**Requirement to register to vote**

Indicators on political participation

of persons with disabilities

2014

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**Is there a requirement under law to register to vote?**

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| **EUMS** | **Source and supporting information** |
| AT | In Austria there is no requirement under law to register to vote. An electoral roll is provided by the authorities of the municipalities and evaluated continuously. The electoral roll is based on the population register (*Zentrales Melderegister, ZMR)*. There is a different electoral roll for the European Parliament elections in place. However, non- Austrian EU-citizens who reside in Austria need to register to the electoral roll for the European Parliament elections.[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| BE | Voting is compulsory in Belgium (Articles 62 and 68 of the Constitution and Articles 207 to 210 of the Electoral Code).[[2]](#footnote-2) Are eligible under the voting obligation any persons under the following conditions:1. to be a Belgian national;2. to be at least eighteen years of age;3. to be registered in the population registers of a Belgian municipality or entered in the population register kept in the diplomatic or consular posts;4. not to be under one of the cases of exclusion or suspension of electoral rights.[[3]](#footnote-3) (Article 1 of the Electoral Code)There is no requirement to register to vote for municipal or European Parliament elections for Belgian nationals. Belgian nationals registered in the national registry and falling under the conditions mentioned above will automatically be summoned to vote.[[4]](#footnote-4) (Articles 1 and 10 of the Electoral Code and Article 2 of the Law of 23 March 1989 on the European Parliament election)However, European or non-Europeans nationals wishing to exercise their right to vote to municipal elections and European Parliament elections (for European nationals) must register to vote before the 1st of August of the year preceding the elections.-European nationals may register to vote under the following conditions:1. to be at least eighteen years of age;2. to be registered in the population registers of a Belgian municipality or be entered in the population register kept in the diplomatic or consular posts;3. not to be under one of the cases of exclusion or suspension of electoral rights.[[5]](#footnote-5) (Article 1 of the Electoral Code)-Non-European nationals may register to vote under the same conditions and in addition they must declare to respect the Constitution, laws of Belgium and the European Convention on Human Rights.Once registered to vote, they will fall under the obligation to vote. |
| BG | There is no general requirement under the law to register to vote. People with permanent disabilities that prevent them from exercising their voting right in the polling station, should request to vote through a special Precinct Election Commissions (PEC) for mobile voting not later than 30-days prior the elections day in a written application form, signed and submitted by letter, fax or electronically to the municipal administrations.[[6]](#footnote-6) At least one special PEC for mobile voting is to be assigned on the territory of each municipality, if at least 10 voters with permanent disabilities have requested it. |
| CY | -For non-Cypriot EU citizens: The Municipal and Community Elections (National of Other Member States) Law 98(I)/2004 was amended during 2010 with Laws 38(I)/2010 and 46(I)/2010,[[7]](#footnote-7) which further clarified certain secondary provisions of this Law and introduced the possibility of registering by the submission of a registration certificate of citizens of the Union, or an identity card, instead of a passport (Article 2). -For the Cypriot citizens: the Law Registration of Voters and Electoral List of 1980, last amended in 2003, sets the procedure for the registration of persons in order to have the right to vote. According to article 6, this procedure applies for Cypriot citizens as well, and makes it obligatory for persons from 18 years old on to register on the electoral list. The non-registration is considered a criminal offence (Article 8).  |
| CZ | Registration for passive voting rights in the Czech Republic is not required. There is only a “permanent registry”, a „special registry” and a “voter ID”. The special registry allows for a change of the voting district. It is used in the case of elections in long-term care facilities, in prison and abroad. In these cases, it is necessary to apply for the registration as well as for removal if the voter wishes to vote somewhere else than the assigned district.[[8]](#footnote-8) A failure to register would not deprive a person of their voting rights, but s/he would not be allowed to vote outside of their registered poll.The voter ID is used in case of short time stays outside of the assigned district based on the permanent residence and enables persons to vote only one time in another place. In case of health care facilities, the judiciary of the Supreme Administrative Court [*Nejvyšší správní soud*] 6/2009 – 22[[9]](#footnote-9) ordained that these facilities should not expect their patients or clients to actively apply for their voting rights, but that they have the obligation to ask if their clients or patients wish to be registered into the special voter registry in a given area, or if they have a voter ID and wish to vote (see below).  |
| DE | According to Section 6 EuWG in conjunction with section 14 BWG, only people enrolled in the electoral register may vote. The registration is not left to the individual. Instead, all persons eligible to vote who are registered with the registration authorities are entered in the voters’ register by the competent local authority (Section 15 EuWO and Section 16 BWO).  |
| DK | Danish citizens do not have to register to vote. Non-Danish EU citizens have to register before they may vote in EP and municipal elections. They can register at a public service center in their municipality after a three months stay if they have a Danish address and a residence permit.[[10]](#footnote-10) When they have a personal registration number they are able to vote in accordance to The Act on Municipal and Regional Elections, section 1[[11]](#footnote-11).  |
| EE | There is no requirement to register to vote. There is no such obligation in Estonia, and this is not mentioned in electoral laws. Non-Estonian citizens have to be permanent residents of Estonia in order to vote, but do not have to register to vote. |
| EL | The Presidential Decree 26/2012 on the codification in a unique text of the legislation on the election of members of Parliament (*Κωδικοποίηση σ’ ενιαίο κείμενο των διατάξεων της νομοθεσίας για την εκλογή βουλευτών*) specifically provides that the right to vote can be exercised by those included in the electoral registers of their electoral district (article 6). Article 10 of the same law provides for the registration of new voters. Registration for Greek citizens is automatic based on residence lists (article 8). Only Greek nationals can vote in national elections, therefore these provisions only apply to them. Article 10 of Law 3852/2010 on the new architecture of local administration and decentralized administration - Programme Kallikrates (*Νέα Αρχιτεκτονική της Αυτοδιοίκησης και της Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης − Πρόγραμμα Καλλικράτης*) determines those that have the right to vote in local government elections. This right belongs to citizens registered in electoral registers, citizens of EU member states, co-ethnics and legally resident foreign nationals (article 9 par. 2). The right to vote can only be exercised by those inscribed in electoral registers (Article 11). -For *nationals*, registration is automatic based on residence (as for national elections). -Special registers are maintained for *EU citizens*, co-ethnics and legally resident foreign nationals (article 12). EU citizens need to address the municipality where they reside to make an application and provide proof of identity (identity card or passport)[[12]](#footnote-12). -*Third country nationals* legally residing in Greece need to provide, in accordance with art. 15 and 16 of law Ν.3838/2010[[13]](#footnote-13) a certified copy of their valid residence permit, a certified copy of their passport, proof of two years of residence in the municipality and a penal record extract. Following the Council of State΄s judgment nr. 460/2013, according to which the provisions of the Law 3838/2010 concerning the right to vote and to stand as a candidate of co-ethnics and legal residing immigrants in local elections, are found to be not in compliance with the Greek Constitution, the Ministry of Interior has taken legislative initiative in order to implement the above mentioned judicial decision. Citizens of the Union who wish to exercise their right to vote in European elections in Greece have to be included in the special voting registers of their place of residence according to the procedure described above for local government elections. Specific instructions are provided by circulars.[[14]](#footnote-14) |
| ES | The Electoral Census is permanent and it is updated monthly[[15]](#footnote-15). It contains the records of those meeting the requirements in order to be eligible to vote, and are not deprived, permanently or temporarily, of the right to vote.[[16]](#footnote-16)Monthly updates to the Electoral Census are carried out primarily using the information automatically received from Municipal Councils, Consular Offices, Civil Register, as well as from claims presented to the Electoral Census Office (National Institute of Statistics/Ministry of Economy).Each month the closed census is formed on the first day of that month using the information received prior to that date. The Electoral Census in force for an election is the one closed on the first day of the month preceding the one in which the elections are called, with the records of those of legal age on election day. |
| FI | There is no requirement under law to register to vote in Finland. Finland has a passive system of voter registration, and voter lists are extracted from the Population Information System (*Väestötietojärjestelmä/Befolkningsdatasystemet*). Polling cards with information on how and where to vote are sent directly to each voter by the Population Register Center (*Väestörekisterikeskus*, VRK/*Befolkningsregistercentralen*, VRK). Homeless citizens can collect polling cards in district offices and vote at specified polling stations.[[17]](#footnote-17) |
| FR | According to a legal analysis, there is no such requirement in the French legal system. According to the Electoral Code (art. 11), the registration on the electoral roll is voluntary. It is based on registration as a resident of a city. As seen before, this Code covers Parliament and local elections. For non-French EU citizens, they have the right to vote for European Parliament elections (art. 2-2 of the law No. 77-729 governing European elections) and for municipal elections (art. LO227-1 of the Electoral Code) after registration on a supplementary electoral roll (“liste electorale complémentaire”), which is city based. |
