRISAHA (Bypass hurdle: 304,623/20 = 15,232)
1. Filip TUREK	152,196	~~1~~
2. Nikola BARTŮŠEK	21,162	~~2~~

CSNS+KSCM+SD-SN (Bypass hurdle: 283,935/20 = 14,197)
1. Kateřina KONEČNÁ	115,386	~~1~~
2. Ondřej DOSTÁL	24,403	~~2~~

STAN+SLK (Bypass hurdle: 258,431/20 = 12,922)
1. Danuše NERUDOVÁ	59,577	~~1~~
2. Jan FARSKÝ	44,503	~~2~~

Pirati (Bypass hurdle: 184,091/20 = 9,205)
1. Markéta GREGOROVÁ	23,388	~~2~~

SPD+Trikolora (Bypass hurdle: 170,172/20 = 8,509)
1. Ivan DAVID	30,892	~~2~~

Source: https://volby.cz/pls/ep2024/ep?xjazyk=EN

3.6. DE – Federal Republic of Germany

Germany has ninety-six seats to fill. There are no independent candidacies. Thirty-five parties are admitted at the election.

Parties may register a single federal list, or they may submit lists separately for each Land of the federation. All parties, with the exception of CDU and CSU, registered a single party-list for the whole country. CDU and CSU made use of the Länder subdivision. CDU submitted fifteen Land lists, one for each Land where the party stood; the sole exception is Bavaria. CSU registered a list just for Bavaria, which is the only Land where CSU campaigned.

Ballot papers vary across the sixteen Länder due to distinct Land-lists of CDU and CSU. The names of the first ten nominees (or fewer when enforced by lack of space) of every list are printed on the ballot sheet. With thirty-five parties standing at the election, ballot papers acquire a substantial length. Every voter may mark the party of her or his choice (a list vote, LV). However, voters cannot add preference votes in favour of any particular candidate (zero preference votes, vote pattern LV0).

Germany, structural data

Seats	96
Electorate	61,963,020
Electoral districts	1, CDU/CSU: 16
Parties admitted	35
Vote pattern	LV0
Valid party votes	39,810,489
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivStd, DivStd
MEPs' gender	35 female, 61 male

There is no electoral threshold. The countrywide super-apportionment distributes the entire contingent of ninety-six seats among all thirty-five parties. For use of the divisor method with standard rounding (DivStd, Sainte-Laguë), the select divisor is 409,000. That is, every 409,000 votes justify roughly one seat. Twenty parties end up without entering parliament.

Due to the subdivision into Länder, the twenty-three CDU-seats from the super-apportionment are passed down to its fifteen Land-lists by means of a supplementary step, the sub-apportionment. Again, the divisor method with standard rounding is used. Every 400,000 CDU-votes justify roughly one of the twenty-three CDU-seats.

Germany, from votes to seats, using DivStd

Super-apportionment of 96 seats to 35 parties

Party	Votes	%	Seats	Group
CDU	9,435,636	23.1	23	EPP
AfD	6,325,890	15.47	15	14 ESN, 1 NI
SPD	5,551,545	13.6	14	S&D
GRÜNE	4,738,227	11.6	12	Greens/EFA
CSU	2,513,481	6.1	6	EPP
BSW	2,456,460	6.0	6	NI
FDP	2,061,334	5.0	5	Renew Europe
DIE LINKE	1,091,586	2.7	3	The Left
FREIE WÄHLER	1,062,437	2.6	3	Renew Europe
Volt	1,023,681	2.503	3	Greens/EFA
Die PARTEI	775,636	1.9	2	NI
Tierschutzpartei	570,777	1.4	1	The Left
ÖDP	257,975	0.6	1	EPP
FAMILIE	244,030	0.6	1	EPP
PdF	228,148	0.6	1	NI
20 Others	1,473,646	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[15])	39,810,489	(409,000)	96	

CDU sub-apportionment of 23 seats to 15 districts

	District	Votes	Quotient	Seats
1.	Schleswig-Holstein	448,041	1.1	1
2.	Hamburg	159,977	0.4	0
3.	Niedersachsen	1,240,227	3.1	3
4.	Bremen	51,823	0.1	0
5.	Nordrhein-Westfalen	2,598,559	6.496	6
6.	Hessen	834,665	2.1	2
7.	Rheinland-Pfalz	622,889	1.6	2
8.	Baden-Württemberg	1,645,478	4.1	4
9.	Saarland	147,522	0.4	0
10.	Berlin	271,716	0.7	1
11.	Brandenburg	253,937	0.6	1
12.	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	183,831	0.46	0
13.	Sachsen	488,000	1.2	1
14.	Sachsen-Anhalt	247,655	0.6	1
15.	Thüringen	241,316	0.6	1
	Sum (Divisor[16])	9,435,636	(400,000)	23

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15 Divisor values below AfD/15.5 (408,122) would apportion too many seats, above Volt/2.5 (409,472), too few. In this range, the select divisor 409,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

16 Divisor values below Nordrhein-Westfalen/6.5 (399,778) would apportion too many seats, above Rheinland-Pfalz/1.5 (415,259), too few. In this range, the select divisor 400,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

Germany employs the closed list systems (vote pattern LV0). The seats of a party are assigned to the candidates of this party in the rigid sequence that is preordained by the party-list.

Germany, from seats to MEPs

CDU
1.1 Niclas HERBST
3.1 David McALLISTER
3.2 Lena DÜPONT
3.3 Jens GIESEKE
5.1 Peter LIESE
5.2 Sabine VERHEYEN
5.3 Dennis RADTKE
5.4 Verena MERTENS
5.5 Axel VOSS
5.6 Stefan BERGER
6.1 Sven SIMON
6.2 Michael GAHLER
7.1 Christine SCHNEIDER
7.2 Ralf SEEKATZ
8.1 Andrea WECHSLER
8.2 Daniel CASPARY
8.3 Andreas SCHWAB
8.4 Norbert LINS
10.1 Hildegard BENTELE
11.1 Christian EHLER
13.1 Oliver SCHENK
14.1 Alexandra MEHNERT
15.1 Marion WALSMANN

AfD
1. Maximilian KRAH, NI
2. Petr BYSTRON
3. René AUST
4. Christine ANDERSON
5. Alexander JUNGBLUTH
6. Marc JONGEN
7. Markus BUCHHEIT
8. Hans NEUHOFF
9. Irmhild BOßDORF
10. Arno BAUSEMER
11. Siegbert Frank DROESE
12. Thomasz FROELICH
13. Anja ARNDT
14. Mary KHAN
15. Alexander SELL

SPD
1. Katarina BARLEY
2. Jens GEIER
3. Maria NOICHL
4. Bernd LANGE
5. Birgit SIPPE
6. René REPASI
7. Gabriele BISCHOFF
8. Udo BULLMANN
9. Delara BURKHARDT
10. Matthias ECKE
11. Sabrina REPP
12. Tiemo WÖLKEN
13. Vivien COSTANZO
14. Tobias CREMER

GRÜNE
1. Theresa REINTKE
2. Sergey LAGODINSKY
3. Anna CAVAZZINI
4. Michael BLOSS
5. Hannah NEUMANN
6. Martin HÄUSLING
7. Katrin LANGENSIEPEN
8. Erik MARQUARDT
9. Jutta PAULUS
10. Daniel FREUND
11. Alexandra GEESE
12. Rasmus ANDRESEN

CSU
1. Manfred WEBER
2. Angelika NIEBLER
3. Christian DOLESCHAL
4. Monika HOHLMEIER
5. Markus FERBER
6. Stefan KÖHLER

BSW
1. Geisel THOMAS
2. Fabio DE MASI

3. Michael VON DER SCHULENBURG
4. Ruth FIRMENICH
5. Jan-Peter WARNKE
6. Friedrich PÜRNER

FDP
1. Marie-Agnes STRACK-ZIMMERMANN
2. Svenja HAHN
3. Andreas GLÜCK
4. Moritz KÖRNER
5. Jan-Christoph OETJEN

DIE LINKE
1. Martin SCHIRDEWAN
2. Carola RACKETE
3. Özlem DEMIREL

FREIE WÄHLER
1. Christine SINGER
2. Engin EROGLU
3. Joachim STREIT

VOLT
1. Damian BOESELAGER
2. Nela RIEHL
3. Kai TEGETHOFF

Die PARTEI
1. Martin SONNEBORN
2. Sibylle BERG

Tierschutzpartei
1. Sebastian EVERDING

ÖDP
1. Manuela RIPA

FAMILIE
2. Niels GEUKING

PdF
1. Lukas SIEPER

Source: https://www.bundeswahlleiterin.de/en/europawahlen/2024/ergebnisse/bund-99.html

3.7.   DK – Kingdom of Denmark

Denmark is allotted a contingent of fifteen seats. The Faroe Islands and Greenland, although part of the kingdom, are not part of the EU, they are not included in the electorate. A list of candidates may include a maximum of twenty persons. The candidates are listed in the order in which they wish to appear on the ballot paper.

Eleven parties stand at the election. On the ballot sheets, voters may mark a nominated person (one candidate vote, vote pattern 1CV), or they may mark a party-list. A personal vote contributes to the vote total of the party to which the candidate is affiliated.

Denmark, structural data

Seats	15
Electorate	4,301,255
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	11
Vote pattern	1CV
Valid party votes	2,447,783
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	5 female, 10 male

There is no electoral threshold. The apportionment method used is the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 124,000 party votes justify roughly one seat.

Denmark, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

SF – Socialistisk Folkeparti	426,472	3.4	3	Greens/EFA
Socialdemokratiet	381,125	3.1	3	S&D
Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti	360,212	2.9	2	Renew Europe
Det Konservative Folkeparti	216,357	1.7	1	EPP
Danmarksdemokraterne – Inger Støjberg	180,836	1.5	1	ECR
Det Radikale Venstre	173,355	1.4	1	Renew Europe
Enhedslisten - De Rød-Grønne	172,287	1.4	1	The Left
Liberal Alliance	170,199	1.4	1	EPP
Dansk Folkeparti	156,014	1.3	1	PfE
Moderaterne	145,698	1.2	1	Renew Europe
Alternativet	65,228	0.5	0	
Sum (Divisor[17])	2,447,783	(124,000)	15	

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[17] Divisor values below Venstre/3 (120,071) would apportion too many seats, above Socialdemokratiet/3 (127,042), too few. In this range, the select divisor 124,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

All candidates stand in parallel, i.e., the seats of a party are assigned to its candidates solely on the basis of the candidates' personal votes. Personal vote tallies of elected candidates are shown below.

Alternatively, a party would have been free to declare, early on when submitting its list of candidates, to interpret personal votes as preference votes within a rank-order party list (vote pattern LV1). None of the parties opted to do so, at the 2024 elections.

Denmark, from seats to MEPs

SF – Socialistisk Folkeparti
1. Kira Marie PETER-HANSEN — 178,438
2. Villy SØVNDAL — 60,510
3. Ramus NORDQVIST — 11,525

Socialdemokratiet
1. Christel SCHALDEMOSE — 142,198
2. Niels FUGLSANG — 29,135
3. Marianne VIND — 28,267

Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti
1. Morten LØKKEGAARD — 174,048
2. Asger CHRISTENSEN — 47,088

Det Konservative Folkeparti
1. Niels Flemming HANSEN — 33,147

Danmarksdemokraterne – Inger Støjberg
1. Kristoffer STORM — 73,493

Radikale Venstre
1. Sigrid FRIIS — 63,093

Enhedslisten - De Rød-Grønne
1. Per CLAUSEN — 32,670

Liberal Alliance
1. Henrik DAHL — 65,502

Dansk Folkeparti
1. Anders VISTISEN — 55,082

Moderaterne
1. Stine BOSSE — 86,888

Sources:
https://www.elections.im.dk/ep-elections/results-of-the-european-parliament-elections-in-denmark-in-2024
https://www.dst.dk/valg/Valg2546524/kandstat/kandstat.htm
https://www.dst.dk/valg/Valg2546524/other/total_fintal.csv
https://www.elections.im.dk/Media/638499946057453383/Consolidated Act Concerning the Election of the Danish Members of the European Parliament_translation, april 2024.pdf

3.8.   EE – Republic of Estonia

Estonia commands a contingent of seven seats. Nine parties and five independent candidates contest the election.

