

## INFOCUS

### 2024 European elections forecast

C4EP analysis on the subject – *May the odds be in whose favour during the European Parliamentary elections?*

„Predicting the results of the 2024 European Parliamentary elections is not possible, as it involves numerous variables and uncertainties. However, various opinion polls and seat projections provide insights into potential outcomes based on current trends and data. Some polls suggest a potential increase in seats for far-right/extreme parties in certain regions, such as the Netherlands, Germany or Hungary. Seat projections from different sources also present varying forecasts for the distribution of seats among the political groups within the European Parliament. These are based on current public opinion and can change as the election date approaches. It's important to remember that these are just predictions and the actual results may vary once the votes are counted.

Here, we try to make an additional prediction based on the various political groups and possible voter turnout, while working with the results of our own, directly collected – non-comprehensive – data as well.”

[click here](#)

*Der Föderalist seat projections*

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*Europe Elects seat projections*

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*Politico seat projections*

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*Cornelius Hirsch seat projections*

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## C4RECAP

*Eurovision Debate 2024*

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*EU's Charles Michel backs recognition of Palestinian statehood*

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*Spain's prime minister says Cabinet to recognize a Palestinian state*

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*Belgian EU presidency urges governments to move toward muzzling Hungary*

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*EU struggles to counter Russian election disinformation*

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*TikTok fails 'disinformation test' before EU vote, study shows*

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*While EU leaders look away from Gaza's agony, European voters do care*

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*Upcoming European elections could tip Meloni's political balancing act*

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## C4REPORT

*CEPS: The European Parliament elections: critical coalitions, transparency troubles, and prime picks – 21 May 2024*

„Klaus Welle started the panel by talking about currently existing coalitions in the European Parliament, such as the standard “system stabilizing majority” of EPP, S&D and Renew, the “progressive majority” of the left and Renew, and the “negative vote” majority of EPP and the far-right. The system is quite symmetrical with equal deviations to both the left and the right. Taking polls into account, Welle expects the right to gain more seats in the next cycle which would have two consequences. On one hand, the possibility to have a “progressive majority” will be less likely, so the possibility to outvote the EPP will decrease. On the other hand, for the first time since 1979, groups from the Left to Renew could gain less than 50% of seats, so the decisive vote in the Parliament could be the EPP's and not Renew's as for now.”

[click here](#)

*EPC: Countdown to the European vote: Expectations on the last stretch – 23 May 2024*

„Before the discussion, Attila Kovács, founder of Eulytix remarked that this event and the publication titled The European Parliament elections 2024: Getting more jitters from the mainstream than the far-right are the first tangible products of the cooperation between EPC and Eulytix. He expressed that big data can challenge or confirm common beliefs and provide insights to legislative and political forecasting, and foreshadowed more events to come as part of the said cooperation.”

[click here](#)

*EIU: European Parliament elections – 29 May 2024*

„The purpose of this conference, organized by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), was to understand the expectations and implications of the upcoming European elections.

Experts from EIU analyzed the key risks to monitor and the political dynamics that could shape the future of the European Union. By focusing on current challenges and future opportunities, the conference aimed to provide a clear and in-depth perspective on potential developments in the European political landscape.”

[click here](#)

*EUISS: Contestation: the new dynamic driving global politics – 30 May 2024*

„The purpose of this conference organized by the EUISS was to explore the intensification of contestation dynamics in recent years, which have profoundly shaped the global political landscape. Contestation refers to various actors, such as states, state coalitions, or non-state groups, challenging the established norms, structures, and institutions of global governance. These challenges manifest through tensions, rivalries, and conflicts of interest on political, economic, social, and environmental issues globally. Contestation can take many forms, including military confrontations, diplomatic negotiations, influence campaigns, struggles for membership in alliances or international organizations, or debates on global norms and policies. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for comprehending the shifts in international relations and their impact on global governance.”

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## C4EPOSITION

Axel Thévenet, Policy Advisor, Open Forum Europe

### **What Does the Next Mandate Hold for EU Politics?**

As we move into the next mandate here in Brussels, several topics are poised to regularly re-emerge at the forefront. Given the importance of the digital agenda for this mandate, the question of how and who will lead the charge on digital affairs in the next term will be crucial for the successful implementation of many digital regulations adopted over the past five years.

When considering the predictions for the future commissioners, we must not overlook the significant roles played by both Vestager and Breton. They have both led substantial efforts towards regulating digital infrastructures and markets, establishing a public presence that exceeded the expectations of their roles and positioning themselves as some of the most talked-about commissioners of this mandate. The challenging task of appointing the next competition and internal market commissioners will, therefore, provide an early indication of the next commissioner’s stance.

With polls indicating a rise in right-wing MEPs for the next mandate, we can expect some changes in the interpretation and implementation of two landmark pieces of legislation, the Digital Services Act (DSA) and Digital Market Acts (DMA). Their respective stakes in this area are significant, with the fight against illegal online activities on one hand and the regulation of anti-competitive practices on the other. Although the responsible units at the Commission level have been gradually established and the initial proceedings against both gatekeepers and VLOPS/VLSES have begun, it is evident that these efforts will require

clear direction from both the EC and EP. Regarding the DSA's implementation, a stronger extreme right presence could undermine the original spirit of the regulation during the review of the legislation in 2025 and beyond.

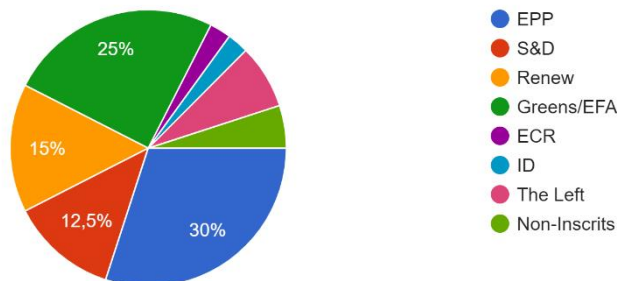
As for the DMA implementation, with the EC being taken to court over many gatekeeper designations, support from the CJEU in its rulings will be crucial. This is equally true for the European Parliament, where the upcoming review of the law will provide an opportunity for institutions to extend the regulation's interoperability obligations to other services, largely depending on the DMA's ability to convince citizens and their representatives.

Overall, some of the most significant topics of this mandate will undoubtedly remain on the agenda. Whether from a security, economic, or innovation perspective, AI, microchips, and quantum processors will continue to be key issues. The idea of a "European Tech Deal" suggested by Germany and France supports this hypothesis.

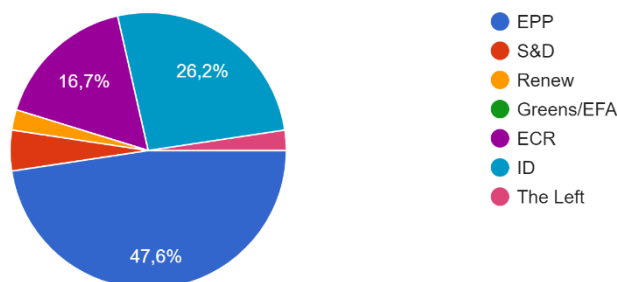
Ultimately, cybersecurity will be at the centre of EU policies. With the recently adopted Cyber Resilience Act and Cyber Solidarity Act, the EU has begun to focus more on securing its digital infrastructure. Balancing these efforts with openness as a principle will be essential to maintaining the EU's competitive advantage internationally.

## C4EPOLLS

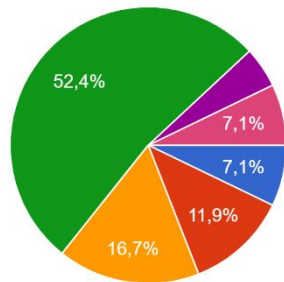
Who will you vote for?



Who will be the biggest "winner" of the elections?

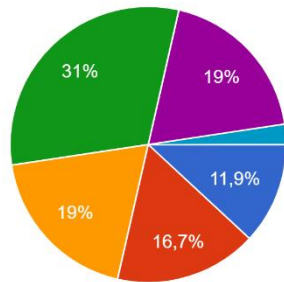


Who will be the biggest "loser" of the elections?



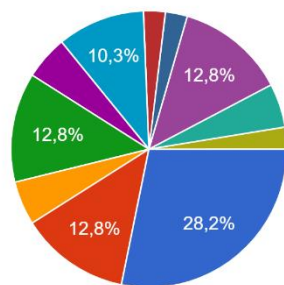
- EPP
- S&D
- Renew
- Greens/EFA
- ECR
- ID
- The Left

What kind of turnout do you expect?



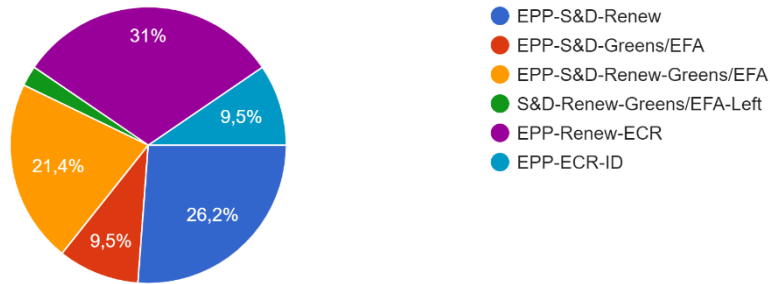
- Below 40%
- Between 40-45%
- Between 45-50%
- Between 50-55%
- Between 55-60%
- Above 60%

Which Spitzenkandidat would you choose?



- Ursula von der Leyen (EPP)
- Nicolas Schmidt (S&D)
- Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann (Renew)
- Sandro Gozi (Renew)
- Terry Reintke (Greens)
- Bas Eickhout (Greens)
- Maylis Rossberg (EFA)
- Raül Romeva (EFA)
- Walter Baier (The Left)
- Anders Vistisen (ID) - not officially a Spitzenkandidat
- Damian Boeselager (Volt Europa) - not recognized by the EU
- Sophie in't Veld (Volt Europa) - not recognized by the EU
- Marcel Kolaja (European Pirate Party) - not recognized by the EU
- Anja Hirschel (European Pirate Party) - not recognized by the EU

Which will be the driving force of the new Parliament?



What should be the biggest challenge of the new EU cycle?

