

Elections 2014 – Europe at a crossroads

EU voters will go to the polls in May to elect the 751* Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). For the first time pan-European political parties will nominate candidates for the post of European Commission president

Election dates



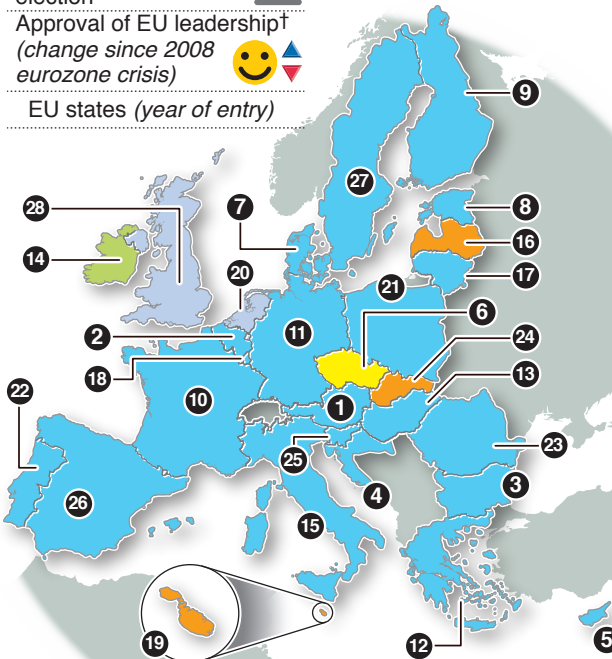
MEPs per state

Turnout at 2009 election

Approval of EU leadership (change since 2008 eurozone crisis)

EU states (year of entry)

EU population
503.7 million (2012)



1. AUSTRIA (1995)



2. BELGIUM (1952)



3. BULGARIA (2007)



4. CROATIA (2013)



5. CYPRUS (2004)



6. CZECH REP. (2004)



7. DENMARK (1973)



8. ESTONIA (2004)



9. FINLAND (1995)



10. FRANCE (1952)



11. GERMANY (1952)



12. GREECE (1981)



13. HUNGARY (2004)



14. IRELAND (1973)



15. ITALY (1952)



16. LATVIA (2004)



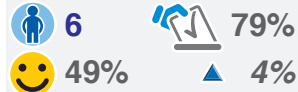
17. LITHUANIA (2004)



18. LUXEMBOURG (1952)



19. MALTA (2004)



20. NETHERLANDS (1952)



21. POLAND (2004)



22. PORTUGAL (1986)



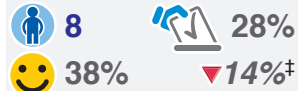
23. ROMANIA (2007)



24. SLOVAKIA (2004)



25. SLOVENIA (2004)



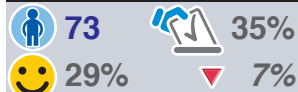
26. SPAIN (1986)



27. SWEDEN (1995)



28. UK (1973)

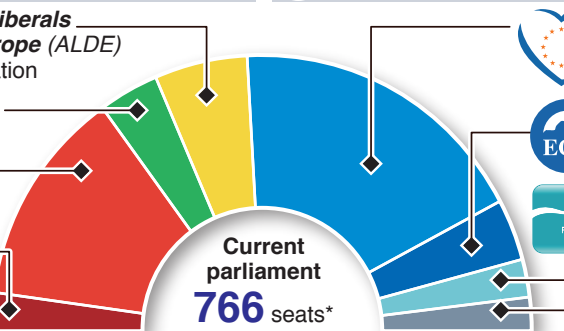


85 seats: Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)
Pro-European federalisation

58: Greens–European Free Alliance

195: Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats

35: European United Left/Nordic Green Left
Left wing, communist



275: European People's Party (EPP) Centre-right

56: European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR)
Right-wing, eurosceptic

33: Europe of Freedom and Democracy (EFD)
Right-wing, eurosceptic

29: Not part of political alliance

*Number of MEPs to be reduced at 2014 elections from 766 to 751

†Gallup poll based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, per country per year. Margin of error: ±3.5 to ±5.3 percentage points

\$Compulsory vote

‡Change in approval rate since 2010