| HR | The Act on Voter Registry, which came into force in December 2012 (*Zakon o registru birača*)[[18]](#footnote-18) defines all issues in relation to voter registration and lists of voters. Art. 11 stipulates that entries in the register of voters shall be made on the basis of data from the records of citizenship, data collections/data basis on permanent residence and domicile, and records of travel documents. The voters’ register is a collection of personal data on voting rights of all persons with voting rights in the Republic of Croatia. After the registry is completed and closed, a list of voters is drawn up based on it. The list of voters serves as a basis for voting at elections and in referenda.For local elections and local referenda, EU citizens who are non-nationals are entered into the listing of voters based on their place of permanent or temporary residence after request. |
| HU | Data of voters having an address in Hungary are added automatically to the central electoral register on the basis of national registry for personal data and address, with the exception of persons who are excluded from voting.Thus there is no separate requirement to register to vote for the municipal, national and the European Parliament elections. The same applies to citizens of EU Member States with a residence in Hungary regarding the municipal elections, however, with regard to EP elections they have to declare whether they want to vote in Hungary or not.[[19]](#footnote-19) However, Hungarian citizens without a Hungarian residence will be able to vote for party lists on the national elections in 2014, only if they register to vote separately beforehand.[[20]](#footnote-20) Furthermore, Hungarian citizens with a residence in Hungary shall declare separately if they want to participate in the national elections as “minority voters”[[21]](#footnote-21) in order to be able to vote on the (national) “minority list”– set up optionally by the national minority self-governments – instead of a party list. In case a citizen is registered as a minority voter (i.e. he/she belongs to the enumerated 13 minorities which are recognized by the Hungarian law as “nationalities”).[[22]](#footnote-22), he/she may only vote for an “ordinary” national party list in the lack of a minority list. In Hungary, citizens having residence in the country may vote for an individual candidate and for a party list.[[23]](#footnote-23) |
| IE | There is no requirement under Irish law to register to vote. |
| IT | Italian citizens living abroad, EU citizens living in Italy, and persons with disabilities wanting to be accompanied to vote have to register.Registration in the list of voters is done by the electoral services of municipal councils and is automatic for Italian citizens on turning 18 years of age or acquisition of Italian citizenship as adults. [NB: no legal provision setting out this responsibility]. Citizens have the right and the ‘moral duty’ to vote. EU citizens are required to register in order to vote in municipal and European elections in Italy. They have not the right to vote in national referenda and in political elections[[24]](#footnote-24). Italian citizens residing abroad are required to register in the AIRE (Registry of Italians living abroad) in order to exercise the right to vote in their country of residence for the national elections, referenda and for elections to the European Parliament[[25]](#footnote-25).Citizens with serious illness (“*affetti da gravi infermità”)* with restricted mobility can apply to the municipal electoral office to register as citizens with permanent disabilities, in order to be allowed to be accompanied to the ballot by a relative or another person[[26]](#footnote-26). |
| LT | According to the legislation[[27]](#footnote-27), the electoral roll of a polling district shall be drawn up by the constituency electoral committee according to the electoral roll of the constituency and the place of residence indicated therein. A poll card, a nominal invitation to go to the polls, providing information about elections, shall be designated for every voter and delivery of poll cards to voters must be finished at least 8 days before elections. If the voter is not entered on the electoral roll of this polling district, but the address of his/her residence according to the data of the Residents’ Register falls within the territory of this polling district or if the voter produces other evidence testifying that (s)he resides within the territory of this polling district, the polling district committee shall ask him/her to fill out an application form established by the Central Electoral Commission for entering the voter on the electoral roll of this polling district (or this application form may be filled out by a member of the polling district committee, or the voter may submit this application electronically in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Central Electoral Commission (*Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija, CEC*)).The e-voting system is not yet introduced in Lithuanian elections. Some municipalities have introduced the system of electronic registration of voters*.* In the municipal elections in 2011 the system of electronic registration of voters was used enabling the voters to vote in any electoral district of a municipality.[[28]](#footnote-28)In 2012, CEC issued the decision[[29]](#footnote-29) introducing a regulation that allowed voters to electronically register their support for persons that nominated themselves as candidates in the information system of the CEC. The CEC uses other electronic systems including the following: potential candidates in any election can electronically submit their own registration as candidates, voters can check where they are listed on electronic electoral district lists of voters and voters can register to vote in diplomatic missions or consular posts of the Republic of Lithuania. |
