

The Impact of the Far Right in the European Parliament during the Period 2019-2024



Sihem Haddeda

University of Guelma, Algeria, haddeda.sihem@univ-guelma.dz

Environmental Legal Studies Research Laboratory

Toufik Boucetti

University of Guelma, Algeria, boucetti.toufik@univ-guelma.dz

Received date: 18/11/2024

Accepted date: 23/12/2024

Publication date: 01/07/2025

Abstract:

The study attempts to highlight the most important building in the institutional triangle of the European Union, the Parliament, as the important pillar in which the manifestations of democracy are shown at the supranational level. This democracy faces a real crisis after the control of the far-right parties and their access to decision-making centers, as well as their possession of political systems and sovereign institutions. That allowed them to impose their ideologies and agendas; including the marketing of extremist rhetoric, opposition to the principles of the rule of law and lack of respect for the freedom of individuals in the European people. Through an analytical reading of some decisions of the far-right parties in the European Parliament, including the decision to ban the wearing of the veil, the restriction on immigration and immigrants, especially Muslims, and the prevention of Turkey's joining the Union on the pretext of Islam. The study concluded that the control of the far-right parties over the decision-making building in Europe constitutes a threat to democratic values and individual freedoms. Therefore, the Union, especially the French and German axis, must find a solution to the crises and currents that fuel this trend and prevent it from being endorsed during elections, whether within the political systems of states or supranational bodies.

Keywords: European Union; European Parliament; Far-right parties; Democracy; Respect for individual freedom.

Sihem Haddeda: haddeda.sihem@univ-guelma.dz

Introduction:

The European Union (EU) is a prominent model for international organizations, noted for its resilience in addressing global environmental challenges. Discussions about the EU often focus on the constraints affecting its role and survival as a unique and cohesive organization.

A major challenge for the EU is the rise of far-right parties, which hinder the operations of political and sovereign institutions in the European Parliament. These parties, now part of a democratic institution representing the European people's will, influence decision-making processes.

This analysis examines the entry of far-right parties into the European Parliament and the challenges they pose to democracy, freedom, human rights, fundamental liberties, and the rule of law. Far-right influence has become a significant force in European politics.

Problem Statement:

The entry of far-right parties into EU political institutions challenges democracy. Their presence in Parliament and alliances amplify ideologies that threaten values and individual freedoms, including bans on the hijab, opposition to immigration, and Turkey's EU membership.

Key questions:

- What is the impact of far-right parties on the European Parliament and democracy?
- How do far-right parties influence parliamentary dynamics?

Significance of the Study:

This study examines the far-right's growing influence in the European Parliament, analyzing its ideological roots and its challenges to democratic principles.

Study Objectives:

- Define the far-right and address questions about its classification.
- Explore factors enabling its rise to decision-making roles and supranational institutions like the European Parliament.
- Analyze its impact on laws and policies within the Parliament.

Methodology:

This study uses the descriptive-analytical method to examine the far-right and the European Parliament, exploring their evolution, factors driving the far-right's growth, and its policy impact. The historical method is also applied to trace the phenomenon's development over time.

Hypotheses:

The more seats far-right parties gain in the European Parliament, the greater their policy influence.

What is their impact on individual freedoms, such as the hijab ban, Muslim immigration restrictions, and Turkey's EU membership rejection?

First - Conceptual and Theoretical Framework

1. The Path of the European Parliament's Establishment and Expansion of its Powers in Practice:

a. Establishment of the European Parliament:

Since its founding, the European Parliament has improved its performance and institutions, functioning at a supranational level while maintaining democratic processes to serve the interests and aspirations of the European people (Al-Muqaddad, 2021, p. 66).

The European Parliament has developed unique dynamics for its institutions, functioning autonomously alongside the EU's growth. The treaties formed within it have structured its operations, aligning with the EU's achievements and addressing gaps. These treaties serve as the legal foundation for new agreements, driving progress (Jupskas & Leidig, 2020, p. 14).

