

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

POLICY DEPARTMENT **C**
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**Electoral rules and
electoral participation in
the European elections: the
ballot format and structure**

STUDY FOR THE AFCO COMMITTEE



Electoral rules and electoral participation in the European elections: the ballot format and structure

Study

Abstract

This study aims to assess the feasibility of a harmonisation and “Europeanisation” of the ballots used in the 28 Member States for the election of the European Parliament. This is done by comparing the actual structure of ballots used in all the Member States according to some key variables, by analysing which information can be currently provided on the ballots, by describing the provisions that regulate at national level all aspects relating to the format and appearance of the ballots, and by investigating the legal and political constraints that impact on amending such legislation. Finally, an assessment of whether the presence of Euro-specific information such as the name of the affiliated European party, its logo, and a reference to the lead candidate for the European Commission could enhance the European and transnational character of the European elections.

This study was commissioned by the policy department for Citizen's Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee.

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LINGUISTIC VERSIONS

Original: EN

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Manuscript completed in September 2015.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EC	European Commission
EP	European Parliament
EPP	European People's Party
EU	European Union
MS	Member States
PES	Party of European Socialists
PR	Proportional Representation
STV	Single Transferable Vote
UK	United Kingdom

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This report addresses the issue of a possible harmonisation and Europeanisation of the ballots used in the 28 EU Member States (MS) for the elections of the European Parliament (EP). The reason for this exercise is that the ballots represent a veritable interface between the electors and the candidates in the election, and, ultimately, between the electors and their representatives. The ballots used in EP elections differ rather dramatically across the MS. Harmonising their shapes, sizes, contents, *et cetera*, would be an important step in the direction of favouring the harmonisation of the mechanisms of representation at EU level, and possibly of making EP elections more clearly European.

Aim

- To identify, through a review of the relevant literature, and to present the theoretical arguments that need to be taken into account in the light of a possible reform of EP election ballot regulation;
- To collect data on the 28 MS' electoral laws and ballot papers' facsimiles and create a codebook for the analysis of the relative data-sets;
- To assess, through an analysis of the data, the degree of fragmentation and potential resistance to harmonisation of the 28 ballot models currently adopted in the EP elections;
- To assess the general feasibility of harmonisation and Europeanisation of the ballots used in the EP elections;
- To identify the technical solutions that appear to have the greatest potential to produce significant advances in the harmonisation of the EP election ballots;
- To single out the solutions that can be adopted without causing unnecessary disruption to the existing regulatory systems at MS level and at European level.

GENERAL INFORMATION

KEY FINDINGS

- The layout and structure of MS' ballots show, at present, a rather low degree of homogeneity, even if all the ballots are structured in their main components by the criteria dictated by the commonly adopted proportional principles of seat apportionment and representation;
- The most common ballot type is multiple list/multiple candidate;
- The multiple list/multiple candidate ballot type is associated with higher citizen awareness;
- The adoption of the multiple list/multiple ballot type would allow significant harmonisation of the EP elections ballots and would require changes in fewer countries with no change at all in other elements of the electoral law;
- Resistance might emerge in MS that, as a result, would have radically different ballots for national and European elections;
- Few major legislative obstacles to the Europeanisation of the EP election ballots, such as the inclusion of Europarty affiliation and *spitzenkandidat*, exist.

1. INTRODUCTION

As is well known, the election of the European Parliament (EP) consists of 28 separate elections in as many Member States (MS). Differences in polling days, seat-apportionment mechanisms, number and size of the constituencies, threshold levels, *et cetera*, are evident across the MS; such differences are often blamed for contributing to the difficult European characterisation of EP elections. This study aims to assess the feasibility of a harmonisation and “Europeanisation” of the ballots used in the 28 Member States for the election of the European Parliament. The reason for this exercise is that ballots are crucial elements in any election, not only because they are the actual means through which the popular will is expressed at election time, but also because they represent a veritable interface between the electors and the candidates in the election and, ultimately, between the electors and their representatives. However, the ballots used in EP elections differ rather dramatically across the MS. Harmonising their shapes, sizes, contents, *et cetera*, could certainly be a step in the direction of making the EP elections more clearly European. More homogenous ballots would most likely make for more homogeneous presentations of candidates and campaign styles. Moreover, the possible inclusion in the ballots across the 28 MS of Euro-specific information, such as the name of the affiliated European party, its logo, and a reference to the leading candidate for the Presidency of the European Commission (EC) could enhance both the European and transnational character of the EP elections.

Scholars have long studied various elements of electoral ballots, from how names are listed on the ballot (Walker, 1966; Hamilton and Ladd, 1996; Miller and Krosnick, 1998; Krosnick et al., 2003) to the design of the ballot itself (Walker, 1966; Niemi and Herrnson, 2003; Kimball and Kropf, 2008). Variations in ballot format and structure have been linked to a variety of issues ranging from accurate vote-counting (Ansolabehere and Stewart, 2005) to the willingness of citizens to accept the legitimacy of election results (Saltman, 2006), and to the legislative behaviour of politicians (Norris 2002, 2004). But in the specific case of the EP elections, little attention has been devoted to electoral ballots. This is probably due to the fact that the dominant view characterises these elections as second-order elections (Reif and Schmitt, 1980; Schmitt, 2005; Marsh, 2008). As such, the characteristics of what is generally considered to be a secondary element, a mere instrument in the elections, such as the ballot, do not seem to be of particular relevance or interest. As is often the case with aspects of second-order elections, whatever is already in existence and used in first-order elections is adopted in or adapted to the second-order ones as well. However, some recent developments such as the already mentioned explicit linking of the result of EP elections to that of the President of the European Commission may contribute to alter the second-order interpretation, and to create conditions that may lead to the formation of a genuine European party system (Bardi et al. 2010, 2014). This could change the perceptions about ballot structure in European elections in a positive direction.

However, even if this should be the case, differences in ballot format and regulation would remain across MS. This study compares the actual ballot structure of each Member State according to some key variables, analyses what information is currently provided in the ballots, describes the provisions that regulate all aspects related to its format and appearance in the 28 MS, and investigates the legal and political constraints that have an impact on amending such legislation.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN, SOURCES AND DATA

In presenting the results of our research (EuroBallot), this report is divided into three main parts. The first one is a brief review of the literature on the main theoretical contributions to the study of electoral ballots, and a first presentation of the main elements to be considered in the analysis of electoral ballots. The second part is composed of a) an analysis of the current provisions of each of the national Electoral Acts or relevant legislative measures of the 28 MS, with specific reference to what information can be provided on the ballot (and specifically prohibited); b) an analysis of the current format and structure of the ballots used in the 2014 EP elections. Finally, the third part is a comparative analysis of party-ballots and preference-ballots, from which we draw some conclusions about the possible harmonisation of the EP ballots in the 28 MS.

The first part is mainly theoretical, but also presents some basic data about the electoral systems and electoral ballots in the MS. It specifically provides some arguments linking specific types of electoral ballots and certain strategic forms of behaviour by the parties and the candidates; moreover, a small part is devoted to the link between electoral ballot types and citizens' awareness of candidates. The second part of the analysis is primarily descriptive, and relies on primary sources. It aims to give a comparative description of the "degrees of freedom" of all the 28 Member States' European Electoral ballots, with a specific focus on the key characteristics and limitations that the ballots *can* have in terms of their structure and in terms of the information that they can provide. It also describes and comparatively classifies the *actual* ballot structure and format in the 28 European MS. The ballot facsimiles are analysed here with a number of variables that can be divided into two groups. The first group of variables is not drawn from the characteristics of the electoral systems but from the EP election ballot design of the regulatory regimes in the 28 MS. To wit: the shape and size of the ballot paper; whether the ballot paper is printed in colour or in black and white; the order in which parties/candidates are presented on the ballot; and, finally, the possibility of absentee voting that can result in electronic online voting (e.g., Estonia), postal voting and proxy voting.

Electoral system-related variables, on the other hand, depend on the electoral law that is used at national level to elect MEPs: a) the method for expressing preferences varies according to list type (closed vs. open list or variations thereof); b) the degree of information provided on the ballot, which can be completely blank or, at the opposite extreme, provide not only party name and symbol, but also include the name, address, profession, affiliation and even a photograph of the candidate (as, for instance, is the case of Ireland).

In the third part, through a comparative analysis of the variables identified, we will specifically address the feasibility of the harmonisation of EP election ballots and also of the inclusion in of Euro-specific information (the Europarty affiliation of parties and candidates, the Europarty logo, and the *Spitzencandidate*). Some conclusions will also be drawn on the legislative cost and the practical cost of harmonisation. The legislative cost refers to the possibility of modifying (if necessary) the relevant Electoral Act or legislation that regulates the ballot. In some countries, the Europeanisation of ballots may already be possible under the existing legislation; in others, Constitutional provisions may prohibit any reference to a supranational level, making change extremely difficult. The practical cost of ballot harmonisation is more technical in nature and its assessment will be based upon the second part of the analysis concerning the actual structure and format of the ballot.

Finally, our research relies on two main types of sources: 1) the 28 MS EP election electoral laws; and 2) the actual ballots used in the European Parliament elections of May 2014. In order to be certain of the electoral laws and obtain samples of the ballots, our research team contacted EP information

offices for each of the 28 MS, and, in some cases, also National Electoral Offices. All 28 MS European election ballot facsimiles were collected; they can be found in Annex III. In most cases, English versions of the respective electoral laws were provided by either MS EP Information Offices or National Electoral Offices. In some cases, however, only the original language was available. As the research team competences covered four languages (English, Italian, French, Spanish), translations were commissioned to mother-tongue researchers in only 8 cases. See Table 1 for a summary.

Table 1. Electoral Laws language availability

Country	Electoral law	Country	Electoral law
Austria	GERMAN	Italy	ITALIAN
Belgium	FRENCH	Latvia	ENGLISH
Bulgaria	ENGLISH	Lithuania	ENGLISH
Croatia	ENGLISH	Luxembourg	FRENCH
Cyprus	ENGLISH	Malta	ENGLISH
Czech Rep.	CZECH	Netherlands	DUTCH
Denmark	DANISH	Poland	ENGLISH
Estonia	ENGLISH	Portugal	PORTUGUESE
Finland	ENGLISH	Romania	ENGLISH
France	FRENCH	Slovakia	SLOVAK
Germany	ENGLISH	Slovenia	SLOVENE
Greece	GREEK	Spain	SPANISH
Hungary	ENGLISH	Sweden	ENGLISH
Ireland	ENGLISH	UK	ENGLISH

Source: Authors' own compilation.

3. ELECTORAL SYSTEM, BALLOT TYPES AND FORMAT

There seems to be sufficient consensus in the literature that the type of electoral system chosen in a given polity has a bearing on the structure of the ballot used for elections (Norris 2002, 2004: *The ACE Encyclopaedia* 1998/2013). Pippa Norris has developed a typology of ballot types that are linked to specific types of electoral systems. The biggest differences in ballot structure appear to be determined by differences in seat-allocation principles; that is, by whether seats are allocated in a given electoral system according to proportional representation (PR) or according to any variation of majority/plurality representation.¹ Fortunately, in EP elections, the adoption of PR electoral systems in all 28 MS already eliminates the most relevant potential discrepancies. As a result, only two of the four ballot structure types listed by Norris appear to be relevant. Table 2 illustrates a number of electoral system characteristics and ballot structure types. The major differences lie in whether the candidate lists are open or closed, or, in other words, whether voters are allowed to cast preference votes for individual candidates as well as for the parties, thus influencing the allocation of seats to given candidates on a given party list or not. In the latter case, who is actually elected depends on the number of seats a party obtains in the election and by the candidates' positions on the list. In the former case, ballots are - according to Norris - of the "preference" type; in the latter, of the "party" type. Building on the basic idea that formal rules determine political behaviour, a popular approach to understanding electoral laws within the framework of rational-choice institutionalism, Norris assumes that formal rules generate important incentives that are capable of shaping and constraining political behaviour. And, therefore, that "electoral engineering" - changing the electoral rules and thus the ballot structure - has the capacity to generate major consequences by altering the strategic behaviour of politicians, parties, and citizens. Norris also develops a set of hypotheses concerning the relationship between formal rules and strategic behaviour. One hypothesis concerns the presence of electoral thresholds, an aspect that is not relevant for the purpose of this study and therefore will not be treated here. Two other hypotheses, however, focus specifically on the ballot structure as the independent variable: a) according to the ballot structure, politicians calculate whether to offer particularistic or programmatic benefits; and b) according to the ballot structure, parties choose whether to select socially homogeneous or socially diverse legislative candidates. Considering only the two types of ballots that are relevant for the European elections (thus excluding typically majoritarian candidate-ballots and mixed systems dual-ballots), the findings show that preference-ballots usually correspond to particularistic benefits and socially-diverse candidates; on the other hand, party ballots tend to be associated with programmatic benefits and socially-homogeneous candidates. These findings imply a need to take such differences in strategic behaviour into account in the event of ballot harmonisation at European level.

As already mentioned, Table 2 reports the data concerning these two dimensions. It also lists entries for two other types of electoral-system differences that we consider relevant for our analysis: a) electoral district type (one single national district vs. a number of sub-national ones); b) homogeneity of the electoral system chosen for EP elections in any given MS in terms of its main characteristics, with that adopted for the election of the respective national parliament. In our study, we will take the different structural characteristics of these two types into account in order to assess the potential problems of ballot-structure harmonisation.

Electoral district type is important, as it influences the number of candidates and, in some cases, also the number and identity of parties on the ballot. In the case of one single district, there are no within-country differences, but, in the case of multiple sub-national districts, candidatures on the ballots may vary not only in terms of the number of candidates listed (determined by the size of each sub-national district), but also in terms of the actual parties that present candidates (as certain regional parties may do so only in certain specific

¹ Norris (2002, 2004) developed a four type classification of electoral ballots: Candidate-ballots, Preference-ballots, Dual-ballots, and Party-ballots. Candidate-ballots pertain to plurality/majority single-member-district systems, whereas Dual-ballots are used in mixed systems (where both PR and plurality are used); neither is relevant for an analysis of EP elections.

geographical districts). Finally, electoral system (dis)-homogeneity between EP and national elections is important, as it might suggest different levels of potential resistance to attempts at further harmonisation in given Member States, with the more homogenous pairs being potentially more resistant.

Table 2. MS electoral systems and ballot types.

Countries	Electoral System		Ballot type*		Subnational Constituencies		Homogeneity with national electoral system	
Austria	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Belgium	PR - open list		Preference		yes		yes	
Bulgaria	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Croatia	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Cyprus	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Czech Rep.	PR - open list		Preference		no		yes	
Denmark	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Estonia	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Finland	PR - open list		Preference		no		yes	
France	PR - closed list		Party		yes		no	
Germany	PR - closed list		Party		no		yes	
Greece	PR - closed list		Party		no		no	
Hungary	PR - closed list		Party		no		no	
Ireland	STV		Preference		yes		yes	
Italy	PR - open list		Preference		yes		no	
Latvia	PR - open list		Preference		no		yes	
Lithuania	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Luxembourg	Panachage		Preference		no		no	
Malta	STV		Preference		no		no	
Netherlands	PR - open list		Preference		no		yes	
Poland	PR - open list		Preference		yes		yes	
Portugal	PR - closed list		Party		no		no	
Romania	PR - closed list		Party		no		no	
Slovakia	PR - open list		Preference		no		yes	
Slovenia	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
Spain	PR - closed list		Party		no		no	
Sweden	PR - open list		Preference		no		no	
United Kingdom	PR - closed list		Party		yes		no	
TOTALS	PR - closed list	8	Party	8	Yes	6	Yes	9
	PR - open list	17						
	Panachage	1	Preference	20	No	22	No	19
	STV	2						

Source: Authors' own compilation except * Norris (2002, 2004)

Generally, and quite intuitively, “preference ballots” are more complex than “party” ballots, as, in most cases, they must allow for the expression of votes for specific candidates (sometimes in multiple numbers, as in Italy), and not only for parties. There are exceptions, for example, when one vote automatically determines the other, as is the case for Ireland’s and Malta’s STV system, whereby votes for individual candidates count for the respective parties as well. As Table 1 indicates, the 28 MS EP elections ballots are evenly divided between the “preference” and the “party” type. This first finding, albeit general and apparently very rough, already gives a very important indication of the difficulties that are implicit in any attempt to harmonise EP election electoral ballots. Homogenising them could, in fact, require the harmonisation of some crucial elements of the 28 EP electoral laws, such as the form and structure of candidate presentation and election. At a political level, this could be a very difficult endeavour, as both sets of MS that have adopted one or the other solution are equally strong, at least in terms of numbers, if not in terms of total population (only Italy among the more populated MS adopts “preference” ballots, whereas France, Germany, Poland, Spain, and the UK adopt “party” ones).

Of the other two variables considered in Table 3, the existence of sub-national constituencies appears to be less relevant. This is not only because there is a more clear orientation amongst MS, with only six of them allowing for an internal partition of the national territory for EP election purposes. But also because ballots used in different internal constituencies do not need to be structurally different. They may, in fact, include different candidates and even parties but this can be done with identical ballot layouts and structures. On the other hand, electoral law homogeneity can be a more problematic variable. It has been noted that lack of homogeneity in the main characteristics of electoral laws can have a significant impact on the different structuring of party systems at national and European levels (Bardi 2002). It can be surmised that MS that present homogeneity at the two levels may show significant resistance towards the changes in EP laws that might be necessary to allow for the harmonisation of EP ballots, especially if such changes should be so significant as to introduce or to eliminate preference voting and reveal discrepancies with their respective national level laws. The number of MS that would fall into this category is quite significant: 19 out of 28, roughly two-thirds of the total.

One final element has to be considered at this point. So far, the ballot structure (and other electoral formal aspects, such as the presence of sub-national constituencies and the homogeneity with national electoral law) have been analysed in relation to the strategic behaviour of political parties and the structure of the party system. However, as argued by previous studies (Norris 2004), a relationship between the presence of a certain ballot type and the level of the citizens’ awareness of the candidates can also be ascertained. Table 3 shows the result of a survey that asked electors whether they recalled any candidate in their district in the last parliamentary elections, and, if so, they were asked to identify their names. Again, what interests us here is the comparison between party-ballots and preference-ballots, since no candidate-ballots or dual-ballots are present in proportional representation European elections. What the data clearly show is that party-ballots tend to be associated with the less-informed citizens, with over 66% of the respondents unable to identify even one candidate in the previous elections and only 18% capable of giving more than one correct answer. By contrast, the levels of citizen awareness associated with preference-ballots are considerably higher (with “only” 45% of the sample giving no correct answer, and almost one out of three respondents – 31% - being able to identify more than one name correctly). This is, indeed, valuable information that should be taken into account in the event that a future harmonisation of electoral laws in all MS will necessitate the choosing of one or the other ballot type.

Table 3. Knowledge of candidates

Country	% None Correct	% One Correct	% More than One Correct	Electoral System	Type of Ballot
Portugal	81	10	9	Party List PR	Party-ballot
Spain	74	15	11	Party List PR	Party-ballot
Romania	71	19	10	Party List PR	Party-ballot
Norway	31	18	51	Party List PR	Party-ballot
Iceland	17	14	70	Party List PR	Party-ballot
All party-ballots	66	15	18		
Sweden	67	23	10	Party List PR	Preference-ballot
Poland	62	22	16	Party List PR	Preference-ballot
Switzerland	50	16	35	Party List PR	Preference-ballot
Czech Republic	42	21	37	Party List PR	Preference-ballot
Peru	35	34	32	Party List PR	Preference-ballot
Denmark	23	20	58	Party List PR	Preference-ballot
All preference-ballots	45	24	31		
ALL	47	20	32		

Note: Q: "Do you happen to remember the name of any candidates who ran/stood in your [lower house primary electoral district] in the last [parliamentary/congressional] elections? [If YES] What were their names?"

Source: Table adapted from Norris (2004), data from Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, 1996-2002.

In conclusion, the analytical framework that is implicit in and emerges from the data presented so far is the product of what can be extracted from the comparative literature on electoral systems and ballot formats. However, our research will also have to take into account the specific provisions of all 28 MS' laws regulating EP elections. On this, comparative analyses are not available and we will have to explore uncharted territories.

4. ANALYSIS

As is customary with research projects of this kind, a codebook has been created with EuroBallot's significant variables (see Table 4). As can be seen from the table, some variables overlap, as they represent information that can be found both in the electoral laws/by-laws and on the ballots themselves (e.g., ballot colour, shape or size). However, it is still necessary to look at both sets of data, as some information is reported only by one of the two sources. For instance, some electoral laws do not specifically define if the ballot has to be in black and white or in colour, but, from the ballot facsimile, this information can be clearly seen; in other cases (e.g., UK) the electoral law also defines the ballot colour.

Table 4. EuroBallot codebook

Variables codebook				
Type	Dimension	Variable	Code	Source
European ballot structure and rules	Electoral law	Electoral system	1 Closed list; 2 Semi-open; 3 Open list; 4 Panachage; 5 STV	Electoral law or bylaws
		Regulation of ballot in law	1 Yes; 2 No	
		Candidate identification Information	1 Yes; 2 No; 3 No ballot regulation	
		Ballot	1 Pre-printed; 2 Electronically produced; 3 No ballot regulation	
		Electronic voting regulation	1 Yes; 2 No; 3 No ballot regulation	
		Ballot type	1 Single-party; 2 Multi-party; 3 Blank ballot; 4 No ballot regulation	
		Ballot colour indication	1 Yes; 2 No; 3 No ballot regulation	
		Ballot shape indication	1 Yes; 2 No; No ballot regulation	
		Ballot size indication	1 Yes; 2 No; 3 No ballot regulation	
		Order of lists	1 Alphabetical; 2 Registration; 3 Draw; 4 Other criteria; 5 No indication in law; 6 No ballot regulation	
		Order of candidates	1 Alphabetical; 2 Draw; 3 Other criteria; 4 Decided by lists; 5 No indication in law; 6 No ballot regulation	
		European party symbol	1 Provided for; 2 Permitted; 3 Prohibited; 4 No indication in law; 5 No ballot regulation	
	Actual ballot paper	Ballot type	1 Single-party; 2 Multi-party; 3 Blank ballot	Ballot paper Facsimile
		Colour	1 BW; 2 Colour	
		Shape	1 Rectangular; 2 Squared; 3 Other	
		Size	Actual size in mm.	
		Order of lists	1 Alphabetical; 2 Other criteria; 3 No lists printed on ballot; 4 Separate ballot for each list	
		Order of candidates	1 Alphabetical; 2 Other criteria; 3 No candidates printed on ballot	
		Candidate identification Information provided	1 Yes (extensive); 2 Yes (qualification only); 3 No; 4 No candidates printed on ballot	
		National party symbol	1 Yes; 2 No	
European party symbol	1 Yes; 2 Inside national party logo; 2 No			

Source: Authors' own compilation.

