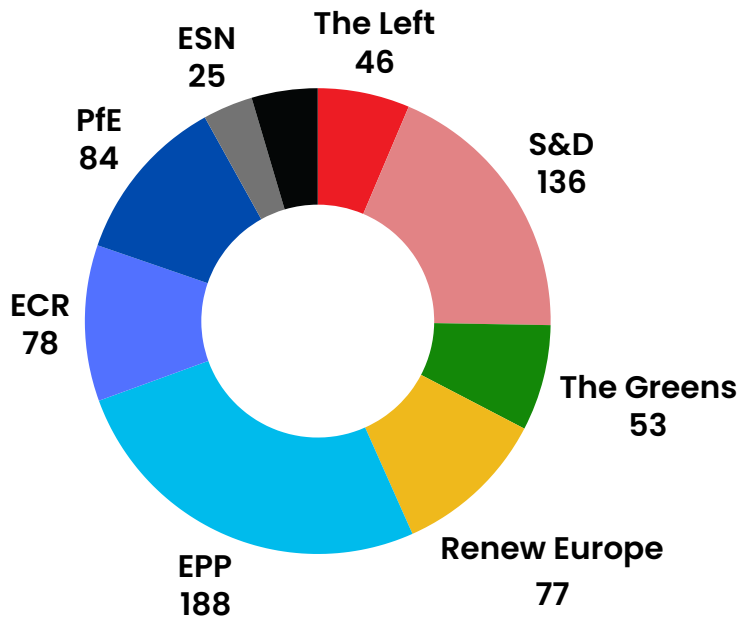


The 2024 European Elections

Results, changes and implications for the next period



2019–2024
705 seats



2024–2029
720 seats

President of the Parliament



re-elected for a further term of 2.5 years

Roberta Metsola

President of the Commission



re-elected for a further term of 5 years

Ursula von der Leyen



EPP +12 seats
ECR +9 seats
The Lefts +9 seats



S&D (-3 seats)



The Greens -18 seats
Renew Europe -25 seats

NEW Patriots for Europe (PfE):

This right-wing group brings together nationalist, skeptical European parties and MEPs. With 84 MEPs, it is now the **third-largest group** in the European Parliament. Part of the group comes from the former ID, for example the French party *RN* and the Italian party *Legia*.

NEW Europe of Sovereign Nations (ESN):

This right-wing group consists largely of the AfD, a right-wing party from Germany. It has 25 members.

There are now three right-wing parliamentary groups in the new legislative period: PfE, ENS, ECR

TURNOUT AT THE LAST EUROPEAN ELECTIONS



50,74 %

European elections are obviously still considered second-order elections, with an average turnout 18% lower than for national elections.



21,35 %

Croatian voter turnout in these elections has never been very high. In addition, two other significant national elections took place in 2024, which overshadowed the European elections.



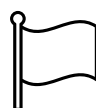
89,01 %

The reasons for the high voter turnout in Belgium are compulsory voting and the fact that the European and parliamentary elections fall on the same day.

WHAT'S NEXT ?



There is still a **pro-European majority** with the EPP, S&D, the Greens and the RENEW.



Gains on the right could weaken EU positions; **national aspirations could come into focus** ; migration policy could come to the forefront.



The group of the Greens' losses may **weaken climate policy**, reducing support for environmental measures.