Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations

Annual Activity Report 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS

EXTENSIVE DESCRIPTIONS	ABBREVIATIONS
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 foundations	Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014
Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 May 2018 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations	Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673
Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 March 2019 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 regarding a verification procedure related to infringements of rules on the protection of personal data in the context of elections to the European Parliament	Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493
Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations	Authority
Public funding from the general budget of the European Union	Union funding

FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR

Mr Pascal SCHONARD

The **European elections** held from 6 to 9 June 2024 were the pinnacle of the Union's democratic life in 2024.

Consequently, throughout the first half of the year, the team of the Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations worked intensely with its partners to prepare the ground for secure and compliant elections to the European Parliament.

Democracy in the European Union has been and continues to be **at risk from interference**. In this respect, a concerning trend in the election period throughout the Member States has been increasing aggressiveness observed in political context, regrettably even with instances of physical assaults on candidates during campaigns in certain Member States. Foreign interference, in particular in the information space, continued. Several European political parties, and some of their member parties, experienced cyberattacks.

Nonetheless, European democracy has shown **resilience** when faced with these challenges. The legal frameworks at national and Union level alike provide tools to mitigate the threats democracy is exposed to. Moreover, a number of expert organisations already are protecting democratic integrity. But the legal framework for coordination and information exchange across various areas of specialisation that are relevant for democracy remains embryonic. In this situation, it proved useful that the Authority brought together colleagues working on democratic integrity from the financial, data protection and cybersecurity angles, thus contributing to build a "**Team Democratic Integrity**". It is undoubtedly necessary to continue along this path of breaking open administrative silos for the protection of our democracy.

Last but by no means least, the Authority's experience with hundreds of **young Europeans** that took part in our School competition vividly demonstrated that the bedrock of European democracy is solid: As they explored how European democracy mattered to them, these young citizens showed highly motivated to get more involved in European affairs and suggested innovative ways to do so.

In the second half of the year, the team focused on the **everyday dynamics of European democracy**, which is lively also beyond electoral periods: Two new applications for registration as European political party, as well as compliance controls of previously registered European political parties and foundations following their annual submissions for financial year 2023 were successfully managed in a constrained time frame and with limited human resources.

Enjoy the reading!

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Activity Report provides an overview of the Authority's work and the challenges it faced throughout 2024. It offers a comprehensive summary of the tasks undertaken, methodologies applied and insights gained during the reporting period.

More particularly, the Report recalls the administrative and legal framework governing European political parties and European political foundations, notably Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and its subsequent amendments.

Furthermore, the Report highlights the Authority's preparatory work on the European elections held from 6 to 9 June 2024, in particular to ensure integrity and to raise awareness, followed by preliminary findings.

The Report then sets out the recurrent operations of the Authority, emphasising the key areas within its mandate. These include the registration and verification of European political parties and foundations, monitoring their compliance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, and delivering transparency services. The Report also underlines outreach tools deployed.

Additionally, the Report addresses the internal administration of the Authority, covering aspects such as cooperation with other administrative bodies, human resources and budget management.

1 EUROPEAN POLITICAL PARTIES AND FOUNDATIONS

European political parties have begun to emerge in advance of the first direct European elections of 1979 and have since gradually increased in number and expanded their activities.

Formally recognised by the Treaty of Maastricht[1], the role of the European political parties is set out in Article 10(4) of the Treaty on European Union[2] and in Article 12(2) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union[3]. This role is more than a cooperation of existing political families across borders: Indeed, according to these Treaty provisions, European political parties "***contribute to forming European political awareness and to expressing the will of citizens of the Union***". European political parties are therefore the recognised manifestation of a political transmission mechanism directly between the citizens and their European Union.

Based on Article 224 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union additionally introduced by the Treaty of Nice[4], financial support by the Union's budget, as well as conditions and prohibitions relating thereto, were initially governed by Regulation (EC) No 2004/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 on the regulations governing political parties at European level and the rules regarding their funding[5]. The rules on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations as currently in force are provided in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, which replaced Regulation (EC) No 2004/2003.

2 THE AUTHORITY FOR EUROPEAN POLITICAL PARTIES AND EUROPEAN POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS

The Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations ("Authority"), an independent EU body, was established by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and became fully operational on 1 January 2017.

The Authority is responsible for registering, ensuring compliance of, and, where necessary, imposing sanctions on European political parties and foundations. Additionally, it provides transparency services to citizens.

1 OJ C 191, 29.7.1992, p. 1-112.
2 OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 13–390.
3 OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391–407.
4 OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 1–390.
5 OJ L 297, 15.11.2003, p. 1–4, based on Article 191 of the Treaty establishing the European Community as amended by the Treaty of Nice amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts, OJ C 80, 10.3.2001, p. 1–87.

The Authority delivers registration and verification procedures in relation to European political parties and foundations. It controls the European political parties' and foundations' compliance with the applicable EU Regulation, and where necessary decides on sanctions in keeping with procedural rights.

The Authority contributes to political awareness at European level by ensuring visibility of documentation, which it is required to publish.

The Authority is part of a chain of competent administrative authorities and discharges its duties in cooperation with other Institutions as well as national authorities - including to secure the integrity of European elections against abuse of data breaches.

The Authority's motivated team conducts this mission independently, efficiently and in respect of political pluralism. It thereby strengthens European democracy, protects the taxpayers and supports the mission of the European Parliament.

A key aspect of its role is to provide transparency services to citizens. This involves disseminating essential information about European political parties and foundations, including membership and governance structures, donation and contribution details, and their political programs.

The Authority collaborates closely with the European Parliament, other Union institutions agencies and bodies, as well as national authorities to form a cohesive "Team Democratic Integrity".

3 THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 REGULATION (EU, EURATOM) NO 1141/2014

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 established a legal framework on the statute and funding of European political parties and their affiliated European political foundations requiring European political parties and European political foundations to provide a strong link between the citizens of the Union and European democracy, with particular focus on integrity and transparency. Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 established the Authority and introduced a series of rights and obligations for European political parties and European political foundations.

Subject to a registration procedure with the Authority, wherein the registration conditions are checked, European political parties and foundations obtain a European legal personality and can apply for Union funding. Once registered, they must continue to comply with registration conditions and meet a series of obligations, in particular those related to donations and contributions they receive, activities and the key requirement to observe the values upon which the Union is founded.

The Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations was amended twice since its adoption. In 2018, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 was amended by Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673 to avoid undesirable consequences of multi-party membership and to modify financing rules, and in 2019 it was amended by Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493 to strengthen the protection of personal data.

3.2 AMENDING REGULATION (EU, EURATOM) 2018/673

Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673[6] has, among other things, tightened the conditions for registration as a European political party. This led to the removal of two European political parties and one affiliated European political foundation from the Register of European political parties and European political foundations. The amendment also refined the regulatory powers conferred upon the Authority and modified the notion of National Contact Point(s), the entities/persons designated at national level to exchange information in the context of the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

3.3 AMENDING REGULATION (EU, EURATOM) 2019/493

In March 2019, the European Parliament and the Council adopted Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493[7] which amended Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 as regards a verification procedure related to infringements of rules on the protection of personal data in the context of European elections.

The specific verification procedure which it introduced aims at enabling the Authority to sanction European political parties and/or European political foundations that deliberately influence, or attempt to influence, the outcome of European elections by taking advantage of an infringement by a natural or legal person of the applicable rules on the protection of personal data. This verification procedure can only be triggered after a decision of the national supervisory authority, and depends in practice on the Authority being informed of this decision. It is therefore essential that the communication between national authorities and the Authority takes place smoothly and without any delay.

3.4 RECAST OF REGULATION (EU, EURATOM) NO 1141/2014

The European Parliament called for further amendments of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, in its resolution of 26 November 2020 on stocktaking of European elections (2020/2088(INI))[8] and in its resolution of 11 November 2021 on the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (2021/2018(INI))[9]. Following European Parliament's call and the European Commission's European Democracy Action Plan[10], the European Commission presented a legislative proposal on 25 November 2021[11]. In the previous legislature, this

6 OJ L 114I , 4.5.2018, p. 1–6.
7 OJ L 85I , 27.3.2019, p. 7–10.
8 OJ C 425, 20.10.2021, p. 98–106.
9 OJ C 205, 20.5.2022, p. 37–43.
10 European Democracy Action Plan: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/new-push-european-democracy/european-democracy-action-plan_en.
11 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (recast), COM(2021)734 final, 2021/0375 (COD), 25.11.2021.

proposal has given rise to negotiating positions by both the European Parliament[12] and the Council[13], but has not been adopted.

