

Europeanising the elections of the European Parliament

Outlook on the implementation of Council
Decision 2018/994 and harmonisation of
national rules on European elections



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Abstract

This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, looks into the main obstacles to unifying and modernising European elections in different Member States. It gives an overview of the implementation of Council Decision 2018/994 and highlights, in particular, the importance of the standardisation and harmonisation of electoral ballots as a means to properly inform voters and strengthen the European party system. As a more general remark, the study concludes that the European and national political parties should further strengthen their relationship, a vital element of the European political system that can increase the transnational nature of European elections.

This document was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| AECR | Alliance for European Conservatives and Reformists |
| AFCO | Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament |
| ALDE Group | Group of the Alliance of Liberal and Democrats for Europe |
| ALDE Party | Alliance of Liberal and Democrats for Europe Party |
| DiEM25 | Democracy in Europe Movement 2025 |
| ECR | European Conservatives and Reformists Party |
| EDP | European Democratic Party |
| EGP | European Green Party |
| EPG | Party Group in the European Parliament |
| EPPGs | Political Groups in the European Parliament |
| EPP Group | Group of the European People's Party in the European Parliament |
| EPP Party | European People's Party |
| EuPP | European Political Party |
| G/EFA | The Greens/European Free Alliance Group in the European Parliament |
| GUE/NGL | European United Left/Nordic Green Left |
| MEPs | Members of the European Parliament |
| MS | Member State |
| PES | Party of European Socialists |
| PEL | Party of the European Left |
| S&D Group | Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study analyses the main obstacles to unifying, ‘Europeanising’, and modernising European elections. It examines, in particular, which Member States (MS) have not been willing or able to ratify Council Decision 2018/994, and why. It is based on short reports on the ratification status of Council Decision 2018/994 and data collection at party and country level, performed by 26 country experts contacted and coordinated by the author.

The initial articles of Council Decision 994/2018 (concerning, in particular, proportional representation and universal suffrage) are uncontroversial. Beyond these articles, the decision contains a number of provisions that MS are either invited or requested to implement:

- *Measures that MS may implement:* A threshold not exceeding 5%; ballot papers showing names and logos of the European political parties (EuPPs) to which national parties are affiliated; absentee (electronic, postal or advance) voting; the possibility of voting from third countries outside the EU;
- *Measures that MS shall implement:* A threshold between 2% and 5% for MS with constituencies over 35 seats; a three-week deadline for candidacies; prohibiting double voting through appropriate sanctions; establishing a contact authority for data exchange on voters/candidates; exchanging data no later than six weeks before elections.

To date (June 2021), three Member States have not yet ratified Council Decision 2018/994; these are Cyprus, Germany and Spain. Further two Member States, namely Romania and the Czech Republic, did so only after the European elections in 2019.

In **Cyprus**, the initiated legislative procedure entailed the automatic registration of Cypriots with double nationality living abroad, which could have triggered both practical costs of a higher number of electors and delicate political balance, with the majority of Turkish Cypriots potentially shifting the balance in favour of the traditional opposition party, the Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL).

In **Germany**, the Constitutional Court has repeatedly ruled the electoral threshold in elections to the European Parliament unconstitutional. Re-introducing an electoral threshold, therefore, would require parliamentary majorities qualified to amend the Constitution. Germany’s own federal elections law was modified in October 2020, with the votes of the governing majority (CDU/CSU, SPD). Several opposition parties (the FDP, the Left, the Greens) have appealed against the new federal elections law to the Constitutional Court. Thus, keeping the ratification process of Council Decision 2018/994 away from the current controversies surrounding the federal elections law (with new elections in September 2021) is crucial for the success of the process, which will hopefully be reconsidered in the course of the new legislature.

In **Spain**, too, the complexity of ratification seems to be attributable to problems associated, in particular, with establishing a formal electoral threshold, which might prevent smaller political parties from electing MEPs. Given Brexit, Spain will have more elected MEPs in the 2024 European elections. This will further increase the proportional representation of smaller parties in terms of elected MEPs. However, adopting a formal electoral threshold may be particularly problematic for a political system as fragmented as the Spanish one, which is particularly noticeable in European Parliament elections.

As already mentioned, the Europeanisation of electoral ballots is not obligatory but only suggested in the Council Decision 2018/994. Nevertheless, this standardisation and harmonisation deserves special attention, as it is fundamental to properly inform voters and strengthen the European party system: First, it is unequivocally the most underdeveloped, even considering a 'minimal' definition of Europeanisation. Ballot design across Europe shows an extremely wide variety of formats and voting procedures, only partially linked to different electoral arrangements, and not all are compatible with such provision. Secondly, it shows an opposite trend between 2014 and 2019, where there has been some backsliding (more countries with Europeanised ballots, but a lower presence of EuPPs *vis-à-vis* other non-recognized European transnational associations; fewer MEPs elected). This dynamic is strictly intertwined with the demise of the *Spitzenkandidaten* system.

Apart from the ratification of Council Decision 994/2018, European and national political parties should further strengthen their relationship, a vital element of the European political system that can increase the general transnational nature of European elections (not only of European ballots). The actual level of Europeanisation depends less on rules and more on the general climate around the election. In this regard, a reinvigoration of the *Spitzenkandidaten* procedure would also be tremendously beneficial.

Finally, other formal elements overlooked by the Council Decision, such as lowering the voting age, creating a transnational constituency or promoting gender equality, should be kept on the agenda to further reform European electoral law.

1. INTRODUCTION

The European Parliament (EP, Parliament) has repeatedly voiced its concern on the lack of a uniform procedure for European elections and consequently put forward proposals to modernise the 1976 Electoral Act. These efforts culminated in Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 amending the Act concerning the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, annexed to Decision 76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom of 20 September 1976¹.

This study aims to provide some empirical evidence that could enhance the ongoing process of European electoral law reform. It is structured as follows: the introductory chapter describes the study's research design and provides a brief historical overview of European elections; the second chapter focuses on the key elements of Council Decision 2018/994, and the third chapter investigates the ratification status in all Member States (MS) and concludes with some country-specific recommendations.

1.1. Research design

The rationale of this paper is to analyse the European electoral law reform process and provide empirical evidence on the main obstacles to unifying, 'Europeanising', and modernising European elections. In order to do so, it systematically investigates all articles of Council Decision 2018/994, assessing each MS's compliance status. Then, it examines why not all MS have been willing and/or able to ratify the Council decision, detailing how the ratification process has unfolded in each country. Finally, the last chapter offers stakeholders policy recommendations to break the stalemate specifically tailored to MS in which ratification has proved particularly difficult.

This study is based on short country reports on the ratification status of Council Decision 2018/994. Data have been collected by 26 country experts (approximately one per country, recruited and coordinated by the author)² at both party and country level.

1.2. The European Parliament elections

To draw a comprehensive picture of the current state of European electoral law reform, it is useful first to provide a brief historical overview of the development of European elections and electoral change.

¹ OJL 178, 16.7.2018, p. 1. Available at: [EUR-Lex - 32018D0994 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#).

² The complete list of country experts can be found in the appendix. The author is also grateful to Enrico Calossi for his useful suggestions on the conceptualization of the overall research design.

1.2.1. From a non-elected assembly to transnational constituency and the birth of the *Spitzenkandidaten* procedure

The history of European elections, and before that of the European Parliament itself, has been one of constant change. In 1958, its members – chosen by national executives to take part in what was then simply called the 'Common Assembly' – sat for the first time according to their political affinity rather than nationality. Then, in 1979, the first direct EP elections were held after the adoption of the 1976 Electoral Act. This was a watershed moment, as was 'co-legislator' status acquired after the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. These milestones mark one of the most remarkable democratic developments in Europe—namely, the gradual empowerment of the European Parliament, the only directly-elected supranational legislative chamber in the world (Cicchi 2016, p. 15).

Despite these advances, much of the EU's so-called 'democratic deficit' (on this, see, among others, Reif and 1980; Majone 1998; Schmitt and Thomassen 1999; Moravcsik 2002; Hix 2008) concern Parliament, and the way its members (MEPs) are elected. The first issue is the extremely low turnout in European elections. The second is the absence of a truly European electoral campaign allowing citizens to cast their vote based on European-wide issues, instead of 27 (formerly 28) 'second-order national elections'. Finally, there is no truly uniform procedure across Europe to elect MEPs.

Common rules have been a continuing ambition of architects of European unification. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty made an explicit call for the adoption of harmonised electoral rules for the election of MEPs. Despite this, only in 2002 were provisions established for EU-wide adoption of proportional representation for European elections, with Council Decision of 25 June 2002 and 23 September 2002 amending the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.³ This, however, was somehow 'posthumous' since the United Kingdom, at that time the last MS to establish a majoritarian system on the European level, had already (unilaterally) switched from a first-past-the-post to a closed-list proportional representation system for the 1999 EP election. In any case, Parliament has kept expressing its preoccupation about the absence of a uniform procedure for European elections, and consequently put forward further proposals to modernise the 1976 Electoral Act.

The 2009 Lisbon Treaty – which drew on the previous Constitutional Treaty – introduced a fundamental modification that represented a major step forward in the evolution of Parliament. It stated that Parliament is to be 'composed of representatives of the Union's citizens' (Article 14(2) TEU), instead of 'representatives of the peoples of the States brought together in the Community' (Article 189 TEC, as amended by the Nice Treaty). In this framework, the liberal MEP Andrew Duff presented a report at the beginning of the seventh legislature calling on MS to convene formally to introduce fundamental improvements in the way MEPs are elected. Among the envisaged changes, creating a pan-European constituency to elect 25 MEPs on transnational lists proved to be the most controversial (Donatelli 2015). The aim is to fill some EP seats through a truly European voting process. According to Pukelsheim (2018), the key elements of the transnational list proposal are the following:

- The whole of the European Union is taken as a single constituency;

³ 2002/772/EC, Euratom: Council Decision of 25 June 2002 and 23 September 2002 amending the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, annexed to Decision 76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom. Available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32002D0772>.

- European PPs campaign at Union level, each of them presenting a list of nominees to the Union electorate;
- Citizens have two votes, one vote cast in the way that citizens are accustomed to in their MS, and the other vote cast for a party's transnational list of nominees.

Despite the hopes of Mr. Duff and of the main supporters in Parliament, however, the report (redrafted in numerous different versions) proved to be insufficient to win the reluctance to electoral change. After a lengthy discussion in the Constitutional Affairs Committee (AFCO), the Duff report encountered a strong resistance of consistent parts of the main political groups which joined the already opposed Eurosceptic groups, and the proposal was blocked. Therefore, the debate on the report was first postponed and then referred back to the committee in July 2011. In spring 2012, the report was ultimately stopped by the Conference of Presidents of the EP, despite another reformulation by the AFCO committee (Donatelli 2015).

The so-called *Spitzenkandidaten* process has been another fundamental development of the European electoral system. European elections giving European citizens the opportunity not only to elect the Members of the European Parliament but also to decide who leads the European Commission (Commission) has always been a goal of the Parliament. In late 2013 and early 2014, after first establishing internal procedures for their selection, five EuPPs appointed their main candidates for the Commission president.⁴ Parliament ran the 2014 election campaign under the slogan 'this time it's different', and the lead candidates appeared in numerous televised debates, interviews and rallies, although their notoriety varied substantially across MS. In the European elections, the European People's Party (EPP) became the largest group in Parliament, and consequently its *Spitzenkandidat*, Jean-Claude Juncker, was elected as the President of the Commission (Tilindyte 2019).

1.2.2. Latest developments: the Hübner-Leinen proposal, Brexit, and the demise of the *Spitzenkandidaten* procedure

On 11 November 2015, Parliament adopted a resolution based on the legislative initiative report prepared by the AFCO Committee on the amendment of the Act of 20 September 1976 concerning the election of the Members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. The rapporteurs were Danuta Maria Hübner (EPP, Poland) and Jo Leinen (S&D, Germany). The legislative initiative was aimed at amending the EU electoral law in order to improve the citizens' participation in the election process and bring MEPs closer to European citizens. In particular, the proposal included the following changes to the 1976 Electoral Act:

- Visibility of European political parties: Ballot papers used in the European elections should give equal visibility to the names and logos of national parties and the European political parties to which they are affiliated.
- Introduction of a deadline of 12 weeks before the elections for the nomination of candidates/establishment of lists at national level.
- Introduction of a mandatory threshold for bigger EU-countries, ranging between 3 % and 5 % for the allocation of seats in single constituency Member States and constituencies comprising

⁴ Jean-Claude Juncker for the European People's Party, Martin Schulz for the Party of European Socialists, Guy Verhofstadt for the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats, Ska Keller and José Bové for the European Green Party, and Alexis Tsipras for the European Left.

more than 26 seats. The 2002 Council Decision, amending the 1976 Act, authorises Member States to establish thresholds of up to 5 %. Fourteen Member States have set such thresholds by law. Yet, in two decisions (2011 and 2014), the German Constitutional Court declared the country's existing thresholds for EU elections (5 %, then 3 %) to be unconstitutional.

- Introduction of a right to vote in European elections for all EU citizens living outside the EU. To avoid double-voting (by people with more than one citizenship or by EU citizens living abroad), Parliament wants EU countries to exchange data on voters.
- Introduction of electronic and internet voting possibilities, as well as postal voting.
- Introduction of a common deadline of 12 weeks for the nomination of lead candidates by the European political parties: European elections should be fought with formally endorsed, EU-wide lead candidates ('Spitzenkandidaten') for the Commission presidency.
- Creation of a cross-border joint European constituency, in which lists are headed by each political family's nominee for the post of president of the Commission.⁵

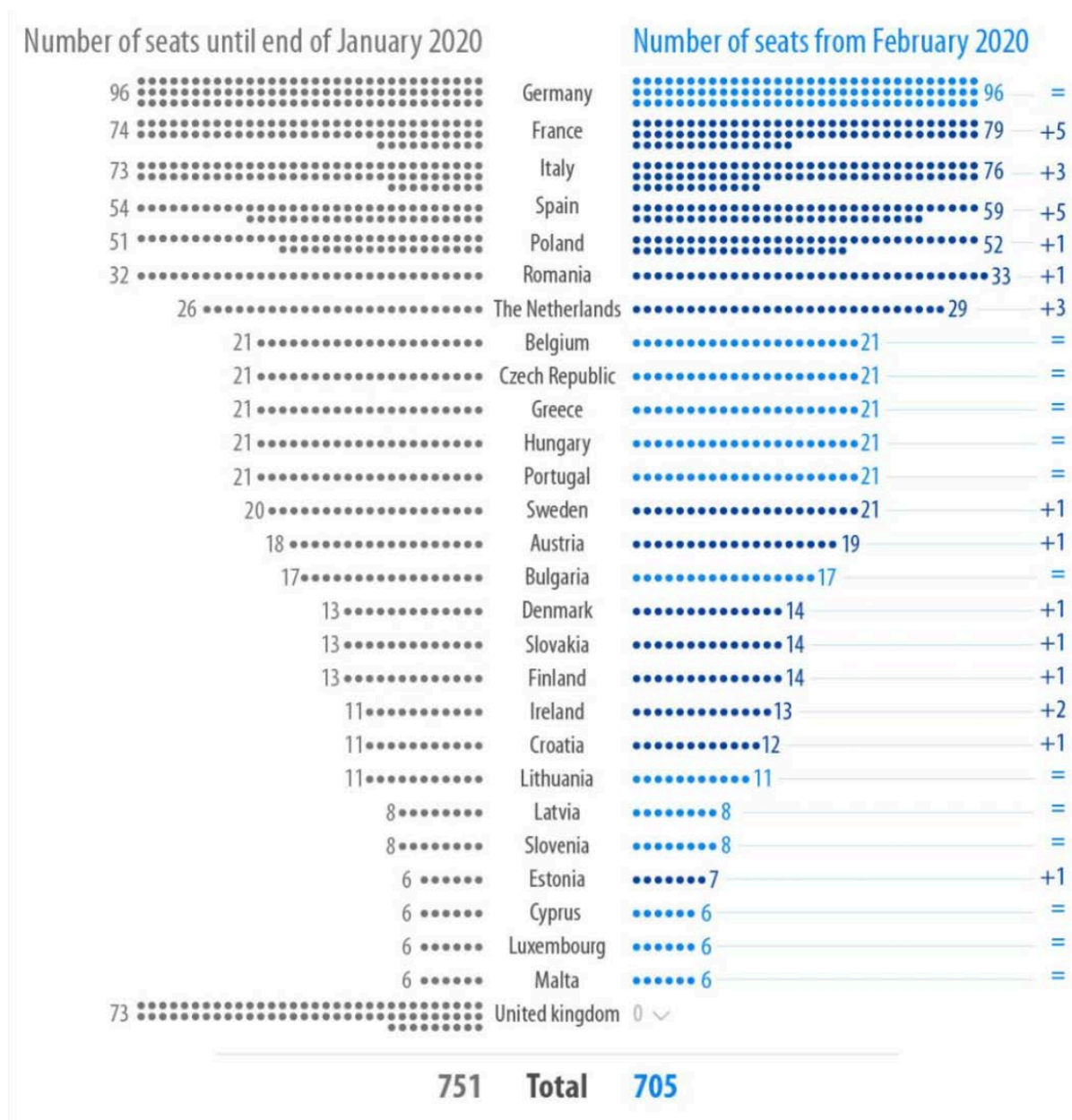
Since the resolution excluded the most controversial proposal (i.e., establishing a transnational constituency to elect some of the MEPs), it gathered a vast support, and on 11 November 2015, passed the plenary with a large majority.

Brexit represented a potential reinvigoration of the transnational constituency idea. The report by Hübner and Silva Pereira (2018)⁶ contemplated the implementation of transnational lists by allocating the seats vacated after Brexit. However, several AFCE members expressed their deep concern that, since the home states of the deputies thus elected are uncertain and unpredictable, transnational lists threaten to upset the allocation of seats between the MS (Pukelsheim 2018). Brexit lasted much longer than expected, with the UK ultimately participating in the 2019 European elections (only for British MEPs to vacate the EP less than a year later). However, the vacated seats were partly reassigned to other MS and partly eliminated, with the total composition of the EP shrinking from 751 to 705 seats, as shown in Figure 1 below.

⁵ Please see in more detail European Parliament website, available at: [Reform of the electoral law of the EU | Legislative train schedule | European Parliament \(europa.eu\)](#).

⁶ Report of 26.1.2018 on the composition of the European Parliament. 2017/2054(INL) – 2017/0900(NLE), Committee on Constitutional Affairs, Rapporteurs: Danuta Maria Hübner and Pedro Silva Pereira. Available at: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2018-0007_EN.html.

Figure 1 : Post-Brexit reapportionment of seats in the European Parliament



Source: European Parliament (2020)

The 2015 parliament's proposals were partly accepted and incorporated into the Council Decision 2018/994 of 13 July 2018, except for the proposals on a joint constituency and the *Spitzenkandidaten* process. Also, a number of the remaining provisions have been incorporated with changes that vary from slight to substantial.

Council Decision 994/2018 will enter into force only after all MS have approved it following their respective constitutional procedures.⁷ Not all MS ratified the text in time for the 2019 elections – some ratified it after 2019, and others, notably Germany, have not ratified it at all. Therefore, the ratification

⁷ As provided by Article 223 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

process is still ongoing. The following paragraph discusses the specific indications of Council Decision 994/2018, as well as the changes between it and the 'predecessor' European Parliament resolution of 11 November 2015.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the story of the 2019 *Spitzenkandidaten* process differed substantially from that of four years earlier. Despite the substantial impact on the political and institutional landscape of the EU – which has increased the visibility of the election of the commission president for European citizens – the process was discarded in 2019. The EPP resulted again as the most significant force in the parliament. However, Ursula von der Leyen was chosen to lead the new Commission. Von der Leyen is a former German defence minister under Angela Merkel and was chosen ahead of the EPP's *Spitzenkandidat* Manfred Weber,⁸ who many viewed to be an overly low-profile candidate. This was indeed a step backwards, in the direction of a less transparent and less inclusive decision-making process made behind closed doors, and some Eurosceptics perceived the inter-institutional quarrel over the issue as 'another EU weakness' (Fotopoulos 2019). In terms of media coverage, the salience of the *Spitzenkandidaten* process in 2014 was relevantly high, despite certain country- and media-specific variations. However, in 2019, the press coverage dropped off by almost half (Fotopoulos and Morganti 2020).

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⁸ The other candidates were Frans Timmermans for the PES, Ska Keller and Bas Eickhout for the European Green Party, Guy Verhofstadt with Margrethe Vestager for ALDE, Jan Zahradil for European Conservatives and Reformists, and Nico Cué with Violeta Tomić for the European Left.

2. COUNCIL DECISION 994/2018 OF 13 JULY 2018

The 2015 European Parliament proposal formed part of the ‘legislative train’⁹ of the package entitled, *A Union of Democratic Change*, and was completed through the adoption of the Council Decision 994/2018. However, as discussed above and already acknowledged by the literature (Ivan 2021), only (some of) the milder proposals of this report were retained, such as those concerning electronic and postal voting, the limits for electoral thresholds, a three-week deadline before elections to establish party lists (the lowest common denominator, as opposed to the 12-week deadline proposed in the initial report). Table 1 below offers a preliminary summary of the differences of the main provisions between the 2015 proposal and the Council Decision of 2018.

Table 1 : Differences between the EP Resolution 2015 and the Council Decision 2018

| | EP Resolution 2015 | Council Decision 2018 |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Deadlines | 12 weeks | 3 weeks |
| Thresholds | Between 3% and 5% for constituencies > 26 seats | Between 2% and 5% for constituencies > 35 seats |
| Internet, postal and advanced voting | Compulsory | Optional |
| Europeanised electoral ballots | Compulsory | Optional |
| <i>Spitzenkandidaten</i> | Compulsory | Absent |
| Transnational constituency | Absent | Absent |

Source: Author’s own compilation.

Council Decision 994/2018 is composed of two articles. The first article replaces several articles of the 1976 Electoral Act (Articles 1, 3, 9) and introduces several new articles (3a, 3b, 4a, 9a, 9b). The second article simply establishes that the decision shall be subject to approval by the MS in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, that the Member States shall notify the General Secretariat of the European Council after the completion of the procedures necessary for that purpose, and that the decision shall enter into force on the first day after the last notification has been received.

It is also important to note that Council Decision 994/2018 establishes several provisions using the terms *may* and *shall*. In the first case, MS are encouraged to adopt such measures; in the latter, they are (upon ratification by all MS of the Council Decision) required to do so. The following paragraphs discuss them in further detail.

⁹ The political priorities of the Commission are, on the initiative of Parliament, presented using the railway metaphor. This practice started with the six priorities of the Von der Leyen Commission and was later extended to discuss proposals under the previous Juncker Commission. The Juncker Commission’s ten ‘destinations’ included the above-mentioned *A Union of Democratic Change* package, of which the *Reform of the Electoral Law of the EU* was one of the ‘coaches’ that arrived.

2.1. Measures that Member States *may* implement

The measures suggested by Council Decision 994/2018, in the order in which they appear in the decision, are as follows:

- Preferential list system;
- A minimum threshold for the allocation of seats not exceeding 5% of votes;
- Ballot papers displaying the name or logo of the European Political Party (EuPP) with which the list or candidate is affiliated;
- The possibility of advance, postal and electronic voting;
- Necessary measures to allow citizens residing in third countries to vote in European elections.

These measures are listed and briefly discussed in detail below, both in relation to their actual implementation and potential controversy.

2.1.1. Preferential voting

The replaced Article 1(2) of the 1976 Electoral Act states that 'Member States may authorize voting based on a preferential list system in accordance with the procedure they adopt'. This article's wording is unchanged from the 2002 Council Decision and therefore poses no questions.

In any case, the article is non-controversial for two reasons. First, it is not compulsory. Second, most MS – in total 21, including Malta and Ireland, with their Single Transferable Voting (STV) systems – already use preferential voting. Yet, they do so with a wide variety of different features concerning the number of preferences that can be expressed by the voter, compulsory or optional preferences, and methods to express such preferences. Table 3 below summarizes these details, excluding the six countries¹⁰ where a closed-list system is used instead.

¹⁰ These are France, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, and Spain.

