# The Elections Act (2005:837)

## PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Chapter 1. Introductory provisions

**Section 1**
This Act contains provisions on the implementation of elections to the Riksdag, municipal and county council assemblies and the European Parliament.

The Instrument of Government and the Local Government Act (1991:900) contain certain fundamental provisions on elections.

The content of this Act is divided as follows.

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1 – Introductory provisions

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# PART V. CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

## Chapter 15 – Appeals

### *When elections shall be held*

**Section 2**
Elections shall always be held on a Sunday.

**Section 3**
A general election to the Riksdag and a general election to county council assemblies and municipal assemblies shall be held on the same day. The election day shall be the second Sunday in September. Elections to the European Parliament shall be held in June every fifth year. If the Council of the European Union in a special case so determines, the election shall instead be held in April, May or July of the election year.

In the case of re-election to the Riksdag, the Government shall decide on the date that will be the election day. In the case of re-election to a county council assembly or municipal assembly, the central election authority shall decide, following consultation with the county administrative board, the date that will be the election day.

In the case of extraordinary elections pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 11 of the Instrument of Government, the Government shall decide the date that will be the election day.

In the case of extraordinary elections pursuant to Chapter 6, Article 5 of the Instrument of Government, the Speaker of the Riksdag shall decide, following consultation with the central election authority, the date that will be the election day.

In the case of extraordinary elections pursuant to Chapter 5, Section 5a of the Local Government Act (1991:900), the county council assembly or municipal assembly shall decide, following consultation with the central election authority and the county administrative board, the date that will be the election day.

### *Special provisions on elections to the European Parliament*

**Section 4**
Everybody who is entitled to vote in an election to the Riksdag is also entitled to vote in an election to the European Parliament.

Citizens of any of the Member States of the European Union (Union citizens) who are entitled to vote in an election to municipal and county council assemblies and who in an election to the European Parliament do not vote in any other Member State of the European Union, are entitled to vote in such an election in Sweden.

**Section 5**
Every individual who is entitled to vote pursuant to Section 4 is eligible for election to the European Parliament. However, Union citizens who are not Swedish citizens are eligible for election only subject to the further precondition that they have not become ineligible in their home state to be elected in an election to the European Parliament.

**Section 6**
An assignment as a member of the European Parliament is not compatible with being:

1. a member of a national parliament;
2. a member of the government of a Member State;
3. a member of the European Commission;
4. a judge, Advocate General or Registrar of the Court of Justice of the European Union or the General Court;
5. a member of the European Central Bank Executive Board;
6. a member of the European Court of Auditors;
7. an Ombudsman of the European Union;
8. a member of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union or the European Atomic Energy Community;
9. a member of such committees and other bodies that have been appointed pursuant to the treaties establishing the European Community and the European Atomic Energy Community to manage the funds of the community or to perform a permanent and direct administrative function;
10. a member of the board, member of the executive board or employee of the European Investment Bank; or
11. an officer or other employee on active service within the institutions of the European Union or bodies that are linked with them or the European Central Bank.

## Chapter 2. Parties and candidates

### *Registration of party denomination*

**Section 1**
A party that wishes to register its denomination shall give written notice of this to the central election authority. If notification is made no later than by the last day of February in the year when elections are to be held, the registration applies up to and including that election.

If the matter relates to another kind of election than a general election to the Riksdag, a general election to municipal and county council assemblies or an election to the European Parliament, notification shall instead be given no later than one week after the decision on the election day having been notified for the registration to apply from and including the election.

**Section 2**
A notification shall state the kind of election to which it relates. If it relates to an election to a county council or municipal assembly, it shall state the county council or the municipality to which it relates.

Together with a notification the party shall provide declarations in accordance with Section 4 or a certificate that such declarations have been produced to a notary public.