Besides the variables already examined in Table 2, more specific aspects of the electoral systems are listed here, such as the various types of preference-oriented laws like panachage and STV, as well as electronic voting. Most variables, however, refer to characteristics and structural elements of electoral ballots.

Tables 5 and 6 present the frequencies of all of these variables. As we have already mentioned, there is a good deal of overlap between what is found in electoral laws (Table 5) and through observation of electoral ballots (Table 6). Our analysis will therefore take this into consideration and look systematically at variables across both sources. As can be seen from the tables, all 28 MS are covered by this study, both in terms of electoral law and actual ballot analysis.

Table 5. Variables frequency (MS electoral law).

Electoral system		Ballot type		Order of lists		Order of candidates		European party symbol	
Closed list	8	Single-party	6	Alphabetical	2	Alphabetical	3	Provided for	0
Open list	17	Multi-party	15	Registration	1	Draw	1	Permitted	1
Panachage	1	Blank ballot	2	Draw	6	Other criteria	1	Prohibited	2
STV	2	No ballot regulation	5	Other criteria	6	Decided by parties	6	No indication in law	19
				No indication in law	1	No indication in law	9	No lists printed on ballot	1
				Separate ballot for each list	5	No candidates printed on ballot	3	No ballot regulation	5
				No lists printed on ballot	2	No ballot regulation	5		
				No ballot regulation	5				
Total	28	Total	28	Total	28	Total	28	Total	28

	Regulation of ballot in law	Candidate identification information	Ballot colour indication	Ballot shape	Ballot size	Voting by post	Embassy voting	Proxy voting	E-voting
Yes	23	10	9	8	8	14	16	3	1
No	5	13	14	15	15	14	12	25	27
No ballot regulation		5	5	5	5				
Total	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28

Table 6. Variables frequency (MS actual ballot).

Ballot type		Colour		Shape		Order of lists	
Single-party	7	BW	20	Rectangular	28	Alphabetical	4
Multi-party	18	Colour	8	Squared	0	Other criteria	14
Blank ballot	3			Other	0	No lists printed on ballot	3
						Separate ballot for each list	7
Total	28	Total	28	Total	28	Total	28
Order of candidates		Candidate identification information provided		National party symbol		European party symbol	
Alphabetical	2	Yes (extensive)	8	Yes	12	Yes	0
Other criteria	20	Yes (qualification only)	3	No	16	Inside national party logo	1
No candidates printed on ballot	6	No	11			No	27
		No candidates printed on ballot	6				
Total	28	Total	28	Total	28	Total	28

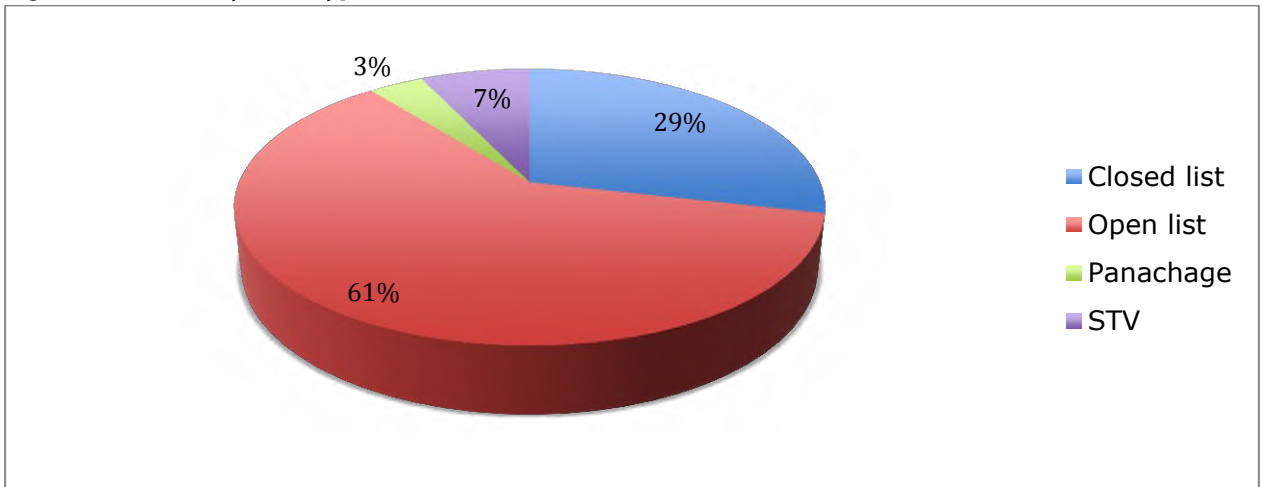
Tables 5 and 6 afford a comprehensive birds-eye view of most of the data that we have collected and compiled. Variable analysis, however, will be based upon a number of variable-specific pie charts. There are three variables that can only be analysed with data obtained from the electoral laws. A comprehensive list of variables and data can be found at the end of this text, in Tables 7 and 8.

As mentioned, the electoral system is one such variable. Figure 1 confirms that open lists are the most common ones, accounting for almost two-thirds of all MS. Closed lists come second, with 29% of MS. The additional information provided here concerns the existence of STV, which is present in only two countries (Ireland and Malta) and therefore represents a minimum fraction of the total. Panachage is a peculiarity of Luxembourg. It is worth noting within the preference ballot group there is a difference between electoral laws that provide for open or semi-open lists². However, this may be of little

² See Annex IV, Glossary of Basic Terms Used.

relevance in terms of ballot harmonisation, as, in most cases, the candidates are listed anyway. Consequently, this division is not taken into account in our analysis.

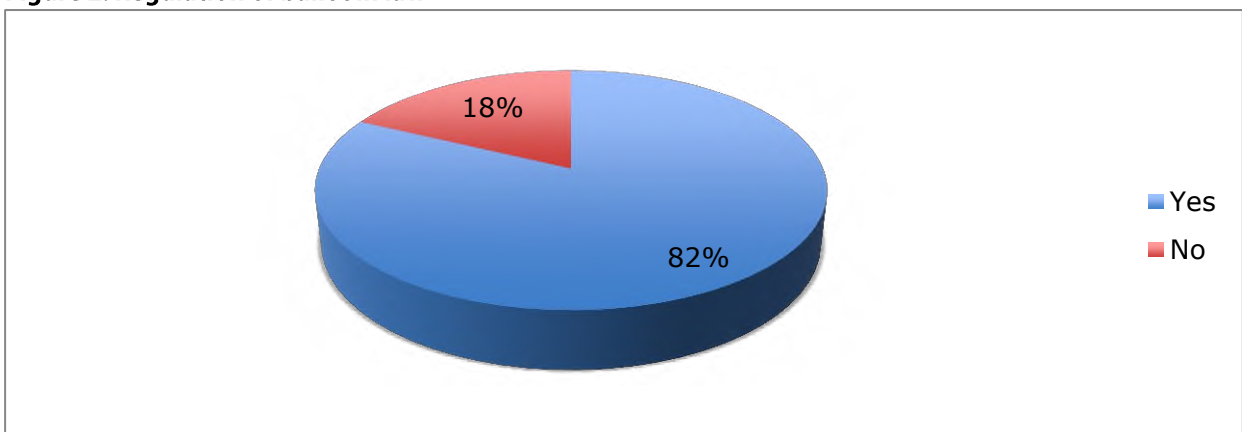
Figure 1. Electoral system: types of lists



Source: Authors' own compilation.

The second variable the analysis of which relies exclusively on data drawn from electoral law is "regulation of ballot in law". Here, in the overwhelming majority of the cases, we can observe that electoral laws do have specific provisions for the definition of electoral ballot structures and characteristics (see Figure 2). Only a few countries delegate the definition of the ballot structure and layout to a law applicable to all elections held at various levels in a given country, usually a regulation of the National Electoral Office. Clearly, in these cases, all the other variables (shape, colour, lists order, etc.) have been coded with the same value: "no regulation of ballot in law". In any event, the fact that so many MS regulate ballots by law might be an obstacle to ballot structure harmonisation.

Figure 2. Regulation of ballot in law

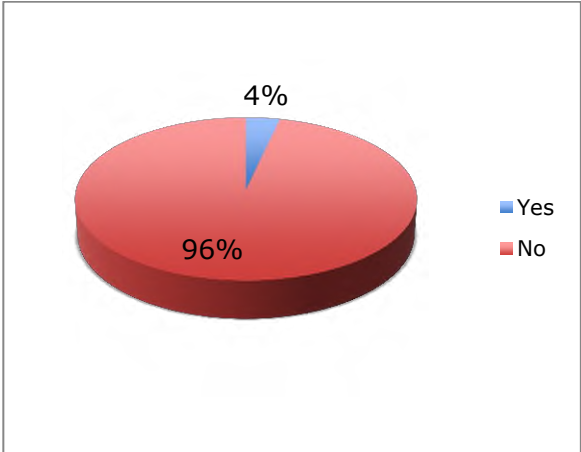


Source: Authors' own compilation.

The second group of variables the analysis of which relies exclusively on data drawn from electoral laws concerns the possibility of absentee voting. The normal ways of producing ballots is by printing them ahead of the election and then distributing them (upon the basis of projected voter participation) in polling stations across the national territory. Voters indicate, usually by marking specific boxes or spaces, their preference(s) on the ballot paper itself and place it in the ballot box, to be counted at the end of the proceedings. However, alternative means of voting exist. One such alternative is voting by electronic means using special machines located in the polling stations. Ordinarily, as in the case of the United States, this is all that voters are required to do; alternatively, they can be asked to print a paper ballot which records the vote that they cast by means of the said machine, and then to insert the ballot in the ballot box. The advantage of this system is that it allows for a physical/material record of the vote, and of its counting, while, at the same time, eliminating organisational and logistical problems linked to the production, storage and distribution of the ballots, as well as pre-empting possible fraud potentially caused by unauthorised access to blank ballots before the vote. Be it as it may, most of the electoral laws examined do not provide for electronic voting, as can be seen from Figure 3. This variable, although it presents almost no variance, is potentially relevant given the prospect of a future adoption of electronic means of voting in the MS, a possibility which, to date, is only reflected in the Estonian electoral law.

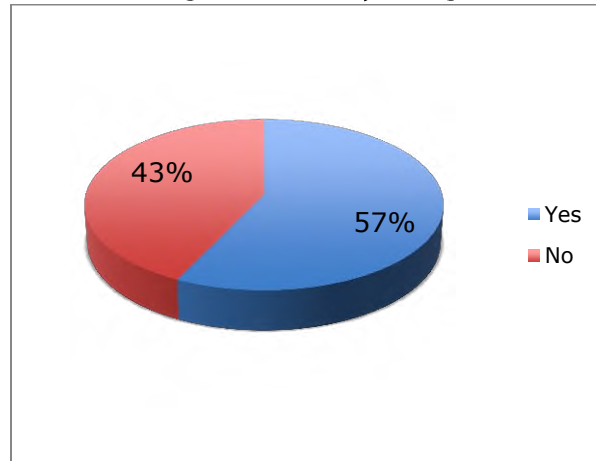
Other alternatives include the means to allow citizens who reside abroad or who are temporarily abroad to vote. Embassy voting is most popular with 57% of all the MS allowing for this possibility (Figure 4). Voting by post comes next with 50% (Figure 5) with only 11% of the member states allowing for proxy voting (Figure 6). Some countries (Estonia, France, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the UK) allow for more than one of such alternatives. In any event, none of these, other than universal electronic voting, have a serious relevance for ballot paper harmonisation. It goes without saying, however, that it is of fundamental importance that all EU citizens have at least similar opportunities to vote while they are abroad, especially if they are within the EU zone. But this, however, falls outside the remit of this report.

Figure 3. E-voting



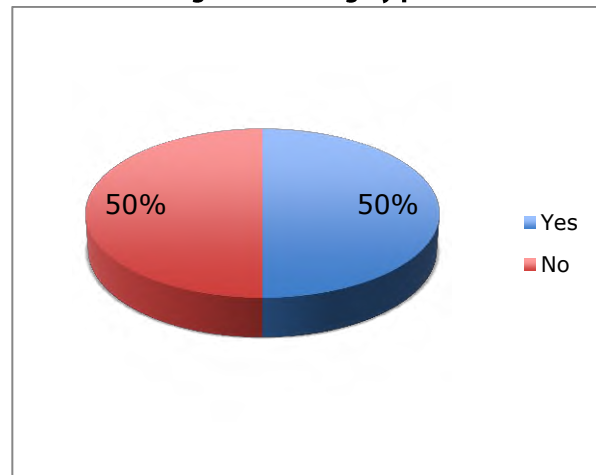
Source: Authors' own compilation.

Figure 4. Embassy voting



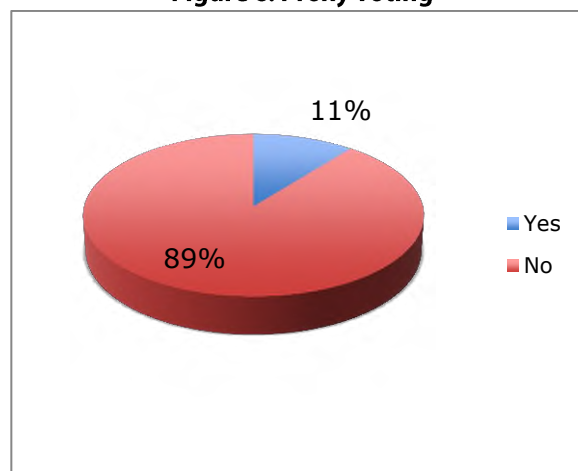
Source: Authors' own compilation.

Figure 5. Voting by post



Source: Authors' own compilation.

Figure 6. Proxy voting

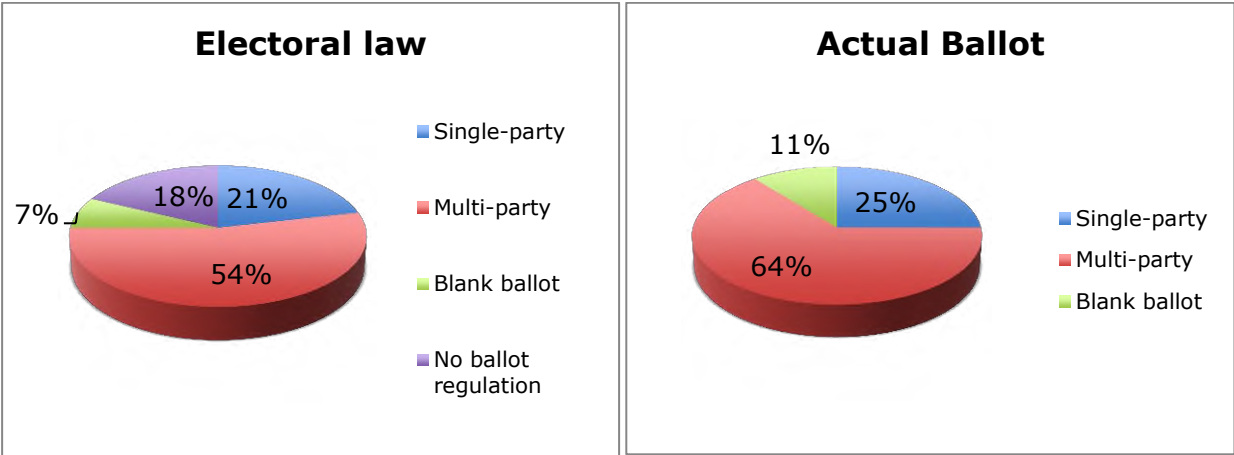


Source: Authors' own compilation.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of ballot types as reported in the electoral laws and observed in the actual ballots. Both sources converge on EP electoral ballots being prevalently of the multi-party type, accounting for roughly two-thirds of the cases. With this type of ballot, voters have all the lists that

run for the election reported in a single, usually big, ballot paper. The vote is expressed by placing a cross on either the symbol of the party or a dedicated empty box/circle next to it (and eventually expressing a preference for one or more candidates). The remaining one-third shows a number of MS in which voters cast ballots using either single-party ballots or blank ballots. The number of MS that adopt the former is approximately double that of those that use the latter type of ballot. In the case of single-party ballots, each single list has its own ballot, in which the name of the list, its symbol and the list of candidates are usually included. The vote is expressed by taking the ballot of the preferred list, placing it inside an envelope (after having eventually expressed a preference for one or more candidates) and then putting the closed envelope in the ballot box. The remaining minority of blank ballots (only in use in Estonia, Finland, and Slovenia) consists – as the name suggests – of ballots with no lists or candidate names printed on them. The voters are instead asked to write the name of their preferred list and/or candidate. However, the finding of this substantial prevalence of multi-party ballots is important because it describes an already high level of homogeneity across the MS, and, consequently, potentially fewer harmonisation problems. Finally, it has to be noted that blank ballots would clearly be problematical in terms of “Europeanisation”, as they cannot show any information on lists or candidates. In the case of Slovenia, however, this problem was addressed by making a list of all the parties and candidates running for the elections, where both Europarty affiliation and *spitzencandidat* was clearly indicated, available to citizens. Such a list is reported in Annex II together with the Slovenian ballot paper.

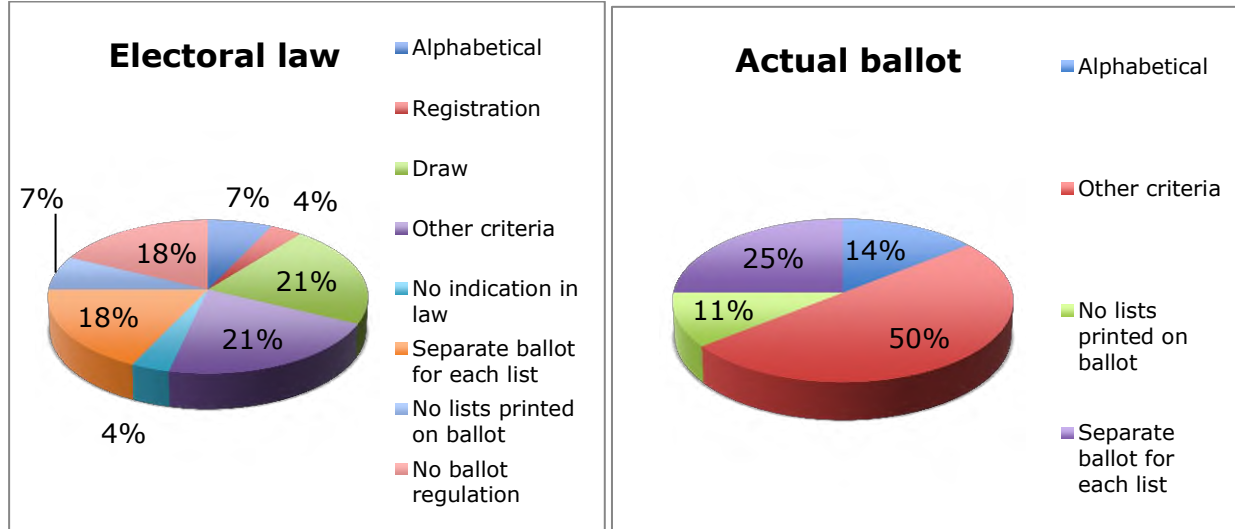
Figure 7. Ballot type



Source: Authors' own compilation.

Not all variables, however, are homogenous and unproblematic. The criteria through which party lists are placed on electoral ballots varies considerably across the MS. In this case, the data observed on the actual ballots is more detailed than that provided by the electoral laws. Although there is a prevalence of alphabetical criteria for the ordering of party lists on ballots, the incidence of “other” criteria and the possibility of a total absence of parties on the ballot makes for highly fragmented sets of possibilities, and therefore for a problematic harmonisation on this dimension (see Figure 8). Naturally, the actual ballots indicate less fragmentation as “the other criteria” category cannot be divided into its possible sub-categories as they are only visible in the actual laws.

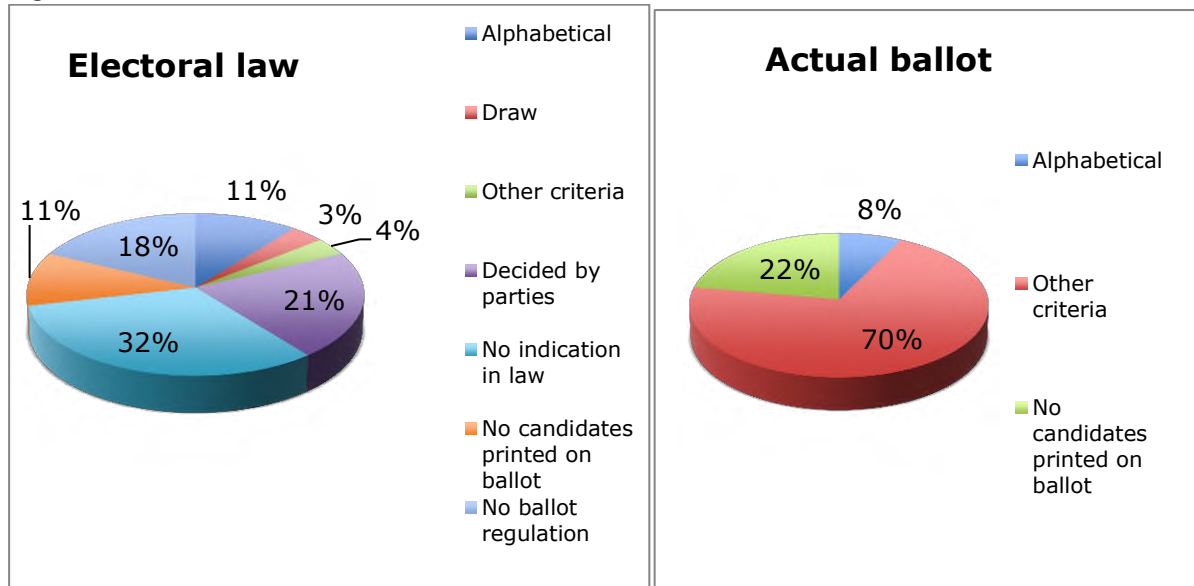
Figure 8. Order of lists



Source: Authors' own compilation.

