



# **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.

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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,<sup>5</sup> 2014,<sup>6</sup> and 2009.<sup>7</sup>

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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 <sup>8</sup> ) | 3,323,830 | (146,000) | 20 |              |

<sup>8</sup> 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            | ± |
| 2. Petra STEGER               | <del>9,323</del>  | 2 |
| 3. Georg MAYER                | <del>2,415</del>  | 3 |
| 4. Roman HAIDER               | <del>6,312</del>  | 4 |
| 5. Gerald HAUSER              | <del>13,681</del> | 5 |
| 6. Elisabeth DIERINGER-GRANZA | <del>1,661</del>  | 6 |

ÖVP (Bypass hurdle:  $864,072/20 = 43,204$ )

|                        |                   |              |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Reinhold LOPATKA    | 58,013            | ±            |
| 2. Alexander BERNHUBER | 44,641            | <del>3</del> |
| 3. Angelika WINZIG     | <del>38,426</del> | 2            |
| 4. Sophia KIRCHER      | <del>23,411</del> | 4            |
| 5. Lukas MANDL         | <del>17,329</del> | 5            |

SPÖ (Bypass hurdle:  $818,287/20 = 40,915$ )

|                       |                   |   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. Andreas SCHIEDER   | 61,982            | ± |
| 2. Evelyn REGNER      | <del>17,448</del> | 2 |
| 3. Günther SIDL       | <del>10,723</del> | 3 |
| 4. Elisabeth GROSSMAN | <del>4,985</del>  | 4 |
| 5. Hannes HEIDE       | <del>6,790</del>  | 5 |

GRÜNE (Bypass hurdle:  $390,504/20 = 19,526$ )

|                           |        |              |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Thomas Alexander WAITZ | 75,018 | <del>2</del> |
| 2. Lena SCHILLING         | 45,732 | ±            |

NEOS (Bypass hurdle:  $357,214/20 = 17,861$ )

|                        |                  |   |
|------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. Helmut BRANDSTÄTTER | 49,444           | ± |
| 2. Anna STÜRGKH        | <del>7,752</del> | 2 |

Sources:

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[https://www.bmi.gv.at/412/Europawahlen/Europawahl\\_2024/files/Gesamtaufstellung\\_erzielte\\_Vorzugsstimmen\\_EU\\_Wahl\\_2024\\_Parteien.xlsx](https://www.bmi.gv.at/412/Europawahlen/Europawahl_2024/files/Gesamtaufstellung_erzielte_Vorzugsstimmen_EU_Wahl_2024_Parteien.xlsx)

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### 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 <sup>9</sup> ) | 4,508,780 | (270,000) | 13 |              |

<sup>9</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup> ) | 2,581,579 | (240,000) | 8 |              |

**German Language Community**

|                              |        |          |   |     |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|---|-----|
| CSP                          | 15,169 | 1.5      | 1 | EPP |
| 5 Others                     | 28,256 | –        | 0 |     |
| Sum (Divisor <sup>11</sup> ) | 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.

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                               | ± |
| 2. Barbara BONTE       | 69,077 + 189,451 = 258,528            | 2 |
| 3. Gerolf ANNEMANS     | 71,726 + 123,556 = <del>195,282</del> | 3 |

N-VA (Bypass quorum: 248,967; devolution pool: 321,980)

|                         |                                       |   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Johan VAN OVERTVELDT | 213,609 + 35,358 = 248,967            | ± |
| 2. Assita KANKO         | 76,943 + 172,024 = 248,967            | 2 |
| 3. Kris VAN DIJCK       | 58,093 + 114,598 = <del>172,691</del> | 3 |

CD&amp;V (Bypass quorum: 198,323; devolution pool: 159,122)

|                   |                                       |   |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Wouter BEKE    | 146,745 + 51,578 = 198,323            | ± |
| 2. Liesbet SOMMEN | 48,512 + 107,544 = <del>156,056</del> | 2 |

Vooruit (Bypass quorum: 190,023; devolution pool: 164,757)

|                        |                                       |   |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bruno TOBBACK       | 109,294 + 80,729 = 190,023            | ± |
| 2. Kathleen VAN BREMPT | 105,972 + 84,028 = <del>190,000</del> | 2 |

