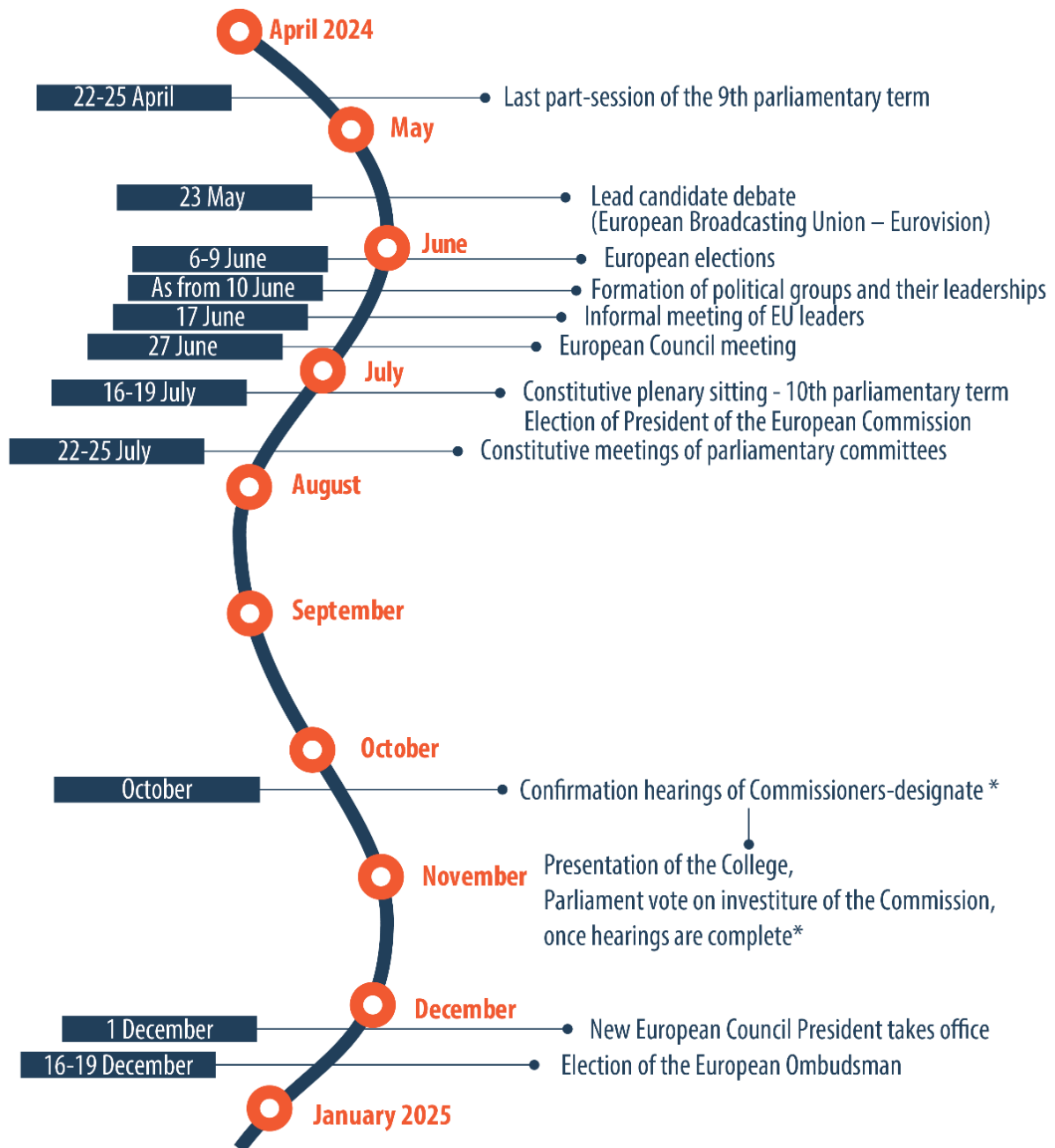


# Timeline to new EU institutional leadership

The June 2024 European elections were just the first step in a broader renewal of the leadership of all the European Union's main institutions. This revised timeline, following the decision of the Conference of Presidents of Parliament's political groups to hold the election of the Commission President on 18 July 2024, sets out the main steps up until the end of 2024, with likely timings.