Following the 2024 European elections, work on the legislative proposal, which remains pending, may resume. On 18 February 2025, the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament held an exchange of views to which representatives of the European political parties, the Council Presidency, the European Commission, as well as the Director of the Authority, were invited. At this occasion, the Authority informed about evolutions in the years since the legislative proposal was made, in particular as regards the matter of foreign interference also discussed in the legislative procedure, and renewed its offer to contribute assessments of the practical administrative effects of any amendments the co-legislators might consider.

4 THE 2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

The 2024 activities of the Authority were tailored around the elections to the European Parliament held, depending on the Member State, on 6-9 June.

The European elections required consistent administrative preparations at both the European and national levels. During the first half of 2024, alongside its regular duties, the Authority concentrated its efforts on ensuring that all the European political parties and bodies and agencies with which it cooperates were prepared for the upcoming elections.

4.1 PREPARATORY WORK

4.1.1 FOLLOW-UP TO THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN ACTION PLAN

In 2024, particular attention was given to providing continuous guidance to European political parties ahead of the European elections.

Notably, this concerned follow-up to the previously provided European Campaign Action Plan guidance ("E-CAP")[14], a preventive compliance risk management framework designed to support European political parties in ensuring that their electoral campaigns for the European elections comply with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

To recall, the Authority had published E-CAP already in the year prior to the elections. This document underlined in particular that European political parties were allowed by virtue of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 to conduct their own campaigns to the European

12 On 15 September 2022 the European Parliament in its Plenary session adopted its position at first reading (Amendments adopted by the European Parliament 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 foundations, P9_TA(2022)0328).

13 On 22 March 2022, Council in its General Affairs formation (GAC) reached a political agreement (a partial general approach, doc. ST 7429/22) on the proposal. The Council revised its mandate on 17 March 2023 (Guidance for further work, ST 7247/23).

14 For more details: https://www.appf.europa.eu/appf/en/guidance/european-campaign-action-plan .

elections, distinct from but complementary to those of their member parties. The Authority provided additional guidance with respect to some specific aspects of European election campaigns of European political parties and risk mitigating factors, such as visual and thematic factors, as well as the designation of lead candidates ('*Spitzenkandidaten*').

In early 2024 up to the European elections, European political parties continued to seek the Authority's guidance on campaigning activities. This proactive engagement provided valuable opportunities to prevent compliance issues in specific cases and to offer additional public guidance.

4.1.2 PROTECTING DEMOCRATIC INTEGRITY

Protecting the European Union's democratic integrity includes, in particular, ensuring that democratic structures are resilient. This, in turn, requires that expert organisations team up. The Authority significantly contributed to this effort by bringing together and sharing best practices among organisations that participate in the effort to defend European democracy.

4.1.2.1 Preparedness for threat scenarios

In order to boost operational preparedness for the European elections, the Authority organised in the spring of 2024, ahead of the elections, a follow-up meeting to the 2023 table-top exercise for data protection and other competent bodies at national and Union level. Representatives of 14 Member State authorities as well as the European Data Protection Board took part.

The event focused on personal data infringements affecting European democratic integrity, and shared best practices in this respect.

RISK FACTOR	CORRESPONDING ACTION POINTS
Infringements of rules on the protection of personal data	Art.10a of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014: • monitoring the activities of the European political party or European political foundation via available open sources; • coordination and information exchange with other European and national competent authorities.

Topics of discussion also included complaints submitted to certain national data protection authorities regarding leaflets and other advertising materials from political parties. The meeting also addressed the risks of foreign interference in the European democratic processes.

4.1.2.2 Team democratic integrity

In 2024, the Authority intensified its already close cooperation with national competent authorities and with other EU bodies institutions, in order to prevent and counter threats of foreign interference in the Union's democracy. Notably, the Authority participated in the European Parliament's Inter-DG Taskforce against Disinformation. Operational cooperation was also reinforced with several other EU stakeholders, including the European External Action Service, the European Data Protection Board and - in implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2023 - with Europol.

4.1.3 AWARENESS-RAISING

Starting from the understanding that transparency can be effective only if its relevance is understood, the Authority commissioned an awareness-raising feature from a non-partisan, EU-wide platform of vote-matching applications[15]. Vote-matching applications allow citizens to compare their political opinions with programmes of political parties. But they also contain a wealth of background information.

The Authority's contract required participating vote matching-applications to inform on the existence and role of European political parties as well. As a result, information on European political parties was featured in several vote-matching applications across the Union, as well as on a European-level website that had attracted 671,000 users as of 9 June 2024.

4.2 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Immediately after the elections, the Authority started drawing preliminary conclusions. Of course, the Authority must reserve its final assessment, in particular as regards aspects for which European political parties will only provide data in their financial statements for 2024 to be submitted by June 2025.

The main findings gathered by the Authority before and during the elections have been collected and published by the Authority, together with recommendations, in a Special Report on "The European Elections: Resilience under strain"[16].

4.2.1 SYSTEMIC INTEGRITY

While European Union democracy has demonstrated resilience during the electoral period, it continues to face significant pressure. A concerning development has been the increased aggressiveness observed in the electoral context, including physical attacks on candidates during campaigns in certain Member States. Additionally, democracy is under threat from malign actors operating both from third countries and in cyberspace.

European democracy faced multiple challenges in the electoral context of 2024, in particular:

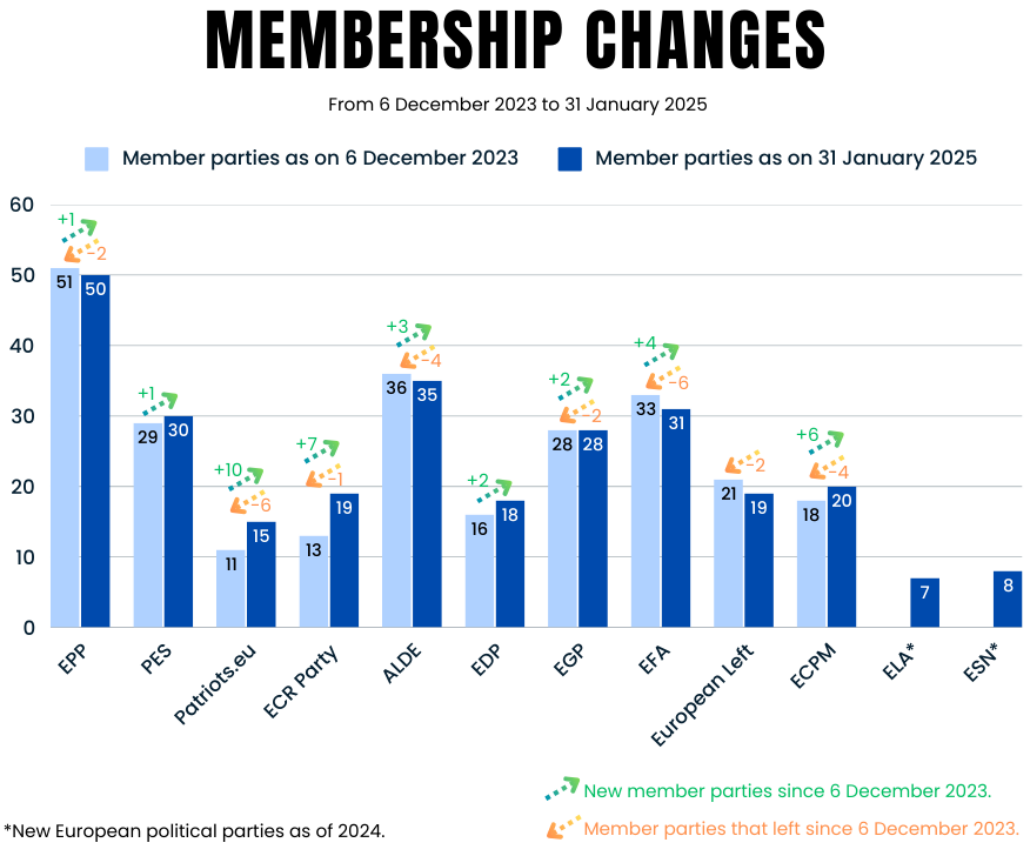
15 For more details: https://votematch.eu/ .
16 The full report can be consulted on the Authority website, at https://www.appf.europa.eu/.

- Incidents of physical violence targeting political office-holders or candidates in certain Member States ahead of the European elections;
- Attempts by Russia and China to interfere in democratic political processes, likely by including corruption, as currently under investigation in several Member States;
- The manipulation and distortion of information, particularly via social media and online platforms;
- Cyberattacks targeting the computer systems of European political parties and their affiliated member parties.