**Section 3**
A party denomination shall be registered if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The party denomination shall consist of or contain words. It may contain a party symbol.
2. If a party is not already represented in the decision-making assembly to which the notification relates, notification shall have the documented support of

a. for an election to the Riksdag: at least 1 500 people who are entitled to vote in the whole of Sweden;
b. for an election to a county council or municipal assembly: at least 100 and 50 people, respectively, who are entitled to vote in the county council or the municipality to which the notification relates;
c. for an election to the European Parliament: at least 1 500 people who are entitled to vote in the whole of Sweden.

3. The party denomination must not be likely to be confused with a denomination that has been already
   a. registered; or
   b. notified for registration, if the denominations would be registered for the same election.
4. The party denomination must not be likely to be confused with a denomination that previously applied for the same kind of election but that has been de-registered at most five years ago owing to a change of name.
5. The party denomination must not be likely to be confused with a denomination for an other party that has already registered for an election, or shall be considered to have registered pursuant to Section 15, second or third paragraph, if the denominations would apply for the same election.

**Section 4**

Those who in accordance with Section 3, item 2 support a notification for registration shall personally sign a declaration of support. The declaration shall state their names and personal identity numbers and also where they are registered as resident.

**Section 5**

If a party denomination is registered for an election to the Riksdag, the registration shall also apply for an election to municipal and county council assemblies in the whole of Sweden and also for an election to the European Parliament. If registration relates to elections to the municipal assembly, it shall apply for the election to the county council and election to the municipal assembly in the municipalities that lie within the county council district. In other cases registration shall only apply for the election to which the notification relates.

**Section 6**

If a party that has registered a party denomination so consents, another party can have the same denomination registered

1. for an election to the Riksdag even if the denomination has already been registered for an election to the county council or municipal assembly, or
2. for an election to a municipal assembly, even if the party denomination is already registered for an election to a municipal assembly within the county council district.

This also applies if the first party's application has not yet resulted in registration, when the other party submits its application.

**Section 7**

A registered party denomination shall be de-registered if the party

1. so requests, or
2. has not notified candidates for two consecutive general elections to the Riksdag, to a county council or municipal assembly or to the European Parliament.

**Section 8**
When a party denomination has been registered or deregistered, the central election authority shall announce this by public notice in *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar* (Swedish Official Gazette).

*Notification of candidates for parties that have registered a party denomination*

**Section 9**
A party that wishes to notify all of its candidates for a particular election shall give written notice of this to the central election authority or, to the extent that the Government determines, the county administrative board.

The party shall submit together with the notification a personally signed declaration from each candidate that he or she consents to the notification.

**Section 10**
A notification of candidates shall relate to

1. for election to the Riksdag: a certain constituency,
2. for election to a municipal or county council assembly: the municipality or the county council,
3. for election to the European Parliament: the whole of Sweden.

**Section 11**
Union citizens who are not Swedish citizens and who wish to stand for election to the European Parliament shall by a personally signed assurance to the central election authority:

1. state their nationality and address in Sweden, their date of birth and place of birth and their most recent address in their home state;
2. state the constituency or area in their home state where they were last listed in the electoral roll; and
3. declare that they are not a candidate for an election to the European Parliament in any other State and that they have not become ineligible to be elected in their home state through an administrative or judicial decision.

A notification that a Union citizen has declared that he or she wishes to stand for election in Sweden to the European Parliament and that he or she has not become ineligible to be elected in their home state shall be sent by the central election authority to the competent authority in the State where the person is a citizen.

**Section 11a**
In cases referred to in Section 11, the central election authority shall request information from the competent authority in the home state of the Union citizen as to whether he or she has become ineligible to be elected in their home state.

If a competent authority in another Member State requests information from the central election authority as to whether a Swedish citizen who wishes to stand for election to the European Parliament in the other State has become ineligible to be elected in Sweden, the central election authority shall, as soon as possible and no later than five working days from the date the request was received, supply information to the requesting authority regarding the candidate's eligibility in elections in Sweden to the European Parliament.

**Section 12**
A notification of candidates shall not be considered if the party cannot show that it has received the candidates' consent to notify their names.