Voters cast a vote for a candidate of their choice by writing the serial number of this candidate on the ballot sheet or by typing it into an electronic device (vote pattern 1CV). Candidate votes are aggregated per party. Five candidates remain unattached to a party and, in the end, fail to be accorded a mandate.

Estonia, structural data

Seats	7
Electorate	980,014
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	9, plus 5 independent candidates
Vote pattern	1CV
Valid votes	367,975
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	1 female, 6 male

The seats are apportioned to parties and independent candidates using the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). With seven seats available, 34,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Estonia: from votes to seats, using DivDwn

ISAMAA Erakond	79,165	2.3	2	EPP
Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	71,171	2.1	2	S&D
Eesti Reformierakond	66,014	1.9	1	Renew Europe
Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond	54,580	1.6	1	ECR
Eesti Keskerakond	45,758	1.3	1	Renew Europe
9 Others (4 parties, 5 indep.)	51,287	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[18])	367,975	(34,000)	7	

The seats of a party are assigned to its candidates according to their personal vote tallies.

Estonia, from seats to MEPs

ISAMAA Erakond
1. Jüri RATAS	33,612
2. Riho TERRAS	23,917

Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond
1. Marina KALJURAND	45,626
2. Sven MIKSER	9,998

Eesti Reformierakond
1. Urmas PAET	35,577

Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond
1. Jaak MADISON	32,845

Eesti Keskerakond
1. Mihhail KÕLVART	27,565

Source: https://ep2024.valimised.ee/en/election-result/index.html

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18 Divisor values below Reformierakond/2 (33,007) would apportion too many seats, above Sotsiaaldemokraatlik/2 (35,586), too few. In this range, the select divisor 34,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

3.9. EL – Hellenic Republic

Greece is allocated a contingent of twenty-one seats. Every party or coalition of parties has its own ballot paper. Voters select the ballot paper of the party or coalition of their choice and may express their preferences for up to four of the listed candidates (vote pattern 4CV). There is an electoral threshold of three per cent of valid votes. Eight parties pass the threshold and participate in the seat apportionment process.

Greece, structural data

Seats	21
Electorate	9,849,154
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	31
Vote pattern	4CV
Valid list votes	3,976,086
Electoral threshold	119,283
Apportionment parties	8
Effective list votes	3,394,293
Apportionment method	HQ1grR
MEPs' gender	6 female, 15 male

The seat apportionment process uses the Hare-quota variant-1 method with fit by greatest remainders (HQ1grR). Variant-1 of the Hare-quota, the truncated ratio of effective votes (3,394,293) and available seats (21), amounts to 161,633. Hence every vote count is divided by 161,633 to yield a quotient whose integer part signifies the main apportionment. Seventeen seats are handed out in the main apportionment step. The residual fit allocates the remaining four seats by greatest remainders, i.e., one seat each to the four parties whose quotients have a remainder larger than a half.

Greece, from votes to seats, using HQ1grR

ND	1,125,510	6.963	7	EPP
Syriza	593,167	3.670	4	The Left
Pasok	508,431	3.146	3	S&D
EL	369,732	2.287	2	ECR
KKE	367,803	2.276	2	NI
NIKI	173,585	1.074	1	NI
PE	135,310	0.837	1	NI
FL	120,755	0.747	1	PfE
Sum (Split[19])	3,394,293	(.5)	21	

The final apportionment result would have emerged identically if the divisor method with standard rounding (DivStd, Sainte-Laguë) had been employed (with divisor 160,000).

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19 Split values below the EL remainder (.287) would apportion too many seats, above the Syriza remainder (.670), too few. In this range, the select split .5 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

Within parties, seats are assigned to candidates who performed best in terms of their personal vote tallies.

Greece, from seats to MEPs

ND
1. Georgios AFTIAS	320,176
2. Vangelis MEIMARAKIS	268,952
3. Elissavet VOZEMPERGK-VRYONIDI	254,493
4. Fredis BELERIS	245,874
5. Eleonora MELETI	178,990
6. Emmanouil KEFALOGIANNIS	168,329
7. Dimitrios TSIODRAS	162,541

Syriza
1. Konstantinos ARVANITIS	159,786
2. Nikolaos FARANTOURIS	141,216
3. Nikolaos PAPPAS	132,024
4. Elena KOUNTOURA	118,689

Pasok
1. Nikolaos PAPANDREOU	127,633
2. Ioannis MANIATIS	111,511
3. Sakis ARNAOUTOGLOU	94,992

EL
1. Emmanouil FRAGKOS	114,244
2. Galato ALEXANDRAKI	53,045

KKE
1. Lefteris NIKOLAOU-ALAVANOS	112,406
2. Kostas PAPADAKIS	110,461

NIKI
1. Nikolaos ANADIOTIS	43,369

PE
1. Maria ZACHARIA	23,946

FL
1. Afroditi LATINOPOULOU	60,745

3.10. ES – Kingdom of Spain

Spain has a contingent of sixty-one seats. Thirty-four parties and coalitions contest the election. Every list of candidates has its own ballot paper. Spain uses a closed list system (vote pattern LV0).

Spain, structural data

Seats	61
Electorate	38,050,286
Constituencies	1
Parties and coalitions admitted	34
Vote pattern	LV0
Valid list votes	17,402,783
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	30 female, 31 male

The whole country is treated as a single constituency. There is no electoral threshold. The apportionment of seats to parties is carried out using the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 263,000 votes justify roughly one seat. Nine parties and coalitions make it into parliament, twenty-four parties come away empty-handed.

Spain, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

	votes		seats	
PP	5,996,627	22.8	22	EPP
PSOE	5,291,102	20.1	20	S&D
VOX	1,688,255	6.4	6	PfE
Ahora Repúblicas	860,660	3.3	3	2 Greens/EFA, 1 The Left
SUMAR	818,015	3.1	3	2 Greens/EFA, 1 The Left
SE ACABÓ LA FIESTA	803,545	3.1	3	NI
PODEMOS	578,007	2.2	2	The Left
Junts i Lliures per Europa	442,140	1.7	1	NI
CEUS	284,888	1.1	1	Renew Europe
25 Others	639,544	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[20])	17,402,783	(263,000)	61	

Seats are assigned to candidates according to the rank-order of the published party-lists. Teresa RIBERA RODRÍGUEZ, PSOE lead candidate on list place 1, renounced her mandate in order to stand by for a position in the Spanish government or in the European commission.

Junts lead candidate Antoni COMÍN, proclaimed elected in the Central Electoral Commission's bulletin of 28.06.2024, is still awaiting accreditation by the EP president, due to pending legal disputes. Here, for the sake of numerical consistency, we consider him a MEP and a member of the NI group (of which he was a member in the ninth EP).

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20 Divisor values below PP/23 (260,723) would apportion too many seats, above PSOE/20 (264,555), too few. In this range, the select divisor 263,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

Spain, from seats to MEPs

PP
1. Dolors MONTSERRAT
2. Carmen CRESPO DÍAZ
3. Alma EZCURRA ALMANSA
4. Esteban GONZÁLEZ PONS
5. Fernando NAVARRETE ROJAS
6. Javier ZARZALEJOS
7. Rosa ESTARÀS FERRAGUT
8. Francisco José MILLÁN MON
9. Pilar DEL CASTILLO VERA
10. Adrián VÁZQUEZ LÁZARA
11. Gabriel MATO
12. Raúl DE LA HOZ QUINTANO
13. Esther HERRANZ GARCÍA
14. Juan Ignacio ZOIDO ÁLVAREZ
15. Susana SOLÍS PÉREZ
16. Pablo ARIAS ECHEVERRÍA
17. Antonio LÓPEZ-ISTÚRIZ WHITE
18. Isabel BENJUMEA BENJUMEA
19. Borja GIMÉNEZ LARRAZ
20. Elena NEVADO DEL CAMPO
21. Nicolás PASCUAL DE LA PARTE
22. Maravillas ABADÍA JOVER

PSOE
2. Iratxe GARCÍA PÉREZ
3. Javi LÓPEZ
4. Hana JALLOUL MURO
5. Javier MORENO SÁNCHEZ
6. Lina GÁLVEZ
7. Jonás FERNÁNDEZ
8. Leire PAJÍN
9. César LUENA
10. Idoia MENDÍA CUEVA
11. Nicolás GONZÁLEZ CASARES
12. Cristina MAESTRE
13. Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR
14. Sandra GÓMEZ LÓPEZ
15. Nacho SÁNCHEZ AMOR

16. Laura BALLARÍN CEREZA
17. Marcos ROS SEMPERE
18. Rosa SERRANO SIERRA
19. Elena SANCHO MURILLO
20. José CEPEDA
21. Alícia HOMS GINEL

VOX
1. Jorge BUXADÉ VILLALBA
2. Hermann TERTSCH
3. Juan Carlos GIRAUTA VIDAL
4. Mireia BORRÁS PABÓN
5. Margarita DE LA PISA CARRIÓN
6. Jorge MARTÍN FRÍAS

Coalición electoral Ahora Repúblicas
1. Diana RIBA I GINER
2. Pernando BARRENA ARZA, The Left
3. Ana MIRANDA PAZ

Coalición electoral SUMAR
1. Estrella GALÁN, The Left
2. Jaume ASENS LLODRÀ
3. Vicent MARZÀ IBÁNEZ

SE ACABÓ LA FIESTA
1. Alvise PÉREZ
2. Diego SOLIER
3. Nora JUNCO GARCÍA

PODEMOS
1. Irene MONTERO
2. Isabel SERRA SÁNCHEZ

Junts i Lliures per Europa
1. Antoni COMÍN

Coalición electoral CEUS
1. Oihane AGIRREGOITIA MARTÍNEZ

3.11. FI – Republic of Finland

Finland has a contingent of fifteen seats. Candidates are listed alphabetically within their party's list, identified by a serial number. Voters cast a vote for the candidate of their choice by writing his or her serial number onto the ballot sheet (vote pattern 1CV). The ballot sheet is frugal, just offering a circle where to jot down the candidate's serial number. A vote is tallied in favour of the party to which the candidate is affiliated.

Finland, structural data

Seats	15
Electorate	4,546,589
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	14
Vote pattern	1CV
Valid votes	1,829,249
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	9 female, 6 male

Finland is a single constituency. There is no electoral threshold. The seat apportionment uses the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 100,000 votes justify roughly one seat. Of fourteen parties who participate at the election, seven garner one or more seats.

Finland, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

National Coalition Party	453,636	4.5	4	EPP
Left Alliance	316,859	3.2	3	The Left
Finnish Social Democratic Party	272,034	2.7	2	S&D
Centre Party of Finland	215,165	2.2	2	Renew Europa
Greens	206,332	2.1	2	Greens/EFA
Finns Party	139,160	1.4	1	ECR
Swedish People's Party of Finland	112,245	1.1	1	Renew Europe
7 Others	113,818	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[21])	1,829,249	(100,000)	15	

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21 Divisor values below National Coalition Party/5 (90,727) would apportion too many seats, above Greens/2 (103,166), too few. In this range, the select divisor 100,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The assignment of seats to candidates follows the candidates' personal vote tallies.