Since its creation, the European Parliament has been central to European integration. It has been renamed and given evolving tasks through various stages, starting with the Treaty of Rome and the 1951 Treaty of Paris, which formed the European Community. Article Four of the treaty established four main institutions:

- The Council of Ministers
- The Common Assembly
- The European Commission
- The Court of Justice of the European Union

Other institutions support advisory and technical functions within the Union (Shamoun, 2018, p. 72).

Initially called the Parliamentary Assembly, the European Parliament was formed with 87 delegates appointed by national parliaments and had limited influence and authority. The Treaty of Rome introduced another institution for the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. To streamline institutions, the three assemblies were merged under a protocol attached to the Treaty of Rome. The institution became the European Parliament on March 30, 1962, but did not gain formal legal status until the Single European Act in 1986 (Al-Muqaddad, 2021, p. 66).

Regulations and treaties defining the European Union's operations also outline the European Parliament's membership and election processes. Key guidelines include:

- Members are elected for terms up to five years.
- Members cannot hold seats in both national and European parliaments.
- Membership ends due to death, resignation, or the expiration of the parliamentary term.

The number of European Parliament members has grown with each new member state joining the Union. The table below shows the number of members over the years:

Year	Number of Countries	Number of Members
1978		173 members
1995	15 countries	626 members
2004	25 countries	732 members
2005	24 countries	785 members
2007	28 countries	751 members
2022	28 countries	705 members

Source: Nabil Boualja, "Status and Role of the European Parliament under the Lisbon Treaty," Journal of Social and Human Sciences, Issue 16, December 2018, p. 479.

ET: European Parliament: Facts and Figures, March 2022, p.1

The Lisbon Treaty of 2005 established membership standards, including:

- A total of 751 members.
- New members can only be added by unanimous decision of the European Council.

Each state is allocated up to 96 members, with a minimum of six per country (Al-Muqaddad, 2021, p. 66).

The Lisbon Treaty of 2007 enhanced the European Parliament's role by:

- Allowing it to contribute to major foreign policy decisions and approve key agreements, treaties, and decisions affecting European citizens.

Strengthening its legislative power within the EU framework(Al-Muqaddad, 2020, p. 68).

Under the Lisbon Treaty (effective in 2009), the European Parliament was empowered to:

- Elect the President and members of the European Commission, request and discuss reports under Article 233, and demand resignations if necessary.
- Approve the appointment of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

Play a leading role in the financial domain, working with the Council to establish the EU's annual budget (Al-Muqaddad, 2020, p. 68)

In conclusion, the effective functioning of EU institutions, particularly the European Parliament, highlights the organization's success. Each phase of the EU's development has been shaped by laws and guidelines defining its powers and tools. Understanding the structure and dynamics of the European Parliament is essential.

2. The Far-Right

Today, Europe and the world are seeing a rise in far-right ideologies, led by parties with fascist tendencies that oppose socialist or communist ideals. The far-right fundamentally rejects democratic principles, often acting outside legal norms. These groups use extremist, authoritarian methods and sometimes violence to achieve their goals. They are marked by a deep hostility towards foreigners and immigrants (Zghoni, 2014, p. 36).

- Far-right parties in Europe are often seen as "protest parties" due to their rejection of the current system. They share several key traits:
- Nationalistic: Strongly rooted in nationalism.
- Opposition to Unions: Reject political and economic unions.
- Xenophobia and Islamophobia: Foster fear of immigration, especially targeting Muslims.
- Distinction Between "Self" and "Other": Display discriminatory views towards other religions and cultures.

Hate Speech and Populism: Use hate speech and populist rhetoric to rally support against foreigners (Dannon, 2020, p. 50).

In politics, far-right parties are often seen as focused on preserving their identity, traditions, and customs within a unified community. To protect these interests, they may resort to violence and intimidation (Al-Sharkawi, 1982, p. 19).

The far-right is split into populist right-wing parties and more extreme factions, often called the radical or far-right. These parties reject democracy and equality, with ideologies rooted in radical nationalism, authoritarianism, populism,

and Islamophobia, reflecting a deep fear of Islam. The far-right's origins lie in fascism and militarism(Shalaby, 2016, p. 51) .

The following table illustrates the similarities and differences between these two tendencies:

Similarities among Far-Right Parties	Differences among Far-Right Parties
– Immigration is blamed for problems and crises. – Hostility towards Europe, viewing it as responsible for declining living standards. – Sovereignist rhetoric. – Principle of national preference. Social, economic, and political rights reserved for native citizens. – Economic protectionism. – Belief that identity is at risk—focus on identity discourse. – Anti-Islam views. – Anti-globalization stance. – Populist and protest-driven. – Strongly personality-centered. – Internal disagreements and conflicts due to ideological and national differences.	– Not all adopt an inward-focused discourse. – The historical factor is not crucial in their ideologies, except in France. – Some are locally oriented, while others are not. – Some are conservative and isolationist, while others are open, making alliances difficult. – Ideological and national differences cause disagreements, but not complete severance. – National interests hinder rapprochement between parties. – Some populist parties thrive in prosperity, others emerge in crisis. – Their extremism varies based on the political environment, including: – Regional separatist extremism. – Nationalist extremism (France, Austria). – Opposition to America and globalization.

Table created by the researcher based on an analysis of various articles.

3. Theoretical Approaches Explaining the Rise of Far-Right Parties:

Several theories aim to explain the rise of the far-right, each offering a unique perspective. These theories focus on different immediate impacts for interpretation and analysis. The following theories will be discussed:

a. Political Economy Approach:

This approach argues that the rise of far-right parties is a reaction to globalization and its impacts. The far-right has developed a discourse that appeals to a broad segment of European society, particularly those left behind by globalization's

forces. Economic crises have marginalized certain groups, creating an unemployed class that has turned to the far-right's ideas and programs.

b. Political Institutions Approach:

This perspective suggests that support for far-right parties grows due to public dissatisfaction with both right-wing and left-wing policies. The proportional representation system and quota-based electoral mechanisms have helped these parties gain ground. Additionally, media and political propaganda have promoted them, highlighting their successes across Europe's political systems.

C. Cultural and Civilizational Approach:

The events of September 11, 2001, amplified cultural and civilizational factors globally, fueling a discourse on the clash of civilizations. The far-right has leveraged this narrative, portraying Islam and Muslims as a threat to Western values, gaining support from parts of the European public (Yasin, 2016, p. 20) .

Second: The Dynamic Forces Regulating Laws and Legislation within the European Parliament:

Democracy is the foundation of the European Union's institutions, guiding interactions and gaining support from Europeans. The European Parliament is a key pillar of this framework, reflecting citizens' choices through local elections (affecting representation in the European Council) or by electing parties and representatives to the Parliament (Tirma, 2014, p. 98) .

Political parties play a crucial role in the European Parliament, representing the desires of European citizens. According to Article 224, they are responsible for organizing parliamentary work, particularly regarding funding. In 2003, the Council established a framework, revised in 2007, outlining the conditions for party formation within the EU:

1. Political parties must have legal status to exercise rights and bear obligations in any EU country.
2. To join the EU, parties must uphold democracy, the rule of law, and human rights.
3. The EU sets an annual funding limit at 58%.
4. Political parties must participate in European Parliament elections.
5. Party representation must span at least one-fourth of EU member states, either in the European Parliament or national/regional councils, with at least 3% of voters in one-quarter of EU states in European elections.
6. Each party must have a minimum of 25 members from seven EU countries, sharing a common ideology(Sharif, 2021, p. 41) .

Third: Political Parties within the European Parliament (2019–2024):

Political parties are crucial in political systems. Dr. Souad Al-Sharqawi defines a political party as a permanent organization at both national and local levels, aiming to gain popular support, achieve power, and implement specific policies. Political parties articulate public demands, shaping them into political programs that gain public and voter support. Once in power, they influence policies and decisions within state structures, particularly the parliament, to serve national interests (Attawat, 2020, p. 78) .

The role of political parties is crucial in translating the people's demands into political programs that gain public acceptance and voter support to reach power. Once in power, political parties shape policies and decisions within state structures, particularly in the parliament, to advance national interests.

Therefore, it is essential to highlight the most important political parties in the European Parliament, focusing on their impact on policy creation, especially the far-right parties as independent actors in the 2014 and 2019 elections. The following table illustrates this.