If a Union citizen who is not a Swedish citizen is notified as a candidate for an election to the European Parliament and the competent authority in the candidate's home state supplies information that he or she has become ineligible to be elected there, the notification shall not be taken into account.

**Section 13**
The central election authority shall prior to each election

1. decide when the candidates shall at the latest be notified and announce this decision by public notice in *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar* (Swedish Official Gazette),
2. notify every party that registered its party denomination of the date, and
3. determine the latest time when assurance according to Section 11 shall be submitted.

*Notifying participation in elections*

**Section 14**
A party that wishes to participate in an election shall give written notice of this to the central election authority. A notification shall indicate which denomination the party will use for the elections (party denomination) and the kind of election to which the notification relates. If notification refers to an election to a county council or municipal assembly, it shall state the county council or the municipality to which it relates.

**Section 15**
If a party notifies participation in an election to the Riksdag, the notification also applies to elections to county councils and municipal assemblies in the whole of Sweden and for elections to the European Parliament. In other cases, notification applies only for the election to which it relates.

A party that is represented in a decision-making assembly shall at the next election be considered to have notified participation in the election to the extent that follows from the first paragraph.

A party that has notified its candidates under Section 9 shall be considered to have notified participation in the election.

**Section 16**
Notification to participate in an election also applies for a re-election in the election to which notification applies.

**Section 17**
Notification to participate in an election shall be made no later than 30 days before the election day for the election to which notification relates. However, for extraordinary elections and re-elections, late submission of notification shall be accepted, if submission is made within one week after the decision concerning the election day.

**Section 18**
A notification to participate in an election shall be registered if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. Notification shall be submitted within the time period prescribed in Section 17.
2. The party denomination shall consist of or contain words. It may contain a party symbol.

3. The party denomination must not be likely to be confused with a denomination that has been already
   a. registered; or
   b. notified for registration, if the denominations would apply for the same election.

4. The party denomination must not be likely to be confused with a denomination that previously applied for the same kind of election but that has been de-registered at most five years ago owing to a change of name.
5. The party denomination must not be likely to be confused with a denomination for an other party that has already registered for an election, or shall be considered to have registered under Section 15, second or third paragraph, if the denominations would apply for the same election.

**Section 19**
When a notification to participate in an election has been registered, the central election authority shall immediately announce this in the Swedish Official Gazette (Post- och Inrikes Tidningar).

### *Consent to candidacy*

**Section 20**
A person who stands for a party that has registered participation in an election shall have given written consent to the candidacy. Such consent shall be submitted to the central election authority or, to the extent determined by the Government, to the county administrative board no later than the Friday preceding the election day.

A declaration referred to in Section 9, second paragraph shall be considered as consent to the candidacy under the first paragraph for the party to which the declaration relates.

## Chapter 3. Election authorities, etc.

### *Election authorities*

**Section 1**
There shall be a central election authority, which has the overall responsibility for matters concerning elections.

**Section 2**
The county administrative board is the regional election authority, which is responsible in the county for matters concerning elections and for training of the election committees.

**Section 3**
In every municipality there shall be an election committee, which is the local election authority responsible in the municipality for matters concerning elections.

Chapter 4, Sections 20, 22 and 23 provide that the municipalities shall ensure that there are premises for vote reception.

### *Voting clerks*

**Section 4**
At least four voting clerks shall be appointed for each electoral district, of which one shall be the chair and one a substitute for the chair.

**Section 5**
Voting clerks shall be appointed by the election committee. However, voting clerks at a foreign mission shall be appointed by the head of the authority. If the election committee has decided that vote reception shall take place at a hospital, a penal institution, a remand centre or similar establishment, the committee may allow the head of the establishment to appoint voting clerks there.

Only those who have received such training as is necessary for the assignment may be appointed as voting clerks.

**Section 6**
At each vote reception point there shall be as many voting clerks as are necessary to enable vote reception to be implemented.

At least three of the voting clerks shall be present when voting reception takes place at a polling station. One of these shall be the chair or a substitute for the chair.

