This press tool kit includes useful contacts, an overview of the European Parliament’s composition, political priorities and ongoing work, links to background notes, graphics, and public opinion data.

It is designed to help journalists covering Parliament’s activities to quickly find relevant, up-to-date information and easily navigate Parliament’s websites.

Continuity of Parliament’s business during the pandemic

To comply with national public health restrictions, travel between Parliament’s seats and activities involving external visitors were temporarily reduced or suspended. However, Parliament has never stopped its legislative work and democratic oversight during the pandemic and has kept its main premises open to media.

In particular, legislation to tackle COVID-19 and its social and economic consequences was amended and approved within weeks by Parliament’s committees and plenary in remote
working mode. This was made possible thanks to temporary measures adopted, in compliance with the rule of law, by its President and its governing bodies. These measures guaranteed the continuity of Parliament's business as required by the Treaties and allowed Parliament to carry out its legislative, budgetary and political scrutiny functions during the crisis.

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The composition of the Parliament

Following European elections in May 2019, the new Parliament held its constituent session on 2 July and voted the European Commission into office on 27 November.

On 18 January 2022, Roberta Metsola (EPP, MT) was elected with 458 votes as the President of the Parliament for two and a half years.©EP2022

MEPs elected Roberta Metsola (EPP, MT) on 18 January 2022, to succeed David Sassoli (S&D, IT) as the President of the Parliament. They also voted 14 Vice-Presidents and 5 Quaestors into office.

All elected offices in the Parliament (the President, Vice-Presidents, Quaestors, Committee and Delegation Chairs and Vice-Chairs) are for two and half years. Elections to appoint these positions are held at the start of the five-year term and half-way through.

The process to elect the European Parliament’s President and other office holders is set out in Rules 14 to 18 of Parliament’s Rules of Procedure. Their respective duties are set out in Rules 22 to 32.

Parliament’s committees
Who chairs the committees?

Who coordinates the committees’ work?

What are political groups and how are they formed?

What are the requirements to form a political group?

How are political groups funded?

Who are the political group chairs and how are they elected?

Who are the political group coordinators in committees and how are they elected?

How are the credentials of new MEPs verified?

**Parliament’s composition changed after Brexit**

On 1 February 2020, following the withdrawal of the UK from the EU, Parliament’s composition changed from 751 MEPs to 705 MEPs. Of the UK’s 73 seats, 27 have been redistributed to Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Poland, Romania, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Denmark, Slovakia, Finland, Croatia, and Estonia.

See the current seat breakdown per country and per political group [here](#).

**Parliament elected the new Commission**
President-elect von der Leyen presented her team and vision to Parliament prior to the vote for the election of the Commission ©EP2019

Member states nominated Ursula von der Leyen (EPP, DE) as a candidate for the post of Commission President, taking into account the results of the European elections. Parliament elected the new Commission President on 16 July 2019 by an absolute majority (half of the component members plus one). Read more.

Public hearings of candidates for the European Commission

The 26 Commissioners-designate were put forward by their respective member states and by Commission president-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Before winning the approval of Parliament on 27 November, MEPs assessed whether the candidates were suitable for the job in individual public hearings in the EP committees that deal with the candidates’ areas of responsibility.

Detailed information and videos of the hearings are available on the Commissioners-designate hearings 2019 website.

Read more about the commitments made by Commissioners-designate during the hearings.

Further information

- MEPs’ individual web pages and contact details
- Former Presidents of the European Parliament (since 1977)
Parliament's political priorities 2021

With lessons learnt from the pandemic, lawmakers focus on Europe’s green and digital transition to build a resilient economy and strengthen democratic oversight.

Learn more about Parliament’s ongoing work in policy areas which Parliament, Council, and Commission identified as common priorities in a December 2020 Joint Declaration.

Social and economic recovery and new EU budget rules

In 2020, Parliament successfully fought for a strong EU long-term budget and a unique €750 bn. recovery instrument (“NextGenerationEU”) to reinforce the European economy to benefit all citizens, in full respect of core EU values. It aims at making European societies more resilient to cope with future crisis, with particular support for young people, SMEs, rescue and health systems, research, fair climate and digital transitions. Parliament also secured a legally binding roadmap for the introduction of new own resources to cover the repayment of the NextGenerationEU borrowing.

In negotiations with Council, MEPs achieved a €16 billion increase for flagship programmes for 2021-2027 (EU4Health, Horizon (research), InvestEU and Erasmus+). LIFE, Rights and Values and the Connecting Europe Facility have been reinforced as part of the agreement on the first annual budget (2021) of the MFF.

Solidarity based on shared values and objectives

As part of their budgetary authority, MEPs keep a close eye on the budget spending and on national recovery plans financed through the Recovery and Resilience Facility, funding which needs to respect EU climate and digital objectives as well as the rule of law and other EU values. Parliament pressures the Commission to apply fully “rule of law conditionality”, agreed with Council in 2020.

To help regions and populations in managing the transition to a green economy while leaving no one behind, MEPs approved the Just Transition Fund. Furthermore, fair taxation, minimum wage and equal pay remain high on Parliament’s agenda for 2021/22.

The European Green Deal

Parliament declared a Climate emergency in 2019 and fought for more ambitious intermediate greenhouse gas emissions to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 in line with
the Paris Agreement. The Climate Law (adopted 24 June 2021) makes it a binding objective for the EU to become climate neutral in 2050 and reduce emissions by at least 55% in 2030 (compared to 1990 levels).

From the end of 2021, MEPs will discuss and fine-tune the Commission’s legislative proposals to reach the new, more ambitious 2030-reduction target (14.07.2021) while ensuring a smooth and fair transition for all regions and citizens.

Furthermore, the EP calls for ambitious measures to safeguard biodiversity, improve animal welfare and ensure sustainable forestry and food production (Farm2Fork strategy). New rules for the Common Agriculture Policy 2023-27 were informally agreed with Council and are up for a vote by Parliament as a whole in autumn.

Creating a safe and competitive digital environment

Parliament is among the first institutions worldwide to call for laws on key issues such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the regulation of online platforms. It wants Europe to have the highest standards on digital services, data protection and cybersecurity, built on EU fundamental rights and values.

Digital Services

EP committees are working on Commission proposals for the Digital Services package, which should secure a wide range of opportunities and safeguards for citizens, from online security and a crackdown on illegal content to offering digital support to businesses. The Digital Services Act (DSA) proposal aims to create a safer digital space in which the fundamental rights of all users of digital services are protected while the Digital Markets Act (DMA) will establish a level playing field to foster innovation, growth, and competitiveness. MEPs are likely to vote on the EP negotiating position in December and start trilogues in early 2022.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

For years, Parliament has been calling for an AI rulebook that increases trust in and the safety of, new technologies, sets high ethical standards, deploys transformational power in the job market and supports “AI made in Europe”. Different committees and the dedicated special committee (AIDA) are now starting work on a recent Commission proposal for the first EU legal framework on AI.

Data sharing across the EU

In a resolution on a European Strategy for Data, MEPs advocate an interoperable, EU-wide data governance framework and a human-centric data society in which citizens have full control of their own data. MEPs want this strategy to support sustainability, the Green Deal and EU climate targets. The Committee for Industry, Research and Energy
adopted its position on the Data Governance Act on 15 July and stands ready to start negotiations with Council.

Cybersecurity

Following their approval of the creation of a EU cybersecurity competence centre and network in May, MEPs called for tighter EU cybersecurity standards for connected devices, apps and operating systems in a resolution adopted in June,

MEPs have started working on a Directive for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union (NIS2), which replaces the first EU-wide cybersecurity law that was adopted in 2016 (NIS), to reflect the changed cybersecurity threat landscape and protect essential sectors.

A stronger Europe in the world

Through its monthly debates, reports and resolutions, the European Parliament demonstrates its unwavering commitment to human rights and democracy around the globe. The annual Sakharov Prize to honour and raise awareness about individuals or groups defending human rights and freedom of thought was awarded to Belarus opposition leaders in 2020 and to a defender of China’s Uyghur minority in 2019.

In February 2021, MEPs tightened export rules for dual-use items to prevent human rights violations.

Parliament also refuses to be silenced by authoritarian powers seeking to undermine the work of MEPs through political pressure, reprisals and disinformation campaigns. Parliament’s special committee on foreign interference and disinformation (INGE) will issue its final report end of 2021 on how to beef up the EU’s capacity to fight hybrid warfare.

Trade

Parliament supports comprehensive trade partnerships and rules-based multilateralism, and its’ consent is mandatory for any new EU trade and investment deal with third countries to enter into force. In February 2020, MEPs approved the EU-Vietnam free trade agreement, which is the first one introducing environmental, social and democratic sustainability conditions.

