SE - Country information

Indicators on political participation

of persons with disabilities

2014

DISCLAIMER: The background country information reports contain background material for the comparative report on *The right to political participation for persons with disabilities: human rights indicators* by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). The bulk of the information in the background country information reports comes from ad hoc information reports prepared under contract by the FRA’s research network FRANET. The views expressed in the background country information reports do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. These reports are made publicly available for information purposes only and do not constitute legal advice or legal opinion.

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1. **STRUCTURE INDICATORS**

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| **Structure indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Has Sweden ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 29? Please give details of any reservation. | Ratified 15 Dec 2008. No reservation. [[1]](#footnote-1) |
| Has Sweden ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 12? Please give details of any reservation. | No reservation.[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Has Sweden ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 9? Please give details of any reservation. | No reservation.[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| Please indicate the legislation which applies to European Parliament and municipal elections in your country. Please highlight possible amendments in view of the 2014 European Parliament elections.  Does the same law apply for national, federal, local and regional elections, and referendums? | According to the Instrument of Government, the Constitution (*Regeringsformen*)[[4]](#footnote-4) Chapter 3 Section 4, every Swedish citizen who is or ever has been residing in the country and is 18 years old, has the right to vote in elections to parliament. Only a person who is entitled to vote may be a member of parliament or a substitute for a member. The question if someone has the right to vote will be determined on the basis of a prepared pre-election voting list.[[5]](#footnote-5)  *Rösträtt vid val till riksdagen har varje svensk medborgare som är eller någon gång har varit bosatt i riket och har fyllt arton år. Endast den som uppfyller villkoren för rösträtt kan vara ledamot av riksdagen eller ersättare för ledamot. Frågan om någon har rösträtt avgörs på grundval av en före valet upprättad röstlängd.*[[6]](#footnote-6)  The Election Act (*Vallagen*) contains provisions implementing elections to the Riksdag, county assemblies and local government and the European Parliament. *(I denna lag finns bestämmelser om genomförande av val till riksdagen, landstings- och kommunfullmäktige samt Europaparlamente*t).[[7]](#footnote-7)  Special provisions on elections to the Parliament (*Riksdag*) are regulated in Chapter 2 Section 2. Elections to the Riksdag are regulated in Chapter 4 Sections 2-4. Special provisions on elections to the regional level (county assemblies, *Landstingsfullmäktige*) are regulated in Chapter 2 Sections 3-5, and Chapter 4 sections 5-10 (county council assembly). Special provisions on elections to the local government (municipal council, *Kommunfullmäktige*) are regulated in Chapter 2 Sections 6-7. Elections to the municipal assembly are regulated in Chapter 4 Sections 11-15. Special provisions on elections to the European Parliament are regulated in Chapter 1 Sections 4-6. Provisions on the right to vote to the county council (*landsting*) and city council are also found in Chapter 4 Sections 2-4 of the Local Government Act (*Kommunallagen*).[[8]](#footnote-8) According to Chapter 1 Section 3 of the the Election Act (*Vallagen*), the general election to the *Riksdag* and the general election to municipal and county council assemblies shall be held on the same day.[[9]](#footnote-9)  For every advisory referendum, a special act regulating the issue to vote on has to be issued by the Government according to the Instrument of Government, the Constitution (*Regeringsformen*)[[10]](#footnote-10) under Chapter 8 Section 2, first paragraph 5 and in the referendum Act *(Folkomröstningslag)* Chapter 1 Section 1.[[11]](#footnote-11)  Referenda in municipalities and county councils are stipulated in the Act on municipal referendums (*lagen om kommunala folkomröstningar*).[[12]](#footnote-12)  New provisions in the Election Act (*Vallagen)*[[13]](#footnote-13)are coming into force from 1 January 2014.[[14]](#footnote-14) Chapter 9 Section 4 shall expire. The current provision says that:  *If a polling station is not available for voters with disabilities, the voting clerks can receive their vote envelopes outside the polling station, provided this can be done in a secure manner.*  Instead a similar provision will be introduced in a new Chapter 8 Section 10a, which will state that:  *If a voting premise is at any time not accessible for a voter with a disability, the voting clerks may receive their voting envelopes outside the voting reception point, provided this can be done in a secure manner.* |
| Is there a requirement under law to register to vote? If so, please specify the relevant legislation. | Sweden has a system of automatic registration of voters. [[15]](#footnote-15) This system also applies to voting in EP and municipal elections by non-Swedish EU citizens.  All individuals must be included in the electoral roll in order to be allowed to vote according to Chapter 5 of the Election Act (*Vallagen).*[[16]](#footnote-16)  The information in the Tax office register 30 days prior to election day determines who is entitled to vote and where. This means that voters residing in Sweden are recognized as eligible voters in the electoral district where they were registered 30 days to the present day of the election.  Before elections, the Election Authority sends voting cards to all those who have the right to vote. The voting card is sent to the address recorded in the Swedish Tax Agency population registration database.  Chapter 4 Section 2 of the Local Government Act (*Kommunallag)[[17]](#footnote-17)* regulates the right to vote to the Local Government. Non-Swedish EU citizens have the right to vote if they turn of 18 years no later than on the election day and are registered in the municipality. For migrants who are neither Swedish citizens nor EU citizens, they have the right to vote in the local government elections if they have been registered in Sweden for three consecutive years before election day accroding to Chapter 4 Section 2 of the Local Government Act (*Kommunallag)[[18]](#footnote-18).*  According to Chapter 5 section 3 of the Election Act (*Vallagen)*[[19]](#footnote-19) in connection with elections to the European Parliament, Union citizens who are not Swedish citizens, shall be included in the electoral roll only if they will attain the age of 18 no later than on the election day, are registered as resident in Sweden and no later than 30 days prior to the election day have by writing to the county administrative board 1. given notice that they wish to be included in the electoral roll, 2. stated their nationality and address in Sweden, 3. stated the constituency or the area in the home state where they were last included in the electoral roll, and 4. given assurance that they will not vote in another Member State.2  Notification that someone has been included in the electoral roll according to this section shall be sent to that election authority in the State where the voter is a citizen.  Voters who have been included in an electoral roll according to this section will remain there until they are deleted from it upon personal request or the conditions for entitlement to vote are no longer satisfied.[[20]](#footnote-20) |
| Is there any limitation foreseen by law which could affect the right of persons with disabilities to vote in European Parliament and municipal elections? Please give details of any restrictions on the right to vote of persons with disabilities, including any link between a particular type of impairment (e.g. psychosocial/intellectual disability) or substituted decision making (e.g. loss of legal capacity, placement under guardianship) and the right to vote in elections.  Does the same law regarding voting rights apply for national, local/regional elections and referendums? | The Constitution in Chapter 1 Article 1 the universal and equal suffrage and in Chapter 3 Article 2, entitles every Swedish citizen to vote in a Riksdag election, respectively.[[21]](#footnote-21) |