At least two voting clerks shall be present when vote reception takes place at a voting place.

*Rural postmen*

**Section 7**
Posten AB shall provide assistance in elections through the rural postmen who are employed by the company being messengers in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter 7.

In the case of elections that do not relate to the whole of Sweden, the Central Election Authority may limit Posten AB's obligation under the first paragraph.

## Chapter 4. Constituencies and electoral districts, etc.

*Constituencies*

**Section 1**
For elections to the Riksdag, county council assemblies and municipal assemblies, there shall be a geographically defined area for which members shall be elected for the decisionmaking assembly to which the election relates (constituencies). Sweden constitutes a single constituency for elections to the European Parliament.

Unless otherwise provided, when applying this chapter the number of persons entitled to vote in an election shall be estimated on the basis of the information on 1 March of the election year contained in the population registration database in accordance with the Act (2001:182) on the Processing of Personal Data in the Swedish Tax Agency's population registration operation.

**Election to the Riksdag**

**Section 2**
For elections to the Riksdag, Sweden shall be divided into the following constituencies:

1. Municipality of Stockholm;
2. Stockholm county constituency (Stockholm county with the exception of the municipality of Stockholm);
3. Uppsala county;
4. Södermanland county;
5. Östergötland county;
6. Jönköping county;
7. Kronoberg county;
8. Kalmar county;
9. Gotland county;
10. Blekinge county;
11. Municipality of Malmö;
12. Skåne county western constituency (municipalities of Bjuv, Eslöv, Helsingborg, Höganäs, Hörby, Höör, Landskrona and Svalöv);
13. Skåne county southern constituency (municipalities of Burlöv, Kävlinge, Lomma, Lund, Sjöbo, Skurup, Staffanstorp, Svedala, Trelleborg, Vellinge and Ystad);
14. Skåne county northern and eastern constituency (municipalities of Bromölla, Båstad, Hässleholm, Klippan, Kristianstad, Osby, Perstorp, Simrishamn, Tomelilla, Åstorp, Ängelholm, Örkelljunga and Östra Göinge);
15. Halland county;
16. Municipality of Gothenburg;
17. Västra Götaland county western constituency (municipalities of Ale, Alingsås, Härryda, Kungälv, Lerum, Lilla Edet, Mölndal, Partille, Stenungsund, Tjörn and Öckerö);
18. Västra Götaland county northern constituency (municipalities of Bengtsfors, Dals-Ed, Färgelanda, Lysekil, Mellerud, Munkedal, Orust, Sotenäs, Strömstad, Tanum, Trollhättan, Uddevalla, Vänersborg and Åmål);
19. Västra Götaland county southern constituency (municipalities of Bollebygd, Borås, Herrljunga, Mark, Svenljunga, Tranemo, Ulricehamn and Vårgårda);
20. Västra Götaland county eastern constituency (municipalities of Essunga, Falköping, Grästorp, Gullspång, Götene, Hjo, Karlsborg, Lidköping, Mariestad, Skara, Skövde, Tibro, Tidaholm, Töreboda and Vara);
21. Värmland county;
22. Örebro county;
23. Västmanland county;
24. Dalarna county;
25. Gävleborg county;
26. Västernorrland county;
27. Jämtland county;
28. Västerbotten county; and
29. Norrbotten county.

**Section 3**
The central election authority shall no later than 30 April in the year when a general election shall be held decide how many permanent constituency seats each constituency shall have. This shall be done in the following way.

Each constituency shall have a permanent constituency seat for each time that the number of persons who are entitled to vote in the constituency is evenly divisible by one 310th of the number of persons who are entitled to vote in the whole of Sweden.

Unless all permanent constituency seats can be distributed in this way, the constituencies will obtain the remaining seats in order according to those surpluses that arise on the calculation. If the surplus figure is the same in two or more constituencies, the constituency that shall obtain the seat shall be determined by drawing lots.