GROEN (Bypass quorum: 225,391; devolution pool: 152,227)

|                  |                            |   |
|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Sara MATTHIEU | 88,757 + 136,634 = 225,391 | ± |
|------------------|----------------------------|---|

Open Vld Renew (Bypass quorum: 205,372; devolution pool: 125,220)

|                   |                                       |   |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hilde VAUTMANS | 71,557 + 125,220 = <del>196,777</del> | 1 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|

PVDA (Bypass quorum: 183,143; devolution pool: 90,826)

|                |                                      |   |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Rudi KENNES | 72,434 + 90,826 = <del>163,260</del> | 1 |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|

**French Electoral College**

MR (Bypass quorum: 225,104; devolution pool: 157,674)

|                    |                                    |   |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sophie WILMÈS   | 543,821                            | ± |
| 2. Olivier CHASTEL | 72,761 + 152,343 = 225,104         | 2 |
| 3. Benoît CASSART  | 48,365 + 5,331 = <del>53,696</del> | 3 |

PS (Bypass quorum: 176,566; devolution pool: 127,030)

|                      |                                       |   |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Elio DI RUPO      | 181,797                               | ± |
| 2. Estelle CEULEMANS | 45,260 + 127,030 = <del>172,290</del> | 2 |

PTB (Bypass quorum: 198,528; devolution pool: 124,366)

|                 |                            |   |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Marc BOTENGA | 87,263 + 111,265 = 198,528 | ± |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---|

LES ENGAGÉS (Bypass quorum: 184,334; devolution pool: 119,987)

|                       |                                       |   |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Yvan VEROUGSTRAETE | 63,530 + 119,987 = <del>183,517</del> | 1 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|

ECOLO (Bypass quorum: 129,873; devolution pool: 75,510)

|                    |                                      |   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Saskia BRICMONT | 53,192 + 75,510 = <del>128,702</del> | 1 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|

**German Language Community**

CSP (Bypass quorum: 7,585; devolution pool: 2,067)

|                   |        |   |
|-------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Pascal ARIMONT | 11,035 | ± |
|-------------------|--------|---|

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 <sup>12</sup> ) | 1,604,200 | (.4)  | 17 |                       |

<sup>12</sup> 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            | <del>2</del> |
| 2. Andrey NOVAKOV   | 27,601            | <del>3</del> |
| 3. Emil RADEV       | <del>18,047</del> | 4            |
| 4. Eva MAYDELL      | <del>10,241</del> | 5            |
| 5. Ilia LAZAROV     | <del>6,345</del>  | 6            |

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

|                   |                  |   |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. Ilhan KYUCHYUK | <del>8,320</del> | 2 |
| 2. Taner KABILOV  | <del>3,279</del> | 4 |
| 3. Elena YONCHEVA | <del>4,075</del> | 5 |

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

|                     |        |              |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Nikola MINCHEV   | 44,760 | <del>1</del> |
| 2. Radan KANEV, EPP | 37,057 | <del>5</del> |
| 3. Hristo PETROV    | 25,580 | <del>6</del> |

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

|                       |                  |              |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Petar VOLGIN       | 71,287           | <del>2</del> |
| 2. Stanislav STOYANOV | 31,346           | <del>1</del> |
| 3. Rada LAYKOVA       | <del>4,902</del> | 3            |

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

|                       |        |              |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Kristian VIGENIN   | 27,171 | <del>1</del> |
| 2. Tsvetelina PENKOVA | 9,929  | <del>3</del> |

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

|                   |        |              |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Ivaylo VALCHEV | 41,000 | <del>1</del> |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|

Sources:

<https://results.cik.bg/europe2024/rezultati/index.html>

<https://www.cik.bg/bg/decisions/3461/2024-06-12>

[https://www.cik.bg/upload/257132/r3461-pril-Получени предпочитания.docx](https://www.cik.bg/upload/257132/r3461-pril-Получени%20предпочитания.docx)

<https://www.cik.bg/bg/decisions/3466/2024-06-13>

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### 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 <sup>13</sup> )          | 356,285 | (.4)  | 6 |          |

