

EU censorship exposed: How Brussels manipulates elections and silences critics

- February 4, 2026



(C) Report24/KI

The House Committee on the Judiciary, Republicans, has revealed the massive pressure Brussels exerts on social media, especially in the run-up to elections. Democratic opinion-forming and diversity of opinion? Apparently, these are not allowed under Eurocratic rule.

Internal documents prove that the EU Commission systematically pressured social networks to suppress politically undesirable content – specifically and in a timely manner to coincide with national elections. Naturally, this was all done under the banner of “democracy” and “the rule of law”.



Eva Vlaardingebroek

@EvaVlaar

Follow

Thanks to the
[@JudiciaryGOP](#)

, we now have proof that the EU has been actively censoring legal content that goes against their agenda—and that they interfered in at least 8 European elections, including the Dutch elections of 2023 and 2025, by meeting with social media platforms to pressure them to censor political speech in the days before the vote.

Leading up to the Dutch elections of 2023 the EU commission even made the then Dutch Interior Ministry [@hugodejonge](#) a "trusted flagger" entitled to make priority censorship requests under the DSA. What kind of political speech did they want to censor, you ask?

- "Populist rhetoric"
- "Anti-government/anti-EU content"
- "Anti-elite" content
- "Political satire"
- "Anti-migrant and Islamophobic content"
- "Anti-refugee content/anti-immigrant sentiment"
- "Anti-LGBTQI content"
- "Meme subculture"

In other words, anything that goes against their agenda, anything remotely right-wing or conservative, and anything pertaining to the disastrous migrant situation we have here in Europe.

And guess what the only platform was that did not cooperate? [@X](#), of course. The same platform that the EU is fining for 120 million euros under the DSA and the same platform that is currently having its offices raided in France. This is the type of stuff over which governments should resign and institutions like the EU should fall. Democracy is dead. Abolish the EU! Now!

Post

* "Meme subculture"

THE EU INTERNET FORUM

GOVERNMENT
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE
EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION BOARD
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION ADVOCATE
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION OFFICER
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION AUTHORITY
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION BOARD
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION ADVOCATE
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION OFFICER
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION AUTHORITY

TECH COMPANIES
Tech Coalition

NGOs
Coalition

of power, the European Commission specifically empowered the Interior Ministry to make special censorship demands

From: [Redacted] <[Redacted]@ec.europa.eu>
Date: Tue, Oct 31, 2023, 6:00 PM
Subject: [Redacted] (External) NL elections meeting TikTok
To: [Redacted] <[Redacted]@bytedance.com>, [Redacted] <[Redacted]@tiktok.com>
Cc: [Redacted] <[Redacted]@ec.europa.eu>
Dear [Redacted],

As we already mentioned to you by [Redacted] we'd like to invite you to a meeting on Friday November 10th in The Hague to discuss your risk assessment and mitigation measures for the Dutch national elections of November 22nd. The meeting will also be attended by the relevant Dutch authority (Ministry of the Interior team coordinating the approach against disinformation).

The European Commission summoned TikTok to a meeting about its censorship measures ahead of the 2023 Dutch election.

The Dutch competition regulator, the Authority for Consumers and Markets (ACM), held a similar meeting ahead of the 2025 Dutch parliamentary election. Six weeks before Election Day, ACM held a "roundtable on elections in the context of the Digital Services Act" with European Commission regulators, companies including Alphabet, Meta, Microsoft, TikTok, and X, and censorious NGOs.⁴¹¹ ACM and the European Commission asked platforms about "how

Ireland (2024 & 2025)

The Netherlands (2023 & 2025)

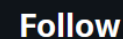
France (2024)

Slovakia (2023)

Moldova (2024)

Romania (2024)

