

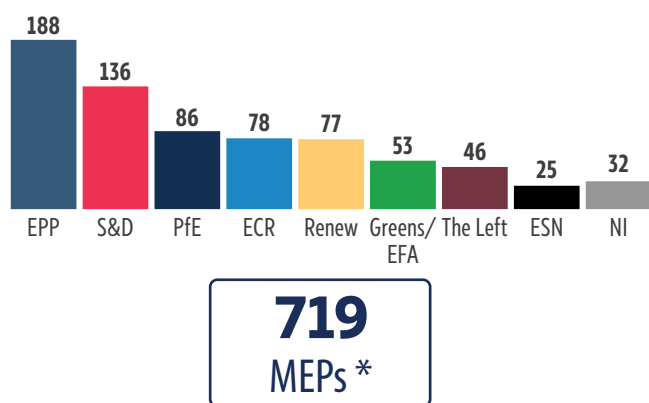
## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: Facts and figures

**T**his briefing, published by the European Parliamentary Research Service, aims to provide a broad range of key facts and figures about the European Parliament. Its many graphics offer a picture of the Parliament's Members and the institution's structures and activity in the current parliamentary term (July 2024 to June 2029) and in previous five-year terms since direct elections were introduced in June 1979.

### European Parliament, 2024-2029

#### Size of the political groups

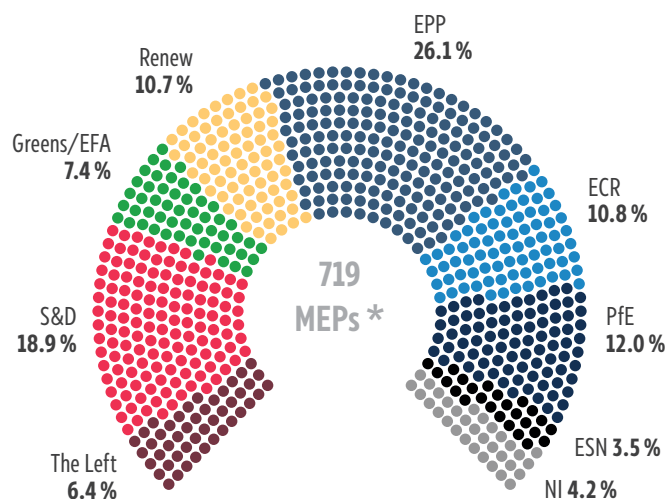
Number of Members in each political group as of 7 November 2024.



\*Spanish authorities have not yet notified Parliament of the Member elected to one seat, therefore the total does not reach the 720 provided for in EU law.

#### Proportion of MEPs in each political group

Share of the total 719 Members in the Parliament by political group.

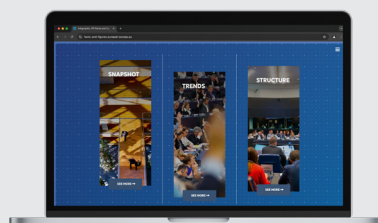


Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	EPP
Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats	S&D
Patriots for Europe Group	PfE
European Conservatives and Reformists Group	ECR
Renew Europe Group	Renew

Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance	Greens/EFA
The Left Group in the European Parliament - GUE/NGL	The Left
Europe of Sovereign Nations Group	ESN
Non-attached Members	'Non-inscrits' - NI

The briefing is updated regularly, but for an up-to-date picture of the facts and figures on Members of the European Parliament today, as well as in each term since 1979, see our interactive infographic:

[facts-and-figures.europarl.europa.eu](https://facts-and-figures.europarl.europa.eu)



Previous editions of this briefing were issued in April 2024 (PE 760.403), May 2023 (PE 747.102), March 2022 (PE 698.880), October 2021 (PE 690.537), October 2019 (PE 640.146), April 2019 (PE 635.515), April 2018 (PE 614.733), March 2017 (PE 599.256), March 2016 (PE 573.919), April 2015 (PE 545.725) and November 2014 (PE 542.150).
























































































































































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Author: Giulio Sabbati;  
Graphics: Lucille Killmayer  
PE 766.234 – November 2024

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## Size of political groups in the European Parliament by Member State (as of 7 November 2024)

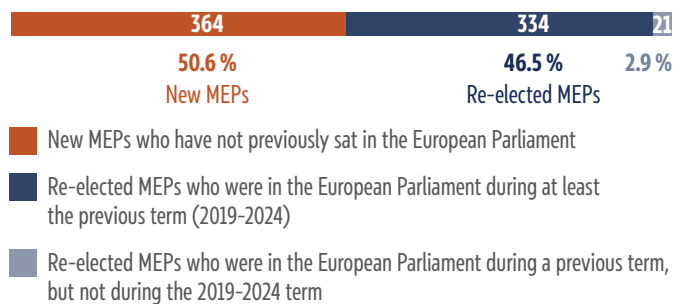
	EPP	S&D	PfE	ECR	Renew	Greens/ EFA	The Left	ESN	NI	Total
Germany (DE)	31 	14 			8 	15 	4 	14 	10 	96
France (FR)	6 	13 	30 	4 	13 	5 	9 	1 		81
Italy (IT)	9 	21 	8 	24 		4 	10 			76
Spain (ES)	22 	20 	6 		1 	4 	4 		3 	60*
Poland (PL)	23 	3 	2 	20 	1 			3 	1 	53
Romania (RO)	10 	11 		6 	3 	1 			2 	33
Netherlands (NL)	6 	4 	6 	1 	7 	6 	1 			31
Belgium (BE)	3 	4 	3 	3 	5 	2 	2 			22
Czechia (CZ)	5 		9 	3 		1 		1 	2 	21
Greece (EL)	7 	3 	1 	2 			4 		4 	21
Hungary (HU)	7 	2 	11 					1 		21
Portugal (PT)	7 	8 	2 		2 		2 			21
Sweden (SE)	5 	5 		3 	3 	3 	2 			21
Austria (AT)	5 	5 	6 		2 	2 				20
Bulgaria (BG)	6 	2 		1 	5 			3 		17
Denmark (DK)	2 	3 	1 	1 	4 	3 	1 			15
Slovakia (SK)	1 				6 			1 	7 	15
Finland (FI)	4 	2 		1 	3 	2 	3 			15
Ireland (IE)	4 	1 			6 		3 			14
Croatia (HR)	6 	4 		1 		1 				12
Lithuania (LT)	3 	2 		2 	2 	1 		1 		11
Latvia (LV)	2 	1 	1 	3 	1 	1 				9
Slovenia (SI)	5 	1 			2 	1 				9
Estonia (EE)	2 	2 		1 	2 					7
Cyprus (CY)	2 	1 		1 			1 		1 	6
Luxembourg (LU)	2 	1 		1 	1 	1 				6
Malta (MT)	3 	3 								6
	<b>188</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>719*</b>
	European People's Party	Socialists and Democrats	Patriots for Europe	European Conservatives and Reformists	Renew	Greens/ European Free Alliance	The Left	Europe of Sovereign Nations	Non- attached	TOTAL
	<b>26.1 %</b>	<b>18.9 %</b>	<b>12.0 %</b>	<b>10.8 %</b>	<b>10.7 %</b>	<b>7.4 %</b>	<b>6.4 %</b>	<b>3.5 %</b>	<b>4.2 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>

\*ES: Spanish authorities have not yet notified Parliament of the Member elected to one seat, therefore the total does not reach the 720 provided for in EU law.