<sup>13</sup> 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. Fidas PANAYIOTOU                 |  | 71,330 |
| National People's Front             |  |        |
| 1. Geadis GEADI                     |  | 14,842 |
| Democratic Party                    |  |        |
| 1. Costas MAVRIDES                  |  | 20,462 |

Sources:

[https://results.elections.moi.gov.cy/English/EUROPEAN\\_ELECTIONS\\_2014/Islandwide](https://results.elections.moi.gov.cy/English/EUROPEAN_ELECTIONS_2014/Islandwide)

<https://live.elections.moi.gov.cy/>

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### 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 <sup>14</sup> ) | 2,638,660 | (110,000) | 21 |              |

<sup>14</sup> 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           | <del>1</del> |
| 2. Jaroslava POKORNÁ JERMANOVÁ                       | 49,683            | <del>6</del> |
| 3. Jaroslav BŽOCH                                    | <del>31,989</del> | 2            |
| 4. Ondřej KNOTEK                                     | 8,565             | 3            |
| 5. Martin HLAVÁČEK                                   | <del>10,662</del> | 4            |
| 6. Jana NAGYOVÁ                                      | <del>14,448</del> | 5            |
| 7. Ondřej KOVAŘÍK                                    | <del>4,863</del>  | 7            |
| KDU+ODS+TOP 09 (Bypass hurdle: 661,250/20 = 33,063)  |                   |              |
| 1. Alexandr VONDRA, ECR                              | 118,492           | <del>1</del> |
| 2. Luděk NIEDERMAYER                                 | 88,631            | <del>3</del> |
| 3. Tomáš ZDECHOVSKÝ                                  | 66,948            | 4            |
| 4. Veronika VREČIONOVÁ, ECR                          | 35,310            | <del>2</del> |
| 5. Ondřej KRUTÍLEK, ECR                              | <del>20,504</del> | 5            |
| 6. Ondřej KOLÁŘ                                      | <del>31,623</del> | 6            |
| AUTO+PRISAHA (Bypass hurdle: 304,623/20 = 15,232)    |                   |              |
| 1. Filip TUREK                                       | 152,196           | <del>1</del> |
| 2. Nikola BARTŮŠEK                                   | 21,162            | <del>2</del> |
| CSNS+KSCM+SD-SN (Bypass hurdle: 283,935/20 = 14,197) |                   |              |
| 1. Kateřina KONEČNÁ                                  | 115,386           | <del>1</del> |
| 2. Ondřej DOSTÁL                                     | 24,403            | <del>2</del> |
| STAN+SLK (Bypass hurdle: 258,431/20 = 12,922)        |                   |              |
| 1. Danuše NERUDOVÁ                                   | 59,577            | <del>1</del> |
| 2. Jan FARSKÝ                                        | 44,503            | <del>2</del> |
| Pirati (Bypass hurdle: 184,091/20 = 9,205)           |                   |              |
| 1. Markéta GREGOROVÁ                                 | 23,388            | <del>2</del> |
| SPD+Trikolora (Bypass hurdle: 170,172/20 = 8,509)    |                   |              |
| 1. Ivan DAVID                                        | 30,892            | <del>2</del> |

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**

|                              |            |           |    |              |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|----|--------------|
| 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 <sup>15</sup> ) | 39,810,489 | (409,000) | 96 |              |

**CDU sub-apportionment of 23 seats to 15 districts**

|                              |           |           |    |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----|
| 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 <sup>16</sup> ) | 9,435,636 | (400,000) | 23 |

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 <sup>17</sup> )          | 2,447,783 | (124,000) | 15 |              |

<sup>17</sup> 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.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](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 <sup>18</sup> )      | 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>

<sup>18</sup> 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 <sup>19</sup> ) | 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).

<sup>19</sup> 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  |

Sources:

<https://ekloges.yypes.gr/current/e/home/en/>

<https://www.kodiko.gr/nomothesia/document/941243/nomos-5083-2024> (article 5)

Acknowledgement:

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### 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

|                              |            |           |    |                          |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|----|--------------------------|
| 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 <sup>20</sup> ) | 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).

