



TEXTS ADOPTED

P10_TA(2025)0198

Stock-taking of the European elections 2024

European Parliament resolution of 11 September 2025 on the stocktaking of the European elections 2024 (2025/2012(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Treaty on European Union (TEU), and in particular Articles 10, 14 and 17(7) thereof,
- having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and in particular Articles 20 and 22 thereof,
- having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular Articles 21, 39 and 52(1) thereof,
- having regard to the Declaration on Article 17(6) and (7) of the Treaty on European Union annexed to the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference which adopted the Treaty of Lisbon,
- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and in particular Article 25 thereof,
- having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), and in particular Article 29 thereof,
- having regard to Council Directive 93/109/EC of 6 December 1993 laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals¹,
- having regard to Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 amending the Act concerning the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, annexed to

¹ OJ L 329, 30.12.1993, p. 34, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1993/109/oj>.

Council Decision 76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom of 20 September 1976¹,

- having regard to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations²,
- having regard to the amendments it adopted on 15 September 2022 on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations³,
- having regard to the Commission proposal of 25 November 2021 for a Council directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for Union citizens residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (COM(2021)0732),
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/900 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024 on the transparency and targeting of political advertising⁴,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act)⁵,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)⁶,
- having regard to the Cooperation Agreement between the European Parliament and the European Committee of the Regions of 13 May 2024,

¹ OJ L 178, 16.7.2018, p. 1, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2018/994/oj>.

² OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 1, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2014/1141/oj>.

³ OJ C 125, 5.4.2023, p. 485.

⁴ OJ L, 2024/900, 20.3.2024, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/900/oj>.

⁵ OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2065/oj>.

⁶ OJ L, 2024/1689, 12.7.2024, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj>.

- having regard to the Memorandum of Understanding between the European Parliament and the European Committee of the Regions of 28 February 2024 on cooperation in the run-up to 2024 elections,
- having regard to its position of 3 May 2022 on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, repealing Council Decision (76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom) and the Act concerning the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage annexed to that Decision¹,
- having regard to its resolution of 26 November 2020 on stocktaking of European elections²,
- having regard to its resolution of 12 December 2023 on the European Elections 2024³,
- having regard to its decision of 27 November 2024 on the election of the Commission⁴,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 3 December 2020 entitled 'European Democracy Action Plan' (COM(2020)0790) and its subsequent 'Defence of Democracy' package of December 2023,
- having regard to its decision of 18 December 2024 on setting up a special committee on the European Democracy Shield, and defining its responsibilities, numerical strength and term of office⁵,
- having regard to its resolution of 22 November 2023 on proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties⁶,
- having regard to the report on the final outcome of the Conference on the Future of Europe of May 2022,
- having regard to the Commission's Enlargement Package of 30 October 2024,
- having regard to Rule 55 of its Rules of Procedure,

¹ OJ C 465, 6.12.2022, p. 171.

² OJ C 425, 20.10.2021, p. 98.

³ OJ C, C/2024/4160, 2.8.2024, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/4160/oj>.

⁴ OJ C, C/2025/1811, 4.4.2025, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1811/oj>.

⁵ OJ C, C/2025/1981, 11.4.2025, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1981/oj>.

⁶ OJ C, C/2024/4216, 24.7.2024, ELI:
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/4216/oj>.

- having regard to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A10-0156/2025),
- A. whereas the 2024 European elections registered the highest turnout of any elections to the European Parliament in the past 25 years, at 50,74 % of the electorate, (a slight increase in comparison to 2019 with 50,66 %), sending a positive and significant signal about European citizens' interest in EU affairs; whereas participation figures varied widely among Member States, ranging from 89,01 % to 21,35 %, underlining the need for continued political investment in election participation across the EU;
- B. whereas the 2024 European elections were held simultaneously with parliamentary elections in two Member States, with local and regional elections in eight Member States and a referendum in one Member State;
- C. whereas in most Member States a higher turnout compared to the previous European elections was recorded;
- D. whereas suffrage rights were expanded in a few Member States that lowered the voting age to 16, resulting in an additional total of two million eligible voters below the age of 18; whereas some Member States have lowered the age limit for candidates to 18, while in others it has remained at 25; whereas overall, up to 25 million young people have voted for the first time;
- E. whereas according to the Eurobarometer post-electoral survey, young people's participation in the European elections (under 25s) fell by 6 % compared to the 2019 elections, dropping from 42 % in 2019 to 36 % in 2024; whereas turnout among young people should remain a focal point of policy efforts in the years to come;
- F. whereas there is insufficient uniform and granular data available on the participation of vulnerable groups or on the use of alternative voting methods; whereas national frameworks for the collection of data pertaining to the European elections should be further harmonised to support evidence-based policy solutions at EU level;
- G. whereas around 18 400 candidates and 490 candidate lists stood on the ballots, campaigning under different electoral arrangements largely governed by national provisions across the Member States; whereas candidate registration and campaign periods ranged from several months to a few weeks; whereas independent individual candidacy was not possible in nine Member States;
- H. whereas significant differences in regulatory approaches and restrictions between the Member States on voting and candidacy rights remain; whereas important reforms aimed at aligning electoral rules and procedures across the Union have yet to be completed;