Finland, from seats to MEPs

National Coalition Party
1. Mika AALTOLA   95,757
2. Henna VIRKKUNEN   95,392
3. Pekka TOVERI   88,712
4. Aura SALLA   39,708

Left Alliance
1. Li ANDERSSON   24,7723
2. Merja KYLLÖNEN   27,072
3. Jussi SARAMO   4,918

Finnish Social Democratic Party
1. Eero HEINÄLUOMA   96,669
2. Maria GUZENINA   52,986

Centre Party of Finland
1. Elsi KATAINEN   67,392
2. Katri KULMUNI   67,028

Greens
1. Ville NIINISTÖ   57,630
2. Maria OHISALO   36,626

Finns Party
1. Sebastian TYNKKYNEN   34,069

Swedish People's Party of Finland
1. Anna-Maja HENRIKSSON   50,074

Sources:
https://tulospalvelu.vaalit.fi/EPV-2024/en/tulos_kokomaa.html
https://tulospalvelu.vaalit.fi/EPV-2024/en/kokomaaval.html

3.12. FR – French Republic

France has a contingent of eighty-one seats. Fifteen parties contest the election, presenting thirty-eight lists of candidates. Every list must alternate between female and male candidates. France uses rigid lists (vote pattern LV0).

France, structural data

Seats	81
Electorate	49,462,981
Constituencies	1
Lists admitted	38
Vote pattern	LV0
Valid votes	24,753,773
Electoral threshold	1,237,689
Apportionment parties	7
Effective votes	21,762,682
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	42 female, 39 male

There is an electoral threshold of five per cent of valid votes (*voix exprimés*, i.e., no nul votes nor blank votes). In view of 24,753,773 valid votes, the threshold amounts to 1,237,689 votes. Thirty-one lists fail the threshold, their 2,991,091 votes are discarded. Seven lists pass the threshold, their 21,762,682 votes enter the seat apportionment process. The apportionment is governed by the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 258,500 votes justify roughly one seat.

France, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

Liste du Rassemblement National	7,765,936	30.04	30	PfE
Liste Ensemble	3,614,646	13.98	13	Renew Europe
Liste d'union à gauche	3,424,216	13.2	13	S&D
Liste de La France insoumise	2,448,703	9.5	9	The Left
Liste des Républicains	1,794,171	6.9	6	EPP
Liste Les Ecologistes	1,361,883	5.3	5	Greens/EFA
Liste Reconquête !	1,353,127	5.2	5	4 ECR, 1 ESN
Sum (Divisor[22])	21,762,682	(258,500)	81	

The assignment of seats to candidates follows the sequence in which candidates are listed. Nathaly ANTONA, on place 24 of the Rassemblement National list, deceased before inauguration.

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22 Divisor values below Ensemble/14 (258,189) would apportion too many seats, above Rassemblement National/30 (258,865), too few. In this range, the select divisor 258,500 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

France, from seats to MEPs

Rassemblement National
1. Jordan BARDELLA
2. Malika SOREL
3. Fabrice LEGGERI
4. Mathilde ANDROUËT
5. Jean-Paul GARRAUD
6. Mélanie DISDIER
7. Matthieu VALET
8. Anne-Sophie FRIGOUT
9. Thierry MARIANI
10. Pascale PIERA
11. Philippe OLIVIER
12. Marie-Luce BRASIER-CLAIN
13. Alexandre VARAUT
14. Catherine GRISET
15. Gilles PENNELLE
16. Virginie JORON
17. Julien SANCHEZ
18. Julie RECHAGNEUX
19. Aleksandar NIKOLIC
20. Valérie DELOGE
21. Rody TOLASSY
22. Marie DAUCHY
23. Pierre-Romain THIONNET
25. Pierre PIMPIE
26. Sylvie JOSSERAND
27. Julien LEONARDELLI
28. Angéline FURET
29. Gaëtan DUSSAUSAYE
30. France JAMET
31. André ROUGÉ

Ensemble
1. Valérie HAYER
2. Bernard GUETTA
3. Marie-Pierre VEDRENNE
4. Pascal CANFIN
5. Nathalie LOISEAU
6. Sandro GOZI
7. Fabienne KELLER
8. Grégory ALLIONE
9. Laurence FARRENG
10. Gilles BOYER
11. Valérie DEVAUX
12. Christophe GRUDLER
13. Stéphanie YON-COURTIN

Union à gauche
1. Raphaël GLUCKSMANN
2. Nora MEBAREK
3. Pierre JOUVET
4. Aurore LALUCQ
5. Christophe CLERGEAU
6. Murielle LAURENT
7. Jean-Marc GERMAIN
8. Emma RAFOWICZ
9. Thomas PELLERIN-CARLIN
10. Chloé RIDEL
11. Eric SARGIACOMO
12. Claire FITA
13. François KALFON

La France insoumise
1. Manon AUBRY
2. Younous OMARJEE
3. Marina MESURE
4. Anthony SMITH
5. Leïla CHAIBI
6. Arash SAEIDI
7. Rima HASSAN
8. Damien CAREME
9. Emma FOURREAU

Républicains
1. François-Xavier BELLAMY
2. Céline IMART
3. Christophe GOMART
4. Isabelle LE CALLENNEC
5. Laurent CASTILLO
6. Nadine MORANO

Ecologistes
1. Marie TOUSSAINT
2. David CORMAND
3. Mélissa CAMARA
4. Mounir SATOURI
5. Majdouline SBAI

Reconquête
1. Marion MARÉCHAL
2. Guillaume PELTIER
3. Sarah KNAFO, ESN
4. Nicolas BAY
5. Laurence TROCHU

Sources:

https://www.archives-resultats-elections.interieur.gouv.fr/resultats/europeennes2024/index.php
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathaly_Antona

3.13. HR – Republic of Croatia

Croatia has a contingent of twelve seats. Thirty-three lists of candidates, many of which jointly by several parties, contest the election. A list comprises at most twelve candidates, with at least forty per cent (five) female candidates. On the ballot sheets voters mark a list of candidates and, optionally, a particular candidate whom they wish to endorse (vote pattern LV1). A pure preference vote for a candidate is attributed to the candidate's party.

Croatia, structural data

Seats	12
Electorate	3,524,179
Constituencies	1
Lists admitted	25
Vote pattern	LV1
Valid list votes	740,722
Electoral threshold	37,037
Apportionment parties	5
Effective list votes	599,488
Apportionment method	DivDwn
Preference vote hurdle	10 % bypass rule
MEPs' gender	5 female, 7 male

There is an electoral threshold of five per cent of valid list votes, 37,037. Twenty lists miss the threshold, whence their aggregate 141,234 votes turn ineffective. Seats are apportioned using the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 42,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Croatia, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

	votes		seats	
Hrvatska demokratska zajednica – HDZ	256,295	6.1	6	EPP
Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske – SDP	192,314	4.6	4	S&D
Domovinski pokret – DP	65,383	1.6	1	ECR
Možemo! – Politička Platforma	43,890	1.05	1	Greens/EFA
Istarski demokratski sabor – IDS	41,606	0.99	0	
Sum (Divisor[23])	599,488	(42,000)	12	

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23 Divisor values below IDS/1 (41,606) would apportion too many seats, above HDZ/6 (42,716), too few. In this range, the select divisor 42,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The assignment of a seat to a candidate evaluates preference vote tallies by means of a ten per cent bypass rule. That is, a candidate whose preference vote tally meets or exceeds one tenth of the vote total of the list to which she or he is affiliated is mandated prior to the other candidates on the list. Both indices, preference vote tally and list place, are reported below; the irrelevant of the two is struck through.

Croatian Prime Minister Andrej PLENKOVIĆ, HDZ lead candidate garnering 101,820 preference votes, renounced his mandate prior to inauguration. So did Dubravka ŠUICA, Commissioner in the previous legislative period and prospective member of the new commission (second on HDZ list, 8,864 preference votes). MEP Predrag Fred MATIĆ (second on SDP list, 17,239 preference votes) died shortly after inauguration. The seat for Možemo! was awarded to Ivana KEKIN, last on her list, with 11,307 preference votes. On the day of the election, she ceded her mandate to runner-up Gordon BOSANAC.

Croatia, from seats to MEPs

HDZ (Bypass hurdle: 256,295/10 = 25,630)
1. Davor Ivo STIER	~~25,424~~	3
2. Karlo RESSLER	~~6,273~~	4
3. Nikolina BRNJAC	~~7,734~~	5
4. Željana ZOVKO	~~6,707~~	6
5. Sunčana GLAVAK	~~4,840~~	7
6. Tomislav SOKOL	~~2,454~~	8

SDP (Bypass hurdle: 192,314/10 = 19,232)
1. Biljana BORZAN	83,656	~~1~~
2. Tonino PICULA	30,099	~~12~~
3. Romana JERKOVIĆ	~~1,005~~	3
4. Marko VEŠLIGAJ	~~5,541~~	4

DP (Bypass hurdle: 65,383/10 = 6,539)
1. Stephen Nikola BARTULICA	35,303	~~2~~

Možemo! (Bypass hurdle: 43,890/10 = 4,389)
1. Gordon BOSANAC	6,134	~~1~~

Sources:
https://www.izbori.hr/arhiva-izbora/index.html#/app/eu-parlament-2024
https://www.izbori.hr/arhiva-izbora/data/euparlament/2024/izabrani/i_14_000_0000.pdf
https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/de/197441/PREDRAG+FRED_MATIC/history
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predrag_Matić
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivana_Kekin

3.14. HU – Hungary

Hungary is allocated a contingent of twenty-one seats. Eleven parties and coalitions contest the election. Voters mark on the ballot sheets a rigid party-list displaying the first five nominees (vote pattern LV0).

Hungary, structural data

Seats	21
Electorate	7,803,603
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	11
Vote pattern	LV0
Valid votes	4,569,620
Electoral threshold	228,481
Apportionment parties	4
Effective votes	4,074,476
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	10 female, 11 male

There is an electoral threshold of five per cent of valid votes (228,481). Seven parties miss the threshold, leaving four apportionment parties. The seat apportionment uses the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 180,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Hungary, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

FIDESZ + KDNP	2,048,211	11.4	11	PfE
TISZA	1,352,699	7.5	7	EPP
MSZP + DK + Párbeszéd–ZÖLDEK	367,162	2.04	2	S&D
Mi Hazánk	306,404	1.7	1	ESN
Sum (Divisor[24])	4,074,476	(180,000)	21	

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24 Divisor values below Fidesz/12 (170,684) would apportion too many seats, above MSZP/2 (183,581), too few. In this range, the select divisor 180,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

Seats are assigned in the sequence in which candidates appear on the party-list. The Mi Hazánk seat is taken by Zsuzsanna BORVENDÉG, list place 3, since her two list predecessors renounced the mandate.

Hungary, from seats to MEPs

FIDESZ + KDNP
1. Tamás DEUTSCH
2. Kinga GÁL
3. András GYÜRK
4. Balázs GYŐRFFY
5. György HÖLVÉNYI
6. Pál SZEKERES
7. Viktória FERENC
8. Eszter LAKOS
9. Gabriella GERZSENYI
10. Kinga KOLLÁR
11. Ernő SCHALLER-BAROSS

TISZA
1. Péter MAGYAR
2. Dóra DÁVID
3. Zoltán TARR
4. András KULJA
5. Eszter LAKOS
6. Gabriella GERZSENYI
7. Kinga KOLLÁR

MSZP et al.
1. Klára DOBREV
2. Csaba MOLNÁR

Mi Hazánk
3. Zsuzsanna BORVENDÉG

MEP Balázs GYŐRFFY, on place 4 of the Fidesz + KDNP list, resigned from his position shortly after inauguration. According to Hungarian electoral provisions, party headquarters may nominate any subsequent list candidate to become the successor. The mandate was given to Casba DÖMÖTÖR, on list place 29. Without party intervention within thirty days after resignation, the list order would have applied and the candidate on list place 12 would have appointed.

