

THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2024

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS



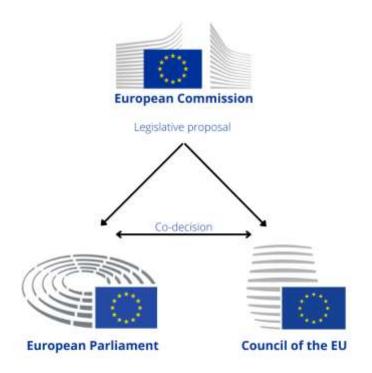


EU YOUTH OBSERVER Tallinn, 4-6 July 2024

The **European Parliament** plays a crucial role in EU governance, including passing legislation, approving budgets, and overseeing other EU institutions. It also represents the interests of EU citizens at the supranational level.



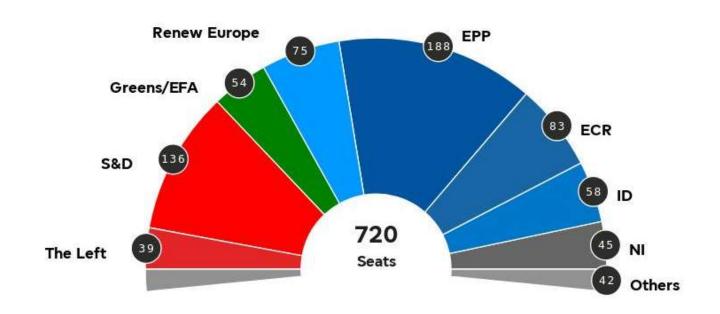




The European Union (EU) operates through a complex system of institutions designed to facilitate decision-making, legislation, and policy implementation across its member states. At its core are three primary institutions: the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the Council of the European Union.

HOW DOES THE EU PASS LAWS

The **European Parliament election in 2024** is a significant event in the political calendar of the European Union (EU).



The election will determine the composition of the European Parliament, which is the directly elected legislative body of the EU. Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are elected for a five-year term, and the 2024 election will decide who will occupy the 720 seats in the Parliament.

ANALYSIS OF THE EU ELECTION IN ESTONIA

28/06/2024 - 12:09 All times are GMT+2

Turnout by year

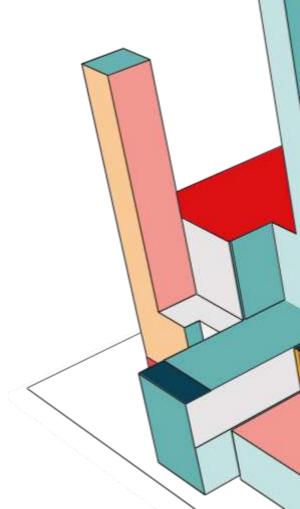
Estonia - Final results



Year	EE- Estonia	EU - European Union
2004	26.83%	45.47%
2009	43.90%	42.97%
2014	36.52%	42.61%
2019	37.60%	50.66%
2024	37.60%	51.06%

Source: Provided by Verian for the European Parliament





ANALYSIS OF THE EU ELECTION IN GERMANY& ITALY

10/06/2024 - 14:19 All times are GMT+2

Turnout by year

Germany - Final results



Year	DE- Germany	EU - European Union
1979	65.73%	61.99%
1984	56.76%	58.98%
1989	62.28%	58.41%
1994	60.02%	56.67%
1999	45.19%	49.51%
2004	43.00%	45.47%
2009	43.27%	42.97%
2014	48.10%	42.61%
2019	61.38%	50.66%
2024	64.78%	51.06%

12/06/2024 - 14:58 All times are GMT+2

Turnout by year

Italy - Provisional results



Year	IT- Italy	EU - European Union
1979	85.65%	61.99%
1984	82.47%	58.98%
1989	81.07%	58.41%
1994	73.60%	56.67%
1999	69.76%	49.51%
2004	71.72%	45.47%
2009	66.47%	42.97%
2014	57.22%	42.61%
2019	54.50%	50.66%
2024	48.31%	51.06%