- I. whereas the most recent Eurobarometer suggests that in the 2024 European elections people were motivated to vote for reasons concerning shared European issues such as the cost of living, the economy, migration, the rule of law and climate change; whereas in national debates these issues are often exclusively approached from a national policy angle; whereas political parties and candidates have a responsibility to adequately inform citizens about the policy response and governance at EU level, including informing citizens about the European political parties and political groups they are affiliated with in Parliament;
- J. whereas in the absence of a centralised European voter register, data exchange among Member States on possible multiple entries remains a challenge, not least because data about dual citizenship is not available;
- K. whereas special measures foster electoral participation and representation of under-represented and vulnerable groups; whereas 11 Member States have legislated a quota for women;
- L. whereas around 11 million EU citizens living in another Member State were eligible to vote in their country of residence; whereas they still face administrative barriers to their participation in their country of residence; whereas Parliament's position of 14 February 2023, which sought to address these barriers, was ignored by the Council;
- M. whereas a healthy democracy relies on voters having access to a wide range of ideas, perspectives and information; whereas freedom of speech ensures that candidates, parties, media and citizens can express opinions, debate policies and share facts freely – helping voters make informed choices;
- N. whereas a healthy political debate is negatively affected by disinformation; whereas the spread of disinformation, including, but not limited to, social media, continues to pose a growing systemic threat to European electoral and democratic processes; whereas the Commission opened infringement procedures and began investigations against certain large online platforms, including for deceptive political advertising and lack of content monitoring and moderation, stemming from a lack of appointment of national digital services coordinators or lack of empowerment of the relevant bodies to perform the tasks required by the Digital Services Act (DSA); whereas, in particular, the social media platform X (formerly Twitter) and its owner Elon Musk continue to openly defy EU regulatory authorities through company policy and communications;
- O. whereas most of the provisions of the new Regulation (EU) 2024/900 on the transparency and targeting of political advertising had not yet entered into effect when the European elections took place; whereas

this Regulation is expected to complement the DSA and to bolster the EU's resilience to election interference;

- P. whereas improving the representation of persons with disabilities in Parliament is crucial to fostering a truly inclusive and diverse legislative body;
- Q. whereas young Europeans constitute 25 % of the total EU population, while only 10 % of the seats in Parliament are occupied by elected members under 30 years old;
- R. whereas the 2024 elections show an overall decline in female representation across Parliament, with women now holding approximately 38,6 % of the seats, down from 40 % in 2019;
- S. whereas recent geopolitical turmoil, including the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's unprovoked and unjustified full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine, and a worrying shift in transatlantic relations, has been a catalyst for disinformation narratives;
- T. whereas the upcoming enlargement will require a deep reform of the institutional set-up of the Union, possibly involving its electoral framework; whereas a Union of more than 30 Member States can only be a relevant and independent global player and can only properly function if its decision-making is made less bureaucratic and more efficient and is built on the basis of a truly European, transnational and shared democratic sphere;

European democracy after the 2024 European elections

1. Recalls that the fitness and ability of the EU to tackle the challenges of the 21st century on behalf of its citizens largely depends on its ability to maintain and foster healthy democratic debates while ensuring the resilience and integrity of its elections and democratic processes; stresses that these cannot be taken for granted and must be strengthened and protected through a coherent policy framework; is convinced that this work is far from complete and that policy efforts must be intensified to boost participation in elections and to make the Union less bureaucratic and more democratic and effective in its decision-making;
2. Welcomes the relatively high turnout for the 10th European elections, which, with an aggregate participation rate of 50,74 %, saw a slight increase compared to the 2019 elections; is convinced that these figures reflect stronger public engagement with the European project and the increasing importance of Parliament and its impact on the daily lives of citizens; is nevertheless concerned by the widely divergent participation rates among Member States and remains determined to strengthen policy efforts to close the gap and increase turnout among all groups across the EU;