| Is there legislation in place regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote? | People living in long-term institutions may vote through messengers, such as relatives, or carers in the institution.Chapter 7 Section 4, of the Election Act (*Vallagen)[[22]](#footnote-22)* states that “any person who is due to illness, physical disability, or age cannot personally go to a polling station or voting place may vote by messenger.”  In addition, the Election Committee (*Valmyndigheten*) may appoint special persons to act as messengers. [[23]](#footnote-23) It is also possible for people living in long-term institutions to vote *in advance* through a messenger. |
| Is there a duty under law to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in voting procedures? For example, is there a duty to provide assistance at the polling station (e.g. braille or large print ballot papers, independent support person to assist with voting chosen by the person with a disability) or to allow for alternative means of voting (e.g. postal ballots, voting in advance, home-based voting, voting at institutions, mobile voting)? | Alternative means of voting:In Sweden, it is not possible to vote electronically in general elections.[[24]](#footnote-24) Voting by post is regulated in Chapter 7 Section 11 of the Election Act (*Vallagen*) and only voters who are staying abroad or onboard a vessel in foreign traffic may vote by post[[25]](#footnote-25). Voting by post is not possible for people living in long-term institutions.The Government assigned a parliamentary committee in 2010 to review parts of the electoral system. In its final report "E-voting and other electoral issues” (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor*) [[26]](#footnote-26), the committee proposed thatexperiments with e-voting via the Internet shall be implemented in the elections in 2018[[27]](#footnote-27)that the possibility in some cases to cast a vote outside a polling station shall apply at all polling stations, and therefore also for early voting polling stations. The proposed changes will come into force before the General Election September 2014.that a provision in the Election Act *(Vallagen*) should be added to make clear that voters who due to disabilities cannot themselves personally arrange their votes, shall upon request be given assistance not only by voting clerks, but also by an individual who can help them at the polling station.[[28]](#footnote-28)that in order to strengthen the protection of secrecy in these cases, a new provision should be introduced in the Election Act (*Vallagen*) with an explicit duty of confidentiality for assisting individuals.[[29]](#footnote-29) |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of internet and web-based information to ensure that public information is subject to accessibility requirements (e.g. equivalent to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 AA standard) | The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 AA are incorporated in the guidelines for web development for public authorities *E-Delegationen*[[30]](#footnote-30). The guidelines do not apply to private providers of internet and web-based information.  All state agencies are required to take steps to ensure that their operations, information and premises are made accessible under the regulation on the state authorities’ responsibility for the implementation of disability policies (*Förordning om de statliga myndigheternas ansvar för genomförandet av handikappolitiken)*.[[31]](#footnote-31) The Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (*Handisam*) compiles annual open comparisons of accessibility promotion measures taken by national authorities.[[32]](#footnote-32) |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of media (including newspapers, TV, radio and internet) to ensure that their information and communications are subject to accessibility requirements? | Chapter 5 Section 12 of the Radio and Television Act (*Radio och TV-lagen*)[[33]](#footnote-33) implements Article 7 of the EU directive on coordination of audio-visual services among the member states.[[34]](#footnote-34) It stated that a media service provider of TV broadcasts, on demand TV or Teletext other than through cable shall devise the service in such a way that it becomes accessible for persons with functional impairments, by texting, interpreting, audio description or other similar techniques. Since 1 January 2013 the requirement extends to television broadcasting and searchable Teletext broadcast on cable but does not include video on demand provided through cable.[[35]](#footnote-35) Foreign broadcasting companies are not subject to Swedish regulations.  The extent to which the programme must be made accessible is determined by the Government concerning broadcasters financed by radio and TV fees according to the Act on Financing of Radio and Television for Public Service (1989:41) such as Sveriges Television AB (SVT) and the Swedish Educational Broadcasting Company (UR). In all other cases the Broadcasting Authority decides, for example in the case of TV4 AB[[36]](#footnote-36). The providers’ financial condition and the technical development of accessibility services should be considered in the decision.[[37]](#footnote-37) Broadcasting companies that broadcast via terrestrial networks and satellite have a general obligation to promote accessibility. More extensive obligations apply to those programme services on the terrestrial network and via satellite that reach an audience of one per cent or more. Each year, the broadcasting companies must submit reports to the Broadcasting Authority specifying how they have promoted the accessibility of their channels. The broadcasting companies should outline the measures they have taken to promote accessibility of their programming services. The Broadcasting Authority (Myndigheten för Radio och TV) in June 2011 imposed specific obligations on TV4 AB to adapt some of the company's program services broadcast in terrestrial and via satellite to people with disabilities. According to the decision, which applies to broadcasting in Swedish, the proportion of subtitled and sign language interpreting programs should increase annually and reach 90 percent of the broadcasting time in June 2016. The proportion of audio description and spoken text should gradually increase to 3 percent of the broadcasting time during the same period.The ceiling for accessibility measures is reached when the cost of the obligation exceeds 1 percent of the company's net sales for the current program service.[[38]](#footnote-38) The proposed Government Bill Education and Accessibility - Public Service Broadcasting 2014–2019[[39]](#footnote-39) contains conditions and guidelines for Sveriges Radio AB (SR), Sveriges Television AB (SVT) and Sveriges Utbildningsradio AB (UR) for the period 2014–2019. Requirements are tightened and embodied in the form of quotas constituted as follows:  - The number of subtitled programmes in Swedish is to increase during the period compared with today. If a system of automated speech recognition can be introduced during the period, all programmes in Swedish should be subtitled.  - The proportion of programmes with sign language interpretation and audio description is to increase during the licence period.  - The spoken text service should be offered in all programmes that are not live broadcasts.  According to chapter 4, Section 9, point 5, of the Radio and Television Act (*Radio och TV-lagen*)[[40]](#footnote-40) a license to broadcast television or searchable TeleText may be combined with conditions concerning an obligation to broadcast programs that are especially adapted for persons with disabilities.  According to Chapter 11 Section 3, point 4, of the Radio and Television Act (*Radio och TV-lagen*)[[41]](#footnote-41), a licence to broadcast radio programmes other than community radio and commercial radio may be combined with conditions to devise the broadcasts in such a way that they are accessible for persons with disability. The conditions that may be issued pursuant to these provisions are limited to the obligation to provide specifically adapted programs, such as programs in sign language or news program that are adapted for people with cognitive disabilities.  Chapter 13 of the Radio and Television Act (*Radio och TV-lagen*)[[42]](#footnote-42) provides the conditions for a licence to broadcast commercial radio. Section 27, point 2, states that a licence to broadcast digital commercial radio may be made subject to conditions that impose an obligation to devise broadcasts in such a way so that these are accessible to persons with functional impairments. According to Chapter 17 Section 11, point 4, if a natural or legal person fails to comply with the obligation to devise television broadcasts, on‐demand TV or Teletext in an accessible manner for persons with disability according to Chapter 5 section 12, and decisions issued based on that provision, it may be subject to a conditional fine.  Decisions by the Broadcasting Authority according to Chapter 5 section 12 regarding accessibility for persons with disability may be appealed to a public administrative court according to Chapter 20 Section 3. |
