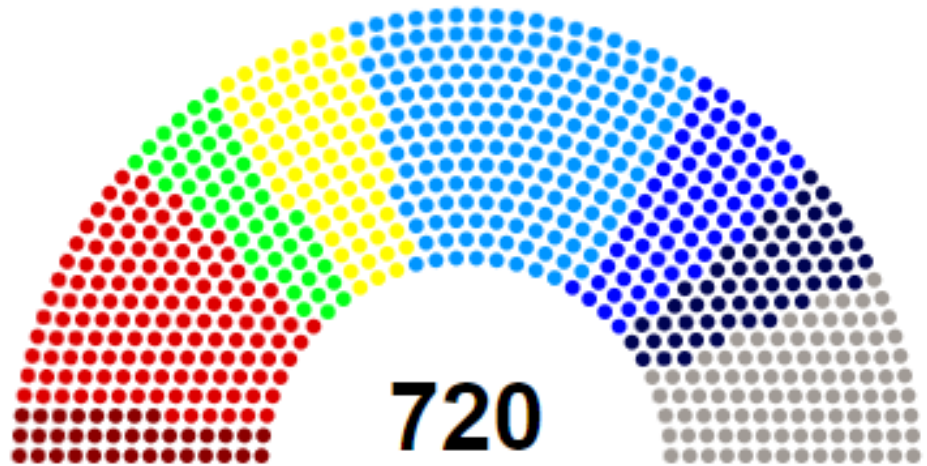


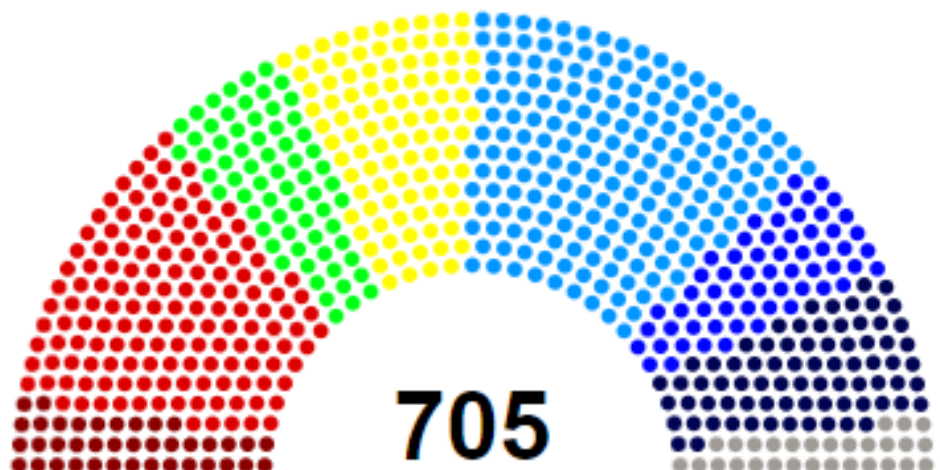
European Parliament 2024-2029 – Provisional results

- EPP = 186 ↓1
- S&D = 134 ↓14
- RE = 79 ↓19
- ID = 58 ↓18
- G/EFA = 53 ↓14
- ECR = 73 ↑12
- The Left = 36 ↓3
- NI = 101 ↑72¹



European Parliament 2019-2024 – Final results (post Brexit)

- EPP = 187
- S&D = 148
- RE = 98
- ID = 76
- G/EFA = 67
- ECR = 61
- The Left = 39
- NI = 29



¹ Many of the parties belonging to Non-Inscrits are Right-wing or Far-Right parties like Alternative für Deutschland or FIDESZ Hungary, among others.

European People's Party (EPP)

The EPP won in Germany (30%), Spain (34,1%), Poland (37,0%), Bulgaria (23,4%), Slovenia (30,6%), Lithuania (21,3%), Luxembourg (22,9%), Cyprus (24,7%), Latvia (25,0%), Estonia (21,5%), Finland (24,8%), Croatia (34,6%) and Greece (28,3%).

The Lead Candidate Ursula von der Leyen needs 361 votes in Parliament for her second mandate,

A possible coalition of EPP, S&D, Renew have together 407 seats. They supported her during her current term. It is the question if S&D will support von der Leyen if she does not distance herself from a collaboration with the Populists and Far-Right parties.

Socialists and Democrats (S&D)

Portugal's Socialist Party won with 32,1 %. Sweden booked a clear victory of the Social Democrats with 24,9%. In Romania, they won in coalition with the Liberals obtaining 48,7%. In Malta the Labour Party arrived first, with 45,26% of the votes. They are second in big countries like Spain (30,1%) and Italy (24,0%) , as well as in Estonia and Lithuania, and in a close third in Austria (23,2%), Denmark (15,6%), France (13,8%), Finland (14,9%) , and Germany (13,9%).

The Far Right, Populists' and Eurosceptic parties (ECR, ID)

France's Marine Le Pen's Far-Right Rassemblement National (31,3%) and Giorgia Meloni's Fratelli d'Italia (28,7%) booked victories. Far-Right parties also came first in Austria (FPÖ, 25,7%), in Hungary (Fidesz, 44,6%) Belgium (Vlaams Belang 13,8%) second in the Netherlands (PVV17,7%) Germany (AfD 15,9%), Poland (PiS). They gained ground in Sweden (13,2%) and Spain (Vox) with 9,62%.

Greens/European Free Alliance (G/EFA)

After a strong performance in 2019, the Greens lost considerably, 15 seats. Exemptions are the Netherlands, where they won the elections in coalition with the Social Democrats (PvdA) with 21,6% and Denmark, where the Socialist People's Party (SF), aligned with the Greens/EFA group, arrived first with 17,40%.

Liberals (Renew)

Also, the Liberals (Renew) have lost 19 seats across all member states. The best results are coming from Slovakia, where Progressive Slovakia (PS) obtained 27,8%. In Czechia, the liberal populist opposition party ANO led by former prime minister and billionaire Andrej Babis becomes strongest force, with 26,1%.

Collateral damage for national governments:



France: President Emmanuel Macron decided to dissolve the National Assembly because of the overwhelming victory of far right. Snap elections will be held 30th June/7th July.



Belgium: Prime Minister Alexander de Croo resigned as the far-right separatist Vlaams Belang won the elections, and the third place went to the New Flemish Alliance (N-VA). Both parties are for an independent Flemish state.



Germany: The coalition of Social Democrats, Liberals and Greens had to endure a huge loss- the right wing AfD won the second place with 15,9%. Conservatives (CDU/CSU) with an overwhelming majority of 30% called for a vote of confidence for Bundeskanzler Scholz and a new Bundestag election. The coalition still rejects new elections.

Next steps in the European Parliament:



The new legislative term will officially start on 16 July. During the weeks after the elections, the newly elected MEPs will form political groups according to shared political beliefs. In this respect, the future attachment of the Far-Right- and Populists Groups will be decisive for a new balance of power in the new European Parliament. The Groups will hold meetings to decide on their composition before the first new plenary meeting. During the first plenary session, MEPs will elect their new President, Vice-Presidents and Quaestors, as well as decide on the number of MEPs that will be sitting in each parliamentary committee.



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