4.2.2 STRUCTURAL VERIFICATIONS

Until 9 June 2024, the Authority, further to its regular verification of compliance with the registration conditions under Regulation (EU, Euratom) 1141/2014, engaged in case-by-case verifications on 17 occasions regarding statutory and registration matters, including changes of name, logo and the address of the seat, changes in membership, etc.

The Authority also continued to track evolutions of membership immediately after the elections. One of the specific findings emerging from these verifications in the European elections year was the dynamic evolution of membership compositions of some European political parties (see table below). This may be indicative of a natural evolution towards a new post-electoral equilibrium, but also internal instability of some European political parties may be the cause.



4.2.3 FINANCIAL COMPLIANCE CONTROLS

The current regulatory framework does not provide the Authority comprehensive real-time information on revenue and expenditure of European political parties and European political foundations during the election year. A full assessment of the financial transactions of 2024 thus will only be possible after June 2025, when European political parties are required to submit their 2024 financial statements in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. Nonetheless, the Authority has frontloaded controls which were possible on the basis of donations reporting or public sources in the course of the year, and requested relevant documentation where necessary.

4.2.3.1 Monitoring of donations

Specific reporting obligations apply to donations in the six months before the European elections. Donations had to be notified to the Authority on a weekly basis during this pre-election period. Until the elections, the Authority received 137 such donation notifications. The Authority conducted initial accuracy and compliance checks, and published the donations usually within one week of receiving the notifications. This provided the public with a near real-time snapshot of the evolving revenue structure of European political parties and foundations when it mattered most.

While a full review will be possible only once the complete financial statements for 2024 become available mid-2025, the Authority has already carried out in-depth scrutiny of 15 donations because of the presence of risk indicators concerning compliance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

In several cases, additional scrutiny was applied to check donations originating from EU-based subsidiaries of corporate groups having their headquarters in third countries, to ascertain that the donation was not effectively provided and funded from non-EU origin as prohibited by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. In order to perform this scrutiny, the Authority does not limit its assessment to the final transaction received by the party or foundation; within the scope of its investigative tools, it seeks to identify the actual decision-maker behind the donation[17]. In this respect, the Authority remains concerned at the absence of legal tools that would enable financial intelligence units to share information on suspicious transactions.

Regarding donations in the pre-election period, European political parties and European foundations also addressed a number of preventive questions to the Authority on their own initiative.

[17] For a further details, please refer to the Authorities Guidelines on donations ("Effective donor" and "Origin of donations - "Know your donor""), published on the Authority's website, https://www.appf.europa.eu/appf/en/guidance/donations-and-contributions .

4.2.3.2 Monitoring European political parties' campaigns

In the absence of full financial reporting required from European political parties until the year after the European elections, the Authority nonetheless sought to monitor, to the extent possible, European political parties' activities while their campaigns were ongoing, so as to minimise compliance risks.

European political parties contributed to this precautionary approach by proactively seeking, in 6 cases in 2024, guidance from the Authority specific to their campaign activities. These inquiries provided a valuable opportunity to prevent compliance issues in specific cases while also allowing the Authority to offer relevant public guidance. However, these interactions also showed a need for continuous guidance which may be due, in part, to the evolution of campaign strategies, such as the growing influence of social media and influencers. But the need for guidance also stems from the nature of the legislative framework, which entails overlapping requirements from both Union and national laws regulating European campaign activities. Some European political parties reported that they faced questions of national law during their campaigns.

The Authority also performed a preliminary review of the campaigning activities planned by European political parties in light of the European Campaign Action Plan (E-CAP), a preventive compliance management guidance provided by the Authority[18]. This preliminary review showed that E-CAP facilitated implementation of the guiding principles of compliant European elections campaign of European political parties: European scope and content, European political party ownership and visibility, and compatibility with national law.

In line with Article 10a of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority also continuously monitored online publications by European political parties and foundations, including a rotation among the Authority staff on the weekends leading up to the European elections.

The Authority observed that European political parties engaged actively in campaign activities, both through physical events and on social media. Many, but not all, European political parties availed themselves of the opportunity to designate a lead candidate for their campaigns. In some cases, their campaigning started later than that of national political parties.

4.2.4 TRANSPARENCY

Throughout the pre-electoral period, the Authority continuously made publicly available any structural changes of European political parties and foundations, as well as donations received by European political parties and foundations, the latter being reported weekly to the Authority in the six months preceding the elections, according to Article 20(3) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

18 https://www.appf.europa.eu/appf/en/guidance/european-campaign-action-plan

To maximise transparency while ensuring data quality, where uncertainties remained regarding the accuracy and completeness of certain notifications, and pending further scrutiny by the Authority, the relevant data categories were nonetheless published right away, and marked "*Subject to further scrutiny by the Authority." Once the checks were completed, these entries were either corrected or the scrutiny reserve was lifted without changes.

Donations were published in an open data format, and, in addition, provided references to the national registration number of donor entities, where available. This inclusion of unique identifiers facilitates public scrutiny of party finances by enhancing transparency regarding donors.

The transparency framework governing European political parties and foundations has significantly contributed to strengthening European democracy in the 2024 electoral period. This is substantiated by frequent references to the Authority's data in political discussions, as well as in contributions from the media and civil society.

It must however be recalled that that the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the Authority's transparency efforts are inherently dependent on the quality of the data it receives and the scope of its investigative capabilities.

5 STANDARD OPERATIONS AT THE AUTHORITY

5.1 REGISTRATION AND STRUCTURAL VERIFICATIONS

5.1.1 NEW REGISTRATIONS

There are several conditions for an applicant entity to be registered as European political party, inter alia:

- A European political party must be composed of member parties in at least a quarter of Member States. These member parties must be represented by an elected mandate-holder at either European, national or regional level.
- A European political party must observe the values on which the Union is founded and cannot seek profits in its functioning.
- A European political party must have its seat in a Member State and this must be indicated in its statutes.
- The statutes must contain all the rules as required by Article 4 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.
- A European political party must have a political programme as part of its statutes.
- The Member State of the seat can impose additional requirements for the statutes, which have to be consistent with the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

Once a registration application is submitted, the Authority examines it in order to assess whether the documents are complete and whether the applicant complies with all registration conditions. Where an application is initially incomplete, the Authority is required to ask the applicant to submit any additional information required. The Authority adopts a registration decision and publishes it within one month after the receipt of the complete application.

In 2024, two applications were submitted and complied with the conditions set out in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and were registered as European political parties. However, in both cases, the initial document set of the application had to be completed by the applicant entities before a decision could be taken.

Throughout 2024, in 9 cases, the Authority provided information to citizens and organisations enquiring about the conditions for registering European political parties and European political foundations.

5.1.2 STRUCTURAL VERIFICATIONS OF PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED ENTITIES

Once registered, the Authority regularly verifies whether European political parties and foundations continue to comply with the registration conditions and governance requirements laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. Throughout 2024, these verifications occurred in various instances:

- As part of the regular verification cycle concerning the structure and governance of European political parties and foundations;
- In response to changing administrative setups within specific European political parties and foundations, in particular following the June 2024 European elections;
- In the context of funding applications submitted to the European Parliament for the 2025 budgetary year, with a particular focus on verifying the number of Members of the European Parliament to be counted to each European political party as at 30 September 2024.

The Authority did not identify non-compliance with the registration conditions laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 that would have required deregistration.

However, in 2024, the Authority in 3 cases gave European political parties and European political foundations a right to be heard and the opportunity to take corrective measures regarding matters subject to verification, as required by the Regulation. These were cases relating to a registration condition, lack of replies to requests for information by the Authority and delayed reporting to the Authority. Early scrutiny indicates that the relevant corrective measures were implemented by the European political parties and foundations concerned within a reasonable time in all of these cases. The Authority continues to monitor that corrective measures with intended long-term effect will ensure sustained compliance in the areas concerned. Consequently, no sanctions decisions were adopted in relation to matters of structural verifications in 2024.

The Authority also issued 6 preventive compliance recommendations to address compliance risks, especially pertaining to requirements concerning representativeness, governance provisions and internal structures outlined in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

Furthermore, on 3 occasions, the Authority provided preliminary input on possible statutory amendments envisaged by European political parties and European political foundations. Additionally, following the Authority's proactive advice, and in line with its guidance[19], another 5 entities have introduced amendments in their statutes in 2024 with the objective of mitigating compliance risks, in particular to prevent potential threats of foreign interference.

Finally, in order to ensure compliance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority also continued publishing extensive guidance on its website referring to the most commonly identified risk areas and potentially problematic structures in the governance of European political parties and European political foundations.

RISK FACTOR	CORRESPONDING ACTION POINT
Change of the seat of European political parties or European political foundations	Statutory amendments necessary according to Articles 4(1)(b) and 5(1)(b) of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014
Multiple structural changes	Proactive, complete and timely reporting to the Authority in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2015/2401

Following the European elections, the Authority additionally verified and published the new lists of elected Members of the European Parliament who are members of a European political party. These lists were also communicated to the European Parliament in assistance of its funding procedure which relies on the number of elected Members of the European Parliament per European political party as an important factor for distribution of funding among European political parties and European political foundations that apply for contributions from the Union budget.

The Authority also contributes to ensuring compliance of European political parties and European political foundations with the fundamental values on which the Union is based, as laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union. A specific verification procedure is provided to that effect in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, which the Authority cannot initiate alone. In 2024, no procedure was initiated by Parliament, Council or Commission. If it were activated by a competent Institution, this procedure would include seeking an advisory opinion from the Committee of Independent Eminent Persons (the "Committee") as established by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. European Parliament, Council and Commission appoint new members to the Committee after each European election[20].

[19] Please see the Authority's website for further details: https://www.appf.europa.eu/appf/en/guidance/Structural-aspects

[20] For details of the current status of appointments see: https://www.appf.europa.eu/appf/en/other-information/committees-appf .

5.1.3 OUTCOME

As of 31 December 2024, 12 European political parties and 10 affiliated European political foundations were registered with the Authority. The currently registered European political parties are listed in Appendix 1, along with their member parties and respective affiliated European political foundations. The Authority additionally lists the structured relations European political parties maintain with non-EU entities in Appendix 2, to provide a faithful picture of the reality of European political parties' set-up.

In reaching these findings, the Authority continued its essential cooperation with its national contact points by addressing questions and receiving information on registration related topics on 12 occasions.

5.2 FINANCIAL COMPLIANCE CONTROLS

5.2.1 BACKGROUND

The Authority controls compliance by European political parties and European political foundations with their obligations under Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 in close cooperation with the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament and competent national authorities. In line with its mandate, the Authority controls compliance of the donations and contributions accepted by European political parties and European political foundations as well as the use of funding, irrespective of whether it originates from own resources or the Union budget, and taking into consideration the prohibitions laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

The following table summarises some key substantive rules of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, for which the Authority is competent to check compliance:

DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	
PRINCIPLE	**NON-COMPLIANT**
European political parties and European political foundations may accept donations from natural or legal persons of up to a value of EUR 18 000 per year and per donor.	• donations exceeding EUR 18 000 per year and per donor • anonymous donations or contributions • donations from the budgets of political groups in the European Parliament • donations from any public authority from a Member State or a third country • donations from any private entities or individuals (not having the right to vote in the European elections) based in a third country
ACTIVITIES	
European political parties	
PRINCIPLE	**NON-COMPLIANT**
The funding of European political parties from the general budget of the European Union or from any other source may be used to finance campaigns conducted by the European political parties in the context of European elections in which they or their members participate.	The funding of European political parties from the general budget of the European Union or from any other source cannot be used for the following: • direct or indirect funding of other political parties, and in particular national parties or candidates • referendum campaigns
European political foundations	
PRINCIPLE	**NON-COMPLIANT**
The funding of European political foundations from the general budget of the European Union shall be used for financing their tasks as listed in point (4) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and to meet expenditure directly linked to the objectives set out in their statutes.	The funding of European political foundations from the general budget of the European Union or from any other source cannot be used for the following: • activities outside the set of tasks provided Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 for European political foundations • direct or indirect funding of elections, political parties, or candidates or other foundations • referendum campaigns

5.2.2 IMPLEMENTATION IN 2024

During 2024, the Authority's compliance controls team carried out compliance controls taking into account in particular the annual submissions of European political parties' and European political foundations' financial documentation concerning the year 2023. In addition to this regular annual process, the Authority also carried out *ad hoc* compliance controls, such as in cases of immediate notifications of donations or when the Authority became aware of potential instances of non-compliance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 from other sources. During the electoral period, this process was further accelerated (see above 4.2.3).

The aim of the Authority's compliance control activities is to prevent and, where necessary, sanction infringements of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. Thus, the Authority sent 3 preventive compliance recommendation letters to European political parties and European political foundations, enabling them to improve their internal processes in the area of donations, contributions and the activities they plan to organise. Upon individual requests to the Authority, European political parties and European political foundations were provided with guidance in 11 instances.

Where the Authority identified compliance risks, corresponding action points were communicated to the European political parties and European political foundations. The Authority also addressed a horizontal letter all European political parties and European political foundations to underline the importance of complete and consistent reporting of information, in particular financial information.

EXAMPLES OF COMPLIANCE RISKS	CORRESPONDING ACTION POINTS
'Direct or indirect funding' to a candidate by a European political party or a European political foundation.	Article 22(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014: Case-by-case assessment as to whether a 'candidate' has been provided with 'direct or indirect funding' by a European political party.
Joint Activities, namely activities carried out by the European political party/foundation involving other entities, especially when the European political party/foundation bears the majority or totality of the costs.	Article 22(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014: Case-by-case assessment in particular of visibility of the European political party/foundation; level of ownership of the content; co-financing share.
Payments from unclear origin or purpose ambiguities, *e.g.* 'participation fees'.	Article 20(5) as read jointly with Article 2(7) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014: Case-by-case assessment in particular of source of the payment; type of payment; whether the payment represents an economic advantage.

In cases of potential infringements, before the Authority imposes a sanction, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 requires that an opportunity to take corrective measures be given[21].

Corrective measures in the area of financial compliance controls typically comprise both a financial and a structural element. Indeed, corrective measures are not designed as a mere opportunity for late implementation of an obligation which would have had to be complied with before. Therefore, a corrective measure is sufficient only if it is not limited to belated compliance with a pre-existing requirement (*e.g.* by payment of an amount that would have had to be disbursed or reimbursed at an earlier date), but additionally also contains measures that prevent future re-occurrence (this can be pedagogical measures internal to the staff, but also rescinding or re-designing of contracts, communication to member parties, contractors, etc.).

In 2024, the Authority gave European political parties and European political foundations a right to be heard as well as the opportunity to take corrective measures in 8 cases relating to financial compliance controls. These concerned donations prohibited by Article 20 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, and cases of funding other entities as prohibited by Article 22 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 in the context of joint activities. The Authority regularly monitors that corrective measures with long-term effect ensure sustained compliance in the areas concerned. In one case the Authority later adopted a sanction according to Article 27 of Regulation No 1141/2014 as no corrective measure had been implemented (sanction decision adopted in 2025).

5.2.3 NEW TOOLS

The Authority further optimised its compliance controls processes by working to introduce automated data analytics of financial submissions to prepare and facilitate analysis by the reviewers. Hence, it commissioned and received support services for the integration of an IT tool in accordance with the mandate of the Authority under Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and to identify the relevant risk markers across the European political parties' and foundations' transactions. The Authority worked with a service provider to design, develop, and deploy a tool utilising the software KNIME Analytics Platform. The main objective is to replace repetitive and manual data extraction and manipulation with automated workflows and perform analysis during the compliance controls process concerning European political parties and European political foundations by the Authority, while continuing to ensure human control as well as compliance with the personal data protection rules throughout the process.

In 2024, the Authority also participated in the joint deployment of a platform developed by the European Parliament to facilitate the transfer of large electronic files from the European political parties and European political foundations to the European Parliament and the Authority in a secure manner.

[21] Article 29 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

5.3 TRANSPARENCY

A core responsibility of the Authority is ensuring transparency by making public key information about European political parties and foundations. This includes decisions regarding their registration, the names and statutes of registered entities, documents submitted with registration applications, and detailed data on donations and contributions received by these organisations.

In 2024, the Authority refined its transparency methodology to meet its obligations more effectively. This contributed to a significant acceleration of publications. Drawing on administrative experience, the Authority also contributed to expand its publicly accessible guidance available on its website.

In addition to ongoing publication of donations received in 2024 that were notified upfront to the Authority, comprehensive lists of donations and contributions for 2023 were published following receipt of the full financial statements for 2023, including in an open data format.

As an additional feature of donation publications, the Authority wherever possible now also includes a national identification number for legal entities, to enable better understanding of the donor structure of European political parties and European political foundations.

5.4 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

5.4.1 OUTREACH TO YOUNG CITIZENS - EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY SCHOOL COMPETITION

The Authority had launched a School Competition on European democracy in citizens' daily lives in 2023. Participants of age 16+ were encouraged to take part, thus covering many potential first-time voters. The excellent submissions from 16 school classes impressively demonstrated continued constructive engagement of European youth with European affairs. The winning class from Spain was selected by a high-level jury and invited to Strasbourg to a plenary session of the European Parliament for an award ceremony in March 2024. Stimulating exchanges between these young citizens and authorities of the European Parliament took place at that occasion.

> **"As Europeans, we must encourage understanding of the purpose of our votes, by proposing citizens' initiatives, participating in European consultations and forums, and proposing activities to help publicise European and democratic best practice."**
>
> - Winning class of the first School Competition -

In 2024, the Authority followed up with a new edition of its School Competition on European democracy, calling for submissions on the following timely topic: “EU Democracy and digital transformation: What are the challenges and opportunities for democratic processes?”. In recognition of the advancement of the EU accession procedure of their country and given the specific geopolitical challenges Moldova’s democracy is exposed to, the 2024 edition includes a Special Prize for young Moldovans. A total of 11 school classes from the EU, and 8 from Moldova made submissions. The winning submissions will be selected by a jury whose eminent members have high-level experience in EU democracy, education and information technology.

5.4.2 OUTREACH TO PRACTITIONERS AND ACADEMICS

In 2024, the Authority contributed to the Special Election Assessment Mission for the European elections of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). The aim of the mission was to evaluate the conduct of the elections to ensure their compliance with OSCE commitments, international standards, and other obligations related to democratic elections.

Additionally, the Authority provided input to the Pre-Election Assessment Mission (PEAM) Report of Election.Watch.eu and, after the European elections, to the Election Assessment Mission of this organisation.

The Authority also interacted with academics and researchers on several occasions. These exchanges focused on interaction between national and European levels, on party finance rules, and on youth political participation.

6 ADMINISTRATION

6.1 OPERATIONAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS

By virtue of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, which provides for cooperative controls, the Authority cooperates particularly closely with the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament. These relations were further enhanced by frequent meetings during the operational controls cycle of 2024.

Also relations with contact points in the Member States have intensified and proven to be of great practical use. To ensure the lasting fluidity of this cooperation, in March 2024 the Authority organised its annual conference of competent national authorities with a special focus on the European elections, in the presence also of the financial services of the European Parliament, to exchange operational expertise in order to prepare for any scenarios that might affect their respective areas of competence.

On 26 September 2024, the Authority further enlarged its network of national contact points, by signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Moldova on exchange of best practices, in light of - but without prejudice to - the EU accession process.

Moreover, in order to create synergies among the Authority and national competent authorities, in October 2024, the Authority launched a European Information Exchange Platform on Political Parties and Political Foundations Supervision between Authority, European Parliament and competent national authorities. The Platform complements the annual meetings with the Member States, and serves as a tool for continuous best practices exchange.

Alongside its strong relationships with the European Parliament, national contact points and counterparts in data protection authorities, the Authority maintained close cooperation on democratic integrity with other EU stakeholders, including the European External Action Service, the European Data Protection Board and - pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding previously concluded - with Europol.

In 2024, the Authority furthermore joined the Network of the Data Protection Correspondents (DPCs) of the European Parliament as well as the Network of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act Correspondents managed by the European Data Protection Supervisor, whose aim is to facilitate governance of AI Act-related matters through an organised network comprising representatives of all EU Institutions, agencies and bodies.

6.2 HUMAN RESOURCES

Given the growing challenges of ensuring democratic integrity in a multi-level regulatory environment, the human resources situation of the Authority remains strained. These strains are particularly perceivable when in-depth investigations are required or court proceedings arise in addition to standard workflows. All colleagues other than team leaders had to be assigned to two teams simultaneously, to carry out for instance both registration/verification and compliance control tasks. This dual assignment presents multiple human, managerial and procedural challenges as the corresponding work cycles partially overlap.

The issue of staffing has become even more pressing as a consequence of the increase by 20% of the number of European political parties registered. The Authority has already experienced an additional peak workload in September 2024, because the registration procedures for these new entities had to be handled in addition and simultaneously to ongoing compliance controls on previously registered ones. In 2026 and beyond, given the increased number of entities subject to the Authority's controls, additional resources will be necessary to uphold reasonable timelines and control standards, such as the four eyes principle.

In 2024, 3 staff selection procedures have been successfully carried out, thus exhausting the limits of the current allocation of resources. As at 31 December 2024, 15 staff members were employed at the Authority.

Further information on staffing is set out in the Authority's draft budgetary plan for 2026 as published on the Authority's website[22].

[22] https://www.appf.europa.eu/cmsdata/292184/APPF%20draft%20budgetary%20plan_2026.pdf

6.3 BUDGET

The European Parliament plays a key role in the Authority's setup in practice, by providing standard administrative support facilities other than human resources, in accordance with Article 6(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. This administrative support materialises in areas as diverse as premises, training services, postage, duty travel, documentation or translation. Where necessary, administrative support facilities have been further specified in agreements between the Authority and competent services of the European Parliament's administration, as foreseen in Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

In 2024, the Authority updated internal methodological documents, such as a practical guidance for the Authority's staff involved in financial processes for public procurement.

Additionally, throughout 2024, the staff of the Authority attended specialised trainings on budget-related aspects. In particular, 3 colleagues attended a training on WebContracts - Legal commitments and Integration with FMS, 2 colleagues attended a training on Introduction to Public Procurement, 2 colleagues attended a training on eProcurement for negotiated procedures for middle and low value contracts, 1 colleague attended a training on Public Procurement Managing Tool (PPMT) – Very low value procedures, 2 colleagues attended a training on PPMT – Very low value procedures (Common provisions procurement). Moreover, 3 colleagues took trainings on accounting, 3 colleagues attended trainings on forensics (such as money laundering, ICT security and Financials). One colleague took a training on HR management.

Beyond administrative support services supplied by the European Parliament, Article 6(7) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 sets out that the appropriations for the expenditure of the Authority are provided under a separate Title in the Section for the European Parliament in the general budget of the European Union. In 2024, the Authority committed EUR 100 839.83 from the appropriations for expenditure on the corresponding budget line. Appendix 4 additionally provides a breakdown of payments made by the Authority in 2024.

7 DECLARATION OF THE DIRECTOR

I, Pascal Schonard, declare having reasonable assurance that:

a. the information contained in this Report presents a true and fair view;

b. the resources assigned to the activities described in this Report have been used for their intended purpose and in accordance with the principle of sound financial management; and

c. the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

8 CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

In the electoral year 2024, the Authority contributed to the defence and resilience of European democracy by its compliance controls conducted in cooperation with other competent bodies, by its preventive guidance to European political parties and by awareness-raising activities. The Authority also coordinated team efforts for the protection of the 2024 European elections from specific forms of interference. In parallel, the Authority successfully completed its standard work processes and engaged with young citizens and other stakeholders to maximise the effectiveness of its transparency services.

In 2025, a key driver of the Authority's work will be the controls it is required to undertake on the European political parties' and foundations' revenues and activities in the European elections year, based on the full annual financial statements for 2024 to be received by June 2025. This work will take into account guidance previously provided in the European Campaign Action Plan (E-CAP).

Mindful of the multi-level legal framework of European democracy, the Authority will also continue its practical work to ensure frictionless cooperation among the bodies and agencies working on different angles of European democratic integrity, starting with its annual conference of competent national authorities in March 2025.

Last but not least, the Authority continues to stand ready to provide the co-legislators information on practical administrative effects of amendments to the legislative framework that they may be considering.

9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:	Currently registered European political parties and European political foundations
APPENDIX 2:	Current list of non-EU entities structurally related to European political parties and European political foundations
APPENDIX 3:	List of National Contact Points
APPENDIX 4:	Budget implementation of the Authority

9.1 APPENDIX 1: LIST OF MEMBER PARTIES

Please note that the list of full member parties contained herein is indicative of the current[23] political reality of the European political parties across the EU and does not purport to correspond to the member parties that may be claimed specifically as a matter of the representation criterion of Article 3(1)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. The more restricted number of member parties that are taken into account by the Authority, after verification, specifically as regards the latter criterion can be found on the website www.appf.europa.eu.

EPP - European People's Party

European People's Party
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies ("WMCES")
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Die neue Volkspartei (ÖVP)	Austria
Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams	Belgium
Demokrati za silna Bălgarija	Bulgaria
Dvizhenie "Bulgariya na grazhdanite"	Bulgaria
GERB- Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Sayuz na demokratichnite sili	Bulgaria
Croatian Democratic Union	Croatia
Croatian Demochristian Party	Croatia
Dimokratikós Sinagermós	Cyprus
Křesťanská a demokratická unie – Československá strana lidová	Czechia
TOP 09	Czechia
Det Konservative Folkeparti	Denmark
KristenDemokraterne	Denmark
Pro Patra - Isamaa	Estonia
Kansallinen Kokoomus	Finland
Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit	Finland
Les Républicains	France
Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands	Germany
Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern	Germany
Nea Demokratia	Greece

[23] As of 31 January 2025.