Table Showing the Political Groups in the European Parliament for 2019-2024

Political Groups	Ideology	Total Number of Parties	Number of Members during 2019-2024
1) Christian Democratic Parties. Center-Right	Conservative Christian Democracy. Supportive of the European Union, one of the largest groups in the European Parliament. Democratic nature, transparency, and accountability.	The Rally for the French Popular Movement. The Spanish People's Party. The German Christian Democratic Union. The Irish Liberal People's Party. The CDU Christian Democratic Union Party Coalition. The French Union for a Popular Movement Party. The Spanish People's Party. The Polish Civil Platform Party. Forza Italia Party. The Fidesz Party.	180 seats. 23.83%.
2) Social Democrats Block. Center-left Parties.	- Liberty, Equality, Solidarity, Justice, Diversity.	- The Labour Party (UK). - The Socialist Party (France). - The Democratic Party (Italy). - The Radical Party - Left Party. - The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.	153 seats. 20.37%
3) Liberals, Conservatives, and European Reformists. Center-right.	- Skeptics of a unified Europe. - Support for economic liberalism.	- The British Conservative Party. - The Dutch Calvinist Party. - The Polish Conservative Party, Law and Justice. - The Civic Democratic Party of the	62 seats. 8.52%.

« The Impact of the Far Right in the European Parliament during the Period 2019-2024 »

Sihem Haddeda and Toufik Boucetti

	- National sovereignty.	- Czech Republic. - The Ulster Unionist Party in Northern Ireland.	
4) Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE).	- Liberal orientation. - Market freedom. - State institutions. - Citizenship	- Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) - European Democratic Party.	106 seats. 14.11%
Liberals and Centrists, Center-left.		- The party of French President Emmanuel Macron, La République En Marche. - Dutch Democrats Party. - The People's Party for Freedom and Democracy. - Humanist parties (Alliance of Europe, Union of Progress and Democracy, Citizens' Party). - The Free Democratic Party (Germany) EDP. - Alternative for Germany. - The Open Party (Belgium) VID. - The Five Star Movement (Italy). - The Brexit Party (UK)	
5) Nordic Green Left Group. Far-left.	- Skeptics of European integration. - Communist parties. - Rejection of capitalism.	- . European Left Party (EL). - Alliance for European Democracies. - The Left Party (Die Linke), Germany. - Collective Left Party, Spain (IP). - Capable for Spanish Democratic Socialism Party. - Radical Left Alliance, Syriza Party, Greece.	38 seats. 6.5%
6) The Greens Group. European Free Alliance. Center-left.	- High environmental standards. - Diversity. - Gender equality. - Global development. - Sustainability.	- German parties (Greens, Democratic Environmental Party, and PIRAIEN). - European Environmental Party, France.	73 seats. 9.99%
7) Group of Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy.	- Opposed to European integration and the sovereignty of member states. - Cooperation	- Sweden Democrats Party. - Czech Freedom Party. - French Independence Party. - TT Party of Latvia. - Five Star Movement (Italy).	54 seats. 7.19%

	- between European peoples. - Respect for European cultural values. - Border protection. - Anti-Semitism and xenophobia.		
8) Europe of Nations and Freedom Group (ENF).	- Far-right parties. - Anti-immigration. - Anti-European Union. - Against the single currency, the euro.	- French National Front Party. - Dutch Freedom Party. - Austrian Freedom Party. - Northern League (Italy). - Flemish Party (Belgium). - Polish Party. - Alternative for Germany Party. - Romanian Party.	58 seats. 7.72%.
9) Non-attached Parties.	- Euro-skeptics. - Against the European Union.		14 seats.

Source: Hassan Talal Maqlid, The Position of European Parties on Iranian Foreign Policy, Damascus University Journal of Economic and Legal Sciences, Issue 2, Volume 36, 2020.

The table shows the political groups in the European Parliament and the percentage of votes each party received between 2014 and 2024. The first group, the Christian Democratic Parties or European People's Party, is led by Manfred Weber from Germany. It includes major Christian Democratic parties and emphasizes Christian nationalist traditions. Key parties in this group are:

- The French Union for the Popular Movement
- The Spanish People's Party
- The Christian Democratic Union of Germany
- The Liberal Conservative People's Party
- The Polish Civil Platform Party

This group is the largest in the European Parliament. It secured 216 seats in the 2014 elections but gained 180 seats in 2019/2024, reflecting a decline.