3. Applauds efforts by the European institutions and the European Broadcasting Union to increase the continent-wide visibility of candidates in the European elections, including through a series of high-profile pan-European debates, bringing together lead candidates from the different political families, as well as through the 'Get out the vote' debates, raising awareness among young Europeans; welcomes the positive impact of its own institutional communication strategy, which sought to raise awareness about the elections by highlighting their importance through the slogan 'Use your vote, or others will decide for you'; believes that cooperation among institutions and with Member States' electoral authorities with a view to increasing voter turnout has improved and undertakes to enhance coordination efforts in this area; calls for further substantial investment to expand the reach of these campaigns and broadcasts for the 2029 elections; underlines the important and positive role of the European Parliament Liaison Offices in the European elections;
4. Underlines that the creation of a European 'demos' and shared democratic space firstly requires a cultural shift on the basis of a long-term strategy and adequate resources for the strengthening of European awareness and citizenship, in close cooperation with civil society and societal stakeholders; regrets that campaigns conducted in the Member States for the European elections are all too often approached from a purely national policy angle, even when these campaigns address common European issues; calls on national political parties and candidates in the European elections as well as national media outlets to adequately and truthfully inform citizens about governance at EU level, including about the European political parties and Parliament's political groups that national parties are affiliated with; encourages national parties to intensify the cooperation with their European counterparts in this regard and to improve their European visibility; undertakes to create an enabling regulatory environment for this;
5. Stresses that more work must be done to increase the participation of under-represented groups in the European elections; is concerned by the decrease in turnout among young people and undertakes to ramp up policy efforts to increase electoral campaign outreach to this key demographic; notes that young peoples' involvement in the future of the EU is crucial; encourages the Member States to adopt dedicated policy frameworks addressing both voting and candidacy facilities, including through specific information campaigns, and alternative voting methods such as postal and proxy voting; recognises the need to continue progressing towards a more inclusive electoral process to ensure that every citizen has an equal opportunity to participate in the democratic process; notes that only a few Members of the European Parliament belong to national and ethnic minorities that are officially recognised as minorities in the Member States in accordance with their constitutional or legal

frameworks and relevant Council of Europe instruments; underlines that the fight against racism, discrimination and exclusion is a duty that derives from the EU's fundamental values and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights; calls on the Member States and national political parties to adopt proactive and proportionate measures to foster the effective inclusion and representation of such minorities, including Roma communities, in the European elections, in full respect of national constitutional orders;

6. Highlights that the elections to Parliament might not have been fair in Hungary; stresses in this context that the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) Election Observation Mission Final Report¹ for the parliamentary elections and referendum in Hungary on 3 April 2022 found the 'absence of a level playing field'; stresses that the Hungarian Government bears responsibility for the restoration of compliance with EU law and the values enshrined in Article 2 TEU and expresses deep regret that the lack of decisive EU action has contributed to a breakdown in democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights in Hungary, turning the country into a hybrid regime of electoral autocracy, according to the relevant indices; expresses concern about several requests by the Hungarian Central Investigative Prosecutor to lift the immunity of MEPs;
7. Reiterates its long-held view that further reforms of and adjustments to the EU electoral framework are necessary to make the European elections more democratic, resilient, inclusive and truly European; points to several pending policy initiatives in this regard and repeats its calls on the Council of the EU and the European Council to collaborate constructively with Parliament to find policy solutions that work in the interest of European citizens;

Institutional and electoral reform

8. Is convinced that the regulatory framework for the European elections must be revised and modernised to increase the electoral footprint of citizens and reduce the regulatory fragmentation among the 27 Member States, including through a single common voting day as well as a uniform minimum voting age; recalls that Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2018/994 is expected to bring significant positive steps in this sense, as would a number of submissions from the pending proposal of 3 May 2022 for a new electoral law; reiterates its call on the Council to engage constructively with Parliament to enable a swift approval; recalls that 26 of the 27 Member States have already ratified the 2018 revision and undertakes to critically evaluate why its implementation was delayed in various Member States;

¹ [ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report – Hungary, 2022.](#)