Similarly, the way and order in which candidates are listed on ballots varies considerably across the MS (see Figure 9). The size of the “other” category in both pie charts testifies to the extreme variance displayed by this variable. The only other values of any relevance concern alphabetical ordering (22% and 15% respectively in the electoral laws and in the ballot papers), and the absence of candidates (about 30% as reported in the actual ballot chart). Again, this high degree of variation makes for a rather problematic harmonisation of EP electoral laws.

Figure 9. Order of candidates

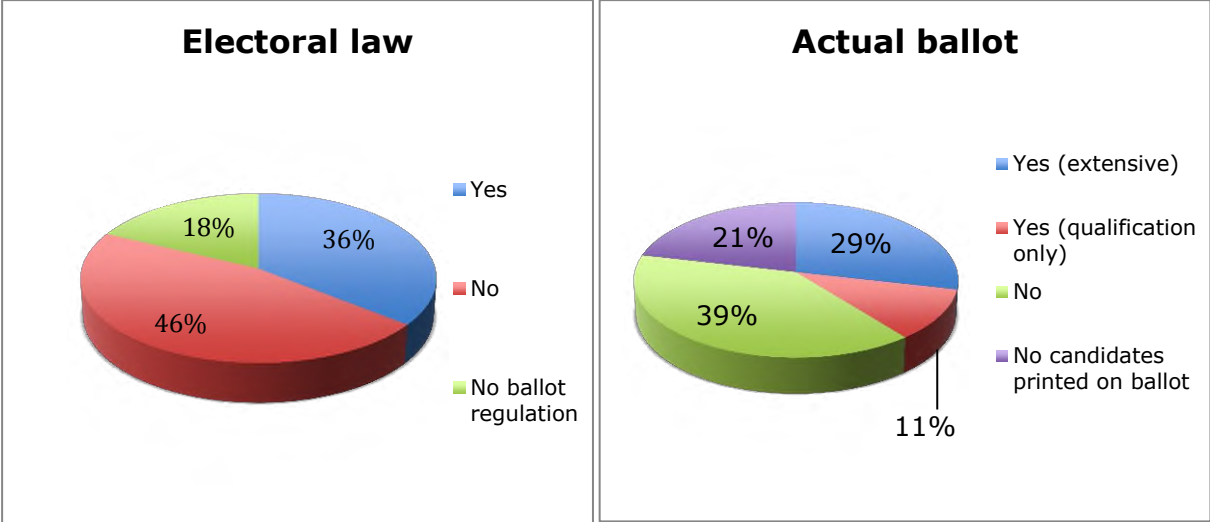


Source: Authors' own compilation.

Still concerning candidates, ballot design can present significant differences in terms of the additional information that can be included to help voters identify and, in some cases, even evaluate individual candidates. Electoral laws usually limit themselves to providing for the inclusion or exclusion of additional information other than candidates' names and party affiliation. As Figure 10 illustrates, most electoral laws allow for the inclusion of additional information, usually date and place of birth or

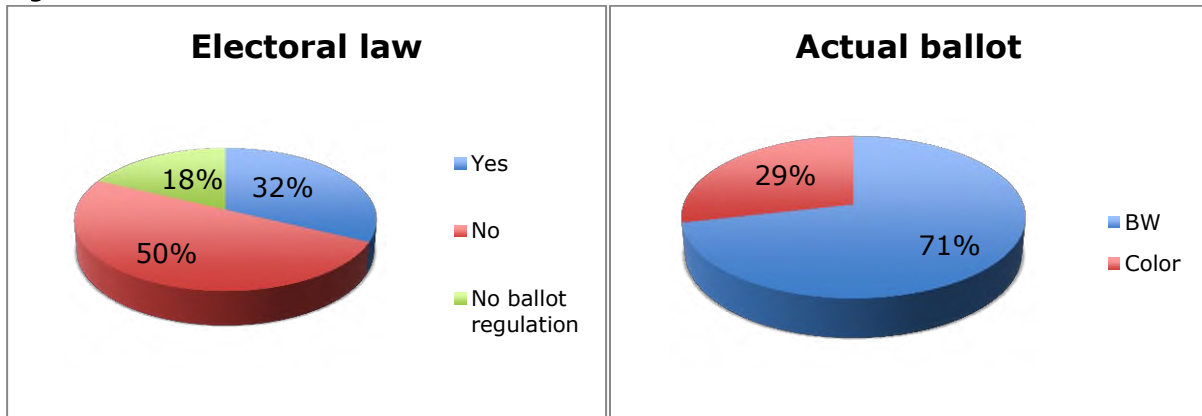
residence. however, the ballots that we have examined to date report additional information only in 36% of the cases. Interestingly, more than one-fifth (21%) of the ballots report no candidates at all, either because the ballot is a multi-party type with only list names (Austria, Portugal, Italy) or is a blank ballot type (Slovenia, Estonia, Finland). Again, although this variable may not imply particularly sensitive issues, it does indicate a propensity for problematic harmonisation.

Figure 10. Candidate identification information.

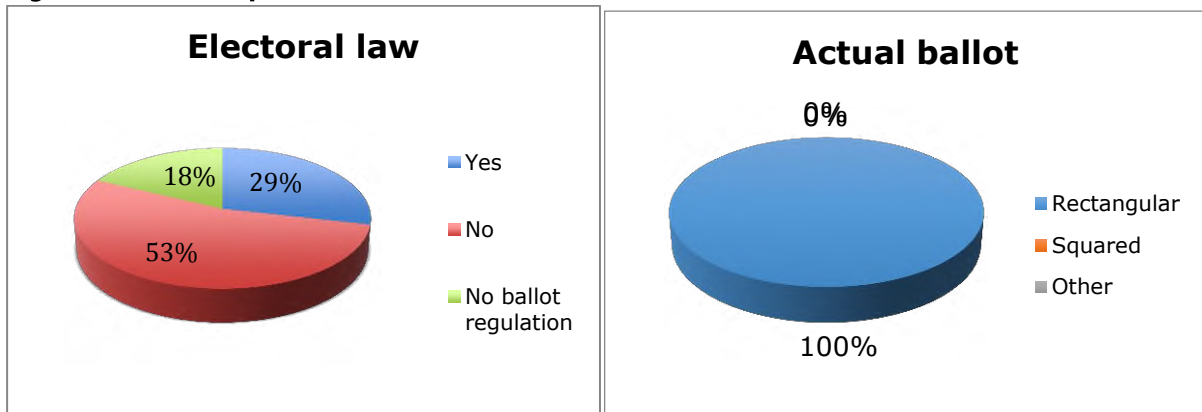


Source: Authors' own compilation.

The next two variables, shown in Figures 11 and 12, are also rather unproblematic (at least potentially), as they concern aspects that do not seem to have particular relevance for the political aspects linked to elections (contrary to the presentation of lists and candidates, which can be highly sensitive). Such variables concern ballot colour and shape. The fact that electoral laws normally ignore these aspects (80% of the time in both cases) reveals their potential political irrelevance. In the case of ballot shape, actual ballots reveal no variance at all, as all those examined are rectangular. However, multi-party and blank ballots are all printed as rectangles with a horizontal long side ("landscape" format), while single-party ballots have a vertical long side ("portrait" format). Naturally, depending on country size, and, consequently, on the number of parties and candidates listed, the actual size of ballots can vary, but this would appear not to be a potential obstacle to harmonisation if a single size should be eventually recommended for all 28 MS ballots to be used in EP elections. The question of ballot colour might be slightly more relevant and problematic. For one, we have observed that there is a 40-60 division in ballots, with prevalence of black and white ballots. Again, there is no apparent theoretical reason why this variable should produce harmonisation issues. The only real functional need for coloured ballots concerns a particular case, that of Malta, where different colours are used for voting for different parties; in this case, the issue is not linked to a need to harmonise ballot colours, but rather to a very specific aspect of the electoral procedure in this country. As such, it could be potentially problematic.

Figure 11. Ballot colour.

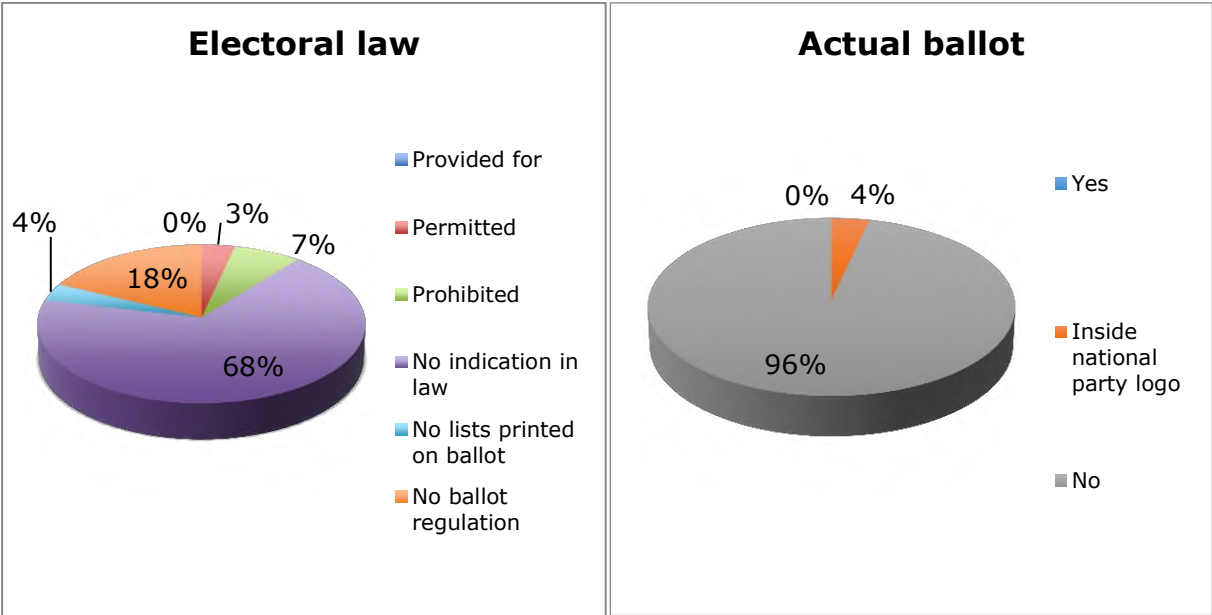
Source: Authors' own compilation.

Figure 12. Ballot shape.

Source: Authors' own compilation.

So far, the analysis of the variables has focused on issues pertaining to the harmonisation of the 28 MS EP ballot structures and formats. The next variable, in contrast, focuses on the second objective of this report, namely, the possible inclusion of European-related information (European party symbols, *Spitzencandidate* names) in the ballot papers. Our data, as can be seen in Figure 13, are rather interesting. Concerning the electoral law, in the vast majority of cases (68%) there is no provision for the inclusion of such information. The only problematic case could be that of the United Kingdom, where the part of the electoral law that regulates the ballot structure explicitly forbids the addition of any information that is not specifically included in this law, thus excluding the possibility of any "Europeanisation" of the ballot without changing the electoral law itself. Denmark provides a similar case, in which this explicit prohibition is not in the electoral law, but in an executive order, instead, so no change of the law would be necessary. Finally, only Greece's electoral law (3%) explicitly mentions the possibility of including European symbols. However, as the actual ballot shows, despite this almost complete absence of regulation concerning European information in the ballot, a positive element can be spotted. Despite the lack of regulation in this regard, only in one case can some European information be found in the EP elections ballots. In the Italian case, some of the political parties decided to include a more or less specific reference to the European arena inside their national party symbol: in some cases (the Democratic Party, the Green Party, the New Centre-Right), the acronym of the European party's affiliation (EPP, PES), while, in other cases, the name of the *Spitzencandidate* (Alexis Tsipras, Guy Verhofstadt) is also included.

Figure 13. Presence of European party symbols.



Source: Authors' own compilation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

As is well known, processes of harmonisation - and even more so of Europeanisation - of norms and regulations with rooted traditions in the EU's 28 MS are not simple, and they require an in-depth knowledge of the characteristics and potential compatibilities of all the relevant national regulatory frameworks. This is even more true in cases of politically-delicate matters such as those relating to elections. Resistance to change is bound to be much greater than in most other cases, especially if innovations introduced at European level were perceived in a given MS as potentially interfering with the existing norms at national level. Especially at times of growing voter disinterest, as indicated by current trends, any change and possible complication in voting procedures would most likely prove to be unwelcome.

Even an apparently simple process, such as the harmonisation and possible Europeanisation of electoral ballots could, indeed, reveal itself to be rather complicated, especially if certain ballot characteristics were linked to other, more politically-sensitive, aspects of electoral laws. Naturally, the more regulated the relevant aspects of the matter to be harmonised are at MS level, the greater the potential resistance to change. On this point, our observations indicate a rather sparse consideration of electoral laws with regard to ballot structure and format. This is certainly to be welcomed by anyone who has an interest in producing harmonised ballots across the 28 MS. It is rather intuitive that what is not provided for in the law does not have to be changed in the law, and any new norm aimed at harmonisation is more likely to be accepted if it does not conflict with existing national legislation or established national traditions. This consideration can be extended almost unconditionally to solutions aimed at creating more "European" ballot papers. In this case, there is almost no legislative obstacle to be overcome. Unfortunately, the two obstacles that we have encountered could be rather serious, as they concern the explicit prohibition, which is present in the UK and Danish electoral law, of the inclusion of any additional information to what already provided for by the law in the ballot. However, the nature of the potential change to the UK law that would be necessary to include some Euro-relevant information in the ballot does not appear to pose exceptionally complex technical difficulties, and might be relatively easy to introduce. In the case of Denmark, things would be even easier, as the source regulating the layout and structure of the ballot papers is an executive order of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior, and not the electoral law itself (which would require the standard legislative procedure in order to be modified).

Some of the other aspects that would require attention are of a material, practical nature, essentially dictated by the general ballot type (preference or party) that exists in the given MS, which is, in turn, determined by the openness, or lack thereof, of the lists. Ballot shape is universally rectangular and is the one element that does not require further harmonisation, although some indication of the recommended/tolerated dimensions would be highly desirable. Ballot colour harmonisation, on the other hand, presents more politically-sensitive implications, as colour differences can be used to express party preferences. In this case, however, the issue would be superseded if agreement were to emerge on adopting ballot papers with printed multiple party lists with multiple candidates. In this case, ballot colour would be politically irrelevant and any solution adopted should be acceptable to all MS. This being the case, ballot colour, through the adoption of European Union Blue, might be a good means of "Europeanising" the ballots. The EU logo could be printed on the back so that it would be prominent when the ballot is folded.

The most serious problems to be potentially encountered in the harmonisation of EP election ballots do not have to do with norms or practices concerning the ballots themselves, but rather with aspects of the electoral laws that touch upon very important political questions and have implications for how ballots must be structured. The main distinction is between preference- and party-type ballots. In this case, too, ballots could be harmonised by adopting the aforementioned printed multiple party-list/multiple candidate option (already the most “popular” type of ballot, adopted in the majority of MS: 18 out of 28), without necessarily forcing open or closed lists on any of the MS. In open list MS, the only difference would be a space/box next to each candidate’s name, which would allow voters to indicate their preferences or candidate ranking. This solution is, in fact, also applicable to MS which adopt SVT and Panachage. Maltese and Luxembourgish ballots are already compatible with this possible choice. The Irish case is somewhat more problematic due to the long-established tradition of listing individual candidates on the ballot. Finally, an additional compromise or technical solution may be necessary to harmonise the amount of candidate information to be included in the ballot. It might, in fact, be difficult to include extensive information in the ballots of the MS that present greater numbers of candidates.

Ultimately, this solution seems to have the potential to defuse even the most serious issues that could emerge in MS that have homogenous systems at both national and European level, and might be unwilling to introduce disruptive differences between the two. Also in this case, the fact that no changes would be necessary to fundamental aspects of the electoral law would certainly facilitate the adoption of this solution. Resistance might, however, emerge, especially when EP and other national elections coincide at a given time in a given MS. Radically different ballot papers would be likely to generate confusion, and modifications to the national format might be considered necessary. Overall, this seems to be the most serious potential political obstacle to EP election ballot harmonisation along the lines that emerge from our analysis. Last, but not least, the multiple party-list, multiple candidate ballot might help increase voter awareness even in those MS that opt to maintain closed lists.

ANNEX I: ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 7. MS electoral system variables details

	Electoral system	Voting by post	Embassy voting	Proxy voting	E-voting	Regulation of ballot in law	Candidate identification Information
Austria	Open list	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Belgium	Open list	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Open list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Croatia	Open list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Cyprus	Open list	No	Yes	No	No	No	No ballot regulation
Czech Rep.	Open list	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Open list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Estonia	Open list	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No ballot regulation
Finland	Open list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
France	Closed list	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No ballot regulation
Germany	Closed list	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Greece	Closed list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Closed list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Ireland	STV	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Italy	Open list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Open list*****	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Lithuania	Open list	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Panachage	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Malta	STV*****	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Open list	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No ballot regulation
Poland	Open list	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No ballot regulation
Portugal	Closed list	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Romania	Closed list	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Slovakia	Open list	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Open list	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Spain	Closed list	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Sweden	Open list	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
UK	Closed list	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

	Ballot type	Ballot colour indication	Ballot shape indication	Ballot size indication	Order of lists	Order of candidates	European party symbol
Austria	Multi-party	Yes	No	Yes	Other criteria***** **	No indication in law	No indication in law
Belgium	Multi-party	No	Yes	Yes	Draw	Decided by parties	No indication in law
Bulgaria	Multi-party	Yes	No	No	Draw	No indication in law	No indication in law
Croatia	Multi-party	No	No	No	Alphabetical	No indication in law	No indication in law
Cyprus	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation
Czech Rep.	Single-party	Yes	No	Yes	Separate ballot for each list	Decided by parties	No indication in law
Denmark	Multi-party	Yes	No	No	Other criteria***** ****	Decided by parties	Prohibited
Estonia	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation
Finland	Blank ballot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No lists printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	No lists printed on ballot
France	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation
Germany	Multi-party	No	No	No	Other criteria*	No indication in law	No indication in law
Greece	Single-party	No	Yes	No	Separate ballot for each list	Alphabetical	Permitted
Hungary	Multi-party	No	No	No	Other criteria	Other criteria	No indication in law
Ireland	Multi-party	No	No	No	Other criteria**	Alphabetical	No indication in law
Italy	Multi-party	No	Yes	No	Registration	No indication in law	No indication in law
Latvia	Single-party	No	No	No	Draw	No indication in law	No indication in law
Lithuania	Multi-party	No	No	No	Other criteria**	Draw	No indication in law

	Ballot type	Ballot colour indication	Ballot shape indication	Ballot size indication	Order of lists	Order of candidates	European party symbol
Luxembourg	Multi-party	Yes	Yes	Yes	Draw	No indication in law	No indication in law
Malta	Multi-party	Yes***	No	No	Alphabetical**	Alphabetical	No indication in law
Netherlands	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation
Poland	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation	No ballot regulation
Portugal	Multi-party	Yes	Yes	No	Draw	No candidates printed on ballot	No indication in law
Romania	Multi-party	No	Yes	Yes	Draw	Decided by parties	No indication in law
Slovakia	Single-party	No	No	No	Separate ballot for each list	Decided by parties	No indication in law
Slovenia	Blank ballot	No	No	No	No lists printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	No indication in law
Spain	Single-party	Yes****	Yes	Yes	Separate ballot for each list	Decided by parties	No indication in law
Sweden	Single-party	No	No	Yes	Separate ballot for each list	No indication in law	No indication in law
UK	Multi-party	No	No	No	No indication in law	No indication in law	Prohibited

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* According to the number of votes received by parties in each individual land in the previous elections.

** Candidates are not grouped by political party: they appear in the ballot as a single list of names.

*** Different colour for each party. However, a party may refuse the colour it has been assigned to.

**** The ballot must be printed on white paper. If other elections are concurrent, then it must be light blue paper.

***** Voters can use, in addition to preference voting (placing a "+" next to its preferred candidate(s) from the list of names), a "negative preference" by striking out the name(s) of the candidate they dislike from the list of printed names

***** Voters must order the three preferred candidates by placing different symbols on the ballot, next to the printed names.

***** Parties already represented in the Parliament are listed according to the number of seats (then votes) received in the last elections; new parties are listed afterwards, according to the order of registration.

***** In some municipalities, though, voting is fully automatic without a printed receipt, while in others only paper ballots are available.

***** parties entitled to participate in the European Parliamentary election, for printing identification of the parties in the ballot papers. In assigning the letters every possible effort must be made to ensure that the parties keep the letters attributed to them in previous elections..

Table 8. MS actual ballot variables details.