The second group, the Social Democrats (center-left), advocates for:

- Freedom and equality
- A society based on cooperation and solidarity

- Promoting diversity

This group secured 153 seats in the 2019/2024 elections, down from 190 in 2014, reflecting a decline in representation.

The third group, the European Conservatives and Reformists (center-right), is based on:

- Skepticism towards the EU
- Conserving societal values and traditions
- Supporting economic liberalism

It gained 62 seats in 2019/2024, a decrease from 73 in 2014.

The fourth group, the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE), follows a liberal agenda focusing on:

- Market freedom
- Institutional statehood
- Citizenship

ALDE secured 30 seats in 2019, a significant drop from 69 in 2014.

The fifth group, the European United Left, includes EU-skeptical parties such as:

- Communist parties
- Anti-capitalist stances

It gained 38 seats in the 2019/2024 elections, down from 52 in 2014.

The sixth group, the European Greens/European Free Alliance, focuses on environmental issues. It secured 73 seats in 2019, up from 52 in 2014, reflecting the rising popularity of green parties.

The seventh group, the Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy, secured 54 seats in 2019, an increase from 42 seats in 2014.

The eighth group, the far-right European parties (Europe of Nations and Freedom, ENF), founded in 2015 by Marine Le Pen, secured 39 seats in 2014 and increased to 58 seats in 2019/2024, reflecting growing support for these parties. (Abdul Karim, 2020, p. 15) .

The final group consists of Free parties, which don't belong to any of the previous groups. They secured 14 seats in the 2019/2024 elections, down from 33 seats in 2014.

The data shows that far-right parties gained significant ground, securing 58 seats (7.72%) in the 2019/2024 elections. Anti-EU parties also gained 14 seats, largely driven by concerns over the migration and refugee crises. These issues have sparked divisions within the EU, fueling the rise of far-right parties, particularly in countries like France, Hungary, and Austria. As a result, far-right parties have become the third major political force, behind the center-right and left, with the potential for further support in future elections (Al-Mubaidin, 2012, p. 45).

Fourth: The Impact of Far-Right Parties on Policies and Laws within the European Parliament

Far-right parties have become a significant force, impacting global and European politics. They have infiltrated political institutions and decision-making centers, making visible breakthroughs that threaten democracy within the European Parliament. Their rise is concerning, as these parties challenge European unity and the supranational project, promoting self-interest and rejecting the "other." They advocate for policies that contradict democratic principles and procedures.

1. Discourse and Practices within the European Parliament

The rise of far-right parties and their entry into key political institutions, particularly the European Parliament, resulted from a series of events that facilitated their emergence. Key factors include:

- The collapse of the Soviet Union and the subsequent accession of its former republics to the European Union, which fueled nationalistic movements.
- Crises, both economic and political, often bring about new realities. The global economic crisis, for example, dismantled previous structures, creating a fertile environment for far-right parties. With economic stagnation and rising unemployment in Europe, these parties capitalized on public discontent, blaming foreigners for taking jobs and advocating for stricter immigration policies (Directorate of Strategic Studies, 2019, p. 22) .
- Far-right parties exploited Europe's difficult conditions, blaming the political class, which garnered some support. Their success, like many political groups, was often linked to national elections rather than supranational ones. As a result, national issues and challenges were transferred to the EU level by voters (Morsi, 2021, p. 39) .

2. The Impact of Far-Right Parties on Immigration and Asylum Policies

Far-right parties capitalized on sensitive issues like illegal immigration, politicizing them by linking the issue to Europe's security. This transformed immigration from a minor policy concern to a major one, especially after the September 11, 2001, attacks. The subsequent war on terror led to policies targeting illegal immigration and migrants, particularly Muslims (Al-Rais, 2014, p. 25) .

As a result, the European Union implemented stringent measures to address illegal immigration. Laws were enacted, and partnerships with countries of origin were formed to limit immigration. Task forces and border patrols were established to combat illegal immigration, and violators faced criminalization and financial penalties.