Sources:
https://www.valasztas.hu/ep2024
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zsuzsanna_Borvendég
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balázs_Győrffy_(politician)
https://vtr.valasztas.hu/ep2024/valasztopolgaroknak/jelolo-szervezetek/jeloltek/1871084

3.15. IE – Ireland

Ireland is entitled to fourteen seats. Fifty-nine candidates contest the election, of whom twenty-six figure as non-party candidates, i.e., they are not affiliated with one of the twelve campaigning parties.

On the ballot sheet, voters mark their preferences by writing 1 next to the candidate of their first preference, 2 next to the candidate of their second preference, and so on (vote pattern STV).

Ireland, structural data

Seats	14
Electorate	3,554,450
Constituencies	3
Parties admitted	14, plus 26 independent candidates
Vote pattern	STV
Valid votes	1,745,230
Apportionment method	STVran
MEPs' gender	6 female, 8 male

Domestic provisions establish three constituencies for separate evaluation: Dublin (4 seats), Midlands–North-West (5), and South (5). In each constituency, ballots are evaluated using the single transferable vote scheme with random transfers (STVran). The applicable electoral key is the district's Droop-quota, a whole number of votes. It is obtained from the quotient of the district's vote total divided by the district's seat total plus one, with the quotient being rounded upwards to the whole number above or, when the quotient itself is a whole number, being increased by one.

In the Dublin constituency, the Droop-quota equals 75,345, since the whole number $376,720/(4+1) = 73,344$ is increased by one. Thus, every 75,345 votes justify one seat. After the first count, of first-preference votes, no candidate reaches the quota. In the second count, the weakest candidate is eliminated and his or her ballots are transferred to those whom voters rank second. In the third count, the now weakest candidate is excluded and her or his votes are transferred. The nineteenth count sees just five candidates. Eliminating the weakest, the last four become winners: Regina DOHERTY, with final tally 77,442 (61,344 first-preference votes plus 16,098 lower preference transfers), Barry ANDREWS (62,147 plus 14,734), Lynn BOYLAN (35,431 plus 32,804), and Aodhán Ó RíORDÁIN (30,733 plus 32,793).

In the Midlands–North-West constituency, the Droop quota equals 113,325. No candidate garners that many first-preference votes. It takes nineteen counts to elect Luke 'Ming' FLANAGAN, in the twentieth count it is Barry COWEN. The twenty-first count features just three candidates who, for want of competitors, are elected, Maria WALSH, Nina CARBERRY, and Claran MULLOOLY.

In the South constituency, the Droop-quota is 114,761. Seán KELLY is elected right away due to 122,777 first-preference votes. Since the surplus amounts to 8,016, that many of his votes, identified randomly, are realigned by lower preferences. Thereafter the elimination process works its way. In the eighteenth count Billy KELLEHER is elected, and in the twentieth count the final three who persever, Michael MCNAMARA, Cynthia Ní MHURCHÚ, and Kathleen FUNCHION.

Ireland, from votes to MEPs,
with first preferences and final tallies

Dublin Constituency

1. Regina DOHERTY	61,344	77,442	F.G.	EPP
2. Barry ANDREWS	62,147	76,881	F.F.	Renew Europe
3. Lynn BOYLAN	35,431	68,235	S.F.	The Left
4. Aodhán Ó RÍORDÁIN	30,733	63,526	Lab.	S&D
19 further candidates	187,065	90,636		
Sum	376,720	376,720		

Midlands–North-West Constituency

1. Luke 'Ming' FLANAGAN	78,214	113,325	Indep.	The Left
2. Barry COWEN	73,908	115,977	F.F.	Renew Europe
3. Maria WALSH	71,476	100,781	F.G.	EPP
4. Nina CARBERRY	73,888	98,872	F.G.	EPP
5. Ciaran MULLOOLY	57,297	88,177	I.I.	Renew Europe
22 further candidates	325,163	162,814		
Sum	679,946	679,946		

South Constituency

1. Seán KELLY	122,777	114,761	F.G.	EPP
2. Billy KELLEHER	91,074	114,761	F.F.	Renew Europe
3. Michael MCNAMARA	56,339	92,871	Indep.	Renew Europe
4. Cynthia NÍ MHURCHÚ	55,209	92,502	F.F.	Renew Europe
5. Kathleen FUNCHION	50,580	90,070	S.F.	The Left
18 further candidates	312,585	183,599		
Sum	688,564	688,564		

STV schemes generally qualify as proportional representation systems. The qualification derives from the hypothesis that first-preference votes may be re-interpreted in terms of a 1CV vote pattern, i.e., a voter casts one vote (namely, the first-preference vote) for the candidate of her or his choice and, eventually, votes for a candidate are aggregated towards the party with which the candidate is affiliated.

The apportionment of fourteen seats according to aggregated party votes, using the divisor method with standard rounding (DivStd, Sainte-Laguë), would entail three seat transfers, one in each constituency: in Dublin from The Labour Party to the Green Party/Comhaontas Glas, in Midlands–North-West from Fine Gael to Sinn Féin, and in South from Fianna Fáil to Independents 4 Change. The closeness of the two apportionments is persuasive, even though the re-interpretation merely is a hypothetical exercise.

Source: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/bfaf9-2024-european-parliament-election-results/

3.16. IT – Italian Republic

Italy has a seat contingent of seventy-six seats. Domestic provisions subdivide Italy into five districts and allocate seats between districts by population figure: Italia nord-occidentale (20 seats), Italia nord-orientale (15), Italia centrale (15), Italia meridionale (18), and Italia insulare (8). Ballot papers in different districts have different colours: grey, brown, red, orange, pink.

Parties, or groups of parties, present separate district-lists of candidates. On the ballot papers, voters stamp a mark next to the symbol of the list of their choice. They may add up to three preference votes by writing the candidates' names next to the list symbol (vote pattern 3CV). In case of three preferences at least one has to be male and one female; lack of gender diversity nullifies second and third preferences.

Italy, structural data

Seats	76
Electorate	51,198,828
Electoral districts	5
Lists admitted	13
Vote pattern	3CV
Valid votes	23,414,083
Electoral threshold	936,563
Apportionment lists	6
Effective votes	20,769,203
Apportionment method	HQ1grR
MEPs' gender	25 female, 51 male

There is an electoral threshold of four per cent of the valid votes (936,623 votes, decimal fractions truncated). The threshold eliminates nine lists. Parties of linguistic minorities may join an alliance with a party campaigning in all districts. In Italia nord-orientale, the Südtiroler Volkspartei (SVP) of the German speaking minority in South Tyrol is allied with Forza Italia (FI).

The super-apportionment of all 76 seats yields state-wide seat numbers for the parties. Domestic provisions decree that these results take precedence. However, since lists of candidates are nominated at district level, the law stipulates another series of allocations of seats to parties within districts. These allocations are carried out afresh, in every district separately. Thereafter, the seats of a party are aggregated over districts and the aggregation is compared with the party's super-apportionment result. Any discrepancies encountered are compensated so as to verify the super-apportionment results.

All apportionment calculations use the Hare-quota variant-1 method with fit by greatest remainders (HQ1grR). Variant-1 of the Hare-quota is the truncated ratio of effective votes and available seats. For the super-apportionment, the quota amounts to 273,278 (since 20,769,203/76 = 273,278.99). That is, every 273,278 votes justify roughly one seat. For the separate seat allocations in the five districts, the electoral keys demand 301,147 – 296,550 – 284,785 – 237,622 – 218,626 votes, respectively.

Four lists have district aggregations that are in agreement with the super-apportionment, FdI, FI + SVP, Lega, and AVS. Their discrepancy is zero, no further action is needed. In contrast, Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) is allocated one seat too much (discrepancy +1), and Partito Democratico (PD) one seat too few (discrepancy –1). The compensation process seeks to identify a district where a seat can be transferred from M5S to PD by reversing the handling of remainder terms. M5S features three remainders that, being rounded upwards, possibly may be rounded downwards instead, 0,955 in Italia nord-orientale, 0,607 in Italia centrale, and 0,439 in Italia meridionale. A compensation cannot be achieved in the latter two cases where PD's remainders are rounded upwards anyway. In Italia nord-orientale, PD's remainder 0,313, being rounded downwards, possibly may be rounded upwards instead. Hence the (only) district allowing a seat transfer from M5S to PD by a reversal of the rounding direction is Italia nord-orientale. The compensation process has a somewhat makeshift character; it works out fine with the 2024 data.

Italy, from votes to seats, using HQ1grR

Super-apportionment of 76 seats to 6 parties

Fratelli d'Italia	6,732,303	24.635	24	ECR
Partito Democratico	5,646,296	20.661	21	S&D
Forza Italia + SVP	2,365,100	8.655	9	EPP
Movimento 5 Stelle	2,336,452	8.550	8	The Left
Lega Salvini Premier	2,100,292	7.686	8	PfE
Alleanza Verdi e Sinistra	1,588,760	5.814	6	4 Greens/EFA, 2 The Left
Sum (Split[25])	20,769,203	(.64)	76	

Allocation of seats to parties, anew in each district 1 – 5

1. Italia nord-occidentale

FdI	2,085,520	6.925	7
PD	1,561,809	5.186	5
FI	633,577	2.104	2
M5S	455,268	1.512	1
Lega	802,386	2.664	3
AVS	484,389	1.608	2
Sum[26]	6,022,949	(.6)	20

2. Italia nord-orientale

FdI	1,577,187	5.318	5
PD	1,279,080	4.313	4+1
FI+SVP	468,174	1.579	2
M5S	283,223	0.955	1−1
Lega	503,036	1.696	2
AVS	337,564	1.138	1
Sum[27]	4,448,264	(.5)	15

3. Italia centrale

FdI	1,498,694	5.263	5
PD	1,287,808	4.522	5
FI	338,401	1.188	1
M5S	457,521	1.607	2
Lega	323,201	1.135	1
AVS	366,150	1.286	1
Sum[28]	4,271,775	(.5)	15

4. Italia meridionale

FdI	1,146,053	4.823	5
PD	1,182,977	4.978	5
FI	521,420	2.194	2
M5S	817,170	3.439	4
Lega	332,464	1.399	1
AVS	277,116	1.166	1
Sum[29]	4,277,200	(.4)	18

5. Italia insulare

FdI	424,849	1.943	2
PD	334,622	1.531	1
FI	403,528	1.846	2
M5S	323,270	1.479	1
Lega	139,205	0.637	1
AVS	123,541	0.565	1
Sum[30]	1,749,015	(.55)	8

Aggregation	Super	Dis.
FdI	24	24	0
PD	20	21	−1
FI+SVP	9	9	0
M5S	9	8	+1
Lega	8	8	0
AVS	6	6	0
Sum	76	76	±1

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25 Split values below the FdI remainder (.635) would apportion too many seats, above the FI remainder (.655), too few. In this range, the select split .64 is a feasible middle value with just two digits.

26 Split values below the M5S remainder (.512) would apportion too many seats, above the AVS remainder (.608), too few. In this range, the select split .6 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

27 Split values below the FdI remainder (.318) would apportion too many seats, above the FI remainder (.579), too few. In this range, the select split .5 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

28 Split values below the AVS remainder (.286) would apportion too many seats, above the PD remainder (.522), too few. In this range, the select split .5 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

29 Split values below the Lega remainder (.399) would apportion too many seats, above the M5S remainder (.439), too few. In this range, the select split .4 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

30 Split values below the PD remainder (.531) would apportion too many seats, above the AVS remainder (.565), too few. In this range, the select split .55 is a feasible middle value with just two digits.