9. Regrets that new proposed rules regarding the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to Parliament for ‘mobile citizens’ were not adopted by the Council in time for the 2024 elections; points out that the full exercise of the electoral rights granted by the Treaties to mobile citizens in elections to Parliament is still hampered by unjustified barriers to democratic participation, including a lack of awareness about the applicable conditions and rules; acknowledges that the pending draft Council directive would address some of these barriers; regrets, however, that the Council, while formally in compliance with Article 22(2) TFEU, has not engaged with the substance of Parliament’s opinion in any meaningful way; reiterates, in particular, its proposals to enable registration on the electoral roll as soon as voters register their place of residence and to strengthen language and information requirements for local authorities, as well as to facilitate the exercise of the right to vote by under-represented groups of voters and to enhance awareness-raising campaigns by Member States with the active involvement of civil society; calls on the Member States to ensure that their citizens living abroad can participate in European elections, including by strengthening consular services and enabling postal voting; stresses the importance of all Member States in ensuring unhindered access to polling stations for elderly people and persons with disabilities;
10. Strongly supports efforts by political parties to further develop the implementation of the lead candidate (*Spitzenkandidaten*) process to establish a link between the election, the composition of Parliament, and the nomination of the President of the Commission so as to make the appointment of the EU executive more transparent for citizens; underlines that this process enabled citizens to effectively influence the nomination of the Commission President, marking a significant step forward, with a direct role for citizens; commends the European political parties for nominating their candidates well in advance of the election; notes that this process this time around was relatively successful as the Commission President, while not being directly electable through a ballot, ran as the lead candidate for the political group that received the most votes; points out that the election, through the European elections, of the Commission President would increase their accountability and democratic legitimacy; remains convinced, however, that several key success factors – such as the continued development and consolidation of the European democratic sphere – are still lacking, preventing the full realisation of the potential of this informal and unregulated political process;
11. Emphasises the important role of European political parties in contributing to the debate on European public policy issues and in forming European political awareness; believes that these parties can offer a much-needed counterweight to the spread of disinformation and misinformation in the run-up to the elections; welcomes the agreement reached on the recast of Regulation (EU,

Euratom) No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations, which closes remaining loopholes, brings legal clarity and helps unshackle European political parties and empower them to assume the role they are given by the Treaties, including by boosting their visibility in the Member States during the electoral campaign and in the promotion of lead candidates;

12. Calls on the Member States to implement a ban on foreign donations, including both in-kind and cash contributions or benefits, and a limit on donations to political parties and candidates; considers that political actors who have been offered and/or accepted a financial or in-kind contribution by a foreign actor must be obliged to report it to the competent authorities and this information should be reported in turn at EU level to allow for EU-wide monitoring;
13. Stresses the need to strengthen the role and visibility of European political foundations in the European democratic sphere; recalls that these foundations play a key role in developing political debate, policy research and civic education across borders, thereby contributing to the formation of a truly European public opinion; calls for the provision of adequate tools and resources to enable them to support European political parties in their effort to engage citizens, promote European values and participate meaningfully in future electoral campaigns; recalls that the upcoming report of the Commission on the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (pending recast) should pay particular attention to the rules governing the financing of European political foundations and should propose amendments to the Regulation if necessary;
14. Underlines that further institutional work must be done to strengthen the impact of European voters on the governance of the EU; points in this regard to the pending Treaty change procedure, which was triggered in the wake of the Conference on the Future of Europe; highlights its proposal to reverse the roles of the Council and Parliament in the nomination and confirmation of the President of the Commission to more accurately reflect the results of European elections; highlights also its proposal to grant Parliament the right of legislative initiative, the implementation of which would create a direct link between votes cast by citizens for parliamentary representatives and the policy output at EU level; highlights also its proposal to modernise the right of inquiry of Parliament to strengthen democratic control over the EU executive; calls on the European Council to comply with the Treaties and hold a vote on the convening of the convention without undue delay to discuss these proposals;

Institutional resilience

15. Underlines the importance of strengthening the link between local, regional, national and European issues; welcomes, in this regard, the active and positive involvement of local and regional leaders in European topics and debates, notably in the pre-electoral period, including through the work of the Committee of the Regions and its networks and campaigns;
16. Recalls that fighting anti-democratic rhetoric is most effective at the level closest to citizens, including through the active involvement of local and regional leaders; in this respect, especially in regions facing economic stagnation where long-term disparities intensify support for Eurosceptic parties, underlines the positive role of EU cohesion policy, which must prioritise essential regional needs, ensuring no one is left behind;
17. Expresses deep concern about a growing number of internal and external threats that are eroding the fabric of European democracy; condemns the fact that some candidates, including those from governing parties in Member States, openly campaigned on false and foreign-sponsored narratives about the EU while drumming up anti-EU sentiment;
18. Reiterates its deep and long-standing concern over the persisting trend of malicious interference in European democratic processes, including disinformation; expresses its deep concern that some Member States' governments are actively contributing to the dissemination of disinformation; condemns in particular the online disinformation campaigns sponsored by Russian and other non-EU state and non-state actors undertaken to polarise and sow mistrust among the European electorate; notes that foreign interference occurs prior to elections and peaks in the pre-electoral period; denounces several Members of the European Parliament who willingly engaged with the Voice of Europe media platform, which is subject to a criminal investigation, to promote Kremlin-sponsored narratives about the war of aggression in Ukraine;
19. Reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to ramp up efforts to combat foreign interference and disinformation through a multilayer, coordinated and cross-sector strategy, supported by adequate financial resources, to equip the EU and its Member States with appropriate foresight and resilience policies and deterrence tools; in this regard, calls on the Commission, the European External Action Service and the Member States to further reinforce the Union's strategic response to disinformation and foreign information manipulation and interference, and points to numerous EU policy efforts undertaken in recent years, including the DSA, the strengthened Code of Practice on Disinformation and the initiatives under the Democracy Action Plan; acknowledges with concern that online platforms exert disproportionate influence over public discourse; notes with concern reports of politically motivated