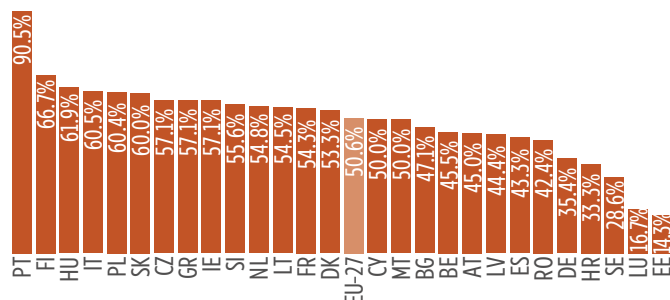
## New and re-elected MEPs in 2024

New MEPs in July 2024 are defined as those who have never sat in the European Parliament. They represent 50 % of those elected in the 27 Member States.

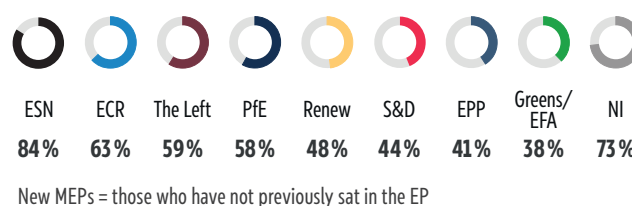
The percentage varies between 90 % in Portugal – where 19 of 21 MEPs are new – and 14 % in Estonia (1 of 7). Among the political groups, Europe of Sovereign Nations (ESN) has the highest percentage of new MEPs, with 21 new MEPs out of 25, and the Greens/EFA the lowest (20 of 53).



## Share of new MEPs by Member State



## Share of new MEPs by political group



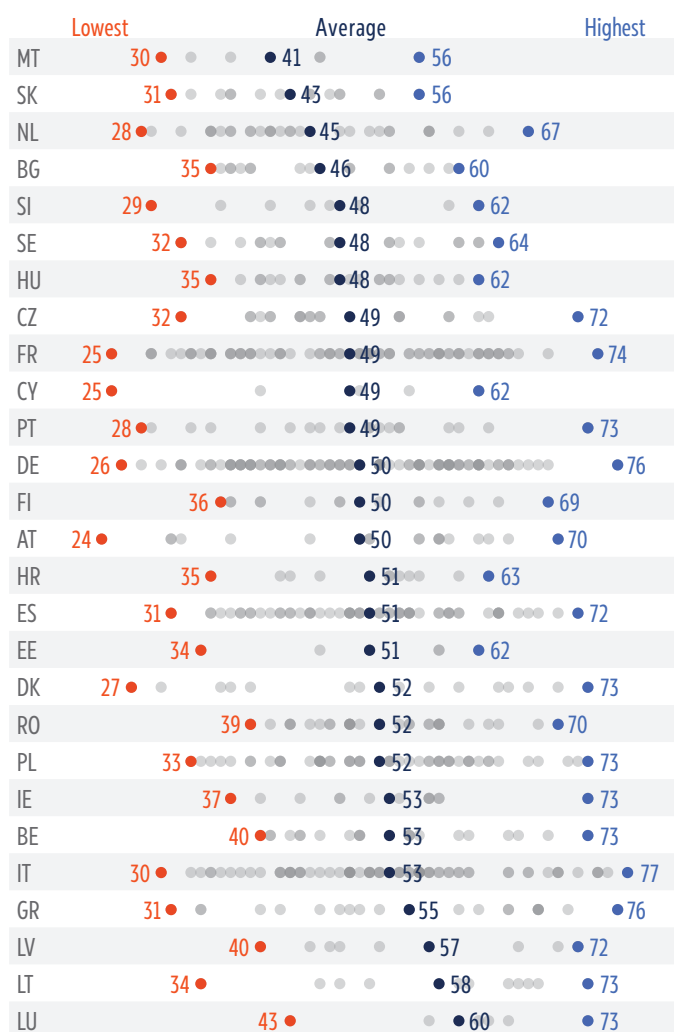
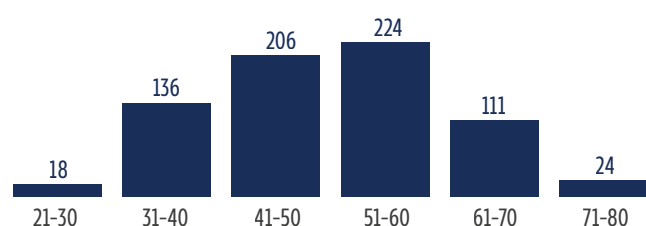
## Age of MEPs

The graphs below and to the right show the average age of MEPs, together with their highest and lowest ages, both collectively and by Member State. The average age of MEPs is currently 50 years; national averages vary between 41 and 60. The youngest MEP is from Austria (24 years old) and the oldest is from Italy (77 years old).



## Age distribution of MEPs

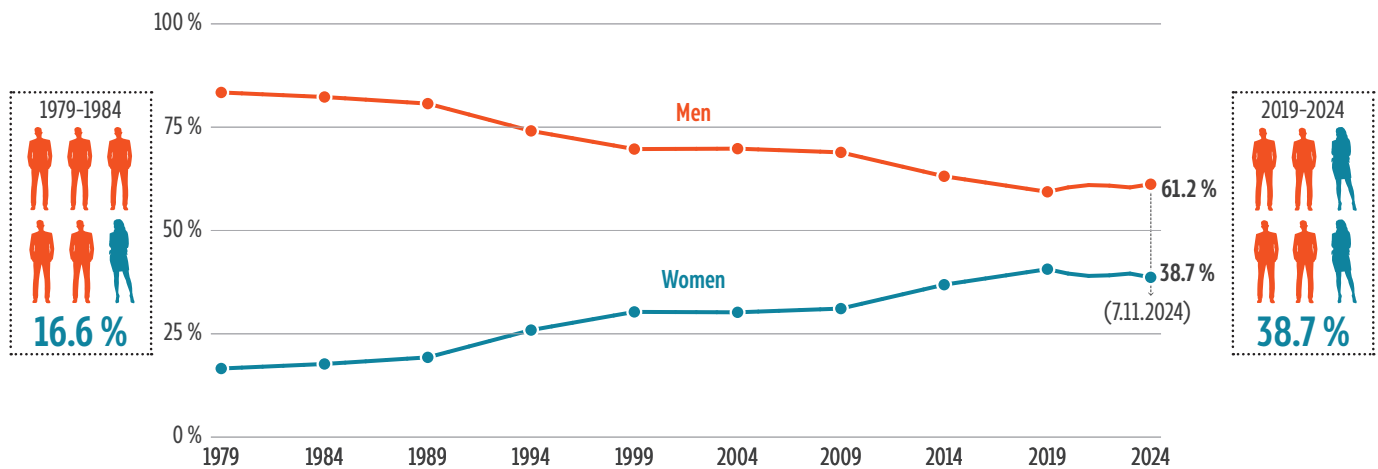
The graph below represents the age distribution of the 719 MEPs. It shows, for instance, that 224 MEPs are aged between 51 and 60 years. The mode – the most common value – is 49 years and the median – the middle value – is, like the average, 50 years. The majority of MEPs are aged between 41 and 60 years old (60 %).