	Ballot type	Colour	Shape	Size	Order of lists
Austria	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	A4***	Other criteria
Belgium	Multi-party	Colour	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Bulgaria	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Croatia	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	640 x 440	Alphabetical
Cyprus	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Alphabetical
Czech Rep.	Single-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Separate ballot for each list
Denmark	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Estonia	Blank ballot	Colour	Rectangular	148 x 105	No lists printed on ballot
Finland	Blank ballot	Colour	Rectangular	148 x 210	No lists printed on ballot
France	Single-party	Colour	Rectangular	n/a	Separate ballot for each list
Germany	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Greece	Single-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Separate ballot for each list
Hungary	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Ireland	Multi-party	Colour	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Italy	Multi-party	Colour	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Latvia	Single-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Separate ballot for each list
Lithuania	Multi-party	Colour	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Luxembourg	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Malta	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Alphabetical
Netherlands	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Poland	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	A4	Other criteria
Portugal	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Romania	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Other criteria
Slovakia	Single-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Separate ballot for each list
Slovenia	Blank ballot	Colour	Rectangular	n/a	No lists printed on ballot
Spain	Single-party	BW	Rectangular	105 x 297	Separate ballot for each list
Sweden	Single-party	BW	Rectangular	A6 - 105 x 148	Separate ballot for each list
UK	Multi-party	BW	Rectangular	n/a	Alphabetical

	Order of candidates	Candidate identification information provided	National party symbol	European party symbol
Austria	No candidates printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	No	No
Belgium	Other criteria	No	No*	No
Bulgaria	Other criteria	No	No	No
Croatia	Other criteria	Yes (qualification only)	No	No
Cyprus	Other criteria	No	Yes	No
Czech Rep.	Other criteria	Yes (extensive)	No	No
Denmark	Other criteria	No	No	No
Estonia	No candidates printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	No	No
Finland	No candidates printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	No	No
France	Other criteria	Yes (extensive)**	Yes	No
Germany	Other criteria	Yes (extensive)	No	No
Greece	Other criteria	No	Yes	No
Hungary	Other criteria	Yes (qualification only)	Yes	No
Ireland	Alphabetical	Yes (extensive)	Yes	No
Italy	No candidates printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	Yes	Inside national party logo
Latvia	Other criteria	No	No	No
Lithuania	Other criteria	No	No	No
Luxembourg	Other criteria	No	No	No
Malta	Alphabetical	Yes (qualification only)	Yes	No
Netherlands	Other criteria	Yes (extensive)	No	No
Poland	Other criteria	No	No	No
Portugal	No candidates printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	Yes	No
Romania	Other criteria	No	Yes	No
Slovakia	Other criteria	Yes (extensive)	Yes	No
Slovenia	No candidates printed on ballot	No candidates printed on ballot	No	No
Spain	Other criteria	No	Yes	No
Sweden	Other criteria	Yes (extensive)	No	No
UK	Other criteria	Yes (extensive)	Yes	No
	28	28	28	28

*No logo is present on the ballot; however, each party has a different and peculiar font

** However, in some districts only name and surname is printed on the ballot.

***Depending on the number of lists, the ballot can be larger. A4 is the minimum size allowed.

Table 9. Party-ballot and preference-ballot comparative variables frequency (MS actual ballot)

Ballot type	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Colour	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot
Single-party	3	4	BW	7	13
Multi-party	5	13	Colour	1	7
Blank ballot	0	3			
Total	8	20	Total	8	20
Order of candidates	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Candidate identification information provided	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot
Alphabetical	0	2	Yes (extensive)	3	5
Other criteria	7	13	Yes (qualification only)	1	2
No candidates printed on ballot	1	5	No	3	8
			No candidates printed on ballot	1	5
Total	8	20	Total	8	20
Shape	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Order of lists	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot
Rectangular	8	20	Alphabetical	1	3
Squared	0	0	Other criteria	4	10
Other	0	0	No lists printed on ballot	0	3
			Separate ballot for each list	3	4
Total	8	20	Total	8	20
National party symbol	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	European party symbol	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot
Yes	7	5	Yes	0	0
No	1	15	Inside national party logo	0	1
			No	8	19
Total	8	20	Total	8	20

Source: Authors' own compilation.

Table 10. Party-ballot and preference-ballot comparative variables frequency (MS electoral laws)

Electoral system	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Ballot type	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Order of lists	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot
Closed list	8	0	Single-party	2	4	Alphabetical	0	2
Open list	0	17	Multi-party	5	10	Registration	0	1
Panachage	0	1	Blank ballot	0	2	Draw	2	4
STV	0	2	No ballot regulation	1	4	Other criteria	2	4
						No indication in law	1	0
						Separate ballot for each list	2	3
						No lists printed on ballot	0	2
						No ballot regulation	1	4
Total	8	20	Total	8	20	Total	8	20
European party symbol	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Order of candidates	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot			
Provided for	0	0	Alphabetical	1	2	E-voting		
Permitted	1	0	Draw	0	1	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	
Prohibited	1	1	Other criteria	1	0	0	1	
No indication in law	5	14	Decided by parties	2	4	8	19	
No lists printed on ballot	0	1	No indication in law	2	7	8	20	
No ballot regulation	1	4	No candidates printed on ballot	1	2	Voting by post		
			No ballot regulation	1	4	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	
Total	8	20	Total	8	20	4	10	
						4	10	
						8	20	

	Candidate identification information		Ballot colour indication		Ballot shape		Ballot size	
	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot
Yes	3	7	2	7	4	4	2	6
No	4	9	5	9	3	12	5	10
No ballot regulation	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
Total	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20
	Regulation of ballot in law		Embassy voting		Proxy voting			
	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot	Party-ballot	Preference-ballot		
Yes	7	16	5	11	2	1		
No	1	4	3	9	6	19		
Total	8	20	8	20	8	20		

Source: Authors' own compilation.

ANNEX II: ELECTORAL LAWS' LEGAL BASIS AND KEY FEATURES

AUSTRIA

Legal basis

Federal Law on Elections to the European Parliament (Bundesgesetz über die Wahl der Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments - Europawahlordnung), BGBl Nr 117/1996 idF BGBl L Nr 115/2013

Electoral system

Representations: At national level. Voters must vote for a list and may also vote for individual candidates on that list (preference voting). Each voter may vote only once.

Number of MEPs: 18

Allocation of seats: Proportional representation, D'Hondt method. Any list which has not obtained at least 4% of the total is excluded from the allocation of seats. Seats are allocated according to the number of votes per list. Those individual candidates who obtained more than 7% of the preference votes of their respective lists are ranked according to the number of votes and given a preferential treatment in the allocation of seats.

Constituencies: 1

BELGIUM

Legal basis

Federal law of 23 March 1989. The law imposes parity between men and women on candidate lists: the difference between the number of candidates of each sex among either main candidates or substitutes cannot be more than one, and the first two candidates (both main candidates and substitutes) cannot be of the same sex.

Electoral system

Preference voting: Proportional representation on the basis of four constituencies (Flanders, Wallonia, the German-speaking region and the Brussels region) and three electoral colleges.

- 12 Members will be elected by the Dutch-speaking electoral college (Flanders and Brussels)
- 8 Members by the French-speaking college (Wallonia + Brussels),
- 1 Member by the German-speaking college.

BULGARIA

Legal basis

Electoral code

Promulgated, State Gazette No. 05/03/2014

Electoral system

Representations: Proportional system through preferential voting for national lists of political parties, of coalitions of political parties and of independent candidates.

Preferential votes cast for separate candidates will be taken into consideration where the number of votes obtained by a candidate amounts at least to the national quota (the total number of valid votes cast for the respective candidate list divided by the number of members of European Parliament from Bulgaria)

Number of MEPs: 17

Allocation of seats: To be adopted by Central Election Commission 65 days before the elections

Constituencies: The territory of the country, including voting stations outside the limits of the Republic of Bulgaria, is a single multi-member constituency.

CROATIA

Legal basis

The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette 56/90, 135/97, 8/98, 113/00, 124/00, 28/01, 41/01, 55/01, 76/10 and 85/10)

Act on Election of Members of the European Parliament from the Republic of Croatia(Official Gazette 92/10, 23/13)

Voters' Register Act (Official Gazette, 144/12)

Act on Financing of Political Activities and Electoral Promotion (Official Gazette, number 24/11, 61/11, 27/13 and 48/13- refined text)

Rules of electronic media conduct towards national concessions in the Republic of Croatia during electoral promotion (Official Gazette 165/03 and 105/07)

code of Conduct for Elections

Electoral system

Electoral system: Proportional electoral system with preferential voting

Number of representatives in the European Parliament: 11 (eleven)

Allocation of number of places: Members of the European Parliament are elected according to proportional representation and preferential voting. The right to be chosen as members of the European Parliament belongs to persons on those lists with at least 5% of votes won at MEP elections.

Electoral units: Elections are carried out in electoral locations on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and in diplomatic/consular representative offices of the Republic of Croatia, which together constitute one electoral unit.

CYPRUS

Legal basis

All references to the legal text ruling 2009 European elections.

- Law of 2004 on the Election of the Members of the European Parliament
- Law on the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives
- Civil Registry Law
- Council Directive 93/109/EC

Electoral system

Representations: Proportional Representation

Number of MEPs: 6

Allocation of seats: The whole territory of the Republic of Cyprus shall constitute a single constituency.

Constituencies: One single constituency representing the whole territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Legal basis

Portál veřejné správy: zákon č. 62/2003 Sb., o volbách do Evropského parlamentu a o změně některých zákonů

Ministerstvo vnitra ČR: Informace o podmínkách kandidatury ve volbách do Evropského parlamentu na území České republiky

Electoral system

Representations: proportional representation, universal suffrage, for elections to the European Parliament the Czech Republic is treated as a single constituency

Number of MEPs: 21

Allocation of seats: lists gaining less than 5 % of the total votes cast are not entitled to parliamentary representation

Constituencies: single one

DENMARK

Legal basis

LBK nr. 126 af 11/02/2013 Gældende (Europa-Parlamentsvalgloven) Offentliggørelsesdato: 13-02-2013 Økonomi- og Indenrigsministeriet

Electoral system

Proportional representation with one nationwide constituency (the Faroe Islands and Greenland are not part of the EU). Voters may either vote for an entire list or indicate their preference for individual candidates from the lists. Some parties inform voters which candidates on the list are supported by them. Each voter may vote only once. Allocation of seats: d'Hondt method. All votes cast in the various constituencies, both for lists and for individual candidates, are added together. The candidates thus obtaining the highest number of votes are elected. 13 MEPs elected in 2014.

ESTONIA

Legal basis

The legal basis for the elections to the European Parliament is established by the European Parliament Election Act, passed on 18 December 2002 and entered into force on 23 January 2003. Amended: 18 December 2003, 21 January 2004, 9 March 2004, 14 April 2004, 22 September 2004, 29 September 2004, 9 June 2005, 7 June 2006, 16 November 2006, 11 December 2008, 22 January 2009, 06 May 2009, 20 May 2009, 26 November 2009, 10 February 2010, 22 April 2010, 19 May 2010, 25 November 2010, 17 February 2011, 13 June 2012, 17 October 2012.

Electoral system

Representations Proportional representation with open party list system.

Number of MEPs In Estonia, six Members of the European Parliament shall be elected.

Allocation of seats Election results are determined based on the principle of proportionality. Mandates are distributed using the d'Hondt distribution method with the distribution series 1,2,3,4 etc. Candidates can be nominated as candidate lists of political parties or as independent candidates.

Constituencies The whole country forms a single constituency

FINLAND

Electoral system

Number of MEPs: 13

Allocation of seats d'Hondt method. After each party, electoral alliance and joint list has been allocated the number of seats to which it is entitled, the candidates on the lists are ranked according to the number of preference votes they have received.

Constituencies The whole country forms a single constituency. Candidates stand at national level and votes are counted on a national basis.

FRANCE

Legal basis

Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage (1976).

Council decision of 25 June 2002 and 23 September 2002.

Law No 77-729 of 7 July 1977.

Decree No 79-160 of 28 February 1979.

Electoral system

Representations

Until now:

The law has stipulated eight constituencies for the European election:

- 7 for metropolitan France, complete regions have been grouped into constituencies. According to the law of 26 May 2011 on the elections of representatives at the European Parliament, the French citizens residing outside France, can also vote and their votes are added to the results in the constituency of Ile-de-France.
- 1 for the Overseas Territories, one constituency covers all the departments, territories and communities.

Number of MEPs:

France will have 74 seats

Constituencies: 8

North-West:

- Basse-Normandie
- Haute-Normandie
- Nord-Pas-de-Calais
- Picardie

West:

- Bretagne
- Pays de la Loire
- Poitou-Charentes

East:

- Alsace
- Bourgogne
- Champagne-Ardenne
- Franche-Comté
- Lorraine

South-West:

- Aquitaine
- Languedoc-Roussillon
- Midi-Pyrénées

South-East:

- Corse
- Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
- Rhône-Alpes

Massif central - Centre:

- Auvergne
- Centre
- Limousin

Ile-de-France:

- Ile de France and French citizens residing outside France

Overseas territories:

- Section Atlantique: Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
- Section Océan Indien: La Réunion, Mayotte

- Section Pacifique: Nouvelle-Calédonie, Polynésie française, Wallis-et-Futuna.

Allocation of seats: Rule of the highest average. The seats are allocated to the candidates according to the order of names on each list. Lists which do not obtain 5 % of the votes cast in the constituency will not be allocated any seats.

GERMANY

Legal basis

European Elections Act (EuWG) The German Europawahlgesetz (EuWG) consists of several directives regulating the proceedings for the European elections, in particular the voting system, electoral committees, electoral law and eligibility, the voting process and the publication of the election results. According to Section 4 of the European Elections Act, certain provisions of the Federal Elections Act apply to the European Elections.

European Electoral Regulations (EuWO) For the implementation of the European Elections Act (EuWG) the Federal Ministry of the Interior issued the Europawahlordnung (EuWO) on basis of the authorisation in § 25 paragraph 2 EuWG to substantiate the specifications of the European Elections Act. In particular, the European Electoral Regulations (EuWO) consist of rules for the appointment and function of the electoral committees, the requirements for inclusion in the electoral register, the proposing of candidates and postal vote.

Act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage (Direct Elections Act) The Direktwahlakt or Direct Elections Act is - where European law is concerned - the legal foundation for the European elections. It contains directives on the legislative period, the legal status of the Members of Parliament and the election date.

The Treaty on the European Union TEU) The treaty includes regulations the number of Member of the European Parliament for each member state. Article 14 of TEU offers the legal basis for the composition of the European Parliament.

Law on Electoral Statistics (WStatG) The Law on Electoral Statistics (Wahlstatistikgesetz) is the legal basis for the execution of general and representative statistics for general elections and the European elections in Germany. It stipulates the existing and further measures for the protection of electoral and statistical secrecy.

Electoral system

Main principles Elections are carried out under the principles of proportional representation with electoral lists. List proposals can be registered for a single federal state (Bundesland) or as a collective list for all states.

Number of MEPs 96 Members of the European Parliament will be elected in Germany.

Allocation of seats The MEPs are elected in general, direct, free, equal and secret elections for five years. Every citizen has one vote. The seats are allocated on national level using the divisor method with standard truncation Sainte-Laguë/Schepers.

Constituencies The Federal Republic of Germany is not divided into constituencies for European elections. The territory of the Federal Republic of Germany is the electoral area, which shall be divided into polling districts for the casting of votes.

GREECE

Legal basis

Law 1180/81 on election of representatives to the European Parliament

Law 1427/84 on the exercise of the electoral rights of Greek nationals living in the EU.

Law 1443/1984 "Economic reinforcement of political parties and other provisions" (Official Government Gazette 73 Á) for voting etc.

Law 2196/94: Ratification of Council Directives 93/81 and 93/109

Law 3023/02: Financing of political parties by the government. Revenues and expenditures, promotion, publicity and financial audits of political parties and of parliamentary candidates (Official Government Gazette 146 Á) ,

Law 3216/03 Ratification of the Council Decision amending the election of Members of the European Parliament

Law 3671/2008 "Ratification of the Lisbon Treaty that modifies the Treaty for the European Union, the Treaty concerning the establishment of the European Community and certain related acts" (Official Government Gazette 129 Á)

Law 4090/2012 "... relevant to the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union..."(Official Government Gazette 218 Á)

DP 96/2012 "Codification to a single text of the provisions of the legislation for the election of MEPs" (Official Government Gazette 57 Á)

DP 133/1997 "Exercise of the right to vote and to be elected... by citizens of the European Union..."(Official Government Gazette 121Á) for the incorporation of the Directive 94/80/EK into the National Law

Electoral system

Representation: Proportional representation (closed lists): Election of representatives to the European Parliament is made by a proportional system. Seats are allocated among all the lists of parties or coalitions of parties who obtain the 3% of the votes. The votes of Greeks living in other EU Member States are also counted.

Number of MEP's : 21

Allocation of seats: Proportional. The High Electoral Commission, based in the Interior Ministry, proclaims the results. The Courts of First Instance sends the results of each region to the Ministry. On that basis the High Electoral Commission draws up the final, overall table of results for the whole territory and then allocates the seats.

Constituencies: Single constituency

HUNGARY

Legal basis

The regulations concerning the right to vote are laid down by the Fundamental Law of Hungary.

Act XXXVI of 2013 regulates the electoral procedure.

The regulations of the substantive law concerning the elections to the European Parliament are established in the Act CXIII of 2003 on the Election of the Members of the European Parliament.

Act LVII of 2004 regulates the legal status of Hungarian Members of the European Parliament.

Act XXXVI of 2013

Act CXIII of 2003

Act LVII of 2004

Electoral system

Representations The election takes place in a proportional election system and list voting system procedure. Lists may be set up by political parties registered in compliance with the Act on the Operation and Financial Functioning of Political Parties. Only the lists that have won more votes than 5% of all the valid ballots cast on all the lists may be considered when awarding seats.

Number of MEPs 21 (2014-2019)

Allocation of seats The seats will be distributed according to the D'Hondt method. Voters will be voting for party lists; one citizen may vote for one list. Candidates in the list will win seats in the order originally notified registered by the party.

Constituencies The country will be considered as one constituency.

IRELAND

Legal basis

Governed by the Electoral Act 1992, the European Parliament Elections Acts 1997, the Electoral Act 1997, the Electoral (Amendment) Acts of 1998, 2001, 2002 and 2004, the European Parliament Elections (Amendment) Act 2004 and the European Parliament Elections (Amendment) Act 2014

Electoral system

General remarks A Constituency Commission was set up to examine how the European constituencies should be changed to take into account the reduction of Irish MEPs from 12 to 11 (Treaty of Nice provision, confirmed in the Lisbon Treaty). The Commission, which published its report in 2013, recommended that the existing four multi-member constituencies be reduced to three. There are now two four-member constituencies and one three-member constituency (see section on constituencies below).

Number of MEPs 11

Allocation of seats. The Single Transferable Vote (STV) method in multi-member constituencies is used. This system is quasi-proportional: votes cast + 1 = quota seats+1. Candidates are listed on the ballot paper in alphabetical order. Each voter casts his/her vote for one candidate and in addition indicates in order of preference the candidate(s) to whom his/her vote is to be transferred if the candidate of his/her first or subsequent choice has already reached the quota or has obtained too few votes and has thus been eliminated

A candidate is elected once he or she has reached the quota. Any votes accruing to a candidate in excess of the quota are redistributed on a proportional basis among the remaining candidates in accordance with the preferences expressed by the voters

Constituencies 3 constituencies (Dublin, Midlands-North-West, South). Dublin is the only constituency which maintains the same geographical area and number of MEPs. The new constituencies of Midlands-North-West and South now have four MEPs each. Midlands-North-West is comprised of the following counties: Cavan, Donegal, Galway, Kildare, Laois, Leitrim, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo and Westmeath; and the city of Galway. The South constituency is comprised of the following counties: Carlow, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, North Tipperary, South Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow; and the cities of Cork, Limerick and Waterford.

ITALY

Legal basis

Law No 18 of 24 January 1979 as amended by Law No 10 of 20/02/2009.

Decree Law No 408 of 24/06/1994, converted in Law No 483 of 03/08/1994.

Law No 78 of 27 March 2004 and Law No 90 of 8 April 2004

Electoral system Italian voters elect 73 members of the European Parliament. The election is carried out with a proportional system and it is possible to cast preferential votes for individual candidates. The country is divided up into five constituencies: North West, North East, Centre, South, Islands. Each constituency elects a number of deputies proportional to the number of inhabitants resulting from the latest census returns. Seats are allocated to electoral districts by means of a Decree of the President of the Republic (DPR).

LATVIA

Legal basis

Law on Elections to the European Parliament

Electoral Register Law

Law on the Central Election Commission

Law on City and Municipality Election Commissions and Polling Station Commissions

The Law on Pre-election Campaign

Law on Financing of Political Organisations (parties)

Electoral system

Representations: Party list proportional representation. Every party or party unit submits a list of candidates

Number of MEPs: 8

Allocation of seats: MEP seats are allocated by a fixed proportionally applied voting system. Political parties that have received less than 5 % of submitted votes do not take part in the MEP allocation. Each party's MEPs are allocated by the Sainte-League method (division by successive odd numbers).

Constituencies: On 1 January 2013 the right to vote has 1 548 873 Latvian citizens. The Central Election Commission has no data of EU citizens residing in Latvia which have the right to vote. These data could be adjusted by information from the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.

LITHUANIA

Legal basis

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Elections to the European Parliament (12 November 2013)

Electoral system

Representations Electoral system with preferential voting, universal suffrage.

Number of MEPs: 11

Allocation of seats Lists gaining less than 5 % of the total votes cast are not entitled to parliamentary representation. Mandates for lists of candidates shall be distributed according to the number of votes received by each of them, applying the method of quotas and remainders.

Constituencies A single multi-member constituency shall be formed of the territory of Lithuania.

LUXEMBOURG

Legal basis

The electoral law of 18 February 2003 (as amended)

Electoral system

Representations The members of Parliament are elected by the list system, the distribution of MEPs to their respective list is proportional to the number of votes received by them.

Number of MEPs 6 members

Allocation of seats D'Hondt method. Each voter has the same number of votes as there are seats (six). Cross-party voting is permitted. A voter may also vote for an entire list, vote for candidates from more than one list, or choose individual candidates from a particular list. When a voter votes for an entire list consisting of fewer than six candidates, this list is credited with as many votes as there are candidates. No list may include more than six names. Seats are allocated on the basis of the number of votes obtained by the different candidates and lists.

Seats are allocated proportionally to the number of votes obtained by a candidate or a list.

Constituencies Luxembourg constitutes a single constituency.

MALTA

Legal basis

European Parliament Elections Act (2003)

General Elections Act (1991)

Electoral polling Ordinance (1939)

Constitution of Malta

Electoral system

Representations: Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote system. No party lists.

Number of MEPs: 6

Allocation of seats: Through the system of single transferable vote. Voters express a preference by writing 1,2,3 etc next to the name of as many candidates as they wish (minimum one candidate). Candidates are listed by party and in alphabetical order.

Constituencies: A single national constituency. Candidates are elected when they obtain, in the first or subsequent counts, at least as many votes as the "quota" which is equal to 1/7th of the total number of valid votes cast plus one.

NETHERLANDS

Legal basis

Electoral Law (Kieswet) of 28 September 1989, Chapter V. Elections of the members of the European Parliament. Last update of Chapter V on 1 March 2004.

Electoral system

Representations Proportional representation on a national basis. No threshold.