Table 2 : Overview of preferential voting across MS

| Country name | Type of proportional representation | Number of preferences the voter can express | Optional or compulsory preference for individual candidates | Method by which the voter's preference is expressed |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Austria | Preferential voting | One preference | Optional | Write in the name of, or a number corresponding to, the preferred candidate |
| Belgium | Preferential voting | Preferences up to the total number of candidates for each list (19) | Optional | Blacken the circle corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) |
| Bulgaria | Preferential voting | One preference | Optional | Make a cross on the number corresponding to the preferred candidate |
| Croatia | Preferential voting | One preference | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate |
| Cyprus | Preferential voting | Up to two preferences | Optional | Make a cross in square corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) |
| Czech Republic | Preferential voting | Up to two preferences | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) |
| Denmark | Preferential voting | One preference | Optional | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate |
| Estonia | Preferential voting | One preference | Compulsory | Write in the number corresponding to the preferred candidate |
| Finland | Preferential voting | One preference | Compulsory | Write in the name of the preferred candidate |
| Greece | Preferential voting | Up to four preferences | Optional | Make a cross on the name of the preferred candidate(s) |
| Ireland | STV | Preferences up to the total number of candidates in each constituency (17, 19, 23) | Compulsory | Order candidates from the most to the least preferred by writing in progressive numbers |
| Italy | Preferential voting | Up to three preferences | Optional | Write in the name of the preferred candidate(s) |
| Latvia | Preferential voting | Up to 16 between positive and negative preferences | Optional | Write a + next to the endorsed candidate(s) or cross out the opposed candidate(s) |
| Lithuania | Preferential voting | Up to five preferences | Optional | Write in the number corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) |
| Luxembourg | Preferential voting | Up to six preferences in total (and each candidate can receive up to two preferences) | Optional | Make a cross in one or both squares corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) |
| Malta | STV | Preferences up to the total number of candidates (41) | Compulsory | Order candidates by writing in progressive numbers |
| Netherlands | Preferential voting | One preference | Compulsory | Make a cross in the circle corresponding to the preferred candidate |

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|---|
| Poland | Preferential voting | One preference | Compulsory | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate |
| Slovakia | Preferential voting | Up to two preferences | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) |
| Slovenia | Preferential voting | One preference | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate |
| Sweden | Preferential voting | One preference | Optional | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate |

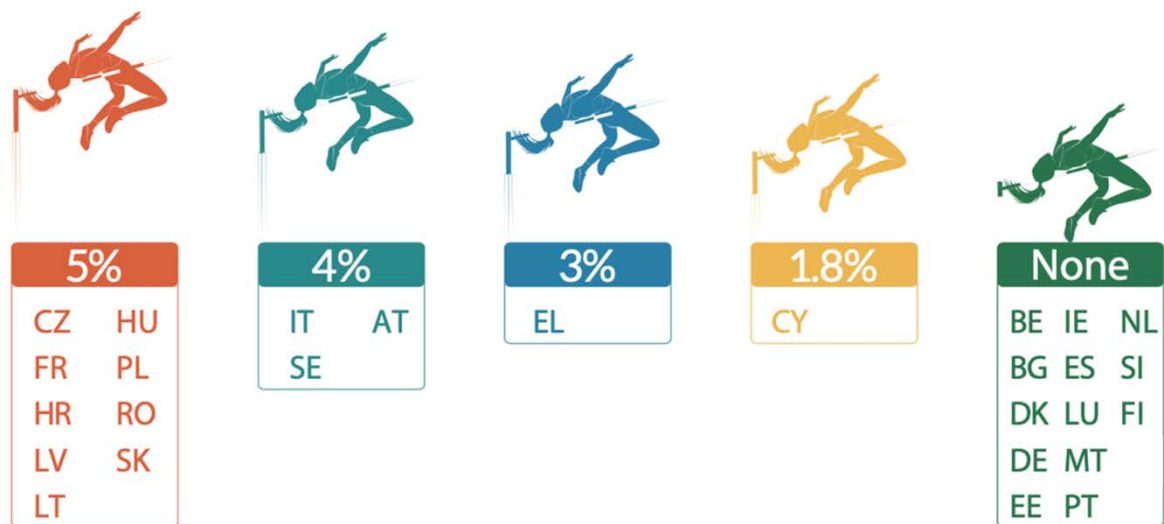
Source: Author's own compilation.

Concerning electoral ballots, it is worth noting the extreme diversity of ballot types used across Europe, which is (partially) linked to the different procedures designed for the casting of votes (and preferences, where this is entailed). For instance, in Greece and Spain, the voter picks one party-specific ballot and puts it in an envelope, while in Germany, the voter can only make one cross on a very long black and white ballot. Meanwhile, in Ireland, voters can order all candidates on a coloured ballot, where even the occupation and photo of the candidate is available. In Romania, voters use a stamp to imprint their mark on the chosen list, while in Italy, voters cross out the party's logo. This diversity poses a potential challenge to genuine uniformity in European elections, and the usually very longstanding national traditions of ballot design are hard to change. More information on the ballot structures, together with a sample of the ballots used in the 2019 European elections for each MS, can be found in the appendix

2.1.2. Maximum threshold not exceeding 5%

The replaced Article 3(1) of the 1976 Electoral Act states that MS may set a minimum threshold for the allocation of seats. At the national level, this threshold may not exceed 5 % of valid votes cast. As with the proposed preferential voting, the 5% figure poses no problems either; in addition to the non-compulsory nature of this provision, no MS currently has electoral thresholds above 5%. Figure 1 below summarizes the thresholds employed by MS in the 2019 European elections.

Figure 2: Electoral thresholds across MS electoral systems



Source: Adapted from Sabbati, Sgueo and Dobрева (2019).

Nine countries have a 5% electoral threshold; three have a 4% threshold; Greece's is 3%, and Cyprus' is 1.8%. The remaining thirteen¹¹ (including Germany, which proves to be the most problematic case, as discussed in the following paragraphs) have none. Of these 13, the case of Belgium is peculiar: The German-speaking electoral college has no threshold. However – and in contrast to what Sabbati, Sgueo and Dobрева (2019) indicate – the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking electoral colleges both have a 5% threshold.

2.1.3. 'Europeanised' ballot papers

The new Article 3b provided for in Council Decision 994/2018 allows MS to 'display, on ballot papers... the name or logo of the EuPP to which the national party or individual candidate is affiliated'. Bearing in mind that this is not a compulsory requirement, several considerations have to be made. First of all, the text refers only to EuPPs, while additional EU-relevant actors may be present (and actually have been) on ballots across Europe. For example, Political Groups in the European Parliament (EPPGs), often referred to simply as European Party Groups, can appear on ballots. EPPGs emerged first in the history of Parliament; the EuPPs came later as 'emanations' of their parliamentary counterparts. Following Bardi's suggestion (2005) to apply Katz and Mair's (1993) theory of the three faces of party organisation in analysing party politics at the European level (see also Calossi 2011), we can say that, at the national level, the party in central office usually precedes the party in public office (i.e., political parties compete, elect members, and then form parliamentary groups).¹² However, in the European party system, this relationship is reversed, and – most importantly – the organisational balance of power is shifted towards the EPPGs, as demonstrated by specific studies (for instance, Cicchi and Calossi 2019).

¹¹ In fact, the number was 14, including the UK, which participated in the 2019 European elections. However, as explained in the introductory section, this study does not take the UK into consideration as it is completely irrelevant for the purpose of the analysis.

¹² The third face is the so-called 'party on the ground', represented by grassroots activities in the national context, and in the application of this theory at the EU-level, the national parties themselves.

Secondly, other non-formally recognized European transnational movements and organisations such as, most recently, DiEM25 or Volt can appear on ballots. Third, a reference to *Spitzenkandidaten* is also possible. This, however, is almost always absent from party ballots (see table 4).

Table 4 below shows the Europeanisation of electoral ballots for both the 2014 and 2019 elections to capture if there is an upward or downward trend in this regard. These tables consider only the individual parties that have at least one European reference in their logo or text on the electoral ballot, not if such European links or references have been present elsewhere during the electoral campaign (e.g., in the manifesto, on posters, or other political communication sources, etc.). In other words, it captures only the formal Europeanisation of electoral ballots, disregarding other, broader aspects. As for case selection, only parties who received more than 1.0% of valid votes or elected at least one MEP are taken into consideration, for a total N=253 (2014) and N=264 (2019). Table 3 summarizes the degree of Europeanisation by country according to these criteria.

Table 3 : Europeanisation of electoral ballots by actor, 2014 and 2019

| Country | Party/list name | Elected MEPs | EuPP | EPPG | Other non-recognized trans. ass. | Spitzen-kandidaten |
|-------------------------|--|--------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2014 European elections | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | Democrats 66 (D66) | 4 | ALDE Party | | | |
| Slovenia | Civic List and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe | 0 | ALDE Party | | | |
| Italy | New Centre-Right–UDC | 3 | EPP | | | |
| Netherlands | Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) | 5 | EPP | | | |
| Slovenia | New Slovenia–Christian Democrats and Slovenian People's Party | 2 | EPP | | | |
| Greece | Olive Tree – Democratic Alignment | 2 | PES | S&D | | |
| France | Socialist Party–Left Radical Party | 13 | PES | | | |
| Italy | Democratic Party | 31 | PES | | | |
| Netherlands | Labour Party (PvdA) | 3 | PES | | | |
| Slovenia | Social Democrats and Party of European Socialists | 1 | PES | | | |
| France | Left Front | 4 | PEL | | | |
| Slovenia | Coalition of the United Left | 0 | PEL | | | |
| Ireland | Fianna Fáil (Soldiers of Destiny) | 1 | | ALDE Group | | |
| Ireland | Independents Collectively | 3 | | ALDE Group | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ireland | Fine Gael (Family of the Irish) | 4 | | EPP Group | | |
| Ireland | Labour | 0 | | S&D | | |
| Ireland | Green Party | 0 | | G/EFA | | |
| Italy | The Other Europe with Tsipras | 3 | | | | Alexis Tsipras |
| Total | Europeanised parties: 18 (7.51%) | 79 | EuPP: 12 (4.74%) | EPPG: 6 (2.37%) | Other: 0 (0.00%) | Spitz: 1 (0.40%) |
| 2019 European elections | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | Alternative Democratic Reform Party | 0 | AECR | | | |
| Italy | (+) Europe-Italy in Commune- European Democratic Party Italy | 0 | EDP | | | |
| Italy | European Green Party | 0 | EGP | | | |
| Netherlands | Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) | 4 | EPP | | | |
| Netherlands | Labour Party (PvdA) | 6 | PES | | | |
| Greece | Movement for Change | 2 | PES | | | |
| Italy | Democratic Party | 19 | PES | | | |
| Italy | The Left | 0 | PEL | GUE/NGL | | |
| Austria | KPÖ Plus-European Left, Open List | 0 | PEL | | | |
| Luxembourg | The Left (Déi Lénk) | 0 | PEL | | | |
| Slovenia | The Left (Levica) | 0 | PEL | | | |
| Ireland | Fianna Fáil (Soldiers of Destiny) | 2 | | ALDE Group | | |
| Romania | Alliance of Liberals and Democrats | 0 | | ALDE Group | | |
| Ireland | Sinn Féin (We Ourselves) | 1 | | GUE/NGL | | |
| Ireland | Fine Gael (Family of the Irish) | 5 | | EPP Group | | |
| Ireland | Labour | 0 | | S&D | | |
| Ireland | Green Party | 2 | | G/EFA | | |
| France | Citizens' list European Spring (DiEM25) | 0 | | | DiEM25 | |
| Greece | European Realistic Disobedience Front | 0 | | | DiEM25 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Germany | Volt Germany | 1 | | | Volt | |
| Luxembourg | Volt Europa | 0 | | | Volt | |
| Netherlands | Volt Netherlands | 0 | | | Volt | |
| Total | Europeanised parties: 22 (8.33%) +4 | 42 (-37) | EuPP: 11 (4.17%) -1 | EPPG: 7 (2.65%) +1 | Other: 5 (1.89%) +5 | Spitz: 0 (0.00%) -1 |

Source: Author's own compilation.

It is interesting to notice that in both 2014 and 2019, the most prominent European-level actors on electoral ballots are the EuPPs, in line with the recommendations of the new Article 3b (12 cases in 2014 and 11 cases in 2019).

However, this is where the 'good news' ends. First of all, the degree of Europeanisation of electoral ballots is still remarkably low. In both the 2014 and 2019 EP elections, only around 4% of relevant political parties showed textual or visual references to EuPPs on the electoral ballots; this percentage rises to 7–8% if we consider the second 'face' of party organisation—namely, EPPGs, *Spitzenkandidaten* or other transnational associations. Nevertheless, these figures are strikingly low.

Second, if investigated more closely, the apparent increase of Europeanisation between 2014 and 2019 (from 7.51% to 8.33%) is, in fact, a downward trend. Combined, EuPP and EPPG references remained stable between 2014 and 2019 (for a total of 18). However, the total number of parties was higher in 2019 than in 2014. Therefore the ratio is lower, albeit marginally. In fact, the increase of overall Europeanisation is almost completely due to the presence on electoral ballots of references to DiEM25 and Volt, two pan-European movements not officially recognized as EuPPs. DiEM25 received more than 1% in France and Greece, while Volt did so in Luxembourg and the Netherlands. However, none of them elected an MEP, while – paradoxically – Volt Germany elected one, despite the 0.67% nationwide result, helped by the conspicuous German delegation of MEPs and the absence of an electoral threshold in Germany. The reference to *Spitzenkandidaten*, present in 2014 only in one list above 1% ('The Other Europe with Tsipras', in Italy), disappeared completely, in line with the unfortunate end of this practice for the 2019 European elections.¹³

Moreover, if we consider how many MEPs were elected from parties whose logos and text had a European reference, the figure also shrinks between 2014 and 2019 (i.e., from 79 to 42). In other words, the Europeanised parties on ballots have become more peripheral in the electoral results – not considering, of course, the actual affiliation of such parties to EuPPs, or which EPPG their MEPs end up joining. The purpose of the analysis is to assess the Europeanisation of electoral ballots per se, not other dynamics of the European party system.

One final consideration comes from analysing which European families have been most prominent in the last two European elections. If in 2014 the Socialist family (PES and S&D group) was indeed the most

¹³ More of the smaller parties across Europe had some of these European references. Such was the case for the Italian pro-European liberals who constituted the 'European Choice' electoral list for the 2014 election. The ballot had the ALDE Party and Guy Verhofstadt's name on the logo. However, they performed extremely poorly, receiving only 0.72% of valid votes and therefore failing to elect an MEP.

represented (seven references), in 2019 the most prominent was the Radical left family (PEL and GUE/NGL, five references in 2019 compared to two in 2014), with the Socialists falling behind (four references). The European People's Party also shrunk substantially, from four to two references. Table 4 below summarizes these considerations by making the 2014–2019 comparison more explicit.

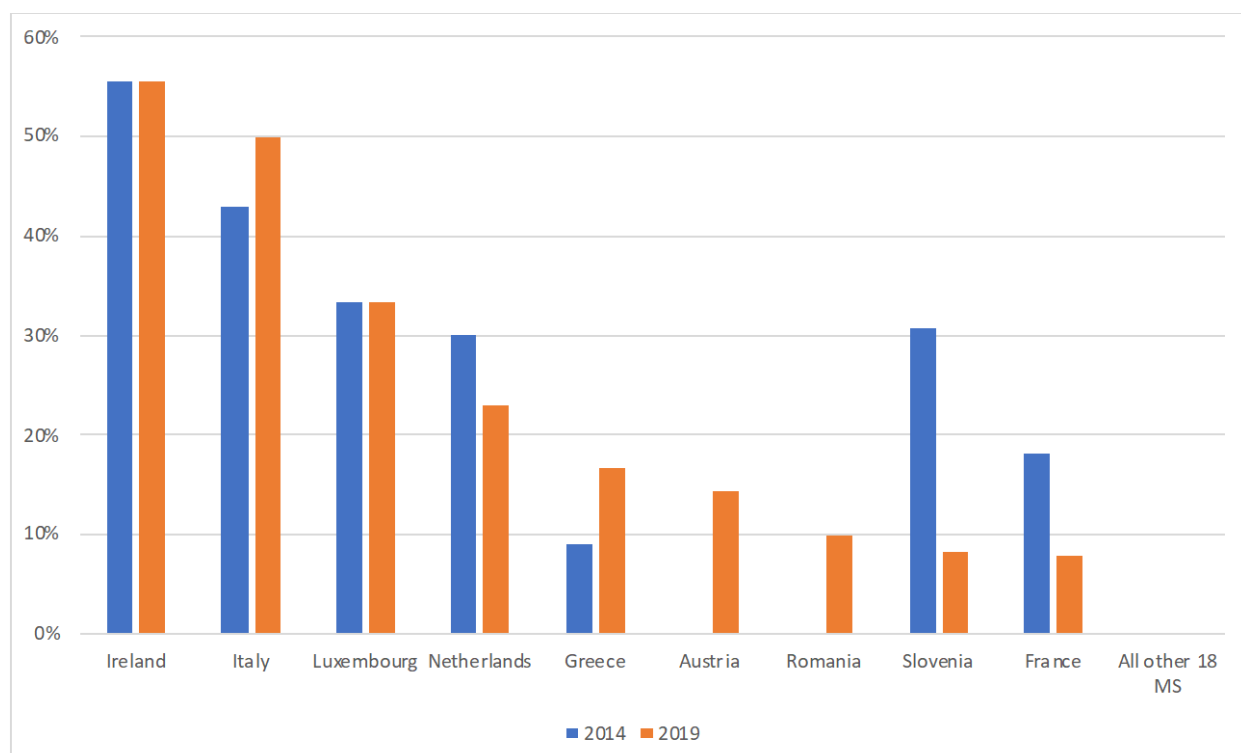
Table 4 : Summary of Europeanisation of electoral ballots, 2014 and 2019

| | | 2014 (N = 253) | | 2019 (N = 264) | | Delta |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| EuPP | AECR | 0 | 0,00% | 1 | 0,38% | |
| | ALDE Party | 2 | 0,79% | 0 | 0,00% | |
| | EDP | 0 | 0,00% | 1 | 0,38% | |
| | EGP | 0 | 0,00% | 1 | 0,38% | |
| | EPP | 3 | 1,19% | 1 | 0,38% | |
| | PES | 5 | 1,98% | 3 | 1,14% | |
| | PEL | 2 | 0,79% | 4 | 1,52% | |
| | Total EuPP | 12 | 4,74% | 11 | 4,17% | -0,58% |
| EPG | ALDE Group | 2 | 0,79% | 2 | 0,76% | |
| | EPP Group | 1 | 0,40% | 1 | 0,38% | |
| | G/EFA | 1 | 0,40% | 1 | 0,38% | |
| | GUE/NGL | 0 | 0,00% | 2 | 0,76% | |
| | S&D | 2 | 0,79% | 1 | 0,38% | |
| | Total EPG | 6 | 2,37% | 7 | 2,65% | 0,28% |
| Other | DiEM25 | 0 | 0,00% | 2 | 0,76% | |
| | VOLT | 0 | 0,00% | 3 | 1,14% | |
| | Total Other | 0 | 0,00% | 5 | 1,89% | 1,89% |
| Spitz. | Tsipras | 1 | 0,40% | 0 | 0,00% | |
| | Total Spitz. | 1 | 0,40% | 0 | 0,00% | -0,40% |
| Total EU overall | | 19 | 7,51% | 23 | 8,71% | 1,20% |
| Total MEPs | | 79 | 10,52% | 42 | 5,96% | -4,56% |

Source: Author's own compilation.

Interesting insights also come from the analysis of the degree of Europeanisation of electoral ballots among the MS, as shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Europeanisation of electoral ballots by country, 2014 and 2019



Source: Author's own compilation.

Like Table 4, Figure 3 shows that Europeanisation is generally very low. Only Ireland and Italy have around half of the parties with European references on the ballot. This actually depends more on the ballot design, which in these two countries is traditionally highly informative. If we look at country differences, we can see that Austria and Romania actually became (slightly) Europeanised in 2019 for the first time. Hence, the overall number of Europeanised MS did rise between 2014 and 2019.

Nevertheless, others, such as Slovenia and France, saw ballot Europeanisation decline. Even considering a generous, 'minimal' definition of Europeanisation (i.e., at least one party with European references on the ballot), only seven MS in 2014 and nine in 2019 were Europeanised. The remaining 18 – some two-thirds of the total – had no European reference at all on ballots.

2.1.4. Absentee voting and voting rights of EU citizens residing in third countries

The new Article 4a of Council Decision 994/2018 refers to the possibility for MS to set up several absentee voting methods, allowing EU citizens who cannot be physically present in polling places on election day(s) to cast their vote, nonetheless. Article 4a refers, specifically, to 'advanced, postal and internet voting'. Postal voting is, in fact, one type of advanced voting, as the elector usually sends their vote by post before election day. Other forms of advanced voting currently in use in MS are *proxy voting* (an elector who cannot attend in person delegates a trusted person to cast a vote on their behalf) or *embassy voting* (casting one's vote in person at a special polling place setup at the embassy of their country of citizenship, in their country of residence).

The new Article 9a, instead, states that MS may take the measures necessary to allow citizens residing in third countries (i.e., outside the EU) to vote in EP elections. Table 5 below summarizes the current situation of European MS concerning these voting possibilities.

Table 5 : Absentee and from third country voting possibilities in MS

| Country | Postal voting | Voting at embassy | Proxy voting | Internet voting (e-voting) | Voting from outside the EU |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Belgium | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Netherlands | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Estonia | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Austria | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Denmark | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Finland | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Hungary | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Latvia | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Lithuania | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Slovenia | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Spain | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Sweden | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Germany | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| Luxembourg | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| France | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Croatia | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Cyprus | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Poland | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Portugal | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Romania | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Bulgaria | | ✓ | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Greece | | ✓ | | | |
| Italy | | ✓ | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | |
| Total | 14 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 20 |

Source: Adapted from Sabbati, Sgueo and Dobrev (2019).

As can be seen, the situation remains far from homogenous, even as every MS provide for at least one possibility for absentee voting. The 'champions' of absentee voting are Belgium, the Netherlands and Estonia, which allow citizens to choose from three different methods to cast a ballot (beyond the traditional method of in-person voting at a polling place). Belgium and the Netherlands allow voters to select from postal, embassy and proxy voting; Estonia, in addition, allows internet voting (the only country in Europe to do so) in keeping with its 'e-Estonia' program aimed at developing a digital society.

All in all, 23 countries provide for one or more possibilities for absentee voting, with embassy voting being the most diffused option (21 countries) over postal voting (14 countries). France, in addition to Belgium and the Netherlands, also provides for proxy voting but without the possibility of postal voting, a practice that was allowed in the past but has been, for the moment, abandoned due to malpractice (Lupiáñez-Villanueva and Devaux 2018). Only four countries (the Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta, and Slovakia) allow no absentee voting. In addition to these, three countries do allow embassy voting, but only for citizens residing within the EU and not in third countries (Bulgaria, Greece, and Italy).

2.2. Measures that Member States *shall* implement

The measures for which Council Decision 994/2018 expresses an obligation (*shall* implement), according to the order on which they appear in the decision, are as follows:

- Members of the European Parliament elected based on proportional representation, using the list system or the STV, through free and secret elections based on direct universal suffrage;
- Minimum 2% threshold for constituencies comprising more than 35 seats (including nationwide, single constituencies);
- Deadline for submission of candidacies at least three weeks before the date, fixed by the MS, for holding European elections;
- Implementation of necessary measures to prevent double voting;

- Designating a contact authority responsible for exchanging data on mobile voters or candidates with its counterparts in other MS.

The measures that MS are requested to implement are listed and briefly discussed below, both concerning their actual implementation and potential controversy.

2.2.1. Proportional representation and direct universal suffrage

The replaced Article 1(1) states that 'In each Member State, members of the European Parliament shall be elected as representatives of the citizens of the Union based on proportional representation, using the list system or the single transferable vote'. The replaced Article 1(3) states that 'Elections shall be by direct universal suffrage and shall be free and secret'.

As for Article 1(2) already discussed in the previous paragraph, this part of the 2018 Council Decision is completely unproblematic and uncontroversial, as all MS use proportional representation, be it closed-list proportional representation or STV. In fact, the only small difference between the 1976 Electoral Act as amended by the 2002 Council Decision and the 2018 Council Decision changes concerns the denomination of MEPs. The 2002 text states that 'members of the European Parliament shall be elected on the basis of (...)', while the 2018 Decision provides, in addition, that 'members of the European Parliament shall be elected *as representatives of the Union* on the basis of (...) (emphasis added by the Author). This addition is relevant and meaningful in principle, but it does not imply any substantial change to be implemented.

2.2.2. Threshold between 2% and 5% for bigger Member States

The replaced Article 3(2) states that 'Member States in which the list system is used shall set a minimum threshold for the allocation of seats for constituencies which comprise more than 35 seats. This threshold shall not be lower than 2 per cent, and shall not exceed 5 per cent, of the valid votes cast in the constituency concerned, including a single-constituency Member State'. Table 6 below shows the current threshold for those MS electing more than 35 MEPs.

