

## EUROPE



### **THE 2024 EUROPEAN UNION PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS: THE RIGHT-WING EXTREMIST TAKEOVER**

From the 6<sup>th</sup> of June to the 9<sup>th</sup> the European elections will take place in the member states of the European Union (EU). But what these elections mean? What is at stake?

Firstly, these elections take place every five year, to vote for the members of the European parliament. To understand the importance of these elections, what does the European parliament stand for? It has three major roles:

- The legislative one: the parliament adopts European Union legislation jointly with the Council of the European Union, based on proposals from the European Commission. More than 40 politics are covered by this legislative procedure, including areas of action relating to the common agricultural policy, the area of security and justice, immigration, employment, and education ... etc. The Euro-deputies have also a right of legislative initiative, meaning they can ask the European commission to submit texts proposals to the European parliament.
- The budgetary one: this role is shared with the Council of the European Union. The European Parliament and Council decide on the European union's budgetary priorities. They vote on the draft annual budget prepared by the European Commission. Thus, this role influences the political priorities of the Union by choosing which policies deserve more means, reducing resources for other policies.
- A political control: the parliament decides on international agreements and



remarks about Moroccan immigrants he called “[scum](#)”, won national elections in past November at the head of his Party for Freedom. Center-right parties in various countries such as Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia are also seeing a rise in popularity of anti-European populist parties. Germany, Bulgaria, and Latvia are among other countries experiencing [a surge in support for conservative right-wing ideologies](#).

The far right has become the predominant party on the political scene of some of the major European countries, which represents a threat to the human rights in the European Union. The migration crisis is weaponized by the right-wings parties to discredit the EU policy. The national sovereignty is called by most parties to legitimize their political thinking and contest the European Union Court of Justice (*nb.* [Hungary condemned for its migration policy](#) at several times by the CJEU, its anti-LGBTQ policy and freedom of the press), or the European reforms, while adopting legislation that runs counter to the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the European Union.

More and more national parties form far right, whose roots are xenophobic and neo-Nazi, have grown in influence on the point where they now dominate the national political landscape, and at the end, the European one. The danger of the next European elections lies in the legitimization of xenophobic, Islamophobic and homophobic political parties.

In conclusion, the 2024 European Parliament elections are expected to result in a significant political shift towards the right, with populist radical right parties gaining votes and seats across the EU. This could lead to a potential coalition of Christian democrats and radical right MEPs gaining a majority for the first time. Anti-immigrant and anti-European populist parties may also see success, potentially winning up to a quarter of seats in the European Parliament. These outcomes may have major implications for European policies, with a potential opposition to ambitious EU action on climate change, stricter immigration regulations, and increased pressure to align with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia.