



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

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Sortáil Sortáil de réir dáta Eochairfhocal "feachtas toghchánaíochta"
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15 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 19-04-2024

[Length of the election campaign and the electoral silence period in European Parliament elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-09-2023

Údar DEL MONTE Micaela | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Réimse beartas Daonlathas

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | clár polaitiúil | cuóta toghcháin | feachtas toghchánaíochta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Parlaimint na hEorpa | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | straitéis fáis AE | toghchán Eorpach | toghchán parlaiminte | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In May 2023, the Council of the EU confirmed that the next elections to the European Parliament – the tenth since the first direct elections in 1979 – will take place from 6 to 9 June 2024. Ahead of Election Day, candidates and political parties will carry out electoral activities throughout the European Union (EU) to explain their political programmes and vision for the future of the EU to the electorate. In the same context, debates will take place on national platforms and media. Currently, election campaigns are largely regulated at national level, which means that there are differences among the EU Member States as to the activities allowed during the election period. However, election campaigns across the EU share a number of traits in terms of prohibitions and limitations. For example, although not all Member States have rules on whether and as from when election silence applies, most of them restrict election canvassing or the publishing of election polls on Election Day or immediately before the opening of the ballots. Pending the adoption of an electoral reform intended to harmonise at least some of the aspects of the election campaign, such as its start (not earlier than 8 weeks before Election Day) and its end, as well as the start and the end of the election silence period (48 hours before Election Day), this briefing looks at the Member States' rules on the length of the election campaign period and the election silence period ahead of the European Parliament elections (European elections). This briefing is one in a series published in the run-up to the 2024 European Parliament elections. It does not focus on election advertising, election funding or how election procedures are regulated in the individual Member States.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Taking stock of the 2019 European elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 19-11-2020

Údar DIAZ CREGO Maria

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhionannas inscne | córas toghcháin Eorpach | DLÍ | feachtas toghchánaíochta | gnóthaí sóisialta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Parlaimint na hEorpa | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | ráta vótála | toghchán Eorpach | vótáil chomhchoiteann | áit na mban

Achoimre At its second November plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on an own-initiative report taking stock of the May 2019 European elections, the ninth direct elections to the European Parliament since the first ones in 1979, and of the subsequent appointment of the College of Commissioners. This report makes concrete proposals to strengthen the electoral process and enhance its European dimension.

[Srachféachaint EN](#)

[Understanding US Presidential elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-10-2020

Údar CÍRLIG Carmen-Cristina | PARRY Matthew

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal córas toghcháin | feachtas toghchánaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In August 2020, the two major political parties in the United States (US), the Democrats and the Republicans, formally nominated their respective candidates for the 59th US presidential election, which takes place on Tuesday, 3 November 2020. An initially crowded field of contenders in the Democratic primaries developed into a two-horse race between former US Vice-President Joe Biden and Senator Bernie Sanders, with Biden declared the Democratic nominee on 18 August. He will now contest the presidential election against the Republican candidate, who faced no significant primary challenge, the incumbent US President, Donald Trump. The US President is simultaneously head of state, head of government and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Presidential elections are therefore a hugely important part of American political life. Although millions of Americans vote in presidential elections every four years, the President is not, in fact, directly elected by the people. Citizens elect the members of the Electoral College, who then cast their votes for the President and Vice-President. While key elements of the presidential election are spelled out in the US Constitution, other aspects have been shaped by state laws, national party rules and state party rules. This explains why presidential campaigns have evolved over time, from the days when presidential candidates were nominated in the House of Representatives by the 'king caucus', to an almost exclusively party-dominated 'convention' system, and finally to the modern system of nominations based very largely on primary elections, introduced progressively to increase the participation of party supporters in the selection process. A number of additional developments have also played an important role in shaping today's presidential elections, notably political party efforts to limit 'front-loading' of primaries; the organisation of the Electoral College system and the changes to the campaign financing system. A previous version of this Briefing, written by Carmen-Cristina Círlig and Micaela Del Monte, was published in 2016.