| LU | Following article 8 of the electoral act: -There is a requirement to register for foreigners (EU and non-EU): they have to register *once, i.e.* for the first participation in elections. Then, they automatically receive the call for elections and voting becomes compulsory.-There is no requirement for nationals: as soon as they turn 18, they automatically receive the call and voting becomes compulsory.Voting ceases being compulsory for those aged 75 and more.  |
| LV | Article 2 of the Electoral Register Law[[30]](#footnote-30) provides for the registration of persons who have the right to vote in the Republic of Latvia in accordance with the Elections to the European Parliament Law and the City, County and Parish Council Election Law. The Central Electoral Commission is responsible for methodological management and supervision of the operation of the Register, while the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs processes and maintains the information included in the Register (Article 3).[[31]](#footnote-31)The registration of voters is automatic, on the basis of updated information of the Registry of Residents, maintained by the Office for Citizenship and Migration Affairs. The Electoral Register Law regulates the procedures whereby the information about the voters residing in electoral districts is updated and requested for the purposes of the Electoral Register.[[32]](#footnote-32) Persons with disabilities who wish to vote outside the polling station must submit a written application for in-home voting during the period which starts five days prior the day of elections and ends at noon at the day of the elections; applications submitted after noon can only be satisfied if the district Electoral Commission sees an opportunity to bring the designated ballot box to the residency of the applicant before the end of the voting. |
| MT | Only for EP elections:European Parliament Elections: Article 14(1) of the European Parliament Elections Act, Chapter 467 of the laws of Malta, requires the registration of persons qualified to vote at the European Parliament Elections with the Electoral Commission.[[33]](#footnote-33) Non-Maltese EU citizens residing in Malta who do not already hold a Malta ID card or residence document may apply for registration to vote in the European Parliament elections by first applying for their residence document at the Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs Department, Evans Building, St Elmo Square, Valletta, where they also complete the electoral register application. This filing of the electoral register application is also required in respect of non-Maltese EU citizens residing in Malta, already in possession of a Malta ID card or Residence document, and wishing to change their option into voting in Malta instead of in their home country in the same elections.[[34]](#footnote-34)Once a person is registered for the European Parliament Elections, then they have the right to vote in Municipal Elections. Municipal Elections: Article 5 of the Local Councils Act, Chapter 363 of the laws of Malta, states that any person on the Electoral Register (in accordance with the General Elections Act) and on the European Union Electoral Register (in accordance with the European Parliament Elections Act) has the right to vote.[[35]](#footnote-35)Article 57, Chapter1 Constitution of Malta[[36]](#footnote-36):A person is qualified to vote in the General Election if he is a citizen of Malta, over the age of 18 and resident in Malta for a continuous period of 6 months during the 18 months immediately preceding registration.Article 21(1) of the General Elections Act (Chapter354 of the laws of Malta)[[37]](#footnote-37): Any person entitled to vote shall be registered by the Electoral Commission whether or not an application is made. |
| NL | There is no requirement to register to vote. Polling cards are sent out to every eligible person registered in the municipal registration. All Dutch nationals aged 18 or older and all EU-nationals resident in a municipality aged 18 or older are eligible to vote in municipal elections and European parliament elections.[[38]](#footnote-38) It is mandatory to be registered in the municipal registration system, as stipulated by the Act on Municipal Personal Records (*Wet gemeentelijke basisadministratie persoonsgegevens*), articles 65-77.[[39]](#footnote-39) |