**Section 4**
Altered county boundaries or altered municipal boundaries shall be taken into account in connection with elections to the Riksdag already from and including the date on which the alteration has been decided, provided the decision will influence the number of permanent constituency seats and it enters into force on 1 January in the year after the year when a general election to the Riksdag has been held.

**Election to county council assembly**

**Section 5**
A county council shall constitute a single constituency for elections to a county council assembly, unless the assembly decides to divide the county into one or more constituencies.

A constituency shall comprise one or more municipalities, unless otherwise provided by Section 6, second paragraph.

**Section 6**
A constituency should be formed so that it can be estimated to have at least eight permanent constituency seats. It ought to have a continuous boundary line.

One part of a municipality may form a constituency together with another municipality, one part of another municipality or parts of other municipalities, provided the constituency could not otherwise be estimated to obtain at least eight permanent constituency seats. A municipality may also be divided into two or more constituencies, if a more suitable division of constituencies can thereby be achieved.

**Section 7**
If a municipality is divided into two or more constituencies for elections to the county council assembly and if the municipality is divided into constituencies for elections to the municipal assembly, the boundary for a constituency for elections to the county council assembly shall correspond to the boundary for a constituency for elections to the municipal assembly.

**Section 8**
The division into constituencies shall, after the municipalities within the county council have been given an opportunity to express their views, be determined by the county council assembly no later than 31 October in the year preceding the election year when the new division shall apply for the first time. To enter into force the decision must be approved by the county administrative board.

The Government or the authority that decides on alterations to the division of Sweden into county councils or municipalities may, if necessary, determine that a decision on the division into constituencies may be made later than on the date referred to in the first paragraph.

**Section 9**
The seats in the county council assembly in a county that is divided into constituencies comprise permanent constituency seats and adjustment seats.

Nine tenths of the seats are permanent constituency seats. If this number is not a whole number when the number of permanent constituency seats is calculated, it shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number. The remaining seats are adjustment seats.

**Section 10**
If a county is divided into constituencies, the county administrative board shall decide no later than 30 April in the year when a general election is to be held how many permanent constituency seats each constituency shall have. This shall be done in the following way.

The number of persons who are entitled to vote in the county council election is divided by the number of permanent constituency seats and thereafter the number of persons who are entitled to vote in each constituency is divided by the figure that is the result of this calculation. The constituency shall receive one seat for each time that the number of persons who are entitled to vote in a constituency is evenly divisible by this figure.

If all permanent constituency seats cannot be distributed in this way, the constituencies will receive the remaining seats in order according to the surpluses that are the result of the calculation. When the surplus figures are the same in two or more constituencies, the constituency that will receive the seat shall be determined by drawing lots.

The Government or the authority that decides on alterations to the division of Sweden into county councils or municipalities may, if necessary, determine that a decision on the distribution of seats may be made later than on the date referred to in the first paragraph.

**Election to municipal assembly**

**Section 11**
For elections to a municipal assembly, the municipality is the sole constituency, unless otherwise provided by Section 12.

**Section 12**
If a municipality has 36 000 people or more who are entitled to vote, the municipality may be divided into two or more constituencies. A municipality that has less than 36 000 people who are entitled to vote may only be divided into two or more constituencies if there are extraordinary reasons to do so.

The number of persons entitled to vote shall be estimated on the basis of the information contained in the population registration database under the Act on the Processing of Personal Data in the Swedish Tax Agency's Population Registration Operations (2001:182) on 1 March in the year when the decision on division of constituencies is made.

A constituency should be formed so that it is expected to have at least 13 permanent constituency seats. It shall have a continuous boundary line, unless there are extraordinary reasons for doing otherwise.

**Section 13**
The division into constituencies shall be decided by the municipal assembly no later than 31 October

in the year preceding the election year when the new division shall apply for the first time. To enter into force the decision must be approved by the county administrative board.

The Government or the authority that decides on alterations to the division of Sweden into county councils or municipalities may, if necessary, determine that a decision on the division into constituencies may be made later than as provided by the first paragraph.