<sup>20</sup> 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. Alvisé 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

**Sources:**

[https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/eleccionesEnCurso/ Europeas\\_junio2024](https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/eleccionesEnCurso/ Europeas_junio2024)  
[https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/resultados UE\\_280624.pdf](https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/resultados UE_280624.pdf)  
[https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/resultados UE\\_corr.pdf](https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/resultados UE_corr.pdf)  
[https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/proclamacion\\_candidatos\\_280624.pdf](https://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/proclamacion_candidatos_280624.pdf)  
<https://www.eunews.it/en/2024/09/26/eu-court-agrees-with-tajani-his-refusal-to-proclaim-carles-puigdemont-and-antoni-comin-as-meps-was-legitimate/>

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### 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 <sup>21</sup> )      | 1,829,249 | (100,000) | 15 |              |

<sup>21</sup> 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 TYNKKYNNEN | 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/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 <sup>22</sup> )    | 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.

<sup>22</sup> 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](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

|                                           |         |          |    |            |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|----------|----|------------|
| 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 <sup>23</sup> )              | 599,488 | (42,000) | 12 |            |

<sup>23</sup> 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 | <del>25,424</del> | 3 |
| 2. Karlo RESSLER   | <del>6,273</del>  | 4 |
| 3. Nikolina BRNJAC | <del>7,734</del>  | 5 |
| 4. Željana ZOVKO   | <del>6,707</del>  | 6 |
| 5. Sunčana GLAVAK  | <del>4,840</del>  | 7 |
| 6. Tomislav SOKOL  | <del>2,454</del>  | 8 |

SDP (Bypass hurdle:  $192,314/10 = 19,232$ )

|                    |                  |               |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Biljana BORZAN  | 83,656           | <del>1</del>  |
| 2. Tonino PICULA   | 30,099           | <del>12</del> |
| 3. Romana JERKOVIĆ | <del>1,005</del> | 3             |
| 4. Marko VEŠLIGAJ  | <del>5,541</del> | 4             |

DP (Bypass hurdle:  $65,383/10 = 6,539$ )

|                             |        |              |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Stephen Nikola BARTULICA | 35,303 | <del>2</del> |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|

Možemo! (Bypass hurdle:  $43,890/10 = 4,389$ )

|                   |       |              |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1. Gordon BOSANAC | 6,134 | <del>1</del> |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|

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.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://www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/de/197441/PREDRAG+FRED_MATIC/history)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predrag\\_Matić](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predrag_Matić)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivana\\_Kekin](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 <sup>24</sup> ) | 4,074,476 | (180,000) | 21 |     |

<sup>24</sup> 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 GYÖRFFY
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 GYÖRFFY, 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 Csaba 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://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zsuzsanna_Borvendég)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balázs\\_Györffy\\_\(politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balázs_Györffy_(politician))

<https://vtr.valasztas.hu/ep2024/valasztopolgaroknak/jelolo-szervezetek/jeloltek/1871084>

#### **Acknowledgement:**

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### 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 persevere, 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 <sup>25</sup> ) | 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 <sup>26</sup> | 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 <sup>27</sup> | 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 <sup>28</sup> | 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 <sup>29</sup> | 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 <sup>30</sup> | 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 |