\* The dates concerning the installation of the new European Commission follow a scenario in which the candidate achieves an absolute majority in plenary in July. The precise timing of subsequent steps can only be determined as each earlier step is completed, and will be decided by the Conference of Presidents.

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## Notes

European Parliament	Finalisation of parliamentary work of the 9th parliamentary term; over 100 files were voted during the last part session, 22-25 April.
Election campaign	EBU–Eurovision debate, 23 May – lead candidates <a href="#">debated</a> in Parliament's chamber in Brussels. Other debates included the <a href="#">Maastricht debate</a> on 29 April, at which lead candidates of EU political parties responded to questions on themes chosen by young Europeans.
European elections	<a href="#">Election</a> of 720 Members of the European Parliament in 27 Member States. <a href="#">Election day</a> was 6 June in the Netherlands, 7 June in Ireland, 7 and 8 June in Czechia, 8 and 9 June in Italy, and 9 June in all other Member States. The <a href="#">1976 European Electoral Act</a> prescribes that elections should take place within an electoral period within which Member States decide the election day (Article 11). The election results must not be made public by Member States until the last polling station is closed.
New Parliament	<a href="#">Formation of political groups</a> and their leaderships. Political groups can be formed at any time during the legislative term, but they have an interest in being recognised before the constituent session (16 July). According to <a href="#">Rule 33</a> of Parliament's Rules of Procedure (RoP) a political group must consist of at least 23 MEPs elected in at least one quarter (i.e. 7) of the Member States.
European Council	EU leaders held an informal meeting (17 June). Then at the formal European Council meeting (27 June), they agreed on names for a package of high-level posts, including Ursula von der Leyen as candidate for European Commission President and Kaja Kallas as nominee for High Representative. António Costa was elected new European Council President by qualified majority, and will take office on 1 December.  For <a href="#">Commission President</a> , the European Council proposes a candidate to Parliament, by qualified majority (Article 17(7) Treaty on European Union, TEU).
European Parliament	New Members take office as of 16 July, with the constitutive sitting of the 10th parliamentary term, 16-19 July, during which Parliament elects its Bureau ( <a href="#">Rules 14-18</a> and <a href="#">160(2) RoP</a> ): the President (max. four ballots, by secret vote); <a href="#">14 vice-presidents</a> (max. three ballots, by secret vote, with a single ballot paper for multiple candidates), and <a href="#">5 quaestors</a> (same procedure as for vice-presidents). Once the size of committees has been fixed by plenary, political groups then appoint committee members, striving for fair gender representation ( <a href="#">Rules 212</a> and <a href="#">216 RoP</a> ).  Parliamentary committees hold constitutive meetings (23 July) and elect their bureaux (chair and vice-chairs in separate ballots) from among their full members. Parliament determines the number of vice-chairs to be elected upon a proposal by the Conference of Presidents. Committee bureaux should reflect the diversity of Parliament and be gender balanced ( <a href="#">Rule 219 RoP</a> ).
European Commission President	Upon invitation of Parliament's President, the candidate for Commission President makes a statement and presents political guidelines. The Commission President is elected by a majority of Parliament's component members by secret ballot ( <a href="#">Article 17(7) TEU</a> and <a href="#">Rule 128 RoP</a> ).  If the candidate for Commission President does not obtain an absolute majority (i.e. 361 votes out of 720) the European Council has to propose a new candidate within one month.
College of Commissioners	The Council adopts a list of nominee commissioners upon suggestions by Member States, by common accord with the Commission President-elect (Article 17(7) TEU). Parliament's President asks the President-elect to inform Parliament of the planned structure and allocation of portfolios in the proposed College of Commissioners, and requests nominees to appear in confirmation hearings, which are held in public by the parliamentary committees ( <a href="#">Rule 129 RoP</a> ).  After presentation of the College by the President-elect, Parliament elects or rejects the Commission by a majority of votes cast, by roll call ( <a href="#">Rule 129(5)-(8) RoP</a> ) (however, Parliament may defer the vote to the next sitting).  The timing of the hearings can only be fixed once the Council and President-elect have presented the list of nominees. The presentation of, and vote on, the College in plenary takes place only after all nominees have successfully negotiated the hearings.
European Ombudsman	The Ombudsman is elected after each European election ( <a href="#">Article 228 TFEU</a> ) by a majority of votes cast ( <a href="#">Rule 237(7) RoP</a> ).