Number of MEPs The number of Dutch MEPs will stay the same in 2014, namely 26.

Allocation of seats Methode d'Hondt. Preference voting.

Constituencies One.

POLAND

Legal basis

Act of 5 January, 2011 Election Code (Journal of Laws 31 January, 2011).

All the indications (Articles) in the text below make reference to the Act of 5 January, 2011 Election Code (Journal of Laws 31 January, 2011)

Electoral system

Representations Proportional

Number of MEPs 51

Allocation of seats After receiving the results of the vote from all electoral constituencies the National Electoral Commission shall determine, by the d'Hondt's method, the aggregate results of voting across the nation and which of the lists meet the requirements for entitlement to participate in the allocation of seats, and then it shall divide all the seats, using the Hare-Niemeyer's method, among election committees in accordance with the aggregate number of valid votes cast for constituency lists of the respective election committee, and shall proceed to establish the number of seats among each of the constituency lists of each election committee which has gained the seats, and to distribute the seats to specific candidates. Art.354

Constituencies 13

- **Constituency No 1** - covers the territory of the Pomorskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Gdańsk

- **Constituency No 2** - covers the territory of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Bydgoszcz
- **Constituency No 3** - covers the territory of the Podlaskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Olsztyn
- **Constituency No 4** - covers the territory of part of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship: Capital City of Warszawa and following districts (powiats): grodziski, legionowski, nowodworski, otwocki, piaseczyński, pruszkowski, warszawski zachodni i wołomiński.
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Warszawa
- **Constituency No 5** - covers the territory of part of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship: the following districts (powiats): ciechanowski, gostyniński, mławski, płocki, płoński, przasnyski, sierpacki, sochaczewski, żuromiński, żyrardowski, białobrzegi, grójecki, kozienicki, lipski, przysuski, radomski, szydlowiecki, zwoleniński, garwoliński, łosicki, makowski, miński, ostrołęcki, ostrowski, pułtuski, siedlecki, sokołowski, węgrowski, wyszkowski and the cities of Płock, Radom, Ostrołęka and Siedlce.
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Warszawa
- **Constituency No 6** - covers the territory of the Łódzkie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Łódź
- **Constituency No 7** - covers the territory of the Wielkopolskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Poznań
- **Constituency No 8** - covers the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Lublin
- **Constituency No 9** - covers the territory of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Rzeszów
- **Constituency No 10** - covers the territory of the Małopolskie and Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Kraków
- **Constituency No 11** - covers the territory of the Śląskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Katowice
- **Constituency No 12** - covers the territory of the Dolnośląskie and Opolskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Wrocław
- **Constituency No 13** - covers the territory of the Lubuskie and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship
The location of the Constituency Electoral Commission: Gorzów Wielkopolski

PORTUGAL

Legal basis

- European Parliamentary Elections Act, Law No 14/87, 29 April 1987 (as amended by Law No 4/94, 9 March, Organic Law No 1/99, 22 June, Organic Law No 1/2005, 5 January, and Organic Law No 1/2011, 30 November);
- act concerning the election of the representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage as amended by a Council decision of 25 June 2002 and 23 September 2002;
- electoral law of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic, Law No 14/79, of 16 May.

Directive 93/109/EC, 6 December 1993, laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

Electoral system

A single constituency Pursuant to Article 2 of the European Parliamentary Elections Act, Law No 14/87, 29 April (as amended by Law No 4/94, 9 March, Organic Law No 1/99, 22 June, Organic Law No 1/2005, 5 January, and Organic Law No 1/2011, 30 November).

Ordered list system of proportional representation Using the d'Hondt method.

ROMANIA

Legal basis

Law 33 of 16 January 2007, republished

Government Ordinances for amendments (OUG 1/2007; OUG 8/2007; OUG 84/2007/, OUG 11/2009, OUG 55/2009)

Electoral system

Representations Proportional representation, closed lists (supported by 200.000 signatures) and non-affiliated candidates (supported by 100.000 signatures), at national level. Maximum 10 candidates more than the number of seats assigned to Romania can be on the list (35 places - 45 candidates on the list).

Number of MEPs 32 (in 2009 - 33, in 2007 - 355)

Allocation of seats two stages (carried out by the Central Electoral Bureau):

- a. Calculation of electoral threshold and the national electoral coefficient - > decreasing order of the political entities according to the number of valid votes cast.
- b. Allocation of mandates for the selected lists within the national circumscription through the d'Hondt method.

Constituencies one country = one constituency

SLOVAKIA

Legal basis

The European Parliament Elections Act Nr. 331/2003 was adopted on the 10 July 2003 and amended by laws Nr. 515/2003 , 324/2004, 464/2005, 445/2008, 599/2008, findings of Constitutional Court of Slovak Republic Nr, 126/2009 and laws Nr. 58/2010 and 204/2011.

Electoral system

Representations: Proportional representation system is used.

Number of MEPs: According to the current text of the law, 13 MEPs will be elected.

Allocation of seats: Mandates are allocated only to parties or coalitions which have passed over the 5 percent threshold from overall number of valid votes. Sum of valid votes for parties or coalitions that are proceeding to the second counting is divided by number of mandates plus one. The result is a republic vote number. Sum of valid votes that the political party or coalition received is divided by the republic vote number and political parties or coalitions will get mandates depending on how many times this vote number is included in all valid votes received by this political party or coalition. If there is one additional mandate assigned by this system than it should be, this extra mandate will be deducted from political party or coalition that shows the smallest division residual . If there are more political parties or coalitions with equal residuals, the mandate is deducted from the political party or coalition that received lower number of votes. If the number of votes is equal, lots will be cast. Voters can attribute preferential votes to 2 candidates of one party or coalition.

Constituencies: For the purpose of European Parliament Election, the whole territory of Slovakia represents one constituency.

SLOVENIA

Legal basis

Election of the deputies from Republic of Slovenia to the European Parliament Act - official consolidated version (ZVPEP-UPB1, Official Gazette of RS, No. 40/2004)

Act amending the Election of the deputies from Republic of Slovenia to the European Parliament Act (ZVPEP-B, Official Gazette of RS, No. 109/2009)

Law on Elections to the National Assembly - Official consolidated version (ZVDZ-UPB1, Off. Gazette of RS, No. 109/2006)

Law on Elections and Referendum Campaign, ZVRK, Official Gazette of RS, 1/07 str. 1

Law on the Register of the Voting Rights - Official consolidated version (ZEVP-1-UPB1), Official Gazette of RS, 1/07 str. 141/2007

Decision finding that the second paragraph of Article 5 of the Law on Elections and Referenda Campaigns Act is inconsistent with the Constitution, Official Gazette of RS, No 28/2011

Electoral system

Representations Proportional representation with preference voting.

Number of MEPs 8

Allocation of seats D'Hondt system.

Constituencies Slovenia is one constituency.

SPAIN

Legal basis

- ORGANIC LAW 5/1985 OF 19 JUNE (GENERAL ELECTORAL ACT) . (Spanish Official Gazette (BOE) No 147, 20 June), as amended by Organic Law 1/1987 of 2 April (BOE No 80, 3 April), Organic Law 8/1991 of 13 March (BOE No 63, 14 March), Organic Law 6/1992 of 2 November (BOE No 264, 3 November), Organic Law 13/1994 of 30 March (BOE No 77, 31 March), Organic Law 3/1995 of 23 March (BOE No 71, 24 March), Organic Law 1/1997 of 30 May (BOE No 130, 31 May), Organic Law 3/1998 of 15 June (BOE No 143, 16 June), Organic Law 8/1999 of 21 April (BOE No 96, 22 April), Organic Law 6/2002 of 27 June (BOE No 154, 28 June), Organic Law 1/2003 of 10 March (BOE No 60, 11 March), Organic Law 16/2003 of 28 November (BOE No 286, 29 November), Organic Law 3/2007 of 22 March (BOE No 71, 23 March), and Organic Law 9/2007 of 8 October (BOE No 242, 9 October).

- Royal decree 605/1999 of 16 April, supplementing the rules on electoral procedures (boe no 92, 17 april), as amended by royal decree 1382/2002 of 20 December (boe no 305, 21 December).

- ROYAL DECREE 1612/2007 of 7 December on an accessible voting procedure to help visually impaired people exercise their right to vote.

- ROYAL DECREE 1621/2007 of 7 December on a voting procedure for Spanish citizens who are temporarily resident abroad.

- ROYAL DECREE 422/2011 of 25 March approving the Regulation on the basic conditions for the participation of people with disabilities in political life and in electoral procedures.

Electoral system

Representation: Representative system, national constituency, closed and blocked lists.

Number of MEPs: 54.

Allocation of seats: A D'Hondt-style proportional system is used.

Constituencies: The constituency for the election of MEPs is the national territory

SWEDEN

Legal basis

SFS 2005:837

Electoral system

Number of MEPs 20

Allocation of seats To qualify for the allocation of seats, parties must obtain at least 4% of the total number of votes cast. The number of personal votes shall be determined only for candidates who have had specific personal votes corresponding to at least 5 per cent of the number of votes that his/her party received in the constituency.

Constituencies The whole of Sweden is one constituency.

UK

Legal basis

European Parliamentary Elections Act 1978

European Parliamentary (Elections) Act 1999

Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000

European Parliamentary Elections Act 2002

European Parliament (Representation) Act 2003

European Parliamentary and Local Elections (Pilots) Act 2004

Representation of the People Act (various dates)

European Parliamentary (Amendment) Regulations 2009

European Parliamentary Elections (Northern Ireland) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

Electoral system

Representations: Closed regional list system, distribution by D'Hondt system. (in Northern Ireland: Single Transferable Vote system)

Number of MEPs: 73

Allocation of seats: By region (minimum 3 seats)

Constituencies: Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, 9 English regions: Eastern, East Midlands, London, North East, North West, South East, South West, West Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside

ANNEX III: SAMPLE BALLOTS

AUSTRIA

Amtlicher Stimmzettel

für die

**Wahl der österreichischen Mitglieder
des Europäischen Parlaments**

am 25. Mai 2014

Liste Nr.	Für die gewählte Partei im Kreis ein X einsetzen!	Kurzbezeichnung	Parteibezeichnung	Bezeichnung eines Bewerbers oder einer Bewerberin (Name und/oder Reihungsnummer) durch den Wähler oder durch die Wählerin
1	<input type="radio"/>	ÖVP	Österreichische Volkspartei – Liste Othmar Karas	
2	<input type="radio"/>	SPÖ	Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs	
3			leer	
4	<input type="radio"/>	FPÖ	Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) – Die Freiheitlichen	
5	<input type="radio"/>	GRÜN	Die Grünen – Die Grüne Alternative	
6	<input type="radio"/>	BZÖ	BZÖ – Liste Mag. Werthmann	
7	<input type="radio"/>	NEOS	NEOS Das Neue Österreich und Liberales Forum	
8	<input type="radio"/>	REKOS	Die Reformkonservativen – Liste Ewald Stadler	
9	<input type="radio"/>	ANDERS	Europa Anders – KPÖ, Piratenpartei, Wandel und Unabhängige	
10	<input type="radio"/>	EUSTOP	EU-Austritt, Direkte Demokratie, Neutralität (EU-Stop)	

BELGIUM

VERKIEZING VAN HET EUROPESE PARLEMENT VAN 25 MEI 2014 VLAAMSE KIESKRING

Table of Flemish election lists for the 2014 European Parliament elections. Columns represent political parties: 2 GROEN, 3 VLAAMS BELANG, 7 open Md, 12 sp.a, 13 N-VA, 15 CDV, and 17 pvda+. Each column lists candidates in numerical order.

ELECTION DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DU 25 MAI 2014 CIRCONSCRIPTION ELECTORALE WALLONNE

Table of Wallonian election lists for the 2014 European Parliament elections. Columns represent political parties: 1 MR, 6 P.F, 9 ECOLO, 10 PS, 14 CDH, 16 PARTI POPULAIRE, 18 plb-gol, 20 STAND UP U.S.E., 22 MCG, 24 VEGA, 26 LA DROITE, and 28 DEBOUT LES BELGES. Each column lists candidates in numerical order.

BULGARIA

Приложение № 91

XX РАЙОН XXXXXXXXXXXX		0000001				
ИЗБОРИ ЗА ЧЛЕНОВЕ НА ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ ПАРЛАМЕНТ ОТ РЕПУБЛИКА БЪЛГАРИЯ						
XX РАЙОН XXXXXXXXXXXX						
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5	6	7	8			
3 - „независим“ <i>(собствено бащино, фамилно име на кандидата)</i>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">12</td> </tr> </table>	9	10	11	12
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CROATIA

GLASAČKI LISTIĆ

ZA IZBOR ČLANICA/ČLANOVA U EUROPSKI PARLAMENT IZ REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

<p>1. ABECEDA ABECEDA / ABECEDA</p> <p>1. ŽELJKA LEJLAK 2. Iva M. VUKAČIĆ, prof. 3. KORNELIJA VEJENKA, prof. 4. VLADIMIR KUNČIĆ, prof. 5. RADOJKA MARJANOVIĆ, prof. dr. med. 6. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ, prof. 7. SAŠKA M. ČUJČIĆ, ing. 8. DANA VUKIĆ 9. SAŠA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 10. KIKIRIJA KRALJIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. VLADIMIR MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med.</p>	<p>2. ABECEDA ABECEDA / AB</p> <p>1. ANITA RUKŠA 2. MARIJA VUKIĆ 3. MARIJA ČIŠIĆ 4. IVANA MIKVIČIĆ 5. Iva B. ČIŠIĆ, prof. dr. med. 6. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ 7. MARIJA BARIČIĆ 8. TOMISLAV MIKVIČIĆ 9. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ 10. VUKAČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. ANITA RUKŠA</p>	<p>3. ABECEDA ABECEDA / ABECEDA ABECEDA</p> <p>1. DRAŽEN KALEMNER 2. Iva LIŠIĆ 3. MARIJA RUKŠA, prof. 4. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ 5. Iva MIKVIČIĆ 6. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ 7. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 8. DRAŽEN KALEMNER 9. Iva MIKVIČIĆ 10. VUKAČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. ANITA RUKŠA</p>	<p>4. ABECEDA ABECEDA / ABECEDA ABECEDA</p> <p>1. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ 2. Iva B. ČIŠIĆ, prof. dr. med. 3. TOMISLAV MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 4. ŽELJKA LEJLAK, prof. dr. med. 5. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 6. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 7. VLADIMIR MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 8. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 9. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 10. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med.</p>
<p>5. ABECEDA ABECEDA / ABECEDA ABECEDA</p> <p>1. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ 2. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 3. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 4. ŽELJKA LEJLAK, prof. dr. med. 5. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 6. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 7. VLADIMIR MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 8. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 9. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 10. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med.</p>	<p>6. ABECEDA ABECEDA / ABECEDA ABECEDA</p> <p>1. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 2. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 3. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 4. ŽELJKA LEJLAK, prof. dr. med. 5. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 6. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 7. VLADIMIR MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 8. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 9. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 10. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med.</p>	<p>7. ABECEDA ABECEDA / ABECEDA ABECEDA</p> <p>1. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 2. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 3. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 4. ŽELJKA LEJLAK, prof. dr. med. 5. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 6. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 7. VLADIMIR MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 8. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 9. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 10. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med.</p>	<p>8. ABECEDA ABECEDA / ABECEDA ABECEDA</p> <p>1. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ 2. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 3. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 4. ŽELJKA LEJLAK, prof. dr. med. 5. DAVORIN BILANČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 6. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 7. VLADIMIR MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 8. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 9. Iva MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 10. Iva MARIJA BARIČIĆ, prof. dr. med. 11. MARIJA MIKVIČIĆ, prof. dr. med.</p>

NAPUTAK O NAČINU GLASOVANJA:

Glaseže se samo za jednu kandidacijsku listu.

Broj za kandidacijsku listu glaseže tako da zaokružiti redni broj, ispred kojega samo jednu kandidacijsku listu.

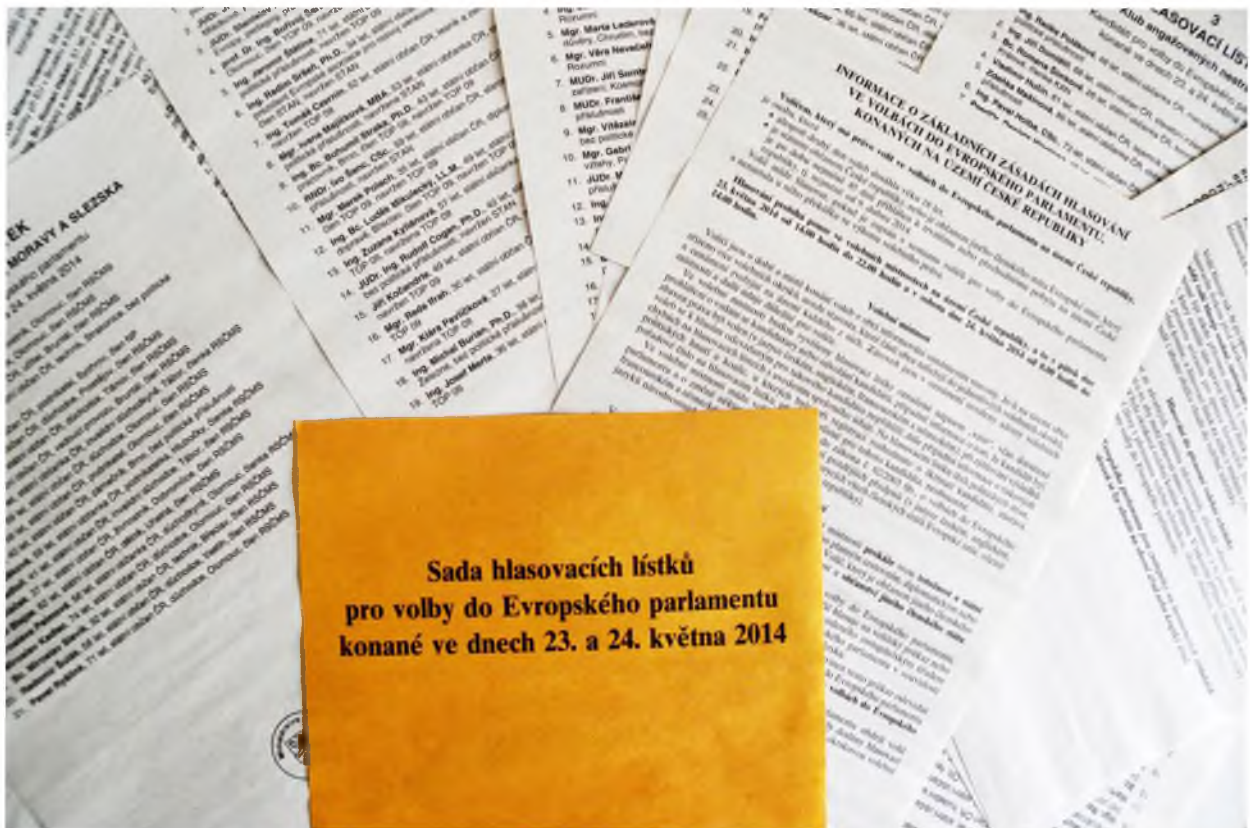
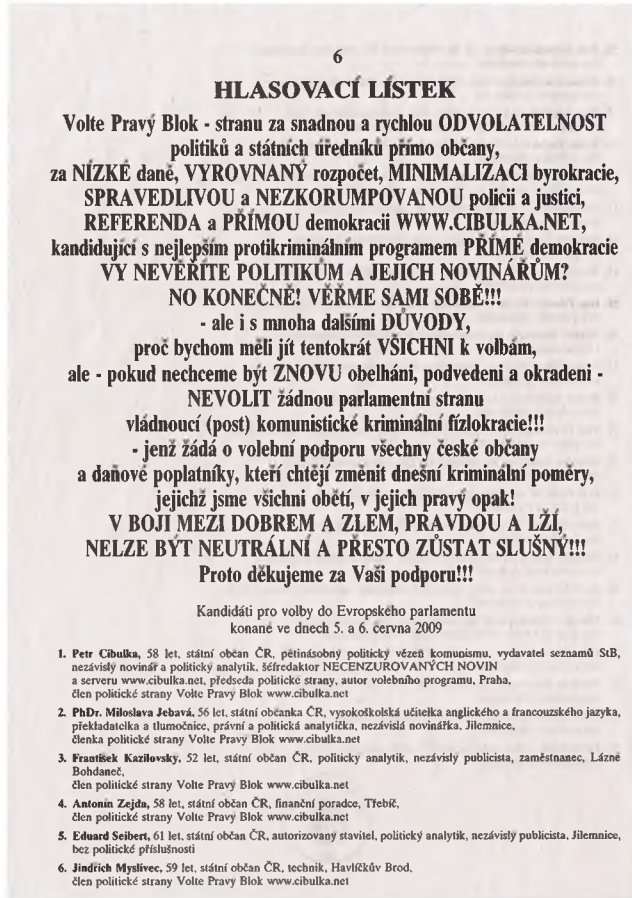
Želi li birati jednu kandidacijsku/kandidatku, a lista za koju je glasežao, dati prednost pred drugim kandidatkinjama/kandidatima na toj listi zaokružiti i redni broj ispred imena i praznina samo jednu kandidacijsku/kandidatku koji/kojoj daje prednost (preferirani glas).