Table 6 : Explicit thresholds of MS with more than 35 seats (nationwide)

| Country name | Total number of MEPs (after Brexit) | Total number of constituencies | Presence of explicit threshold | If yes, threshold % |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Germany | 96 | 1 | No | |
| France | 79 | 1 | Yes | 5% |
| Italy | 76 | 5 | Yes | 4% |
| Spain | 59 | 1 | No | |
| Poland | 52 | 13 | Yes | 5% |

Source: Author's own compilation.

Italy and Poland do not fall under the category identified by Article 3(2), as their sub-national constituencies elect fewer than 35 seats. In the Italian case (5 constituencies), the number of seats ranges between 8 and 20,¹⁴ and in the Polish case – whose 52 seats are split between a remarkable 13 constituencies – it is between 2 and 7. In addition to this, both countries do have an explicit threshold (4% and 5%, respectively). It is worth mentioning that the combination of a high number of constituencies and a relatively low number of seats in Poland leads to a strong disproportional effect. However, the implicit threshold (Gallagher and Mitchell 2005) has not exceeded the 5% provided for in Article 3(2).¹⁵ In any case, Article 3(2) only refers to formal, explicit thresholds and not any mechanical effects of a given MS's electoral system. With its nationwide, single constituency electing 79 MEPs, France is also in line with Article 3(2) due to its threshold of 5%.

Spain and Germany, however, are not in line with Article 3(2). Both elect more than 35 MEPs (59 and 96, respectively, after Brexit), have a single, nationwide constituency,¹⁶ and have no threshold. This is crucial because, as we will see in the next section, neither of these countries have ratified Council Decision 2018/994.

2.2.3. Three weeks' deadline for submission of candidacies

The new Article 3a states that 'where national provisions set a deadline for the submission of candidacies for election to the European Parliament, that deadline shall be at least three weeks before the date fixed by the relevant Member State'.

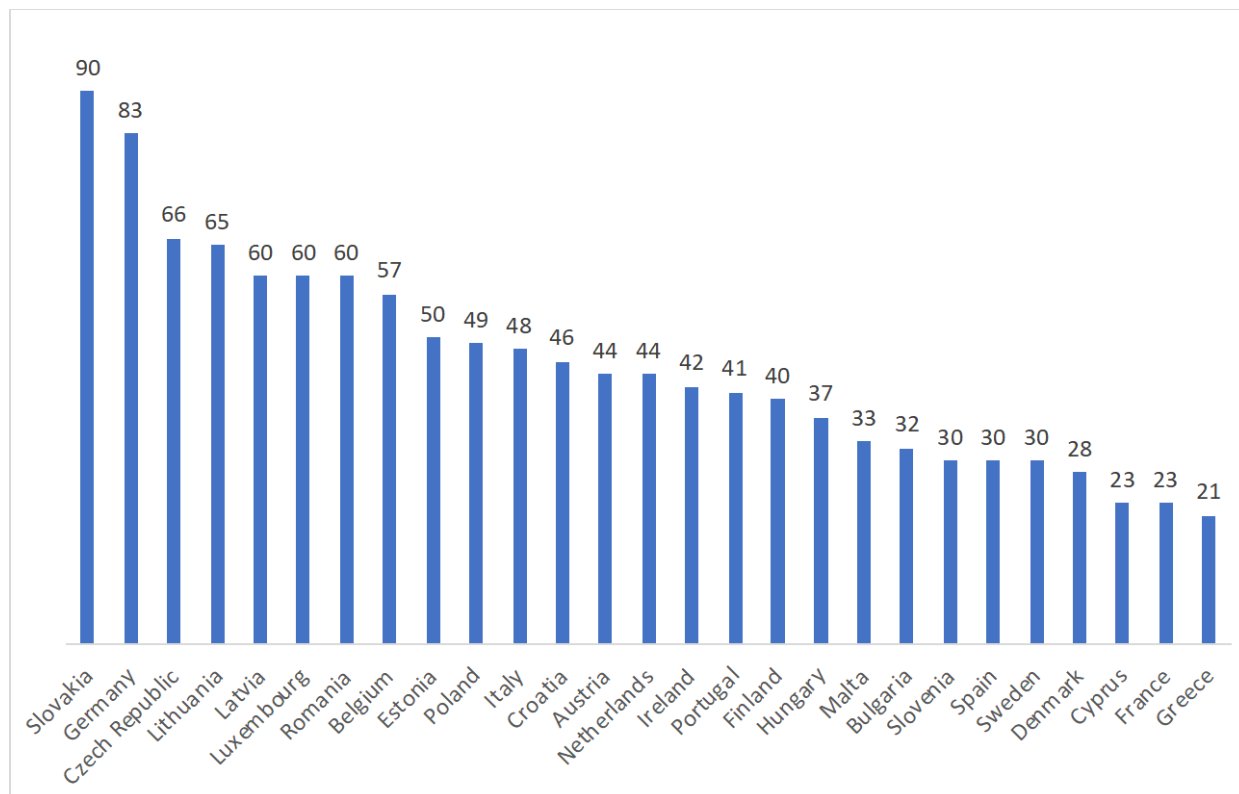
As already noted in the first section, this is a rather short timeframe and definitely not as ambitious as the 2015 EP proposal, which aimed at 12 weeks (Ivan 2021). Figure 6 below summarizes the deadlines by country, ordered from the longest timeframe to the shortest.

¹⁴ Specifically, 8 seats for the Islands constituency; 15 for both the Central and North-Eastern constituencies; 18 for the Southern constituency; and 20 for the North-Western constituency.

¹⁵ In 2019, the largest party excluded from the seat assignment was the 'Confederation for Liberty and Independence' (Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość) with 4.55% of the votes cast. The smallest party with MEPs elected was 'Spring' (Wiosna) with 6.06% of the votes cast.

¹⁶ Constituencies of merely administrative interest or distributive relevance within a party list exist in Germany: 16 constituencies, only in the case of the CDU/CSU.

Figure 4: Deadline for registration before European elections (in days), 2019



Source: Author's own compilation.

As can be seen, all MS are compliant with this article. There is, however, a substantial variance, from Slovakia's three months and Germany's 11 weeks to Cyprus, France and Greece, which are close to the established limit (23, 23 and 21 days, respectively).

The case of Greece, in particular, could require some changes to national law, which currently provides a deadline of 12 days after the elections are officially called (Article 3 of Law 4255/2014, in combination with Article 10 of Law 4239/2014). In practice, this could result in a 16–22-day term for the submission of candidacies for election to the European Parliament. In the European elections of 2014 and 2019, the actual terms were 21 and 20 days, respectively. However, according to the 2018 legal instrument ratifying the council decision, it is advised to officially call European elections at least 34 days before to avoid any conflict with the minimum three-week term for the submission of candidacies. In any case, neither this practice – nor a change in the national law to ensure it is operable – do not seem at all problematic. Finally, it is worth noting that Bulgaria's deadline of 32 days refers to candidates, while lists have an earlier deadline (45 days). Similarly, Denmark envisages a 28-day pre-election deadline for candidates, but new lists have to register further in advance – namely, 56 days before the elections.

2.2.4. Double voting prevention and data exchange

The replaced Article 9 states that no person may vote more than once in any election for MEPs and that MS shall take the necessary measures to ensure that double voting in elections to the European Parliament is subject to *effective, proportionate* and *dissuasive* penalties. Most countries (24 in total) have such measures in place, as Table 7 below shows. Only Hungary, Latvia and Spain are not compliant (in the latter two, there is an explicit reference in the electoral law to the prohibition of double voting,

but with no corresponding sanction). However, this is not likely to be an issue. All penal codes envisage some kind of sanction for fraudulent behaviour in voting, so to extend this to double voting in European elections is a relatively straightforward legislative procedure. Finally, it is worth noting that there is a relatively high variance in the severity of these sanctions, from a fine of between €33 and €100 in Slovakia to a maximum sentence of 5 years imprisonment of Germany.

Table 7 : Sanctions for double voting

| Country | Double voting prevention measures (penalty) | Min-max penalty for double voting |
|----------------|---|---|
| Austria | Yes | Fine of up to €218 and, if irrecoverable, to imprisonment for up to 2 weeks |
| Belgium | Yes | Imprisonment of between 1 month and 1 year and a fine of €1,820–70,000 |
| Bulgaria | Yes | Probation and a fine of BGN500–2,000 (approx. €250–1,000) |
| Croatia | Yes | Imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years |
| Cyprus | Yes | Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months and/or a fine not exceeding CYP450 (approx. €720) |
| Czech Republic | Yes | Fine up to CZK10,000 (approx. €385) |
| Denmark | Yes | Fine |
| Estonia | Yes | Fine of €1,300, or detention |
| Finland | Yes | Fine, or imprisonment for up to 1 year |
| France | Yes | 1 year imprisonment and a fine of €15,000 |
| Germany | Yes | Fine, or imprisonment for up to 5 years |
| Greece | Yes | Imprisonment of at least 3 months up to 5 years and deprivation of any public office of between 1 and 5 years |
| Ireland | Yes | n/a |
| Italy | Yes | Imprisonment of 1–3 years, and a fine of €51–258 |
| Lithuania | Yes | Fine of €140–300; if committed repeatedly, between €300 and €860 |
| Luxembourg | Yes | 8 to 15 days imprisonment and a fine of €251–2,000 |
| Malta | Yes | Fine up to the equivalent of ML 1,000, and a maximum of 6 months imprisonment |
| Netherlands | Yes | Up to 4,350€ fee and a maximum imprisonment of 1 month |
| Poland | Yes | Fine up to 5,000 PLN (approx. 1,000€) |

| | | |
|----------|-----|---|
| Portugal | Yes | 1 year of imprisonment, plus the payment of an amount corresponding to a 50 day-fine (the final amount is at the discretion of the court) |
| Romania | Yes | Impediment of electoral/candidacy rights and additional sanctions |
| Slovakia | Yes | Fine of between €33 and €100 |
| Slovenia | Yes | Fine or up to 1 year of imprisonment |
| Sweden | Yes | Fine, or imprisonment |
| Hungary | No | n/a |
| Latvia | No | n/a ¹⁷ |
| Spain | No | n/a ¹⁸ |

Source: Author's own compilation.

The new Article 9b states that each Member State shall designate a contact authority responsible for exchanging data on voters and candidates with its counterparts in the other MS and that this authority shall begin transmitting to those counterparts, no later than six weeks before election day (or the first day of the electoral period data concerning Union citizens who, in a Member State of which they are not nationals, have been entered on the electoral roll or are standing as candidates.

In this regard, most countries are compliant with these two provisions. As can be seen from Table 7 below, all MS do have a designated authority. In most cases, it is the interior ministry; in other cases, another ministry (e.g., foreign affairs, or some specific 'non-traditional' ministries such as the ministry of digital affairs); in others, a dedicated authority for electoral matters (electoral commission, central electoral committee etc.).

¹⁷ Article 41(3) of the European Elections Act 2004 provides that multiple votes are not counted. However, no penalty is specified.

¹⁸ Article 210(2) of Ley Organica 13/94 specifies that no one can vote more than once in EP elections. However, no penalty is specified.

Table 8 : Electoral authority and data exchange prior to elections (6 weeks)

| Country | Data exchange contact authority | Authority | Rules for exchanging data on time (six weeks before) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Austria | Yes | Federal Ministry of the Interior | Yes |
| Belgium | Yes | Ministry of Internal Affairs | Yes |
| Croatia | Yes | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Yes |
| Czech Republic | Yes | Ministry of the Interior | Yes |
| Denmark | Yes | Ministry of the Interior and Housing – Election Unit | Yes |
| Finland | Yes | Digital and Population Data Services Agency | Yes |
| France | Yes | National Institute for Statistics (INSEE) | Yes |
| Greece | Yes | Ministry of Interior–Directorate of Elections | Yes |
| Ireland | Yes | Electoral Commission | Yes |
| Italy | Yes | Ministry of the Interior | Yes |
| Latvia | Yes | Central Election Commission | Yes |
| Lithuania | Yes | Central Electoral Commission | Yes |
| Luxembourg | Yes | Government | Yes |
| Malta | Yes | Electoral Commission | Yes |
| Netherlands | Yes | Ministry of the Interior | Yes |
| Portugal | Yes | National Election Commission | Yes |
| Romania | Yes | Permanent Electoral Authority (PEA) | Yes |
| Slovakia | Yes | Ministry of Interior | Yes |
| Spain | Yes | Central Electoral Committee | Yes |
| Sweden | Yes | Election Authority | Yes |
| Bulgaria | Yes | Central Election Commission | No |
| Cyprus | Yes | Ministry of the Interior | No |
| Estonia | Yes | State Electoral Office | No |
| Germany | Yes | Federal Election Management Body | No |

| | | | |
|----------|-----|-------------------------------|----|
| Hungary | Yes | National Election Office | No |
| Poland | Yes | Minister of Digital Affairs | No |
| Slovenia | Yes | National Electoral Commission | No |

Source: Author's own compilation.

In fact, seven MS have not implemented the request in Council Decision 994/2018 to have these authorities exchange data on time: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. However, in the case of ratification in all MS, this measure – like prohibiting double voting – is not expected to pose challenges in its implementation.

3. THE RATIFICATION STATUS OF COUNCIL DECISION 994/2018 OF 13 JULY 2018

The Council Decision of 13 July 2018 will enter into force only after all MS have approved it in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements (Article 223 TFEU). As mentioned, not all MS were able to ratify the decision in time for the 2019 elections. Indeed, the ratification process continues. Table 6 summarizes the ratification status in June 2021. It begins with countries that have ratified (in chronological order) and then lists MS that not to date ratified it.

Table 9 : Ratification status of Council Decision 994/2018

| Country name | Council Decision 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 ratification status | Date of ratification |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| Sweden | Ratified | February 2018 |
| Denmark | Ratified ¹⁹ | October 2018 |
| Greece | Ratified | October 2018 |
| Bulgaria | Ratified ²⁰ | November 2018 |
| Latvia | Ratified | November 2018 |
| Portugal | Ratified | November 2018 |
| Austria | Ratified | December 2018 |
| Finland | Ratified | December 2018 |
| Hungary | Ratified | December 2018 |
| Lithuania | Ratified | December 2018 |
| Netherlands | Ratified | December 2018 |
| Slovenia | Ratified | December 2018 |
| Croatia | Ratified | January 2019 |
| France | Ratified | February 2019 |

¹⁹ The date refers to Denmark's notification of the General Secretariat of the European Council via a letter from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was sent on 22 October 2018 and delivered on 29 October 2018. It does not refer to ratification by the Danish Parliament.

²⁰ In Bulgaria, the ratification of the Council decision was inserted into the Law for the Budget of the National Health Insurance Fund for 2019.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Italy | Ratified | February 2019 |
| Luxembourg | Ratified | February 2019 |
| Malta | Ratified | February 2019 |
| Poland | Ratified ²¹ | February 2019 |
| Slovakia | Ratified | February 2019 |
| Belgium | Ratified | March 2019 |
| Ireland | Ratified | March 2019 |
| Romania | Ratified | June 2019 |
| Czech Republic | Ratified | June 2020 |
| Estonia | Ratified | n/a ²² |
| Cyprus, Germany, Spain | Not yet ratified | n/a |

Source: Author's own compilation.

As can be seen, between February 2018 and June 2020, 24 MS ratified the decision. Two of them (Romania and the Czech Republic) ratified it after the 2019 European elections. Only three MS (Cyprus, Germany, and Spain) have not ratified or approved the decision yet.

3.1. Countries that have ratified

Sweden started the ratification process in February 2018, and a large number of other MS (11) followed suit up to the end of 2018 (between October and December). All other MS that ratified or approved it, except Romania and the Czech Republic, managed to do so before May 2019. Romania ratified only a few days after the 2019 European elections. In the next paragraph, the ratification process of each MS is briefly discussed in chronological order.

²¹ The consent-for-ratification bill was passed by the parliament on the 26 February 2019, signed by the president on the 18 March 2019, and entered into force on the 10 April 2019. However, the ratification itself was never published in the Journal of Laws and hence has never officially entered into force.

²² In the case of Estonia, the country expert was unable to trace the exact ratification date. See next paragraph for more details.

3.1.1. Before the 2019 European elections

Sweden ratified Council Decision 994/2018 by executive order on 21 February 2019. No changes to Swedish law were necessary to implement the decision²³. The decision was not deemed to be of 'significant importance', a phrase with a particular legal meaning in this context (i.e., it does not substantially alter existing agreements). For these reasons, the decision did not require parliamentary review or approval. As stated above, no changes were necessary for Swedish law to be made consistent with the decision. While some of the measures allowed under Council Decision 994/2018 are not currently established by law in Sweden (e.g., electronic voting, European party/group symbols on ballots), existing laws and regulations had already implemented all nondiscretionary aspects of the decision.

Denmark notified the General Secretariat of the European Council of the completion of the required approval mechanism in late October 2018, meaning Denmark has approved the decision. No formal requirements mentioned in the Council Decision 2018/944 triggered changes in Danish electoral legislation since all the required changes had already been implemented.²⁴ The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the General Secretariat of the Council through a letter dated 22 October 2018, which was received on 29 October 2018.

Greece ratified Council Decision 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 on 31 October 2018 through an act of parliament. The act entered into force on 12 November 2018 as Law 4573/2018.²⁵

In **Bulgaria**, the electoral code has been amended several times since 13 July 2018. However, none of these amendments referred explicitly to Council Decision 2018/994. Yet, one may read a reference to the decision in the Additional Provisions section of the latest officially amended version of the electoral law, where in § 8, p. 3 the text reads that the law (i.e., the code) 'ensures the implementation of Decision 2018/994...'. It is specified that this paragraph was the result of a legal change published in Issue 102 of the State Gazette in 2018²⁶. The issue in question does, in fact, mention that Council Decision 2018/994 was implemented in the newly adopted (in November 2018) Law for the Budget of the National Health Insurance Fund for 2019, in § 42 p. 1, of this law, with no clear connection to the preceding or following text²⁷. In this rather indirect way, the Council Decision can be considered formally (in terms of explicit reference in legislative texts) adopted in Bulgaria.

Latvia's parliament ratified Council Decision 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 on 21 November 2018 in a bill entitled 'Decision 2018/994 of the Council of the European Union of 13 July 2018 amending the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage annexed to Council Decision 76/787 / ECSC, EEC, Euratom of 20 September 1976'.²⁸

²³ See [Lag \(1995:374\) om val till Europaparlamentet Svensk författningssamling 1995:1995:374 t.o.m. SFS 1996:306 - Riksdagen](#).

²⁴ See [kom \(2018\) 0636 \(oversigt\): Forslag til Europa-Parlamentets og Rådets forordning om ændring af forordning \(EU, Euratom\) nr. 1141/2014 for så vidt angår en kontrolprocedure vedrørende overtrædelse af reglerne om beskyttelse af personoplysninger i forbindelse med valg til Europa-Parlamentet Et bidrag fra Europa-Kommissionen til ledernes møde i Salzburg den 19. - 20. september 2018 / Folketingets EU-Oplysning](#).

²⁵ See <https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-bouli-bouleutes/ekloges/nomos-4573-2018-phek-189a-12-11-2018.html>.

²⁶ See Election Code of the Republic of Bulgaria, <https://www.cik.bg/upload/146300/Election+code+25012021.pdf>.

²⁷ See State Gazette of the Republic of Bulgaria, 102/2018. <https://dv.parliament.bg/DVWeb/showMaterialDV.jsp?idMat=132509>.

²⁸ See decision text: <http://tap.mk.gov.lv/mk/tap/?pid=40465421>, and Latvian Parliament's considerations: <https://www.vestnesis.lv/op/2018/232.3>.

instruction to this effect before 6 December 2018. As this did not happen, parliament's approval was assumed, and the Dutch government then formally ratified the decision on 12 December 2018.³⁶

In **Slovenia**, Council Decision 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 was approved by the Slovenian government on 20 December 2018.³⁷

Croatia notified the General Secretariat of the Council of the completion of the required approval at the beginning of 2019, meaning Croatia has approved the Decision. No formal requirements mentioned in the Council Decision 2018/944 triggered changes in Croatia's electoral legislation since all the requirements had already been implemented. The Croatian Ministry of Public Administration notified the General Secretariat of the Council through a letter dated 8 January 2019, which was duly noted in the Council's register.³⁸

In **France**, the government introduced a law (LOI n°2019-131) on 25 February 2019 to ratify Council Decision 2018/994³⁹. This law comprises a single article authorising the modification of the 76/787/CECA, CEE, Euratom decision of 1976 through the 2018/994 (EU, Euratom) decision. In the parliamentary report tied to the ratification of the council decision, the French National Assembly endorsed the effort to harmonise voting procedures for European elections among the MS despite the different national constraints⁴⁰. The report highlights the need to reduce the fragmentation of voting procedures across the EU to 'remobilize' voters for European elections. The report lists the constraints that are impossible to harmonise (the date of the election, the date of proclamation of the results, the type of electoral system), but also the dispositions in French law that are considered desirable at the EU level (such as gender quotas). The French National Assembly considers Council Decision 2018/994 as a 'minimal' agreement, where common criteria are not restrictive. Putting it bluntly, the parliamentary report states that this text has a rather modest ambition. Therefore, for France, which already enforces all restrictive criteria, it will have a rather limited impact.

In **Italy**, the parliament debated Council Decision 2018/994 through joint sessions of the constitutional affairs committee (I) and the committee of the European Union policies (XIV) of the Senate and at the Chamber of Deputies. The joint committee sessions expressed unanimous votes in favour of adopting the council decision in the Senate on 13 February 2019 and on February 14 2019, in the Chamber of Deputies. The final documents stated that the ratification of Council Decision 2018/994 would not require any modification to Italian law, considering that the provisions contained therein had already been met in the current national legislation. The parliament thus ruled that the government should

³⁶ Treaty ratification status of the Council Decision of 13 July 2018 amending the Act concerning the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, annexed to Council Decision 76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom of 20 September 1976, Treaty Database, Dutch government website: <https://verdragenbank.overheid.nl/en/Treaty/Details/013603.html>.

³⁷ Approval document: <https://imss.dz-rs.si/IMiS/ImisAdmin.nsf/ImisnetAgent?OpenAgent&2&DZ-MSS-01/ee3062fa1d8cfd9b611bc5d1effe5e1840ecf8a7018a081c12cf1949af33f577>.

³⁸ Email exchange with the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, who provided a copy of the approval letter sent to the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.

³⁹ See [LOI n° 2019-131 du 25 février 2019 autorisant l'approbation de la décision \(UE, EURATOM\) 2018/994 du Conseil du 13 juillet 2018 modifiant l'acte portant élection des membres du Parlement européen au suffrage universel direct, annexé à la décision 76/787/CECA, CEE, Euratom du Conseil du 20 septembre 1976 \(1\) - Légifrance \(legifrance.gouv.fr\)](#).

⁴⁰ Rapport fait au nom de la Commission des Affaires Étrangères sur le projet de loi autorisant l'approbation de la décision (UE, EURATOM) 2018/994 du Conseil du 13 juillet 2018 modifiant l'act portant élection des membres du Parlement européen au suffrage universel direct, annexé à la décision 76/787/CECA, CEE, Euratom du Conseil du 20 Septembre 1976 – Assemblée Nationale Rapport n°1462.

notify the European Council of its decision, as per Article 11(3) (Simplified procedures for amending the rules of the Treaties) of the European Delegation Law n. 234 of 24 December 2012, regulating methods and procedures concerning Italian participation in the EU legislative process⁴¹.