## Proportion of men and women in the European Parliament

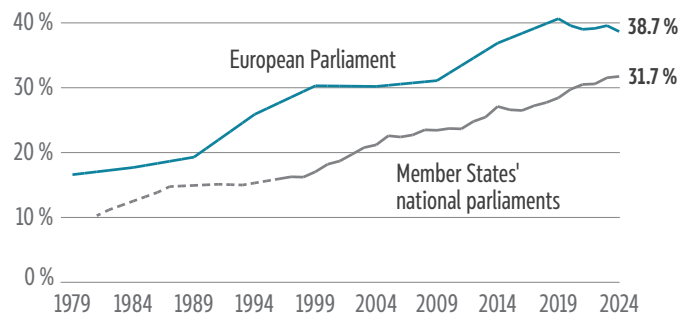
The proportion of women among all MEPs at the beginning of each parliamentary term had grown steadily, starting at 16.6 % in the first term, in July 1979, reaching 40.6 % in

July 2019. However, at the beginning of the current term, the percentage dropped slightly, to 38.7 %.



## Women in the European Parliament and EU national parliaments

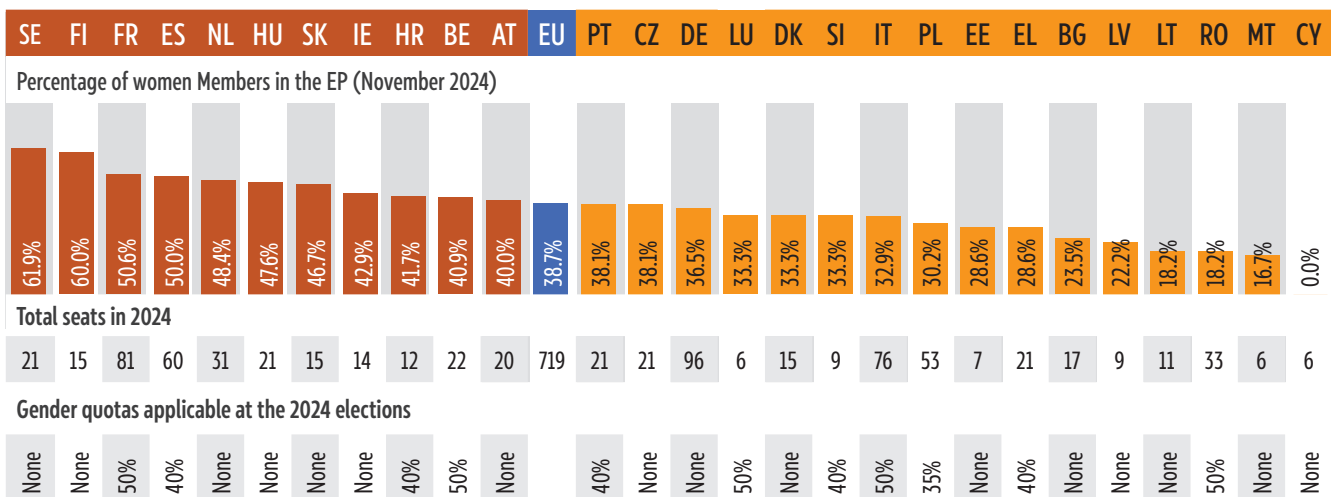
Comparison between the average representation of women in national parliaments in Member States and in the European Parliament shows that both have increased over time. (The line for national parliaments up to 1996 is illustrative only, based on data available for a limited number of Member States). A marked increase in the percentage of women in national parliaments can be seen in the mid-2000s, which is partly a result of the introduction of gender quotas for elections in several Member States (for example, France – 2000, Belgium – 2002, Portugal – 2006, Spain – 2007).



## Women MEPs by Member State

The percentage of women MEPs in the current European Parliament varies between 0 % for Cyprus and 62 % for Sweden. In the May 2024 elections, 11 Member States had

gender quotas, which mostly concern the make-up of electoral lists, applying to both sexes, to avoid the under-representation of either.



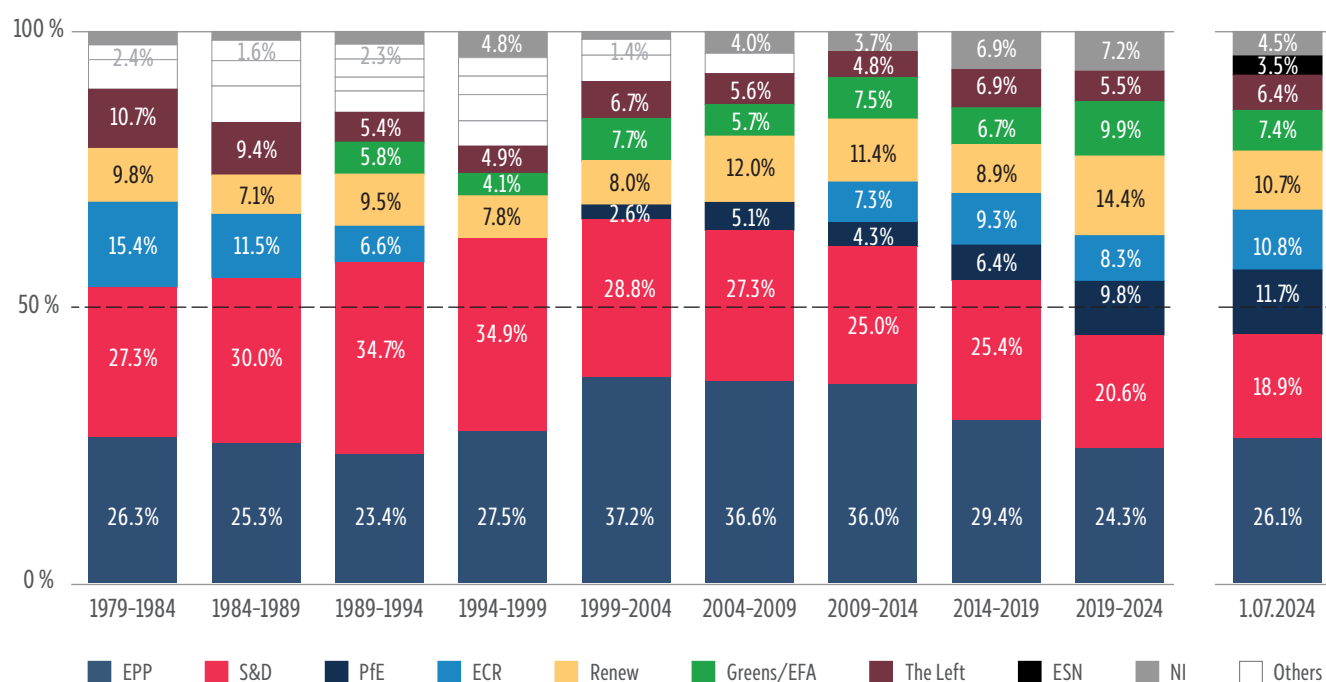
## European Parliament, 1979–2024

### Strengths of the political groups in each parliamentary term

The relative size of the political groups in the European Parliament is shown for each parliamentary term since the first direct elections in 1979. The data, in percentages of total seats, refer to the constituent session (in July) at the beginning of each parliamentary term.

