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KING

Knowledge for INtegration Governance

Party Positioning on Immigration and EU at the 2014 European Parliamentary Elections

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KING Project – Political Science Unit
In-depth Study n.4/October 2014



KING - Knowledge for INtegration Governance

The KING project is co-funded by the European Commission, Directorate-General Home Affairs, under the Action HOME/2012-2013/EIFX/CA/CFP/4000004268. Start date: 15 September 2013; end date: 15 March 2015.

The KING project's objective is to elaborate a report on the **state of play** of migrant integration in Europe through an interdisciplinary approach and to provide decision- and policy-makers with **evidence-based recommendations** on the design of migrant integration-related policies and on the way they should be articulated between different policy-making levels of governance.

Migrant integration is a truly multi-faceted process. The contribution of the insights offered by different disciplines is thus essential in order better to grasp the various aspects of the presence of migrants in European societies. This is why **multidisciplinarity** is at the core of the KING research project, whose Advisory Board comprises experts of seven different disciplines:

EU Policy – Yves Pascouau

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The present paper belongs to the series of contributions produced by the researchers of the “Political Science” team directed by Alberto Martinelli.

The project is coordinated by the **ISMU Foundation**.

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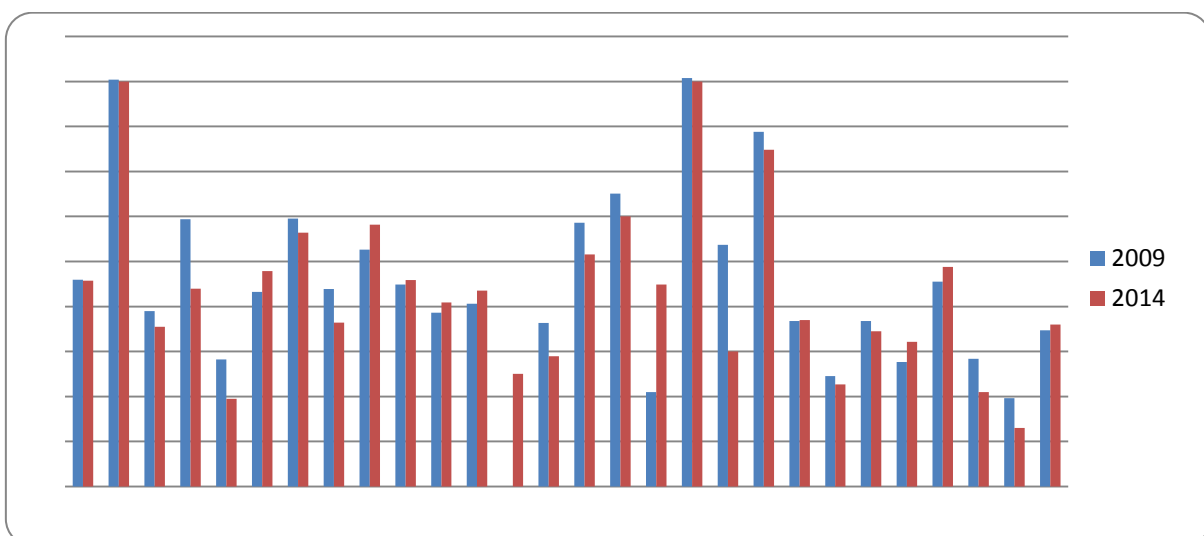
Party Positioning on Immigration and EU at the 2014 European Parliamentary Elections

1. INTRODUCTION

In this short essay, we consider the 2014 European Parliamentary election results under two points of view: attitudes towards the EU, attitudes towards immigration and how these are related to each other at the macro level. We first look at the general turnout in the 2009 and 2014 elections. We then look at the change of the European Parliament. Finally, we construct four maps, looking at where the first three parties of each country stand on EU as well as immigration issues. The essay ends with some conclusions we draw from the data presented.

Considering the 28 EU Member States, the turnout at the 2014 European Parliamentary elections (43.09%) has been very similar to the turnout in the 2009 EP elections (43%). However, it needs to be remarked that less than half of the potential electorate decided to turn out in what is considered a Second Order Election (SOE), thus limiting the scope of our analysis to the minority of citizens that expressed their preference through the vote. As it is well known in Political Science literature, turnout at European elections (i.e. “SOE”) is lower than at national elections because considered as “less important” and because of lack of interest in the European affairs per se (Schmitt and Mannheimer 1991; Schmitt, 2005; Marsh and Michaylov 2010). Furthermore, the economic crisis is likely to have contributed to deepen the decline in turnout in the 2014 elections. As shown in Figure 1, out of the 28 EU Member States, only 10 Countries (Germany, Greece, Spain, Finland, France, Lithuania, Netherland, Romania, Sweden and United Kingdom) saw a slight increase in the turnout rate.

Figure 1 – Turnout at 2009 and 2014 EP elections per Country











Source: <http://www.results-elections2014.eu/en/country-results-it-2014.html>

2. THE COMPOSITION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

In 2014, 751 members were elected in the European Parliament, compared to the 766 of 2009. Although with a lower vote share, like in 2009, the dominant European group that came out of the 2014 EP elections is the Group of the European People's Party (EPP: 221 seats, that is the 29.43% vs. 35.77% in 2009), followed closely by the Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament (S&D: 191 seats, 25.43% vs. 25.59% in 2009). The third group is the European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR: 70 seats, 9.32% vs. 7.44% in 2009), that gained almost 2% of share compared to 2009, followed by the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE: 67 seats, 8.92% vs. 10.83% in 2009), and then by The European United Left/Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL: 52 seats, 6.92% vs. 4.57% in 2009). The Greens European Free Alliance (Green/EFA: 50 seats, 6.66% vs. 7.44% in 2009), follows very closely, together with Europe of freedom and (Direct) Democracy Group (EFD: 48 seats, 6.39% vs. 4.05% in 2009). Finally, non-attached members (i.e. members not belonging to any political group, NI: 6.92% vs. 4.31% in 2009) are 52.