| PL | There is no general obligation to register although only voters who have the right to vote are included in the permanent register of voters. In accordance with Article 18 of the Electoral Code[[40]](#footnote-40), every voter shall be included in a voter register (*rejestr wyborców*) maintained by communes/municipal authorities (*gmina*). The lists of persons entitled to vote in elections (*spis wyborców*) or in referendums are prepared on the basis of the register. The register is divided into two parts – A and B. Part A refers to Polish citizens and part B to EU citizens who live in Poland and are entitled to vote. In the light of Article 28 of the Electoral Code[[41]](#footnote-41) (this provision does not apply to voting in the municipal elections), there is a possibility for a voter staying temporarily in the area of a given polling station to be added to the list of its voters before the Election Day. It requires a prior notification of the local authority at least 5 days before the Election Day. In accordance with Article 32 of the Electoral Code[[42]](#footnote-42) (this provision does not apply to voting in the municipal elections), upon request the voter planning to change his/her place of staying before the Election Day can receive a confirmation of voting rights from his/her communes/municipal authorities (*gmina*). The confirmation entitles such a person to vote at any chosen polling station without the need for previous notification. Before the vote is cast, the elections commission takes the notification which then constitutes a basis to add the voter to the list of voters in this particular polling station.Pursuant to Article 27 of the Electoral Code of 5 January 2011,[[43]](#footnote-43) voters with disabilities have the right to change their polling station into one which is equipped with the premises adapted to their particular needs. In case a voter with a disability wants to exercise that right, awritten request to be added to the list of voters of the chosen polling station has to be made at least 14 days before the Election Day. |
| PT | The exercise of the right to vote depends on registration to vote.[[44]](#footnote-44) Every national citizen, living in the national territory, aged over 17 years of age, is automatically registered in the electoral registration database. The necessary information for that purpose should be gathered on the citizen card’s common services platform. Registering to vote is voluntary to the national citizens living abroad, to the non-nationals of the Portuguese State, EU citizens living in Portugal and other foreign citizens living in Portugal.[[45]](#footnote-45) |
| RO | here is a voting registry compiled and updated by the AEP with the help of the National Centre for the Administration of Databases on the Evidence of Persons (*Centrul Naţional de Administrare a Bazelor de Date privind Evidenţa Persoanelor*) and the General Directorate for Passports (*Direcţia Generală de Paşapoarte*) from within the Ministry of Interior, (MI) (*Ministerul de Interne, MAI* ).[[46]](#footnote-46) Citizens do not therefore register themselves, but have the right to check their personal data recorded in the voting registry and ask for its amendment if necessary.[[47]](#footnote-47) Based on the voting registry, voting lists are then compiled by mayors, based on the administrative organization of the country.[[48]](#footnote-48) Citizens also have the right to verify the registration on these lists.[[49]](#footnote-49) The lists are either permanent or additional.[[50]](#footnote-50) The additional lists may include persons who can prove they reside in the specific administrative unit, but have been omitted from the permanent list. [[51]](#footnote-51) The additional lists for both inside and outside Romania may include the staff of the voting section and the security staff working for the voting section if they reside in the same college (for Parliament elections) as well as the candidates, who can vote in any voting section from the college where they are running.[[52]](#footnote-52) Additional lists used outside Romania may include citizens who can prove with valid documentation they reside in the respective country or countries part of the college covered by the voting section in question, diplomatic staff from the respective country, as well as military, police or civilian staff hired in the defence, public order and national security systems who are on mission in the respective country.[[53]](#footnote-53) EU citizens may vote and run for local or county counsellor if they have their primary or secondary residence in Romania.[[54]](#footnote-54) |
| SE | Sweden has a system of automatic registration of voters. [[55]](#footnote-55) 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).*[[56]](#footnote-56) 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)[[57]](#footnote-57)* 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)[[58]](#footnote-58).*According to Chapter 5 section 3 of the Election Act (*Vallagen)*[[59]](#footnote-59) 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.2Notification 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.[[60]](#footnote-60) |
| SI | There is no such a requirement under the law. |
| SK | There is no special legal regulation governing the obligation to register electors. Registration of electors is provided for by the permanent voters list and voting card. Pursuant to **Article 4 (1)** ofLaw No. 333/2004 on Elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic (*Zákon č. 333/2004 o voľbách do Národnej rady Slovenskej republiky*), a permanent voters list (hereinafter the “permanent list”) is made and maintained by each municipality; in case of Bratislava, capital of the Slovak Republic, and Košice, the permanent list is made and maintained by each city district (hereinafter the “municipality”). In the permanent list, the municipality enters names of voters having a permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic. Pursuant to **Article 9 (1),** voters unable to vote in the constituency they are registered with, may ask municipal authorities for a voting card. The fact that the voting card has been issued shall be recorded by the relevant local authority to its permanent list. **(2)** Voters may apply for the issuance of voting cards, not earlier than 30 days and not later than two days before the election day, during office hours of applicable municipal authorities. The municipal authorities shall issue voting cards on the day of filing the application. **(4)** The voting card entitles the voter to be registered in the list of voters in any other constituency. |