In **Luxembourg**, Council Decision 2018/994 was ratified by law on 8 February 2019 (Loi du 8 février 2019 portant modification de l'article 295 de la loi électorale modifiée du 18 février 2003)⁴². The ratification of the decision was unproblematic in Luxembourg, as most dispositions were already included in the country's electoral law. However, Luxembourg did not opt to introduce party logos on the ballot, as the council decision allowed, to maintain consistent ballots across elections. Reviewing the bill, the Luxemburgish highest administrative court stated, 'It is to be noted that the new dispositions introduced on the electoral act by the Council Decision EU, Euratom 2018/994 include requirements that the legislation of MS should implement. Since the electoral law (of Luxembourg) already satisfies all of these requirements, no additional modification of the Luxemburgish electoral law is necessary.'⁴³

In **Malta**, the Council Decision of 13 July 2018 was ratified through the adoption of the European Parliament Elections Act Amendment Order on 18 January 2019. While the country's 2003 European Parliament Elections Act was already broadly in line with most of the Council Decision's instructions, the few clarifications proposed in the 2019 Order will not come into force until 'the last notification by the Member States of the completion of their respective approval procedures is received by the General Secretariat of the Council.'⁴⁴

Regarding **Poland**, the consent-for-ratification bill was passed by the parliament on 26 February 2019⁴⁵. It was signed by the president on 18 March 2019 and entered into force on 10 April 2019⁴⁶. However, the ratification itself was never published in the Journal of Laws and consequently never entered into force. The consent-for-ratification bill passed with little or no controversy. Proposed by the prime minister, it received positive recommendations from two parliamentary committees and parliamentary legislative offices. The vote on the bill was near-unanimous, with 422 votes in favour and only one against⁴⁷. This was primarily because – as detailed in the prime minister's motion introducing the consent-for-ratification bill to the parliament – 'All the regulations introduced by the Council Decision are entirely coherent with current Polish law and produce no need to amend it'.

Further, Poland's National Electoral Commission expressed an opinion within this legislative process stating that 'Implementing it [the Council Decision] would not require amending the electoral code,

⁴¹ See Commissioni Riunite (I e XIV) - Resoconto di giovedì 14 febbraio 2019: ESAME DI DECISIONI DEL CONSIGLIO DELL'UNIONE EUROPEA AI SENSI DELL'ARTICOLO 11 DELLA LEGGE N. 234 DEL 2012: <http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/resoconti/commissioni/bollettini/xhtml/2019/02/14/0114/leg.18.bol0143.data20190214.com0114.html>, and Legislatura 18ª - Commissioni 1ª e 14ª riunite - Resoconto sommario n. 2 del 13/02/2019: http://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/print/18/SommComm/0/1099456/doc_dc.

⁴² See [Loi du 8 février 2019 portant modification de l'article 295 de la loi électorale modifiée du 18 février 2003. - Legilux \(public.lu\)](http://legilux.public.lu/).

⁴³ Avis du Conseil d'Etat, Projet de loi portant modification de l'article 295 de la loi électorale modifiée du 18 février 2003, p.2.

⁴⁴ European Parliament Elections Act (Amendment) Order, Legal Notice 8 of 2019, Government Gazette of Malta No. 20/120, 18 January 2019: <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2019/8/eng>.

⁴⁵ The consent-for-ratification bill (10.404.2019). See <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20190000566>.

⁴⁶ Timeline from the Polish Parliament website. See <https://www.sejm.gov.pl/Sejm8.nsf/PrzebiegProc.xsp?nr=3177>.

⁴⁷ Voting results: <https://www.sejm.gov.pl/Sejm8.nsf/agent.xsp?symbol=glosowania&nrkadencji=8&nrposiedzenia=77&nrglosowania=126>.

which already allows, for example, for postal voting for disabled voters or fines for voters participating more than once in the same elections⁴⁸. By the time the consent-for-ratification bill has entered into force on 10 April 2019, it was already clear that not all MS would ratify it in time for it to come into force before the European elections at the end of May 2019. As much was confirmed in a letter sent on 27 March 2019 by Luminița Odobescu, Romania's permanent representative to the EU and then chair of the Permanent Representatives Committee of the Council of the European Union to Antonio Tajani, then President of the European Parliament, informing him that 'Council Decision 2018/994 (...) will not enter into force ahead of 2019 EP elections'⁴⁹. Keeping in mind that the Council Decision would not enter into force before the 2019 European elections and that Polish electoral law is already coherent in most parts with the decision, the Polish authorities were hesitant about how to proceed. Poland's President finally signed the ratification document in July 2019, however seeing the hesitance of some other Member States he decided to withhold the publication of the ratification document⁵⁰. Therefore, it has never entered into force. However, the consent-for-ratification bill was never politically controversial or legally challenging and was accepted across the political spectrum. Should all the other MS ratify the decision, Poland will likely complete the final remaining step in its ratification procedure.

In **Slovakia**, the Interior Ministry submitted a proposal for approval of Council Decision 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 at a meeting of the executive on 20 February 2019. The Government of the Slovak Republic issued Resolution No. 66 of 20 February 2019, formally approving the decision. Subsequently, on the 1st of March 2019, the foreign ministry requested that the decision be published in the official gazette and the relevant measures related to the decision's entry into force be implemented.⁵¹

In **Belgium**, Council Decision 2018/994 was ratified by the federal parliament on 19 March 2019.⁵² According to the parliamentary discussion, the ratification did not encounter significant difficulties since the relevant legislation had already been amended in 2016 in a way that largely conformed to the requirements under the 2018 decision.⁵³

⁴⁸ Quotes from the Prime Minister's Motion introducing the consent-for-ratification bill to the Parliament: <https://orka.sejm.gov.pl/Druki8ka.nsf/0/CFF42348ECF8769CC125839200416D5D/%24File/3177.pdf>.

⁴⁹ The letter can be accessed here (sent on 27th of March 2019): https://www.eerstekamer.nl/bijlage/20190401/bijlage_bij_brief_inwerkingtreding/document3/f=/vixajif1mdik.pdf.

⁵⁰ Information not published in official journals – obtained during telephone interviews with the Legal and Treaty Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland and the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland.

⁵¹ Act on the conditions for the exercise of the right to vote and on the amendment of certain laws (Electoral Code 180/2014): <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2014/180/20210101>, and Exploratory memorandum to act 180/2014: <https://www.nrsr.sk/web/Dynamic/DocumentPreview.aspx?DocID=387287>.

⁵² Wet houdende instemming met het Besluit 2018/994 van de Raad van 13 juli 2018 tot wijziging van de Akte betreffende de verkiezing van de leden van het Europees Parlement door middel van rechtstreekse algemene verkiezingen, gehecht aan Besluit 76/787/EGKS: https://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi/article_body.pl?language=nl&caller=summary&pub_date=19-05-07&numac=2019011305.

⁵³ Wetsontwerp houdende instemming met het Besluit (EU, Euratom) 2018/994 van de Raad van 13 juli 2018 tot wijziging van de Akte betreffende de verkiezing van de leden van het Europees Parlement door middel van rechtstreekse algemene verkiezingen, gehecht aan Besluit 76/787/EGKS, EEG, Euratom van de Raad van 20 september 1976, en tot wijziging van de wet van 23 maart 1989 betreffende de verkiezing van het Europees Parlement (3495/1-3): <https://www.dekamer.be/doc/pcr/pdf/54/ip272.pdf#search=%22besluit%2076/787/egks%20%2055k,54k%20%3Cin%3E%20keywords%22>.

In **Ireland**, the European Parliament Elections (Amendment) Bill No 7 of 2019 came into force to '[implement] certain requirements set out in Council Decision (EU Euratom) 2018/994'⁵⁴. These relate to the extension of the polling day order from not less than 50 to not less than 60 days before polling day, which also covers the minimum three-week deadline for receipt of nominations. Candidates are also allowed to publicize the EuPP to which they are affiliated.

In the case of **Estonia**, the country expert was unable to trace the exact date of the ratification of Council Decision 2018/994, and if this happened through parliamentary ratification or tacit approval. However, multiple sources⁵⁵ indicate that the current list of MS that have not yet ratified or approved Council Decision 2018/994 is limited to Cyprus, Germany and Spain. Therefore, Estonia is considered to have ratified/approved it. In addition to this, Estonia is currently compliant to all compulsory measures provided for in Council Decision 994/2018. It can be argued that resistance might surface in regards to the Europeanization of electoral ballots, since the two major competitor parties – the Reform Party (Reformierakond) and the Centre Party (Keskerakond) – belong to the same European party, ALDE. Thus, including the affiliated European party name on the candidate list would communicate a message to the voters that the two parties might prefer to avoid (i.e., that they are electorally aligned). Also, since the European elections treat the whole country as a single electoral district, there is comparatively more focus on the individual traits of the candidates in EP campaigns. Furthermore, Estonian election ballots have always been very economical in their design. No visual elements (e.g., logos) are allowed on the electoral lists, and the ballot only features a box for the voter to write the candidate number in.⁵⁶ In any case, as explained before, these are suggested measures, not compulsory ones.

3.1.2. After the 2019 European elections

As explained before, Romania and the Czech Republic ratified the Council Decision after the European elections 2019. In Romania, an attempt was made to pass legislation in time but failed a few days before the elections in June. In the Czech Republic, ratification occurred exactly one year after the elections (June 2020).

Romania started the process of ratification of the Council Decision 2018/994 when the government submitted a bill on 7 January 2019⁵⁷. The process was concluded five months later, with the publication of Law no. 113 of 7 June 2019. In the government's official note, the parliament was asked to ratify the council decision under an emergency procedure (Article 76(3) of the Constitution of Romania)⁵⁸. As there was a parliamentary recess in January 2019, the legislative procedure took place on 4 February 2019, when the project was presented to the Permanent Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies. The Commission for Public Administration and Spatial Planning and the Legal, Discipline and Immunities

⁵⁴ See [European Parliament Elections \(Amendment\) Act 2019 – No. 7 of 2019 – Houses of the Oireachtas](#).

⁵⁵ Background fiche of the General Secretariat of the Council (updated on 13 December 2020); email exchange with the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union; speech by Ms. Danuta Hübner, MEP, during the AFCO hearing that took place on 13th April 2021, available at https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/fr/committee-on-constitutional-affairs_20210413-1345-COMMITTEE-AFCO_vd

⁵⁶ The European Parliament Election Act: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513012020006/consolide>, and the Statute of the State Electoral Office: <https://www.riigikoju.ee/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Riigi-valimisteenistuse-p%C3%B5him%C3%A4%C3%A4rus-1.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Text available at: http://www.cdep.ro/caseta/2019/02/08/pl19001_qv.pdf.

⁵⁸ English version available at <https://www.presidency.ro/en/the-constitution-of-romania>.

Commission of the Chamber of Deputies published a joint report favouring ratification. On 25 March 2019, tacit approval by the Chamber of Deputies was noted. Article 75(2) of the Constitution of Romania provides that the Chamber of Deputies, as the first notified chamber, must adopt or reject proposals for the ratification of treaties or international agreements within 45 days. With this deadline met, the government proposal was adopted without any debate. In the Senate, the project received a favourable opinion from the Committee on European Affairs, the Committee on Legal Affairs, Appointments, Discipline, Immunities and Validations, and the Committee on Public Administration. As such, ratification was approved on 6 May 2019 with 91 votes in favour, zero votes against, and zero abstentions, 20 days before the date set for the European elections. The law was sent to the president for promulgation on 20 May 2019. On 7 June 2019, shortly after election day, the president of Romania promulgated Law no. 113/2019⁵⁹.

The **Czech Republic** transposed the Council Decision of 13 July 2018 into the Czech electoral law by amending its European Parliament Election Law in June 2020. According to the explanatory memorandum submitted together with the amendment, only Article 9 of the council decision was necessary to implement as the effective law already satisfied all other requirements stated in the decision. In particular, Article 3 does not concern the Czech Republic as it applies only to MS with 35 and more mandates. Also, the requirement to submit candidate lists at least three weeks before the election did not have to be implemented as Czech law requires parties to submit their candidate lists 66 days before the election. The Czech Republic also satisfied the requirement to specify a contact authority for exchanging data on voters and candidates with other MS⁶⁰.

Therefore, the changes essentially implemented sanctions against voting in the election to the European Parliament more than once. For this purpose, the amendment stipulated financial sanctions and a process of enforcement for the case that anyone would register in voter registers in more than one Member State or that anyone would vote more than once. In contrast to Article 9, which was implemented into Czech law, the articles that suggested further options to implement (such as Article 3b, 4a and 9a) were left to a 'future political decision'. These suggestions are related to displaying the name or logo of the EuPP to which the national political parties are affiliated and providing the possibility of advance, postal, or electronic voting.

According to the explanatory memorandum, the position of the Czech Republic is that informing voters about national political parties' affiliation to EuPPs is an internal affair of the Czech political parties. In addition, the logos of political parties are not displayed on ballots in any elections as the form of the ballot includes only the name of the political party and the list of candidates, including their position on the ballot, name, age, citizenship, occupation, place of residence, and political party membership. The structure of the ballot, however, gives some leeway to political parties. For instance, the occupation listed on the ballot is not vetted by authorities. Despite that, Jan Zahradil chose not to indicate on the ballot that he was the European Conservatives and Reformists' *Spitzenkandidat* in 2019, although nothing prevented him from doing that⁶¹.

Regarding the possibility of advance, postal, electronic or internet voting, the Czech Republic currently does not allow such an option in any election, despite some proposals to implement postal (and

⁵⁹ Text available at: <http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/214892>.

⁶⁰ See [European Elections Amendment Act, No. 336](#).

⁶¹ See [Electoral ballots blueprint](#).

advance) voting⁶². Therefore, it is likely that postal voting for national elections will be implemented alongside postal voting in European elections. In addition, the amendment has not improved the situation of Czech citizens residing in third countries to vote in European elections. In contrast to elections for the lower chamber of the Czech parliament, it is not possible to vote in elections to the European Parliament by casting a vote at Czech embassies. The only option available for Czech citizens residing in third countries is to obtain a voter card from an embassy and cast a vote in the Czech Republic. The inability to cast a vote at an embassy was challenged at the Czech Constitutional Court, but the court upheld the current law⁶³.

3.2. Countries that have not yet ratified

Three countries have not to date (June 2021) ratified Council Decision 994/2018. As stated above, these are Cyprus, Germany and Spain. Before moving on to the discussion of the reasons behind the failure to ratify (or the absence of any initiative to do so), Table 7 below summarizes the current situation of these three MS regarding the compulsory measures set forth by Council Decision 994/2018.

Table 10 : Compulsory measures compliance, by non-ratifying MS

| Country | Threshold 2–5% for > 35 seat constituencies | Three-week deadline for candidacies | Prohibiting double voting | Designated contact authority | Data exchange no later than six weeks |
|---------|---|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Cyprus | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Germany | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Spain | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |

Source: Author's own compilation.

As can be seen, Cyprus currently does not comply with one measure – namely, data exchange on candidates between electoral authorities no later than six weeks before the election. Instead, both Germany and Spain are short on implementing the threshold between 2 and 5%. Also, Spain has not prohibited double voting, and Germany has not enacted the six-week deadline for data exchange between electoral authorities.

3.2.1. Cyprus, Germany and Spain

In Cyprus, the issue concerns the specific legislation initiated to ratify Council Decision 994/2018, which entailed both practical and politically sensitive issues. A new ratification procedure, with a different and less problematic corresponding legislation, is possible. However, the type of political issue at stake

⁶² See e.g. [Election Governance Bill](#).

⁶³ See [Constitutional Court Decision 17/19](#).

(Turkish Cypriots living abroad) is particularly heated, and therefore political inertia may be hard to overcome.

In the cases of Spain and Germany, above all, the problem is linked to the electoral threshold. As explained in the paragraphs below, both MS can ratify Council Decision 994/2018, but on the condition of a legislative initiative rendered more complicated by political instability (in Spain) or the qualified majorities to overcome constitutionality problems (Germany).

Cyprus has attempted but failed to transpose Council Decision 994/2018.⁶⁴ On 1 February 2019, parliament adopted a law intending to transpose the decision, but the President of the Republic referred the law back to parliament for reconsideration,⁶⁵ citing the following grounds:⁶⁶

- The law entailed the risk of a double vote by persons with dual nationality, especially children born to parents where one is a Cypriot, and the other is a Union national;
- Automatic registration would enable the inclusion of Cypriots living abroad on the electoral roll, which would infringe the principle that only persons with their habitual residence in Cyprus should be entitled to vote;
- The virtual expansion of the electoral roll, which it is estimated would increase the abstention in percentages beyond 70%, would leave an adverse mark on other electoral contests;
- The state budget would be burdened with an amount above €200,000 to cover the operational costs of the additional polling stations and the printing of an additional 100,000 ballots.

The referral was not grounded on issues of non-compatibility with the Constitution but on practical difficulties in its implementation, arguing that there was not sufficient time for the interior ministry to prepare to safeguard the validity of the procedure. During the parliamentary session of 25 February 2019, which debated the presidential referral of this law, the representative of the Attorney General told parliamentarians that, given that the law transposed Council Decision 2018/994 in its entirety if parliament decided to accept the president's referral, it would have to adopt a new law that would avoid the provisions that the government disagreed with. If it failed to do so, the government would seek to declare the law unconstitutional and refer it to the Supreme Court to decide. The Attorney General's representative pointed out that Council Decision 994/2018 had not yet entered into force, as not all MS of the European Union had yet adopted it and suggested that the harmonising provisions of the referred law would remain inactive until the decision entered into force.

Parliament endorsed the president's referral of the law with 30 votes in favour, 5 against and 17 abstentions. As the 2019 European elections were due in a couple of months, parliament did not table a new bill, as suggested by the Attorney General's representative, because there was not sufficient time to process new legislation in time before the 2019 European elections.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ Cyprus, Law on the election of members of the European Parliament: [\(Ο περί της Εκλογής των Μελών του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου Νόμος του 2004\)](#), 2004-2018.

⁶⁵ Under Article 51(1) of the Cypriot Constitution, the president can return any law to parliament for reconsideration.

⁶⁶ Cyprus, Parliamentary Committee on Internal Affairs (2019), Report of the Parliamentary Committee of Internal Affairs on the referred law 'Law on the election of members of the European Council (Amendment) of 2019' ([Έκθεση της Κοινοβουλευτικής Επιτροπής Εσωτερικών για τον αναπεμφθέντα νόμο «Ο περί της Εκλογής των Μελών του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου \(Τροποποιητικός\) Νόμος του 2019»](#)), 27 February 2019.

⁶⁷ Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation (2019), Parliament accepted the referral of the law for the euroelections. See [\(Η Βουλή αποδέχθηκε την αναπομπή του νόμου για τις ευρωεκλογές\)](#), 1 March 2019.

The law initially adopted by parliament on 1 February 2019 contained provisions that might allow significant participation of Turkish Cypriots in the elections, as they would acquire an automatic right to vote. This, in turn, according to the government, might impede the smooth voting procedure at electoral centres. The government initially presented the draft of this law, but during parliamentary discussions, an amendment was introduced extending automatic registration to all citizens with an identity card and a recorded address in the state archives. This would mean that the same conditions would apply for the registration of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots on the electoral roll so as to compile a single electoral roll for all voters who are citizens of the republic and who have the right to vote in European elections. Before this amendment, the automatic right to vote was restricted only to those residing in the areas controlled by the republic, which would essentially mean Greek Cypriots. According to the Archives Department, the new regulation would lead to more than 102,000 citizens becoming automatically registered on the electoral roll, some of whom may even be deceased, which would require the creation of at least 100 additional electoral centres within a very short period.

Although there was arguably little time for the government to respond to the anticipated massive influx of Turkish Cypriot voters at the 2019 European elections, no steps have been taken since to organise the automatic registration of voters. The automatic registration of Turkish Cypriots on the electoral roll would most likely shift the balance in favour of the main opposition party AKEL, to which the Turkish Cypriot community maintains historical links and affiliations.

Germany has not yet ratified Council Decision 2018/994, and there is no active ratification process. Before the 2019 European elections, Germany's governing parties examined the legal options for ratifying the decision and a ratification law was reportedly drafted by Germany's interior ministry on behalf of the Bundestag, Germany's federal parliament⁶⁸. However, no ratification ultimately took place.

The stringent requirements to ratify introducing an electoral threshold have been a key procedural obstacle. The German Constitutional Court has repeatedly ruled the electoral threshold in elections to the European Parliament unconstitutional (e.g. in 2011 and 2014).⁶⁹ Accordingly, re-introducing an electoral threshold in the German European Elections Law requires parliamentary majorities sufficiently large to amend the Constitution⁷⁰. This involves a two-thirds majority in both the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, the legislative body representing Germany's federated states at the federal level⁷¹.

The timing of Council Decision 2018/994 has been the second key obstacle to ratification, exacerbating the first problem. The German Greens – which voted in 2013 to introduce a 3% threshold – rejected

⁶⁸ <https://www.stuttgarter-zeitung.de/inhalt.groko-will-sperrklausel-zwei-prozent-huerde-fuer-seu-parlament-soll-kommen.52b53dd8-8e04-4f3f-b6ea-ad4fc07cc083.html>.

⁶⁹ - Ruling by Second Senate of German Constitutional Court of 9 November 2011 ruling the five percent threshold unconstitutional for elections to the European Parliament - 2 BvC 4/10 -, Rn. 1-160. See https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/2011/11/cs20111109_2bvc000410.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1.

- Ruling by Second Senate of German Constitutional Court of 26 February 2014 ruling the three percent threshold unconstitutional for elections to the European Parliament - 2 BvE 2/13 -, Rn. 1-116. See https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/2014/02/es20140226_2bve000213.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1.

⁷⁰ Report by Scientific Service of German Bundestag of 3 August 2018 – WD 3 – 3000 – 285/18. See <https://www.bundestag.de/resource/blob/573144/25e4bd8a0693d044b7f6d4ab151b7de0/WD-3-285-18-pdf-data.pdf>.

⁷¹ This is specified in Article 23 Paragraph 1 and Article 79 Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the German Basic Law. See <https://www.bundestag.de/gg>.

moves to ratify before the 2019 European elections. The Greens argued that introducing the threshold before the 2019 European elections would contravene the Council of Europe Venice Commission's recommendations on democratic elections since it would mean changing the electoral law in the year preceding the relevant elections.⁷² Given the Greens' participation in a number of state governments in Germany, passing the law through the Bundesrat with the required two-thirds majority against them was seen as unachievable. Consequently, Council Decision 2018/994 was not ratified before the 2019 European elections. Since then, no further formal attempt to ratify the decision has been forthcoming.

There is currently sufficient time until the next European elections for Germany to ratify the Council Decision without breaking the Venice Commission recommendations. Thus, undertaking the ratification process now might draw support from parties that opposed ratification before the 2019 European elections.

Germany will hold federal parliamentary elections in September 2021. With a busy parliamentary calendar, time is running out to ratify Council Decision 2018/994 before the elections. Germany's own federal elections law was modified in October 2020, with the votes of the governing majority (the CDU/CSU, and SPD). Several opposition parties (the FDP, the Left, and the Greens) have appealed to the Constitutional Court against the new federal elections law⁷³. Overall, keeping the process of ratifying Council Decision 2018/994 away from the controversies surrounding the federal elections law is important for the success of the process.

Concerning **Spain**, the parliament is yet to ratify Council Decision 2018/994 of 13 July 2018. Nevertheless, many of its provisions have already integrated into the Spanish General Electoral Regime Law (Ley Organica del Régimen Electoral General, 5/1985). Article 1(1) of Council Decision 2018/994 is already enshrined in Article 216 and Article 220 of the Spanish General Electoral Regime Law, establishing a closed-list system with proportional representation as the electoral system for European Parliament elections.⁷⁴ Paragraph 3 of the same article is also guaranteed by the Spanish General Electoral Regime Law.⁷⁵

The crucial pending modification to the current Electoral Regime Law concerns the establishment of a minimum threshold for the allocation of seats. In the last election, Spain elected a total of 54 seats to the European Parliament, with 5 additional seats allocated following Brexit. Since Spain has a single constituency, this requires that Article 3 of Council Decision 2018/994 be implemented to enforce a minimum threshold ranging from 2 to 5 per cent of the votes in time for the 2024 European Parliament election. Article 3a of the decision is already regulated by Article 47(1) of the General Electoral Regime Law.

Regarding Article 3b of Council Decision 2018/994, the current legislation does not clearly specify that the display, on ballot papers, of the name or logo of the EuPP to which the national political party or individual candidate is affiliated is allowed. According to Paragraph 2 of Article 221 of the General

⁷² <https://www.euractiv.com/section/eu-elections-2019/news/european-elections-german-government-wants-threshold-for-fringe-parties/>.

⁷³ <https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/klage-wahlrechtsreform-101.html>.

⁷⁴ Ley Organica 13/1994: http://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/LOREG_04_BOE_LO_13-1994.pdf.

⁷⁵ Law on Elections to the European Parliament: http://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/LOREG_01_BOE_LO_1-1987.pdf.

Electoral Regime Law, the ballots should contain the name, abbreviation and logo of the party, federation, coalition, or group of candidates presenting the candidacy.

Postal voting (Article 4a of Council Decision 2018/994) is already allowed under articles in Section 10 of the General Electoral Regime Law, unlike electronic or internet voting. Article 9 of the Council Decision, prohibiting multiple voting in the European elections, has been enforced through the changes to the General Electoral Regime Law implemented by the Ley Organica 13/1994, but it does not clearly specify a penalty for double voting. The aspects contained in Article 9a, allowing citizens residing in third countries to vote in elections to the European Parliament, are also enacted under the current electoral law. At the moment, voting rights also extend to Spanish citizens residing in non-EU countries.