Following terrorist attacks by extremist groups in Europe, immigration and migrant status became top priorities for EU institutions. This led to actions such as:

- Enacting laws to obstruct migration flows.
- Imposing emergency border measures and increasing patrols.
- Establishing camps and isolated detention zones for migrants.
- Creating Frontex (European Border and Coast Guard Agency) to monitor borders and restrict migrant movement (Al-Rais, 2014, p. 26) .

The far-right effectively amplified its anti-immigrant rhetoric, using acts of terrorism in European countries, such as the 2017 London Bridge truck attack and the 2016 Nice attack, to support its views. These incidents reinforced the far-right narrative, framing migrants as threats to European societies. As a result, migration policies became more restrictive, and far-right parties gained traction in shaping public discourse. European governments and institutions started scaling back their support for migrants, leading to harsher policies, including repression and forced deportations. This shift undermined the legal and human rights principles that have traditionally been central to European societies (Al-Rais, 2014, p. 26) .

3. The Impact of Far-Right Parties on the Fundamental Freedoms of Migrants

A key element of the far-right agenda has been the violation of basic rights and freedoms, particularly those of Muslim immigrants. The prohibition of wearing the hijab in public spaces has become a significant issue, directly challenging the ideals of citizenship and individual freedoms upheld in Europe. This policy is a clear example of the growing Islamophobia within European society, restricting Muslims' ability to practice their religious beliefs and personal freedoms.

In France, for instance, the 2008 report *Islamophobia in France* by the "Islamophobia Coalition" documented numerous incidents of violence against Muslims and Islamic institutions. The report highlighted 80 incidents, with 59 targeting individuals and 21 affecting mosques, private schools, and cemeteries. In 2010, a campaign against the hijab gained momentum, with former French President Nicolas Sarkozy and members of Parliament framing the issue as a matter of security and social peace (Abdel Nour, 2019, p. 32).

In 2017, a campaign of assault against a hijab-wearing woman in the UK occurred, where she was forcibly removed from a bus and subjected to extreme discrimination

and racism. Similarly, in London in 2016, assaults on the rights of hijab-wearing Muslim women escalated. One incident in northern France involved a woman being attacked by a French individual while wearing the hijab and holding her child, where she was physically struck and had her headscarf torn off. Austria also witnessed a similar incident, where a woman of Turkish origin was insulted, her headscarf was ripped off, and she suffered both physical and psychological harm due to the violation of her personal freedoms. (Bouajila, 2018, p. 27) .

4. The Impact of the Far-Right on Turkey's Accession to the European Union:

The far-right has influenced Turkey's EU accession. The EU has become an attractive model for many countries, including Turkey. The 1999 Helsinki Summit granted Turkey candidate status, and the 2002 Copenhagen Summit allowed negotiations to begin, contingent on reforms in democracy, the rule of law, and respect for rights and freedoms. (Bouajila, 2018, p. 27) .

Turkey's EU accession is complex and contentious due to cultural and religious factors. "Islamophobia" has subtly shaped European attitudes, even if not openly acknowledged. The EU has long feared the dominance of Islamic identity and its potential influence on European laws (Ben Ayash, 2020, p. 23).

Therefore, the far-right has exploited the issue of Turkey's EU accession, condemning it and linking the matter to identity and culture, viewing the potential Turkish expansion into the European space as a threat.

Conclusion:

The European Union's rise as a prominent regional organization has led to challenges that require radical solutions for continued unification. These challenges have sparked new mechanisms for development. However, today's European situation demands attention, particularly with the rise of far-right parties and their growing support in EU political systems, especially within Parliament. These parties, with their radical ideologies, threaten the core values, freedoms, and laws on which the EU is built. This undermines democracy in the name of democracy, especially given the lack of homogeneity among EU citizens.

The summary of our findings can be outlined as follows:

- The European Parliament is a key political entity in the EU's decision-making processes but faces contradictions in its democratic trajectory, especially with the rise of far-right parties.
- Far-right parties challenge the EU's democratic path through hostility, violence, and aggressive rhetoric that conflict with the values of many Europeans.