The colours used to denote political groups in the current parliamentary term are also used retrospectively for

previous terms, so that the history of today's groups can be traced back. However, the names and constitutions of political groups, and indeed their membership, can change frequently. So, whilst we can often identify substantial continuity between the current groups and their predecessors, they cannot in every case be regarded as the same group with an unbroken history. The category 'others' includes a number of groups which no longer exist.



### National parties and political groups in the European Parliament

Over the ten terms of the European Parliament to date, the successive increases in the number of Member States and MEPs have been outpaced by the growth in the number of national political parties represented in the Parliament. Whilst the number of political groups has fluctuated between seven and ten – it is currently eight –

the threshold for forming a group has been raised over time, and groups have included Members from a greater number of parties from a greater number of Member States – 207 national political parties today, compared with 127 in 1999, and 57 in 1979.

Data refer to constituent session	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004	2004-2009	2009-2014	2014-2019	2019-2024	1.07.2024
Number of seats	410	434	518	567	626	732	736	751	751	720
Number of Member States	9	10	12	12	15	25	27	28	28	27
Number of political groups	7	8	10	9	8	7	7	7	7	8
Number of national political parties	57	67	103	97	127	168	176	191	203	207
Number of national delegations in political groups	37	42	64	58	74	109	116	129	128	149

## Electoral system for the European Parliament

### Voting system and number of MEPs

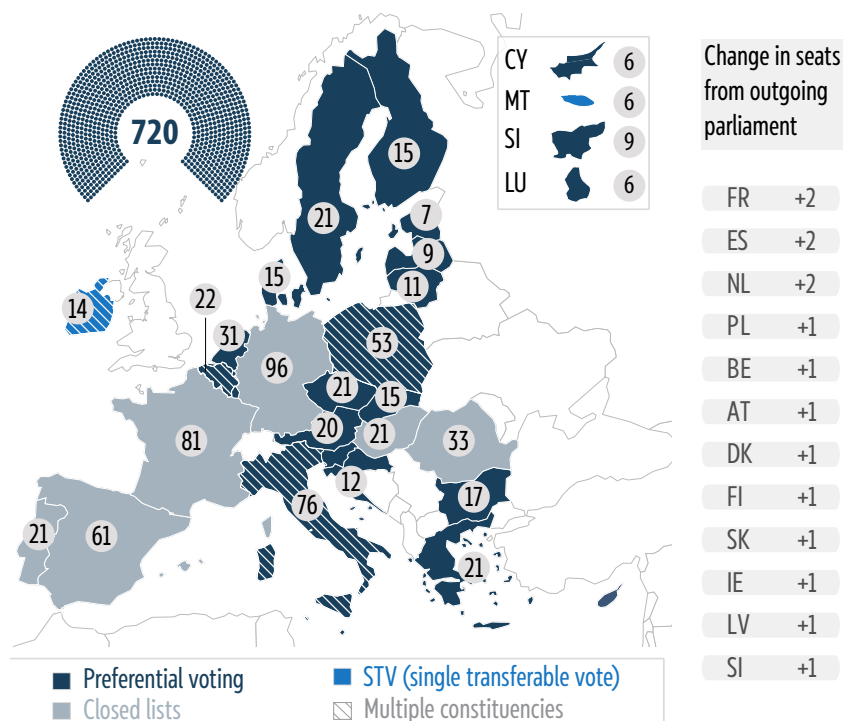
The EP currently has 720 seats, as opposed to 751 – the maximum permitted under the EU Treaties – as it did between 2014 and January 2020. Following the United Kingdom's departure from the EU on 31 January 2020, and with it the loss of the country's 73 MEPs, an additional 27 Members from 14 Member States joined the Parliament, following provisions made for filling those seats at the June 2019 elections, adding up to 705 seats.

At the 2024 European elections, a total of 720 Members were elected to the European Parliament. This is an increase of 15 from the 705 MEPs in the outgoing Parliament.

The map below shows the number of seats to be filled in each Member State, at the 2024 European elections, as well

as the electoral system used. The table to the right shows to which Member States the additional 15 Members are allocated.

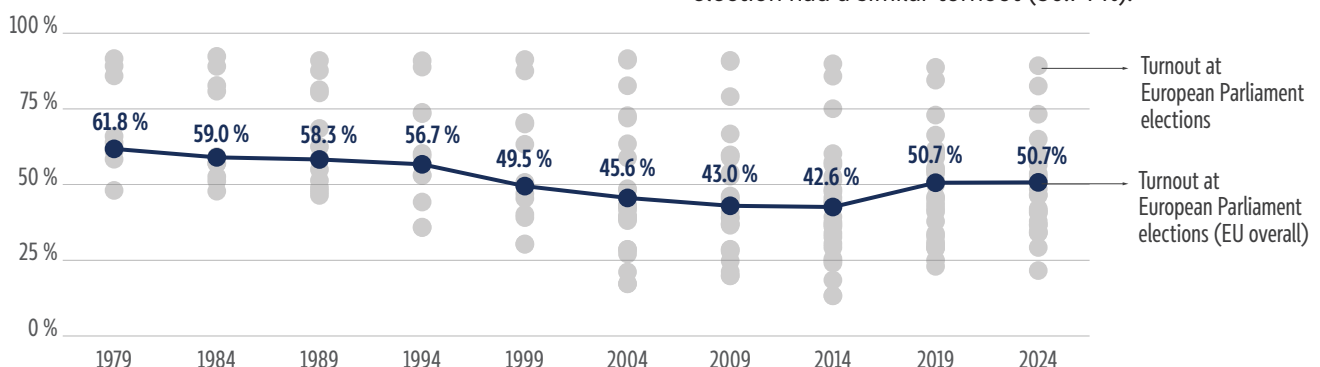
The 720 MEPs are elected under national electoral systems, but these have to observe certain common principles established in EU law, notably proportional representation (PR). Under PR, voters may choose between political parties, individual candidates or both. Whilst in some Member States, voters can only vote for a list, with no possibility of changing the order of candidates (closed list), in others, voters can express their preference for one or more of the candidates (preferential voting). Instead of a list system, some Member States use the single transferable vote (STV) method of PR.



### Turnout in European Parliament elections

The line chart below shows the trajectory of turnout at the ten European Parliament elections held to date, tracking both individual Member States (grey dots) and the total for the EU as a whole (blue dots/line).

Successive European elections saw turnout fall until 2019, when it rose to 50.66 % (plus 8.0 % from the 2014 elections). It was the first time since 1994 that more than half the adult population of the EU voted. The 2024 election had a similar turnout (50.74 %).