Fine Gael	Ireland
Alternativa Popolare	Italy
Base Popolare	Italy
Forza Italia	Italy
Noi Moderati	Italy
Partito Autonomista Trentino Tirolese	Italy
Südtiroler Volkspartei	Italy
Unione di Centro	Italy
Vienotība	Latvia
Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	Lithuania
Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei	Luxembourg
Partit Nazzjonalista	Malta
Christen-Democratisch Appèl	Netherlands
Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	Poland
Platforma Obywatelska	Poland
Centro Democrático e Social - Partido Popular	Portugal
Partido Social Demócrata	Portugal
Partidul Mișcarea Populară	Romania
Partidul Naţional Liberal	Romania
Romániai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség / Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România	Romania
Demokrati	Slovakia
Kresťanskodemokratické hnutie	Slovakia
Slovensko	Slovakia
Szövetség - Aliancia	Slovakia
Nova Slovenija	Slovenia
Slovenska demokratska stranka	Slovenia
Slovenska Ljudska Stranka	Slovenia
Partido Popular	Spain
Kristdemokraterna	Sweden
Moderata samlingspartiet	Sweden

PES - Party of European Socialists

Party of European Socialists
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Foundation for European Progressive Studies ("FEPS")
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs	Austria
Parti Socialiste	Belgium
Vooruit (formerly Socialistische Partij Anders)	Belgium
Bulgarska Sotsialisticheska Partiya	Bulgaria
Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatske	Croatia
Kinima Sosialdimokraton - EDEK	Cyprus
Sociální demokracie – SOCDEM	Czechia
Socialdemokratiet	Denmark
Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	Estonia
Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue	Finland
Parti Socialiste	France
Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	Germany
Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima	Greece
Demokratikus Koalíció	Hungary
Magyar Szocialista Párt	Hungary
The Labour Party	Ireland
Partito Democratico	Italy
Partito Socialista Italiano	Italy
Sociāldemokrātiskā Partija "Saskaņa"	Latvia
Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija	Lithuania
Lëtzebuerger Sozialistesch Aarbechterpartei	Luxembourg
Partit Laburista	Malta
Partij van de Arbeid	Netherlands
Nowa Lewica	Poland
Partido Socialista	Portugal
Partidul Social Democrat	Romania
SMER-sociálna demokracia (*temporarily suspended*)	Slovakia
Socialni Demokrati	Slovenia
Partido Socialista Obrero Español	Spain
Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Arbetareparti	Sweden

Patriots.eu

Patriots.eu *(formerly Identité et Démocratie Parti ; formerly Mouvement pour une Europe des Nations et des Libertés)*
Seat: France

Affiliated EU foundation

Patriots for Europe Foundation *(formerly Association pour l'Identité et Démocratie Fondation; formerly Fondation pour une Europe des Nations et des Libertés)*
Seat: France

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs	Austria
Vlaams Belang	Belgium
ANO 2011	Czechia
Motoriste sobe	Czechia
Prisaha	Czechia
Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond	Estonia
Rassemblement National	France
Foni Logikis	Greece
Fidesz-Magyar Polgári Szövetség	Hungary
Lega Nord	Italy
Lega per Salvini Premier	Italy
Partij voor de Vrijheid	Netherlands
Ruch Narodowy	Poland
Chega	Portugal
VOX	Spain

ECRP/ECR Party - European Conservatives and Reformists Party

European Conservatives and Reformists Party
(formerly Alliance of Conservatives and Reformists in Europe)
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

New Direction – The Foundation for European Reform ("New Direction")
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Bulgarsko Natsionalno Dvizhenie	Bulgaria
There Is Such a People	Bulgaria
Croatian Sovereignist Party Hrvatski suverenisti	Croatia
Domino	Croatia
Most	Croatia
Εθνικό Λαϊκό Μέτωπο - National People's Front	Cyprus
Občanská demokratická strana	Czechia
Identité-Libertés	France
Wir Burger	Germany
Fratelli d'Italia	Italy
Nacionālā apvienība „Visu Latvijai!" – „Tēvzemei un Brīvībai	Latvia
Akcja Wyborcza Polaków na Litwie-Związek Chrześcijańskich Rodzin	Lithuania
Lietuvos valstiečių ir žaliųjų sąjunga	Lithuania
Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei	Luxembourg
Prawo i Sprawiedliwosc	Poland
Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor (AUR)	Romania
Alternativa Dreaptă	Romania
Sloboda a Solidarita	Slovakia
Sverigedemokraterna	Sweden

ALDE- Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party

Alliance of Liberals and Democrats For Europe Party
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

European Liberal Forum ("ELF")
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
NEOS	Austria
Mouvement Réformateur	Belgium
Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten	Belgium
Centar	Croatia
FOKUS	Croatia
Istarski demokratski sabor	Croatia
Dimokratiki Parataxi	Cyprus
Det Radikale Venstre	Denmark
Venstre Danmarks Liberale Parti	Denmark
Eesti Reformierakond	Estonia
Suomen Keskusta	Finland
Svenska Folkpartiet	Finland
Parti radical	France
Union des Démocrates et Indépendants	France
Freie Demokratische Partei	Germany
Liberálisok-Magyar Liberális Párt	Hungary
Momentum Mozgalom	Hungary
Fianna Fáil-An Páirtí Poblachtánach	Ireland
Azione	Italy
Liberali Democratici Europei	Italy
Più Europa	Italy
Radicali Italiani	Italy
Kustība Par!	Latvia
Latvijas Attīstībai	Latvia
Laisvės Partija	Lithuania
Lietuvos sąjūdis	Lithuania
Demokratesch Partei / Parti Démocratique	Luxembourg
Democraten 66	Netherlands
Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie	Netherlands
Iniciativa Liberal	Portugal

Uniunea Salvați România	Romania
Progresívne Slovensko	Slovakia
Ciudadanos-Partido de la Ciudadanía	Spain
Centerpartiet	Sweden
Liberalerna	Sweden

EDP - European Democratic Party

European Democratic Party
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Institute of European Democrats ("EDP")
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Bürgerforum Tirol–Liste Fritz	Austria
Les Engagés	Belgium
Narodne stranke-Reformisti	Croatia
SENÁTOR 21	Czechia
Mouvement Démocrate	France
Freie Wähler	Germany
Enosi Kentroon	Greece
Új Kezdet	Hungary
Independent Ireland	Ireland
Italia Viva	Italy
L'Italia c'è	Italy
50plus	Netherlands
Stronnictwo Demokratyczne	Poland
Juntos pelo Povo	Portugal
Demokratična stranka upokojencev Slovenije	Slovenia
Coalición Canaria	Spain
Compromiso por Galicia	Spain
Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea	Spain

EGP - European Green Party

European Green Party
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Green European Foundation ("GEF")
Seat: Luxembourg

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Die Grünen	Austria
Ecolo	Belgium
Groen	Belgium
Zeleno Dvizhenie	Bulgaria
Možemo! – politička platforma	Croatia
Movement of Ecologists-Citizens' Cooperation	Cyprus
Zelení	Czechia
Socialistisk Folkeparti	Denmark
Eestimaa Erakond Rohelised	Estonia
Vihreät-De Gröna	Finland
Europe Écologie-Les Verts	France
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	Germany
Oikologoi-Prasinoi (temporarily suspended)	Greece
Comhaontas Glas	Ireland
Europa Verde-Verdi	Italy
Verdi-Grüne-Vërc	Italy
Progresīvie	Latvia
Demokratų sąjunga „Vardan Lietuvos“	Lithuania
déi gréng	Luxembourg
Alternattiva Demokratika	Malta
GroenLinks	Netherlands
Partia Zieloni	Poland
Livre	Portugal
Partido Ecologista–Os Verdes	Portugal
Partidul Verde	Romania
Esquerra Verda	Spain
Verdes EQUO	Spain
Miljöpartiet de gröna	Sweden