[Briefing EN](#)

Artificial intelligence, data protection and elections

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 20-05-2019

Údar MONTELEONE Shara

Réimse beartas Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bréagaisnéis | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Cairt um Chearta Bunúsacha an Aontais Eorpaigh | cearta agus saoirsí | cosaint príobháideachais | cosaint sonraí | cumarsáid | cód iompair | Dlí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí próiseála sonraí | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | feachtas toghchánaíochta | fógraíocht | gnóthaí eachtracha | intleacht shaorga | margalocht | na meáin shóisialta | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachán (AE) | sonraí pearsanta | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | TRÁDÁIL | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The Facebook/Cambridge Analytica case in 2018, revealing alleged misuse of personal data for political advertising, demonstrated how the underlying values of the European data protection rules are essential for democracy. The EU has recently adopted a series of additional initiatives to support free and fair elections, reflected not least in European Parliament (EP) debates and resolutions.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Artificial intelligence, data protection and elections](#)

Is transparency the key to citizens' trust?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 11-04-2019

Údar BAUER Elisabeth | THIEL Marie

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhar idirinstitiúideach (AE) | creat polaitiúil | creat sóisialta | daonlathas ionadaíoch | daonlathas rannpháirtíochta | Dlí | dlí idirnáisiúnta | feachtas toghchánaíochta | grúpa sainleasa | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | náisiúnach AE | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | saoránacht Eorpach | smacht reachta | suirbhé tuairimí | toghchán Eorpach | trédhearcacht i gcinnnteoireacht | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Trust in political institutions is a key element of representative democracies. Trust in the rule of law is also the basis for democratic participation of citizens. According to the spring 2018 Eurobarometer survey of public awareness of the EU institutions, 50 % of respondents indicated they trust the European Parliament, which represents a 34 % increase since the beginning of the 2014-2019 legislative term. A transparent political decision-making processes has become a common objective to help strengthen citizens' trust in policy-makers and enhance the accountability of public administrations. In this regard, regulation of lobbying (the exchange between policy makers and stakeholders), and bolstering the integrity of this process, is often considered a vital ingredient. Public expectations for increased transparency of the exchange between policy-makers and interest representatives varies from one political system to the next, but it has increasingly become a topic of debate for parliaments across Europe, and a regular demand during election campaigns.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Role and election of the President of the European Commission

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-07-2014

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idirinstitiúideach (AE) | coimisinéir Eorpach | comhaltaí a cheapadh | cumhachtaí na n-institiúidí (AE) | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | feachtas toghchánaíochta | iarrthóir | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | nós imeachta parlaiminteach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán Eorpach | trédhearcacht i gcinnnteoireacht | tógáil Eorpach | Uachtarán an Choimisiúin

Achoimre The President of the European Commission (EC) has taken on an ever more prominent leading role within the College of Commissioners, with the increasingly presidential system eclipsing the principle of collegiate decision-making. With the European Council and European Parliament now together responsible for the appointment, the Presidency has not only become a much more politicised office, but the President has also gained greater influence vis-à-vis the other members of the Commission.

Briefing [EN](#)

India's 2014 Legislative Elections: The Lack of Economic Miracles Lands the Congress Party on the Opposition Benches

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 27-05-2014

Údar BIERBRAUER Elfriede | VANDEWALLE Laurence

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An India | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas eachtrach | beartas rialtais | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIUNTA | ceann rialtais | comhaontú (AE) a chaibidlíú | comhaontú saorthrádála | comhrialtas polaitíochta | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | feachtas toghchánaíochta | forbairt eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán náisiúnta | toghchán parlaiminte | toradh toghcháin | tromlach polaitiúil | TRADÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The EU's relationship with India and the floundering bilateral trade negotiations may be reinvigorated by the results of the country's elections for India's lower house of parliament – the Lok Sabha – held between 7 April and 12 May 2014. The landslide victory of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its leader, Narendra Modi, came at the expense of the Congress party; after being in power for all but 18 years since the country's independence in 1947, Congress obtained only 44 seats – less than 8 % of the total – in the recent ballot. The new Common People's Party, which performed well in 2013-regional elections in the capital, Delhi, obtained only four seats nationwide. Modi, a Hindu nationalist who led the state of Gujarat, had been shunned by the EU and the US for many years for his part in the 2002 Gujarat riots. But between the recent elections and his investiture, on 26 May 2014, both transatlantic powers made friendly overtures to the new prime minister. Negotiations within the BJP and with potential coalition partners are well underway, and the composition of the new Indian government should be known soon. As Modi's election campaign focussed on domestic issues, and in particular on the ailing Indian economy, the BJP-led government's stance on foreign relations – including on cross-border trade and investment and negotiations with the EU on the stalled free trade agreement – will soon crystallise.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Social media in election campaigning