The assignment of seats to candidates is based on personal votes. FdI candidate Georgia MELONI, PD candidate Ethel Elena SCHLEIN, and FI candidate Antonio TAJANI resigned promptly. Other candidates picked one of the district mandates they won, such as Alessandro ZAN (PD 2.2.), Roberto VANNACCI (Lega 1.1.), Ilaria SALIS (AVS 1.1.), Domenico LUCANO (AVS 4.1.), Ignazio Roberto MARINO (AVS 3.1.). Ensuing vacancies are filled by candidates who are next successful in terms of their personal votes.

Italy, from seats to MEPs

Fratelli d'Italia

1.2. Carlo FIDANZA	50,753
1.3. Mario MANTOVANI	39,072
1.4. Giovanni CROSETTO	33,964
1.5. Lara MAGONI	20,384
1.6. Pietro FIOCCHI	19,162
1.7. Mariateresa VIVALDINI	18,787
1.8. Paolo INSELVINI	16,851
2.2. Elena DONAZZAN	63,250
2.3. Stefano CAVEDAGNA	55,324
2.4. Sergio BERLATO	46,011
2.5. Alessandro CIRIANI	43,965
2.6. Daniele POLATO	31,516
3.2. Nicola PROCACCINI	125,318
3.3. Marco SQUARTA	54,751
3.4. Carlo CICCIOLI	51,004
3.5. Antonella SBERNA	49,380
3.6. Francesco TORSELLI	43,670
4.2. Alberico GAMBINO	92,441
4.3. Francesco VENTOLA	89,097
4.4. Denis NESCI	74,794
4.5. Michele PICARO	55,264
4.6. Chiara Maria GEMMA	46,817
5.2. Giuseppe MILAZZO	65,393
5.3. Ruggero RAZZA	61,666

Partito Democratico

1.1. Cecilia STRADA	283,497
1.2. Giorgio GORI	210,967
1.4. Irene TINAGLI	78,512
1.5. Brando BENIFEI	64,473
1.6. Pierfrancesco MARAN	45,245
2.1. Stefano BONACCINI	390,400
2.2. Alessandro ZAN	93,473
2.3. Alessandra MORETTI	82,866
2.4. Elisabetta GUALMINI	57,321
2.5. Annalisa CORRADO	49,522
3.2. Nicola ZINGARETTI	130,916
3.3. Dario NARDELLA	119,178
3.4. Matteo RICCI	106,257
3.5. Camilla LAURETI	64,417
3.6. Marco TARNQUINIO	43,817
4.1. Antonio DECARO	499,661
4.2. Lucia ANNUNZIATA	244,174

4.3. Raffaele TOPO	127,788
4.4. Pina PICIERNO	122,623
4.5. Sandro RUOTOLO	113,732
5.2. Giuseppe LUPO	49,692

Forza Italia + SVP

1.2. Letizia MORATTI	41,930
1.3. Massimiliano SALINI	36,624
2.1. Herbert DORFMANN	82,426
2.3. Flavio TOSI	34,415
3.2. Salvatore DE MEO	40,775
4.2. Fulvio MARTUSCIELLO	97,861
4.3. Guisi PRINCI	86,340
5.2. Marco FALCONE	100,592
5.3. Caterina CHINNICI	93,360

Movimento 5 Stelle

1.1. Gaetano PEDULLA'	15,921
3.1. Carolina MORACE	32,782
3.2. Dario TAMBURRANO	13,605
4.1. Pasquale TRIDICO	119,071
4.2. Valentina PALMISANO	43,807
4.3. Mario FURORE	38,358
4.4. Danilo DELLA VALLE	29,654
5.1. Giuseppe ANTOCI	64,866

Lega Salvini Premier

1.1. Roberto VANNACCI	186,966
1.2. Silvia SARDONE	75,253
1.3. Isabella TOVAGLIERI	40,017
2.2. Anna Maria CISINT	43,022
2.3. Paolo BORCHIA	23,523
3.2. Susanna CECCARDI	34,180
4.2. Aldo PATRICIELLO	71,537
5.1. Raffaele STANCANELLI	44,276

Alleanza Verdi e Sinistra

1.1. Ilaria SALIS, The Left	127,257
1.4. Benedetta SCUDERI	20,362
2.2. Cristina GUARDIA	32,575
3.1. Ignazio Roberto MARINO	51,184
4.1. Mimmo LUCANO, The Left	76,787
5.2. Leoluca ORLANDO	18,544

Sources:
https://www.cortedicassazione.it/page/it/elezioni_parlamento_europeo_2024_it_1?contentId=ELE32489#introduzione
https://www.cortedicassazione.it/resources/cms/documents/VERBALE_UEN_3_7_24.pdf
https://elezioni.interno.gov.it/europee/scrutini/20240609/scrutiniEX

3.17. LT – Republic of Lithuania

Lithuania is allocated a contingent of eleven seats. Fivteen parties and coalitions contest the election. The ballot sheet shows the names of all parties and of all candidates. Voters mark a party and may add up to five candidate votes by writing the serial numbers of their preferred candidates into designated boxes (vote pattern 5CV).

There is an electoral threshold of five per cent of votes cast. With a total of 691,572 ballots, the threshold requires 34,579 votes. Nine parties pass the threshold and their 572,319 votes become effective. If fewer than sixty per cent of votes cast (414,943) had become effective, the threshold would have had to be lowered. This is not the case, whence the five per cent threshold persists.

Lithuania, structural data

Seats	11
Electorate	2,387,327
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	15
Vote pattern	5CV
Votes cast	691,572
Electoral threshold	34,579
Apportionment parties	9
Effective votes	572,319
Apportionment method	HQ2grR
MEPs' gender	2 female, 9 male

The apportionment of seats among parties uses the Hare-quota variant-2 method with fit by greatest remainders (HQ2grR). To obtain variant-2 of the Hare-quota, the ratio of effective votes to seats is rounded upwards, $572,319/11 = 52,029$. That is, every 52,029 votes justify roughly one seat.

Lithuania, from votes to seats, using HQ2grR

TS-LKD	144,689	2.781	3	EPP
LSDP	121,929	2.343	2	S&D
LVŽS	61,907	1.190	1	ECR
LP	54,916	1.055	1	Renew Europe
DSVL	40,365	0.776	1	Greens/EFA
LLRA	39,202	0.753	1	ECR
TTS	36,958	0.710	1	ESN
LS	36,739	0.706	1	Renew Europe
LRP	35,614	0.685	0	
Sum (Split[31])	572,319	(.7)	11	

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31 Split values below the LRP remainder (.685) would apportion too many seats, above the LS remainder (.706), too few. In this range, the select split .7 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

The assignment of seats to candidates is based solely on the candidates' personal votes.

Lithuania, from seats to MEPs

TS-LKD
1. Andrius KUBILIUS	81,465
2. Rasa JUKNEVIČIENĖ	70,306
3. Paulius SAUDARGAS	56,477

LSDP
1. Vilija BLINKEVIČIŪTĖ	59,695
2. Vytenis Povilas ANDRIUKAITIS	45,695

LVŽS
1. Aurelijus VERYGA	34,518

LP
1. Dainius ŽALIMAS	36,283

DSVL
1. Virginijus SINKEVIČIUS	27,155

LLRA
1. Waldemar TOMASZEWSKI	21,291

TTS
1. Petras GRAŽULIS	19,780

LS
1. Petras AUŠTREVIČIUS	22,056

Source: https://www.vrk.lt/en/2024-europos-parlamento/rezultatai

3.18. LU – Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Luxembourg is allocated a contingent of six seats. Every party nominates a list of six candidates. Voters have up to six candidate votes (vote pattern 6CV). The six votes may be spread over competing lists (panachage) or accumulated by awarding a candidate two votes. Alternatively, a voter may mark a party; then the mark is expanded into one vote for each of the party's six candidates. The sum of all personal votes is 1,384,190, originating from a total of 238,602 valid ballots. Thus, on average, a ballot gives rise to 1,384,190/238,602 = 5.8 candidate votes.

Luxembourg, structural data

Seats	6
Electorate	319,410
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	13
Vote pattern	6CV
Valid ballots	238,602
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	2 female, 4 male

The apportionment of seats to parties is in proportion to the total sum of the personal votes for the parties' candidates. There is no electoral threshold. The divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt) is applied. Every 154,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Luxembourg, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

CSV	317,289	2.1	2	EPP
LSAP	300,649	1.95	1	S&D
DP - DEMOKRATESCH PARTEI	253,102	1.6	1	Renew Europe
ADR	162,947	1.1	1	ECR
déi gréng	162,767	1.1	1	Greens/EFA
8 Others	187,436	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[32])	1,384,190	(154,000)	6	

The seats of a party are assigned to the party's candidates following the candidates' vote tallies.

Luxembourg, from seats to MEPs

CSV
1. Christophe HANSEN	79,723
2. Isabel WISELER-LIMA	58,546

LSAP
1. Marc ANGEL	69,585

DP - DEMOKRATESCH PARTEI
1. Charles GOERENS	86,059

ADR
1. Fernand KARTHEISER	37,693

déi gréng
1. Tilly METZ	43,781

Source: https://elections.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/elections-europeennes/2024/20240617-elec-ue-pv-recensement-gnral.pdf

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32 Divisor values below LSAP/2 (150,325) would apportion too many seats, above CSV/2 (158,645), too few. In this range, the select divisor 154,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

3.19. LV – Republic of Latvia

Latvia is allocated a contingent of nine seats. Every party or coalition has its own ballot paper. For every candidate of the party of their choice, voters may express a preference (a "plus") if they wish to endorse this candidate, or they may indicate a disapproval (a "crossing-out") if they object to this candidate (vote pattern mCV).

Latvia, structural data

Seats	9
Electorate	1,541,102
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	16
Vote pattern	mCV
Votes cast	520,367
Electoral threshold	26,019
Apportionment parties	7
Effective votes	444,550
Apportionment method	DivStd
MEPs' gender	2 female, 7 male

There is a five per cent threshold relative to votes cast, 26,019, which is passed by seven parties. The seat apportionment among the seven parties is carried out using the divisor method with standard rounding (DivStd, Sainte-Laguë). Every 60,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Latvia, from votes to seats, using DivStd

	votes		seats	
New Unity	130,563	2.2	2	EPP
National Alliance	114,858	1.9	2	ECR
For Latvia's Development	48,696	0.8	1	Renew Europe
United List	42,551	0.7	1	ECR
Progressives	38,752	0.6	1	Greens/EFA
Harmony	37,096	0.6	1	S&D
Latvia First	32,034	0.53	1	PfE
Sum (Divisor[33])	444,550	(60,000)	9	

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33 Divisor values below New Unity/2.5 (52,225) would apportion too many seats, above Latvia First/0.5 (64,068), too few. In this range, the select divisor 60,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The assignment of seats within a party is determined by candidates' vote balances. The vote balance of a candidate is defined to be the vote total of the affiliated party plus the number of personal plusses minus the number of personal crossing-outs. For instance, among the New Unity candidates, Sandra KALNIETE, on list place 2, finished with the most favourable vote balance $130{,}563 + 55{,}326 - 8{,}193 = 177{,}696$.