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

|                            |         |                                  |         |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Fratelli d'Italia</b>   |         | 4.3. Raffaele TOPO               | 127,788 |
| 1.2. Carlo FIDANZA         | 50,753  | 4.4. Pina PICIERNO               | 122,623 |
| 1.3. Mario MANTOVANI       | 39,072  | 4.5. Sandro RUOTOLO              | 113,732 |
| 1.4. Giovanni CROSETTO     | 33,964  | 5.2. Giuseppe LUPO               | 49,692  |
| 1.5. Lara MAGONI           | 20,384  | <b>Forza Italia + SVP</b>        |         |
| 1.6. Pietro FIOCCHI        | 19,162  | 1.2. Letizia MORATTI             | 41,930  |
| 1.7. Mariateresa VIVALDINI | 18,787  | 1.3. Massimiliano SALINI         | 36,624  |
| 1.8. Paolo INSELVINI       | 16,851  | 2.1. Herbert DORFMANN            | 82,426  |
| 2.2. Elena DONAZZAN        | 63,250  | 2.3. Flavio TOSI                 | 34,415  |
| 2.3. Stefano CAVEDAGNA     | 55,324  | 3.2. Salvatore DE MEO            | 40,775  |
| 2.4. Sergio BERLATO        | 46,011  | 4.2. Fulvio MARTUSCIELLO         | 97,861  |
| 2.5. Alessandro CIRIANI    | 43,965  | 4.3. Guisi PRINCI                | 86,340  |
| 2.6. Daniele POLATO        | 31,516  | 5.2. Marco FALCONE               | 100,592 |
| 3.2. Nicola PROCACCINI     | 125,318 | 5.3. Caterina CHINNICI           | 93,360  |
| 3.3. Marco SQUARTA         | 54,751  | <b>Movimento 5 Stelle</b>        |         |
| 3.4. Carlo CICCIOLO        | 51,004  | 1.1. Gaetano PEDULLA'            | 15,921  |
| 3.5. Antonella SBERNA      | 49,380  | 3.1. Carolina MORACE             | 32,782  |
| 3.6. Francesco TORSELLI    | 43,670  | 3.2. Dario TAMBURRANO            | 13,605  |
| 4.2. Alberico GAMBINO      | 92,441  | 4.1. Pasquale TRIDICO            | 119,071 |
| 4.3. Francesco VENTOLA     | 89,097  | 4.2. Valentina PALMISANO         | 43,807  |
| 4.4. Denis NESCI           | 74,794  | 4.3. Mario FURORE                | 38,358  |
| 4.5. Michele PICARO        | 55,264  | 4.4. Danilo DELLA VALLE          | 29,654  |
| 4.6. Chiara Maria GEMMA    | 46,817  | 5.1. Giuseppe ANTOCI             | 64,866  |
| 5.2. Giuseppe MILAZZO      | 65,393  | <b>Lega Salvini Premier</b>      |         |
| 5.3. Ruggero RAZZA         | 61,666  | 1.1. Roberto VANNACCI            | 186,966 |
| <b>Partito Democratico</b> |         | 1.2. Silvia SARDONE              | 75,253  |
| 1.1. Cecilia STRADA        | 283,497 | 1.3. Isabella TOVAGLIERI         | 40,017  |
| 1.2. Giorgio GORI          | 210,967 | 2.2. Anna Maria CISINT           | 43,022  |
| 1.4. Irene TINAGLI         | 78,512  | 2.3. Paolo BORCHIA               | 23,523  |
| 1.5. Brando BENIFEI        | 64,473  | 3.2. Susanna CECCARDI            | 34,180  |
| 1.6. Pierfrancesco MARAN   | 45,245  | 4.2. Aldo PATRICIELLO            | 71,537  |
| 2.1. Stefano BONACCINI     | 390,400 | 5.1. Raffaele STANCANELLI        | 44,276  |
| 2.2. Alessandro ZAN        | 93,473  | <b>Alleanza Verdi e Sinistra</b> |         |
| 2.3. Alessandra MORETTI    | 82,866  | 1.1. Ilaria SALIS, The Left      | 127,257 |
| 2.4. Elisabetta GUALMINI   | 57,321  | 1.4. Benedetta SCUDERI           | 20,362  |
| 2.5. Annalisa CORRADO      | 49,522  | 2.2. Cristina GUARDIA            | 32,575  |
| 3.2. Nicola ZINGARETTI     | 130,916 | 3.1. Ignazio Roberto MARINO      | 51,184  |
| 3.3. Dario NARDELLA        | 119,178 | 4.1. Mimmo LUCANO, The Left      | 76,787  |
| 3.4. Matteo RICCI          | 106,257 | 5.2. Leoluca ORLANDO             | 18,544  |
| 3.5. Camilla LAURETI       | 64,417  |                                  |         |
| 3.6. Marco TARNQUINIO      | 43,817  |                                  |         |
| 4.1. Antonio DECARO        | 499,661 |                                  |         |
| 4.2. Lucia ANNUNZIATA      | 244,174 |                                  |         |

Sources:

[https://www.cortedicassazione.it/page/it/elezioni\\_parlamento\\_europeo\\_2024\\_it\\_1?contentId=ELE32489#introduzione](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://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. Fifteen 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 <sup>31</sup> ) | 572,319 | (.7)  | 11 |              |

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.