ANALYSIS OF THE EU ELECTION IN ROMANIA & BULGARIA

17/06/2024 - 12:52 All times are GMT+2

Turnout by year

Bulgaria - Final results



Source: Provided by Verian for the European Parliament

19/06/2024 - 11:29	All times are GMT+2
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Turnout	by	year

Romania - Final results



Year	RO- Romania	EU - European Union
2007	29.47%	
2009	27.67%	42.97%
2014	32.44%	42.61%
2019	51.20%	50.66%
2024	52.40%	51.06%

Source: Provided by Verian for the European Parliament





ANALYSIS OF THE EU ELECTION IN LITHUANIA & GREECE

10/06/2024 - 09:01 All times are GMT+2

Turnout by year

Greece - Final results



10/06/2024 - 16:14 All times are GMT+2

Turnout by year

Lithuania - Final results



Year	LT- Lithuania	EU - European Union
2004	48.38%	45.47%
2009	20.98%	42.97%
2014	47.35%	42.61%
2019	53.48%	50.66%
2024	28.35%	51.06%

European

Source: Provided by Verian for the European Parliament



Source: Provided by Verian for the European Parliament



LET'S SEE WHY SOME COUNTRIES HAVE A LOW VOTER TURNOUT

Low turnout at the European Elections: what's wrong with EU?

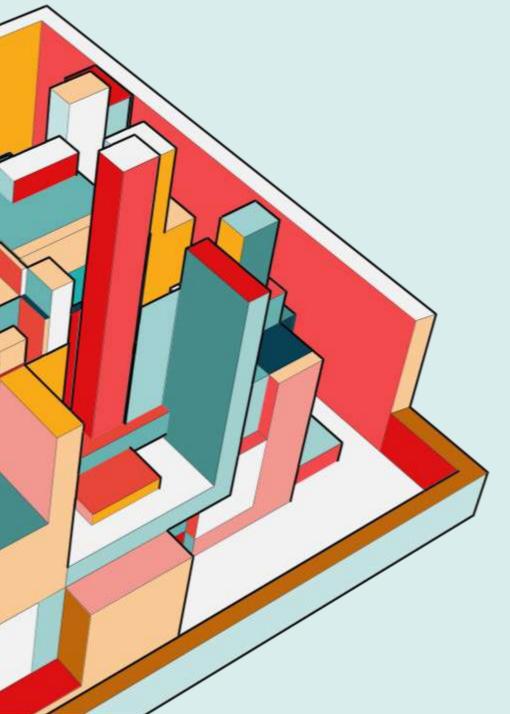
- 1. Lack of Engagement and Awareness: Many voters may not feel sufficiently engaged with European Union politics or may lack awareness of the significance of European Parliament elections compared to national elections. The EU's complex decision-making processes and distance from everyday concerns of citizens can contribute to this perception.
- 2. Perceived Irrelevance: Some voters might perceive the European Parliament as having limited power compared to national governments or view its decisions as less impactful on their daily lives. This perception can lead to apathy and low turnout.

- 3. Political Fragmentation: The fragmentation of political parties across different member states can make it challenging for voters to identify with European-level political platforms. Without clear and compelling choices that resonate with voters, turnout tends to decrease.
- 4. Economic and Social Issues: During the 2024 elections, specific economic or social issues could have dominated national agendas, overshadowing EU-level concerns. This distraction can lead to voters prioritizing national politics over European elections.
- 5. Disillusionment with Politics: Growing disillusionment with traditional political structures and parties, driven by perceived corruption, inefficiency, or failure to address pressing issues, can dampen voter enthusiasm across all elections, including European ones.



- 6. Logistical and Legal Barriers: Practical barriers such as inconvenient voting times or locations, particularly in areas with large migrant populations or across diverse linguistic regions, can also contribute to lower turnout.
- 7. Campaign Effectiveness: The effectiveness of campaigns in mobilizing voters and highlighting the relevance of European Parliament decisions to everyday life plays a crucial role. If campaigns fail to effectively communicate this, turnout may suffer.
- 8. Youth Participation: Historically, young voters have lower turnout rates. Efforts to engage and mobilize young voters through targeted campaigns and policies are critical in boosting overall turnout.







NOW IS YOUR TURN!

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