Latvia, from seats to MEPs

New Unity
2. Sandra KALNIETE $130{,}563 + 55{,}326 - 8{,}193 = 177{,}696$
3. Inese VAIDERE $130{,}563 + 29{,}146 - 12{,}634 = 147{,}075$

National Alliance
1. Roberts ZĪLE $114{,}858 + 68{,}288 - 3{,}930 = 179{,}216$
2. Rihards KOLS $114{,}858 + 39{,}524 - 6{,}091 = 148{,}291$

For Latvia's Development
1. Ivars IJABS $48{,}696 + 27{,}431 - 1{,}892 = 74{,}235$

United List
1. Reinis POZŅAKS $42{,}551 + 20{,}744 - 2{,}283 = 61{,}012$

Progressives
1. Mārtiņš STAĶIS $38{,}752 + 21{,}943 - 2{,}207 = 58{,}488$

Harmony
1. Nils UŠAKOVS $37{,}096 + 24{,}265 - 1{,}080 = 60{,}281$

Latvia First
1. Vilis KRIŠTOPANS $32{,}034 + 15{,}491 - 867 = 46{,}658$

Source: https://epv2024.cvk.lv/velesanu-rezultati

3.20. MT – Republic of Malta

Malta is allocated a contingent of six seats. Of the forty-one candidates, thirty-six are affiliated with eight contesting parties, and five stand as independent candidates.

Malta, structural data

Seats	6
Electorate	370,184
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	6, plus 13 independent candidates
Vote pattern	STV
Valid votes	260,258
Apportionment method	STVran
MEPs' gender	1 female, 5 male

On the ballot sheet, voters mark their preferences by writing 1 next to the candidate of their first choice, 2 next to the candidate of their second choice, and so on (vote pattern STV). The ballots are evaluated using the single transferable vote scheme with random transfers (STVran). The electoral key is given by the Droop-quota which is the quotient of valid votes and seat total plus one rounded upwards, 37,180. That is, every 37,180 votes justify one seat.

Roberta METSOLA and Alex AGIUS SALIBA garner more first preferences than the quota demands. They are assigned the first two seats. Their surplus votes, beyond the quota 37,180, are transferred to the remaining field. Then lower-ranked candidates are eliminated, one by one. On counts 35 the next two candidates reach the quota and are declared elected, on count 37 the last two. Three MEPs are affiliated with the Partit Laburista (PL), and the other three with Partit Nazzjonalista (PN).

Malta, from votes to MEPs
with first preferences and final tallies

Roberta METSOLA	87,473	37,180	PN	EPP
Alex AGIUS SALIBA	63,899	37,180	PL	S&D
Peter AGIUS	9,418	37,180	PN	EPP
David CASA	3,683	37,180	PN	EPP
Daniel ATTARD	11,703	34,764	PL	S&D
Thomas BAJADA	10,792	25,047	PL	S&D
33 further candidates	73,290	51,727		
Sum	260,258	260,258		

Proportionality may be appraised by assuming, as in Ireland, that a first-preference vote for a candidate may be interpreted to be a vote for the candidate's party. First preferences for all PL candidates add to 117,805, the total for PN is 109,351. The proportional share of six seats justifies three seats for each, PL and PN, just as is. With seats assigned to a party's candidates by decreasing tallies of first preferences, five mandates would be assigned as is. Only PN-candidate David CASA, with 3,683 first preferences on rank four, would have to give way to PN-candidate David AGIUS who, with 5,851 first-preference votes, ranks third.

Source: https://electoral.gov.mt/ElectionResults/MEP

3.21. NL – Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Netherlands command thirty-one seats. Twenty parties contest the election. The ballot sheet shows all parties with all of their candidates. A voter may mark one candidate of the party of his or her choice. Candidates' vote tallies, when above a bypass quorum, take precedence. Otherwise, the rank-order of the list of nominees becomes decisive (vote pattern LV1).

Netherlands, structural data

Seats	31
Electorate	13,542,363
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	20
Vote pattern	LV1
Valid votes	6.232.198
Electoral threshold	201,039
Apportionment parties	10
Effective votes	5,591,722
Apportionment method	DivDwn
Preference vote hurdle	Quorum bypass rule
MEPs' gender	15 female, 16 male

An electoral threshold is implicit in the domestic provisions. For a party to be awarded at least one seat, its vote count must meet or exceed the ratio of valid votes and seats rounded upwards: $6,232,198/31 = 201,039$. Relative to votes cast, the threshold amounts to $201,039/6,253,467 = 3.2$ per cent, thus obeying the five per cent ceiling of the European Electoral Act. Ten parties pass the threshold and enter the apportionment stage. The divisor method with downward rounding is used (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 155,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Netherlands, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

Groenslinks / Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA)	1,314,428	8.5	8	4 Greens/EFA, 4 S&D
PVV (Partij voor de Vrijheid)	1,057,662	6.8	6	PfE
VVD	707,141	4.6	4	Renew Europe
CDA – Europese Volkspartij	589,205	3.8	3	EPP
D66	523,650	3.4	3	Renew Europe
BBB	336,953	2.2	2	EPP
Volt Nederland	319,483	2.1	2	Greens/EFA
Partij voor de Dieren	281,600	1.8	1	The Left
NSC	233,564	1.5	1	EPP
Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP)	228,036	1.5	1	ECR
Sum (Divisor[34])	5,591,722	(155,000)	31	

The assignment of seats to candidates involves a quorum bypass hurdle. A preference vote tally must meet or exceed one tenth (20,104) of the threshold for a candidate to move to the top of the list. PVV-candidate Geert WILDERS (second with 334,356 personal votes, list place 20) and PvdA-candidate Hedy D'ANCONA (eighth with 21,633 personal votes, list place 19) relinquished their mandates. The seats are taken by PVV-candidate Ton DIEPEVEEN (list place 6) and PvdA-candidate Thijs REUTEN (list place 6).

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34 Divisor values below PVV/7 (151,095) would apportion too many seats, above Volt/2 (159,742), too few. In this range, the select divisor 155,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

Netherlands, from seats to MEPs

Groenslinks / PvdA (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Bas EICKHOUT	676,268	~~1~~
2. Marit MAIJ, S&D	182,317	~~3~~
3. Kim VAN SPARRENTAK	128,336	~~4~~
4. Mohammed CHAHIM, S&D	65,274	~~2~~
5. Tineke STRIK	46,348	~~5~~
6. Lara WOLTERS, S&D	39,881	~~7~~
7. Catarina VIEIRA	31,929	~~10~~
9. Thijs REUTEN, S&D	~~10,135~~	6

PVV (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Sebastiaan STÖTELER	546,868	~~1~~
3. Marieke EHLERS	56,682	~~2~~
4. Auke ZIJLSTRA	24,318	~~3~~
5. Sebastian KRUIS	~~9,243~~	4
6. Rachel BLOM	~~16,359~~	5
7. Ton DIEPEVEEN	~~5,590~~	6

VVD (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Malik AZMANI	351,733	~~1~~
2. Bart GROOTHUIS	107,714	~~2~~
3. Jeannette BALJEU	91,653	~~3~~
4. Anouk VAN BRUG	31,569	~~9~~

CDA (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Tom BERENDSEN	366,454	~~1~~
2. Ingeborg TER LAAK	63,860	~~2~~
3. Jeroen LENAERS	55,781	~~3~~

D66 (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Gerben-Jan GERBRANDIJ	253,866	~~1~~
2. Raquel GARCIA HERMIDA-VAN DER WALLE	100,504	~~2~~
3. Brigitte VAN DEN BERG	46,436	~~3~~

BB (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Sander SMIT	218,669	~~1~~
2. Jessika VAN LEEUWEN	43,868	~~2~~

Volt (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Reinier VAN LANSCHOT	140,073	~~1~~
2. Anna STROLENBERG	117,793	~~2~~

Partij voor de Dieren (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Anja HAZEKAMP	157,049	~~1~~

NSC (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Dirk GOTINK	136,176	~~1~~

SGP (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)

1. Bert-Jan RUISSEN	194,433	~~1~~

Sources:
https://www.kiesraad.nl/binaries/kiesraad/documenten/proces-verbalen/2024/06/19/proces-verbaal-van-de-uitslag-van-de-europees-parlementsverkiezing-6-juni-2024/Proces-verbaal_centraal_stembureau_uitslag_verkiezing_Europees_Parlement_Model_P22-1.pdf
https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hedy_d'Ancona
https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ton_Diepeveen

3.22. PL – Republic of Poland

Poland commands a contingent of fifty-three seats. Eleven parties and coalitions of parties register lists of candidates. Thirty-five per cent of the candidates of a list must be female. Every list has its own ballot paper exhibiting all nominees. The ballot papers are collated into a booklet, one within each of the thirteen electoral districts into which the country is subdivided. Voters have a single vote to mark a candidate of the party of their choice (vote pattern 1CV). The votes in favour of a party are obtained by aggregating the votes for the party's candidates.

Poland, structural data

Seats	53
Electorate	29,098,155
Electoral districts	13
Parties admitted	11
Vote pattern	1CV
Valid votes	11,761,994
Electoral threshold	588,100
Apportionment parties	5
Effective votes	11,587,208
Apportionment method	DivDwn, HaQgrR
MEPs' gender	16 female, 37 male

There is an electoral threshold of five per cent of valid votes (588,100). It leaves but five lists. We refer to the state-wide apportionment of seats among parties as the super-apportionment. The super-apportionment uses the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 205,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Since candidates are nominated separately by district, every party has their state-wide seats sub-apportioned among the thirteen districts. This calls for five sub-apportionment calculations, one for each party. They are carried out using the Hare-quota method with fit by greatest remainders (HaQgrR, largest remainder method).

Poland, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

Koalicja Obywatelska	4,359,443	21.3	21	EPP
Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	4,253,169	20.7	20	ECR
Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość	1,420,287	6.9	6	3 ESN, 2 PfE, 1 NI
Trzecia Droga	813,238	3.97	3	2 EPP, 1 Renew Europe
Lewica	741,071	3.6	3	S&D
Sum (Divisor[35])	11,587,208	(205,000)	53	

Sub-apportionments of party-seats to districts, using HaQgrR

	Koalicja Obywatelska			Prawo i Sprawiedliwość			Wolność i Niepodległość		
1. Gdańsk	379,577	1.828	2	208,676	0.981	1	69,654	0.294	0
2. Bydgoszcz	241,737	1.164	1	170,474	0.802	1	55,789	0.236	0
3. Olsztyn	256,889	1.237	1	252,638	1.188	1	87,388	0.369	0
4. Warszawa 1	579,994	2.794	3	323,868	1.523	2	156,067	0.659	1
5. Warszawa 2	171,044	0.824	1	353,247	1.661	2	92,949	0.393	0
6. Łódź	252,318	1.215	1	292,596	1.376	1	83,098	0.351	0
7. Poznań	399,299	1.923	2	297,286	1.398	1	135,416	0.572	1
8. Lublin	161,002	0.776	1	292,019	1.373	1	93,542	0.395	0
9. Rzeszów	150,131	0.723	1	334,439	1.573	2	96,376	0.407	1
10. Kraków	401,371	1.933	2	655,777	3.084	3	210,553	0.889	1
11. Katowice	551,782	2.658	3	485,505	2.283	2	135,195	0.571	1
12. Wrocław	476,479	2.295	2	360,558	1.695	2	134,122	0.567	1
13. Gorzów Wiel.	337,820	1.627	1	226,086	1.063	1	70,138	0.296	0
Sum (Split[36])	4,359,443	(.64)	21	4,253,169	(.5)	20	1,420,287	(.4)	6

	Trzecia Droga			Lewica		
1. Gdańsk	40,139	0.148	0	34,570	0.140	0
2. Bydgoszcz	43,482	0.160	0	25,660	0.104	0
3. Olsztyn	54,087	0.200	0	24,776	0.100	0
4. Warszawa 1	92,111	0.340	1	135,755	0.550	1
5. Warszawa 2	65,399	0.241	0	23,383	0.095	0
6. Łódź	44,780	0.165	0	75,285	0.305	0
7. Poznań	94,951	0.350	1	82,845	0.335	1
8. Lublin	43,013	0.159	0	20,381	0.083	0
9. Rzeszów	29,767	0.110	0	13,082	0.053	0
10. Kraków	131,106	0.484	1	70,403	0.285	0
11. Katowice	74,125	0.273	0	61,653	0.250	0
12. Wrocław	56,088	0.207	0	101,362	0.410	1
13. Gorzów Wielkopolskim	44,190	0.163	0	71,916	0.291	0
Sum (Split[37])	813,238	(.3)	3	741,071	(.32)	3

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35 Divisor values below Trzecia Droga/4 (203,310) would apportion too many seats, above KO/21 (207,593), too few. In this range, the select divisor 205,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

36 KO: Split values below the Gorzów Wielkopolskim remainder (.627) would apportion too many seats, above the Katowice remainder (.658), too few. In this range, the select split .64 is a feasible middle value with just two digits.