From a legal point of view, no major obstacles are foreseeable concerning the ratification of Council Decision 2018/994 in Spain. The process appears, thus, to hinge mostly on the legislative initiative of the Spanish parliament. However, the process is more delicate from a political perspective. The likely most contentious aspect concerns establishing an electoral threshold, which implies that smaller political parties may be prevented from electing MEPs. Assuming the implementation of the minimum 2% threshold, one of the parties that managed to elect an MEP in the 2014 election would not have been able in 2019. Had the maximum 5% threshold been adopted, six of the MEPs elected in 2014 from a total of four parties would have instead been three MEPs from a total of two parties. Given Brexit, Spain will have more elected MEPs in the 2024 European elections. This will further increase the proportional representation of smaller parties in terms of elected MEPs. Therefore, adopting a formal electoral threshold may be particularly problematic for a political system as fragmented as the Spanish one, which is particularly noticeable in European elections. Although the electoral threshold will benefit the major political parties, which could facilitate its parliamentary approval, it can be argued that the absence of a clear majority in parliament, the potential impacts of the threshold for the junior coalition partners (not to mention the remaining parties in parliament), and the relative political instability could present obstacles to an expeditious process.

3.3. Conclusions and suggestions on how to move ahead

The path to Europeanisation of national electoral rules concerning the election of MEPs is generally quite advanced. Table 12 summarizes all measures (both compulsory and suggested) of Council Decision 2018/994, its ratification status, and the overall compliance percentage over these nine measures. This indicator has to be taken *cum grano salis* because it bundles together both binding and non-binding measures, and obviously, some are more important than others. In any case, it gives a simple and easy-to-read overview of the progress made across Europe, with five MS being completely Europeanised in this regard (Austria, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Romania) and ten more ticking all except one box.

Table 11 : Overall Europeanisation of electoral laws

| MS | Compulsory measures ('shall') | | | | | | Suggested measures ('may') | | | | Overall Europeanisation |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Council Decision 994/2018 ratified | 2-5% threshold for > 35 seats constituencies | 3 weeks deadline for candidacies | Double voting prevention | Designated contact authority | Data exchange not later than 6 weeks | Threshold not exceeding 5% | Europeanised ballot paper (minimal) | At least one possibility of absentee voting | Voting from third countries | |
| Austria | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 100% |
| France | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 100% |
| Luxembourg | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 100% |
| Netherlands | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 100% |
| Romania | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 100% |
| Belgium | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Croatia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Denmark | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Finland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Greece | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | 89% |
| Italy | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | 89% |
| Lithuania | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Portugal | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Slovenia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Sweden | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 89% |
| Cyprus | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 78% |
| Estonia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 78% |
| Ireland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | 78% |
| Latvia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 78% |
| Poland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 78% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Bulgaria | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | 67% |
| Czech Republic | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X | 67% |
| Germany | X | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 67% |
| Hungary | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 67% |
| Malta | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X | 67% |
| Slovakia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X | 67% |
| Spain | X | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | 67% |
| Total ✓ | 22 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 9 | 23 | 20 | n/a |

Source: Author's own compilation.

As explained in detail in the previous paragraphs, regarding the binding measures, only Spain and Germany lack a threshold between 2 and 5% as requested (which is the most problematic aspect). Additionally, the three-week deadline is respected by all MS, even though the variance is very high (from 90 days in Slovakia to 21 in Greece). Furthermore, all MS have a designated authority to exchange data on the active and passive electorate, even though seven MS are not compliant with the requirement that exchange occurs six weeks in advance of elections, as required by the Council Decision. Finally, only three MS (Latvia, Hungary and Spain) lack appropriate sanctions for double voting. Here as well, the variance in compliant MS is remarkable (from a fine of €33–100€ in Slovakia to a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment in Germany).

Regarding the non-binding measures, firstly, no MS has a threshold exceeding 5%. Second, only four (the Czech Republic, Ireland, Malta and Slovakia) do not guarantee at least one type of absentee voting. Third, when it comes to voting from third countries, the situation is slightly worse, with seven MS not providing this possibility. Fourth and most importantly, the Europeanisation of electoral ballots, even under the 'minimal' definition, is extremely low. The vast majority of MS – 18, to be precise – still have purely national ballots.⁷⁶

In light of the evidence collected and the analysis performed, several recommendations can be addressed to the various stakeholders involved, both at the national and EU levels, particularly the European Parliament and its Members. For Cyprus, the government should be reassured that the measures around which there is hesitancy are non-binding and therefore, Council Decision 994/2018 can be ratified with few consequences.

Instead, Germany is the critical juncture of the whole process of ratification due to the Constitutional Court's role in having deemed electoral thresholds unconstitutional on several occasions. In Germany, all involved stakeholders should monitor political developments closely and lobby the 'new' governing

⁷⁶ As explained in previous paragraphs, at least one party scoring more than 1% in the European elections or electing any MEP with at least one European reference on the ballot.

parties to bring ratification onto the agenda in the window of opportunity after the elections in September 2021 through 2023 (to avoid Venice Commission problems). Particular attention should be paid to the Greens, reassuring them that their representation would not be at risk even with a 2% electoral threshold.

Spain is similarly problematic, however, despite the (relative) instability of the political situation, in our view, the most appropriate moment for ratification is with the current government, led by the Socialists (before the next elections in 2023), a generally pro-integration party. In any case, resolving the stalemate in Germany would most probably lead Spain to follow through.

Apart from the ratification of Council Decision 994/2018, another key element lies in the relationship between what in this study has been referred to as the *party on the ground* and the *party in central office* at the EU level – namely, EuPPs and national parties (Bardi 2006). European and national political parties should further strengthen their relationship, a vital element of the European political system that can increase the general transnational nature of EP elections (not only of European ballots). As the empirical evidence (especially in the 2014–2019 party-level comparison) of this study has shown, the actual level of Europeanisation depends less on electoral rules and more on the general climate around the elections, and *spillover* effects may arise between countries once a positive trend emerges. Also, a reinvigoration of the *Spitzenkandidaten* procedure would, in this regard, be crucial.

Ultimately, what is necessary as a baseline condition is that MS share a certain degree of homogeneity in the electoral process for electing MEPs, and one may argue that this is the case already. What becomes key now is that European elections are fought *on truly European issues* and not used as mid-term elections for domestic politics. And this does not depend on a threshold or a ballot format but on creating a true European party system (at the EU level) and political initiatives to increase citizens' political awareness of European issues (at the MS level). Finally, other formal elements ignored by Council Decision 2018/994 – such as lowering the voting age, bringing back to the discussion the creation of a transnational constituency, or promoting gender equality – should be kept on the agenda for further reform of European electoral law.

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ANNEX

Country experts

Table 12 : Country experts involved in the study for data collection by MS

| Country | Expert |
|--------------------|---|
| Austria | Carsten Wegscheider Doctoral researcher, University of Salzburg |
| Belgium | Siemen Van Den Broecke Doctoral researcher, European University Institute |
| Bulgaria | Boris Popivanov Assistant Professor, Sofia University |
| Croatia | Dejan Stjepanovic Lecturer ,University of Dundee |
| Cyprus | Corina Demetriou Researcher, Symfiliosi NGO |
| Czech Republic | Michael Skvrnak Doctoral Researcher, Czech Academy of Sciences |
| Denmark | Kasper Møller Hansen Assistant Professor, University of Copenhagen |
| Estonia | Mari-Liis Jakobson Associate Professor, University of Tallinn |
| Finland | Johanna Peltoniemi Post-doctoral researcher, University of Helsinki |
| France, Luxembourg | Elie Michel Post-doctoral Researcher, SciencesPo Paris |
| Germany | Johannes Rothe Doctoral researcher, European University Institute |
| Greece | Panagiotis Koustenis Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of the Peloponnese |
| Hungary | Szabolcs Pogonyi Associate Professor, Central European University |
| Ireland | Nathan John Board Doctoral researcher, University College COrk |
| Italy | Guido Tintori Research Associate, FIERI (International and European Forum on Migration Research) |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Latvia | Rūta Liepina Assistant Professor, Maastricht University |
| Lithuania | Kristina Ivanauskaitė-Pettinari Civil Servant, Central Electoral Commission |
| Malta, Netherlands | Rutger Birnie Doctoral researcher, European University Institute |
| Poland | Tymoteusz Kraski Doctoral researcher, University of Amsterdam |
| Portugal, Spain | Frederico Ferreira da Silva Post-doctoral Researcher, University of Lausanne |
| Romania | Sorina Cristina Soare Associate Researcher, University of Florence Vladimir Adrian Costea Post-doctoral Researcher, University of Bucharest |
| Slovakia | Jana Kazaz Legal Advocacy Officer, International Press Institute |
| Slovenia | Jaka Kukavica Doctoral researcher, European University Institute |
| Sweden | Oskar Hultin-Bäckersten Doctoral researcher, University of Uppsala |

Source: Author's own compilation.

Electoral systems and ballots

Table 13 : Electoral systems and ballots key elements, by MS

| Country name | Type of proportional represent. | Number of preferences the voter can express | Ballot format | Main voting sign or instrument | Method of party or list voting | Optional or compulsory preference for individual candidates | Method of expressing candidate preference | Ballot visuals (logos/text/photos) | Ballot printed in colour or black and white |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Austria | Preferential voting | One preference | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the circle corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Write down the name of, or number corresponding to, the preferred candidate | Text | B&W |
| Belgium | Preferential voting | Preferences up to the total number of candidates for each list (19) | Single informative ballot | Dot | Blacken the circle corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Blacken the circle corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) | Text | B&W |
| Bulgaria | Preferential voting | One preference | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross on the number corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate | Text | B&W |
| Croatia | Preferential voting | One preference | Single informative ballot | Circle | Circle out the number corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate | Text | B&W |
| Cyprus | Preferential voting | Up to two preferences | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the rectangle corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) | Logos and text | B&W |
| Czech Republic | Preferential voting | Up to two preferences | Multiple list-specific ballots | Envelope | Place the chosen list-specific ballot in an envelope | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) | Text | B&W |
| Denmark | Preferential voting | One preference | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate | Text | B&W |
| Estonia | Preferential voting | One preference | Single blank ballot | Number | n/a | Compulsory | Write down the number corresponding to the preferred candidate | Text | Colour |
| Finland | Preferential voting | One preference | Single blank ballot | Name | n/a | Compulsory | Write down the name of the preferred candidate | Text | B&W |
| France | Closed lists | n/a | Multiple list-specific ballots | Envelope | Place the chosen list-specific ballot in an envelope | n/a | n/a | Logos and text | Colour |
| Germany | Closed lists | n/a | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the circle corresponding to the chosen list | n/a | n/a | Text | B&W |
| Greece | Preferential voting | Up to four preferences | Multiple list-specific ballots | Envelope | Place the chosen list-specific ballot in an envelope | Optional | Make a cross on the name of the preferred candidate(s) | Logos and text | B&W |
| Hungary | Closed lists | n/a | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the circle corresponding to the chosen list | n/a | n/a | Logos and text | B&W |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Ireland | STV | Preferences up to the total number of candidates in each constituency (17, 19, 23) | Single informative ballot | Candidates ordering | n/a | Compulsory | Order the candidates from most to least preferred, writing down progressive numbers | Logos, text, and photos of candidates | Colour |
| Italy | Preferential voting | Up to three preferences | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross on the logo of the chosen list | Optional | Write down the name of the preferred candidate(s) | Logos | Colour |
| Latvia | Preferential voting | Up to 16, between positive and negative preferences | Multiple list-specific ballots | Envelope | Place the chosen list-specific ballot in an envelope | Optional | Write a + next to the endorsed candidate(s) or cross out the opposed candidate(s) | Text | B&W |
| Lithuania | Preferential voting | Up to five preferences | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the circle corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Write down the number corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) | Text | Colour |
| Luxembourg | Preferential voting | Up to six preferences in total (and each candidate can receive up to two preferences) | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the circle corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Make a cross in one or both squares corresponding to the preferred candidate(s) | Text | B&W |
| Malta | STV | Preferences up to the total number of candidates (41) | Single informative ballot | Candidates ordering | n/a | Compulsory | Order candidates writing down progressive numbers | Logos, text and photos of candidates | Colour |
| Netherlands | Preferential voting | One preference | Single informative ballot | Cross | n/a | Compulsory | Make a cross in the circle corresponding to the preferred candidate | Text | B&W |
| Poland | Preferential voting | One preference | Single informative ballot | Cross | n/a | Compulsory | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate | Logos and text | B&W |
| Portugal | Closed lists | n/a | Single informative ballot | Cross | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the chosen list | n/a | n/a | Logos and text | B&W |
| Romania | Closed lists | n/a | | Stamp | Imprint the official stamp on the chosen list | n/a | n/a | Logos and text | B&W |
| Slovakia | Preferential voting | Up to two preferences | Multiple list-specific ballots | Envelope | Place the chosen list-specific ballot in an envelope | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate (s) | Logos and text | B&W |
| Slovenia | Preferential voting | One preference | Single informative ballot | Circle | Circle out the number corresponding to the chosen list | Optional | Circle out the number corresponding to the preferred candidate | Logos and text | Colour |
| Spain | Closed lists | n/a | Multiple list-specific ballots | Envelope | Place the chosen list-specific ballot in an envelope | n/a | n/a | Logos and text | B&W |
| Sweden | Preferential voting | One preference | Multiple list-specific ballots | Envelope | Place the chosen list-specific ballot in an envelope | Optional | Make a cross in the square corresponding to the preferred candidate | Logos and text | Colour |

Source: Author's own compilation.

Electoral ballot samples from 2019 European elections

Austria

Austrian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.bmi.gv.at/412/Europawahlen/Europawahl_2019/start.aspx

No copyright limitations indicated.

Amtlicher Stimmzettel
für die
Wahl der österreichischen Mitglieder
des Europäischen Parlaments
am 26. Mai 2019

| Liste Nr. | Für die gewählte Partei im Kreis ein X einsetzen! | Kurzbezeichnung | Parteibezeichnung | Bezeichnung eines Bewerbers oder einer Bewerberin (Name und/oder Reihungsnummer) durch den Wähler oder durch die Wählerin |
|-----------|---|-----------------|---|---|
| 1 | <input type="radio"/> | ÖVP | Österreichische Volkspartei | |
| 2 | <input type="radio"/> | SPÖ | Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs | |
| 3 | <input type="radio"/> | FPÖ | Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) – Die Freiheitlichen | |
| 4 | <input type="radio"/> | GRÜNE | Die Grünen – Grüne Alternative | |
| 5 | <input type="radio"/> | NEOS | NEOS – Das Neue Europa | |
| 6 | <input type="radio"/> | KPÖ | KPÖ Plus – European Left, of ene Liste | |
| 7 | <input type="radio"/> | EUROPA | EUROPA Jetzt – Initiative Johannes Voggenhuber | |

Belgium

Belgian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: <https://verkiezingen2019.belgium.be/nl/stembiljetten?el=EU>

No copyright limitations indicated.

VERKIEZING VAN HET EUROPEES PARLEMENT VAN 26 MEI 2019 VLAAMSE KIESKRING

3
Open Vld

8
N-VA

9
VLAAMS
BELANG

10
CD&V

12
PVDA

15
GROEN

16
sp.a

19
Volt

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 | VERHOFFSTADT Guy | 1 | BOURGEOIS Geert | 1 | ANNEMANS Gerolf | 1 | PEETERS Kris | 1 | DE WITTE Lune | 1 | DE SUTTER Petra | 1 | VAN BREMPT Kathleen | 1 | CALIS Christophe |
| 2 | VAUTMANS Hilde | 2 | KANNO Assifa | 2 | VALLEY Patsy | 2 | FRANSSSEN Onofy | 2 | VERMEERSCH Rik | 2 | STAES Bart | 2 | CORNILLIE Jan | 2 | VÁLKOVÁ Marcela |
| 3 | GESCINSKA Alicja | 3 | VAN OVERTVELDT Johan | 3 | DE MAN Filip | 3 | VAN KEMSEKE Peter | 3 | RONSE Jannieke | 3 | BA Omar | 3 | WYNS Donna | 3 | CLEFENS Patrick |
| 4 | VANOBBERGEN Lara | 4 | DEMESMAEKER Mark | 4 | VAN PAIS-GRUNINX Sofie | 4 | DE KEYSER Jan | 4 | VITS Peter | 4 | VERFAILLIE Catherine | 4 | AKYL Konan | 4 | RICHTER Kathrine |
| 5 | MAES Hans | 5 | DE MEERLEER Caroline | 5 | MEEUS Paul | 5 | BAUFOORT Brigitte | 5 | STOCKER Naomi | 5 | TRAVELLA Paola | 5 | MOUALLALI Nora | 5 | COPPIETERS Arnold |
| 6 | VANDEWEERD Sofie | 6 | ALTEKÖSTER Elisabeth | 6 | D'HONDT Femke | 6 | MOULIGNEAU Brigitte | 6 | DARMACH Farid | 6 | JELLEMA Rik | 6 | KORVER Edwin | 6 | MUYS Marescha |
| 7 | BOLZI Adam | 7 | PACKET Ralph | 7 | DE MEY Reddy | 7 | LUTUMBA NDIOY Amina | 7 | PEETERS Lieve | 7 | VANDEMAELE Matti | 7 | KAUR Pritty | 7 | FOBE Jean-Marc |
| 8 | ESOUJICH ESQUINAS Remy | 8 | MKRTCHYAN Lionna | 8 | JEURISSEN Gil | 8 | KABLAN Bekir | 8 | KARKI Ferdie | 8 | CALISKAN Leyla | 8 | GROSJEAN Sief | 8 | VAN GELUWE Julie |
| 9 | ANSEJOW Stephanie | 9 | GANTMAN André | 9 | ROOSE Frederik | 9 | VAN EYKREIN Tees | 9 | TACKX Johan | 9 | VANHOOYDONCK Hofindo | 9 | VANLEBERGHE Jurgen | 9 | VAN HEIREWEGE Glen |
| 10 | NYS Philippe | 10 | CHARLIER Annie | 10 | DE SCHUYTER Sandra | 10 | DE BETHUNE Jean | 10 | BEN MADHOUR Iman | 10 | VANSINTJAN Dirk | 10 | DESMET Pia | 10 | AMENDOLARA Jessica |
| 11 | WIERINCK Lieve | 11 | LEMMENS Luk | 11 | DE LOBEL Hilde | 11 | BELET Ivo | 11 | VANDENHOECK Luk | 11 | GOSSE Sis | 11 | DE CONINCK Monica | 11 | LEMAIRE Jan-Baptist |
| 12 | WESSEBEEK Frieda | 12 | BREPOELS Lynn | 12 | CLAEYS Philip | 12 | THYSSEN Marianne | 12 | MAMPUYS Jef | 12 | BAUWENS Michel | 12 | VAN DER MAELEN Dirk | 12 | |
| OPVOLGERS | | OPVOLGERS | | OPVOLGERS | | OPVOLGERS | | OPVOLGERS | | OPVOLGERS | | OPVOLGERS | | OPVOLGERS | |
| 1 | DE BLEEKER Eva | 1 | OVERMEER Jeroen | 1 | VANDEENDRIESSCHIE Tom | 1 | VANDEKENDELAERE Tom | 1 | DECONE Aurèlie | 1 | MATTHEU Sara | 1 | SOENS Tine | 1 | MEULDERMANS Herman |
| 2 | STUER Vincent | 2 | UYTENDROOT Katrien | 2 | DE GUSSEM Veerle | 2 | MARIS Liesbeth | 2 | JOYE Tim | 2 | JANS Thomas | 2 | DE GEEST Hannes | 2 | FAWALI Veronica |
| 3 | ROBERT Evi | 3 | STORME Matthias | 3 | HOEGAERTS Dimitri | 3 | DE VOLDER Jan | 3 | LAUWERS Dennis | 3 | BORREMANS Wim | 3 | OLUCHKI Koutar | 3 | KHAN Mukazim |
| 4 | SCHIEFHOUT Bert | 4 | CAELIN Anne | 4 | VAN BEUGHEM Nadia | 4 | KAMMOEN Charis | 4 | STEENDAM Julie | 4 | OLIBIRI Violet | 4 | VANDEKERCKHOVE Maxim | 4 | JACOB Melissa |
| 5 | ANCAUX Koen | 5 | DEBYSEN Zeger | 5 | VERVOLOESM Philip | 5 | CLAESSEN Liesbeth | 5 | DANHEUX Tom | 5 | SABELS Jordy | 5 | GIOVANIS Yana | 5 | GEORGE Bart |
| 6 | VANDEMEERSCH Piet | 6 | MINARKOVA Luba | 6 | BECKERS Rik | 6 | VAN DE VULVER Marc | 6 | POULET Marleen | 6 | LUYTS Jorge | 6 | MARITE PEREYRA Karina | 6 | JORNA Anna |
| 7 | KROES Nedee | 7 | DESCHIEMAECKER Marc | 7 | DEWINTER-VERHOVEN Lutgarde | 7 | TOBACK Karel | 7 | FONTYNE Tony | 7 | AEVOET Maggie | 7 | ANCAUX Bert | 7 | |

Bulgaria

Bulgarian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/materialien/EP2019/ballots/BG_ballot.jpeg

No copyright limitations indicated.

| XX РАЙОН XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ИЗБОРИ ЗА ЧЛЕНОВЕ НА ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ ПАРЛАМЕНТ ОТ РЕПУБЛИКА БЪЛГАРИЯ 2019 г. | |
|--|--|
| 1 ПАТРИОТИ ЗА ВАЛЕРИ СИМЕОНОВ (ИДСВ и СРЕДНА ЕВРОПЕЙСКА КЛАСА) | Предпочитанне / предпочитания за кандидат |
| 2 ПЪТ НА МЛАДИТЕ (ИДСВ и НОВОТО ВРЕМЕ) | (101) (102) (103) |
| 3 ЛП ВМРО – БЪЛГАРСКО НАЦИОНАЛНО ДВИЖЕНИЕ | (104) (105) (106) |
| 4 Ваня Руменова Григорова – | |

Cyprus

Cypriot electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/materialien/EP2019/ballots/CY_ballot.jpeg

No copyright limitations indicated.

The image shows a Cypriot electoral ballot for the 2019 European elections. The ballot is printed on a grid background and contains 13 numbered sections, each for a different political party. Each section includes the party's logo, name in Greek, and a list of candidates with checkboxes for voting. The parties listed are: 1. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 2. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 3. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 4. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 5. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 6. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 7. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 8. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 9. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 10. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 11. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), 12. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI), and 13. AKRIFOTI (AKRIFOTI).

Czech Republic

Sample of Czech electoral ballots from 2019 European elections.

Source: <https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/volby-do-evropskeho-parlamentu-2019.aspx>

No copyright limitations indicated.