Table 1 – Composition of the European Parliament by political groups – 2009 and 2014

EP party			2009	%	2014	%	2009-2014
	EPP	European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	274	35.77	221	29.43	-
	S&D	Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the EP	196	25.59	191	25.43	-
	ECR	European Conservatives and Reformists	57	7.44	70	9.32	+
	ALDE	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe	83	10.83	67	8.92	-
	GUE/NGL	European United Left/Nordic Green Left	35	4.57	52	6.92	+
	Greens/EFA	The Greens/European Free Alliance	57	7.44	50	6.66	-
	EFD/EFD	Europe of freedom and (direct) democracy	31	4.05	48	6.39	+
	NI	Non-attached Members	33	4.31	52	6.92	+
Total			766	100	751	100	

Source: <http://www.results-elections2014.eu/en/election-results-2014.html>

3. PARTY POSITIONING ON THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ON IMMIGRATION

In Second Order Elections, such as European Parliament elections, not only turnout tends to be lower than at national elections, but also European issues do not usually enter the voting decision mechanism. Thus, incumbent parties tend to lose votes because voters see the vote as an occasion to punish the incumbent without any direct consequences at the national level. Also larger parties at the opposition tend to lose votes, since voters are more likely to vote with their heart (i.e. sincere vote) rather than in a strategic way and therefore give their vote to small fringe parties (Schmitt and Mannheimer 1991; Schmitt, 2005; Marsh and Michaylov 2010). Although the EP elections vote cannot be necessarily seen as a vote on Europe for the reasons we just mentioned, it is surely interesting to look at where winning parties across Europe stands on the dimensions of pro-anti EU and pro-anti-immigration. However, at the last European elections European issues have been more prominent than usual in electoral campaigns across European countries, and are likely to have entered the decision mechanism of voters, at least when their vote was directed towards Eurosceptic parties.

In order to analyse 2014 EU parliamentary election results in terms of attitudes towards the European Union and immigration, we built two indexes using scores officially given by political parties to specific questions on these topics, as reported in the EUvox¹ survey. We looked at the three parties that obtained the most votes at the 2014 EP election in each country (see Appendix).

In order to measure **party attitudes towards the EU**, we used the following questions:

- a) [country] should leave the Euro or [country] should never adopt the Euro
- b) The right of EU citizens to work in [country] should be restricted
- c) Overall, EU membership has been a bad thing for [country]

Each question had a score answer that goes from -2 (strongly eurosceptic) to 2 (strongly pro-Europe). Our index was constructed out of the average of these three questions.

We then constructed another index on **party attitudes towards immigration**, using the following questions:

- a) Immigrants must adapt to the values and culture of [country]
- b) Islam is a threat to the values of [country]²

Each of them had a score from -2 (strongly anti-immigration) to 2 (strongly favourable toward immigrants). Our index was constructed out of the average of these two questions.

Finally, we formed a Country index by putting together the values of the two indexes for each of the first three parties in each Country weighted according to the percentage of votes received by each of them.

To show the results of our analysis, we decided to classify EU Countries according to both dimensions: party positioning on immigration and on European integration. The legend used in the maps below is shown in Table 2, while a description is provided along with maps.

¹ EUVox 2014 (<http://www.euvox2014.eu/>) is a cross-European voter advice application that aims to help voters understand where they stand in the political space on several issues and how far their values/ideas are from each national political party. For the purpose of this essay, we looked at the extra information on party positions that are provided for each country at the end of the survey. In order not to bias survey results we filled in one empty survey for each country in order to access information on party position.

² This question was not available for all Countries considered. If it was not available, we used (where present), other questions such as "Immigrants should have the right to vote in local elections".

Table 2 – Party Positioning Maps Legend

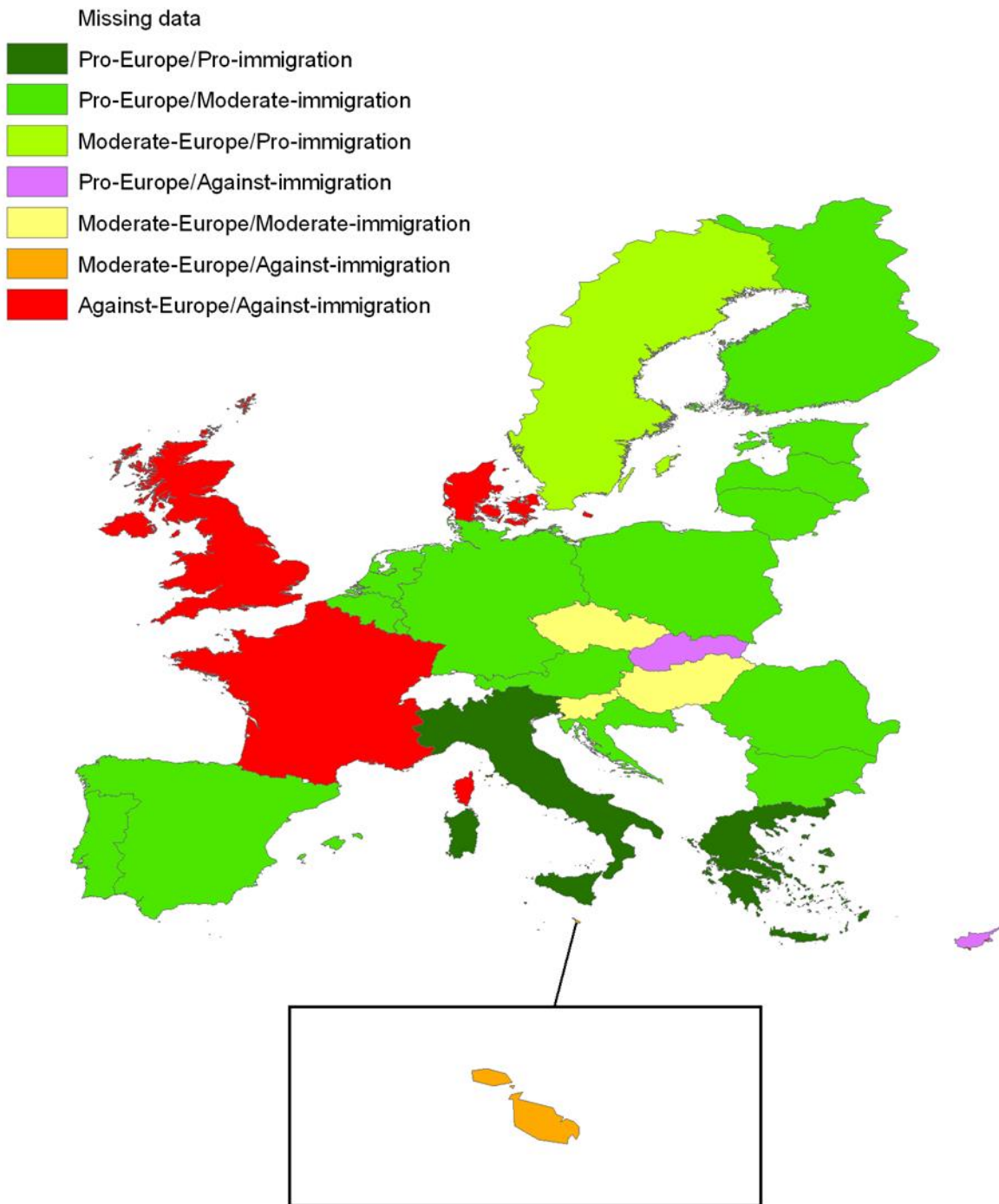
Attitude towards Immigration		Europe		
		Pro	Moderate	Against
Pro				
Moderate				
Against				