| Are there mandatory accessibility standards for the construction and significant alternation of national and local authority buildings? | The Planning and Building Act (*Plan- och Bygg lagen*)[[43]](#footnote-43) contains exhaustive rules on accessibility in connection to new construction, rebuilds, and alterations. The Act also requires easily remedied barriers to be removed so as to improve the accessibility of existing facilities to which is open to the general public and also existing public places.[[44]](#footnote-44)  In Sweden, inadequate accessibility, however, is not included in the Discrimination Act (*Diskrimineringslagen*) (also see under 16). |
| Is there legislation requiring that polling stations and voting processes be accessible to persons with disabilities (e.g. a certain percentage of polling stations must be accessible, one polling station per electoral district must be accessible etc)?  Please indicate whether the legislation requires that polling stations and voting processes are accessible for all persons with disabilities or for particular impairment groups (e.g. persons with visual, hearing, physical impairments etc). | According to Chapter 3 Section 3 and Chapter 4 Section 20 of the Elections Act (*Vallagen*) [[45]](#footnote-45), every municipality shall ensure - - that there is one polling station for each electoral district,  - that premises are appropriate for polling stations and  - that, as regards location, accessibility and opening hours, these provide voters with good opportunities to vote. This applies to all polling stations in the municipalities.  Since 1 January 2014, the provision in Chapter 4 Section 20 which allowed municipalities to seek exemption from accessibility criteria has been removed. It stated that if a municipality considered that there were special reasons to use voting premises that do not satisfy the requirement of accessibility; the matter shall be reported to the county administrative board.  In the latest European Parliament elections 2009, four municipalities were reported to the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*) on the grounds that they had used voting premises with poor accessibility for people using wheelchairs. In all cases, the municipalities had ignored to request permission from the County administrative boards (*länsstyrelsen*) for use of these premises.  According to the Election Authority, the accessibility requirements on polling stations include the road from the car park or the public transport stops to the entrance of the polling station, the entrance hall, stairs, corridors etc. inside the building where the voter must pass through to the voting booth.[[46]](#footnote-46) |
| Does the law foresee training for election authorities and election officials on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation? | According to Chapter 3 Section 1 of the Election Act, the Central Election Authority *(Valmyndigheten*) is the competent authority which has the overall responsibility for matters concerning general elections.[[47]](#footnote-47) The Election Authority provides training manuals, guidelines and recommendations on the interpretation the Election Act (*Vallagen*) to election committees (*valnämnder*) in the municipalities. However, this is not formalised in any regulation.  In a report about the experiences of the General elections on 19 September 2012[[48]](#footnote-48), the Central Election Authority *(Valmyndigheten*) pointed out that it was problematic to provide guidelines to the municipalities and County administration boards (*länsstyrelse*) since the Election Authority has a limited mandate to provide guidelines to other authorities according to article 16 of the Regulation with Instructions for the Election Authority (*Förordning med instruktion för Valmyndigheten).* The Central Election Authority also stated that there was an educational need for different levels of the electoral process.  Amendments to Section 2 of the Election Act in force since 1 January 2014, which provides that the County Administrative Boards (*Länsstyrelsen*) are responsible for election issues on the regional level, stipulate that these are also responsible for the training of the Election Committees in the municipalities.[[49]](#footnote-49) |
| Does the national strategy/action plan on disability cover the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | The *Strategy for the Implementation of the Disability Policy 2011 to 2016* (*En strategi för genomförande av funktionshinderpolitiken, 2011-2016)*[[50]](#footnote-50) builds further on the 10-year action plan *From patient to citizen - a national action plan for disability policy* (*Från patient till medborgare* -*en nationell handlingsplan för handikappolitiken)* that applied in 2000-2010.[[51]](#footnote-51) The strategy does not mention political participation of persons with disabilities.  The strategy is based, in part, on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (*Konvention om rättigheter för personer med funktionsnedsättning*), which Sweden ratified in 2008.[[52]](#footnote-52)  The Swedish Government set up a monitoring body under Article 33(3) CRPD and assigned the Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Coordination (*Handisam*)[[53]](#footnote-53) with the coordinatory work on implementing and following up the disability strategy. Disability policies are organised cross- sectoral and a joint responsibility of all sectors of society. The Government's policy is coordinated at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (*Socialdepartementet*).[[54]](#footnote-54) |
| Are all persons with disabilities, including those who have been deprived of their legal capacity, able to access redress and complaint mechanisms in cases where they have not been able to exercise the right to vote? | All Swedish citizens, regardless of functional capacity, have the right, protected in the constitution, to vote and take part in the political process according to the Instrument of Government, the Constitution (*Regeringsformen*)[[55]](#footnote-55) Chapter 1 Section 1, which states that voting rights apply equally for all.[[56]](#footnote-56) According to the provisions in the Children and Parents Act (*Föräldrabalken*)[[57]](#footnote-57) Chapter 6-7 about trusteeship and guardianship, a trustee or guardian a trustee (*förvaltare*) or guardian (*god man*), can be appointed, and can act as a messenger for those who need help to exercise their legal capacity to vote.  According to Chapter 3 Section 12 of the Instrument of Government, the elections to parliament may be appealed to the Election Review Board (*Valprövningsnämnden*) appointed by parliament. A decision by the Election Review Board (*Valprövningsnämnden*) may not be appealed.  Provisions relating to appeals against elections are stipulated in Chapter 15 of the Elections Act (*Vallagen*).[[58]](#footnote-58) Both individuals and parties can appeal the election results. The right to appeal by individuals is not limited to the constituency in which the complainant has the right to vote, but everyone who is entitled to vote in the elections to parliament, the county council or municipalities have the right to appeal the election.[[59]](#footnote-59)  It is possible to send complaints other than appeals against elections to the Election Authority (*Valmyndigheten*), but this is not formalised in the election act, which permits appeals against elections’ results, the electoral rolls, decisions on division into constituencies and electoral districts according to Chapter 15 of the Elections Act (*Vallagen*).  People with disabilities can access redress and complaint mechanisms in cases where they have not been able to exercise the right to vote by making a complaint to the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*).  However, in Sweden, inadequate accessibility is not included in the Discrimination Act (*Diskrimineringslagen*).[[60]](#footnote-60) A memorandum proposed the introduction of a new provision on prohibiting discrimination in the form of inadequate accessibility for people with disabilities which would include accessibility of information as well . The proposal is still being processed in the Government Offices with no timeframe of adoption.[[61]](#footnote-61)  In the latest European Parliament elections 2009, four municipalities were reported to the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*) on the grounds that they had used voting premises with poor accessibility for people using wheelchairs[[62]](#footnote-62) (see also under 23 and 24).[[63]](#footnote-63) |