| UK | S 1(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (RPA 1983) for national parliamentary elections and s 2(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983 for local government elections.[[61]](#footnote-61) Section 8(2), European Parliamentary Elections Act 2002 (EPE 2002).[[62]](#footnote-62)A person is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector under Section 4(1), (4), (5) and (6), RPA 1983. A person is entitled to be registered as a local government elector under Section 4(3), (4), (5) and (6), RPA 1983.Update from the FRA Annual Report 2013[[63]](#footnote-63):On 31 January 2013 the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 was enacted. This legislation amends electoral law and introduces Individual Electoral Registration. Under the current system, the head of a household is responsible for declaring the names of those residing at the household who are entitled to vote. Under the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013, in order to vote an individual must personally register to vote, and provide identification such as a National Insurance number. This policy arguably has the potential to disenfranchise disabled voters who could previously vote by post or by proxy but who will now need to re-register in order to vote under the new system. There have been no other significant developments in the past year and no meaningful discussion from disability groups on the impact on voting rights. |

1. Austria, Federal Chancellor’s Office (*Bundeskanzleramt*) (2013), General Information for the Registration of Eligible Voters (*Allgemeines zur Erfassung der Wahlberechtigten*), available at: <www.help.gv.at/Portal.Node/hlpd/public/content/32/Seite.320340.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Belgium, Articles 62 and 68 of the Constitution (*La Constitution belge; De Belgische Grondwet*), available at: http://www.dekamer.be/kvvcr/pdf\_sections/publications/constitution/grondwetEN.pdf and Articles 207 to 2010 of the Electoral Code (*Le Code électoral; Algemeen Kieswetboek*), available at: <http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/loi/loi.htm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Belgium, Article 1 of the Electoral Code (*Le Code électoral; Algemeen Kieswetboek*), available at: <http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/loi/loi.htm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Belgium, Articles 1 and 10 of the Electoral Code (*Le Code électoral; Algemeen Kieswetboek*), available at: <http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/loi/loi.htm> and Article 2 of the Law of 23 March 1989 on the European Parliament election (*La loi du 23 mars 1989 relative à l'élection du parlement européen; --- wet van 23 maart 1989 betreffende de verkiezing van het europese parlement*), available at: http://www.ibz.rrn.fgov.be/fileadmin/user\_upload/Elections2009/fr/lois/LOI\_DU\_23\_MARS\_1989\_Vers20090401.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Belgium, Article 1 of the Electoral Code (*Le Code électoral; Algemeen Kieswetboek*), available at: <http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/loi/loi.htm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Bulgaria, Electoral Code, Art. 176, para. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Cyprus, The Municipal and Community Elections (National of Other Member States) Law of 2004 (98(I)/2004) (Ο Περί Δημοτικών και Κοινοτικών Εκλογών (Υπήκοοι Άλλων Κρατών Μελών) Νόμος), last amended with **38(I)/2010 and 46(I)/2010.** . Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004\_1\_98/full.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004_1_98/full.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Czech Republic, 204/2000, on Change of Act 247/1995 *(Zákon, kterým se mění zákon č. 247/1995 Sb)*, 1 August 2000. Available at [www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204](http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-204) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Czech Republic, The Supreme Administrative Court, 6/2009-22, 1 July 2009, available at [www.nssoud.cz/files/SOUDNI\_VYKON/2009/0006\_0Vol\_0900022A\_prevedeno.pdf](http://www.nssoud.cz/files/SOUDNI_VYKON/2009/0006_0Vol_0900022A_prevedeno.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. In Danish: Lov om Det Centrale Personregister. LBK nr 5 af 09/01/2013 – proclaimed in Lovtidende A 11/01/2013) Hyperlink accessed 10 September 2013: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=144955&exp=1#Kap16>, In English: The Act on Central Person Register. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. In Danish: Lov om kommunale og regionale valg (LBK nr 127 af 11/02/2013 – proclaimed in Lovtidende A, 13 February 2013). Chapter 6. Hyperlink accessed on 23 July 2013: www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144947. In English: The Act on Municipality and Regional Elections [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
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