Following its vote on the EU-UK withdrawal agreement, the EP was closely involved in
negotiations for the EU-UK trade agreement (TCA), approved in April 2021. MEPs continue to monitor closely the implementation of all parts of the agreements.

In autumn 2021, Parliament will set out its vision of future EU relationships with China, Russia and with the US. Various trade and investment agreements with, among others, the Mercosur countries and China, are expected to be discussed in Parliament’s committees and plenary sessions in 2022.

Neighbourhood relationships

Parliament is continuously assessing democratic reform progress in Western Balkan countries and welcomes individual accession efforts. Post COVID-19 recovery, the situation in Belarus and energy security threats were on the agenda of the April 2021 Euronest Parliamentary Assembly with Eastern Partnership countries. In a vote in March, MEPs set out their vision for empowering Africa in its’ future relations with the EU.

Building a Health Union

Primary responsibility for healthcare systems lies with the member states. However, the COVID19 pandemic has shown that the EU has an important role to play in improving public health, preventing and managing diseases, mitigating sources of danger to human health, and harmonising health strategies between member states.

Parliament therefore focuses on the lessons learned from the pandemic. It has already agreed to widen the scope and upgrade the resources of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism to respond quickly to large-scale disasters.

Now, MEPs want to allocate more resources and widen the mandates of the European Medicine Agency (EMA) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), and enhance EU’s crisis prevention, preparedness and response capacity when addressing future serious cross-border health threats. In autumn 2021, MEPs will start negotiations with member states on these regulations, aiming for deals to be made before the end of the year. MEPs are also ready to work on further initiatives from the Commission, expected during the second half of 2021.

Ways to increase the EU’s pharmaceutical autonomy will also be discussed in Parliament in autumn and put to a plenary vote end of 2021.

Defeat cancer

EP’s special committee on beating cancer (BECA) is preparing recommendations to improve cooperation on cancer prevention and early detection, as well as harness
research, innovation and new technologies for prevention and treatment.

**Migration**

In a May 2021, MEPs called for establishing legal pathways for migration to reduce illegal border-crossings and allow for the orderly integration of new arrivals into the labour force. Currently, Parliament is discussing the Commission proposals for a new pact on migration and asylum to harmonize asylum rules and effective procedures.

The Frontex Scrutiny Group has finished a 4-month fact-finding investigation about alleged fundamental rights violations in the work of the border agency. The report with conclusions and recommendations was discussed in the Civil Liberties Committee in July. In line with its mandate, the group will continue to monitor all aspects of the functioning of Frontex, including its reinforced role and resources for integrated border management, and the correct application of the relevant EU acquis.

**European Democracy: common values, rule of law and fundamental rights**

Parliament defends a European Union built on the rule of law, fundamental rights, media freedom, non-discrimination, and gender equality. MEPs want the EU to scale up its fight against corruption, money laundering and disinformation, which threaten Europe’s democratic foundations and core values. They welcomed the Commission’s first “Rule of Law report” and call for its further improvement to become part of a comprehensive, effective mechanism, and for swift action against manifest challenges to the rule of law such as in the cases of Hungary and Poland.

Thanks to Parliament’s perseverance, a new law making payments of EU funds conditional upon full respect of rule of law including the independence of national judiciary in member states came into force in January 2021. Parliament is pressuring the Commission, as the guardian on the treaties, to apply the “rule of law conditionality”, agreed with Council in late 2020.

**Freedom of media and media pluralism**

In a resolution adopted in November 2020, Parliament highlighted attempts by governments of some member states to silence critical and independent media. MEPs are also working on anti-SLAPP legislation (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public
Participation) to protect the independence of European media from vexatious lawsuits intended to intimidate them - a step that MEPs have been calling for the Commission to take since 2018.

**Electoral and institutional reform**

MEPs are anticipating the presentation of new rules by the Commission for the transparency of sponsored political content and to reform campaign and party funding rules in the context of its Democracy Action Plan. Their proposal for an Electoral Act reform for greater harmonisation of national electoral rules and remote voting possibilities for citizens is also underway.

A proposal for an independent Ethics Body to improve transparency and integrity in EU institutions is up for a plenary vote in autumn. Finally, Parliament has been instrumental in setting up the Conference on the Future of Europe and its delegation is eagerly anticipating the deliberations on the European citizens’ proposals.