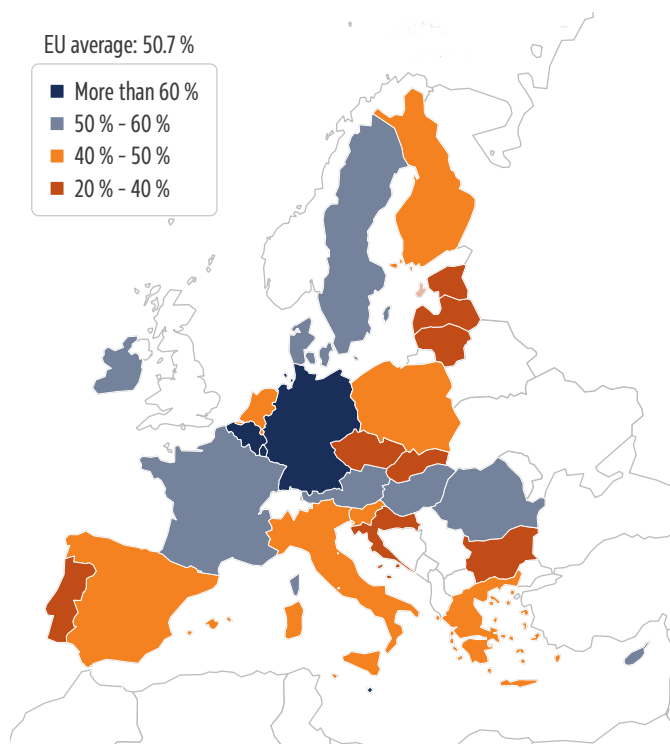
## Turnout in Member States at European Parliament elections since 1979

The table below shows the turnout by Member State for each of the ten European Parliament elections held since June 1979. For each election, the colours highlight the lowest turnout among Member States, the highest turnout in a Member State without compulsory voting, and the

highest turnout overall. The EU average at each election is highlighted by the horizontal line in yellow. The map shows the turnout at the 2024 European elections in each current Member State.

		1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024
BE	⚠	91.4%	92.1%	90.7%	90.7%	91.1%	90.8%	90.4%	89.6%	88.5%	89.0%
LU	⚠	88.9%	88.8%	87.4%	88.6%	87.3%	91.4%	90.8%	85.6%	84.2%	82.3%
MT							82.4%	78.8%	74.8%	72.7%	73.0%
DE		65.7%	56.8%	62.3%	60.0%	45.2%	43.0%	43.3%	48.1%	61.4%	64.7%
HU							38.5%	36.3%	29.0%	43.4%	59.5%
CY	⚠						72.5%	59.4%	44.0%	45.0%	58.9%
DK		47.8%	52.4%	46.2%	52.9%	50.5%	47.9%	59.5%	56.3%	66.1%	58.3%
AT						49.4%	42.4%	46.0%	45.4%	59.8%	56.3%
SE						38.8%	37.9%	45.5%	51.1%	55.3%	53.4%
RO								27.7%	32.4%	51.2%	52.4%
FR		60.7%	56.7%	48.8%	52.7%	46.8%	42.8%	40.6%	42.4%	50.1%	51.5%
EU		62.0%	59.0%	58.4%	56.7%	49.5%	45.5%	43.0%	42.6%	50.7%	50.7%
IE		63.6%	47.6%	68.3%	44.0%	50.2%	58.6%	58.6%	52.4%	49.7%	50.7%
IT		85.7%	82.5%	81.1%	73.6%	69.8%	71.7%	66.5%	57.2%	54.5%	48.3%
ES				54.7%	59.1%	63.1%	45.1%	44.9%	43.8%	60.7%	46.4%
NL		58.1%	50.9%	47.5%	35.7%	30.0%	39.3%	36.8%	37.3%	41.9%	46.2%
SI							28.4%	28.4%	24.6%	28.9%	41.8%
EL	⚠		80.6%	80.0%	73.2%	70.3%	63.2%	52.5%	60.0%	58.7%	41.2%
PL							20.9%	24.5%	23.8%	45.7%	40.7%
FI						30.1%	39.4%	38.6%	39.1%	40.8%	40.4%
EE							26.8%	43.9%	36.5%	37.6%	37.6%
PT				51.1%	35.5%	39.9%	38.6%	36.8%	33.7%	30.8%	36.5%
CZ							28.3%	28.2%	18.2%	28.7%	36.5%
SK							17.0%	19.6%	13.1%	24.7%	34.4%
LV							41.3%	53.7%	30.2%	33.5%	33.8%
BG	⚠							39.0%	35.8%	32.6%	33.8%
LT							48.4%	21.0%	47.4%	53.5%	29.0%
HR									25.2%	29.9%	21.4%
UK		32.3%	32.6%	36.2%	36.4%	24.0%	39.2%	34.5%	35.4%	36.9%	

⚠ Compulsory voting in this Member State (Voting was also compulsory in Italy from 1979 to 1989). In Bulgaria, while Article 3 of the Elections Code stipulates that voting is compulsory, following a 2017 ruling of the Constitutional Court the envisaged sanctions for not voting have been declared anti-constitutional and are hence not applicable.





## Parliamentary committees

There are currently 20 standing committees (and four sub-committees) in the EP, each covering a different policy area. They draw up reports for consideration in plenary – on both legislative and non-legislative matters – and seek to hold the executive to account. The seats on each committee, and their chairs, are normally distributed among the Parliament's political groups in proportion to the number of seats they hold in the Parliament as a whole. The

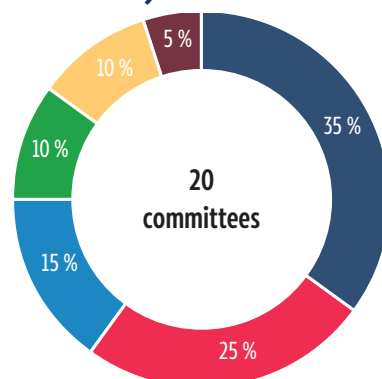
chart below lists the committees of the EP, ordered by the number of MEPs who sit on them. It also shows the chairs, elected by the members of each committee, together with their political group and nationality. The chairs formally meet together in the Conference of Committee Chairs, and have re-elected Bernd Lange, Chair of the International Trade (INTA) Committee, as their chair for the first half of the current parliamentary term.

Committees and sub-committees	Number of MEPs	Name of chair		
Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)	90	Antonio DECARO	S&D	IT
Public Health (SANT)	30	Adam JARUBAS	EPP	PL
Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)	90	Borys BUDKA	EPP	PL
Foreign Affairs (AFET)	79	David MCALLISTER	EPP	DE
Human Rights (DROI)	30	Mounir SATOURI	Greens/EFA	FR
Security and Defence (SEDE)	30	Marie-Agnes STRACK-ZIMMERMANN	Renew	DE
Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)	75	Javier ZARZALEJOS	EPP	ES
Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)	60	Aurore LALUCQ	S&D	FR
Tax Matters (FISC)	30	Pasquale TRIDICO	The Left	IT
Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)	60	Li ANDERSSON	The Left	FI
Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO)	52	Anna CAVAZZINI	Greens/EFA	DE
Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)	49	Veronika VRECIŇOVÁ	ECR	CZ
Transport and Tourism (TRAN)	46	Elissavet VOZEMBERG-VRIONIDI	EPP	GR
International Trade (INTA)	43	Bernd LANGE	S&D	DE
Regional Development (REGI)	41	Adrian-Dragoș BENEĂ	S&D	RO
Budgets (BUDG)	40	Johan VAN OVERTVELDT	ECR	BE
Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)	40	Lina GÁLVEZ	S&D	ES
Petitions (PETI)	35	Bogdan RZONĆA	ECR	PL
Culture and Education (CULT)	30	Nela RIEHL	Greens/EFA	DE
Budgetary Control (CONT)	30	Niclas HERBST	EPP	DE
Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)	30	Sven SIMON	EPP	DE
Fisheries (PECH)	27	Carmen CRESPO DÍAZ	EPP	ES
Development (DEVE)	25	Barry ANDREWS	Renew	IE
Legal Affairs (JURI)	25	Ilhan KYUCHYUK	Renew	BG

## Share of committee chairs by political group (November 2024)

The pie chart on the right shows the distribution of committee chairs between the political groups in November 2024, using the same colour code as before.