1. **PROCESS INDICATORS**

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| **Process indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Do national, regional, local and municipal election authorities have non-discrimination and accessibility action plans and guidelines in place? | The Central Election Authority produced guidelines to voting clerks and other election officials during the General Elections in 2010. The information does not focus on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation. Rather the guidelines focus on the procedures of counting and receiving votes at the polling stations. The guideline on how to provide assistance to those with disabilities is that: “A voter who cannot personally vote due to a disability, can receive assistance from a voting clerk. It is then allowed for two people to be present in the voting booth.”  Furthermore, the guidelines also point out that in case a voter with disability cannot enter the premises of the polling station, the voting clerk can receive their vote outside, if this can be done in a secure manner. There is also a film available at the website of the Central Election Authority in five languages (Swedish, English, Turkish, Arabic and Farsi) about how to vote at a polling station, but there are no details on providing assistance to people with disabilities. |
| Are there measures by election authorities in place to facilitate persons with disabilities who live in institutions, whether short- or long-term, and those who are home-bound, to register to vote and to vote? (e.g. voting at institutions, voting in advance, voting by mail, mobile voting) | The Election Committee (*Valmyndigheten*) may appoint special persons to act as messengers[[64]](#footnote-64). |
| Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that disabled people’s organisations (DPOs) are consulted and involved in the development of laws and policies in electoral matters? Please give details of the mechanisms through which DPOs are involved. | Consultations with organizations in Government matters have long been an important element in the Swedish policy-making process. Consultations with organisations and authorities are laid down in the Constitution. Chapter 7 Section 2 of the Instrument of Government (*Regeringsformen*)[[65]](#footnote-65) states that:  *In the preparation of Governmental matters, the necessary information and statements is required from the relevant authorities. Information and opinions shall also, to the extent required be obtained from local authorities. Even organisations and individuals should to the extent required be given an opportunity to express their views.*  *(Vid beredningen av regeringsärenden ska behövliga upplysningar och yttranden inhämtas från berörda myndigheter. Upplysningar och yttranden ska också i den omfattning som behövs inhämtas från kommuner. Även sammanslutningar och enskilda ska i den omfattning som behövs ges möjlighet att yttra sig.)*  The preparation requirement applies to both the National Executive Committee matters, Government Bills, regulations, etc. and administrative matters. The Swedish Disability Federation ([*Handikappförbunden*](http://www.hso.se/vi-ar-handikappforbunden/)) and Equally Unique - The Swedish Federation Human Rights for Persons with Disabilities ([*Lika Unika*](http://www.likaunika.org)) are the two large umbrella organizations in Sweden. The Swedish Disability Federation (*Handikappförbundet)* notes that the disability movement is always contacted to consider new legislative proposals[[66]](#footnote-66) However, it highlighted that the disability movement is not at all consulted in the drafting of directives to government inquiries. Neither are they consulted as experts or specialists in investigations.[[67]](#footnote-67) |
| Is training provided to election authorities and election officials on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation? | According to an email communication with the Election committee (*valnämnden*) in Stockholm, they arrange obligatory training for all voting clerks (*röstmottagare*) in order for them to be appointed. They did not specifically mention if this training also includes non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation. The training rather focuses generally on the right for everyone to exercise their right to vote. There is also training about providing assistance to those who may need special assistance and to respond to everyone with respect. |
| Have national judicial redress mechanisms considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?  Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | The Department of Justice (*Justitiedepartementet*), which is the responsible department over the Central Election Authority, answered that there are no comprehensive statistics or data on appeal cases of the infringements of the right to political participation of persons with disabilities.[[68]](#footnote-68) |
| Have national non-judicial redress mechanisms (e.g. National Human Rights Institutions, Equality Bodies, Ombuds institutions) considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?  Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | There is no National Human Rights Institution in Sweden.  People with disabilities can access redress and complaint mechanisms in cases where they have not been able to exercise the right to vote by making a complaint to the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*).  Inadequate accessibility, however, is not included in the Discrimination Act (*Diskrimineringslagen*) (also see under 12, 16 and 24).  Between June and September 2009, the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*) received four complaints about the lack of accessibility at polling stations and voting places during the European elections of 2009.[[69]](#footnote-69).  The Ombudsman found that premises used in the four reported municipalities were indeed inaccessible to people who use wheelchairs[[70]](#footnote-70). The Ombudsman argued that in light of the requirements of the Election Act and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities the cases should be forwarded to the relevant authorities in order to make them aware of the shortcomings that had emerged.[[71]](#footnote-71)  In Gothenburg, worksite trailers had been used as voting places for people voting in advance. Since the worksite trailers had three steep steps it was not possible for the complainant to use a wheelchair to get into the room. In Mora, the complaint considered that the voting shield at the polling station, which should allow for voting in privacy, was placed too high up and thus was not suitable for people who use wheelchairs. In Nacka, it was not possible for the complainant who uses an electric wheelchair to get into the voting room because the entrance was too narrow. In Södertälje the complainant had to use a side door that had a high threshold because it was impossible to get through the entrance to the polling station[[72]](#footnote-72). In all cases, the municipalities had ignored the duty to request permission from the County administrative boards *(länsstyrelsen*) to use these inaccessible premises.[[73]](#footnote-73) The county administrative boards had thus no opportunity to exercise their mandate according to the Election Act Chapter 3 Section 3 and Chapter 4 Section 20.[[74]](#footnote-74) |
| Is information about how and where to complain in the case of problems with exercising the right to political participation accessible to all persons with disabilities? | Information about how and where to make complaints in accordance with the the Discrimination Act *(Diskrimineringslagen)[[75]](#footnote-75)* is available on the website of the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*).[[76]](#footnote-76)  According to comparisons of Government authorities done by *Handisam* (Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination) in 2013)[[77]](#footnote-77), the Equality Ombudsman was ranked as one of the authorities that has come far in making their operations, information and premises accessible.  According to Handisam’s assessment, the Equality Ombudsman’s website is accessible to people with disabilities. According to an e-mail conversation with the Equality Ombudsman, their website meets the standards of WCAG 2.0[[78]](#footnote-78), however, the Discrimination Act does not yet cover inaccessibility as discrimination, outside employment and, to a limited extent, education.  Therefore there is no information on the Equality Ombudsman’s website about how and where to complain in the case of problems with exercising the right to political participation for persons with disability in regards to inaccessibility. According to an e-mail communication with the Equality Ombudsman[[79]](#footnote-79), contacts have been established with the Central Election Authority (*Valmyndigheten*) regarding the issue of accessibility at polling stations during the up-coming elections in 2014.  The Equality Ombudsman had planned a seminar on the International Disability Day on December 3 2013, in collaboration with the Swedish Disability Federation ([*Handikappförbunden*](http://www.hso.se)), Equally Unique - The Swedish Federation Human Rights for Persons with Disabilities ([*Lika Unika*)](http://www.likaunika.org/English-Equally-Unique.html), [DHR](http://www.dhr.se/?page=english) - The organisation for people with mobility impairments, and NUFT (Network Youth For Accessibility) ([*Nätverket Unga För Tillgänglighet*](http://enstarktrost.se/nuft/)).  The Central Election Authority provides information on its website on how to appeal against elections results, the electoral rolls, decisions on division into constituencies and electoral districts as stipulated in Chapter 15 of the Elections Act (*Vallagen*).[[80]](#footnote-80) This information is available to persons with disabilities, since the website meets the standards of WCAG 2.0 [[81]](#footnote-81)  However, in a report about the experiences of the General elections published on 19 September 2012[[82]](#footnote-82) the Central Election Authority drew attention to the lack of procedures or mechanisms to make other complaints about the elections than those relating to election results according to Chapter 15 of the Elections Act (*Vallagen*).[[83]](#footnote-83) The Central Election Authority argued that in Sweden, similarly as in some other countries, there should be easy procedures of reporting incidents at polling stations and easily accessible information on how such a report can be made. The Central Election Authority argued that such a possibility could enhance public confidence in the electoral system, and could also be of some help in the Election Review Boards (*Valprövningsnämnden)* investigations when determining appeals of the election results.[[84]](#footnote-84) |