decisions by certain platforms that may threaten freedom of expression and democratic pluralism;

20. Underlines the importance of a balanced and free media environment in the Member States as a key pillar of European democracy, notably in electoral cycles; acknowledges that, while the EU is a global leader in media freedom and 2024 saw the adoption of the European Media Freedom Act and the coming into force of the anti-SLAAP Directive¹, the increasing internal and external pressure on the EU's media environment requires further strengthening of media freedom in the EU, including in the run-up to European elections; recalls that in certain Member States, 2024 saw an increase in attacks on journalists;
21. Condemns all forms of political violence in the strongest terms; expresses deep concern over a series of incidents that occurred in the run-up to the 2024 elections; encourages the Commission and the Member States to prioritise the prevention of political violence by strengthening laws, frameworks and policies that protect politicians, political candidates, activists, journalists and citizens from violence and harassment during the electoral period; underlines the importance of a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, protection and education in order to reduce the incidence of political violence, especially by promoting awareness of the dangers of political violence and fostering a culture of tolerance and respect for differing political opinions; highlights that election fraud does not begin on election day, but with the dismantling of the rule of law, democratic principles, freedom of the press, freedom of expression, and with the spreading of foreign disinformation and propaganda; notes with concern that systemic challenges may impact the extent to which free and fair elections are upheld consistently across all Member States;
22. Is deeply concerned by the rise and electoral success of anti-system and openly anti-EU parties during the 2024 elections; points out that this shift leads to the radicalisation of political discourse and further polarisation of Parliament, and moreover, also provides a wider platform for the dissemination of foreign disinformation and propaganda; condemns any form of political rhetoric that promotes hate speech, discrimination, xenophobia or violence, and urges all political actors to engage in constructive, fact-based dialogue that respects democratic values, human rights and the rule of law; undertakes to further reform and improve the functioning of the

¹ Directive (EU) 2024/1069 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on protecting persons who engage in public participation from manifestly unfounded claims or abusive court proceedings ('Strategic lawsuits against public participation') (OJ L, 2024/1069, 16.4.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1069/oj>).

Union to better deliver on the expectations of citizens; calls on all relevant players to communicate more proactively about the EU's positive contribution to the daily lives and security of all European citizens through its policies;

23. Commits to an evaluation of these frameworks through its Special Committee on the European Democracy Shield, whose mandate, received from the plenary, includes addressing interference in democratic processes and policies, and implementing measures to preserve the fairness and integrity of elections as well as policies contributing to EU democratic processes; highlights that the committee thus serves as a key tool to prevent malicious interference by identifying possible loopholes, gaps and overlaps that could be exploited; calls in parallel on the Commission to enforce these regulatory frameworks in full and without undue delay, particularly in the case of those platforms that continue to openly defy EU regulatory authorities;
24. Recognises the importance of cybersecurity and cyber infrastructure in protecting the integrity of European elections; warns against the potential risks of AI-enabled influence operations;
25. Points out that the results of national elections also indirectly influence the composition of European institutions, e.g. through the nomination of Commissioners-designate or the participation of the sitting national political majorities in Council meetings; in this context, emphasises the importance of the democratic nature of general elections in every Member State;
26. Concludes that European democracy can only thrive as long as European democratic and electoral processes are strengthened and defended; in this respect, underlines the importance of promoting free and fair elections while protecting their integrity against both internal and external threats to the EU's democracy; notes with concern that the spread of disinformation and some social media platforms' influence remain unchecked; underlines the utmost importance of enforcing the entire legal framework currently in place in order to safeguard the integrity of the entire electoral process;

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27. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.