I) Immigration and EU positioning: Winning Parties

Considering the party that received the largest amount of votes in each country at the 2014 EP, we can notice that:

- Only in three countries (**UK, France and Denmark**) the party first placed at European parliamentary elections has **negative views on both immigration and EU dimensions**. The **majority of winners** in other countries are **strongly pro-Europe and moderately positive on immigration**, while Sweden’s winning party has moderate views on Europe and strongly positive view on immigration.
- Interestingly, in two of the countries most hit by the crisis, Italy and Greece, the winning parties have **strongly positive view on immigration as well as on Europe**.
- The winning parties in **Cyprus and Slovakia** are instead **strongly pro-Europe, but strongly against immigration**. Malta’s winner party has also negative view on immigration, but moderate European view as well.
- Finally, the winning parties in **Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia** have **moderate views both on Europe and on immigration**.

Figure 2 –First-placed party positioning on Immigration and EU in EP 2014

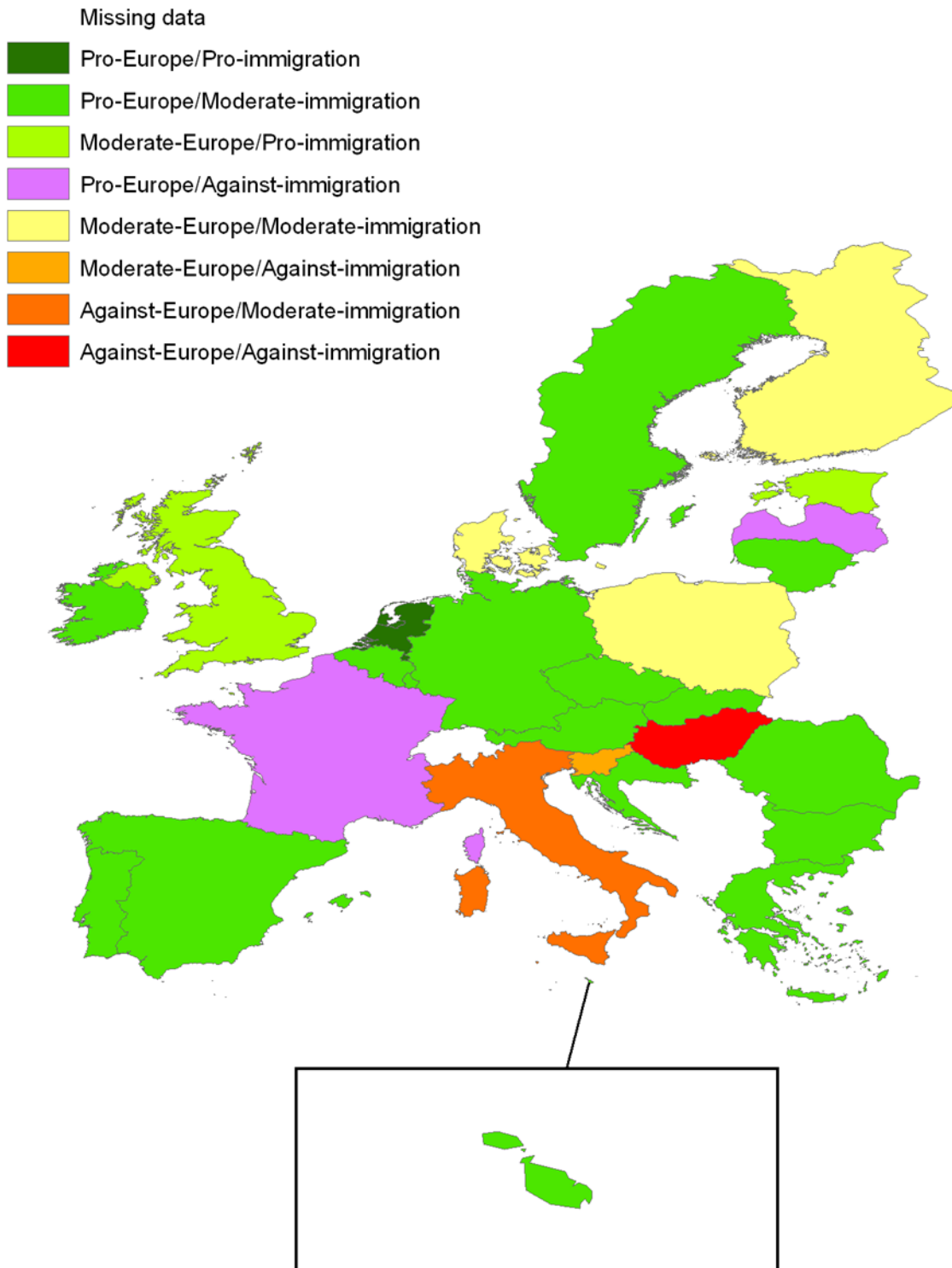


II) Immigration and EU positioning: Second-placed Parties

If we look at where second-placed parties across Europe in the 2014 EP elections stand on issue of immigration and EU, we can see that:

- The **most positive party** on both dimensions is in the **Netherland**.
- Also in this case, the **majority of European countries have pro-European views and moderately positive views on immigration**.
- The second winning party in the **UK**, a country traditionally more Eurosceptic than others, as well as the second-best party in **Estonia**, have instead more **moderate views on Europe, but pro-immigration attitudes**.
- Only the second-best party in **Hungary** has **very negative views on both dimensions**, while the second-best party in **Italy** has **moderate views on immigration and negative stands on Europe**. This is particularly interesting if we consider that the first party (shown in the previous map) is very positive in both dimensions.
- **Slovenia's** second party has instead **moderate views on Europe and is negative towards immigration**.
- The second party in **France and Latvia** combine a **pro-European view with anti-immigration stands**, whereas **Poland and Finland** second parties have **moderate views both on Europe and on immigration**.

Figure 3 –Second-placed party positioning on Immigration and EU in EP 2014

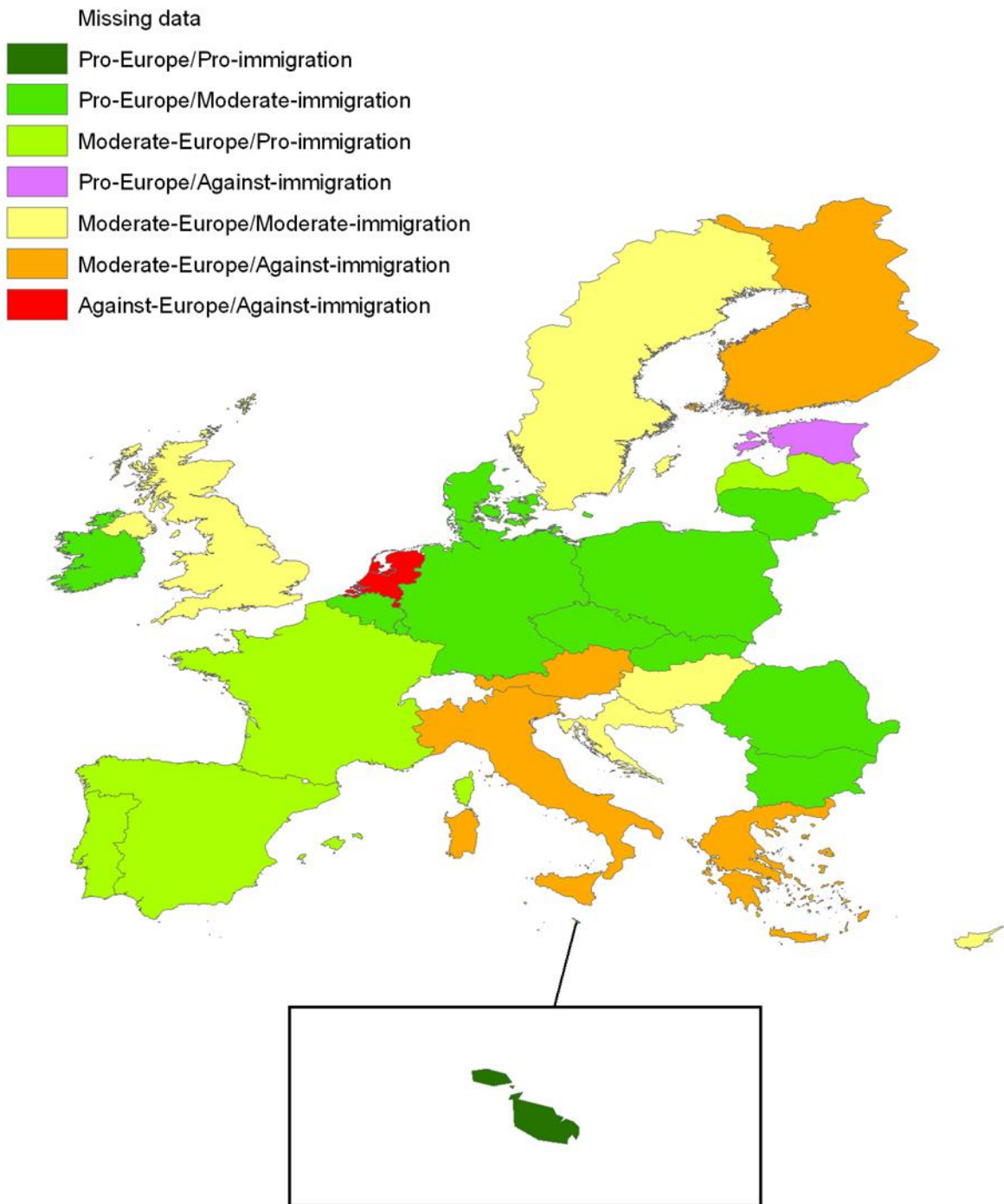


III) Immigration and positioning: Third – placed Parties

Looking at third-placed parties in the 2014 EP elections we can see that:

- The **majority** of third parties in the European parliamentary elections have moderate views. **They are predominantly positive on EU and moderate on immigration.**
- **France, Spain and Portugal**, as well as **Latvia** have **moderate view on EU and are pro- immigration.**
- In **UK, Croatia and Hungary**, third parties have instead **moderate views on both dimensions.**
- Only in the **Netherlands**, the third party has **strong negative view both on Europe and on immigration.**
- **Italy, Greece and Finland** parties have instead **moderate view on Europe, despite being anti-immigration.**
- The third party with **most positive view on both dimensions** is in **Malta.**
- Finally, the third party in **Estonia** is **pro-Europe but against immigration.**

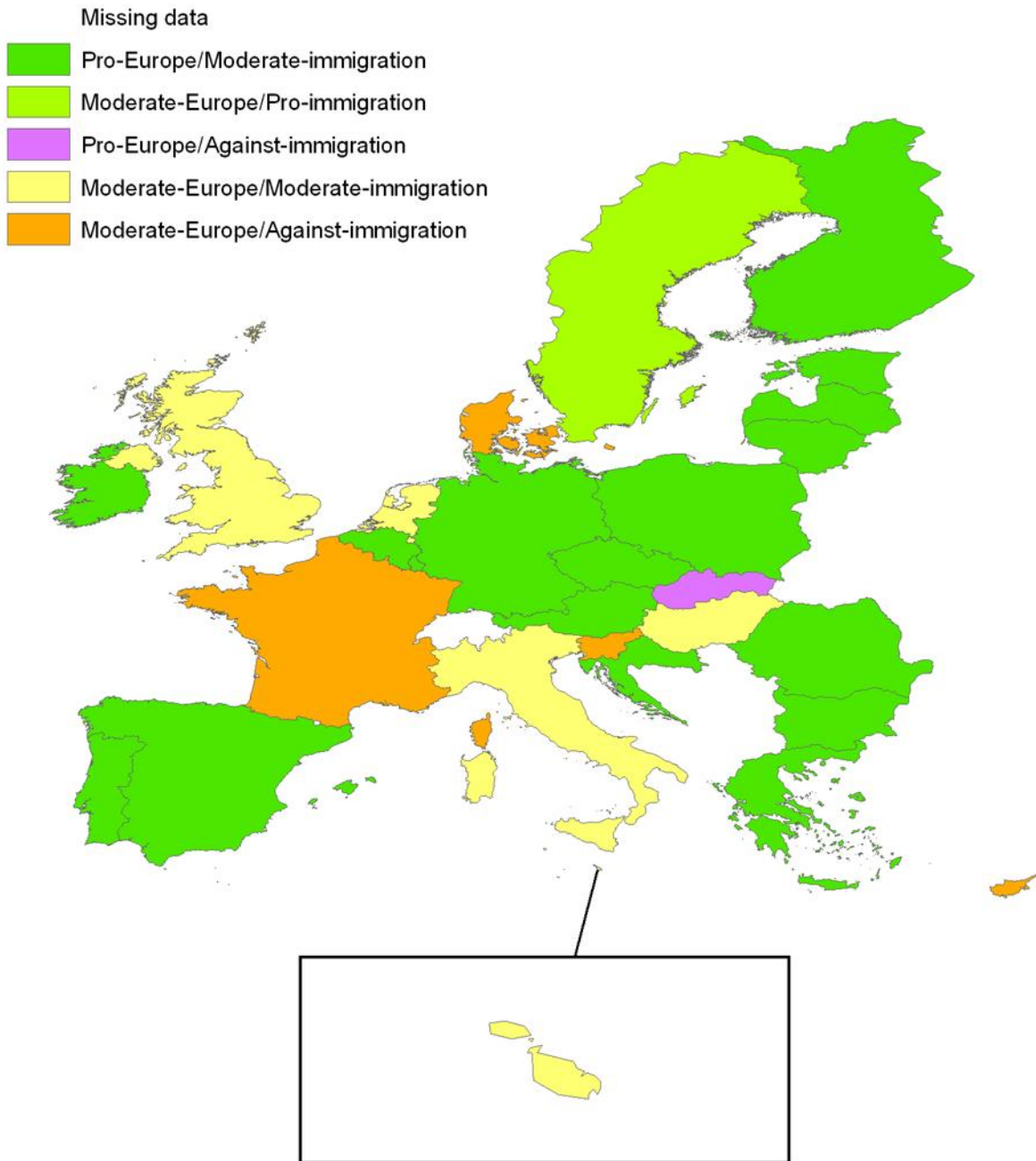
Figure 4 –Third-placed party positioning on Immigration and EU in EP 2014



Country average

Finally, looking at Country averages, we can see that no extreme positions are shown on the map, with the exception for **Slovakia** that has **pro-European view coupled with anti-immigration stands**. The **majority** of countries is, on the whole, **either pro-Europe and have moderate views on immigration, or they are pro-immigration and they have moderate views on Europe**. Italy, UK, the Netherlands, and Hungary have moderate views on both dimensions, while France, Denmark and Cyprus have moderate views on Europe, but negative views on immigration.

Figure 4 – Average party positioning on Immigration and EU in EP 2014



4. CONCLUSIONS

Looking at the first three parties in the 2014 European Parliamentary elections, we can divide the EU 28 Member States into three categories:

1. Countries with generally homogeneous positioning on both immigration and European integration:

- In **Austria**, both the first and the second party have pro-Europe and moderate-immigration standings; the third party is more Eurosceptic and more anti-immigration.
- In **Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland³, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Romania** the first, second and third party hold pro-Europe and moderate-immigration standings.
- In **Croatia** both the first and the second party have pro-Europe and moderate-immigration standings; the third party is moderate on both issues.
- In **Czech Republic** the first party is moderate on both European integration and immigration, while the second and the third are moderate on both issues.
- In **Poland** the first and the third party are favourable to European integration and moderate on immigration, while the second party is moderate on both issues.
- In **Portugal and Spain** the first and the second party are favourable to European integration and moderate on immigration, while the third is moderate on EU and pro-immigration.
- In **Sweden** the first party is moderate on Europe but favourable to immigration, the second is moderate on immigration but favourable to European integration, while the third is moderate on both issues.