**Section 14**
The seats in a municipal council assembly in a municipality that is divided into constituencies comprise permanent constituency seats and adjustment seats.

Nine tenths of the seats are permanent constituency seats. If this number is not a whole number when the number of permanent constituency seats is calculated, it shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number. The remaining seats are adjustment seats.

**Section 15**
If a municipality is divided into constituencies, the county administrative board shall decide no later than 30 April in the year when a general election is to be held how many permanent constituency seats each constituency shall have. This shall be done in the following way.

The number of persons who are entitled to vote in the municipality is divided by the number of permanent constituency seats and thereafter the number of persons who are entitled to vote in each constituency is divided by the figure that is the result of this calculation. The constituency shall receive one seat for each time that the number of persons who are entitled to vote in a constituency is evenly divisible by this figure.

If all permanent constituency seats cannot be distributed in this way, the constituencies will receive the remaining seats in order according to the surpluses that are the result of the calculation. When the surplus figures are the same in two or more constituencies, the constituency that will receive the seat shall be determined by drawing lots.

The Government or the authority that decides on alterations to the division of Sweden into county councils or municipalities may, if necessary, determine that a decision on the distribution of seats may be made later than on the date referred to in the first paragraph.

### *Electoral districts*

**Division**

**Section 16**
Each municipality shall be divided into geographical voting areas (electoral districts).

Unless there are special reasons to do otherwise, all persons entitled to vote for each land unit shall be referable to the same electoral district.

If the municipality has more than one constituency for election to the municipal assembly, each such constituency shall comprise one or more electoral districts.

**Section 17**
An electoral district shall comprise between 1 000 and 2 000 people entitled to vote. If there are special reasons, an electoral district may comprise less than 1 000 or more than 2 000 people entitled to vote. An electoral district may only comprise less than 300 people entitled to vote if there are extraordinary reasons.

Upon the proposal of a municipal assembly, the county administrative board shall decide on the municipality's division into electoral districts. The municipality shall view the division in the year immediately preceding the year when the general election to the Riksdag will be held.

If required, the county administrative board shall of its own volition decide on the division into electoral districts. Before the county administrative board makes such a decision, the municipal assembly shall be given an opportunity to express its views.

**Section 18**
The county administrative board's decision on the division into electoral districts shall be made no later than 1 December in the year preceding the year when the decision shall apply for the first time. If necessary, considering alterations to the division into land units, a decision on minor alterations to the division into electoral districts may also be made after this date.

**Section 19**
The Government or the authority that decides on alterations to the division of Sweden into county councils or municipalities may, if necessary, determine that a decision on the division into electoral districts may be made later than the date referred to in Section 18.

*Polling stations*

**Section 20**
Every municipality shall ensure that there are appropriate premises that can be used as polling stations and that, as regards location, accessibility and opening hours, they provide voters with good opportunities to vote.

There shall be one polling station for each electoral district.

A polling station shall be clearly delimited and be suitable also in other respects so that voters are not prevented from voting or disturbed during voting. It shall not have ties to a particular political group and should not have ties to a particular religious group or to a particular company that may influence the voter in connection with the voting.

**Section 21**
A polling station shall be open for voting

1. for elections to the European Parliament: between 8.00 and 21.00,
2. for other elections: between 8.00 and 20.00.

If the voters in an electoral district nevertheless have sufficiently good opportunities to vote, the municipality may determine that the opening hours referred to in the first paragraph shall be limited for a particular polling station. However, a polling station must always be open

1. for election to the European Parliament: at least between 9.00 and 13.00 and between 17.00 and 21.00,
2. for other elections: at least between 9.00 and 13.00 and between 17.00 and 20.00.

If the municipality intends to limit the opening hours of a polling station, the municipality shall consult with the county administrative board before it decides on the matter. The municipality shall state why it has made the assessment that the voters will have sufficiently good opportunities to vote notwithstanding the limitation.