1. **OUTCOME INDICATORS**

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| **Outcome indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent municipal elections and in the 2009 European Parliament elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population?  What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent national elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population? | The Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (*Handisam)* reported that they lack this data completely because this type of registration is not possible for ethical and political reasons.[[85]](#footnote-85) Handisam explained that the Swedish approach is to make election information and the election process accessible to all voters to the greatest extent possible.[[86]](#footnote-86)  The number of polling stations set up by the municipalities for early voting, amounted to 2,189 in the General Elections 2010.[[87]](#footnote-87)  According to the report from the (*Valprövningsnämnden*)[[88]](#footnote-88), there is an increase of the number of early voters. In the 2010, General elections, over 39% of the voters, were early voters.[[89]](#footnote-89) The number of votes by messenger amounted to 42,685.[[90]](#footnote-90)  The municipalities assigned in total 551 persons as messengers and they received in total 2,977 votes by messenger.[[91]](#footnote-91)  In total 2,192 rural postmen were appointed as messengers and they received a total of 8,290 votes by messenger.[[92]](#footnote-92)  According to the Swedish Disability Movement's alternative report to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[[93]](#footnote-93), participation in political parties is lower among persons with disabilities than in the population as a whole.[[94]](#footnote-94) The reasons for this according to the report are inaccessibility to the physical environment and to information, and to prevailing attitudes. Other reasons why persons with disabilities are not keen to engage in political matters are inadequate mobility services and escorts and lack of interpreters and assistance. The Swedish Disability Federation (*Funktionshinderorganisationerna*) organised 50 disability organizations and 7 human rights organizations in the drafting of the Swedish shadow report to the UN CRPD Committee. |
| How many members of the current national parliament identify as having a disability? | According to the Justice Department (*Justititiedepartementet*), there is no official statistics about how many members of the current national parliament identify as having a disability.[[95]](#footnote-95)  Also according to the disability movement's alternative report to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[[96]](#footnote-96), there are no national statistics on the proportion of elected representatives in Sweden with a disability.[[97]](#footnote-97) It is further noted in the report that no political party has, as yet, shown any interest in using disability quotas.[[98]](#footnote-98)  An e-mail sent to all the political parties who participated in the most recent general elections to the *Riksdag*, local governments and to the European Parliament, was answered by all the political parties saying that they don’t collect such information about elected officials or members according to Article 13 of The Personal Data Act (*Personuppgiftslagen*), which prohibits registration of sensitive information such as health, which includes disability.[[99]](#footnote-99)  According to the Liberal Party (*Folkpartiet*), they have several political representatives with disabilities[[100]](#footnote-100). |
| How many members of current municipal governments identify as having a disability? | The Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (*Handisam*) published a study in 2007 about accessibility in the political life in Sweden for people with disabilities.[[101]](#footnote-101) 32 percent of the elected politicians according to this study in the municipalities have a disability according to the definition used in the research. Half of those did not themselves consider that they had a disability.[[102]](#footnote-102) |
| What proportion of polling stations is accessible for persons with disabilities? Please indicate whether polling stations are accessible for all persons with disabilities or for particular impairment groups e.g. persons with visual, hearing, physical impairments etc.) | The number of electoral districts and thus the number of polling stations was 5,668 in the 2010 general elections to the Riksdag, county assemblies and local government.  In the report published by the Election Authority (*Valmyndigheten*), “Experiences from the Elections 19 September 2010” (*Erfarenheter från valen den 19 september 2010)[[103]](#footnote-103)* the municipalities requested in 17 cases for permission to use voting premises that do not satisfy the requirement of accessibility during the General Elections in 2010. In all cases, the County administrative boards (*länsstyrelsen*) decided to approve the inaccessible premises[[104]](#footnote-104). From 1 January 2014, the provisions in Chapter 4 Section 20 of the Election Act (*Vallagen*), that allow municipalities to seek exemption from accessibility criteria’s are removed.[[105]](#footnote-105)  The Swedish Disability movement's alternative report to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities stated that persons with reading and writing difficulties are currently unable to exercise their right to vote for individual candidates while maintaining secret ballot. With the current system, it is not possible for a person with reading and writing difficulties to make a personal vote without having to ask someone for help.[[106]](#footnote-106) |
| Does the website which provides instructions for voting and information on candidates run by the ministry responsible for organising elections meet accessibility standards (e.g. equivalent to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 AA standard)? | The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 AA are incorporated in the *E-Delegationen* guidelines for web development for public authorities[[107]](#footnote-107). The guidelines do not include private providers of internet and web-based information.  According to the Central Election Authority, the website of the Election Authority is accessible and meets the WCAG 2.0 standards.[[108]](#footnote-108) The Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (*Handisam*) also rated the Central Election Authority’s website as accessible according to the open comparisons regarding accessibility of public authorities 2013. The main purpose of open comparisons of accessibility is to increase the quality and the pace of development.[[109]](#footnote-109)  The Election Authority on the web site also provides films with sign language interpretation about the election system and about voting. |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has national language subtitles? | All programs about voting made for television have national language subtitles. The programs are broadcast on television in advance of the elections. For example recently a debate between the political parties about the general Elections 2014 was broadcasted live on The Swedish National Televison SVT (*Sveriges Television*)[[110]](#footnote-110). The broadcasts providing information on candidates also have subtitles.[[111]](#footnote-111)  Information on Political candidates and parties are broadcasted on public and private television. The Swedish National Televison SVT (*Sveriges Television*) has made their programs accessible to people with disabilities. SVT offers subtitles, spoken text, sign language interpretation and audio description of their programs. SVT in autumn 2013 launched symbols for each service. Swedish subtitles are also available via teletext.[[112]](#footnote-112) Broadcasts providing information on candidates also have subtitles.[[113]](#footnote-113) SVT collaborates with the private television TV 4, both with regards to symbols and text services.[[114]](#footnote-114)  The proportion of subtitled programs on Swedish National Televison SVT (*Sveriges Television* ) has increased to 71 percent compared to 59 percent in 2011.[[115]](#footnote-115) SVT in its action plan for accessibility for the years 2013-2014 set a target of 80 percent. 92 percent of the programs that are aired between the hours of 18:00 and 23:00 were subtitled.[[116]](#footnote-116)  TV4, which is a private provider, now has subtitles on all pre-recorded programs, and subtitles in live coverage are increasing.[[117]](#footnote-117) |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has audio description? | Public and private television broadcast information on political candidates and parties. The Swedish National Televison SVT (*Sveriges Television* ) has made its programs accessible to people with disabilities. SVT offers audio description of their programs.[[118]](#footnote-118)  The Election Authority (*Valmyndigheten*) does not provide audio description in its television broadcasts providing instructions for voting. On its web site audio files with information about the elections are published.[[119]](#footnote-119) |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has sign language interpretation? | SVT offers sign language interpretation their programs.[[120]](#footnote-120) In 2012, SVT broadcast a total of 143 hours of programs in sign language. This has remained almost unchanged since last year.[[121]](#footnote-121)  The private and public TV channels are using their play-channels on the web to provide broadcastings with sign language interpretation.[[122]](#footnote-122)  The Government considers it reasonable that SVT and UR increase the percentage of programs with sign language interpretation compared to current levels, reaching a minimum of 3 percent of the broadcast time of the programs in Swedish until the end of the licence period in 2016.[[123]](#footnote-123)  The Election Authority (*Valmyndigheten*) does not produce or publish films with sign language interpretation for television but provides videos on its webpage.[[124]](#footnote-124) |