17.01.2025

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 AUŠTREVICIUS          |  | 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 <sup>32</sup> ) | 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>

<sup>32</sup> 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

|                              |         |          |   |              |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--------------|
| 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 <sup>33</sup> ) | 444,550 | (60,000) | 9 |              |

<sup>33</sup> 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 POZNAKS   | $42,551 + 20,744 - 2,283 = 61,012$    |
|                     | Progressives                          |
| 1. Mārtiņš STAČIS   | $38,752 + 21,943 - 2,207 = 58,488$    |
|                     | 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

|                                          |           |           |    |                     |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----|---------------------|
| Groenlinks / 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 <sup>34</sup> )             | 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).

<sup>34</sup> 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 | ±  |
| 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 | ± |
| 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 | ± |
| 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 | ± |
| 2. Ingeborg TER LAAK | 63,860  | 2 |
| 3. Jeroen LENAERS    | 55,781  | 3 |

**D66 (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)**

|                                        |         |   |
|----------------------------------------|---------|---|
| 1. Gerben-Jan GERBRANDIJ               | 253,866 | ± |
| 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 | ± |
| 2. Jessika VAN LEEUWEN | 43,868  | 2 |

**Volt (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)**

|                         |         |   |
|-------------------------|---------|---|
| 1. Reinier VAN LANSCHOT | 140,073 | ± |
| 2. Anna STROLENBERG     | 117,793 | 2 |

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

|                  |         |   |
|------------------|---------|---|
| 1. Anja HAZEKAMP | 157,049 | ± |
|------------------|---------|---|

**NSC (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)**

|                |         |   |
|----------------|---------|---|
| 1. Dirk GOTINK | 136,176 | ± |
|----------------|---------|---|

**SGP (Bypass hurdle: 20,104)**

|                     |         |   |
|---------------------|---------|---|
| 1. Bert-Jan RUISSEN | 194,433 | ± |
|---------------------|---------|---|

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### 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 PŃE, 1 NI    |
| Trzecia Droga                        | 813,238    | 3.97      | 3  | 2 EPP, 1 Renew Europe |
| Lewica                               | 741,071    | 3.6       | 3  | S&D                   |
| Sum (Divisor <sup>35</sup> )         | 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 <sup>36</sup> ) | 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 <sup>37</sup> ) | 813,238              | (.3)  | 3  | 741,071                | (.32) | 3  |                         |       |   |