CYPRUS

KyproEkloges.com

<p>1</p> <p>ΑΚΕΛ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ ΝΕΕΣ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑΧ-ΛΕΥΚΟΡΩΣΙΑ ΓΡΟΒΙΤΙΟΧ</p> <p>ΑΚΕΛ-ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ-ΝΕΕΣ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙΣ AKEL-SOL-YENİ GÜÇLER</p>	<p>2</p> <p>ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΟ ΚΟΜΜΑ DEMOKRATİK PARTİ</p>	<p>3</p> <p>ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΑΓΕΡΜΟΣ DEMOKRATİK SEFERBERLİK</p>																																																						
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CZECH REPUBLIC



DENMARK

Vejle Sydkredsen

Europa-Parlamentsvalget 2014

Sæt x i én af afkrydsningsrubrikkerne til højre
for et partinavn eller et kandidatnavn
Sæt kun ét x på stemmesedlen

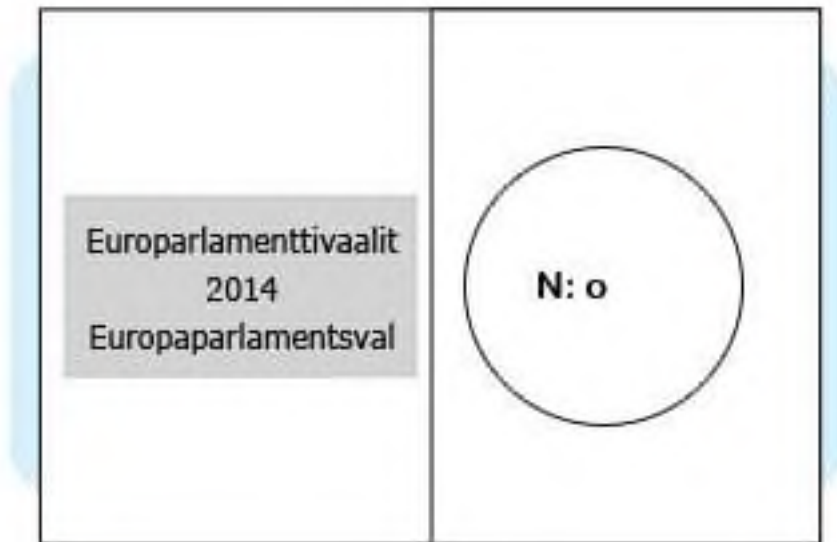


A. Socialdemokratiet		<input type="checkbox"/>
Jeppé Kofod	<input type="checkbox"/>	Britta Thomsen
Ole Christensen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kathrine Alexandrowiz
Christel Schaldemose	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gunde Odgaard
Lasse Quvang Rasmussen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen
B. Radikale Venstre		<input type="checkbox"/>
Morten Helveg Petersen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Karen Melchior
Christian Kjølhede	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thomas Elkjær
Kristina Siig	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sissel Kvist
Samira Nawa Amini	<input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Det Konservative Folkeparti		<input type="checkbox"/>
Bendt Bendtsen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morten Thiessen
Josefine Kofoed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Julie Broe
Tove Videbæk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carla S. Gaebel
Nichlas Vind	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anders Stoltenberg
Christian Wedell-Neergaard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mette-Katrine Ejby Buch
F. SF – Socialistisk Folkeparti		<input type="checkbox"/>
Margrete Auken	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rune Bai Nielsen
Tonni Hansen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlotte Broman Melbæk
Anne-Mette Wehmüller	<input type="checkbox"/>	Michael Thomsen
Christine Sidenius	<input type="checkbox"/>	Søren Gytz Olesen
Teis Volstrup	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jan Kjær
Jacob Isøe Klærke	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jørgen Jørgensen
Fathi El-Abed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Troels Stru Schmidt
Halime Oguz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mau Hambjerg
Meta Fuglsang	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annetta Schenberg Johnsen
Allan Norre Pedersen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anne Lise Holst Jensen
I. Liberal Alliance		<input type="checkbox"/>
Christina Egelund	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sabeena Sareen
Niels Westy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Andreas Hastrup
Kasper Heumann Kristensen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anne Kathrine Kirk

ESTONIA



FINLAND



FRANCE

Elections européennes du 25 mai 2014 - circonscription Sud-Est

**L'Europe de la finance, ça suffit !
Place au peuple !**

**FRONT
DE GAUCHE**

1. Marie-Christine VERGIAT

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. Éric COQUEREL | 15. Horiya MEKRELOUF (07) |
| 3. Anne MESLIAND (13) | 16. Raphaël LAINE (69) |
| 4. Jacques LERICHOMME (13) | 17. Catherine LAURENTI (83) |
| 5. Hélène LE CACHEUX (13) | 18. Pierre TRAPIER (26) |
| 6. Jérôme MARCUCCINI (38) | 19. Elisa MARTIN (38) |
| 7. Florence CIARAVOLA (06) | 20. Frédéric SOULA (84) |
| 8. Raphaël DEBU (69) | 21. Annie ANSELME (74) |
| 9. Tiphaine DUCHARNE (73) | 22. Hervé BORDES (42) |
| 10. Robert INJEY (06) | 23. Christine CALANDRA (42) |
| 11. Monique NIRONI (83) | 24. David EMAIN (13) |
| 12. Idir BOUMERTIT (69) | 25. Katia PHILIPPE (01) |
| 13. Martine DUBOIS (07) | 26. Michel STEFANI (Corse) |
| 14. Marcel BERNON (42) | |



Elections Européennes des 24 et 25 mai 2014 - Outre-Mer

**LISTE BLEU MARINE
NON À BRUXELLES - OUI À LA FRANCE**

LISTE CONDUITE PAR

Marie-Luce BRASIER-CLAIN

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Marie-Luce BRASIER-CLAIN | Section Océan Indien | (La Réunion) |
| 2. Marc GUILLE | Section Atlantique | (Guadeloupe) |
| 3. Muriel DAUPHIN | Section Pacifique | (Polynésie Française) |
| 4. René TRAN VAN NGHIA | Section Atlantique | (Guyane) |
| 5. Yvette ARNAUD | Section Atlantique | (Martinique) |
| 6. Stéphane CHIPAULT | Section Pacifique | (Nouvelle-Calédonie) |
| 7. Faoulati SANDI | Section Océan Indien | (Mayotte) |
| 8. Joseph GRONDIN | Section Océan Indien | (La Réunion) |
| 9. Bianca HENIN | Section Pacifique | (Nouvelle-Calédonie) |

BULLETIN DE VOTE. NE DOIT COMPORTER NI ÉCRITURE NI VORCAGE SANS PENA DE NULLITÉ



ÉLECTION DES REPRÉSENTANTS AU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DU 25 MAI 2014

CIRCONSCRIPTION NORD-OUEST

BASSE-NORMANDIE • HAUTE-NORMANDIE • NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS • PICARDIE



**« Pour la France, agir en Europe »
avec Jérôme LAVRILLEUX**



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 - Jérôme LAVRILLEUX
44 ans, Conseiller Général, SAINT-QUENTIN (02) | 11 - Philippe VARLET
55 ans, Adjoint au Maire, PÉRONNE (80) |
| 2 - Tokia SAIFI
54 ans, Députée européenne, LILLE (59) | 12 - Sophie ROCHER
59 ans, Adjointe au Maire, MARCQ-EN-BAROEUL (59) |
| 3 - Jean-Paul GAUZES
66 ans, Député européen, SAINTE-AGATHE D'ALIERMONT (76) | 13 - David MARGUERITTE
33 ans, Conseiller municipal, CHERBOURG-OCTEVILLE (50) |
| 4 - Amandine FRANÇOIS
32 ans, Adjointe au Maire, CAEN (14) | 14 - Catherine FLAVIGNY
64 ans, Maire, MONT-SAINT-AIGNAN (76) |
| 5 - Philippe BOULLAND
58 ans, Député européen, BETZ (60) | 15 - Guillaume GAUTIER-LAIR
41 ans, Maire, VAUCELLES (14) |
| 6 - Camille TUBIANA
33 ans, Adjointe au Maire, EVREUX (27) | 16 - Coralie DOCQUOIS
25 ans, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER (62) |
| 7 - Philippe MIGNONET
50 ans, Adjoint au Maire, CALAIS (62) | 17 - Johan AUVRAY
34 ans, Adjoint au Maire, VERNON (27) |
| 8 - Margaux DELETRE
24 ans, Adjointe au Maire, AMIENS (80) | 18 - Nadège LEFEBVRE
53 ans, Maire, LA CHAPELLE-AUX-POTS (60) |
| 9 - Laurent MARTING
46 ans, Maire, HEUGON (61) | 19 - Jean-Pierre BATAILLE
50 ans, Maire, STEENVOORDE (59) |
| 10 - Nadège DELAFOSSE
30 ans, Adjointe au Maire, COUTANCES (50) | 20 - Christelle CHEVALIER
33 ans, Adjointe au Maire, SOISSONS (02) |

LISTE D'UNION DE LA DROITE ET DU CENTRE

GERMANY

Stimmzettel

für die Wahl der Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlaments am 25. Mai 2014 im Land Berlin

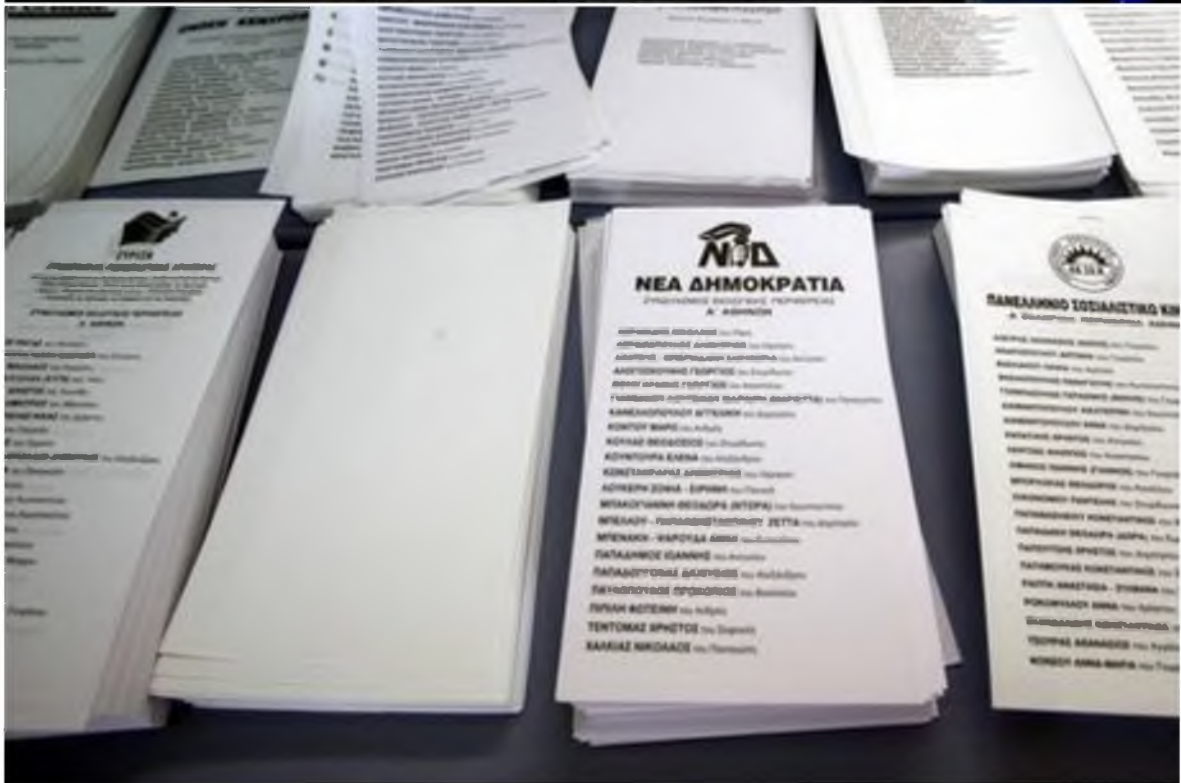
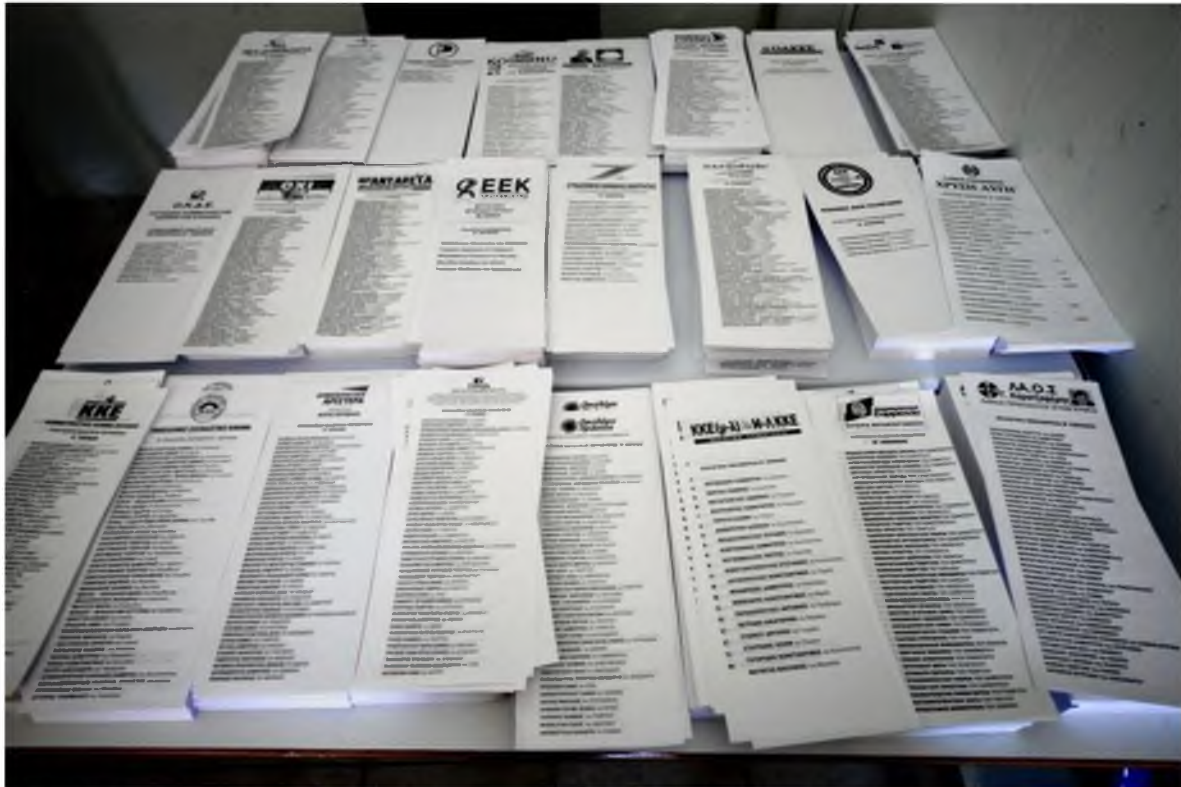
Sie haben 1 Stimme



Table of ballot lists for the 2014 European elections in Berlin, including parties like CDU, GRÜNE, SPD, DIE LINKE, FDP, PIRATEN, Tierschutzpartei, REP, FAMILIE, FREIWÄHLER, ÖÖP, DKP, Volksabstimmung, PBC, AUF, CM, PSG, BP, BÜS, AID, PRO NRW, MLPD, and Die PARTEI.

BR = Baden-Württemberg, BY = Bayern, BE = Berlin, BB = Brandenburg, HE = Hessen, HI = Hamburg, HE = Hessen, MI = Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, NI = Niedersachsen, NW = Nordrhein-Westfalen, RP = Rheinland-Pfalz, SL = Saarland, SH = Schleswig-Holstein, ST = Sachsen-Anhalt, SN = Sachsen, TH = Thüringen

GREECE



HUNGARY



SZAVAZÓLAP
 Európai Parlament tagjainak választása
 2014. május 25.
ORSZÁGOS LISTA
 Érvényesen szavazni csak egy listára lehet!



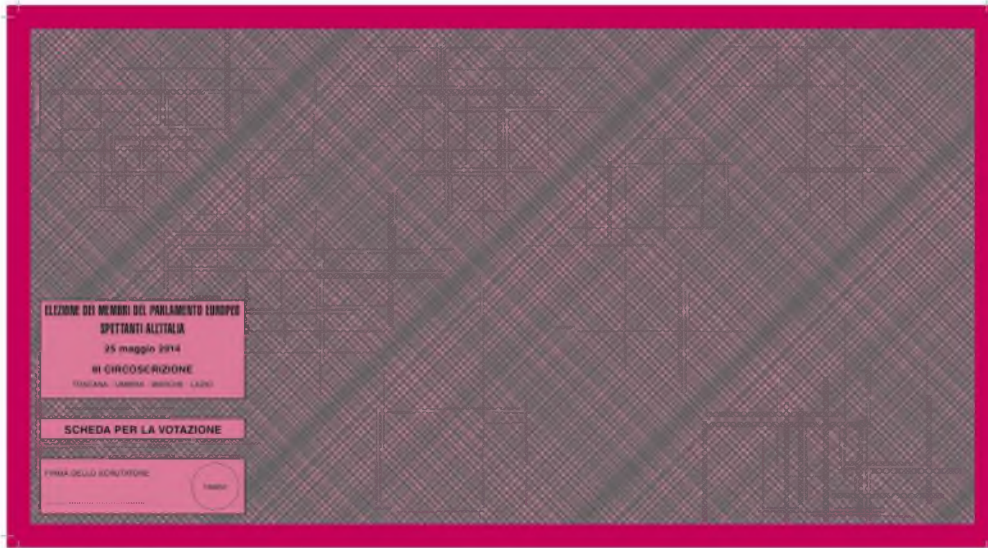
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
MSZP MAGYAR SZOCIALISTA PÁRT	SMS SERES MÁRIA SZÖVETSÉGEI	FIDESZ – KDNP FIDESZ – MAGYAR POLGÁRI SZÖVETSÉG KERESZTÉNYSZEMÉLYSÉGEI	A HAZA NEM ELADÓ A HAZA NEM ELADÓ MOZGALOM PÁRT	JOBBIK JOBBIK MAGYARORSZÁGÉRT MOZGALOM	LMP LEHET MÁS A POLITIKA	EGYÜTT – PM EGYÜTT – A KÖRSZÁRVÁLTÓK PÁRTJA PÁRBESZÉD MAGYARORSZÁGÉRT PÁRT	DK DEMOKRATIKUS KOALÍCIÓ
DR. SZÁMYI TIBOR DR. UHÉLYI ISTVÁN DR. GÚR ROLAND DR. VERES JAVOS GULYÁSHE DR. GURMAI ZITA	TÓTH TANÁCS MIHÁLY TÓTH KATALIN IRÉN SÁNDOR JÓZSEF MIKE MELINDA KLAUDIA VISKI ADÁM	PELCSÉNYI GÁLL ILDKÓ SZÁJER JÓZSEF TÓKES LÁSZLÓ DEUTSCH TAMÁS GYÖRK ANDRÁS	KÁSLER ÁRPÁD BÁLINT ZOLTÁN LÁSZLÓ UZSONYI LAKÓ ÉVA LAUKÓ LENKE PULI DIÁNA KLAUDIA	DR. NORVAI KRISZTINA BALCZÓ ZOLTÁN KOVÁCS BÉLA DR. STAUDT GÁBOR SIPOS LÁSZLÓ	MESZERICS TAMÁS CSIBA KATALIN GYÖNGYVÉR HELTAI LÁSZLÓ GECSELTÓTH ANDREA JAKABY TAMÁS	BAJNAI GORDON JÁVOR BENEDEK SZELENYI ZSUZSANNA DR. KRASZTÓV PÉTER LAJOS DR. BALÁZS PÉTER	GYURCSÁNY FERENC DR. MOLNÁR CSABA NIEDERMÜLLER PÉTER DR. KAKUK GYÖRGY KERÉK-BÁRCZY SZABOLCS

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

IRELAND

	BYRNE - FIANNA FÁIL (THOMAS BYRNE of 42, The Boulevard, Grange Rath, Co. Du., Co. Meath; Senator)		
	GILROY - DIRECT DEMOCRACY IRELAND (BEN GILROY of 28 Riverview, Athlone Abbey, Navan, Co. Meath; Businessman)		
	HOLMES - THE LABOUR PARTY (EOIN HOLMES of Blackhill, Heathstown, Starnham, County Meath; Film Producer)		
	KEDDY - NON PARTY (CHARLIE KEDDY of Sea Road, Kilsnoke, County Wicklow; Plumber)		
	MARTIN - NON PARTY (MICK MARTIN of Stackallan, Slane, Co. Meath; Financial Services Advisor)		
	MCDONAGH - THE WORKERS PARTY (SEAMUS MCDONAGH of 22 St. Bridget's Terrace, Kells County Meath; Steel Fitter)		
	MCENTEE - FINE GAEL (HELEN MCENTEE of Castletown, Navan, Co. Meath; Political Researcher)		
	O'BRIEN (GERARD MICHAEL O'BRIEN of Whinstown, Kells Rd., Navan, Co. Meath; Psychiatric Nurse)		
	Ó BUACHALLA - GREEN PARTY / COMHAONTAS GLAS (SEAN GEARÓID Ó BUACHALLA as Baile Phiarais), Dún Búinne, Co. na Mí, Oidhreacht Forbartha Chlabanna Óige)		
	O'ROURKE - SINN FÉIN (DARREN O'ROURKE of 79 Clavin Rd., Ashbourne, Co. Meath; Health Policy Advisor)		
	TALLON - NON PARTY (JIM TALLON of Glasnost, Ennisclew Road, Arklow, Co. Wicklow; Farmer)		

ITALY



**MODELLO DELLA SCHEDA DI STATO
PER LA ELEZIONE DEI MEMBRI DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO SPETTANTI ALL'ITALIA
PARTE INTERNA DELLA SCHEDA**

PARTE I	PARTE II	PARTE III	PARTE IV
SPAZIO N° 1	SPAZIO N° 5	SPAZIO N° 9	
SPAZIO N° 2	SPAZIO N° 6	SPAZIO N° 10	
SPAZIO N° 3	SPAZIO N° 7	SPAZIO N° 11	
SPAZIO N° 4	SPAZIO N° 8	SPAZIO N° 12	

Tabella B

N.B. - La scheda è suddivisa in quattro parti uguali: le prime tre, iniziando da sinistra, vengono usate per la stampa dei contrassegni e possono contenere ciascuna 4 spazi, per un numero complessivo di 12. Quando i contrassegni da inserire sono da 13 a 15, gli spazi vengono ridotti in modo che ciascuna parte ne contenga 3; quando sono da 16 a 18, gli spazi vengono ridotti in modo che ciascuna parte ne contenga 2; quando sono più di 18, viene utilizzata la quarta parte della scheda; nel caso in cui siano più di 24, la scheda comprenderà una parte quinta, ed eventuali parti successive sufficienti per la stampa di tutti i contrassegni ammessi. I contrassegni sono posti secondo l'ordine di ammissione delle candidature, procedendo dall'alto in basso e, quindi, da sinistra a destra. Le righe stampate accanto a ciascuno simbolo devono essere in numero pari a quello delle preferenze che possono essere attribuite. La scheda deve essere piegata verticalmente in modo che la prima parte ricada sulle seconda, il tutto sulla terza e successivamente sulla quarta ed eventualmente sulla quinta, seguendo il verso delle pieghe verticali equidistanti fra loro. La scheda così piegata deve essere ripiegata orizzontalmente a metà, in modo da lasciare esternamente la parte stampata con le indicazioni di rito.