2. Countries more anti – immigration that Eurosceptic:

- In **Cyprus** the first party is pro-Europe and anti-immigration, while the second and the third are moderate on both issues.
- In **Estonia** the first party is pro-Europe and moderate on immigration, the second is moderate on Europe and pro-immigration, while the third is pro-Europe but against immigration. The same is true for Latvia, but there the positions of the second and the third party are inverted.
- In **Finland** the first party is pro-Europe and moderate on immigration, the second is moderate on both issue, while the third is moderate on EU but against immigration.
- In **France** the first party is against both Europe and immigration, the second is pro-EU but against immigration, while the third is moderate on Europe but pro-immigration.
- In **Greece** the first party is favourable to both European integration and immigration, the second is pro-EU but moderate on immigration, while the third is moderate on EU but negative on immigration.
- In **Malta** the first party is moderate on EU and against immigration, the second is pro-EU and moderate on immigration, while the third is pro both EU and immigration.
- In **Slovakia** the first party is pro-EU but against immigration, while the second and the third are pro Europe and moderate on immigration.
- In **Slovenia** the first party is moderate on both European integration and immigration, while the second is moderate on EU but against immigration.

³ In Ireland it was not possible to observe the first party because candidates were independent and not connected to any national party nor European group.

3. Countries with different positions on both immigration and European integration:

- In Denmark the first party is against both immigration and EU, the second has moderate standings on both issues, while the third is pro-EU but moderate on immigration.
- In Hungary the first and the third party are moderate on both immigration and European integration, while the second is against immigration and the EU.
- In Italy the first party is favourable to both immigration and European integration, the second is against EU and moderate on immigration, while the third is moderate on EU and negative on immigration.
- In the Netherlands the first party is pro-EU and moderate on immigration, the second is favourable to both issues, while the third is against both European integration and immigration.
- In UK the first party is against both immigration and European integration, the second is moderate on EU and pro-immigration, while the third is moderate on both issues.

An interesting remark we can make is that no Country is more Eurosceptic than anti-immigration. Maybe this a sign than it is always easier to find the enemy abroad than in your own (European) community.

APPENDIX – ELECTORAL RESULTS BY COUNTRY (FULL RESULTS)

country	party	abbreviation	votes 2014	seats 2014	result
AUSTRIA	Österreichische Volkspartei	OVP	27.00	5	1
AUSTRIA	Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs	SPO	24.10	5	2
AUSTRIA	Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs	FPO	19.70	4	3
AUSTRIA	Die Grünen - Die Grüne Alternative	Grüne	14.50	3	
AUSTRIA	Neos – Das Neue Österreich und Liberales Forum	NEOS	8.10	1	
BELGIUM	Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie	NVA	16.35	4	1
BELGIUM	Vlaamse Liberale en Democraten	VLD	12.51	3	2
BELGIUM	Christen-Democratisch & Vlaams	CD&V	12.21	2	3
BELGIUM	Parti Socialiste	PS	11.05	3	
BELGIUM	Mouvement Réformateur	MR	10.32	3	
BELGIUM	Socialistische Partij.Anders	SPA	8.08	1	
BELGIUM	Groen	Groen	6.51	1	
BELGIUM	Ecologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales	Ecolo	4.45	1	
BELGIUM	Centre Démocrate Humaniste	CDH	4.33	1	
BELGIUM	Vlaams Belang	VB	4.14	1	
BELGIUM	Parti du Travail de Belgique	PTB-GO!	2.09	0	
BELGIUM	Christlich Soziale Partei	CSP	0.22	1	
BULGARIA	Grazhdani za evropeysko razvitie na Balgariya	GERB	30.47	6	1
BULGARIA		BSP	19.05	4	2
BULGARIA	Dvizhenie za Prava i Svobodi	DPS	17.14	4	3
BULGARIA	Bulgaria bez Cenzura	BbC	10.64	2	
BULGARIA	Reformatorski Blok	RB	6.41	1	
BULGARIA	Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	KzB			
CYPRUS	Dimokratikos Synagermos	DISI	37.70	2	1
CYPRUS	Anorthotiko Komma Ergazomenou Laou	AKEL	26.90	2	2
CYPRUS	Dimokratiko Komma	DIKO	10.80	1	3

CYPRUS	Kinima Sosialdimokraton EDEK	KS EDEK	7.70	1	
CZECH REPUBLIC	Akce nespokojených občanů	ANO 2011	16.13	4	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	Tradice Odpovednost Prosperita 09	TOP09	15.95	4	2
CZECH REPUBLIC	Česká strana sociálně demokratická	CSSD	14.17	4	3
CZECH REPUBLIC	Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy	KSCM	10.98	3	
CZECH REPUBLIC	Křesťanská a demokratická unie – Československá strana lidová	KDU-ČSL	9.95	3	
CZECH REPUBLIC	Občanská demokratická strana	ODS	7.67	2	
CZECH REPUBLIC	Strana svobodných občanů	Svobodní	5.24	1	
CZECH REPUBLIC	Úsvit přímé demokracie Tomia Okamury	Usvit	3.12	0	
GERMANY	Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands/Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern	CDU	35.30	34	1
GERMANY	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	SPD	27.30	27	2
GERMANY	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	Grüne	10.70	11	3
GERMANY	Die Linke	Die Linke	7.40	7	
GERMANY	Alternative für Deutschland	AfD	7.00	7	
GERMANY	Freie Demokratische Partei	FDP	3.40	3	
GERMANY	Freie Wähler	FW	1.50	1	
GERMANY	Piraten	Piraten	1.40	1	
GERMANY	PARTEI MENSCH UMWELT TIERSCHUTZ	Tierschutzpartei		1.20	1
GERMANY	Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands	NPD	1.00	1	
GERMANY	Familien-Partei Deutschlands	FAMILIE	0.70	1	
GERMANY	Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei	ODP	0.60	1	
GERMANY	Die Partei	Die Partei	0.60	1	
DENMARK	Dansk Folkeparti	DF	26.60	4	1
DENMARK	Socialdemokraterne	SD	19.10	3	2
DENMARK	Venstre	V	16.70	2	3
DENMARK	Socialistisk Folkeparti	SF	10.90	1	
DENMARK	Det Konservative Folkeparti	C. (KF)	9.20	1	
DENMARK	Folkebevægelsen mod EU	N	8.00	1	