- These parties have successfully promoted their ideas, rallying European public opinion in their favor.
- The growing presence of far-right parties in the European Parliament will significantly impact the future, influencing even moderate parties to adopt more extremist policies.
- The hate-driven rhetoric of far-right parties undermines democracy, particularly in issues like the prohibition of the hijab, which conflicts with principles of religious freedom and respect.
- The far-right's stance on immigration creates tensions within the European Parliament, as they view immigration as a threat to European security.
- The far-right's opposition to Turkey's EU accession risks the EU losing a key political, economic, and military ally with global influence.

Based on the findings, the researcher makes the following recommendations:

- Strict laws should regulate far-right parties' access to the European Parliament, as they undermine the democratic principles the Parliament represents.
- Efforts must be made to address the issues exploited by far-right parties to promote their rhetoric and gain support during elections.
- Laws must protect the fundamental freedoms of all EU citizens, including migrants.
- There should be increased awareness of the long-term risks posed by the far-right to European democratic societies.
- A political solution is needed to address the polarization caused by the rise of far-right movements in some EU member states.

Bibliography

1. Abdel Nour, N. (2019). The consequences of the rise of far-right parties in Europe. *Mediterranean Dialogue Journal*, University of Annaba, 10(3), December.
2. Abdul Karim, M. Z. (2020). European Union policies towards the issue of illegal immigration. *Journal of Political Science*, University of Mosul.
3. Al-Mubaidin, M. O. (2012). *The European Union as a distinguished regional phenomenon*. Amman, Jordan: Academicians for Publishing and Distribution, 1st Edition.
4. Al-Muqaddad, H. T. (2020). European parties' position on Iranian foreign policy. *Damascus University Journal of Economic and Legal Sciences*, 36(2), 68.

5. Al-Muqaddad, H. T. (2021). The role of supranational institutions in promoting European Union integration: The case of the European Parliament. Retrieved from [<https://pscollege.academia.edu/HusseinMaklad>], viewed on December 25, 2021, p. 66.
6. Al-Rais, M. A. (2014). The European Union and international interaction in light of the new international system - Constraints and opportunities (Master's thesis, University of the Middle East, Jordan), p. 25.
7. Al-Sharkawi, S. (1982). Political systems in the contemporary world. Cairo: Dar Al-Nahda, 1st Edition, p. 19.
8. Attawat, A. H. (2020). The impact of Islamophobia on the integration of Muslims in European countries. Political and Legal Notebooks Journal, 12(1).
9. Ben Ayash, S. (2020). The potential consequences of the rise of far-right and populist movements in African countries: Victims of forced migration from Arab countries and their integration into host societies. Journal of Humanities, University of Constantine, Algeria, 31(3), 23.
10. Bouajila, N. (2018). The status and role of the European Parliament under the Lisbon Treaty. Journal of Social and Human Sciences, University of Annaba, 6, December.
11. Dannon, R. S. (2020). The international dimension of migration and integration after 2014: The European Union as a model. Political Issues Journal, 63.
12. Directorate of Strategic Studies. (2019). The rise of far-right extremism in Europe. Advisory Center for Studies and Documentation, Issue 35, 1st Edition.
13. Jupskas, A. R., & Leidig, E. (2020). Know what's (far) right.
14. Morsi, M. A. (2021). Turkey and the European Union membership: Opportunities and constraints. Retrieved from [link], viewed on November 30, 2021.
15. Shamoun, H. I. (2018). The path of the European Union and its future politically and economically (Master's thesis, University of Lebanon).
16. Sharif, D. E. (2021). The impact of the rise of European far-right on building a unified European policy on migration and asylum. Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, 12(1), April.
17. Shalaby, S. S. (2016). European Union policy in the context of the international system. Jordan: Dar Zahran for Publishing and Distribution, 1st Edition.
18. Tirma, S. (2014). Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in light of the rise of far-right extremism in Europe. Algerian Journal of Security and Development, 7, July.
19. Yasin, S. R. (2016). European Union institutions and their competencies. Al-Ostad Al-Bahith Journal for Legal and Political Studies, 1, 20.
20. Zghoni, R. (2014). Islamophobia and the rise of far-right extremism in Europe: A socio-cultural approach. Al-Mustaqbal Al-Arabi Magazine, University of Batna.