- 3**
HLASOVACÍ LÍSTEK
CESTA ODPOVĚDNÉ SPOLEČNOSTI
Kandidáti pro volby do Evropského parlamentu
konané ve dnech 24. a 25. května 2019
1. Bc. Antonín Baudyš, 46 let, státní občan ČR, konzultant, předseda krajské organizace hnutí CESTA, Šumperk, člen CESTA
 2. Bc. Jan Dubaně, 44 let, státní občan ČR, konzultant a lektor, místopředseda hnutí CESTA, Ústí nad Labem, člen CESTA
 3. Ing. Jan Kubín, 55 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel, místopředseda hnutí CESTA, Praha, člen CESTA
 4. Bc. Vojtěch Drahoňovský, 40 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel v zemědělství, Železný Brod, člen CESTA
 5. Kateřina Valášková, 40 let, státní občanka ČR, expert odvětvých procesů, Jihlava, členka CESTA
 6. Bc. Lenka Blahová, DiS., 32 let, státní občanka ČR, manažerka, Černá Voda, členka CESTA
 7. Ing. Jaroslav Zahora, 54 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel, předseda krajské organizace hnutí CESTA, Hradec Králové, člen CESTA
 8. Jiří Macák, 52 let, státní občan ČR, odborný konzultant, provoz chemik, Roudnice, člen CESTA
 9. Ing. Jaroslav Nehodil, 63 let, státní občan ČR, vjezd, konzultant, předseda krajské organizace hnutí CESTA, Březno, člen CESTA
 10. PhDr. Denisa Binarová, 40 let, státní občanka ČR, klinická psychologka, Vysoké Mýto, členka CESTA
 11. Mgr. Pavel Sobek, 49 let, státní občan ČR, OSVČ, Jihlava, člen CESTA
 12. Ing. Martin Lichtenberk, 43 let, státní občan ČR, personální ředitel, Vysoké Mýto, člen CESTA
 13. Eva Paterová, 45 let, státní občanka ČR, nákupčí, Březno, členka CESTA
 14. Bc. Kateřina Bilková, 45 let, státní občanka ČR, zástupce v zastupitelstvu obce, Mohelnice, členka CESTA
 15. Jana Štastná, DiS., 39 let, státní občanka ČR, fyzioterapeutka, instruktorka zumba, Březno, členka CESTA
 16. Ing. Tomáš Bartoníček, Ph.D., 42 let, státní občan ČR, IT administrátor, Dolní Římov, člen CESTA
 17. Ing. Petr Kapoun, 54 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel v oblasti stavebnictví, Dačice, bez politické příslušnosti
 18. Ing. Jan Zelený, 47 let, státní občan ČR, OSVČ - IT služby, Praha, člen CESTA
 19. Bc. Jakub Lustig, 40 let, státní občan ČR, OSVČ, Jihlava, člen CESTA
 20. Ing. Martin Kůstka, 52 let, státní občan ČR, správa pohledávek, Olomouc, bez politické příslušnosti
 21. Miroslav Šýkora, 54 let, státní občan ČR, OSVČ - výuka angličtiny, Pardubice, člen CESTA
 22. Oldřich Zima, 58 let, státní občan ČR, obchodní zástupce, Hradec Králové, člen CESTA
 23. Mgr. Lucie Meškanová, 45 let, státní občanka ČR, mediátorka z lázeňství, Praha, členka CESTA
 24. Ilona Fialová, 61 let, státní občanka ČR, knihkupač, Zámek, členka CESTA
 25. Petr Pospíšil, 42 let, státní občan ČR, kammár, Sukov, bez politické příslušnosti
 26. Mgr. Jaroslav Kuchař, 55 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel, Příbram, člen CESTA



- 4**
HLASOVACÍ LÍSTEK
Národní socialisté
Kandidáti pro volby do Evropského parlamentu
konané ve dnech 24. a 25. května 2019
1. Prof. MUDr. Ivan Šterzl, CSc., 65 let, státní občan ČR, lékař, zakladatel imunodermatologie v ČR, Velhartice, bez politické příslušnosti
 2. JUDr. Sandra Šotová, 33 let, státní občanka ČR, právnicka, specialista na eurodotace, Praha, bez politické příslušnosti
 3. PhDr. Vladimír Pele, 65 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel, daňový poradce, Praha, člen NAR.SOC.
 4. Mgr. Zdenka Tošnerová, 59 let, státní občanka ČR, ředitelka sportovního areálu, Praha, členka SPOZ
 5. JUDr. Jaroslav Král, CSc., 67 let, státní občan ČR, právník, bývalý náměstek místopředsedy vlády a pro místní rozvoj, Praha, člen NAR.SOC.
 6. Stanislava Tůmová, 61 let, státní občanka ČR, jednatelka, podnikatelka, Hovorčany, členka SPOZ
 7. Doc. PhDr. PaedDr. Zbyněk Holub, Ph.D., 62 let, státní občan ČR, vysokoškolský pedagog, místopředseda strany, České Budějovice, člen NAR.SOC.
 8. RNDr. Marie Kropáčková, 63 let, státní občanka ČR, ředitelka Centra zdravotního sítě, Praha, členka SPOZ
 9. Jiří Pondělíček, 54 let, státní občan ČR, knihkupač, Praha, člen NAR.SOC.
 10. Zdeněk Jirásek, 61 let, státní občan ČR, spisovatel, bezpečnostní expert, Praha, člen SPOZ
 11. JUDr. Petr Topinka, 61 let, státní občan ČR, advokát, Praha, člen NAR.SOC.
 12. Ing. Josef Mastný, 58 let, státní občan ČR, ekonom, Praha, člen SPOZ
 13. Stanislav Vondráček, 56 let, státní občan ČR, státní, Česká Lípa, člen NAR.SOC.
 14. Ing. Jaromír Schling, 72 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel, bývalý ministr dopravy a spojů, Praha, člen SPOZ
 15. Jan Šinog, 69 let, státní občan ČR, podnikatel, Strakonice, člen NAR.SOC.
 16. Ljdmila Fomkina, 68 let, státní občanka ČR, majoritismus, Praha, bez politické příslušnosti
 17. Přemysl Votava, 75 let, státní občan ČR, letecký inženýr a generální inženýr, Praha, člen NAR.SOC.
 18. JUDr. Ludvík Hynek, 69 let, státní občan ČR, právník, Praha, bez politické příslušnosti
 19. Marie Charousková, 64 let, státní občanka ČR, učitelka MS, Praha, členka SPOZ
 20. Václav Charousek, 64 let, státní občan ČR, specialista IT, Praha, člen SPOZ
 21. Jaroslav Dvořák, 43 let, státní občan ČR, analytik, IT, tuzemský plánování, Praha, člen SPOZ



Denmark

Danish electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: <https://valg.im.dk/media/18446/stemmeseddel-uden-skaeremaerker-epv2019.pdf>

No copyright limitations indicated.

Betegnelse for opstillingskreds

Europa-Parlamentsvalget 2019

 Sæt X i rubrikken til venstre for et partinavn eller et kandidatnavn.

Sæt kun et X på stemmesedlen.

Du må ikke udfylde rubrikken med andet end et X, da din stemmeseddel så bliver ugyldig.

Du kan få tyttet din stemmeseddel, hvis du skriver forkert.


| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. Socialdemokratiet | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jeppe Kofod | <input type="checkbox"/> Jakob Thiemann |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christel Schalkemose | <input type="checkbox"/> Mette Poulsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Niels Fuglsang | <input type="checkbox"/> Lasse Holm Grønning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marianne Vind | <input type="checkbox"/> Anders Baun Sørensen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Morten Klessen | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. Radikale Venstre | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Morten Helveg Petersen | <input type="checkbox"/> Frederik Aagaard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Karen Melchior | <input type="checkbox"/> Kristian Kirk Mølland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Philip Tarning-Andersen | <input type="checkbox"/> Janne Valentin Dexter Jakobsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sisse van Run-Kvist | <input type="checkbox"/> Poul Elmegård |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alexander Bjørn Jensen | <input type="checkbox"/> Ole Lynggaard Jørgensen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> David Munis Zepernick | <input type="checkbox"/> Kim Pagels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mathias von Jessen | <input type="checkbox"/> Peter Millesen Sørensen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eva Borchorst Møller | <input type="checkbox"/> Maria Møse Mortensen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amalie Søgaard Nielsen | <input type="checkbox"/> Nadeem Farooq |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camilla Kampmann | <input type="checkbox"/> Anton Ebsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C. Det Konservative Folkeparti | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pernille Weiss | <input type="checkbox"/> Inge Carlé |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ali Amin | <input type="checkbox"/> Dino Salimović |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jens Kirkeberg | <input type="checkbox"/> Jane Christensen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kuzma Pavlov Jensen | <input type="checkbox"/> Jakob Sejersgaard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte Libsch | <input type="checkbox"/> Dina Mynup Rasbjerg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lasse Bork Schmidt | <input type="checkbox"/> Thomas von Jessen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Louisa Schannemann Bøttkjaer | <input type="checkbox"/> Henrik Mielke Ravn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anders Guldhammer | <input type="checkbox"/> Torsten Nielsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> F. SF – Socialistisk Folkeparti | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Margrete Auken | <input type="checkbox"/> Annette Schenberg Johnsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Karsten Hønge | <input type="checkbox"/> Lucas Zukunff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peter Westermann | <input type="checkbox"/> Inger Staahlf Jensen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kira Marie Peter-Hansen | <input type="checkbox"/> Allan Norre Pedersen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kirstine Bille | <input type="checkbox"/> Gull Olesen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Troels Stru Schmidt | <input type="checkbox"/> Bo Vestergaard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rikke Lauritzen | <input type="checkbox"/> Rune Frøding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thue Grun-Sørensen | <input type="checkbox"/> Anita Lundgren Fischer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jens Rane Holck | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I. Liberal Alliance | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mette Bock | <input type="checkbox"/> Kenny Olsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anders Burkjær | <input type="checkbox"/> Lene Foged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bo Ritterbusch | <input type="checkbox"/> Rigge Normark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mick Kjeller | <input type="checkbox"/> Karen Westergaard Nielsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Henrik Boye | <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte Bie |
| <input type="checkbox"/> N. Folkebevægelsen mod EU | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rina Rønja Kari | <input type="checkbox"/> Åge Staun |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lave K. Broch | <input type="checkbox"/> Jørgen Grøn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ole Nors Nielsen | <input type="checkbox"/> Mette Langdøl |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Karina Rohr Sørensen | <input type="checkbox"/> Niels Jørgen Bæk Poulsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Susanna Dyrn-Greenste | <input type="checkbox"/> Carsten Rasmussen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christian Juhl | <input type="checkbox"/> Pernille Grumme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jesper Bræmner | <input type="checkbox"/> Hedvig Vestergaard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Erik Bach | <input type="checkbox"/> Jean Thierry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thorild Søren | <input type="checkbox"/> Hasan Daher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> O. Dansk Folkeparti | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peter Kofod | <input type="checkbox"/> Finn Rudstyk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anders Vistisen | <input type="checkbox"/> Tina-Mia Eriksen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pia Adelsteen | <input type="checkbox"/> Tobias Weische |
| <input type="checkbox"/> René Danielsson | <input type="checkbox"/> Lone Langballe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gitte Bundgaard | <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte Hougaard Larsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> V. Venstre, Danmarks Liberale Parti | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Morten Løkkegaard | <input type="checkbox"/> Casper Pedersen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Linea Søgaard-Lide | <input type="checkbox"/> Henrik Noes Plester |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asger Christensen | <input type="checkbox"/> Erik Poulsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Søren Gade | <input type="checkbox"/> Kim Valentin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bergur Løkke Rasmussen | <input type="checkbox"/> Theresa Blagvad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte Munch | <input type="checkbox"/> Jens Møller Jensen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ø. Enhedslisten – De Rød-Grønne | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nikolaj Villumsen | <input type="checkbox"/> Rasmus Vestergaard Madsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eva Flyvholm | <input type="checkbox"/> Inger V. Johnsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eva Erichsen | <input type="checkbox"/> Frederik W. Kronborg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jakob Nørup | <input type="checkbox"/> Maja Albrechtsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sabrina Louise Christiansen | <input type="checkbox"/> Tobias Clausen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Torsten Ringgaard | <input type="checkbox"/> Jeppe Sturmund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Freja Lynæs Larsen | <input type="checkbox"/> Henning Hyllested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Å. Alternativet | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rasmus Nordqvist | <input type="checkbox"/> Esben Ingerslev |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Karin Rohr Genz | <input type="checkbox"/> Pavia Jacobsen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jan Kristoffersen | <input type="checkbox"/> Borge Sejers Sommer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Susan Kjeldgaard | <input type="checkbox"/> Jørn Grønkjær |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sadi Tekeloglu | |

Estonia

Estonian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/materialien/EP2019/ballots/EE_ballot.jpeg

No copyright limitations indicated.


| | |
|---|--|
| EUROOPA PARLAMENDI VALIMISED | HÄÄLETAN KANDIDAADI |
| | NR <input type="text"/> POOLT |
| |  |
| 26. MAI 2019 | Euroopa Parlament |

Finland

Finnish electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/materialien/EP2019/ballots/FI_ballot.jpeg

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| | |
|---|--|
| Europarlamenttivaalit 2019 Europaparlamentsval |  |
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France

Samples of French electoral ballots from 2019 European elections.

Source: <http://www.ardeche.gouv.fr/bulletins-de-vote-valides-par-la-commission-a8859.html>

No copyright limitations indicated.



1. Yannick JADOT

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2. Michèle RIVASI | 3. Damien CARÈME | 4. Marie TOUSSAINT | 5. David CORMAND | 6. Karima DELLI |
| 7. Mounir SATOURI | 8. Caroline ROOSE | 9. François ALFONSI | 10. Salima YENBOU | 11. Benoît BITEAU |
| 12. Gwendoline DELBOS-CORFIELD | 13. Claude GRUFFAT | 14. Lydie MASSARD | 15. François THIOLLET | |
| 16. Julie LAERNOES | 32. Sylvie CASSOU-SCHOTTE | 48. Sylvie FARE | 64. Jeannie TREMBLAY-GUETTET | |
| 17. Jean-Laurent FÉLIZIA | 33. Guy HARAU | 49. Théo GARCIA-BADIN | 65. Aurélien BOULE | |
| 18. Sophie BUSSIÈRE | 34. Amélie CERVELLO | 50. Christine ARRIGHI | 66. Sibylle JANNEKEYN | |
| 19. Alexis TIOUKA | 35. Abdeldkader CHIBANE | 51. Olivier LONGEON | 67. François DESRIAUX | |
| 20. Catherine HERVIEU | 36. Coralie MANTION | 52. Marie-Agnès PELTIER | 68. Mathilde TESSIER | |
| 21. Guillaume CROS | 37. Pascal CLOUAIRE | 53. Vincent TALMOT | 69. François DUFOUR | |
| 22. Leyla BINICI | 38. Anna MAILLARD | 54. Daphnée RAVENEAU | 70. Françoise COUTANT | |
| 23. Abdallah BENBETKA | 39. Christian LAMMENS | 55. Farid DJABALI | 71. Claude BOULANGER | |
| 24. Ashley SYLVAIN | 40. Margaux ZEKRI | 56. Mélanie VOGEL | 72. Sophie BÖRNER | |
| 25. William LAJEANNE-COUTARD | 41. François NICOLAS | 57. Nelson PALIS-NIERMANN | 73. Jean-Yves GRANDIDIER | |
| 26. Amandine CRAMBES-RICHAUD | 42. Mireille ALPHONSE | 58. Florence CERBAÏ | 74. Marine TONDELIER | |
| 27. Grégory DOUCET | 43. Jérôme ORVAIN | 59. Antoine TIFINE | 75. Dany KARCHER | |
| 28. Geneviève PAYET | 44. Marie-Neige HOUGHARD | 60. Morgan BRIAND | 76. Eva SAS | |
| 29. Ghislain WYOCINSKI | 45. Bernard LETERRIER | 61. Jean-François BLANCO | 77. Lucien BETBEDER | |
| 30. Christine JUSTE | 46. Brigitte FOURNIÉ-TURQUIN | 62. Anne-Marie HAUTANT | 78. Eve JOLY | |
| 31. Gilles CLÉMENT | 47. Matthieu THEURIER | 63. Nicolas BONNET | 79. Julien DURAND | |



Greece

Samples of Greek electoral ballots from 2019 European elections.

Source: <https://magnesianews.gr/slider/evroekloges-klidose-sto-916-i-diafora-nd-syriza-sti-magnisia.html>

No copyright limitations indicated.



Hungary

Hungarian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://kozigazgatas.ujbuda.hu/sites/default/files/category_header_files/ep_szavazolap-08-420x203_altalanos_1.pdf

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SZAVAZÓLAP
Európai Parlament tagjainak választása
2019. május 26.
ORSZÁGOS LISTA

MINTA
20190526L000000000001_01a3d

Érvényesen szavazni csak egy listára lehet!

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1. MSZP – PÁRBSZÉD MAGYAR SZOCIALISTA PÁRT PÁRBSZÉD MAGYARORSZÁGI PÁRT DR. TÓTH BERTALAN DR. UJHELYI ISTVÁN DR. SZANYI TIBOR TÓTTÓ KATA ZSUZSANNA | 2. MKKP MAGYAR KÉTÁRKA KUTYA PÁRT DÖME ZSUZSANNA KOVÁCS GERGELY JUHÁSZ VERONIKA VICTORA ZSOLT FÜRESZ GÁBOR | 3. JOBBIK MAGYARORSZÁGI MOZGALOM GYÖNGYÖSI MÁRTON BALCZÓ ZOLTÁN JAKAB PÉTER BANA TIBOR ZSIGA-KÁRPÁTH DÁNIEL | 4. FIDESZ – KDNP FIDESZ-MAGYAR POLGÁRI SZÖVETÉS KERESZTÉNYDEMOKRATA NÉPPÁRT DR. TROCSÁNYI LÁSZLÓ DR. SZAJER JÓZSEF JÁROKA LÍVIA DEUTSCH TAMÁS GYURKÓ ANDRÁS | 5. MOMENTUM MOZGALOM DR. CSEH KATALIN DONÁTH ANNA JÚLIA NEMES BALÁZS CSILLAG TAMÁS KADÁR BARNAHÉ ÁRON | 6. DK Demokratikus Koalíció DR. DOBREV KLÁRA DR. MOLNÁR CSABA RÓNAI SÁNDOR ARA-KOVÁCS ATTILA HORVÁTH JÁCINT | 7. Mi Hazánk MI HAZÁNK MOZGALOM TOROCSKAI LÁSZLÓ DÜRÖ DÓRA ÁRGYELÁN JÁNOS DR. POPÉLY GYULA GUYLA TIBOR | 8. MUNKÁSPÁRT MAGYAR MUNKÁSPÁRT DR. THÖRMER GYULA FEHÉRVÁRI ZSOLT ISTVÁN KALMÁR DÁVID DR. FRANKFURTER ZSUZSANNA KOCH JÁNOS | 9. LMP LEHET MÁS A POLITIKA VÁGÓ GÁBOR DEMETER MÁRTA KENDERNAY JÁNOS DR. KOBOR JÓZSEF KANÁSZ-NAGY MÁTÉ |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Érvényesen szavazni a lista neve feletti körbe tollal írt két, egymást metsző vonallal lehet, például: ⊗ vagy ⊕

IMPRIMATÚRA

Ireland

Irish electoral ballot from 2019 European elections (constituency: Dublin).

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/materialien/EP2019/ballots/IE_ballot.jpeg

No copyright limitations indicated.

[75] 31

PART 4

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER
(Front of Paper)

TREORACHA

1. Scriobh an figiúr 1 sa bhosca le hais an chéad iarrthóra is rogha leat, scriobh an figiúr 2 sa bhosca le hais an dara hiarrthóir is rogha leat, agus mar sin de.
2. Fill an páipéar ionas nach bhfeicfear do vóta. Taispeáin cúl an pháipéir don oifigeach ceannais, agus cuir sa bhosca ballóide é.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write 1 in the box beside the candidate of your first choice, write 2 in the box beside the candidate of your second choice, and so on.
2. Fold the paper to conceal your vote. Show the back of the paper to the presiding officer and put it in the ballot box.

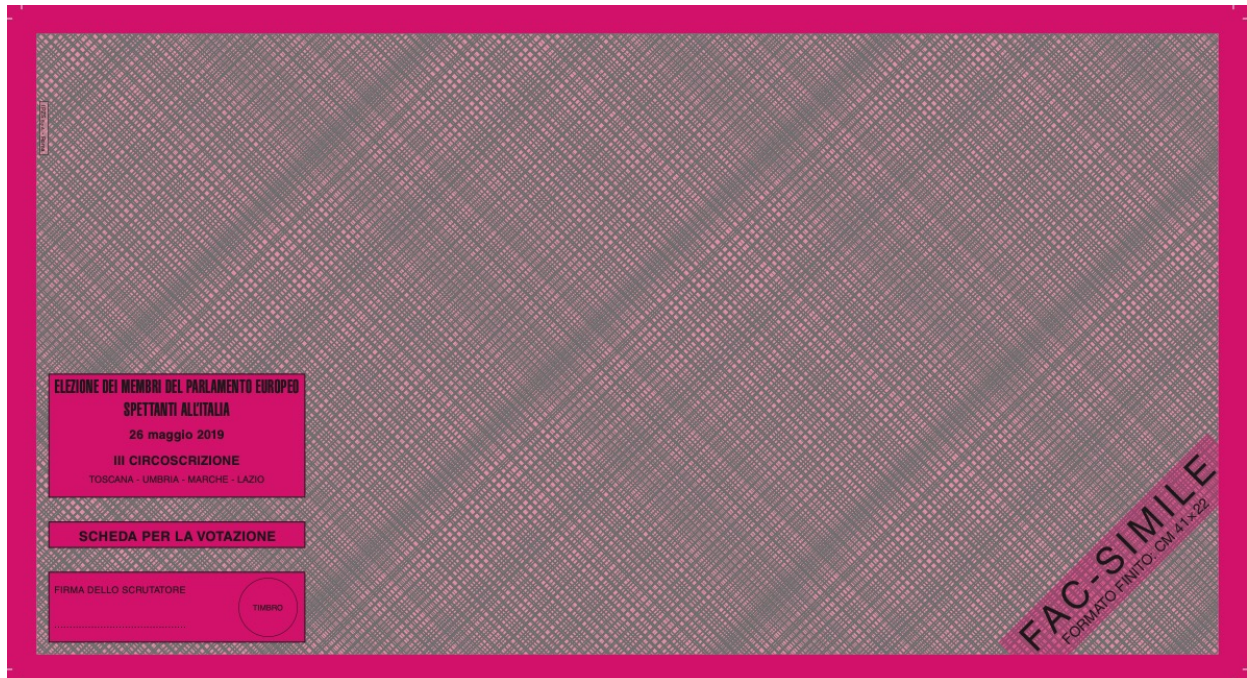
| | | | |
|---|--------|------------|----------------------|
| DOYLE – URBAN PARTY - European People's Party MARY DOYLE of 10 High Street, Knockmore, Nurse. Liosta Ionad UP Replacement List | Emblem | Photograph | <input type="text"/> |
| LYNCH JANE ELLEN LYNCH of 12 Main Street, Ardstown, Shopkeeper. Liosta Ionad JEL Replacement List | | Photograph | <input type="text"/> |
| MURPHY – DEMOCRATS – Group of European Democrats PATRICK MURPHY of 12 Main Street, Ballyduff, Carpenter. Liosta Ionad DEM Replacement List | Emblem | Photograph | <input type="text"/> |
| Ó BRIAIN — CUMANN NA SAORÁNACH SÉAMUS Ó BRIAIN as 10 An tSráid Ard, Carn Mór, Oide Scoile. Liosta Ionad CS Replacement List | Emblem | Photograph | <input type="text"/> |
| O'BRIEN – NON-PARTY EAMONN O'BRIEN of 22 Wellclose Place, Knockbeg, Butcher. Liosta Ionad EOB Replacement List | | | <input type="text"/> |
| O'BRIEN – YOUNG IRELAND – Liberal Group ORLA O'BRIEN of 102 Eaton Brae, Cahermore, Solicitor. Liosta Ionad YI Replacement List | Emblem | | <input type="text"/> |
| O'CONNOR — NATIONAL LEAGUE CAROLINE O'CONNOR of 7 Green Street, Carnmore, Engineer. Liosta Ionad NL Replacement List | Emblem | Photograph | <input type="text"/> |

Italy

Italian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections (constituency: Central Italy).

Source: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/italy>

No copyright limitations indicated.

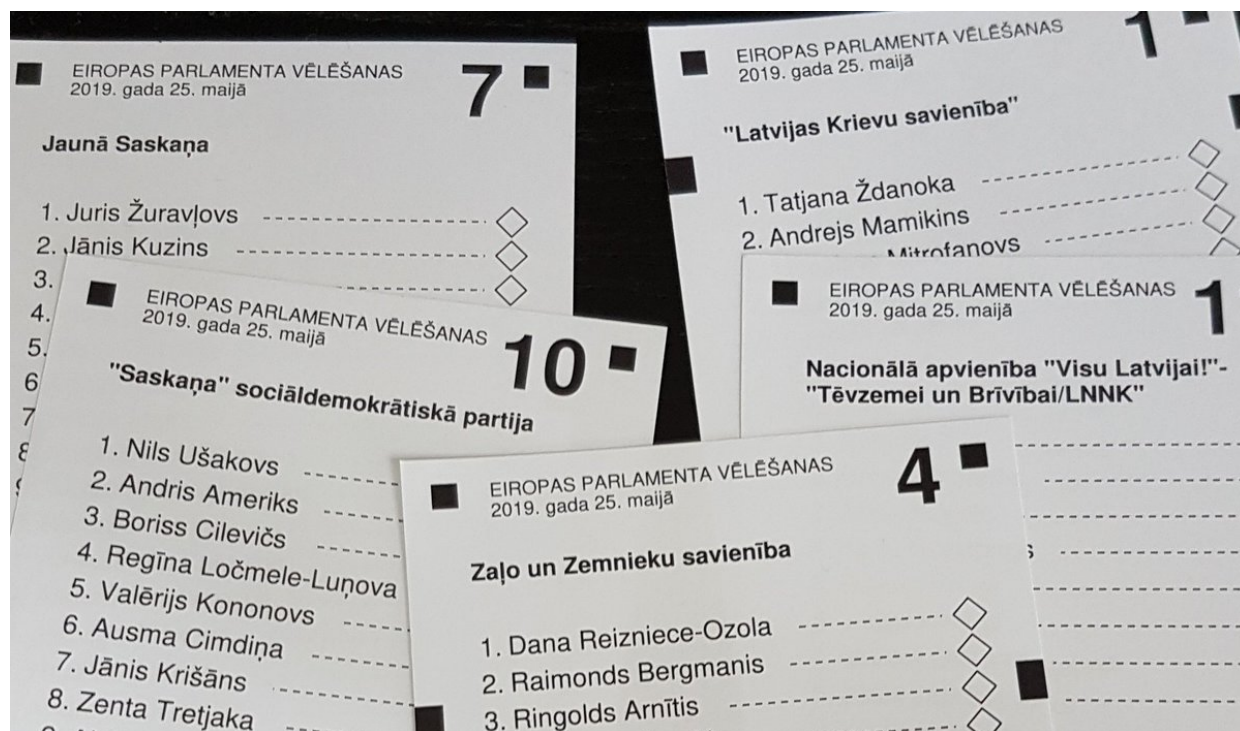


Latvia

Samples of Latvian electoral ballots from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/EP2019_ballots.html

No copyright limitations indicated.