**Further information**

Joint declaration by Parliament, Council and Commission on political priorities 2021 and for the remainder of the legislature

Infographics: Legislative delivery to 31 August 2021
Following parliament’s work: from committee to plenary

Parliament’s services provide a number of tools and information services to help follow the work in committees and during plenary part-sessions.

Covering plenary sessions

Parliament sits for twelve plenary sessions in Strasbourg and a number of mini-sessions in Brussels each year. View the 2021 and 2022 calendars.

In the week before each Strasbourg part-session, parliament’s press service publishes a briefing newsletter on the main topics on the agenda and holds a press briefing with Parliament's group spokespersons on Friday at 11.00 in the Anna Politkovskaya press room in Brussels. A pre-session briefing takes place at 16.30 on the Monday of the session in the Daphne Caruana Galizia press briefing room in Strasbourg. Political groups’ leaders regularly hold press briefings in the Strasbourg press room on Tuesdays. Check the schedule of press briefings and press conferences here (click on “other”). All briefings are webstreamed and recorded.

During plenary sessions, the press service issues alerts and press releases, a number of them in all EU languages, which are available on the Parliament's pressroom webpage. It organises press conferences, which can be watched via webstreaming. To receive the newsletter briefing, press releases and media alerts via email, sign up via the News Subscription Services.

Press officers are at your service in the Parliament's press room during the part-session ahead of plenary votes and to explain the outcome of the vote immediately after. They can be contacted via email and telephone according to language and policy area.

Parliament’s press service Twitter account @EuroParlPress will provide the most up-to-date information about the session.

Official documents and background information

Parliament’s plenary webpage provides the agenda, texts and amendments tabled, voting lists and vote results as well as live streaming and video recordings of the part-session. Alternatively, the sessions can also be watched via the Europe by Satellite webpage.

Ahead of the session, a number of parliamentary services also prepare background materials on the topics up for debate and vote. The European Parliament’s Research Service prepares briefings on legislative proposals that are scheduled to be voted on and Parliament’s News page offers a selection of interviews with lead MEPs and articles on topical issues as well as infographics. The Multimedia Centre provides further video and photo materials to download free of charge.
Each legislative proposal is registered and tracked in the publicly available Legislative Observatory database, where documents for each stage of the procedure and the names of MEPs steering the legislation through parliament can be found. The Legislative Train is another useful tool for tracking draft legislation.

Information on how the EU benefits citizens and regions can be found at the page What Europe does for me. Collections of graphs, charts, podcasts, tables and maps with statistical data organised by subject can be found on the EP Research Service Graphics Warehouse page.

Covering discussions and votes in committees

Before they are debated and voted on in plenary, legislative proposals, resolutions and own-initiative reports are scrutinised and voted on in parliamentary committees (see parliamentary calendar). Read more about these procedures and committee work.

Parliament’s press service sends out information on the highlights of the upcoming week, which is also available on the News page. You can sign up for the mailing list here.
A press officer will also alert media via email and Twitter about the key issues on the committee’s agenda, and send press releases and the details of press conferences following votes in committee.

The committee-specific press service Twitter accounts are listed here. The contact details of the press officers covering specific policy areas and committees are available on the Parliament’s Press room webpage.

Documents and contact details of leading MEPs

The list of members on each committee and their contact details can be found on the committee webpages, as can agendas, meeting calendars and other meeting documents such as texts and amendments tabled, voting lists, the names of rapporteurs and committee coordinators. Press releases related to votes in committees, hyperlinks to watch the meetings online and studies conducted at the request of the committee are also available on the committee webpages.

Background materials are available via EP services ahead of votes in committees, on the EP Research Service web page as well as EP News page.

Accreditation

To access Parliament’s premises and to use the rooms and resources available to them, journalists need to be accredited. Click here to apply for accreditation.

Detailed information on accreditation and on temporary restrictions to access due to public health measures is available on the Parliament’s Press room webpage, under Media accreditation.

Further information

Contact details of press officers by policy area
Conference on the Future of Europe: citizens helping to shape Europe’s future

The Conference is an open and inclusive exercise in deliberative democracy unlike anything the EU has done before.