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-03-2014

Údar DAVIES Ron

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Oideachas

Eochairfhocal bolscaireacht pholaitíochta | cumarsáid | feachtas toghchánaíochta | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | pobal fíorúil | polaiteoir | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | ráta vótála | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar na teicneolaíochta faisnéise

Achoimre With the EU facing an apparent democratic deficit, social media may provide a way of countering declining voter turnout. Social media allow political actors to bypass mass-media filters, influence journalists, and target messages to the young, the largest group of social media users. They can be used to organise participation in 'offline' events, and to transmit political messages through social connections. Nevertheless, whilst social media are increasingly used in elections, it may be that they have only a limited effect on getting otherwise disengaged citizens to engage – even just to go out to vote.

Briefing [EN](#)

Strengthening European Democracy: Citizens' Participation. Which Challenges Do we Face at the European Elections of 2014? - Dialogue with Churches and Non-Confessional Organisations

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 12-11-2013

Údar seachtarach Joseph H. H. Weiler (Institut universitaire européen, Florence, Italie)

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cumarsáid | cumhachtaí Parlaimint na hEorpa | easnamh daonlathach | Eoraip na saoránach | feachtas toghchánaíochta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | mórmheáin | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | ráta vótála | stair na hEorpa | toghchán Eorpach | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This note examines the challenges arising in the context of the European Elections of 2014. Drawing on the history of the constitutional evolution of the EU it turns to analyse opportunities and possible risks related to prospect of turning the European elections into personalized contest for the presidency of the European Commission.

Grinnanailís [EN](#), [FR](#)

['Europeanisation' of the 2014 EP elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 27-06-2013

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | clár toghcháin | Eoraip na saoránach | feachtas toghchánaíochta | iarrthóir | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | ráta vótála | toghchán Eorpach | tógáil Eorpach | Uachtarán an Choimisiúin

Achoimre The European Parliament (EP) is the institution most often cited by EU citizens as guarantor of the representation of citizens' interests at EU level. However, elections to the EP are said to be 'second-order national elections', both regarding electoral procedure and electoral campaign topics. In order to redress this, many call for their 'Europeanisation'.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[The 2012 South Korean Presidential Election](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 07-01-2013

Údar BENDINI Roberto

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chóiré Theas | An Chóiré Thuaidh | An Áise agus an Aigéine | caidreamh eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | creat sóisialta | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathú | dálaí eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAÍOCHT | feachtas toghchánaíochta | forbairt eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | réiteach díospóidí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | slándáil réigiúnach | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éagothromaíocht shóisialta

Achoimre The two main candidates hailed from the two dominant political parties. 'Economic democratisation' and North Korea policy emerged as key issues. To what extent will Park curb the power of chaebols remains unclear. North Korea will present both a challenge and an opportunity to Park's presidency. Reconciliation, cooperation and peace in Northeast Asia are among Park's top priorities. Balancing between the US and China might pose a particular challenge. Voting patterns suggest that South Korea's familiar policies might be shaken up in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[After a Landslide Victory, Japan's LDP Returns to Power](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 18-12-2012

Údar D'ANGELO Sandro | LUO Yan

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Rialachas Domhanda

Eochairfhocal An tSeapáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | dálaí eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAÍOCHT | feachtas toghchánaíochta | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh núicléach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | marbhántacht eacnamaíoch | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid pholaitiúil | toradh toghcháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is returning to power after three years. The results signal a sharp rejection of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), which has governed only since 2009. These were the first general elections held since Japan's 2011 'triple disaster'. After 54 years of almost unbroken rule, Japan's LDP government was ousted in 2009. Successive DPJ governments were unable to keep their campaign promises. Frequently shifting governments have not overcome Japan's prolonged political and economic problems. Although 12 parties campaigned, the real competition was between the LDP, the DPJ and the JRP, with a few additional parties playing a minor role. Small parties could play a role in the coalition government. The stagnant economy, nuclear power and regional relations were the most pressing campaign issues. How to boost the economic growth while controlling the public debt and maintaining public support will be a challenge for any government. Giving up nuclear energy will be costly for Japanese national economy, although this is the preference of most Japanese citizens. Territorial disputes must be treated gently so as not to disrupt Japan's international trade. Reviving the economy will be Shinzo Abe's priority. International relations are likely to shift, with Abe seeking to avoid antagonising China. Relations with other Asian nations are also likely to develop.