| How many political parties, out of the total who participated in the most recent European Parliament and municipal elections, made their manifesto/campaign material accessible to persons with disabilities (e.g. large print, braille, easy-to-read, audio versions etc.)? | In the report published by Handisam “Monitoring disability policy in Sweden” (*Hur är läget? Uppföljning av funktionshinderspolitiken)* published in2012[[125]](#footnote-125), results from the company Validerat.se regarding accessibility of websites in different sectors of society, were presented. The tests ranked municipalities and national authorities on average as having the best accessibility. State-owned companies, NGOs, and private businesses were among the sectors which overall reach a lower level of accessibility in their web interfaces.[[126]](#footnote-126)  In 2010, the company Funka Nu, which is the market leader in accessibility in Sweden, published a report called “Accessibility Review of the parliamentary parties’ websites in 2010” (*Tillgänglighetsgranskning av riksdagspartiernas webbplatser år 2010*).[[127]](#footnote-127) The review was done by Funka’s accessibility experts combined with user tests. The websites were examined and tested by a group of persons with and without disabilities. During the review, the experts and the users tried to join the political parties online, searched for specific information and tried to use forms and functions.  The websites were assessed in accordance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) and the Swedish public e-accessibility guidelines, the 24-hour web guidelines[[128]](#footnote-128).  The results showed that the seven parliamentary parties' websites had extensive accessibility problems. They were difficult to use and almost impossible to use for people with special needs, people who use assistive devices when surfing online, those without technological knowledge, the elderly and people with a mother tongue other than Swedish.  On several of the websites they had very old sign language films and the quality was very low. The Liberal Party (*Folkpartiet*) and the Green Party (*Miljöpartiet*) had invested the most in films on the websites, but many of them had poor quality and difficult to find to.[[129]](#footnote-129)  The Green Party (*Miljöpartiet*) had a text magnification function which only worked on the page the visitor was on. On the next page, the settings were lost, which in practice made it very difficult to use. The icons also had very bad contrasts. [[130]](#footnote-130)  The Left Party (*Vänsterpartiet*) was reported to have a reading function that opens new windows for each click which simply reads the contents *“as if the user was listening to the radio.”*[[131]](#footnote-131)  The report stated that technically, the parties had improved their websites since the elections in 2006. However, this seemed only to have improved as part of the modernization of systems and codes, and not with the intention to increase accessibility of the websites for all citizens.  The parties were found to work very little with multimedia, audio and video on their websites. They only had texts, some with very long texts and difficult words, which made it difficult to comprehend the message. Moreover, the texts were formatted in a way that resulted in poor readability. Websites that were ranked “bad” in the report were the Christian Democrats (*Kristidemokraterna*) and the Social Democrats (*Socialdemokraterna*) as well as the Green Party (*Miljöpartiet*). These websites had problems, but less negative problems compared with the other websites. The “weak” websites were ranked as the Centre Party (*Centerpartiet*) and the Liberal Party (*Folkpartiet*). These websites were ranked weak, since they had a larger number of problems. The Centre Party (*Centerpartiet*) was assessed as having the best linguistic accessibility but the score was pulled down due to the technical and pedagogical difficulties which were found to be extensive.  The Liberal Party (*Folkpartiet*) was assessed as having the worst linguistic accessibility but is faring somewhat better than many other parties in the case of technical aspects. The websites ranked as “worst” were the Conservatives (*Moderaterna*) and the Left Party (*Vänsterpartiet*). They had the worst level of accessibilty with regards to technology, pedagogy and language. |
| What proportion of public authority national and municipal buildings is accessible to persons with disabilities? | The Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (Handisam) published a study about the participation in political life in Sweden for persons with disability in municipalities and county councils (Kommunfullmäktige).[[132]](#footnote-132) The response rate was 77 percent for municipalities (222 out of 290 municipalities) and 71 percent of county councils (15 out of 21 counties). According to the study, 64 percent of local governments have inventoried all premises used for committee meetings from an accessibility perspective.  Three out of ten municipalities and four out of 10 County Councils (*landsting*) - elected assemblies in the counties concerned with issues like primarily health care and public transport - have contrast marked stairs and doors. Nine out of ten municipalities have flat floors without obstacles in the premises where meetings are held. Four out of 10 municipalities and six out of 10 County Councils had well-lit signs with brightness contrast, and letters or symbols in raised relief or Braille on the premises. In 36 percent of the municipalities and 47 percent of the County Councils, elected officials who use wheelchairs could not reach the seats in the boardroom. 93 percent of the municipalities and County Councils have hearing equipment that covers all or part of the room where the council meets. People with cognitive disabilities can get help with getting to the premises and participate in meetings; escort was necessary for one of the premises (For more information, see annex.)  The Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Coordination also follows the development of accessibility in governmental agencies. Twelve years ago, the government stated in an ordinance that governmental agencies have a responsibility to ensure that their premises, operations and information are accessible to persons with disabilities. Handisam is doing yearly follow ups of the development.  Twelve out of 289 agencies fulfil the criteria for basic accessibility set out by Handisam. 54 agencies have deteriorated compared to the previous year, and 68 agencies do not meet even half of the criteria. A growing number of agencies indicate that their websites meet international standards for accessibility. More agencies conducted training of its staff in accessibility and legislation. More agencies removed barriers in their premises. This applies to both the public areas and staff areas. Agencies have especially focused on measures that improve accessibility for people with visual and cognitive disabilities[[133]](#footnote-133).  According to the report published by the Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (*Handisam*) six out of 21 County Boards (*Länsstyrelser*) received complaints in the 2010 elections relating to election and voting places that do not meet the requirement of accessibility. In total, it was about 111 polling stations, 55 polling premises and 4 buses that did not meet accessibility requirements. |
| How many complaints related to infringements of the right to political participation of persons with disabilities were recorded in 2012? What proportion of these complaints was successful? | In the report “Experiences from the Elections 19 September 2010” (*Erfarenheter från valen den 19 september 2010)*[[134]](#footnote-134)published by the Election Authority (*Valmyndigheten*), there are no routines or regulations about how to appeal a decision by the election committees (*valnämnd*). The Election Authority points out that this is problematic since the decisions and actions of the elections committees vary across the country.  During the 2010 General Elections, the Election Authority received several complaints from voters with disabilities and electoral authorities about who has the right to assist voters to prepare their votes. The complaints were about the interpretations of the provision in Chapter 7 Section 3 of the Election Act (*Vallagen*). It states that voting clerks are obliged to assist people with disabilities, who cannot personally arrange their votes. This provision had been mistakenly interpreted as meaning that it is only the voting clerk who has the right to give assistance at the polling stations. The Election Authority and the Parliamentary Committee, which was assigned by the Government to review the Election Act, suggested that a provision should be included in the Elections Act to make clear that voters with disabilities can also be assisted by other individuals than the voting clerks at the poll stations.[[135]](#footnote-135)  People with disabilities can access redress and complaint mechanisms in cases where they have not been able to exercise the right to vote by making a complaint to the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*). In Sweden, inadequate accessibility, however, is not included in the Discrimination Act (*Diskrimineringslagen*) outside employment and education[[136]](#footnote-136). (Also see indicator 16.) |

1. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?navid=12&pid=166> and <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?navid=12&pid=166> and <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/countries.asp?navid=12&pid=166> and <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Sweden, Instrument of Government, the Constitution 1974:152, amendments Law 2010: 1408 (*Regeringsformen, 1974:152, ändringar SFS 2010: 1408*), available at: <https://lagen.nu/1974:152> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Sweden, Instrument of Government, the Constitution 1974:152, amendments Law 2010: 1408 (*Regeringsformen, 1974:152, ändringar SFS 2010: 1408*), available at: [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Sweden, Instrument of Government, the Constitution 1974:152, amendments Law 2010: 1408 (*Regeringsformen, 1974:152, ändringar SFS 2010: 1408*), available at: <https://lagen.nu/1974:152> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Sweden, Election Act 2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Sweden, Local Government Act 1991:900 (*Kommunallagen 1991:900),* available at: [www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19910900.HTM](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19910900.HTM) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Sweden, Instrument of Government, the Constitution (*Regeringsformen*) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Sweden, The Referendum Act, SFS 1979:369 (*Folkomröstningslag* *SFS 1979:369*), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Folkomrostningslag-1979369\_sfs-1979-369/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Folkomrostningslag-1979369_sfs-1979-369/) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Sweden, The Act on municipal referendums, 1994:692 (*lagen om kommunala folkomröstningar, 1994:692),* available at: [www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19940692.htm](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19940692.htm)  [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Sweden, E-voting and other electoral issues SOU 2013:24 (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor, SOU 2013:24*), available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. # Sweden, Local Government Act, SFS 1991:900 (*Kommunallag SFS 1991:900)*, available at: <https://lagen.nu/1991:900>