It allows Europeans to share their expectations and ideas of Europe and formulate proposals to help guide future EU policies via the multilingual digital platform and participate in events across all member states. These ideas will then be fleshed out in the European Citizens’ Panels (which are representative of the EU’s diversity and feature a strong youth element), and will be discussed in the Conference Plenary between citizens, civil society and representatives from all political levels and institutions in the EU.

“We are at a time when citizens want to take responsibility, they want to have a say in the policies that affect their daily life, their future, the future of the planet,” said European Parliament president David Sassoli. “It is time to open up to involve citizens more in public life, and that is the purpose of this Conference.”
The Conference was agreed on by the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission in a signed on 10 March 2021 in Brussels.

The three institutions, whose presidents form the Joint Presidency, have committed to listen to Europeans and to follow up swiftly, within their sphere of competences, on the recommendations made. The Conference was officially launched on 9 May 2021 with a ceremony at the European Parliament in Strasbourg and is expected to reach its conclusions by spring 2022.

Find out more
- How the Conference works
- Timeline and provisional calendar
- Parliament’s delegation to the Conference
- Frequently asked questions

Next steps

The four European Citizens’ Panels will convene between September 2021 and January 2022 to prepare their input for plenary debates, including a set of recommendations for the Union, based on citizens’ contributions collected via the Platform. The Conference is committed to giving maximum space to young people and will take into account input from the European Youth Event organised by the European Parliament on 8-9 October. Up to five plenary sessions are foreseen between October 2021 and March 2022.

The formal meetings of the European Citizens’ Panels and the Conference’s Plenary sessions will be webstreamed and recorded. The first round of meetings of the Citizens’ Panels are taking place physically in Strasbourg. The second round is taking place online, and the third and final one would again take place in person in selected locations (Dublin, Florence, Maastricht, Natolin).

Conference Plenary sessions (in-person and hybrid) take place in Parliament’s Strasbourg premises and are open to accredited media.
European Parliament Press Tool Kit

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Surveys in all member states

Parliament regularly issues Eurobarometer surveys on public opinion, monitoring citizens’ expectations, concerns and political priorities.

These surveys cover a wide range of issues, focusing on citizens’ perceptions and expectations of EU action, and the main challenges the Union is facing. The surveys also measure in detail citizens’ attitudes towards the EU and the European Parliament, while keeping a close eye on the public's views on the European elections.

Due to this long-running exercise, the analysis of the results provides a detailed insight into trends and the evolution in public opinion on European issues, both on a national and a socio-demographic level. Find out more on Parliament's Eurobarometer website.

Flash survey 17-25 August 2021

Asked which issues the European Parliament should pursue as its political priorities, respondents put actions against climate change in first place, backed by 43% of citizens, measures to fight poverty and social exclusion (32%), support for the economy and to create new jobs as well as fight against terrorism (both 31%). Public health as well as migration and asylum come in joint fourth position with 27% each. Four out of five citizens (81%) agree that ‘the EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government’s implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles’. Read more.

2021 spring survey showed overall support for the EU and need for reform

The spring 2021 Eurobarometer survey commissioned by the European Parliament and conducted between March and April 2021 shows the increasingly felt impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on citizens’ personal lives and financial situation. Eight out of ten respondents know what the EU is doing to tackle the pandemic’s consequences, while citizens put public health, the fight against poverty, supporting the economy and jobs as well as tackling climate change at the top of their priorities for the European Parliament.

Compare it with the autumn 2020 Eurobarometer survey.

Eurobarometer survey methodology

European Parliament and EU Commission surveys are carried out using the same methodology, so that they can be directly compared and trends can be more easily observed. They use interviews conducted with around 27 000 respondents in all 27 EU member states, drawn from the general population aged 15 years or more.
The survey sample mirrors the socio-demographic set-up of each member state and is statistically fully representative.

For each survey, the following information is made available:

- the main report (in English only on publication date, in all 23 EU languages later on),
- complete socio-demographic and results annex,
- national factsheets on the main results for each member state (in English and national language),
- aggregated Excel data files, and
- an SPSS file with the full raw data set (available on request).

Further information

Eurobarometer website
What Europe does for me

Detailed information on the EU’s impact on individual citizens’ lives and local communities can be found on a multilingual website developed by the European Parliament’s Research Service.

The interactive, multilingual, ‘What Europe Does For Me’ online website, put together by the European Parliament’s Research Service, presents hundreds of easy-to-read, one-page notes that give examples of the positive difference that the EU makes to people’s lives. Users can easily find specific information about what Europe does for their region, their profession or their favourite pastime.