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

|                                      |         |                                    |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Koalicja Obywatelska</b>          |         | 6.1. Waldemar BUDA                 | 103,679 |
| 1.1. Magdalena ADAMOWICZ             | 204,207 | 7.1. Marlena MALĄG                 | 115,670 |
| 1.2. Janusz LEWANDOWSKI              | 133,444 | 8.1. Mariusz KAMIŃSKI              | 110,466 |
| 2.1. Krzysztof BREJZA                | 205,200 | 9.1. Daniel OBAJTEK                | 171,689 |
| 3.1. Jacek PROTAS                    | 125,861 | 9.2. Bogdan RZOŃCA                 | 46,096  |
| 4.2. Kamila GASIUK-PIHOWICZ          | 136,811 | 10.1. Beata SZYDŁO                 | 285,336 |
| 4.3. Michał SZCZERBA                 | 120,667 | 10.2. Dominik TARCZYŃSKI           | 210,942 |
| 4.4. Hanna GRONKIEWICZ-WALTZ         | 94,474  | 10.3. Arkadiusz MULARCZYK          | 93,551  |
| 5.1. Andrzej HALICKI                 | 129,401 | 11.1. Patryk JAKI                  | 266,246 |
| 6.1. Dariusz JOŃSKI                  | 194,109 | 11.2. Jadwiga WIŚNIEWSKA           | 145,218 |
| 7.1. Ewa KOPACZ                      | 187,866 | 12.1. Michał DWORCZYK              | 123,908 |
| 7.2. Michał WAWRYKIEWICZ             | 119,068 | 12.2. Anna ZALEWSKA                | 108,305 |
| 8.1. Marta WCISŁO                    | 103,740 | 13.1. Joachim Stanisław BRUDZIŃSKI | 114,195 |
| 9.1. Elżbieta Katarzyna ŁUKACIJEWSKA | 115,324 |                                    |         |
| 10.1. Bartłomiej SIENKIEWICZ         | 254,324 | <b>Wolność i Niepodległość</b>     |         |
| 10.1. Jagna MARCZUŁAJTIS-WALCZAK     | 58,550  | 4.1. Ewa ZAJĄCZKOWSKA-HERNIK       | 102,569 |
| 11.1. Borys BUDKA                    | 334,842 | 7.1. Anna BRYŁKA, PŃE              | 111,420 |
| 11.2. Łukasz KOHUT                   | 107,626 | 9.1. Tomasz BUCZEK, PŃE            | 51,754  |
| 11.3. Mirosława NYKIEL               | 54,937  | 10.1. Grzegorz BRAUN, NI           | 113,746 |
| 12.1. Bogdan Andrzej ZDROJEWSKI      | 310,544 | 11.1. Marcin SYPNIEWSKI            | 49,553  |
| 12.2. Andrzej BUŁA                   | 65,967  | 12.1. Stanisław TYSZKA             | 78,954  |
| 13.1. Bartosz ARŁUKOWICZ             | 264,097 |                                    |         |
| <b>Prawo i Sprawiedliwość</b>        |         | <b>Trzecia Droga</b>               |         |
| 1.1. Piotr MÜLLER                    | 62,330  | 4.1. Michał KOBOSKO, Renew Europe  | 39,170  |
| 2.1. Kosma ŻŁOTOWSKI                 | 205,200 | 7.1. Krzysztof HETMAN              | 44,937  |
| 3.1. Maciej WĄSIK                    | 85,151  | 10.1. Adam JARUBAS                 | 81,674  |
| 4.1. Małgorzata GOSIEWSKA            | 99,286  |                                    |         |
| 4.2. Tobiasz BOCHEŃSKI               | 95,880  | <b>Lewica</b>                      |         |
| 5.1. Adam BIELAN                     | 90,690  | 4.1. Robert BIEDROŃ                | 65,869  |
| 5.2. Jacek OZDOBA                    | 54,327  | 7.1. Joanna SCHEURING-WIELGUS      | 57,669  |
|                                      |         | 12.1. Krzysztof ŚMISZEK            | 70,363  |

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### 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 <sup>38</sup> ) | 3,874,771 | (156,000) | 21 |              |

<sup>38</sup> 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](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 <sup>39</sup> )           | 7,760,508 | (220,000) | 33 |               |

<sup>39</sup> 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-Rareș 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 MUREȘAN, EPP
13. Adrian-Dragoș BENEĂ
14. Mircea-Gheorghe HAVA, EPP
15. Dan NICA
16. Gheorghe FALCĂ, EPP
17. Ștefan MUȘOIU
18. Roxana MÎNZATU
19. Virgil-Daniel POPESCU, EPP

**Alianța AUR**

1. Cristian TERHEȘ
2. Claudiu-Richard TÂRZIU
3. Gheorghe PIPEREA
4. Georgiana TEODORESCU
5. Adrian-George AXINIA
6. Șerban-Dimitrie STURDZA

**Alianța Dreaptă 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-ȘOȘOACĂ
2. Luis-Vicențiu LAZARUS

**Independent Candidate**

Nicolae ȘTEFĂNUȚĂ

Sources:

<https://europarlamentare2024.bec.ro/rezultate/>

[https://europarlamentare2024.bec.ro/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/PVCMAM\\_1.pdf](https://europarlamentare2024.bec.ro/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/PVCMAM_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 <sup>40</sup> ) | 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.