    [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. # Sweden, Local Government Act, SFS 1991:900 (*Kommunallag SFS 1991:900)*, available at: <https://lagen.nu/1991:900>

    [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Sweden, Instrument of Government, the Constitution 1974:152, amendments Law 2010: 1408 (Regeringsformen, 1974:152, ändringar SFS 2010: 1408), available at: <https://lagen.nu/1974:152> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen/) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. #### Sweden, Prop 2004/05:163 s 77

    [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen) [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Sweden, E-voting and other electoral issues SOU 2013:24 (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor, SOU 2013:24*), available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Sweden, E-voting and other electoral issues SOU 2013:24 (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor, SOU 2013:24*), p. 154, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Sweden, E-voting and other electoral issues SOU 2013:24 (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor, SOU 2013:24*), p. 154, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Sweden, E-Delegation (*E-Delegationen),* Guidance for Web Development (*Vägledning för webbutveckling*)available at:[www.webbriktlinjer.se](http://www.webbriktlinjer.se) [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Sweden, The Ordinance on the state authorities responsiblity for the implementation of disability policies (*Förordning om de statliga myndigheternas ansvar för genomförandet av handikappolitiken, 2001:526*), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-2001526-om-de-st\_sfs-2001-526/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-2001526-om-de-st_sfs-2001-526/) [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. # Sweden, The Swedish Agency for Disability Policy Co-ordination (*Handisam*), Öppna jämförelser 2013, available at: [www.handisam.se/Uppfoljning-och-statistik/uppfoljning-i-staten-Oppna-jamforelser/Oppna-jamforelser-2013/?Authority=412&year=2013&firstcompareyear=2012&earliestyear=2011](http://www.handisam.se/Uppfoljning-och-statistik/uppfoljning-i-staten-Oppna-jamforelser/Oppna-jamforelser-2013/?Authority=412&year=2013&firstcompareyear=2012&earliestyear=2011)

    [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Sweden, The Radio and Television Act 2010:696 (*Radio och TV-lagen 2010:696),* available at:[www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/fakta/a0100696.htm](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/fakta/a0100696.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. EU directive on coordination of audio-visual services among the member states (2010/13/EU), available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:095:0001:01:EN:HTML> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Sweden, Ministry of Culture (*Kulturdepartementet*), Government Bill 2011/12: 151, Formation and availability - radio and television public service 2014-2019 (*Proposition 2011/12:151, Bildning och tillgänglighet - radio och tv i allmänhetens tjänst 2014-2019* ) 19 juni 2013, p. 18, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/prop-201213164-Bildning-och-\_H003164/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/prop-201213164-Bildning-och-_H003164/) [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Sweden, Ministry of Culture (*Kulturdepartementet*), Government Bill A new Radio and TV Act 2009/10:115 (*Proposition 2009/10:115, En ny radio- och tv-lag*), p.115, pp. 130ff and p. 289, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/14/25/01/4bb1aaba.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/14/25/01/4bb1aaba.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Sweden, The Radio and Television Act 2010:696 (*Radio och TV-lagen 2010:696),* available at:[www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/fakta/a0100696.htm](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/fakta/a0100696.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. #### Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), Government Bill 2011/12: 151, Formation and availability - radio and television public service 2014-2019 (Proposition 2011/12:151, Bildning och tillgänglighet - radio och tv i allmänhetens tjänst 2014-2019 ) 19 June 2013, p. 18, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/prop-201213164-Bildning-och-\_H003164/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/prop-201213164-Bildning-och-_H003164/)

    [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Sweden, Sweden, Ministry of Culture (*Kulturdepartementet*), The Govt. Bill 2012/13:164 (*Proposition 2009/10:115, En ny radio- och tv-lag*), p.115, pp. 130ff and p. 289, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/14/25/01/4bb1aaba.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/14/25/01/4bb1aaba.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Sweden, The Radio and Television Act 2010:696 (*Radio och TV-lagen 2010:696),* available at:[www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/fakta/a0100696.htm](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/fakta/a0100696.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
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