EFA - European Free Alliance

European Free Alliance
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Coppieters Foundation
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Enotna Lista	Austria
Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie	Belgium
Omo Ilinden Pirin	Bulgaria
Moravské zemské hnutí	Czechia
Schleswigsche Partei	Denmark
Ålands Framtid	Finland
Femu a Corsica	France
Partit Occitan (PÒc)	France
Partitu di a Nazione Corsa	France
Sabaudia - Mouvement Région Savoie	France
Union Démocratique Bretonne	France
Unitat Catalana	France
Unser Land	France
Bayernpartei	Germany
Südschleswigscher Wählerverband	Germany
Dostluk Eşitlik ve Barış Partisi	Greece
Patto per l'Autonomia	Italy
Siciliani Liberi	Italy
Union Valdôtaine	Italy
Fryske Nasjonale Partij	Netherlands
Erdélyi Magyar Szövetség	Romania
Oljka Party	Slovenia
Andalucía Por SÍ	Spain
Bloque Nacionalista Galego	Spain
Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya	Spain
Estau Aragonés	Spain
Eusko Alkartasuna	Spain
Més-Compromís	Spain
Més per Menorca	Spain
Nueva Canarias	Spain
Partit Socialista de Mallorca - Entesa Nacionalista	Spain

European Left - Party of the European Left

Party of the European Left
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Transform Europe ("TE")
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Kommunistische Partei Österreichs	Austria
Partie Communistes de Wallonie-Bruxelles	Belgium
Bălgarskata levitsa	Bulgaria
Radnička fronta	Croatia
Levice	Czechia
Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei	Estonia
Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue	Finland
Gauche Républicaine et Socialiste	France
Parti communiste français	France
Die Linke	Germany
Synaspismós Rizospastikís Aristerás-SYRIZA	Greece
Magyarországi Munkáspárt 2006-Európai Baloldal	Hungary
Partito della Rifondazione Comunista	Italy
Déi Lénk	Luxembourg
Partidul Socialist Român	Romania
Levica	Slovenia
Esquerda Unida i Alternativa	Spain
Izquierda Unida	Spain
Partido Comunista de España	Spain

ECPM - European Christian Political Movement

European Christian Political Movement
Seat: Netherlands

Affiliated EU foundation

Sallux
Seat: Netherlands

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Christliche Partei Österreichs (suspended)	Austria
La voie du peuple	France
Bündnis C–Christen für Deutschland	Germany
Familienpartei Deutschlands	Germany
Jobbik Conservatives	Hungary
Comhaontas Dhínit an Duine	Ireland
Latvia First	Latvia
Suverena Vara	Latvia
Lietuvos krikščionių demokratų partija	Lithuania
Lithuanian Christian Union (Krikščionių sąjunga)	Lithuania
ABBA Party (suspended)	Malta
ChristenUnie	Netherlands
Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij	Netherlands
Prawica Rzeczypospolitej	Poland
Unia Polityki Realnej	Poland
Partido Popular Monárquico	Portugal
Partidul National Conservator Roman	Romania
Partidul Național Țărănesc Creștin Democrat (suspended)	Romania
Uniunea Democratica a Slovacilor si Cehilor din Romania	Romania
Kresťanska únia	Slovakia
Contigo Más	Spain
Valores	Spain
Kristna Värdepartiet	Sweden

ELA – European Left Alliance for the People and the Planet

ELA – European Left Alliance for the People and the Planet
Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

n/a

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Enhedslisten – De Rød-Grønne	Denmark
Vasemmistoliitto (Left Alliance)	Finland
La France insoumise	France
Lewica Razem	Poland
Bloco de Esquerda	Portugal
Podemos	Spain
Vänsterpartiet	Sweden

ESN – Europe of Sovereign Nations

ESN – Europe of Sovereign Nations
Seat: Germany

Affiliated EU foundation

n/a

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Vazrazhdane	Bulgaria
Svoboda a přímá demokracie	Czechia
Reconquête	France
Alternative für Deutschland	Germany
Mi Hazánk Mozgalom	Hungary
Tautos ir Teisingumo Sąjunga	Lithuania
Nowa Nadzieja	Poland
Hnutie Republika	Slovakia

9.2 APPENDIX 2: LIST OF NON-EU POLITICAL FORMATIONS IN STRUCTURED RELATIONS WITH EU POLITICAL PARTIES

Please note that non-EU formations are not "member parties" within the meaning of Article 2 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. The Authority hereinafter nonetheless presents the current[24] political reality of these relations for transparency purposes, to the extent known on the basis of material available to the Authority.

EPP - EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Armenia	Heritage Party Armenia - HER	Observer Member
Armenia	Republican Party of Armenia - REP P	Observer Member
Belarus	Belarusian Christian Democracy - BCD	Observer Member
Belarus	The Movement For Freedom - MFF	Observer Member
Belarus	United Civic Party of Belarus - UCP	Observer Member
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - HDZ 1990	Observer Member
Georgia	European Georgia – Movement for Liberty	Observer Member
Kosovo[25]	Democratic League of Kosovo - LDK	Observer Member
Moldova	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr / Platforma DA	Observer Member
Norway	Kristelig Folkeparti - KrF	Observer Member
San Marino	Partito Democratico Cristiano Sammarinese	Observer Member
Ukraine	Samopomich Union - Self-Reliance	Observer Member
Lebanon	Lebanese Forces Party	Partner
Lebanon	The Kataeb Party – Lebanese Social Democratic Party (LSDP)	Partner
Morocco	Istiqlal Party	Partner
Morocco	Rassemblement National des Indépendants - RNI	Partner
Albania	Partia Demokratike e Shqipërisë - PDSH	Associate Member
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Associate member
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Partija Demokratskog Progresa	Associate Member
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Stranka Demokratske Akcije	Associate Member

24 As of 31 January 2025.

25 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Georgia	United National Movement - UNM	Associate Member
Iceland	Independence Party/ XD	Associate Member
Moldova	Party of Action and Solidarity	Associate Member
Montenegro	Bošnjačka stranka - BS	Associate Member
North Macedonia	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization / Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity - VMRO-DPMNE	Associate Member
Norway	Hoyre - Conservative Party	Associate Member
Serbia	Alliance of Hungarians in Vojvodina	Associate Member
Serbia	Serbian Progressive Party - SNS	Associate Member
Switzerland	Die Mitte / Le Centre / Alleanza del Centro / Allianza dal Center	Associate Member
Ukraine	Batkivshcyna - Motherland Party	Associate Member
Ukraine	European Solidarity	Associate Member
Ukraine	Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reforms	Associate Member

PES - PARTY OF EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Norway	Det Norske Arbeiderparti	Full rights
United Kingdom	Labour Party	Full rights
United Kingdom	Social Democratic and Labour Party	Full rights
Albania	Partia Socialiste e Shqipërisë	Associate Member
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Socijaldemokratska Partija Bosne i Hercegovine	Associate Member
Iceland	Samfylkingin	Associate Member
Moldova	Partidul Social Democrat European	Associate Member
Montenegro	Demokratska Partija Socijalista Crne Gore	Associate Member
Montenegro	Socijaldemokratska Partija Crne Gore	Associate Member
North Macedonia	Socijaldemokratski Sojuz na Makedonija	Associate Member
Serbia	Demokratska stranka	Associate Member
Switzerland	Parti Socialiste Suisse	Associate Member
Türkiye	Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi	Associate Member
Türkiye	Halklarin Demokratik Partis	Associate Member
Andorra	Partit Socialdemòcrata	Observer Member
Armenia	Armenian Revolutionary Federation	Observer Member
Belarus	BSDP Hramada	Observer Member
Belarus	BSDP Narodnaya Hramada	Observer Member
Egypt	Egyptian Social Democratic Party	Observer Member
Israel	The Democrats	Observer Member
Kosovo[26]	Levizja Vetevendosje	Observer Member
Morocco	Socialist Union of Popular Forces	Observer Member
Palestine	Fatah	Observer Member
San Marino	Partito dei Socialisti e dei Democratici	Observer Member
Serbia	Stranka slobode i pravde	Observer Member
Tunisia	Forum Démocratique pour le Travail et les Libertés	Observer Member

[26] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION

Patriots.eu has not notified any structured relations with non-EU formations.