More than 1 500 localities covered

Around 2 000 one-page notes are available to read, share or reuse as online pages or as PDF files. They are organised in two main categories on the website. In the first section, ‘In my region’, users can find information about their region by selecting the place where they and their family live or work. This section covers over 1 500 localities in every part of the European Union.
More than 500 snapshots of EU action for citizens

In the section In my life', users can choose from 500 'one-pagers' to see how the EU affects, for example, families, health care, hobbies, travel, security, consumer choices and social rights. A series of podcasts in a growing number of languages is also available in this section.

What’s next?

In the third section, with longer briefing papers on EU policies 'in focus', outlines some of the achievements of the last parliamentary term, and the outlook for the future, with a special focus on public opinion and citizens’ concerns and expectations of EU action.

Citizens’ App: Europe in the palm of your hand

This mobile application helps citizens to discover what the EU has done, is doing and plans to do. It is searchable, shareable, can be personalised and is available in twenty-four languages. It can be downloaded for free from the App Store and Google Play.

Further information

What Europe does for me
Ask EP
Visiting Parliament
House of European History
Join the community
together.eu
European elections results

On 23-26 May 2019, over 200 million Europeans in 28 EU member states voted in the European elections, resulting in turnout increasing from 42.61% in 2014 to 51% in 2019.

The dynamic and interactive website www.election-results.eu offers overall European election results, including national breakdowns, the composition of all outgoing European Parliaments since 1984, breakdowns by national parties and political groups since 1979 and all results at national level since 2009. In addition, the site offers information on trends in European elections, for example on gender balance.

- The tool allows you to compare data between different elections.
- A widget can tailor the website to your needs. It will publish historical results of European elections on your website and provide live results.
- Download datasheets in open data formats (json, xml and csv) and graphic image formats (jpg and png).

European elections days - photos and videos free for download
Audiovisual services and multimedia content

Parliament offers a wide range of up-to-date multimedia content, free-of-charge, and services to help media cover Parliament's activities.

This includes streaming and embedding options; cameras and studios can also be provided for TV and radio stations.

Multimedia content

A wealth of high-quality, ready-to-use multimedia content, free of charge - from press releases and news stories to videos, infographics, photos and photo galleries is available for journalists. You can find an overview in the brochure European Parliament reporting made easy - Multimedia products and services available to journalists.

Furthermore, daily news and more are available as podcasts in all official languages.

Audiovisual services

Parliament provides live transmission of plenary and committee meetings, available via satellite and online, both in broadcast and web quality. They are available at the Multimedia Centre.

It also offers services and facilities such as TV and radio studios, ENG crews, stand-up positions and photo reportages. Media can find all the information they need here.

Background information

The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) provides independent and objective background information and insights on all policy areas for a broad audience. EPRS studies,
briefings, and fact sheets are available on the EPRS webpages and on a mobile application.

The Graphics warehouse offers a free-to-use collection of graphs, charts, tables and maps with statistical data (to be credited to the European Parliamentary Research Service). The images are based on statistical information from sources mentioned on the graphic.

Short videos on how the European Parliament and the EU work.

Further information
Contact details press officers for audiovisual journalists
Useful contacts for journalists covering the European Parliament’s activities

Press officers in Parliament and all member states (EP liaison offices) cover all policy areas and can help with media enquiries on Parliament’s work.

Spokesperson’s service

The Spokesperson’s service provides information on institutional issues and responds to enquiries about Parliament’s rules, procedures, finances and administration. For responses to the most frequently asked questions and myths, see the recently updated FAQs.

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Press services

The European Parliament’s press service provides journalists with accurate and unbiased information on parliamentary activities and offers practical and technical assistance. Our press officers are available to brief media professionals on specific files on Parliament’s legislative agenda and inform them about the audiovisual offer at their disposal.

• Press officers in Brussels/Strasbourg by policy area and language
• Press officers in the Member States
• Assistance for audiovisual journalists

They draft and disseminate alerts and press releases on debates and votes, organise press conferences, interactive webinars and seminars, and brief journalists.

Press-briefings, press releases and the

are online in the Press room section of Europarl.eu. Follow the latest news on @EuroparlPress or subscribe to receive press releases and media alerts via email.
Further information
President's Press Service

Political groups' Press Services

Accreditation
Subscribe to press releases and media alerts