LATVIA

■ EIROPAS PARLAMENTA VĒLĒŠANAS
2014. gada 24. maijā

1

■ "Saskaņa" sociāldemokrātiskā partija ■

1. Boriss Cilevičs
2. Guntars Jirgenšons
3. Andrejs Klementjevs
4. Andrejs Mamikins
5. Jānis Tutins
6. Elizabete Krivcova
7. Sergejs Mirskis
8. Sergejs Potapkins
9. Ivans Klementjevs
10. Igors Pimenovs
11. Marjana Ivanova-Jevsejeva
12. Nikita Nikiforovs
13. Irina Cvetkova
14. Vitalijs Trusevičs
15. Eldars Mamedovs
16. Sergejs Dolgopolovs

■ 2014001 ■ 

■ EIROPAS PARLAMENTA VĒLĒŠANAS
2014. gada 24. maijā

2

■ Politiskā partija "Alternative" ■

1. Aleksandrs Mirskis
2. Natālija Bokučava
3. Andrejs Ādamsons
4. Ivans Bebrišs
5. Natālija Sproģe
6. Natalja Steļmaha
7. Irina Romančenko
8. Anita Laizāne

■ 2014002 ■ 

■ EIROPAS PARLAMENTA VĒLĒŠANAS
2014. gada 24. maijā

3

■ Latvijas Sociāldemokrātiskā strādnieku partija ■

1. Jānis Dinevičs
2. Aivars Timofejevs
3. Margarita Krauča
4. Māris Pļaviņš
5. Ilga Ozoliņa
6. Juris Dzelme
7. Andris Burtnieks
8. Aivis Biķernieks
9. Skaidra Kalniņa

■ 2014003 ■ 

LITHUANIA

X
ZYMĖJIMO PAVYZDYS

<input type="radio"/>	1 Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis	1. Gintaras STEPONAVIČIUS 2. Antanas GUOGA 3. Petras AUSTREVIČIUS 4. Vytautas GRUBLIAUSKAS 5. Eugenijus GENTVILAS 6. Jurgita CHOROMANSKYTE 7. Dalia TEIŠERSKYTE 8. Aušrinė ARMONABE 9. Paulius ULECKAS 10. Rimantas MIKAITIS 11. Simonas KAIRYS 12. Simonas GENTVILAS 13. Alina VEI 14. Linas KVEDARAVIČIUS 15. Lukas PAKELTIS 16. Šarūnas GUSTAINIS 17. Ireta SKURVYBIENĖ 18. Tom BARANOVAS 19. Skirmantas TUMELIS 20. Dailytė RUDZEVIČIENĖ 21. Marijus TIDIKAS 22. Rimantas LYDA
<input type="radio"/>	2 Tėvynės sąjunga- Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	1. Algirdas SAUDARGAS 2. Radvilė MORKUNAITE-MIKULIENIENĖ 3. Gabrielius LANDSBERGIS 4. Laima Liucija ANDRIKIENĖ 5. Emanuelis ZINGERIS 6. Kęstutis MASIULIS 7. Agnė BILOTAITĖ 8. Arvydas Edmundas PUPINIS 10. Vilija ALEKNAITE ABRAMIKIENĖ 11. Alfredas JONUŠKA 12. Arnoldas ABRAMAS 13. Vladimir IARMOLENKO 14. Julius DAUTARTAS 15. Jonas ŠIMENAS 16. Vaidotas BACEVIČIUS 17. Rimas 18. Rokas ŽILINSKAS 19. Saulius PEČELIŪNAS 20. Vytautas VENCLOŪNAS
<input type="radio"/>	3 Lenkų rinkimų akcijos ir Rusų aljanso koalicija „Valdemaro Tomaševskio blokas“	1. Valdemar TOMAŠEVSKI 2. Irina ROZOVA 3. Marija REKST 4. Vladimir VLASOV 5. Homalaida POŠEVECI 6. Zdzisław PALEVIČ 7. Gabriel Jan MINCEVIČ 8. Aleksandr MICHAILOV 9. Bolesław DASKEVIČ 10. Tadeusz ANDZEJEVSKI 11. Tamara LOCHANKINA 12. Renata CYTACKA 13. Marija PUK 14. Oleg DAVIDIUK 15. Tai VIŠNEVSKAJA 16. Andrius SAREJUS 17. Andžej ANDRUŠKEVIČ 18. Julija PLIUTIENĖ 19. Elžbieta SADAI 20. Alina KOVALEVSKAJA 21. Robert KOMAROVSKI 22. Ineta SOBIESKA-MONKEVIČ
<input type="radio"/>	4 Darbo partija	1. Viktor USPASHKICH 2. Vydas GEDVILAS 3. Kęstutis DAUKŠYS 4. Ieva KAČINSKAITE-URBONIENĖ 5. Gediminas JAKAVONIS 6. Vidmantas ŽIEMELIS 7. Saulius BUČEVIČIUS 8. Justina VITKAUSKAITE BERI 9. Algimanta PABEDINSKIENĖ 10. Raimundas PALIUKAS 11. Vygandis JUKNA 12. Zita ŽVIKIENĖ 13. Petr 14. Ritas VARGINAS 15. Gitanas MARKOVICHE 16. Vytautas VIGELIS 17. Rolandas JANICKAS 18. Rimas 19. Alina BATULEVIČIENĖ 20. Vilius GRUŽAUSKAS 21. Jonas PIMSKIS 22. Vytautas GAPŠYS
<input type="radio"/>	5 Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas	1. Rolandas PAKSAS 2. Jonas IMBRASAS 3. Valentinus MAZURONIS 4. Aušra RUCIENĖ 5. Artūras RAZB 6. Remigijus ŽEMAITIS 7. Vytautas KAMBLEVIČIUS 8. Virginijus KOMSKIS 9. Petras GRAŽULIS 10. Andrius MAZURONIS 11. Aldona Olga RADČENKO 12. Ruzanna KATINIENĖ 13. Vincas PLIKAITIS 14. Kęstutis BARTKEVIČIUS 15. Darna MATONIENĖ 16. Kęstutis GUDELEVIČIUS 17. Vytautas VASILENKO 18. Vaidas BAKAS 19. Jolita VAIČIENĖ 20. Rima PETRUSKIENĖ 21. Algimantas JUOCEVIČIUS 22. Donat
<input type="radio"/>	6 Lietuvos žaliųjų partija	1. Linas BALSYS 2. Martynas NAGEVIČIUS 3. Indrė KLEIMAITĖ 4. Dangolė SALDŽIŪNIENĖ 5. Laurynas 6. Jolita TAMKEVIČIUTE 7. Marija TAMKEVIČIUTE 8. Jūratė MAŽEIKYTE 9. Oksana LEKAUNIČIENĖ 10. Sė PIKŠIŠYS 11. Laima SALKAUŠIENĖ 12. Renatas MIŠKINIS 13. Almontas KYBARTAS 14. Saulius LAPINI 15. Vilma GAUBYTE 16. Mindaugas VINGRAS 17. Raimonda KAVALIUSKIENĖ 18. Jonas PAKIUS 19. Andrejus KUZNECOVOS 20. Jelena TAMULIENĖ 21. Irma MEDEIŠYTE 22. Remigijus LAPINSKAS
<input type="radio"/>	7 Tautininkų sąjunga	1. Julius PANKA 2. Gintaras SONGAILA 3. Vytautas RUBAVIČIUS 4. Audrius RUDYS 5. Marius KUNDROT 6. Petras KLEIMAITIS 7. Ricardas GARUOLIS 8. Nijolė BALČIŪNIENĖ 9. Eglė MIRONČIENĖ 10. Kazimier 11. Tomas BARANAUSKAS 12. Jonas VAIŠKŪNAS 13. Arūnas EGIARDAS 14. Kipras VALENTINAVIČIUS 15. Vilma ČEKUTIENĖ 16. Darius KOMKA 17. Alfonsas LUPPEIKIS 18. Raimundas VARAPICKAS 19. Audri
<input type="radio"/>	8 Liberalų ir centro sąjunga	1. Artūras MELIŠAS 2. Regimantas ČIUPAILA 3. Žilvinas SILGALIS 4. Saulius GRONKEVIČIUS 5. Kęstutis 6. Karolis KAKLYS 7. Dalia STRAUPAITĖ 8. Rimantas REMEIKA 9. Kęstutis BILIUS 10. Sigitas ŠILPŠINSKI 11. Ignas GRIZIČIUS 12. Vaclovas VINGRAS 13. Alvydas BANEVIČIUS 14. Vytautas TARAILE 15. Rita J 16. Vincas LAURUTIS 17. Danutė BUDREIKAITĖ 18. Jonas JUODKA 19. Antras VASYLIUS 20. Gintautas 21. Aigis ČAPLIKAS 22. Artūras ZUOKAS
<input type="radio"/>	9 Lietuvos valstiečių ir žaliųjų sąjunga	1. Raimūnas KARBAUSKIS 2. Bronis ROPE 3. Mindaugas MACIULEVIČIUS 4. Dainius KEPENIS 5. Andriej 6. Jonas JARUTIS 7. Viktoras PRANCIETIS 8. Povilas ŽAGUNIS 9. Virginija VINGRIENĖ 10. Jonas VILIONI 11. Sigita KRAIČIŪNIENĖ 12. Tomas TOMILINAS 13. Vaidotas BUTKEVIČIUS 14. Juozas DAPŠAUSKAS 15. Antanas BAURA 16. Andrejus GAIDAMAVIČIUS 17. Raimonda SUTKAITIENĖ 18. Kęstutis MAŽEIKA 19. Rūta ČEPIENĖ 20. Andrius KASPARAVIČIUS 21. Arminas MOCKEVIČIUS 22. Vitalijus BALKUS
<input type="radio"/>	10 Lietuvos socialdemokratų pa	1. Zigmantas BALČYTIS 2. Vilija BLUNKEVIČIUTE 3. Juozas OLEKAS 4. Gediminas KIRKILAS 5. Birutė VES 6. Juras POŽELA 7. Remigijus MOTUZAS 8. Juozas BERNATONIS 9. Irena ŠIAULIENĖ 10. Marija Aušrinė 11. Algirdas ŠYSAS 12. Justas PANKAUSKAS 13. Julius SABATAUSKAS 14. Aukšė KONTRIMIENĖ 15. Rimantė SALAŠEVIČIUTE 16. Bronius BRADAUSKAS 17. Algimantas SALAMAKINAS 18. Artūras SK 19. Giedrė PURVANEČIENĖ 20. Vitalija KLIUKIENĖ 21. Rimantas SINKEVIČIUS 22. Arūnas DUDENAS

PIRMUMO BALSAI

I šiuos langelius aiškiai įrašykite penkių kandidatų numerius iš to sąrašo, už kurį balsuotumėte. Kandidatų numerius parašykite

} krastietis.lt

LUXEMBOURG

Elections européennes du 25 mai 2014

Election de 6 membres du Parlement européen
Circonscription unique

Europawahlen vom 25. Mai 2014

Wahl von 6 Mitgliedern des Europaparlamentes
Landeswahlbezirk

1

LSAP - d' Sozialisten

■

DELVAUX-STEHRES Mady		
ANGEL Marc		
FRYOT Cathy		
GONCALVES Celia		
JUNDEN Tom		
MAY Liz		

2

DP - Demokratesch Partel

■

GOERENS Charles		
CAMARDA Sylvia		
FELLER Jeff		
MONTI Claudia		
PROST-HEINISCH Marie-Paule		
RADOUX Claude Alain Jean		

3

CSV - Chrëschtlech-Sozial
Volleक्सpartel

■

REDING Viviane		
BACH Georges		
ENGEL Frank		
HANSEN Christophe		
PESCH-DONDELINGER Marianne		
WISELER-SANTOS LIMA Isabel		

4

ADR - Alternativ Demokratesch
Reformpartel

■

GIBERYEN Gast		
KARTHEISER Fernand		
REDING Roy		
MEHLEN Robert		
SCHOOS Jean		
MIRANDA EIRES Liliana		

5

del greng

■

TURMES Claude		
METZ Tilly		
ADAM Claude		
ARVAI Gina		
BENDY François		
TEIXEIRA ep. AENDEKERK Ana Luisa		

6

KPL - d'Kommunisten

■

RUCKERT Ali		
BERNARD Zenon		
FERNANDES RIBEIRO Catarina		
HERMAN Alain		
PIZZAFERRI Nadine		
WARINGO Marceline		

7

del Lenk

■

DA SILVA BENTO Manuel		
GORZA Therese		
HOFFMANN Andre		
LENTZ Fabienne		
ROCHA Noëlle Dominique		
TURPEL Justin		

8

PID - Partel fir Integral Demokratie

■


COLOMBERA Jean		
PHILIPP Romain		
FRÈRES Daniel		
GRETSCH Laurent		
MONTEIRO Felix		
FIGUEIRA Alexandra		

9

Piratepartel

■

CLEMENT Sven		
ALLARD Ben		
GOERGEN Marc		
LIESCH Camille		
MAAR Andy		
STIEFER Michele		



MALTA

GENERAL ELECTIONS
















[CAP. 354. 65

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

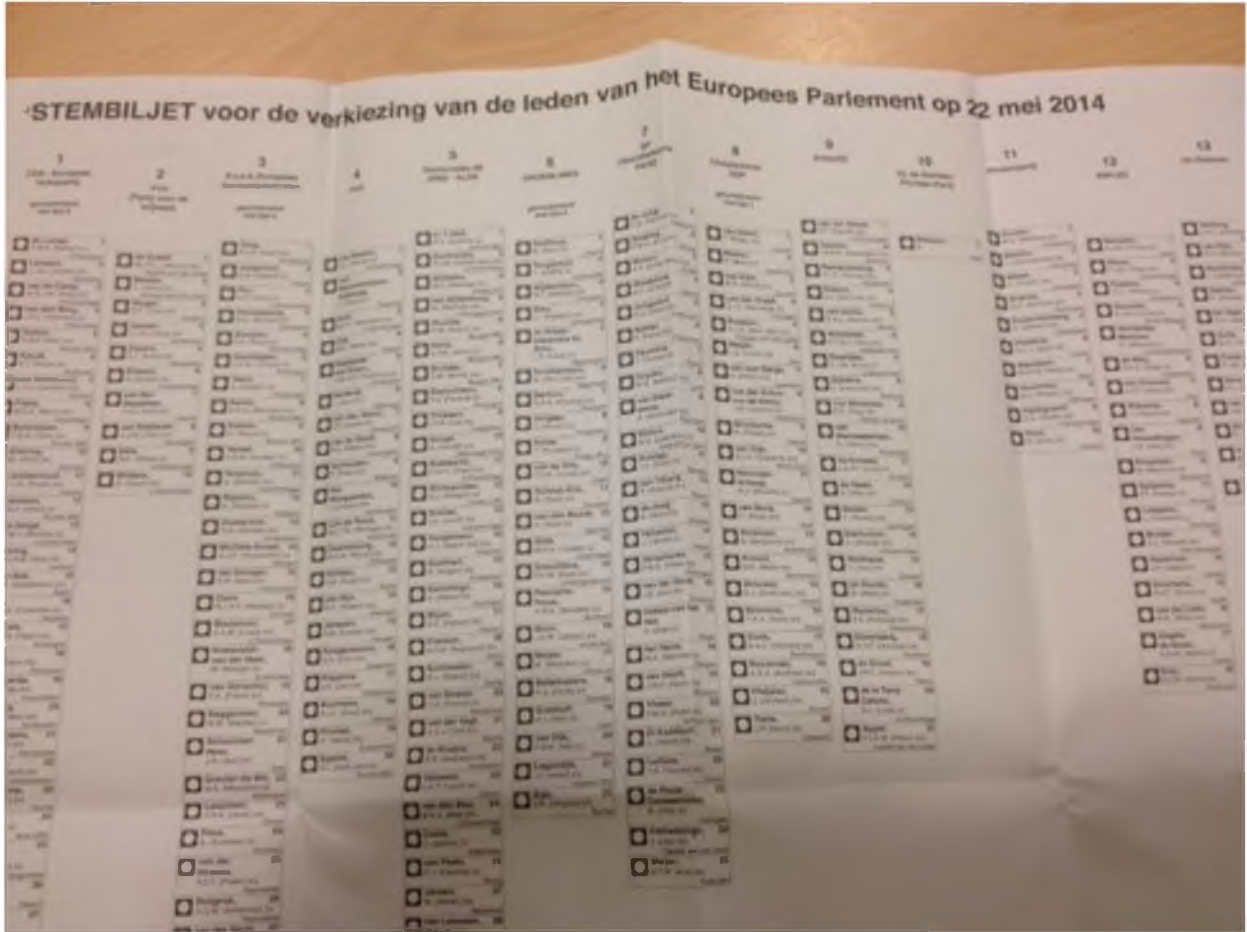
(Article 49)

Form of Ballot Paper

Substituted by:
XV 1996.64.

No. of Candidates to be elected	Division	
Name of Candidate	Badge of Candidate	Order of preference in case of tie
TRINITY (TUL-4000)		
JONES, John Jones, of 12, Old Bakery Street, Valletta, Malta		
MAGNI, William David Magni, of 13, Town Road, Sliema, Malta		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
MARONI, Francesco Maroni, of 1, St. Paul's Street, Sliema		
MILK, James Milk, of 3, Republic Street, St. James, Malta		
WILLIAMS, Francis Williams, of 15, Republic Street, Sliema, Malta		
TRINITY (TUL-4001)		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
TRINITY (TUL-4002)		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
TRINITY (TUL-4003)		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		
MAHUT, Joseph Mahut, of 14, Nicola Parnis Street, Sliema		

NETHERLANDS



POLAND

WZÓR

Okręg wyborczy nr

.....
(siedziba okręgowej komisji wyborczej)

KARTA DO GŁOSOWANIA

w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego na okręgowe listy kandydatów na posłów

w dniu

Listy kandydatów na posłów

<p>Lista nr</p> <p>(nazwa lub skrót nazwy komitetu wyborczego)</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(nazwisko i imię - imiona)</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Lista nr</p> <p>(nazwa lub skrót nazwy komitetu wyborczego)</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(nazwisko i imię - imiona)</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Lista nr</p> <p>(nazwa lub skrót nazwy komitetu wyborczego)</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(nazwisko i imię - imiona)</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Lista nr</p> <p>(nazwa lub skrót nazwy komitetu wyborczego)</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(nazwisko i imię - imiona)</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/></p>

INFORMACJA

Głosować można tylko na jedną listę kandydatów, stawiając znak „X” w kratce z lewej strony obok nazwiska jednego z kandydatów z tej listy, przez co wskazuje się jego pierwszeństwo do otrzymania mandatu. Postawienie znaku „X” w kratce obok nazwisk kandydatów z różnych list lub niepostawienie znaku „X” w żadnej kratce powoduje nieważność głosu.