<sup>40</sup> 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           | ± |
| 2. Johan DANIELSSON | <del>50,972</del> | 2 |
| 3. Evin INCIR       | <del>15,438</del> | 3 |
| 4. Adnan DIBRANI    | <del>15,082</del> | 4 |
| 5. Sofie ERIKSSON   | <del>20,780</del> | 5 |

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

|                     |                   |   |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. Tomas TOBÉ       | 173,223           | ± |
| 2. Jessica POLFJÄRD | <del>16,160</del> | 2 |
| 3. Jörgen WARBORN   | <del>12,072</del> | 3 |
| 4. Arba KOKALARI    | <del>6,750</del>  | 4 |

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

|                   |         |   |
|-------------------|---------|---|
| 1. Alice KUHNKE   | 220,162 | ± |
| 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           | ± |
| 2. Beatrice TIMGREN | <del>11,751</del> | 2 |
| 3. Dick ERIXON      | <del>16,374</del> | 3 |

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

|                   |                   |   |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. Jonas SJÖSTEDT | 260,093           | ± |
| 2. Hanna GEDIN    | <del>10,098</del> | 2 |

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

|                    |                   |   |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. Emma WIESNER    | 72,995            | ± |
| 2. Abir AL-SAHLANI | <del>10,659</del> | 2 |

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

|                          |        |   |
|--------------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Alice TEODORESCU MÅWE | 91,999 | ± |
|--------------------------|--------|---|

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

|                   |        |   |
|-------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Karin Karlsbro | 28,145 | ± |
|-------------------|--------|---|

Sources:

<https://www.val.se/servicelankar/servicelankar/other-languages/english-engelska/election-results/european-parliament-election-results-2024.html>

[https://resultat.val.se/protokoll/protokoll\\_EU-val\\_2024\\_00\\_E.pdf](https://resultat.val.se/protokoll/protokoll_EU-val_2024_00_E.pdf)

Acknowledgement:

Svante LINUSSON, Department of Mathematics, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

### 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 <sup>41</sup> )         | 611,884 | (50,000) | 9 |              |

<sup>41</sup> 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 | ± |
| 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 | ± |
| 2. Marjan ŠAREC | 14,596 | 6 |

Vesna (Bypass hurdle:  $71,023/18 = 3,946$ )

|                      |        |   |
|----------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Vladimir PREBILIČ | 52,541 | ± |
|----------------------|--------|---|

SD (Bypass hurdle:  $52,390/18 = 2,911$ )

|                 |        |   |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| 1. Matjaž NEMEC | 25,784 | ± |
|-----------------|--------|---|

NS (Bypass hurdle:  $51,812/18 = 2,879$ )

|                |        |   |
|----------------|--------|---|
| 1. Matej TONIN | 16,799 | ± |
|----------------|--------|---|

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 <sup>42</sup> )    | 1,173,453 | (.6)  | 15 |              |

<sup>42</sup> 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 | 1 |
| 2. Veronika CIFROVÁ OSTRIHOŇOVÁ | 117,207 | 4 |
| 3. Martin HOJSÍK                | 89,084  | 3 |
| 4. Ľubica KARVAŠOVÁ             | 65,835  | 2 |
| 5. Michal WIEZIK                | 30,022  | 5 |
| 6. Lucia YAR                    | 16,974  | 6 |

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 | 1 |
| 4. Judita LAŠŠÁKOVÁ         | 87,166  | 4 |
| 5. Katarína ROTH NEVEĎALOVÁ | 44,409  | 5 |

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

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

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

|                     |        |   |
|---------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Branislav ONDRUŠ | 42,423 | 2 |
|---------------------|--------|---|

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

|                   |        |   |
|-------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Miriam LEXMANN | 58,179 | 1 |
|-------------------|--------|---|

Source: [https://volby.statistics.sk/ep/ep2024/en/suhrnne\\_vysledky.html](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.

| <b>MEPs by Member State and political group</b> |     |     |     |     |              |             |          |     |     |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------|----------|-----|-----|------|
| 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 | Groenlinks / PvdA          | 4 Greens/EFA, 4 S&D      |
| Poland      | Wolność i Niepodległość    | 3 ESN, 2 PwF, 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.