DENMARK	Det Radikale Venstre	RV	6.50	1	
ESTHONIA	Eesti Reformierakond	ER	24.30	2	1
ESTHONIA	Eesti Keskerakond	EK	22.40	1	2
ESTHONIA	Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	SDE	13.60	1	
ESTHONIA	Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit	IRL	13.90	1	3
ESTHONIA	Indrek Tarand	IND	13.20	1	
GREECE	Synaspismós Rizospastikís Aristerás	SYRIZA	26.60	6	1
GREECE	Nea Dimokratia	ND	22.71	5	2
GREECE	Chrysi Aygí	XA	9.38	3	3
GREECE	Elia - Dimokratiki Parataxi	ELIA	8.02	2	
GREECE	To Potami	TP	6.61	2	
GREECE	Kommounistiko Komma Elladas	KKE	6.07	2	
GREECE	Anexartitoi Ellines	ANEL	3.47	1	
SPAIN	Partido Popular	PP	26.06	16	1
SPAIN	Partido Socialista Obrero Español	PSOE	23.00	14	2
SPAIN	La Izquierda Plural (Izquierda Unida)	IU	9.99	6	3
SPAIN	Por la Democracia Social	Podemos	7.97	5	
SPAIN	Unión, Progreso y Democracia	UPyD	6.50	4	
SPAIN	Coalición por Europa (Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya)	CEU	5.44	3	
SPAIN	L'Esquerra pel Dret a Decidir	EPDD	4.02	2	
SPAIN	Ciudadanos – Partido de la Ciudadanía	C's	3.16	2	
SPAIN	Coalition Los Pueblos Deciden (El Bloque Nacionalista Galego + Euskal Herria Bildu + et al.)	LPD		2.07	1
SPAIN	Primavera Europea		1.91	1	
FINLAND	Kansallinen Kokoomus	KOK	22.60	3	1
FINLAND	Suomen Keskusta	KESK	19.70	3	2
FINLAND	Perussuomalaiset	PS	12.90	2	3
FINLAND	Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue	SDP	12.30	2	
FINLAND	Vihreä liitto	Vihr	9.30	1	
FINLAND	Vasemmistoliitto	VAS	9.30	1	

FINLAND	Svenska folkpartiet (Ruotsalainen kansanpuolue)		SFP (RKP)	6.70	1
FRANCE	Front national	FN	24.95	24	1
FRANCE	Union pour un Mouvement Populaire	UMP	20.79	20	2
FRANCE	Parti Socialiste	PS	13.98	13	3
FRANCE	Mouvement Démocrate-Union des démocrates et indépendants	MODEM	9.90	7	
FRANCE	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	VERTS	8.91	6	
FRANCE	Front de Gauche	FG	6.34	3	
FRANCE	Debout la République	DLR	3.82	0	
FRANCE	Union pour les Outre-Mer	AOM/UOM	0.00	1	
CROATIA	Koalicija Hrvatska demokratska zajednica	HZD-C	41.42	6	1
CROATIA	Koalicija Kukuriku (Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske)	SDP-C	29.93	4	2
CROATIA	Odrzivi Razvoj Hrvatske	ORaH	9.42	1	3
CROATIA	Hrvatska Zora Stranka Naroda + Hrvatski demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje + Akcija Za Bolju Hrvatsku + Autohtona - Hrvatska Seljacka Stranka + Hrvatski rast + Hrvatska stranka prava + Obiteljska Stranka + Zavjet Za Hrvatsku) (OTHERS)	HDSSB+HRAST +HSP+et al.	7.00	0	
CROATIA	Hrvatski laburisti - stranka rada	HL	3.46	0	
HUNGARY	Fidesz-Magyar Polgári Szövetség - Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt	Fidesz	51.48	12	1
HUNGARY	JOBBIK MAGYARORSZÁGÉRT MOZGALOM	Jobbik	14.67	3	3
HUNGARY	Magyar Szocialista Párt	MSZP	10.90	2	2
HUNGARY	Demokratikus Koalíció	DK	9.75	2	
HUNGARY	Együtt2014 (ALDE) - Párbeszéd Magyarországért (GREENS/EFA)	Együtt-PM		7.25	1
HUNGARY	Lehet Más a Politika	LMP	5.04	1	
IRELAND	Independent Candidates	IND	24.00	2	1
IRELAND	Fine Gael	FG	22.00	4	2
IRELAND	Fianna Fáil	FF	22.00	2	3
IRELAND	Sinn Féin	SF	17.00	3	
IRELAND	Green Party	GP	6.00	0	
ITALY	Partito Democratico	PD	40.81	31	1