Lithuania

Lithuanian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: <https://www.vrk.lt/documents/10180/670977/Easy-to-read+2019+05+26.pdf/cf1f7cee-d36c-4aed-ad56-1fc2504e9eb3>

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LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS RINKIMAI | EUROPOS PARLAMENTĄ
2019 m. gegužės 26 d.
RINKIMŲ BIULETENIS

ŽYMĖJIMO PAVYZDYS

PAŽYMĖKITE TIK **VIENĄ SĄRAŠĄ**, UŽ KURĮ BALSUOJATE

Rinkimų komisijos antspaudaus vieta

Biuletenis privalo būti antspauduotas.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> 1 | VISUOMENINIS RINKIMŲ KOMITETAS „PREZIDENTO ROLANDO PAKSO JUDEJIMAS“ | 1. Rolandas PAKSAS 2. Rimas ANDRIKIS 3. Vidmantas STANIULIS 4. Algimantas RAŠČIUS 5. Romas JANKAUSKAS 6. Dobilas SINKEVIČIUS 7. Nina SESTERNIKOVA 8. Jūratė SIMČIKIENĖ 9. Rimantas KEKYS 10. Lina BAKANAITE |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 | LIETUVOS VALSTIEČIŲ IR ŽALIŲJŲ SĄJUNGA | 1. Bronis ROPE 2. Raimondas Šarūnas MARČIULIONIS 3. Linas KONTRIMAS 4. Laima MOGENIENĖ 5. Karolina STELMUKAITĖ 6. Tomas TOMILINAS 7. Dainius GAIZAUSKAS 8. Stasys JAKELIŪNAS 9. Jonas JARUTIS 10. Mindaugas BASTAKIS 11. Rūta MILIŪTĖ 12. Robertas ŠARNAVIČIUS 13. Virgilijus PODERNIS 14. Jolanta SMIDTIENĖ 15. Arvydas NEKRŠIUS 16. Jonas VILIONIS 17. Tatjana BABRAUSKIENĖ 18. Lauras STACEVIČIUS 19. Asta KUBILIENĖ 20. Neringa TRINSKIENĖ 21. Laimutė MATKEVIČIENĖ 22. Egidijus VAREIKIS |
| <input type="radio"/> 3 | LIETUVOS ŽALIŲJŲ PARTIJA | 1. Remigijus LAPINSKAS 2. Mėtyla LAURINKUS 3. Ieva BUDRAITĖ 4. Vytautas NEKRŠIUS 5. Laurynas OKOCKIS 6. Manja TAMKEVIČIŪTĖ 7. Saulius Vytas PIKŠKIS 8. Edmundas GREIMAS 9. Inga LAURUSONĖ 10. Albinas ANČIUS 11. Joana KODRAJLOVIENĖ 12. Mindaugas GALIAUSKAS 13. Jūratė MAŽEIKYTĖ 14. Linda KREIMERYTĖ 15. Daiva ADUTAVIČIENĖ 16. Austėja JONAITYTĖ 17. Gvidas MAŽGELIS 18. Lina ORANTENĖ 19. Sigita MECELIČA |
| <input type="radio"/> 4 | LIETUVOS SOCIALDEMOKRATŲ PARTIJA | 1. Vilija BLINKIŪVIČIŪTĖ 2. Rasa BUDBERGYTĖ 3. Juozas OLEKAS 4. Julius SABATAUSKAS 5. Orinta LEIPUTĖ 6. Algirdas SYŠAS 7. Raminta POPOVIENĖ 8. Vitalijus MITROFANOVIS 9. Birutė VESAITĖ 10. Arūnas BUDENAS 11. Algirdas RASLANAS 12. Dovilė SAKALINĖ 13. Modesta PETRAUSKAITĖ 14. Antanas JODNAGA 15. Antanas VILIONIS 16. Sigita DOBILINSKAITĖ 17. Margarita JANKAUSKAITĖ 18. Vaidas RUSYS 19. Vaidotas ANDRIULIS 20. Vaidas ALEKNAVIČIENĖ 21. Justinas SARTAUŠKAS 22. Vytautas Petras PLEČKAITIS |
| <input type="radio"/> 5 | TĖVYNĖS SĄJUNGA-LIETUVOS KRIKŠČIONYS DEMOKRATAI | 1. Liudas MAŽYLIS 2. Andrius KUBILIUS 3. Radvilė MORČIŪNAITĖ-MIKULIENIENĖ 4. Rasa JUKNEVIČIENĖ 5. Audronius AŽUBALIS 6. Arvydas ANUSKAS 7. Laima Lucija ANDRIENĖ 8. Kęstutis MASIULIS 9. Jurgis RAZMA 10. Emanuelis ŽINGERIS 11. Stasys SEDBARAS 12. Kęstys STARKEVIČIUS 13. Vilga ALEKNAITĖ-ABRAMIENĖ 14. Rimantas Jonas DAGYS 15. Gintinė SKAITĖ 16. Andrius KUPČIUS 17. Andrius NARVIČIUS 18. Saulius PEČELIŪNAS 19. Gintarė NARKEVIČIŪTĖ 20. Donatas JANKAUSKAS 21. Paulius LUKŠEVIČIUS 22. Andrius VYSMAUSKAS |
| <input type="radio"/> 6 | VISUOMENINIS RINKIMŲ KOMITETAS „LEMIAMAS ŠUOLIS“ | 1. Paulius KUNČIUS 2. Marius PAREŠČIUS 3. Gitanė NEVERIENĖ 4. Nerijus STRIKULYS 5. Ramunė Vilija ZABULIENĖ 6. Mindaugas KUKLIŪNAS 7. Vilma URBUTĖ 8. Karolis ALEKNAVIČIUS 9. Paulė BALTRUŠAITYTĖ 10. Darius MESAČIUS 11. Adomas SABULIS 12. Antanas LUKŠEVIČIUS |
| <input type="radio"/> 7 | LIETUVOS CENTRO PARTIJA | 1. Antanas GUOGA 2. Naglė POTEIKIS 3. Kristupas Augustas KNIKICKAS 4. Virgilijus ŠVIGELSKAS 5. Nina PUTEIKIENĖ 6. Kęstutis JURKIS 7. Rita ANDRIUSKAITIENĖ 8. Marius KUMODIČIUS 9. Kęstutis SKREBYS 10. Loreta KEVIŠIENĖ-SALTONIENĖ 11. Jolanta SÖGLINSKIENĖ 12. Valentina ŽIGIENĖ 13. Dariuslė ILAŽYTĖ-BALUŽIENĖ 14. Albinas JUŠKEVIČIUS 15. Jolanta KRUTKEVIČIENĖ 16. Asta KANČAUSKAITĖ 17. Jonas MATULEVIČIUS 18. Alfonsas VILČIŪNAS 19. Mindaugas KRENCIUS 20. Anastasija Vonia ŽAKAITĖ 21. Edita MERKEVIČIENĖ 22. Virginija KRAUČIŪNAITĖ |
| <input type="radio"/> 8 | „VALDEMARO TOMAŠEVSKIO BLOKAS“ – KRIKŠČIONISKŲ ŠEIMŲ SĄJUNGOS IR RUSŲ ALJANSO KOALICIJA | 1. Valdemar TOMAŠEVSKI 2. Irina ROZOVA 3. Marija REKST 4. Zdeslav PALEVIČ 5. Rita TAMASUNIENĖ 6. Rafael MUKSINOV 7. Remalda POŠEVEKAJA 8. Zbigniew JEDINSKI 9. Vladimir VILASOV 10. Jaroslav NARKEVIČ 11. Tamara SUKLINA 12. Ceslav OLSJEVSKI 13. Andrej KUGMEROV 14. Edita TAMOSIŪNAITĖ 15. Aleksandr MICHAJLOV 16. Robert KOMAROVSKI 17. Beata PETKEVIČ 18. Alina KOVALEVSKAJA 19. Dalia GAURYTĖ 20. Albert NARVOIS 21. Tadeuš ANDŽEJEVIČIUS 22. Andrius ŠAREIŠIUS |
| <input type="radio"/> 9 | DARBO PARTIJA | 1. Viktor USPASKIČ 2. Vygilius JUKNA 3. Valentinas MAZURONIS 4. Justina VITKAUSKAITĖ BERNARD 5. Valentinas BUKAUSKAS 6. Larisa DMITRIJEVA 7. Ieva RAČIŪSKAITĖ-URBONIENĖ 8. Aidis GEDVILAS 9. Marius VELICKA 10. Vaida KIRAITYTĖ 11. Sergej URSUL 12. Olga PODOLSKIENĖ 13. Darius ULIKAS 14. Eva BANEL 15. Sandra JAKŠTIENĖ 16. Vidmantas KIKŠTAPONIS 17. Ilma ŽABČIČIENĖ 18. Armeta KRUPNIK 19. Raminta GUDOMYTĖ 20. Rasa KRUPENINA 21. Vytis KISIELIUS 22. Antanas MAKAREVIČIUS |
| <input type="radio"/> 10 | VISUOMENINIS RINKIMŲ KOMITETAS „STIPRI LIETUVA VIENINGOJE EUROPOJE“ | 1. Artūras PAULIAUSKAS 2. Ignas STANKOVIČIUS 3. Vilis KAVALIUSKAS 4. Jolanta SOLUNYŠKIENĖ 5. Vladislavas Česlovas AKSAMITKAUSKAS 6. Bernardas ŠATKOVSKIUS 7. Arūnas STOSKIS 8. Gesevita KRASIAUSKIENĖ 9. Almantas RAZUKAS 10. Rimvydas ŽAGUNIS 11. Jurgis MIKAILA 12. Ričardas PLEŠKAITIS 13. Raimundas PALIUKAS 14. Gytis RINKIČIUS 15. Margarita STARKEVIČIŪTĖ |
| <input type="radio"/> 11 | LIETUVOS SOCIALDEMOKRATŲ DARBO PARTIJA | 1. Gediminas KIRKILAS 2. Andrius PALIŪNIS 3. Juozas BERNATONIS 4. Andrius SEDŽIUS 5. Kęstutis DAUKŠYS 6. Irena ŠIAULIENĖ 7. Rimantė SALAŠEVIČIŪTĖ 8. Rimantas SINKEVIČIUS 9. Jonas PINKŠIUS 10. Evaldas GUSTAS 11. Jolanta GEDVILIENĖ 12. Neris GERMANAS 13. Justas VAIŠNORAS 14. Alma GOICIENĖ 15. Artūras SKARDŽIUS 16. Regina RADVILIENĖ 17. Eduardas SABUNSKAS 18. Algimantas MATULEVIČIUS 19. Vaidas LUKŠEVIČIUS 20. Aurimas MIKHAJLOV 21. Zdrėkė PULTINIKAS |
| <input type="radio"/> 12 | VISUOMENINIS RINKIMŲ KOMITETAS „VYTAUTAS RADŽVILAS: SUSIGRAŽINKIME VALSTYBĘ“ | 1. Vytautas RADŽVILAS 2. Jurga KARČIAUSKAITĖ-LAGO 3. Arūnas SVITOJUS 4. Faustas LATENAS 5. Dovilas PETKUS 6. Romas PRKALNIS 7. Rasa ČEPAITIENĖ 8. Egie MIROŪNIENĖ 9. Audrys KARALIUS 10. Egidijus DZEDŽULSKIS-DIŪNYS 11. Algirdas ENDRIUKAITIS 12. Vytautas BUDNIKAS 13. Marius MARKUČIUS 14. Dainius Petras PIKŠTIS 15. Irena VASILIAUSKIENĖ 16. Daiva TAMOSIŪTĖ 17. Galina STASKEVIČIŪTĖ 18. Kęstutis DOBILINS 19. Kęstutis JARASIŪNAS 20. Aldona MARCINKIENĖ 21. Laurynas SOPAUSKAS |
| <input type="radio"/> 13 | VISUOMENINIS RINKIMŲ KOMITETAS „AUŠROS MALDEIKIENĖS TRAUKINYS“ | 1. Aušra MALDEIKIENĖ 2. Rasa ŽEMAITĖ 3. Alina ANDRONOVA 4. Giedrius ALASEVIČIUS 5. Rita BALTAJAPUONYTĖ-LEONINĖ 6. Asta PIKŠYTĖ 7. Laurynas SEDŽIUS 8. Konstantin RUBERIN 9. Julija KAMINSKAITĖ |
| <input type="radio"/> 14 | LIETUVOS LAISVĖS SĄJUNGA (LIBERALAI) | 1. Artūras ŽUOKAS 2. Jolita ČAPLIKAS 3. Regimantas ČIUPAILA 4. Kęstutis NENIUS 5. Ruslan KOVALIOV 6. Roman Alexis Christian GORECKI-MICKIEWICZ 7. Alanta BENILIENĖ 8. Vytautas TARAILE 9. Ignas REPČYS 10. Gintautas BABRAVIČIUS 11. Gintaras GIRSTAUTAS 12. Mutas NIPARAVIČIUS 13. Vytautas KASĖTA 14. Natalija ŠLIACHTIČ 15. Olegas BERIOZOVAS 16. Darius KUONKA 17. Kęstutis BAGONAS 18. Linas KARPAUSKAS 19. Dainius VARMAS 20. Dalia STRUONAITĖ 21. Žilvinas ŠILGALIS |
| <input type="radio"/> 16 | LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS LIBERALŲ SĄJŪDIS | 1. Petras AUSTREVICIUS 2. Viktorija ČMILYTĖ-NIELSEN 3. Eugenijus GENTVILAS 4. Arminas LYDEKA 5. Andrius BAGDONAS 6. Martynas NAGEVIČIUS 7. Audrone BALNIŪNIENĖ 8. Daiva JUODELIENĖ 9. Vytautas DAMILEVIČIUS 10. Marius GURSKAS 11. Justas RUSKIS 12. Egidijus PAPEČKYS 13. Tomas BARANOVAS 14. Marius KAPOČIUS 15. Karolis STASIŠKUNAS 16. Birutė STATKEVIČIENĖ 17. Nerijus GALVANAUSKAS 18. Žilvinas GALIMOVAS 19. Kęstutis STANKIČIUS 20. Evelina PAULAVIČIENĖ |
| <input type="radio"/> 17 | PARTIJA TVARKA IR TEISINGUMAS | 1. Remigijus ŽEMAITIŠIS 2. Vytautas KAMBLEVIČIUS 3. Kęstutis BARTKEVIČIUS 4. Andrius JURKIS 5. Juozas IMBRASAS 6. Algis KALEINIKAS 7. Martynas GEDVILAS 8. Vaidas BENDARAVIČIUS 9. Robertas BALTRUNAS 10. Jolita VAIČIENĖ 11. Vidmantas KARABINAS 12. Svetlana BABUJEVA 13. Rimantas PETKAUSKAS 14. Nerijus MOČKUS 15. Vytautas JUCIUS 16. Lina ŠUKYTĖ-KOSKAKĖ 17. Rolandas GURAUSKAS 18. Stasys VAINAUSKAS 19. Rimantas PASAKINSKAS 20. Audrone BERESNEVIČIENĖ 21. Albinas ZYMANČIUS 22. Vidmantas MACEVIČIUS |

PIRMUMO BALSAI

Šiuos langelius aiškiai įrašykite penkių kandidatų numerius iš to sąrašo, už kurį balsavote. Kandidatų pavardžių nerasykite.

0000000 Nr.

Formoje išduodamas biuletenis apibūdintas nuo sekmenės.

Saunkeji išduodamas biuletenis apibūdintas nuo sekmenės.

Luxembourg

Luxembourgish electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source:

https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:European_Parliament_election_2019_in_Luxembourg_Ballot_paper.jpg

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**Elections européennes
du 26 mai 2019**


Election de 6 membres du Parlement européen

Circonscription électorale unique

**Europawahlen
vom 26. Mai 2019**

Wahl von 6 Mitgliedern des Europaparlamentes

Landeswahlbezirk



1

DP - DEMOKRATESCH PARTEI

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| GOERENS Charles | | |
| SEMEDO Monica | | |
| BEISSEL Simone | | |
| DAEMS Anne | | |
| GRAAS Gusty | | |
| MEYER Loris | | |

2

Piraten

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| FLOR Starsky | | |
| BERNARD Chris | | |
| FRÈRES Daniel | | |
| DONDELINGER Marie-Paule | | |
| KUNAKOVA Lucie | | |
| WELTER Christian | | |

3

Dei Konservativ

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| THEIN Joe | | |
| MAY Mario | | |
| SCHWACHTGEN Sandra | | |
| THEIN Patrick | | |
| ERSFELD Jean | | |
| HEINTZ Pierrette | | |

4

KPL d'Kommunisten

| | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| RUCKERT Ali | | |
| NUNES Elise | | |
| AGOVIC Rejhan | | |
| REULAND Esther | | |
| HERMAN Alain | | |
| WARRINGO Marcelline | | |

5

dei Lénk - European LEFT

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| WAGNER David | | |
| THOMA Carole | | |
| DIDERICH Gary | | |
| GASHONGA Sandrine | | |
| MARTINS Mara | | |
| MONSERRAT MOLINER Antoni | | |

6

VOLT Luxembourg - Lëtzebuerg

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| GODFREY Fiona | | |
| HOFFMANN Marthe | | |
| LILYBLAD Christopher Marc | | |
| PITTERMAN Julia Elisabetta | | |
| SILVA Daniel | | |
| TARRACH Rolf | | |

7

dei gréng

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| METZ Tilly | | |
| SEHOVIC Meris | | |
| DUPREZ Tanja | | |
| KMIOTEK Christian | | |
| KOX Martin | | |
| THILL Jessie | | |

8

LSAP

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| SCHMIT Nicolas | | |
| KERSCH Lisa | | |
| ANGEL Marc | | |
| ASSELBORN-BINTZ Simone | | |
| GOEBBELS Joanne | | |
| WINCKEL Elisha | | |

9

A.D.R. Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei
ACRE Alliance of Conservatives
and Reformists in Europe

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| GIBERYEN Gast | | |
| BRISBOIS Tessy | | |
| KARTHEISER Fernand | | |
| KEUP Fred | | |
| MISCHEL Sylvie | | |
| STOFFEL Nicky | | |

10

CSV - Chrëschtlech-Sozial
Vollekspartei

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| HANSEN Christophe | | |
| WISLER-SANTOS LIMA Isabel | | |
| D'AGOSTINO Stefano | | |
| FELTEN ap. KRAUS Liane | | |
| KEMP Martine | | |
| OSWEILER Romain | | |

Malta

Maltese electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: received as pdf directly by the Maltese Electoral Office.

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POLZA TAL-VOT – BALLOT PAPER

| | |
|---|---|
| Għadd ta' Membri tal-Parlament Ewropew li għandhom jigu elett | 6 |
| Number of Members of the European Parliament to be elected | |
| Isma ta' Kandidati Names of Candidates | |

ALLEANZA BIDLA

| | |
|--|--|
| DALLI GONZI REBECCA, ta' 139, 'Gardenia', Triq i-Għerbi, H'Attard, Partit, Senior Lecturer / Kap tal-Parti Alleanza Bidla | |
| GRECH MINTOFF IVAN, in-nagħd tal-Porti Meroħ, ta' 2, 'Salina Park', Fl 1, Triq i-Kappella tal-Lunġja, In-Naxxar, Kap tal-Parti | |

ALTERNATIVA DEMOKRATIKA – THE GREEN PARTY

| | |
|---|--|
| CACOPARDO CARMEL, ta' 10, Triq i-Rivella, i-Kakara, Partit u Professjonist Ambjentali | |
| TOLU MINA, ta' 8, 'Rosebud', Triq Guilelmo Lorenzi, San Gwann, Activist | |

BRAIN, NOT EGO

| | |
|---|--|
| BORG ANTOINE K, ta' 11, 'Riverswood', Triq Dun Gwam Zammit Hammet, H'Attard, PHS Technical Support Officer in the Galileo Space Programme | |
|---|--|

IMPERIUM EUROPA

| | |
|---|--|
| LOWELL NORMAN, ta' 44, 'Halcyn', Triq i-Zagħfran, H'Attard, Author / Artist | |
|---|--|

MOVIMENT PATRIJOTTI MALTIN

| | |
|---|--|
| BORG SIMON, Patrijott, ta' 72, Binja Flores, Bk A, Fl 1, Triq San Ramo, H'Attard, Impiegat | |
| MIGALLI NAGEB, Patrijott, ta' 76, 'The Cagles', Triq Santa Katerina, H'Attard, Medical Doctor | |

PARTIT DEMOKRATIKU

| | |
|---|--|
| APPELGREN CAMILLA, Tal-Oranġjo, ta' 90, 'Shalom', Fl 2, Triq i-Hobbejta, i-Rabat, Malta, Fraud Manager | |
| BUTTIGIEG ANTHONY, Tal-Oranġjo, ta' 2, Triq Għorru Dingh, Soq i-Tro 1, i-Rabat, Malta, Doctor of Medicine | |
| CAUCHI WIGLOTT MARTIN, Tal-Oranġjo, i-Kunurill, ta' 88, 'Springfield', Triq Puli Indri Vella, Pembroke, Comedian | |
| FARRUGIA GODFREY, Tal-Oranġjo, ta' 55, 'The Olives', Vje i-Holien, H'Attard, Membri tal-Parlament / Tal-Attard, Malta | |

PARTIT LABURISTA

| | |
|---|--|
| AGIUS SALIBA ALEX, ta' 34, Piazza San Nikola, i-Siggevi, Avukat | |
| CARUANA JOSEF, Eks-Educat, i-Orizzonti, ta' 12, 'Spring Road', Triq Gwam Zammit, H'Attard | |
| CASSAR NOEL, i-Zejtun, ta' 13, 'La Mirage', Triq i-Hobbejta, i-Zejtun, Partit Manager | |
| CUTAJAR JOSEPHINE, ta' 84, Triq Xandru, i-Naxxar, Avukat i-Attard, i-Parti Meroħ | |
| DALLI MIRIAM, ta' 'Strelitzia', Fl 2, Triq Nikol Muscat, i-Mosta, MEP / Avukat | |
| ENGINEER CYRUS, ta' 27, Triq San Pietru, i-Sliema, Konsulent, i-Parti Meroħ, Joseph Muscat, Kap i-Orizzonti | |
| GALIA BUSUTTI (BUSUTTI) FELIX, Felix Busutti, i-Zejtun, ta' 45, 'Rigetto', Triq i-Korra San Gwann, Santa Venera, Director | |
| GAUCI MARK, Għawdex, ta' 'Bougainvillea', Triq Wistin Camilleri, i-Rabat, Għawdex, Principal Social Care | |
| GRECH JAMES, Direttur ta' Bank, ta' 'Xel-Ha', Triq i-Hall, H'Attard, Director and Executive Head – Local Bank | |
| MICALLEF ROBERT, Negoċjatur Prezidenza Unjoni Ewropea, ta' 28, 'Violette', Triq Miro-End, i-Hamrun, Ekonomista | |
| SAMMUT JOSEPH M, ta' 'The Berries', Triq Ta' Għanet, i-Zurrieq, Avukat | |
| SANT ALFRED, ta' 18A, Triq i-Vitorja, Birkenhara, Konsulent Ekonomiku | |
| VASSALLO LORNA, ta' 101, 'Butterfly' Manta, Fl 2, Triq i-Toni, i-Swatar, L-Imbida, Legal Procurator | |
| VELLA FLEUR, ta' 6, Triq Jules Verne, i-Naxxar, Economist and Entrepreneur | |

PARTIT NAZZJONALISTA

| | |
|--|--|
| AGIUS PETER, ta' 7, 'Ima Heli', Triq i-Santa, H'Attard, Avukat, Speċjalizzat i-Unjoni Ewropea, Membri i-Komuni i-Parlament Ewropeu | |
| BORG (BORG KNIGHT) ROSELYN, ta' 96, 'Chamonix', Triq i-Hall, i-Swiga, Segretari Internazzjonali P.N. / Avukat | |
| BORG SPINDONE (DIONE), ta' 150, 'Dell L-Imbida', Triq Dun Mikkel Xeni, H'Attard, Għawdex – NET TV | |
| BRIGUGLIO MICHAEL, ta' 55, 'Mida', Fl 6, Triq Pace, i-Sliema, Senior Lecturer | |
| CASA DAVID, ta' 18A, Triq i-Santa, i-Għerbi, Kap i-Orizzonti i-Parti Nazzjonalista i-Parlament Ewropeu, MEP – Membri tal-Parlament Ewropeu | |
| MERCIEGA MICHAEL, ta' 192, 'St Martin's Cr.', Fl 1A, Triq Birkenhara, Kappara, San Gwann, Self-Employed | |
| MITSOLA ROBERTA, ta' 48, 'Gardola', Triq i-Għerbi, i-Swiga, MEP – Membri tal-Parlament Ewropeu, Avukat, Speċjalizzat i-Politika tal-Unjoni Ewropea | |
| PSAILA FRANK, Prezidentatur ta' Toward Puri i-Attard, Kap i-Orizzonti, Triq Għawdex Place, i-Siggevi, Avukat i-Prezidentatur – NET TV | |
| STELLINI DAVID, ta' 'St Joseph', Fl 4, Triq Universitat, i-Rabat, Għawdex, Membri Parlamentari | |
| ZAMMIT DIEGO FRANK, ta' 7, 'Bright San Għanet', San Għanet, MEP – Membri tal-Parlament Ewropeu / Avukat | |

KANDIDATI INDIPENDENTI

| | |
|---|--|
| ADOLINA JOSEPH, Malta Tagħna, ta' 33, 'Sardina', Triq San Għorru, San Pawl i-Baħar, Property Consultant | |
| BONNICI NAZARENO, Tal-Ajka, ta' 45, Triq Vendome, i-Zejtun, Unemployed | |
| BORG MARIO, i-Mintofjan, ta' 3, i-Xatt ta' Spinola, Paceville, San Għanet, Boat Deck Manufacturer | |
| CASSOLA ARNOLD, ta' 36, 'Greenmantis', Triq i-Għerbi, i-Swiga, Professur i-Università | |
| FLORIAN STEPHEN, ta' 34, 'Peace', Fl 1, Triq Santa Monika, H'Attard, Għawdex | |

Source: <https://www.go-rtv.nl/stembiljet-van-a4-tje-het-kan>.