In addition to its standing committees, the Parliament may also establish special committees and committees of inquiry. In the ninth term, a total of five special committees were established – on beating cancer, artificial intelligence, lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, and two successive committees on foreign interference and disinformation – plus two committees of inquiry – into the protection of animals in transit, and the use of Pegasus and other surveillance software.





















































## Inter-parliamentary delegations

The European Parliament's inter-parliamentary delegations seek to maintain and deepen relations with parliaments and parliamentarians from countries, regions and organisations outside the EU. There are currently 48 standing delegations engaged in 'parliamentary diplomacy' and they fall into three types, as set out below. The chairs of the delegations meet

together in the Conference of Delegation Chairs (CDC), together with those of the three committees that work on international relations – the Committees on Foreign Affairs (AFET), Development (DEVE) and International Trade (INTA). The Chair of the CDC for the current term has yet to be elected.

Delegations	Type	Number of MEPs	Name of chair		
ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly		78	Francisco ASSIS	S&D	PT
Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly		75	Gabriel MATO	EPP	ES
United States		64	Brando BENIFEI	S&D	IT
Euronest Parliamentary Assembly		60	Sergey LAGODINSKY	Verts/ALE	DE
Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean		51	Roberta METSOLA	EPP	MT
Africa-EU Parliamentary Assembly		48	Hilde VAUTMANS	Renew	BE
China		38	Engin EROGLU	Renew	DE
United Kingdom		35	Sandro GOZI	Renew	FR
Russia		31	Ville NIINISTÖ	Greens/EFA	FI
South-east Asia / ASEAN		27	Wouter BEKE	EPP	BE
Türkiye		25	Emmanouil KEFALOGIANNIS	EPP	EL
India		24	Angelika NIEBLER	EPP	DE
Japan		24	Adam BIELAN	ECR	PL
Central Asia		19	Giusi PRINCI	EPP	IT
Mercosur		19	Evelyn REGNER	S&D	AT
Mashreq		19	Laurent CASTILLO	EPP	FR
Canada		18	Javier MORENO SÁNCHEZ	S&D	ES
Northern cooperation, Switzerland, Norway / Iceland, EEA		18	Andreas SCHWAB	EPP	DE
Israel		18	Daniel CASPARY	EPP	DE
Maghreb / Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria		18	Ruggero RAZZA	ECR	IT
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia		18	Nils UŠAKOVŠ	S&D	LV
Palestine		18	Lynn BOYLAN	The Left	IE
Arab Peninsula		16	Reinhold LOPATKA	EPP	AT
Ukraine		16	Pekka TOVERI	EPP	FI
South Africa		16	Udo BULLMANN	S&D	DE
Chile		15	Stefano CAVEDAGNA	ECR	IT
Serbia		15	Loucas FOURLAS	EPP	CY
Central America		15	Diana RIBA I GINER	Greens/EFA	ES
South Asia		15	Şerban-Dimitrie STURDZA	ECR	RO
Caribbean-EU Parliamentary Assembly		15	Malik AZMANI	Renew	NL
Pacific-EU Parliamentary Assembly		15	Gheorghe PIPEREA	ECR	RO
Montenegro		14	Thomas WAITZ	Greens/EFA	AT
Mexico		14	Antonio LÓPEZ-ISTÚRIZ WHITE	EPP	ES
Brazil		14	Hélder SOUSA SILVA	EPP	PT
Moldova		14	Siegfried MUREŞAN	EPP	RO
Albania		14	Marco TARQUINIO	S&D	IT
Cariforum		13	Norbert LINS	EPP	DE
North Macedonia		13	Karlo RESSLER	EPP	HR
Andean Community		13	Robert BIEDROŃ	S&D	PL
Korean Peninsula		13	César LUENA	S&D	ES
Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo		13	Davor Ivo STIER	EPP	HR
Australia and New Zealand		12	Seán KELLY	EPP	IE
Belarus		12	Małgorzata GOSIEWSKA	ECR	PL
Pan-African Parliament		12	Merja KYLLÖNEN	The Left	FI
Iran		11	Hannah NEUMANN	Greens/EFA	DE
NATO Parliamentary Assembly		10	Salvatore DE MEO	EPP	IT
Iraq		8	Ioan-Rareş BOGDAN	EPP	RO
Afghanistan		8	Raquel GARCÍA HERMIDA-VAN DER WALLE	Renew	NL

 EP delegation to a multilateral parliamentary assembly.

 EP delegation to an interparliamentary committee, established under a bilateral agreement between the EU and the partner country.

 Other delegations that meet counterparts outside any formal framework.

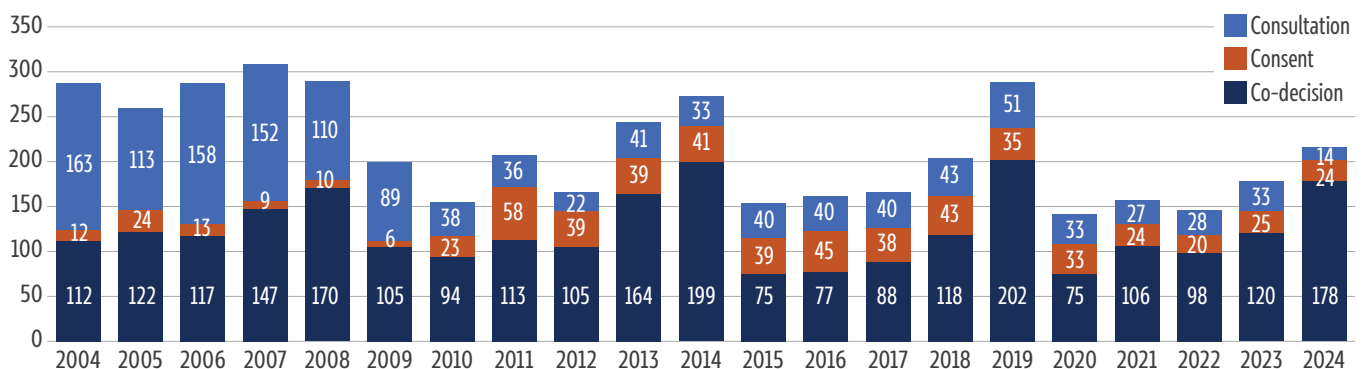
## European Parliament legislative activity, 2004–2024

A core element of the European Parliament's work lies in amending and passing EU legislation. Three procedures are used for this purpose, with the most common now being the 'ordinary legislative procedure' (OLP), often referred to as 'co-decision'. The Parliament may also be required to give (or withhold) its consent to certain Council decisions, or may simply be consulted on certain Commission proposals.