Time	Topic	Speakers / Content
13:25 – 14:00	Overview of Dutch context	actors – Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations TTPA – Dutch Data Protection Authority & Dutch Media Authority
14:00 – 14:15	Measures for politicians/political parties	Threats against politicians Contact point/coordination perspective for political parties/politicians AI generated information about candidates and political parties
14:15 – 14:30	Break	
14:30 – 14:35	Opening by Manon Leijten (Board Member of the ACM)	
14:35 – 15:05	Synthetic content: political issues and election information	Introduction by external speaker Synthetic content about political issues Chatbots/AI: responses about parties, politicians and elections
15:05 – 15:35	Recommender systems	Introduction by external speaker How content is prioritized System abuse
15:35 – 16:05	Access to publicly available data for researchers	Introduction by external speaker Access pursuant to Art. 40(12) DSA: experiences and obstacles
16:05 – 16:20	Break	
16:20 – 16:50	Virality	Introduction by external speaker Timely detection and intervention of harmful content



What exactly should be suppressed reads like a handbook for eliminating dissenting opinions. “Populist rhetoric,” “anti-EU content,” “anti-elitist narratives,” political satire, articles critical of migration, criticism of Islam, criticism of LGBT ideology, or simply meme culture. In short: anything to the right of the left-wing NGO bubble or that questions the official narrative on migration policy.



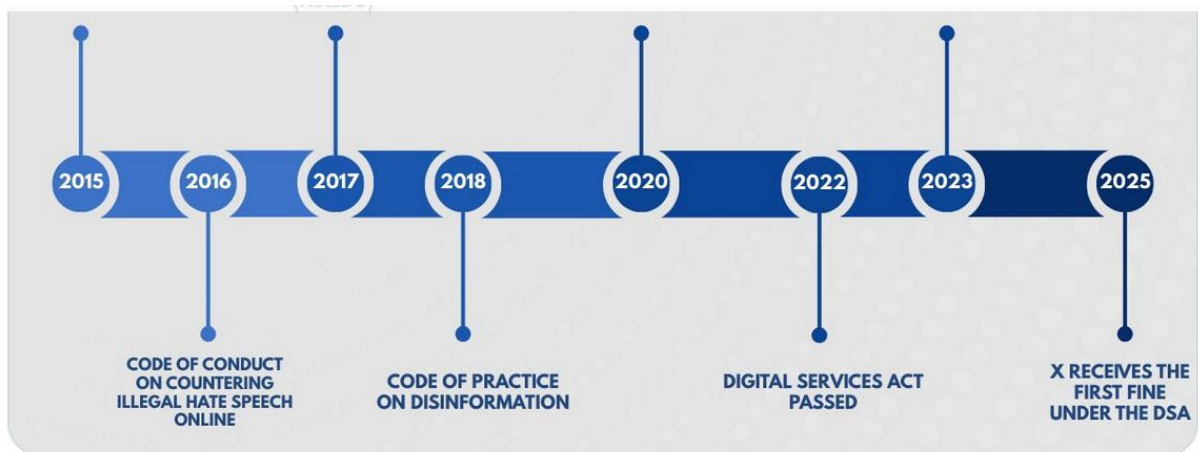
Rep. Jim Jordan



@Jim_Jordan

- Pressured social media platforms to censor true information in the United States
- Targeted U.S. political content
- Interfered in elections across Europe

This decade-long global censorship campaign threatens free speech worldwide.



8:48 PM · Feb 3, 2026 · **161.5K** Views

In this light, the Digital Services Act reveals itself not as a consumer protection instrument, but as a censorship law with global reach. According to the documents, even US citizens were affected by deletions because American platforms submit to the European regulatory regime. Truth, context, or democratic relevance played no role – the only decisive factor was whether content stood in the way of Brussels' political agenda.

Only Elon Musk's X, which is being hit with fines and increasingly pressured by Brussels, refused to participate in these power games played by the Eurocrats. This also makes it clear that the European Union increasingly sees itself as an ideological control center, securing political outcomes – if necessary, through digital repression.