No copyright limitations indicated.



Poland

Polish electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/materialien/EP2019/ballots/PL_ballot.jpeg

No copyright limitations indicated.

Okręg wyborczy nr

KARTA DO GŁOSOWANIA
w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego w dniu r.
LISTY KANDYDATÓW NA POSŁÓW DO PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO

(symbol graficzny komisji wyborczej)

Lista nr
(nazwa lub skrót nazwy komisji wyborczej)

01 ☐ 01 ☐ 01 ☐
02 ☐ 02 ☐ 02 ☐
03 ☐ 03 ☐ 03 ☐
04 ☐ 04 ☐ 04 ☐
05 ☐ 05 ☐ 05 ☐
06 ☐ 06 ☐ 06 ☐
07 ☐ 07 ☐ 07 ☐
08 ☐ 08 ☐ 08 ☐
09 ☐ 09 ☐ 09 ☐
10 ☐ 10 ☐ 10 ☐

Lista nr
(nazwa lub skrót nazwy komisji wyborczej)

01 ☐ 01 ☐ 01 ☐
02 ☐ 02 ☐ 02 ☐
03 ☐ 03 ☐ 03 ☐
04 ☐ 04 ☐ 04 ☐
05 ☐ 05 ☐ 05 ☐
06 ☐ 06 ☐ 06 ☐
07 ☐ 07 ☐ 07 ☐
08 ☐ 08 ☐ 08 ☐
09 ☐ 09 ☐ 09 ☐
10 ☐ 10 ☐ 10 ☐

Lista nr
(nazwa lub skrót nazwy komisji wyborczej)

01 ☐ 01 ☐ 01 ☐
02 ☐ 02 ☐ 02 ☐
03 ☐ 03 ☐ 03 ☐
04 ☐ 04 ☐ 04 ☐
05 ☐ 05 ☐ 05 ☐
06 ☐ 06 ☐ 06 ☐
07 ☐ 07 ☐ 07 ☐
08 ☐ 08 ☐ 08 ☐
09 ☐ 09 ☐ 09 ☐
10 ☐ 10 ☐ 10 ☐

Informacja

1. Znajdź listę kandydatów, na którą chcesz zagłosować.
2. Postaw znak „X” w kratce przy nazwisku wybranego kandydata **wyłącznie na tej liście**.
3. Jeżeli postawisz znak „X” na więcej niż jednej liście kandydatów, Twój głos będzie nieważny.
4. Znak „X” to co najmniej dwie linie przecinające się wewnątrz kratki.

pieczęć okrągłą komisji wyborczej

















pieczęć okrągłą komisji wyborczej

Portugal

Portuguese electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.cne.pt/sites/default/files/dl/2019_pe_especime_boletim_voto.pdf

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| ELEIÇÃO PARA O PARLAMENTO EUROPEU | | | |
|---|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses | PCTP/MRPP |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Partido Democrático Republicano | PDR |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PESSOAS-ANIMAIS-NATUREZA | PAN |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Partido Socialista | PS |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Aliança | A |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Partido Nacional Renovador | PNR |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Nós, Cidadãos! | NC |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Partido Trabalhista Português | PTP |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Partido Social Democrata | PPD/PSD |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bloco de Esquerda | B.E. |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Iniciativa Liberal | IL |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Movimento Alternativa Socialista | MAS |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CDS - Partido Popular | CDS-PP |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Partido Unido dos Reformados e Pensionistas | PURP |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BASTA! | PPM.PPV/CDC |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LIVRE | L |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CDU - Coligação Democrática Unitária | PCP-PEV |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

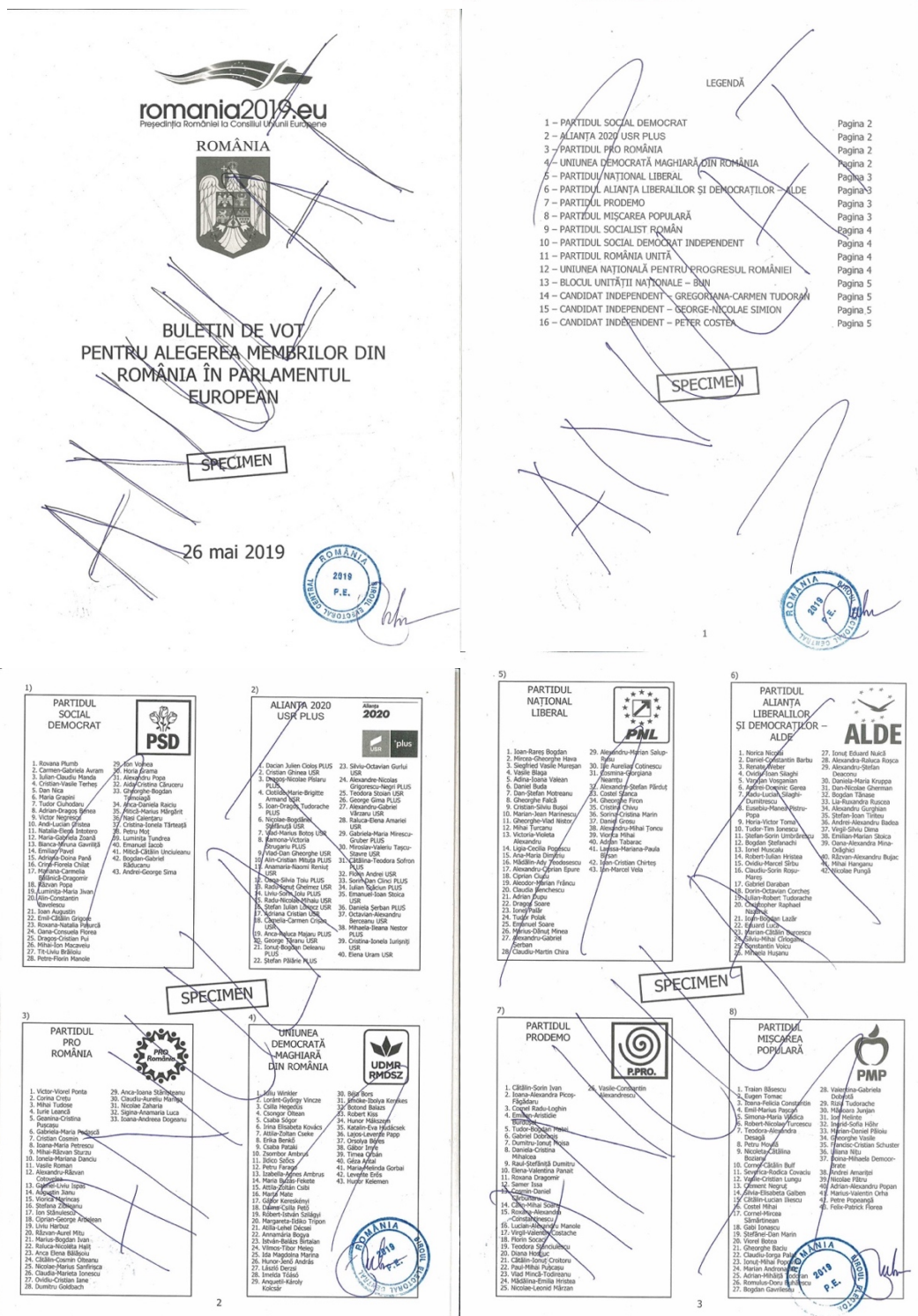
Romania

Sample pages of Romanian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: the Permanent Electoral Authority's Facebook profile, available at:

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.2221248454627578&type=3>

No copyright limitations indicated.



Slovakia

Sample of Slovak electoral ballots from 2019 European elections.

Source: received as pdf directly from the Ministry of Interior, from the director of the department for elections, referendums and political parties.

No copyright limitations indicated.



Číslo kandidátnej listiny: **3**

Číslo kandidátnej listiny: **2**

HLASOVACÍ LÍSTOK

HLASOVACÍ LÍSTOK

KOTLEBA – ĽUDOVÁ STRANA NAŠE SLOVENSKO

KREŠŤANSKÁ DEMOKRACIA – ŽIVOT A PROSPERITA

Kandidáti pre voľby do Európskeho parlamentu 25. mája 2019

Kandidáti pre voľby do Európskeho parlamentu 25. mája 2019

1. **Martin Beluský**, Ing., PhD., 32 r., poslanec NR SR, Piešťany
2. **Milan Mazurek**, 25 r., poslanec NR SR, Spišská Belá
3. **Miroslav Radačovský**, JUDr., 65 r., emeritný sudca – dôchodca, Hnilec
4. **Ľukáš Kopáč**, Bc., MSc., MBA, 33 r., riaditeľ gastronomickej prevádzky, Ošadnica
5. **Miroslav Urban**, MUDr., 46 r., primár internej kliniky, Štiavica
6. **Karol Polanský**, 61 r., analytik, Pezinok
7. **Lucia Žužová**, JUDr., 44 r., živnostníčka, Staré
8. **Ondrej Ďurica**, 41 r., profesionálny vojak, Nitra
9. **Lenka Bočkovcová**, Mgr., 35 r., pedagogička, Topoľčany
10. **Marek Kotleba**, Bc., 36 r., športový tréner 4. stupňa, Banská Bystrica
11. **Miloš Zverina**, 55 r., riaditeľ vydavateľstva Nitra, Nitra
12. **Jozef Mihalčin**, Ing., 60 r., živnostník, Vranov nad Topľou
13. **Norbert Lichtner**, 49 r., predseda o.z. Infvojna, Banská Belá
14. **Milan Uhrík**, Ing., PhD., 34 r., poslanec NR SR, Nitra

1. **Štefan Kuffa**, PhD., 57 r., riaditeľ hospicu sv. Alžbety, Kežmarok
2. **Marián Tkáč**, Ing., PhD., 69 r., ekonóm, publicista, spisovateľ, Bratislava
3. **Viliam Oberhauser**, Ing., CSc., 71 r., národohospodár, Pusté Sady
4. **Marián Servátka**, PhDr., CSc., 67 r., diplomat, veľvyslanec, Bratislava
5. **Tomáš Janco**, Mgr., 32 r., právnik, Košice
6. **Mária Benová**, PhDr., 42 r., psychologička, Trnava
7. **Matej Šarocký**, Mgr., 34 r., konateľ firmy, Strelavka
8. **Miroslav Vetrík**, Mgr., 43 r., publicista, občiansky aktivista, organizátor Korunovačných slávností, Bratislava
9. **Dariusz Hatok**, Ing., 42 r., manažér, Košice
10. **Filip Kuffa**, Ing. et Ing., 31 r., lesník, Kežmarok
11. **Jozef Liday**, JUDr., 30 r., právnik, Chynorany
12. **Karina Pénešová**, Mgr., 28 r., projektová manažérka, Skalka nad Váhom
13. **Pavol Nižňanský**, Bc., 36 r., živnostník, Trnava



Slovenia

Slovenian electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.














 Source: <https://spletnicasopis.eu/2019/05/09/kaksna-bo-glasovnica-na-evropskih-volitvah/>

No copyright limitations indicated.

GLASOVNICA

ZA VOLITVE POSLANK IN POSLANCEV IZ REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE V EVROPSKI PARLAMENT 26. MAJA 2019

Navodilo: Glasuje se za eno listo kandidatov in kandidatov. Za listo se glasuje tako, da se obkroži zaporedna številka liste. Na listi, za katero je glasoval/a, lahko volivka oziroma volivec označi enega kandidata/kandidatke, ki mu/ji daje prednost pred ostalimi s te liste (preferenčni glas). Ta glas se odda tako, da se pred imenom in priimkom obkroži zaporedno število.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1.  STRANKA MODERNEGA CENTRA 1. Gregor PERIČ 2. Helena CVIKL 3. Janja SLUGA 4. Miha REBOLJ 5. Branislav RAJIC 6. Bojana CVAHTE 7. Vesna UGRINOVSKI 8. Aleš PRILON | 2.  ZSI - ZBUDITE SLOVENIJO 1. Andrej ŠIŠKO 2. Anica BIDAR 3. Josko JORAS | 3.  ZELENI SLOVENIJE 1. Gorazd PRETNAR 2. Nada PAVŠER 3. Mirko BRNIČ JAGER 4. Katarina DEJA ŽETKO 5. Dragana DJUJIC 6. Ines DEŽELAK 7. Gregor HORVATČ 8. Zorica ŠKORC | 4.  DOBRA DRŽAVA DD DOBRA DRŽAVA 1. Peter GOLOB 2. Natalija TRIPKOVIČ 3. Smiljan MEMICAR 4. Maja ČADEŽ 5. Igor GOBEC 6. Simona LESKOVEC 7. Tilen MAJNARDI 8. Urška MAKOVEC | 5.  SLOVENSKA NACIONALNA STRANKA - SNS 1. Zmago JELINCIC PLEMETITI 2. Tomaž KRAJNC 3. Jernej AHČIN 4. Alenka JELENOVIČ 5. Marija ŽUPČEV 6. Andrej DOČINSKI 7. Katarina ŽUNKO 8. Ivana BENDRA | 6. POVEZIMO SE 1. Urša (Urška) ZGOJZNIK 2. Boštjan TAVČAR 3. Josip ROTAR 4. Marjana ŠKALIČ 5. Domen SAVIČ 6. Karel ŠROT 7. Nermine SIMONČIČ 8. Petra GREINER | 7.  LISTA MARIJANA ŠARCA 1. Irena JOVEVA 2. Klemen GROŠELJ 3. Edis RUJOVIČ 4. Tina HEFERLE 5. Jasna RUŽICKI 6. Luka KOČEVAR 7. Justina ERČULJ 8. Rudi SPRUK | 8.  NOVA SLOVENIJA KRŠČANSKI DEMOKRATI 1. Ljudmila NOVAK 2. Jožef HORVAT 3. Lojze PETERLE 4. Iva DIMIC 5. Mojca ERJAVEC 6. Katja BERK BEVC 7. Franc DEMŠAR 8. Žiga TURK | 9.  SLOVENSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA - SDS IN SLOVENSKA LJUDSKA STRANKA - SLS 1. Milan ZVER 2. Romana TOMC 3. Patricija ŠULIN 4. Franc BOGOVIČ 5. Franc KANGLER 6. Alenka FORTE 7. Davorin KOPŠE 8. Alja DOMJAN | 10.  DOM - DOMOVINSKA LIGA 1. Bernard BRŠČIČ 2. Lucija ŠKOVEC UŠAJ 3. Norma Marija KOROŠEC 4. Marko OBLAK | 11.  SOCIALNI DEMOKRATI - SD 1. Tanja FAJON 2. Marjaž NEMEC 3. Dominika ŠVARC PIPAN 4. Milan BRGLEZ 5. Neva GRAŠIČ 6. Franc HOČEVAR 7. Ljubica JELUŠIČ 8. Aleksander JEYSEK | 12.  LEVICA 1. Violeta TOMIČ 2. Aleksander Saso SLAČEK BREK 3. Ana ŠTROMAJER 4. Danijel REBOLJ 5. Urška LIPOVZ 6. Lovro CENTRIH 7. Alma REKIČ 8. Luka MESEC | 13.  DESUS - DEMOKRATIČNA STRANKA UPKOJENCEV SLOVENIJE 1. Igor ŠOLTES 2. Damijan STANONIK 3. Tereza NOVAK 4. Zdenka GAJZER 5. Vitoimir MAVRIČ 6. Maja SUŠEC 7. Peter BORŠIČ 8. Vesna DRAGAN | 14.  STRANKA ALENKE BRATUŠEK 1. Angelika MLINAR 2. Jernej PAVLČ 3. Olga BELEC 4. Andrej RAJH 5. Dorote BERAK 6. Mateja ŽUPAN 7. Andrej ŠUŠMEJ 8. Nina MAUHLER |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|

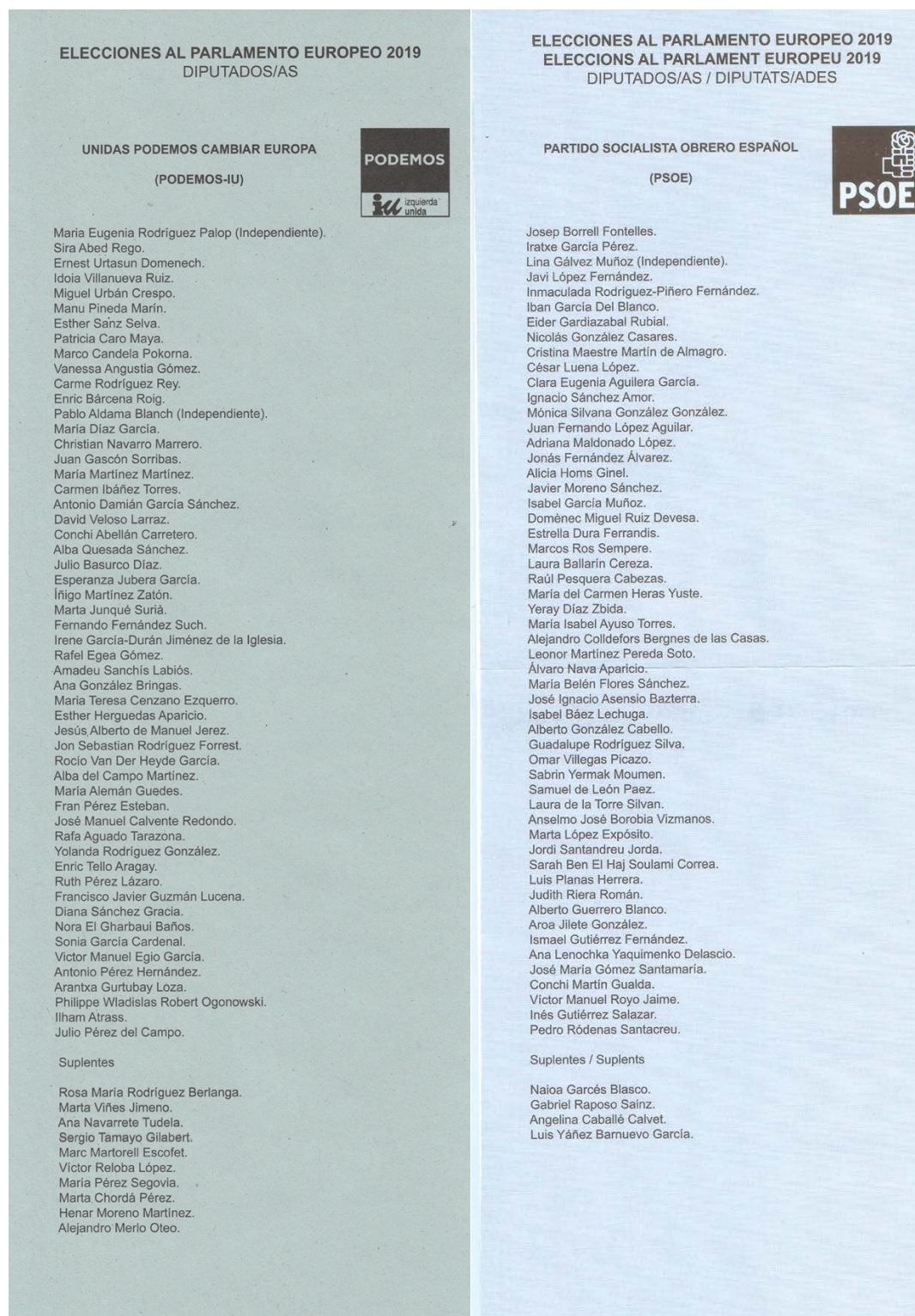
Spain

Samples of Spanish electoral ballots from 2019 European elections

Sources: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PSOE_Europeas_2019_CV.png

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PODEMOS-IU_\(elecciones_al_Parlamento_Europeo_2019_-_Madrid\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PODEMOS-IU_(elecciones_al_Parlamento_Europeo_2019_-_Madrid).jpg)

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Sweden

Sample of Swedish electoral ballot from 2019 European elections.

Source: https://www.kai-friederike.de/materialien/EP2019/ballots/SE_ballot.jpeg

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VAL TILL EUROPAPARLAMENTET



Direktdemokraterna
Din rösträtt mellan valen

Du kan personrösta genom att sätta ett kryss för den kandidat du helst vill
ska bli vald. Du kan inte personrösta på fler än en eller någon annan
kandidat än dem som står nedan.

1. Thomas Larsson, Kommunikatör, 50 år
2. Raffi Avakian, Student, 30 år
3. Oscar Dahlström, Pappaledig, 24 år
4. Niklas Enström, Student, 45 år
5. Mikael Nordfors, Läkare, 60 år
6. Erika Johansson, Behandlingsassistent, 49 år
7. Danny Fröberg, IT Drift & Säkerhet, 50 år
8. Axel Tingman, Student, 27 år
9. Kimmo Ylisoini, Elektriker, 47 år
10. Magnus Bäckström, Försäljningsansvarig, 59 år

HELA LANDET
1150-17239

This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, looks into the main obstacles to unifying and modernising European elections in different Member States. It gives an overview of the implementation of Council Decision 2018/994 and highlights, in particular, the importance of the standardisation and harmonisation of electoral ballots as a means to properly inform voters and strengthen the European party system. As a more general remark, the study concludes that the European and national political parties should further strengthen their relationship, a vital element of the European political system that can increase the transnational nature of European elections.

PE 694.199

IP-C-AFCO-IC-2020-13

| | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|--|---------------------|--|-------------------|
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| PDF | ISBN 978-92-846-8137-2 | | doi: 10.2861/903206 | | QA-05-21-164-EN-N |