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Albania	Republican Party of Albania	Participation without voting rights
Belarus	Popular Front Party	Participation without voting rights
Israel	Likud Movement	Participation without voting rights
San Marino	DOMANI-Motus Liberi	Participation without voting rights
United States of America	Republican Party	Participation without voting rights

ALDE - ALLIANCE OF LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS FOR EUROPE PARTY

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Andorra	Acció per Andorra	Full rights
Andorra	Partit Liberal d'Andorra	Full rights
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Naša Stranka	Full rights
Georgia	Lelo for Georgia	Full rights
Georgia	More Freedom (Girchi)	Full rights
Georgia	Strategy Aghmashenebeli	Full rights
Iceland	Viðreisn	Full rights
Kosovo[27]	Aleanca Kosova E Re	Full rights
Kosovo	Partia Demokratike E Kosovës	Full rights
Moldova	Coaliția Pentru Unitate și Bunăstare	Full rights
Montenegro	Liberalna Partija Crne Gore	Full rights
North Macedonia	Liberalno-Demokratska Partija	Full rights
Norway	Venstre	Full rights
Russia	Yabloko	Full rights
Serbia	Pokret Slobodnih Građana	Full rights
Switzerland	Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei der Schweiz	Full rights
Switzerland	Grünliberale Schweiz	Full rights
Ukraine	European Party of Ukraine	Full rights
Ukraine	Golos	Full rights
Ukraine	Sluga Narodu	Full rights
United Kingdom	Liberal Democrats	Full rights
Armenia	Armenian National Congress	Affiliate Member
Armenia	Bright Armenia	Affiliate Member
Azerbaijan	Musavat Party	Affiliate Member
Georgia	Droa!	Affiliate Member
Georgia	Free Democrats	Affiliate Member
Georgia	Republican Party of Georgia	Affiliate Member
Gibraltar	Liberal Party of Gibraltar	Affiliate Member
Moldova	Partidul Liberal	Affiliate Member
Russia	Partiya Narodnoy Svobody	Affiliate Member
Ukraine	Civic Position	Affiliate Member
Ukraine	Syla Lyudey	Affiliate Member
United Kingdom	Alliance Party of Northern Ireland	Affiliate Member

27 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

EDP - EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
San Marino	Repubblica Futura	Observer Member

EGP - European Green Party[28]

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Albania	Partia e Gjelber “Te Gjelbrit”	Full rights
Georgia	Sak’art’velos mtsvanet’a partia	Full rights
Moldova	Partidul Verde Ecologist	Full rights
Montenegro	Građanski Pokret URA	Full rights
North Macedonia	Demokratska Obnova na Makedonija / DOM	Full rights
Norway	Miljøpartiet De Grønne	Full rights
Serbia	Zeleno-Levi Front	Full rights
Switzerland	Grüne / Les Vert.e.s	Full rights
Ukraine	Partija Zelenykh Ukrainy / PZU	Full rights
United Kingdom	Green Party of England and Wales	Full rights
United Kingdom	Scottish Green Party	Full rights
Azerbaijan	Azərbaycan Yaşıllar Partiyası	Associate Member
Russia	Зеленая Россия / Green Russia	Associate Member

28 The Authority is informed that, according to the new EGP Statutes from 4 December 2022, member parties can only be full or associate members. A transition period is foreseen till beginning of June 2023, when it is envisaged to change the status of those parties, which are currently candidate members.

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Azerbaijan	Democratic Party of Artsakh – DPA	Full rights
Serbia	Liga Socijaldemokrata Vojvodine – LSV	Full rights
United Kingdom	Mebyon Kernow – MK	Full rights
United Kingdom	Plaid Cymru	Full rights
United Kingdom	Scottish National Party – SNP	Full rights
United Kingdom	Yorkshire Party – YP	Full rights
Albania	Macedonian Alliance for European Integration	Associate member

EL - European Left

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Belarus	Belarusian Party of the Left “Fair World”	Full rights
Moldova	Communist Party of Moldova	Full rights
Switzerland	Labour Party of Switzerland	Full rights
Türkiye	SOL Parti	Full rights
United Kingdom	Left Unity	Full rights
Serbia	Solidarnost	Partner
United Kingdom	Democratic Left of Scotland	Partner
United Kingdom	Socialists for Independence, Scotland	Partner

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION
Switzerland	Evangelical People's Party	Full rights
Moldova	Political Academy for Integrity in Leadership-AIC	Associate

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION

European Left Alliance for the People and the Planet has not notified any structured relations with non-EU formations.

COUNTRY	POLITICAL ENTITY	TYPE OF RELATION

Europe of Sovereign Nations has not notified any structured relations with non-EU formations.

9.3 APPENDIX 3: LIST OF NATIONAL CONTACT POINTS

Member State	General National Contact Points in accordance with Article 2(10) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014	National Contact Points communicated in the context of Article 10a of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014
Austria	Bundeskanzleramt (Federal Chancellery)	Austrian Data Protection Authority (Datenschutzbehörde) and Federal Ministry of the Interior, Unit Cybersecurity and Technical Infrastructure
Belgium	SPF Affaires étrangères/FOD Buitenlandse Zaken (Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation)	Autorité de protection des données and Centre pour la Cyber sécurité
Bulgaria	Ministry of Interior - Protection of the European Union Financial Interests Directorate (AFCOS)	Commission for Personal Data Protection
Croatia	Ministry of Public Administration (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (UPRAVA ZA POLITIČKI SUSTAV I OPĆU UPRAVU; Služba za udruge i zaklade)	Croatian Personal Data Protection Agency
Cyprus	Ministry of Interior	Office of The Commissioner for Personal Data Protection
Czechia	Ministry of Finance (EU Affairs Department)	The Office for Personal Data Protection and National Cyber and Information Security Agency
Denmark	The Ministry of the Interior and Housing (Office for Democracy)	The Danish Data Protection Agency (Datatilsynet)
Estonia	Ministry of Justice (Public Law Department)	Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate and Estonian State Electoral Office
Finland	Ministry of Justice (Department for Democracy and Public Law)	Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman
France	Commission Nationale des Comptes de Campagne et des Financements Politiques	Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés (CNIL)
Germany	Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (Bundesministerium des Innern und für Heimat)	The Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information
Greece	Ministry of Interior (Elections Department)	Hellenic Data Protection Authority
Hungary	Ministry of European Union Affairs	Hungarian National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information
Italy	Commissione di garanzia degli statuti e per la trasparenza e il controllo dei rendiconti dei partiti politici	Garante per la protezione dei dati personali and Agency for National Cyber security (ACN)
Ireland	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government	Data Protection Commission Ireland
Latvia	Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau	Data State Inspectorate of the Republic of Latvia (Prevention Division)

Lithuania	Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania (Political Parties and Political Campaigns Funding Control Unit)	State Data Protection Inspectorate (Supervisory Division)
Luxembourg	Ministère d'État (Service juridique)	Commission nationale pour la protection des données
Malta	Office of the Electoral Commission (Electoral Office)	Information and Data Protection Commissioner (Data Protection Supervisory Authority)
Netherlands	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (Directorate Democracy Governance)	Dutch Data Protection Authority (Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens)
Poland	National Election Committee (PKW)	Personal Data Protection Office (UODO)
Portugal	Entitade das Contas e Financiamentos Politícos – Tribunal Constitucional (Entity for Political Financing and Accounts – Portuguese Constitutional Court)	Comissão Nacional de Proteção de Dados and Centro Nacional de Cibersegurança
Romania	Permanent Electoral Authority	National Supervisory Authority for the Processing of Personal Data (AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ DE SUPRAVEGHERE A PRELUCRĂRII DATELOR CU CARACTER PERSONAL) and National Cyber Security Directorate of Romania (DNSC)
Slovenia	Agencija Republike Slovenije za javnopravne evidence in storitve (Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services)	Information Commissioner of the Republic of Slovenia (Informacijski pooblaščenec Republike Slovenije) and Government Information Security Office (Urad Vlade Republike Slovenije za informacijsko varnost)
Slovakia	Ministry of Interior (Department for Election, Referendum and Political Parties)	Office for Personal Data Protection of the Slovak Republic (Úrad na ochranu osobných údajov Slovenskej republiky)
Spain	El Tribunal De Cuentas De España (Department of Political Parties in the Spanish Court of Audit)	Agencia Española de Protección De Datos (Spanish Data Protection Agency)
Sweden	Kammarkollegiet (The Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency)	Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection (Integritetsskyddsmyndigheten, IMY) and Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) - Computer Security Incident Response Team, Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection and Swedish Election Authority

9.4 APPENDIX 4: BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AUTHORITY

Pursuant to Article 6(7) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the appropriations for the expenditure of the Authority are provided under a separate Title in the Section for the European Parliament in the general budget of the European Union. According to that provision, those appropriations must be sufficient to ensure the full and independent operation of the Authority.

Payments in 2024	
Breakdown	**Amount in EUR**
Annual conference with national competent authorities	27 119.02
European Democracy School Competitions	25 098.73
Information to the public on European political parties	15 000.00
IT tool for financial controls	6 800.00
Expert on IT-based analysis of financial data	1 652.50
Promotional material	1 223.00
Table-top exercise on the protection of electoral integrity	925.00
Memorandum of Understanding Moldova	153.97
Office supplies	982.40
Staff Trainings	2 405.65
Total	**81 360.27**