PiS: Split values below the Poznań remainder (.398) would apportion too many seats, above the Warszawa 1 remainder (.523), too few. In this range, the select split .5 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

WiN: Split values below the Lublin remainder (.395) would apportion too many seats, above the Rzeszów remainder (.407), too few. In this range, the select split .4 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

37 TD: Split values below the Katowice remainder (.273) would apportion too many seats, above the Warszawa 1 remainder (.340), too few. In this range, the select split .3 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

Lewica: Split values below the Łódź remainder (.305) would apportion too many seats, above the Poznań remainder (.335), too few. In this range, the select split .32 is a feasible middle value with just two digits.

Within a party and district, the assignment of seats follows the candidates' personal vote tallies. Marcin Piotr KIERWIŃSKI, KO-lead candidate in district 4 (Warszawa 1) who finished first with 143,179 votes, resigned in favour of a government office; his successor is Hanna GRONKIEWICZ-WALTZ.

Poland, from seats to MEPs

Koalicja Obywatelska

1.1. Magdalena ADAMOWICZ	204,207
1.2. Janusz LEWANDOWSKI	133,444
2.1. Krzysztof BREJZA	205,200
3.1. Jacek PROTAS	125,861
4.2. Kamila GASIUK-PIHOWICZ	136,811
4.3. Michał SZCZERBA	120,667
4.4. Hanna GRONKIEWICZ-WALTZ	94,474
5.1. Andrzej HALICKI	129,401
6.1. Dariusz JOŃSKI	194,109
7.1. Ewa KOPACZ	187,866
7.2. Michał WAWRYKIEWICZ	119,068
8.1. Marta WCISŁO	103,740
9.1. Elżbieta Katarzyna ŁUKACIJEWSKA	115,324
10.1. Bartłomiej SIENKIEWICZ	254,324
10.1. Jagna MARCZUŁAJTIS-WALCZAK	58,550
11.1. Borys BUDKA	334,842
11.2. Łukasz KOHUT	107,626
11.3. Mirosława NYKIEL	54,937
12.1. Bogdan Andrzej ZDROJEWSKI	310,544
12.2. Andrzej BUŁA	65,967
13.1. Bartosz ARŁUKOWICZ	264,097

Prawo i Sprawiedliwość

1.1. Piotr MÜLLER	62,330
2.1. Kosma ZŁOTOWSKI	205,200
3.1. Maciej WĄSIK	85,151
4.1. Małgorzata GOSIEWSKA	99,286
4.2. Tobiasz BOCHEŃSKI	95,880
5.1. Adam BIELAN	90,690
5.2. Jacek OZDOBA	54,327
6.1. Waldemar BUDA	103,679
7.1. Marlena MALĄG	115,670
8.1. Mariusz KAMIŃSKI	110,466
9.1. Daniel OBAJTEK	171,689
9.2. Bogdan RZOŃCA	46,096
10.1. Beata SZYDŁO	285,336
10.2. Dominik TARCZYŃSKI	210,942
10.3. Arkadiusz MULARCZYK	93,551
11.1. Patryk JAKI	266,246
11.2. Jadwiga WIŚNIEWSKA	145,218
12.1. Michał DWORCZYK	123,908
12.2. Anna ZALEWSKA	108,305
13.1. Joachim Stanisław BRUDZIŃSKI	114,195

Wolność i Niepodległość

4.1. Ewa ZAJĄCZKOWSKA-HERNIK	102,569
7.1. Anna BRYŁKA, PfE	111,420
9.1. Tomasz BUCZEK, PfE	51,754
10.1. Grzegorz BRAUN, NI	113,746
11.1. Marcin SYPNIEWSKI	49,553
12.1. Stanisław TYSZKA	78,954

Trzecia Droga

4.1. Michał KOBOSKO, Renew Europe	39,170
7.1. Krzysztof HETMAN	44,937
10.1. Adam JARUBAS	81,674

Lewica

4.1. Robert BIEDROŃ	65,869
7.1. Joanna SCHEURING-WIELGUS	57,669
12.1. Krzysztof ŚMISZEK	70,363

3.23. PT – Portuguese Republic

Portugal has twenty-one seats to fill. Voters cast a single vote for a closed party-list (vote pattern LV0). Ballot sheets display the name of a party, its acronym, and its emblem, but no names of candidates.

Portugal, structural data

Seats	21
Electorate	10,789,781
Constituencies	1
Parties and coalitions admitted	17
Vote pattern	LV0
Valid list votes	3,874,771
Electoral threshold	none
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	8 female, 13 male

There is no electoral threshold. The apportionment of seats among parties uses the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 156,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Portugal, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

Partido Socialista	1,268,915	8.1	8	S&D
AD — Aliança Democrática	1,229,895	7.9	7	EPP
CHEGA	387,068	2.5	2	PfE
Iniciativa Liberal	358,811	2.3	2	Renew Europe
Bloco de Esquerda	168,107	1.1	1	The Left
CDU	162,630	1.04	1	The Left
11 others	299,345	–	0	
Sum (Divisor[38])	3,874,771	(156,000)	21	

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[38] Divisor values below AD/8 (153,737) would apportion too many seats, above PS/8 (158,614), too few. In this range, the select divisor 156,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The assignment of seats to candidates follows the order of the party-lists.

Portugal, from seats to MEPs

Partido Socialista
1. Marta TEMIDO
2. Francisco ASSIS
3. Ana Catarina MENDES
4. Bruno GONÇALVES
5. André RODRIGUES
6. Carla TAVARES
7. Isilda GOMES
8. Sérgio GONÇALVES

Aliança Democrática
1. Sebastião BUGALHO
2. Paulo CUNHA
3. Ana Miguel PEDRO
4. Hélder SOUSA SILVA
5. Lídia PEREIRA
6. Sérgio HUMBERTO
7. Paulo DO NASCIMENTO CABRAL

CHEGA
1. António TANGER CORRÊA
2. Tiago MOREIRA DE SÁ

Iniciativa Liberal
1. João COTRIM DE FIGUEIREDO
2. Ana VASCONCELOS

Bloco de Esquerda
1. Catarina MARTINS

Coligação Democrática Unitária
1. João OLIVEIRA

Source:
https://www.cne.pt/sites/default/files/dl/eleicoes/2024_pe/docs_geral/2024_pe_mapa_oficial_resultados_dr.pdf

3.24. RO – Romania

Romania has a seat contingent of thirty-three seats. The law stipulates that no list of nominees of a party may consist of male candidates only. Every voter receives a stamp and a ballot booklet with the lists of candidates of all parties. Voters print the stamp next to the list of their choice, without expression of any preference (vote pattern LV0).

Romania, structural data

Seats	33
Electorate	18,025,329
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	12, plus 4 independent candidates
Vote pattern	LV0
Valid votes	8,942,629
Electoral threshold for parties	447,131
Apportionment parties	5
Effective votes	7,760,508
Apportionment method	DivDwn
MEPs' gender	6 female, 27 male

For parties, there is a threshold of five per cent of the valid votes, truncated to the whole number below (447,131). For independent candidates, the threshold is equal to the truncated ratio of valid votes to seats: 8,942,629/33 = 270,988. Seven parties and three independent candidates fail their threshold. This leaves five parties to participate in the seat apportionment process. The divisor method with downward rounding is used (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 220,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Romania, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

Alianța Electorală PSD PNL	4,341,686	19.7	19	11 S&D, 8 EPP
Alianța AUR	1,334,905	6.1	6	ECR
Alianța Dreapta Unită	778,901	3.5	3	Renew Europe
Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România	579,180	2.6	2	EPP
Partidul S.O.S. România	450,040	2.05	2	NI
Nicolae ȘTEFĂNUȚĂ	275,796	1.3	1	Greens/EFA
Sum (Divisor[39])	7,760,508	(220,000)	33	

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39 Divisor values below PSD PNL/20 (217,084) would apportion too many seats, above AUR/6 (222,484), too few. In this range, the select divisor 220,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The assignment of seats to candidates follows the prespecified rank-order of the party-lists.

Romania, from seats to MEPs

Alianța Electorală PSD PNL
1. Mihai TUDOSE
2. Ioan-Rareş BOGDAN, EPP
3. Gabriela FIREA
4. Dan-Stefan MOTREANU, EPP
5. Claudiu MANDA
6. Adina VĂLEAN, EPP
7. Victor NEGRESCU
8. Vasile DÎNCU
9. Daniel BUDA, EPP
10. Maria GRAPINI
11. Gheorghe CÂRCIU
12. Siegfried MUREŞAN, EPP
13. Adrian-Dragoş BENEA
14. Mircea-Gheorghe HAVA, EPP
15. Dan NICA
16. Gheorghe FALCĂ, EPP
17. Ştefan MUŞOIU
18. Roxana MÎNZATU
19. Virgil-Daniel POPESCU, EPP

Alianța AUR
1. Cristian TERHEŞ
2. Claudiu-Richard TÂRZIU
3. Gheorghe PIPEREA
4. Georgiana TEODORESCU
5. Adrian-George AXINIA
6. Şerban-Dimitrie STURDZA

Alianța Dreapta Unită
1. Dan BARNA
2. Vlad VASILE-VOICULESCU
3. Eugen TOMAC

UD Maghiară din România
1. Iuliu WINKLER
2. Loránt VINCZE

Partidul S.O.S. România
1. Diana IOVANOVICI-ŞOŞOACĂ
2. Luis-Vicenţiu LAZARUS

Independent Candidate
Nicolae ŞTEFĂNUȚĂ

Sources:
https://europarlamentare2024.bec.ro/rezultate/
https://europarlamentare2024.bec.ro/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/PVCVAM_1.pdf

3.25. SE – Kingdom of Sweden

Sweden occupies twenty-one seats. Twenty-one parties contest the election. Every party has its own ballot paper. Voters cast a vote for a party list, and may adjoin one preference vote for one of the party's candidates (vote pattern LV1)

Sweden, structural data

Seats	21
Electorate	7,942,272
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	21
Vote pattern	LV1
Valid votes	4,198,011
Electoral threshold	164,144
Apportionment parties	8
Effective votes	4,103,595
Apportionment method	Div0.6
Preference vote hurdle	5 % bypass rule
MEPs' gender	13 female, 8 male

The electoral threshold is four per cent of the valid votes (164,114), it is passed by eight parties. The apportionment of seats among parties uses the Swedish modification of the divisor method with standard rounding (Div0.6). The modification concerns quotients in the range between zero and one, only. When smaller than 0.6, such quotients are rounded downwards to zero, when larger, upwards to one. At the 2024 election, the distinction between the two methods, Div0.6 and DivStd, does not become visible since the only quotient smaller than one equals 0.9 which rounded upwards by either method. Every 200,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Sweden, from votes to seats, using Div0.6

Social Democratic Party	1,039,676	5.2	5	S&D
Moderate Party	736,079	3.7	4	EPP
Green Party	581,322	2.9	3	Greens/EFA
Sweden Democrats	552,920	2.8	3	ECR
Left Party	464,166	2.3	2	The Left
Centre Party	306,227	1.53	2	Renew Europe
Christian Democrats	239,530	1.2	1	EPP
Liberal Party	183,675	0.9	1	Renew Europe
Sum (Divisor[40])	4,103,595	(200,000)	21	

If a party would register two or more lists, mandates would be distributed between these lists by means of the D'Hondt method (DivDwn); this did not happen at the 2024 election.

