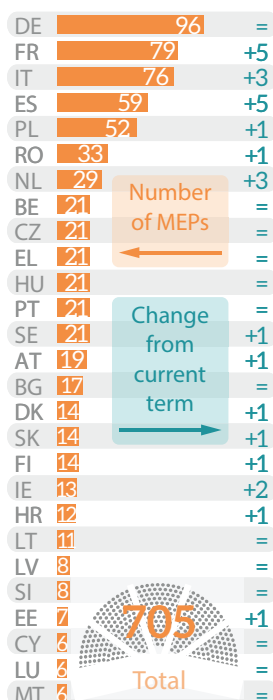


Election day

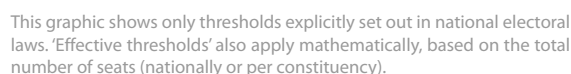


Number of MEPs and voting system

Seats after Brexit



Electoral threshold



Country	By post	Proxy	E-voting
Belgium			
Bulgaria	*		
Czech Republic	NOT POSSIBLE		
Denmark			
Germany			
Estonia			
Ireland	NOT POSSIBLE		
Greece	*		
Spain			
France			
Croatia			
Italy	*		
Cyprus			
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Hungary			
Malta	NOT POSSIBLE		
Netherlands			
Austria			
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Slovenia			
Slovakia	NOT POSSIBLE		
Finland			
Sweden			
UK			

By post
 Proxy
 Embassy
 E-voting

* Voting from abroad only possible within another EU country.

Minimum age of candidates



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Members' Research Service
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Further information

Item	Data source
Election day	The elections to the European Parliament (EP) will be held in all EU Member States between 23 and 26 May 2019. The precise day of elections is set by Member States. (Certain French voters overseas go to the polls the day before the majority of the country.) Member States cannot publish election results until after the polls close in the Member State whose voters are the last to vote on Sunday 26 May 2019.
Compulsory voting	Voting is compulsory in only five Member States – BE, BG, LU, CY and EL, where the legal obligation to vote applies to both nationals and registered non-national EU citizens.
Number of MEPs	The outgoing EP has 751 MEPs (the maximum possible under Article 14(2) TEU). With the United Kingdom now expected to take part in the 2019 elections, the number of Members to be elected in each Member State will be the same as in 2014. Nonetheless, once the United Kingdom does withdraw from the EU, some of the seats held by Members elected there will be redistributed among other Member States, and the overall total number of seats reduced to 705. The Member States concerned are expected to make provision for those extra seats at this year's elections, even if there is no certainty as to when those Members will take up their seats. (This situation is similar to that in December 2011, when 18 additional Members joined the Parliament in mid-term, as a result of the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, altering Parliament's composition, after the 2009 elections.)
Voting system	MEPs are elected according to national electoral systems, but these have to observe certain common provisions established by EU law, such as proportional representation. As a general rule, voters can choose between political parties, individual candidates or both. While in some Member States, voters can only vote for a list, without the possibility to change the order of candidates on the list (closed list), in other Member States voters can express their preference for one or more of the candidates (preferential voting). Depending on the degree of freedom voters enjoy when casting their preferential vote, one can distinguish between semi-open lists, where voters can change the position of one or all candidates on a single chosen list, and open lists, where voters can vote for candidates from different lists. Instead of a list system, some Member States use the single transferable vote (STV). Under this system, the voter has one vote but can rank the candidates in order of their first, second, third, etc. choice. To be elected, a candidate needs to receive a minimum number of votes.
Constituencies	Whilst in the majority of Member States the national territory forms a single electoral constituency for the European elections, certain Member States have divided their territories into multiple constituencies. These are: BE, IE, IT, PL and UK.
Voting from abroad	Almost all Member States allow the possibility to vote from abroad in EP elections. Some Member States require voters to pre-register with their national electoral authorities to be eligible to vote from abroad by post or at an embassy/consulate. In some Member States (e.g. DK), voting at embassies takes place prior to election day; and in some, postal votes may be submitted at embassies/consulates. In several Member States, the right to vote abroad applies only to citizens living in another EU Member State (e.g. BG, IT). In addition, most Member States make special arrangements for diplomats and military personnel serving abroad. New amendments to the 1976 Electoral Act , to which Parliament gave its consent in plenary on 4 July 2018, state that Member States may provide for the possibilities of advance voting, postal voting, and electronic and internet voting in elections to the European Parliament. Where they do so, they shall adopt measures sufficient to ensure in particular the reliability of the result, the secrecy of the vote, and the protection of personal data in accordance with applicable Union law. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that double voting in elections to the European Parliament is subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties. Finally, Member States may take the necessary measures to allow those of their citizens residing in third countries to vote in elections to the European Parliament.
Electoral threshold	Based on a November 2015 Parliament initiative, the recent amendments to the 1976 Electoral Act, adopted by Council decision of 13 July 2018, include a measure on thresholds. The new rules set an obligatory threshold in certain cases for the allocation of seats. At national level, this threshold may not exceed 5% of valid votes cast. Moreover, Member States in which the list system is used shall set a minimum threshold for the allocation of seats for constituencies which comprise more than 35 seats. This threshold shall not be lower than 2%, and shall not exceed 5% of the valid votes cast in the constituency concerned, including a single-constituency Member State. In practice, this provision concerns only the largest Member States. Member States will have to comply with this obligation at the latest in time for the Parliament's election in 2024. NB: There is currently no electoral threshold for EP elections in Germany . This is due to a 2014 German Federal Constitutional Court decision that declared the 3% electoral threshold unconstitutional. Reform of the Electoral Law of the European Union : European Added Value Assessment accompanying the legislative own-initiative report, EPRS, 2015. Reform of the Electoral Law of the EU , Legislative Train Schedule, European Parliament, 2018.
Minimum age of candidates	The minimum age to be eligible to vote and to stand as a candidate in the European elections is established by national law. While the age to be eligible to vote is 18 years in all Member States (except Greece, where the voting age is 17, and Austria and Malta, where the voting age is 16), the minimum age necessary to stand as a candidate in the European elections varies considerably, ranging from 18 to 25 years old.

Country codes

Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and United Kingdom (UK).

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