Under OLP and consent, the EP has a right of veto over EU legal acts. When the Parliament is only consulted, it gives an opinion. The two charts below show the rise in the use of co-decision, reflecting the Parliament's greater power from successive Treaty changes, and the now established trend for the EP and Council to agree on legislative texts at the first reading of that process.

### Legislative resolutions adopted in plenary

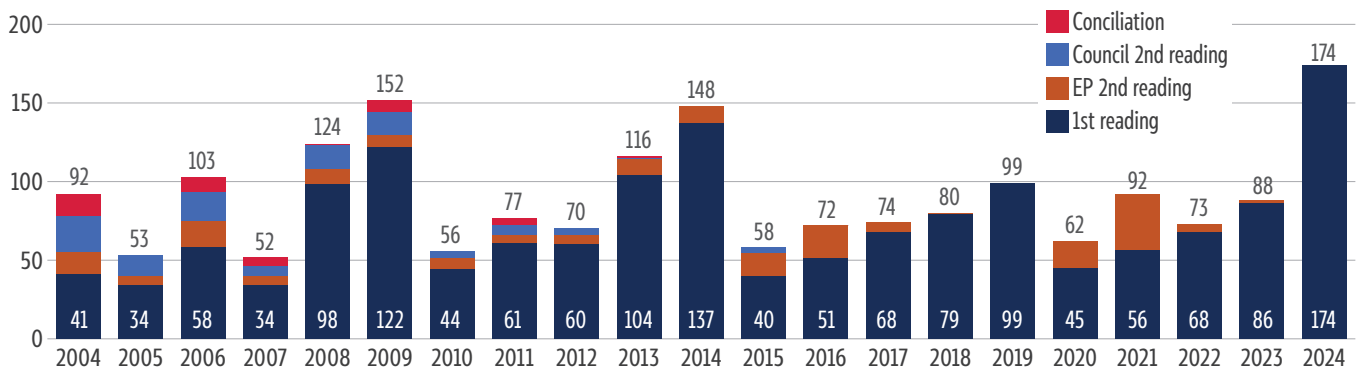
The chart below shows the number of legislative resolutions adopted in plenary each year since 2004, including at all readings for co-decision.



### Ordinary legislative procedure / co-decision

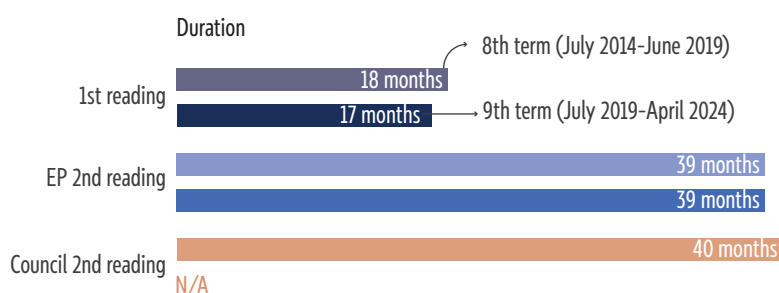
The chart below shows the stage of the co-decision procedure at which the EP and Council reached agreement on individual legislative texts, for each year since 2004. As

well as the total number of measures agreed, it also shows specifically the number agreed at first reading (the most common case).

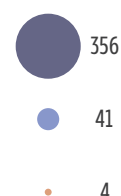


The chart below shows the average length of time taken for files under the OLP in the 8th and 9th parliamentary terms. The average duration of each completed procedure was 17 months in the 9th term for those concluded at first reading; whereas, at 18 months, it was longer in the previous

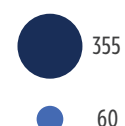
term. For files concluded at second reading, there is no difference between the two terms: 39 months for both. In the 8th legislature, files ending with the Council's second reading took 40 months, but none reached that stage in the 9th term. (None have gone to a third reading in either term.)



Number of procedures  
8th term



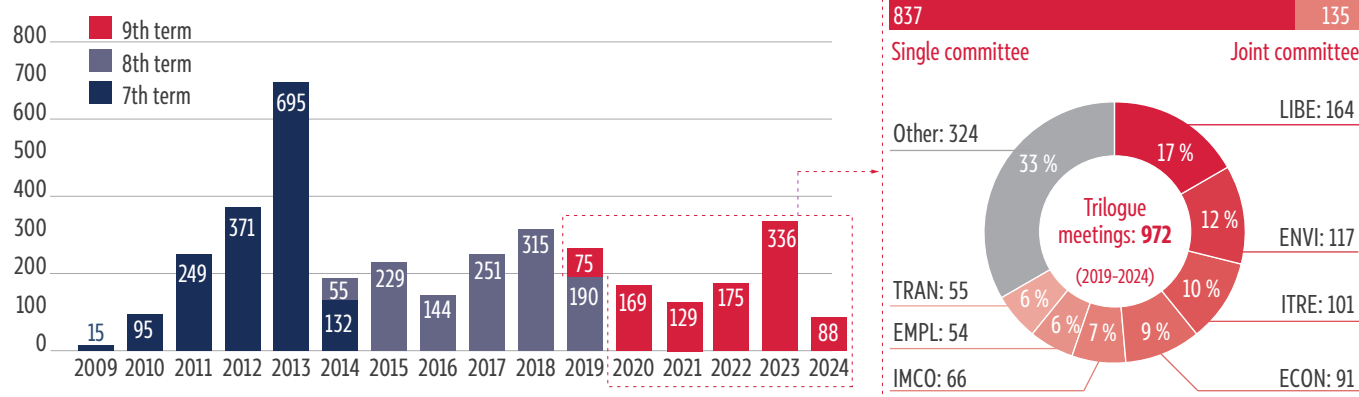
Number of procedures  
9th term



## Number of trilogue meetings per year and per committee

From July 2019 to April 2024, Parliament's committees participated in a total of 972 trilogue meetings with the Council and Commission. The bar graph below shows the number of trilogue meetings held by year since the beginning of the 2009–2014 term, with a peak in 2013, notably reflecting decisions on programmes within the 2014–2020 multiannual financial framework. While the number held in the second half of 2019 is in line with the number five years previously, the number held in 2020 and

2021 is considerably lower than for 2015 and 2016, in large part due to the coronavirus crisis restricting possibilities to meet physically. In the 9th term, out of 972 trilogue meetings, 837 involved a single committee, while in 135 cases, two (or more) committees took part jointly. The pie chart shows which parliamentary committees were most involved in trilogue in the 2019–2024 term. It highlights the seven most active committees in terms of trilogue meetings held, as a percentage of the total.