(miejsce na umieszczenie pieczęci
obwodowej komisji wyborczej)

(odcisk pieczęci okręgowej
komisji wyborczej)

PORTUGAL

votos Europa 2014_votos Europa 2014 17/04/14 08:55 Página 2

ELEIÇÃO PARA O PARLAMENTO EUROPEU

Partido Socialista	PS		<input type="checkbox"/>
Nova Democracia	PND		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido da Terra	MPT		<input type="checkbox"/>
Movimento Alternativa Socialista	MAS		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido pelos Animais e pela Natureza	PAN		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista	POUS		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido Trabalhista Português	PTP		<input type="checkbox"/>
LIVRE	L		<input type="checkbox"/>
Bloco de Esquerda	B.E.		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses	PCTP/MRPP		<input type="checkbox"/>
Portugal pro Vida	PPV		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido Democrático do Atlântico	PDA		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido Nacional Renovador	PNR		<input type="checkbox"/>
CDU - Coligação Democrática Unitária	PCP-PEV		<input type="checkbox"/>
Aliança Portugal	PPD/PSD . CDS-PP		<input type="checkbox"/>
Partido Popular Monárquico	PPM		<input type="checkbox"/>

ROMANIA

1) **PARTIDUL DEMOCRAT LIBERAL** 

1. THEODOR-DUMITRU STOLOJAN	22. DORULEȚ-NELU RESMERIȚĂ
2. MONICA-LUIȘA MACOVEI	23. MARIETA RĂILEANU-ILCU
3. TRAIAN UNGUREANU	24. ȘTEFAN PRALĂ
4. MARIAN-JEAN MARINESCU	25. ADRIAN ION MOISESCU
5. DANIEL BUDA	26. ALEXANDRU DRĂGAN
6. OREST ONOFREI	27. GHEORGHE BÎRLEA
7. DRAGOȘ FLORIN DAVID	28. ALINA VALENTINA NIȚĂ
8. IUSTIN-MARINEL CIONCA-ARGHIR	29. RADU CĂLIN ROȘIAN
9. MIHAI CRISTIAN APOSTOLACHE	30. VICTOR GEORGESCU
10. GABRIELA-CĂTĂLINA MONTOIU	31. ILIE BUZESCU
11. MIRCEA-GHEORGHE HAVA	32. EDUARD-MARIUS BERCA
12. SORIN-DAN MOLDOVAN	33. CLAUDIU DUMITRESCU
13. MIHĂIȚĂ BOJIN	34. CIPRIAN-CONSTANTIN IFTIMOAEI
14. GEORGE SCRIPCARU	35. ADRIAN-FELICIAN COZMA
15. GHEORGHE FALCĂ	36. GEORGE-ALEXANDRU IONICĂ
16. DORIN FLOREA	37. CARMEN PANTIȘ
17. ȘTEFAN SPIRIDON	38. IONUȚ FILIMON
18. DANIELA CÎMPEAN	39. GABRIELA FOTACHE
19. SIMONA DRĂGHINCESCU	40. HAZEM KANSOU
20. CĂTĂLIN MOROȘAN	41. ANIȘOARA RADU
21. DUMITRU MĂRCULESCU	42. ANCUȚA MIHAELA ȘTEFAN

2) **PARTIDUL MIȘCAREA POPULARĂ** 

1. CRISTIAN-DAN PREDA	21. CRISTINA TIMARIU
2. SIEGFRIED VASILE MUREȘAN	22. MARIAN VASILE
3. TEODOR-ANATOL BĂCONȘCHI	23. IULIANA GRIGORIU
4. CRISTIAN PETRESCU	24. EUGENIA ȘORTAN
5. PETRU-DANIEL FUNERIU	25. OCTAVIANA MARINCAȘ
6. CARMEN-MARIANA ROȘU	26. CRISTIAN-DAN DAMIAN
7. RUXANDRA MARIA DRAGOMIR	27. LUCIAN PATRAȘCU
8. ALEXANDRU LEȘCO	28. MARIUS CONDOIU
9. GABRIEL BERCA	29. MIRCEA-LUJAN
10. GELU VIȘAN	30. CAROL FEKETE
11. ADRIAN RĂDULESCU	31. LOREDANA-FLORENTINA CRIȘAN-LAZAROV
12. LAURA-DIANA BOTA	32. SIMONA-DIANA POPA
13. VALERIAN VREME	33. DRAGOȘ-FLORIN COMAN
14. NICOLAE IVĂȘCHESCU	34. FLORIN-ALEXANDRU HREBENCIUC
15. MIHAI-CIPRIAN ROGOJAN	35. ȘTEFAN ODOBLEJA
16. CLEMENT NEGRUȚ	36. DANA-EUGENIA MOINESCU
17. SERGIU-IONUȚ DIACOMATU	37. ANA MAXIM
18. DAN-RADU ZĂTREANU	38. BRIGIȚIU-ION ZOMANȚ
19. COSTACHE-IOAȘ BOTEZATU	39. ANA-MARIA IRIMIA
20. BOGDAN-LAURENȚIU GAMALET	40. MARIA-MIHAELA TUDORACHE
	41. ANDREEA-JEANINA POPA

3) **UNIUNEA DEMOCRATĂ MAGHIARĂ DIN ROMÂNIA** 

1. IULIU WINKLER	22. SZABOLCS NAGY
2. CSABA SÓGOR	23. BORBALÁ VAJDA
3. LORÁNT-GYÖRGY VINCZE	24. ANNAMÁRIA BODÓCZI
4. CSILLA-HEGEDŰS	25. BOTOND BALAZS
5. ISTVÁN-LORÁNT ANTAL	26. TÜNDE DAJKA
6. FERENC PÉTER	27. MIHÁLY-LEVENTE KOVÁCS
7. CSABA PATÁKI	28. EMŐKE BÁLINT
8. ERIKA BENKŐ	29. FERENC DEMETER
9. SÁNDOR PÁSZTOR	30. FRANCISKA ÖRI-PÁKAI
10. ISTVÁN-FLORIN KOZMA	31. LAJOS-LEVENTE PAPP
11. ANNAMÁRIA BOGYA	32. PÉTER ECKSTEIN-KOVÁCS
12. FERENC ASZTALOS	33. ALIZ-TÍMEA ANDERCÓ
13. LORÁND-BÁLINT MAGYAR	34. NOEMI-ERIKA VIDA
14. MONIKA KOZMA	35. PETRU FARAGO
15. ATTILA KLÁRIK	36. CAROL AMBRUS
16. ISTVÁN DEMYEN	37. MIHAI-ȘTEFAN KÖKÉNYESDI
17. ARANKA TAKACS	38. ZSUZSA ROMANSZKI
18. LÁSZLÓ TÖRÖK	39. ANDREI MOLNÁR
19. JÓZSEF BJRTALAN	40. ADORJAN-MIHÁLY JAKAB
20. HELGA LÖRINCZ	41. SZENDE SZÁFTA
21. CSONGOR GOGOLAK-HRUBECZ	42. LEVENTE NOVAK

4) **ALIANȚA ELECTORALĂ PSD-UNPR-PC** 

1. CORINA CREȚU PSD	22. CLAUDIA GIUJA PSD
2. ECATERINA ANDRONESCU PSD	23. TIBERIUȘ-MARIUS BRĂDĂȚAN PSD
3. CĂTĂLIN-SORIN IVAN PSD	24. SORIN MIHAI RADU PSD
4. DAN NICA PSD	25. ALEXANDRU ROTARU PSD
5. MARIA GRAPINI PC	26. IULIANA-FLORINA ANGHEL UNPR
6. DAMIAN DRĂGHICI UNPR	27. SEBASTIAN RĂDUCANU PSD
7. DACIANA-OCTAVIA SĂRBU PSD	28. CLAUDIU ILAȘ PSD
8. IOAN-MIRCEA PAȘCU PSD	29. ION VOINEA PSD
9. VASILICA-VIORICA DĂNCILĂ PSD	30. ALINA CAZANACLI PC
10. IONEL-SORIN MOISĂ PSD	31. VEACESLAV ȘARAMET PSD
11. VICTOR BOSTINARU PSD	32. VERA-DORINA CRISTESCU PSD
12. CLAUDIU-CIPRIAN TĂNĂȘESCU PSD	33. ȘTEFAN-OVIDIU POPA PSD
13. DORU-CLAUDIAN FRUNZULICĂ UNPR	34. STELA ARHIRE PSD
14. CONSTANTIN-LAURENȚIU REBEGA PC	35. BOGDAN-CONSTANTIN MIHĂILESCU PSD
15. ANA-CLAUDIA ȚAPARDEL PSD	36. ANDRA-ANCA BLOTIU PSD
16. ANDI-LUCIAN CRISTEA PSD	37. SERGIU-VASILE PAPUC PSD
17. VICTOR NEGRESCU PSD	38. BOGDAN-ANDREI TOADER PSD
18. EMILIAN PAVEL PSD	39. GEORGETA FĂNTĂNARU PSD
19. RĂZVAN POPA PSD	40. VALERIA-ELENA RÎMNICEANU PSD
20. MARIA-GABRIELA ZOANĂ PSD	41. EMILIAN-EUGEN BĂRBULESCU PSD
21. FLORENTINA-ADINA DOBRETE PSD	42. DRAGOȘ CHIOVEANU PSD

SLOVAKIA



Číslo kandidátnej listiny: **3**

HLASOVACÍ LÍSTOK

**SMER –
SOCIÁLNA DEMOKRACIA**

Kandidáti pre voľby do Európskeho parlamentu 24. mája 2014

1. **Maroš Šefčovič**, JUDr., PhD., 47 r., podpredseda Európskej komisie, Bratislava
2. **Monika Flašíková Beňová**, PhD., 45 r., poslankyňa Európskeho parlamentu, Bratislava
3. **Monika Smolková**, Mgr., 57 r., poslankyňa Európskeho parlamentu, Košice
4. **Vladimír Maňka**, Ing., 54 r., poslanec Európskeho parlamentu, Zvolen
5. **Boris Zala**, doc. Dr., 59 r., poslanec Európskeho parlamentu, Bratislava
6. **Katarína Neveďalová**, Bc., 31 r., poslankyňa Európskeho parlamentu, Čeladice
7. **Gabriela Kečkéšová**, Mgr., 36 r., poradkyňa podpredsedu Európskej komisie, Zlaté Moravce
8. **Jozef Štrba**, Ing., 51 r., podpredseda Žilinského samosprávneho kraja, Žilina
9. **Peter Bizovský**, MUDr., MPH, 57 r., riaditeľ Ľubovnianskej nemocnice, n. o., Stará Ľubovňa
10. **Alexander Bačík**, Ing., 53 r., riaditeľ ÚPSVaR Levice, Levice
11. **Ján Hrubý**, Bc., 26 r., asistent poslanca NR SR, Trnava
12. **Martin Nemky**, Ing., 34 r., prednosta Okresného úradu Nitra, Nitra
13. **Božena Kováčová**, Ing., 55 r., starostka, Janova Lehota



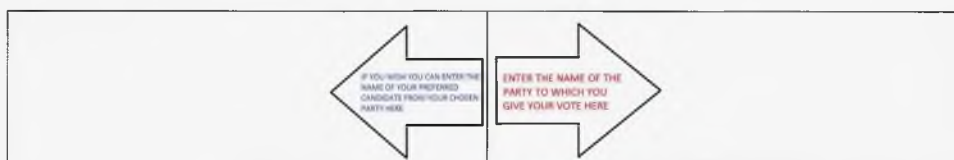
SLOVENIA
Ballot paper

VOLITVE POSLANCEV IZ REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE V EVROPSKI PARLAMENT 2014
– GLASOVANJE PO POŠTI

URADNA PRAZNA GLASOVNICA

Navodilo: V desni del pravokotnega prostora na glasovnici lastnoročno ali na drug način vpišete ime liste kandidatov za katero glasujete.

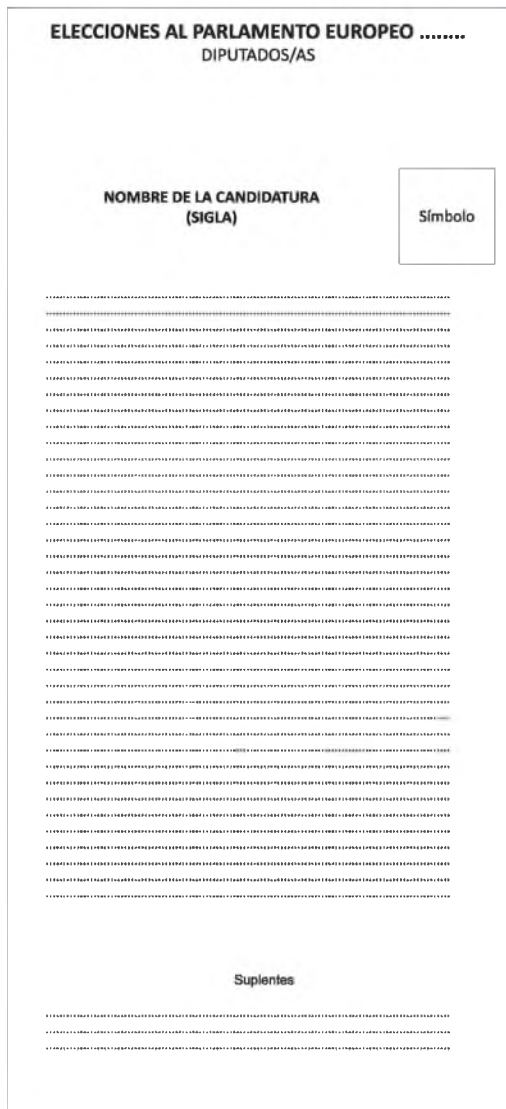
V levi del pravokotnega prostora na glasovnici lastnoročno ali na drug način lahko vpišete ime in priimek kandidata, iz liste kandidatov za katero ste glasovali, ki mu dajete preferenčni glas.



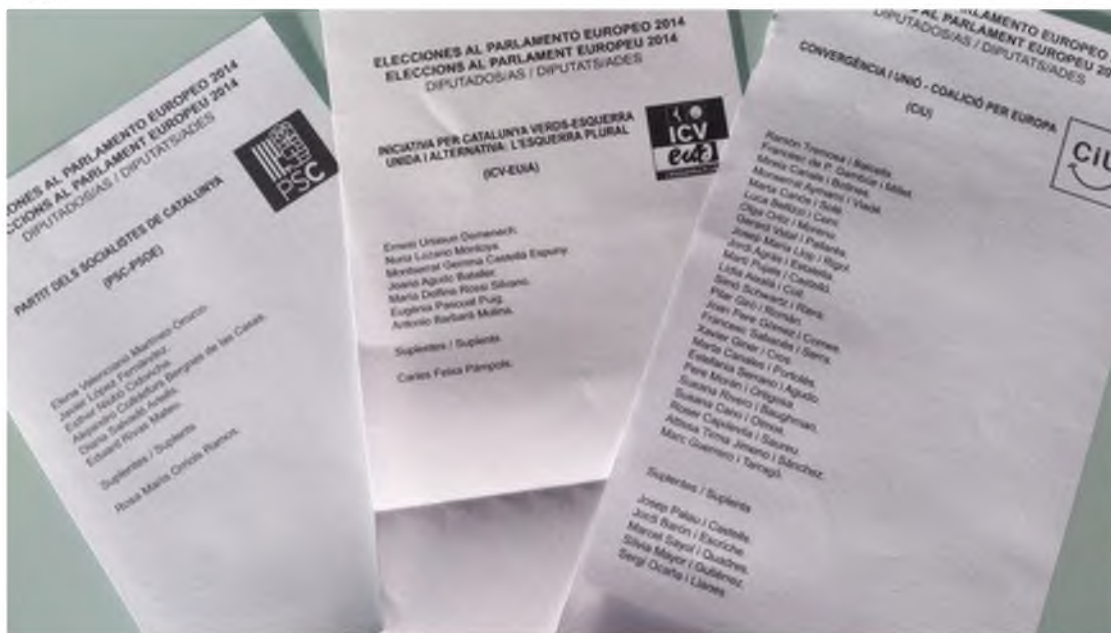
Lists and candidates

1. KACIN - KONKRETNO	2. DRŽAVLJANSKA LISTA IN ZAVEZANSTVO LIBERALCEV IN DEMOKRATOV ZA EVROPO	3. Evropski LEVI	4. SLOVENSKA NACIONALNA STRANKA - SNS	5. VERJAMEMI! LISTA DR. IGORJA ŠOLTESA	6. N.SI SLS N.SI SLS EPP	7. SOCIALNI DEMOKRATI IN STRANKA EVROPSKIH SOCIALISTOV	8. SDS SLOVENSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA - SDS
1. Jelko KACIN 2. Polona SAGADIN 3. Dorijan MARŠIČ 4. Failla PAŠIČ BIŠIČ 5. Andrej LAVTAR 6. Tatjana GREIF 7. Jure PUCKO 8. Sara KARBA	1. Senko PLJČANIČ 2. Polonca KOMAR 3. Marko PAVLIŠIČ 4. Vesna ALABER 5. Milan DUBRAVAC 6. Emina HADŽIČ 7. Monika BRAČIKA 8. Miha ISTEMČ	1. Violeta TOMIČ 2. Dušan PLUT 3. Luka MESEC 4. Jasminka DEDIČ 5. Janez POŽAR 6. Lara JANKOVIČ 7. Branimir ŠTRUKELJ 8. Petra REZAR	1. Zmago JELINČIČ PLEMENITI 2. Sergej ČAS 3. Helena RUPAR 4. Alenka JELENOVIČ 5. Jos ZALOKAR 6. Katarina LANGUS ŠELIGO 7. Jelena MILJKOVIČ 8. Folko PUČONJA	1. Igor ŠOLTES 2. Katarina KOŠAK 3. Boštjan HORVAT 4. Mojca BLAS 5. Iztok PRISLAN 6. Monja REZONJA 7. Gregor VELIČKOV 8. Diana TERNAV	1. Lojze PETERLE 2. Aleš HOJS 3. Monika KIRBIŠ ROJS 4. Neža PAVLIČ 5. Vida ČADONIČ ŠPELIČ 6. Jakob PRESEČNIK 7. Ljudmila NOVAK 8. Franc BOGOVIČ	1. Igor LUKŠIČ 2. Tanja FAJON 3. Mojca KLEVA KEKUŠ 4. Anton BEBLER 5. Marinka VOVK 6. Matevž FRANGEŽ 7. Ljubica JELUŠIČ 8. Patrick VLAČIČ	1. Milan ZVER 2. Romana TOMC 3. Patricija ŠULIN 4. Anže LOGAR 5. Damijan TERPIN 6. Carmen MERČNIK 7. Vlasta KRMEJLJ 8. Andrej ŠIRCELJ
9. SLOVENSKI NAROD	10. PIRATSKA STRANKA SLOVENIJE	11. Solidarnost SOLIDARNOST	12. Zeleni Slovenije ZELENI SLOVENIJE	13. DeSUS - DEMOKRATIČNA STRANKA UPOKOJENCEV SLOVENIJE	14. SAMJSKA SLUŽBA	15. PS POZITIVNA SLOVENIJA	16. zares ZARES, ZAVEZANSTVO LIBERALCEV IN DEMOKRATOV ZA EVROPO
1. Bogomil KNAYS 2. Janica MILLONIG 3. Dušan Egidij KUBOT TOTISLO 4. Ivica KRAJNC 5. Miha MAJC 6. Simona DREV	1. Rolando Benjamin VAZ FERREIRA	1. Dušan KEBER 2. Marjotka HAFNER 3. Damjan MANDELČ 4. Nataša OSOLNIK 5. Tjaša UČAKAR 6. Jože PIRJEVEC 7. Manca URŠIČ ROSAS 8. Lenart ZAJC	1. Vlado ČUŠ 2. Barbara CENČOČ KRAJNC 3. Martin GORJANC 4. Nives GR LJ 5. Marko Mitja FEGUŠ 6. Tamara GALUN 7. Franc Branko VIVOD 8. Andreja GALINEC	1. Ivo VAJGL 2. Marija PUKL 3. Izidor SALOBIR 4. Ingeborg IVANEK 5. Bojan BRATINA 6. Jana JENKO 7. Anton DRAGAN 8. Marjana ROTNIK PORČIAT	1. Uroš URŠIČ 2. David BRESKVAR 3. Barbara LOŽAR 4. Boštjan NOVAK 5. Ksenija KORENKA KRAMAR 6. Andreja KORADE 7. Marko KORENIAK	1. Jože MENCINGER 2. Melita ŽUPEVC 3. Valerija MEDIC 4. Jerko ČEHOVIN 5. Mištam BON KLANUŠČEK 6. Marjan SEDMAK 7. Ilirita BILAČ 8. Peter VILFAN	1. Darja BADIČ 2. Andrej RUS 3. Ivana GORNIK 4. Vito ROŽEJ 5. Simona POTOČNIK 6. Matic SMREKAR, 7. Cvetka RIBARIČ LASNIK 8. Pavel GANTAR

SPAIN



P 6



SWEDEN

VAL TILL EUROPAPARLAMENTET

Europeiska Arbetarpartiet-EAP

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

1. Hussein Askary, Partiledare
2. Malin Wik, Redaktör larouche.se
3. Andreas Persson, Ordf. "Rätt till egen bostad"
4. Ulf Sandmark, Civilekonom Bankdelningsgruppen
5. Elias Dottemar, Ordf. Fusionsenergiföreningen
6. Kjell Lundqvist, Förläggare Ny Solidaritet
7. Sergej Strid, Projektledare "Den klassiska revolutionen"
8. Lotta-Stina Thronell, Sånginstruktör
9. Stephen Brawer, Taxichaufför
10. Astrid Sandmark, Undersköterska

SVERIGE
0029-05611

UNITED KINGDOM

SCHEDULE 1 Regulation 31
FORMS FOR EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
 Form A: Form of Ballot Paper
Front of ballot paper

Election of Members of the European Parliament for the
[insert name of Region, e.g. 'North-West Region']

Vote only once by putting a cross in the box next to your choice

Conservative Party

1. Julia Jenkinson 2. Clark Tennant 3. David Cook 4. Nigel Farage 5. Liam Collins	6. Catherine Sturgeon 7. Peter Hope 8. George Lamb 9. Anne Kelly 10. Brian Jones	 Conservative	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
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Green Party

1. Andrea Amadio 2. Chris Larkin 3. Frances Fox 4. Helen Jones 5. Jane Entwistle	6. Angela Smith 7. Bob Stood 8. Elizabeth West 9. Colin Campbell 10. Pauline Green	 Green Party	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
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Labour Party

1. Hugh Anderson 2. David Green 3. David Hinchey 4. David Jones 5. Helen King	6. Bob Stood 7. George Lamb 8. George Lamb 9. George Lamb 10. George Lamb	 Labour	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
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Liberal Democrat Party

1. Andrew Turner 2. Robert Jones 3. Lisa Jones 4. David Jones 5. David Jones	6. Robert Jones 7. Robert Jones 8. Robert Jones 9. Robert Jones 10. Robert Jones	 Liberal Democrat	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
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United Kingdom Independence Party

1. Nigel Farage 2. Nigel Farage 3. Nigel Farage 4. Nigel Farage 5. Nigel Farage	6. Nigel Farage 7. Nigel Farage 8. Nigel Farage 9. Nigel Farage 10. Nigel Farage	 UKIP	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
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Baron, Greenwood

Independent

Pugh, Elizabeth Penelope Independent	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
Singh, Manmeet Independent	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX IV. GLOSSARY OF BASIC TERMS USED

Closed list. In a multi-member district by proportional representation, each voter has to choose a list of candidates as given. Also called *liste pré-ordonnée bloquée* (French).

Multi-member district. A district electing more than one seat. Usually (but not necessarily) associated with proportional representation.

Open list. In a multi-member district by proportional representation, each voter may select one or more individual candidates from a single list. Also called preferential vote, flexible list, free list. When the selection of an individual candidate is compulsory, quasi-list system.

Panachage. In a multi-member district by proportional representation, each voter can vote for as many candidates as seats in the district from any party or list. Also called open ballot.

Plurality rule. The winner is the alternative(s) with highest number(s) of votes, not necessary achieving a majority or any other quota. Also called relative majority rule or first past the post (FPTP) (Britain and Commonwealth), winner-takes-all (USA), *pluralité* (French).

Proportional representation. In a multi-member district, seats are allocated to different parties or lists in proportion to the votes received.

Semi-open list. A semi-open list allows the voter one vote but two choices. They can either place an "X" next to the preferred candidate on the ballot paper or place an "X" next to the preferred party list as published. A vote either for the party list or an individual candidate on that party list would count towards the party's allocation of seats. A semi-open list system would require an individual candidate to reach an agreed threshold of personal votes to override the list ranking.

Single non-transferable vote (SNTV). In a multi-member district by plurality rule, each voter can vote for only one candidate.

Single-member district. A district electing a single seat. Plurality rule is required.

Single transferable vote (STV). In a multi-member district by some formula of proportional representation, each voter can order all the candidates as preferred; seats are allocated on the basis of quotas, elimination of least voted candidates and voters' second and further preferences. Also called choice voting, or preference voting.

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ISBN 978-92-823-8283-7 (paper)
ISBN 978-92-823-8282-0 (pdf)

doi: 10.2861/68936 (paper)
doi: 10.2861/56366 (pdf)