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Situation in Ukraine ahead of the 2012 Parliamentary Elections and the Preparation of these Elections"

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 31-10-2012

Údar seachtarach Laure DELCOUR (IRIS, France)

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Úcráin | athchóiriú toghchánach | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | cur faoi chois | daonlathas | faireachán ar thoghchán | feachtas toghchánaíochta | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialú cumarsáide | toghchán parlaiminte | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The workshop 'The situation in Ukraine ahead of the 2012 parliamentary elections and the preparation of these elections', organised under the patronage of the Foreign Affairs Committee (AFET) and the Delegation for relations with Ukraine, took place on 11 October 2012 in the European Parliament. The workshop aimed at facilitating an exchange of views about the general political context in Ukraine and progress made in terms of democratic reform. Participants discussed issues related both to the overall political background and the preparation of the elections. Over the past two years, the Ukrainian political system has been characterised by a constitutional restoration of the semi-presidential system. In parallel, plurality in the media has decreased and the political atmosphere is further tensed by a selective use of justice. Another issue is the use of administrative resources during electoral processes, which is reported to be widespread by the OSCE. The recent electoral reforms reinstated a mixed system in which half the seats (225) are filled through proportional representation and half (225) in single-member districts with a 5 % threshold. Nonetheless, the new electoral law has been criticised by the Venice Commission and the OSCE. Although adopted with the support of the opposition, electoral legislation is characterised by inconsistencies and lack of clarity, e.g. on the right to challenge the election's results. Experts and participants also analysed the way in which the campaign is conducted and discussed the possible outcomes of the election. While the current authorities cannot rely upon a strong economic record to boost their electoral performance, the opposition does not have a greater credibility in terms of managing the economy. The Party of Regions has retained a high degree of cohesion and has managed to conduct a very effective campaign, whereas Baktivshchyna (Fatherland) has been weakened by the selective use of justice and its campaign

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Presidential Elections in Venezuela : Towards 20 Years of Bolivarian Revolution ?

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-10-2012

Údar TERRY N Tristan Rueben | TVEVAD Jesper

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | dálaí eacnamaíocha | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faireachán ar thoghchán | feachtas toghchánaíochta | forbairt shóisialta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | iarrthóir | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | sóisialachas | toghchán uachtaránachta | toradh toghchán | tromlach glan | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | Veiniséala

Achoimre President Hugo Chávez won his fourth presidential election, with 55.1% of the vote, almost 11% more than his main rival, Henrique Capriles, the candidate of a united opposition. Voter turnout was very high and voting took place in a calm atmosphere, with no irregularities reported. President Chávez was supported by a broad alliance led by his own United Socialist Party of Venezuela. He campaigned on a platform to reinforce social and economic change. Henrique Capriles was backed by an alliance integrating nearly all the opposition. Capriles campaigned on a platform advocating moderation and pragmatic solutions to solve Venezuela's problems. Both candidates recognised the result of the elections and stated their commitment to dialogue. However, it is doubtful whether this will lead to a more cooperative political climate. State elections will take place in mid-December, meaning that the government-opposition rivalry continues. Despite being cleared of cancer in July 2012, Chávez's health has led some to doubt whether he will conclude his new six-year term. The appointment of Nicolas Maduro as Vice President could be considered a possible succession strategy. The re-elected President Chávez and his government will need to address a number of challenges. Among the most important are the increase in crime rates and violence. Many analysts expect a devaluation of the currency, which could drive up the country's already high inflation rates. Yet, if oil prices remain high, the country should enjoy a substantial trade surplus and steady revenues, meaning that current economic policies are unlikely to change.

Briefing [EN](#)

Youth participation in EP elections

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-08-2011

Údar BAKOWSKI Piotr

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Oideachas

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | faireachán ar thoghchán | feachtas toghchánaíochta | gnóthaí sóisialta | míshástacht daoine óga | múinteoireacht | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | ráta vótála | saoránaíocht | toghchán Eorpach

Achoimre Young people have been among the least likely voters to turn out in European Parliament (EP) elections. Moreover, the electoral turnout of 18–24 year olds has continued to decrease, as evidenced by survey data from the 2009 elections.

Briefing [EN](#)