## Number of legislative and own-initiative reports

The chart below shows the number of reports adopted in each parliamentary committee in the 9th term; the number in grey shows the corresponding figure for the previous term (2014–2019). 'Own-initiative reports', represented by orange bars, include both legislative-initiative and other own-initiative reports. 'Legislative reports', by light blue bars, include reports under the ordinary

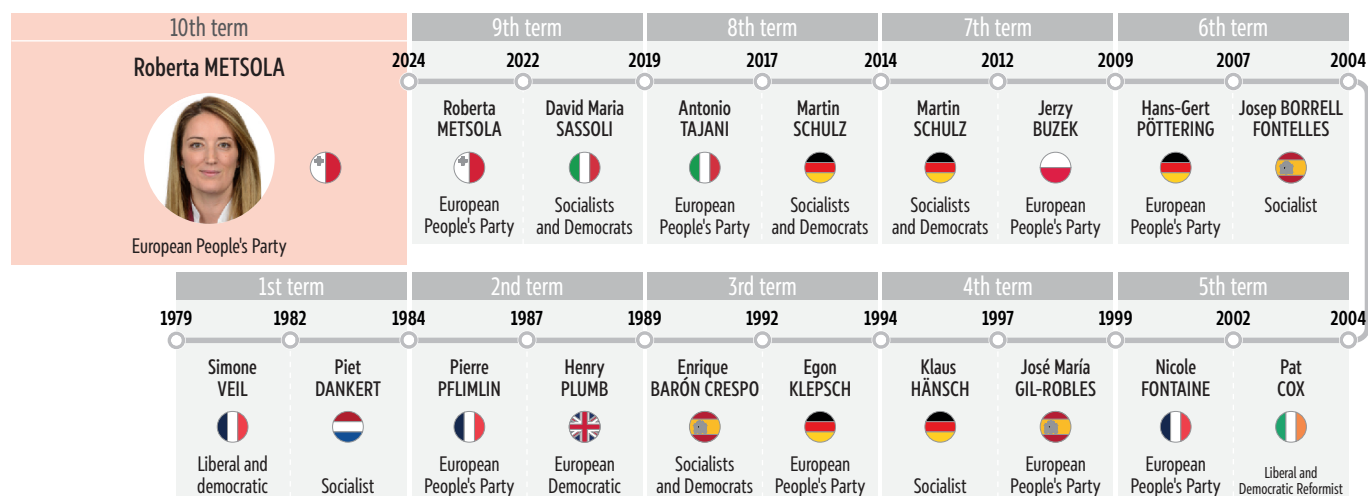
legislative procedure (co-decision), consent procedure and consultation procedure, as well as procedures relating to international agreements. The dark blue bars concern procedures in which committees consider whether to object to 'delegated' or 'implementing' acts, which are in effect forms of administrative law, adopted by the Commission under existing legislation.

	Own-initiative reports	Legislative reports	Delegated and implemented acts
Foreign Affairs (AFET)	101 (101)	10 (47)	1
Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)	41 (43)	107 (108)	218 (231)
Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)	30 (29)	94 (174)	32 (18)
Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)	26 (30)	18 (29)	28 (23)
Culture and Education (CULT)	23 (20)	6 (9)	3 (1)
Legal Affairs (JURI)	20 (28)	41 (97)	6 (7)
Regional Development (REGI)	20 (29)	15 (19)	6 (12)
Fisheries (PECH)	19 (17)	47 (47)	70 (60)
Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)	19 (18)	5 (8)	2 (4)
Budgetary Control (CONT)	18 (16)	29 (28)	(0)
Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)	18 (21)	48 (58)	31 (40)
Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO)	16 (18)	31 (40)	77 (82)
Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)	15 (26)	1 (0)	(0)
Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)	14 (20)	63 (57)	522 (577)
Development (DEVE)	13 (22)	4 (2)	(0)
Petitions (PETI)	12 (11)	(0)	(0)
Transport and Tourism (TRAN)	11 (18)	52 (61)	67 (83)
Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)	9 (16)	15 (16)	141 (98)
International Trade (INTA)	8 (23)	62 (72)	34 (47)
Budgets (BUDG)	7 (5)	17 (10)	1 (2)
Joint committees	22 (23)	49 (28)	23 (15)

## President of the European Parliament

The European Parliament's President is elected in a secret ballot of all MEPs at the start and mid-point of each five-year term, to serve for two and a half years. The President's role is to ensure proceedings are properly conducted, inter alia by chairing plenary sessions and the main governing

bodies, as well as to represent the European Parliament vis-à-vis the other EU institutions and the outside world more broadly. The President may delegate tasks or powers to the Vice-Presidents who make up the Bureau.



## Governing bodies of the European Parliament

The **Bureau** is the body responsible for financial, organisational and administrative matters within the European Parliament. It is composed of the President and the 14 Vice-Presidents, elected by an absolute majority of the votes in plenary, with the order in which they attained

that majority determining their order of precedence. The five Quaestors, elected in plenary to manage administrative and financial matters directly concerning individual Members, also attend the Bureau in an advisory capacity, but cannot vote.

President				Roberta METSOLA		EPP	MT						
Quaestors	Vice-presidents	Sabine VERHEYEN	EPP	DE	Pina PICIERNO	S&D	IT	Javi LÓPEZ	S&D	ES	Antonella SBERNA	ECR	IT
		Ewa KOPACZ	EPP	PL	Victor NEGRESCU	S&D	RO	Sophie WILMÈS	Renew	BE	Younous OMARJEE	The Left	FR
		Esteban GONZÁLEZ PONS	EPP	ES	Martin HOJSÍK	Renew	SK	Nicolae ȘTEFĂNUȚĂ	Greens/EFA	RO			
		Katarina BARLEY	S&D	DE	Christel SCHALDEMOSE	S&D	DK	Roberts ŽĪLE	ECR	LV			
		Andrey KOVATCHEV	EPP	BG	Miriam LEXMANN	EPP	SK	Kosma ZŁOTOWSKI	ECR	PL			
		Marc ANGEL	S&D	LU	Fabienne KELLER	Renew	FR						

The **Conference of Presidents** (CoP) – composed of the Parliament's President and the chairs of its eight political groups – sets the agenda of the plenary and determines

the general political orientations of the institution. Four groups have co-chairs. The non-attached (NI) Members are represented by a non-voting observer.

**President of the EP:** Roberta METSOLA (EPP, MT)

EPP	S&D	PfE	ECR	Renew	Greens/EFA	The Left	ESN	NI
Manfred WEBER	Iratxe GARCÍA PÉREZ	Jordan BARDELLA	Nicola PROCACCINI Joachim Stanisław BRUDZIŃSKI	Valérie HAYER	Terry REINTKE Bas EICKHOUT	Manon AUBRY Martin SCHIRDEWAN	René AUST Stanisław TYSZKA	Monika BEŇOVÁ

The two governing bodies presented above are complemented by other coordination bodies: the Conference of Committee Chairs (CCC), the Conference of

Delegation Chairs, the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA Panel), and the Democracy Support and Election Coordination Group.

**Sources:** the data used are taken from a range of sources within and outside the European Parliament, including the Members' Administration Unit of DG Presidency (PRES); the Directorate for Legislative and Committee Coordination in the DG for Internal Policy (IPOL); the Public Opinion Monitoring unit of DG Communication (COMM); and the [IDEA](#) database of election statistics.

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