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40 Divisor values below SDP/5.5 (189,032) would apportion too many seats, above Centre Party/1.5 (204,151), too few. In this range, the select divisor 200,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

The assignment of seats to candidates takes into account the candidates' personal vote tallies. They are incorporated when passing a five per cent bypass rule. That is, when the tally of personal votes of a candidate meets or exceeds five per cent (i.e., one twentieth) of the number of votes for his or her party, the candidate takes precedence. Thereafter, the rank-order of the party list becomes decisive. With the 2024 data, observance of personal votes is completely concordant with the rank-order of the party-lists.

Sweden, from seats to MEPs

Social Democratic Party (Bypass hurdle: 1,039,676/20 = 51,984)

1. Heléne FRITZON	112,778	~~1~~
2. Johan DANIELSSON	~~50,972~~	2
3. Evin INCIR	~~15,438~~	3
4. Adnan DIBRANI	~~15,082~~	4
5. Sofie ERIKSSON	~~20,780~~	5

Moderate Party (Bypass hurdle: 736,079/20 = 36,804)

1. Tomas TOBÉ	173,223	~~1~~
2. Jessica POLFJÄRD	~~16,160~~	2
3. Jörgen WARBORN	~~12,072~~	3
4. Arba KOKALARI	~~6,750~~	4

Green Party (Bypass hurdle: 581,322/20 = 29,067)

1. Alice KUHNKE	220,162	~~1~~
2. Pär HOLMGREN	42,559	~~2~~
3. Isabella LÖVIN	41,737	~~3~~

Sweden Democrats (Bypass hurdle: 552,920/20 = 27,646)

1. Charlie WEIMERS	143,315	~~1~~
2. Beatrice TIMGREN	~~11,751~~	2
3. Dick ERIXON	~~16,374~~	3

Left Party (Bypass hurdle: 464,166/20 = 23,209)

1. Jonas SJÖSTEDT	260,093	~~1~~
2. Hanna GEDIN	~~10,098~~	2

Centre Party (Bypass hurdle: 306,227/20 = 15,312)

1. Emma WIESNER	72,995	~~1~~
2. Abir AL-SAHLANI	~~10,659~~	2

Christian Democrats (Bypass hurdle: 239,530/20 = 11,977)

1. Alice TEODORESCU MÅWE	91,999	~~1~~

Liberal Party (Bypass hurdle: 183,675/20 = 9,184)

1. Karin Karlsbro	28,145	~~1~~

3.26. SI – Republic of Slovenia

Slovenia is allocated a contingent of nine seats. Fourteen parties contest the election. Every party-list must include at least forty per cent candidates of both sexes. There is a single ballot paper showing all parties and all candidates. Voters circle a party's serial number, and may add one preference vote for a specific candidate (vote pattern LV1).

Slovenia, structural data

Seats	9
Electorate	1,689,602
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	11
Vote pattern	LV1
Valid votes	674,759
Electoral threshold	26,991
Apportionment parties	7
Effective votes	611,884
Apportionment method	DivDwn
Preference vote hurdle	Quorum bypass rule
MEPs' gender	3 female, 6 male

There is an electoral threshold of four per cent of valid votes, 26,991. The threshold removes four parties, leaving seven apportionment parties. The apportionment of seats among parties uses the divisor method with downward rounding (DivDwn, D'Hondt). Every 50,000 votes justify roughly one seat.

Slovenia, from votes to seats, using DivDwn

Slovenska Demokratska Stranka	206,386	4.1	4	EPP
Gibanje Svoboda	149,200	2.98	2	Renew Europe
Vesna - Zelena Stranka	71,023	1.4	1	Greens/EFA
Socialni Demokrati	52,390	1.05	1	S&D
Nova Slovenija - Krščanski Demokrati	51,812	1.04	1	EPP
Slovenska Ljudska Stranka	48,637	0.97	0	
Levica	32,436	0.6	0	
Sum (Divisor[41])	611,884	(50,000)	9	

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41 Divisor values below Gibanje Svoboda/3 (49,733) would apportion too many seats, above SDS/4 (51,597), too few. In this range, the select divisor 50,000 is a feasible middle value with many trailing zeroes.

For assigning seats to candidates, preference votes may overrule the rank-order of the corresponding party-list, by way of a quorum bypass rule. The quorum is the quotient of the party's vote count and twice the number of its list candidates. All four apportionment parties nominate nine candidates. Hence party votes are divided by eighteen, which amounts to $1/18 = 5.6$ per cent. As a matter of fact, all MEPs are elected through their preference vote tallies.

Slovenia, from seats to MEPs

SDS (Bypass hurdle: 206,386/18 = 11,466)
1. Romana TOMC	73,974	~~1~~
2. Zala TOMAŠIČ	26,934	~~9~~
3. Milan ZVER	15,963	~~2~~
4. Branko GRIMS	12,757	~~5~~

GS (Bypass hurdle: 149,200/18 = 8,289)
1. Irena JOVEVA	71,205	~~1~~
2. Marjan ŠAREC	14,596	~~6~~

Vesna (Bypass hurdle: 71,023 /18 = 3,946)
1. Vladimir PREBILIČ	52,541	~~1~~

SD (Bypass hurdle: 52,390/18 = 2,911)
1. Matjaž NEMEC	25,784	~~1~~

NS (Bypass hurdle: 51,812/18 = 2,879)
1. Matej TONIN	16,799	~~1~~

Sources:
https://www.dvk-rs.si/en/elections/european-parlament/
https://volitve.dvk-rs.si/ep2024/en/#/prva
https://volitve.dvk-rs.si/ep2024/#/udelezba
https://volitve.dvk-rs.si/ep2024/en/#/rezultati

3.27. SK – Slovak Republic

Slovakia is allocated fifteen seats. Every party has its own ballot paper. Voters cast a list vote for a party, and may circle the serial number of up to two candidates to express their preferences for specific candidates (vote pattern LV2).

Slovakia, structural data

Seats	15
Electorate	4,377,093
Constituencies	1
Parties admitted	23
Vote pattern	LV2
Valid votes	1,476,968
Electoral threshold	73,849
Apportionment parties	5
Effective votes	1,173,453
Apportionment method	DQ3grR
Preference vote hurdle	3 % bypass rule
MEPs' gender	7 female, 8 male

There is an electoral threshold of five per cent of valid votes (73,849). Five parties pass the threshold, with a total of 1,173,453 effective votes. The seat apportionment procedure uses the Droop-quota variant-3 method with fit by greatest remainders (DQ3grR). Variant-3 of the Droop-quota is the standard rounding of the quotient of effective votes and seat total plus one, 1,173,453/16 = 73,341. That is, every 73,341 votes justify one seat, which accounts for thirteen seats. The two residual seats benefit the two parties with the greatest remainders (SMER, 0.988, and PS, 0.602).

Slovakia, from votes to seats, using DQ3grR

Progresívne Slovensko	410,844	5.602	6	Renew Europe
SMER - sociálna demokracia	365,794	4.988	5	NI
REPUBLIKA	185,137	2.524	2	1 ESN, 1 NI
HLAS - sociálna demokracia	106,076	1.446	1	NI
Kresťanskodemokratické hnutie	105,602	1.440	1	EPP
Sum (Split[42])	1,173,453	(.6)	15	

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42 Split values below the REPUBLIKA remainder (.524) would apportion too many seats, above the PS remainder (.602), too few. In this range, the select split .6 is a feasible middle value with just one digit.

The assignment of seats to candidates employs a three per cent bypass rule. With preferential vote tally reaching at least three per cent of her or his party's vote total, a candidate bypasses the rank-order of the party list. Indeed, all fifteen MEPs are mandated by way of their preferential votes tallies.

Slovakia, from seats to MEPs

PS (Bypass hurdle: 3 % of 410,844 = 12,326)

1. Ľudovít ODOR	294,944	1̶
2. Veronika CIFROVÁ OSTRIHOŇOVÁ	117,207	4
3. Martin HOJSÍK	89,084	3̶
4. Ľubica KARVAŠOVÁ	65,835	2
5. Michal WIEZIK	30,022	5̶
6. Lucia YAR	16,974	6̶

SMER-SD (Bypass hurdle: 3 % of 365,794 = 10,974)

1. Ľuboš BLAHA	187,020	2
2. Erik KALIŇÁK	151,860	3
3. Monika BEŇOVÁ	131,126	1̶
4. Judita LAŠŠÁKOVÁ	87,166	4
5. Katarína ROTH NEVEĎALOVÁ	44,409	5̶

REPUBLIKA (Bypass hurdle: 3 % of 185,137 = 5,555)

1. Milan UHRÍK	133,949	1̶
2. Milan MAZUREK, NI	71,656	2̶

HLAS-SD (Bypass hurdle: 3 % of 106,076 = 3,183)

1. Branislav ONDRUŠ	42,423	2̶

KDH (Bypass hurdle: 3 % of 105,602 = 3,169)

1. Miriam LEXMANN	58,179	1̶

Source: https://volby.statistics.sk/ep/ep2024/en/suhrnne_vysledky.html

4. Conclusion

For parliamentary business in the EP, affiliation of MEPs with one of the political groups is more telling than political provenance in their home state. The following table provides an overview.

MEPs by Member State and political group

Member State	EPP	S&D	PfE	ECR	Renew Europe	Greens /EFA	The Left	ESN	NI*	Sum
AT	5	5	6		2	2				20
BE	3	4	3	3	5	2	2			22
BG	6	2		1	5			3		17
CY	2	1		1			1		1	6
CZ	5		9	3		1		1	2	21
DE	31	14			8	15	4	14	10	96
DK	2	3	1	1	4	3	1			15
EE	2	2		1	2					7
EL	7	3	1	2			4		4	21
ES*	22	20	6		1	4	4		4*	61*
FI	4	2		1	3	2	3			15
FR	6	13	30	4	13	5	9	1		81
HR	6	4		1		1				12
HU	7	2	11					1		21
IE	4	1			6		3			14
IT	9	21	8	24		4	10			76
LT	3	2		2	2	1		1		11
LU	2	1		1	1	1				6
LV	2	1	1	3	1	1				9
MT	3	3								6
NL	6	4	6	1	7	6	1			31
PL	23	3	2	20	1			3	1	53
PT	7	8	2		2		2			21
RO	10	11		6	3	1			2	33
SE	5	5		3	3	3	2			21
SI	5	1			2	1				9
SK	1				6			1	7	15
EU	188	136	86	78	77	53	46	25	31*	720*

Note: One Spanish mandate in NI group still awaiting accreditation by EP presidency, see Sect. 3.10.

MEPs may be elected on one and the same list at home, yet join distinct political groups in the EP:

Bulgaria	PP–DB	2 Renew Europe, 1 EPP
Czechia	KDU+ODS+TOP 09	3 EPP, 3 ECR
Spain	Ahora Repúblicas	2 Greens/EFA, 1 The Left
Spain	SUMAR	2 Greens/EFA, 1 The Left
France	Reconquête !	4 ECR, 1 ESN
Italy	Alleanza Verdi e Sinistra	4 Greens/EFA, 2 The Left
Netherlands	Groenslinks / PvdA	4 Greens/EFA, 4 S&D
Poland	Wolność i Niepodległość	3 ESN, 2 PfW, 1 NI
Poland	Trzecia Droga	2 EPP, 1 Renew Europe
Romania	Alianța Electorală PSD PNL	11 S&D, 8 EPP

When seeking voters' support, programmatic differences between the parliamentary groups whom MEPs will join seem to be not really essential.