ITALY	Movimento 5 stelle	M5S	21.15	17	2
ITALY	Forza Italia	FI	16.81	13	3
ITALY	Lega Nord	LN	6.15	5	
ITALY	Nuovo Centro Destra	NCD	4.38	3	
ITALY	L'altra Europa con Tsipras	TSIPRAS	4.03	3	
ITALY	Südtiroler Volkspartei	SVP	0.50	1	
LITHUANIA	Tėvynės sąjunga - Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	TS-LKD	17.43	2	1
LITHUANIA	Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija	LSDP	17.26	2	2
LITHUANIA	Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis	LRLS	16.55	2	3
LITHUANIA	Tvarka ir teisingumas	TT	14.25	2	
LITHUANIA	Darbo partija	DP	12.81	1	
LITHUANIA	Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija	LLRA	8.05	1	
LITHUANIA	Lietuvos Valstiečių ir Žaliųjų Sąjunga	LVZS	6.61	1	
LUXEMBURG	Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei	CSV	37.65	3	1
LUXEMBURG	Déi Gréng	G	15.01	1	2
LUXEMBURG	Demokratesch Partei	DP	14.77	1	3
LUXEMBURG	Lëtzebuenger Sozialistesche Arbechterpartei	LSAP	11.75	1	
LATVIA	Vienotība (PS+JL+SCP)	V	46.00	4	1
LATVIA	Nacionālā Apvienība (TB/LNNK+VL)	NA	14.00	1	2
LATVIA	Saskaņas Centrs	SC	13.00	1	3
LATVIA	Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība	ZZS	8.00	1	
LATVIA	Latvijas Krievu savienība	LKS	6.00	1	
LATVIA	No sirds Latvijai	NSL			
MALTA	Partit Laburista	MLP	53.39	4	1
MALTA	Partit Nazzjonalista	NP	40.02	2	2
NETHERLANDS	Democraten 66	D66	15.48	4	1
NETHERLANDS	Christen Democratisch Appèl	CDA	15.18	4	2
NETHERLANDS	Partij voor de Vrijheid	PVV	13.32	4	3
NETHERLANDS	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie	VVD	12.02	3	
NETHERLANDS	Socialistische Partij	SP	9.60	3	

NETHERLANDS	Partij van de Arbeid	PvdA	9.40	2	
NETHERLANDS	ChristenUnie/SGP	CU-SGP	7.67	2	
NETHERLANDS	Groen Links	GL	6.98	2	
NETHERLANDS	Partij voor de Dieren	PvdD	4.21	1	
NETHERLANDS	50PLUS	50PLUS	3.69	1	
POLAND	Platforma Obywatelska	PO	32.13	19	1
POLAND	Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	PIS	31.78	19	2
POLAND	Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej-Unia Pracy	SLD/UP	9.44	5	3
POLAND	Kongres Nowej Prawicy	KNP	7.15	4	
POLAND	Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	PSL	6.80	4	
POLAND	Europa Plus - Twój Ruch	EPTR	3.58	0	
PORTUGAL	Partido Socialista	PS	31.47	8	1
PORTUGAL	Partido Social Democrata-Centro Democrático Social	PSD/CDS-PP	27.71	7	2
PORTUGAL	Coligação Democrática Unitária	CDU	12.67	3	3
PORTUGAL	Partido da Terra	MPT	7.14	2	
PORTUGAL	Bloco de Esquerda	BE	4.56	1	
ROMANIA	Uniunea Social Democrată	USD	37.60	18	1
ROMANIA	Partidul Național Liberal	PNL	15.00	5	2
ROMANIA	Partidul Democrat Liberal	PD-L	12.23	4	3
ROMANIA		Ind. M. Diaconu	6.81	1	
ROMANIA	Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România	UDMR	6.30	2	
ROMANIA	Partidul Mișcarea Populară	PMP	6.21	2	
ROMANIA	Forța Civică	PFC	2.60	0	
SWEDEN	Socialdemokratiska arbetarpartiet	SAP	24.40	5	1
SWEDEN	Miljöpartiet	MP	15.30	3	2
SWEDEN	Moderata Samlingspartiet	MSP	13.60	3	3
SWEDEN	Folkpartiet liberalerna	FP	10.00	2	
SWEDEN	Sverigedemokraterna	SD	9.70	2	
SWEDEN	Centerpartiet	C	6.50	1	

SWEDEN	Vänsterpartiet	Vp	6.30	0	
SWEDEN	Kristdemokraterna	KD	6.00	1	
SWEDEN	Feministiskt initiativ	FI	5.30	1	
SLOVENIA	Slovenska demokratska stranka	SDS	24.88	3	1
SLOVENIA	Nova Slovenija-Slovenska ljudska stranka	NSI	16.56	2	2
SLOVENIA	List Verjamem	LV	10.46	1	3
SLOVENIA	Demokratska stranka upokojeencev Slovenije	De SUS		8.14	1
SLOVENIA	Socialni demokrati	SD	8.02	1	
SLOVENIA	Slovenska Nacionalna Stranka	SNS	4.04	0	
SLOVENIA	Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije	LDS			
SLOVAKIA	Smer - sociálna demokracia	Smer	24.09	4	1
SLOVAKIA	Kresťanskodemokratické hnutie	KDH	13.21	2	2
SLOVAKIA	Slovenská demokratická a kresťanská únia	SDKÚ-DS	7.75	2	3
SLOVAKIA	Obyčajní ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti	OĽaNO	7.46	1	
SLOVAKIA	Nová väčšina - Dohoda	NOVA	6.83	1	
SLOVAKIA	Sloboda a Solidarita	SaS	6.66	1	
SLOVAKIA	Strana maďarskej koalície - Magyar Koalíció Pártja	SMK	6.53	1	
SLOVAKIA	Most-Híd	MH	5.83	1	
SLOVAKIA	Slovenská národná strana	SNS	3.61	0	
UNITED KINGDOM	UK Independence Party	UKIP	26.77	24	1
UNITED KINGDOM	Labour Party	LAB	24.74	20	2
UNITED KINGDOM	Conservative Party	CON	23.31	19	3
UNITED KINGDOM	Green Party	GP	7.68	3	
UNITED KINGDOM	Liberal Democrat Party	LD	6.69	1	
UNITED KINGDOM	Scottish National Party	SNP	2.40	2	
UNITED KINGDOM	Plaid Cymru - The Party of Wales	PLAID	0.69	1	
UNITED KINGDOM	Sinn Féin	SF	0.66	1	
UNITED KINGDOM	Democratic Unionist Party	DUP	0.54	1	
UNITED KINGDOM	Ulster Unionist Party	ULP	0.35	1	