### *Voting places*

**Section 22**
In elections relating to the whole of Sweden, each municipality shall ensure that there are appropriate premises that can be used as voting places and that, as regards location, accessibility and opening hours, they provide voters with good opportunities to vote.

A voting place shall be clearly delimited and also be suitable in other respects so that voters are not prevented from voting or disturbed during voting. It shall not have ties to a particular political group and should not have ties to a particular religious group or to a particular company that may influence the voter in connection with the voting.

**Section 23**
In the case of re-election, there shall be voting places in the municipalities that the election applies to, pursuant to Section 22.

In other municipalities, there shall be at least one voting place, pursuant to Section 22, that provides voters with good opportunities to vote.

Municipalities referred to in the second paragraph shall inform the central election authority no later than one week after a decision on re-election where and when voting may take place in the municipality.

**Section 24**
The municipality decides the days and times when a voting place shall be open for voting. However, in every municipality that the election applies to, at least one voting place shall be open every day during the period when vote reception may take place at voting places arranged by the municipality.

On the election day, at least one voting place in every municipality shall be open for vote reception during the time that applies, pursuant to Section 21, first paragraph, for voting at a polling station.

**Section 25**
The central election authority shall determine the Swedish foreign missions at which there shall be voting places following consultation with the Government Offices (Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

### *Public notice of decisions*

**Section 26**
The Central Election Authority's decision according to Section 3 shall immediately be announced by public notice in *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar* (Swedish Official Gazette).

Public notice of the county administrative board's decision according to Sections 8, 10, 13, 14 and 17 shall be immediately entered in a local newspaper and in *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar*.

## Chapter 5. Electoral rolls and voting cards

### *Electoral rolls*

**Section 1**
In connection with elections the central election authority shall for each electoral district prepare a list of those who are entitled to vote in the election (electoral roll).

The electoral rolls shall be based on the information that, 30 days prior to the election day, is contained in the population registration database in accordance with the Act (2001:182) on the Processing of Personal Data in the Swedish Tax Agency's population registration operation and in the land register in accordance with the Land Registration Act (2000:224).

**Section 2**
Swedish citizens who are no longer registered as resident in Sweden shall be included in the electoral roll for ten years from the date when the population registration ceased. Thereafter they shall, for ten years at a time, be included in the electoral roll only if they give written notice of their address to the Swedish Tax Agency.

If the central election authority for an election to the Riksdag or the European Parliament, no later than on the day prior to the election day, receives a vote from a Swedish citizen who is no longer registered as resident in Sweden and who is not included in the electoral roll, the authority shall add the voter to the electoral roll. The vote shall always be regarded to be a notification according to the first paragraph, even if it has been received later than on the day prior to the election day.

**Section 2a**
In connection with elections to a municipal assembly and county council assembly, Union citizens who are entitled to vote under Chapter 4, Section 2, second paragraph of the Local Government Act (1991:900) shall be included in the electoral roll if, no later than 30 days prior to the election day, they have in writing to the central election authority:

1. given notice that they wish to be listed in the electoral roll; and
2. stated their nationality, their address in Sweden and their date of birth or, where appropriate, their personal identity number.

Voters who have been included in an electoral roll pursuant to this section will remain there until they are deleted from it by personal request or the conditions for entitlement to vote are no longer satisfied.

**Section 3**
In connection with elections to the European Parliament, Union citizens who are not Swedish citizens shall only be included in the electoral roll if they will attain the age of 18 no later than on the election

day, are registered as resident in Sweden or are residing here but are not to be registered as resident here pursuant to Section 5, second paragraph of the Swedish Population Registration Act (1991:481), and have, no later than 30 days prior to the election day, in writing to the county administrative board:

1. given notice that they wish to be listed in the electoral roll;
2. stated their nationality and address in Sweden, and with regard to persons who are not registered as resident, their date of birth or, where appropriate, their personal identity number;
3. stated the constituency or the area in the home state where they were last listed in the electoral roll; and
4. given assurance that they will not vote in another Member State.

Notification that someone has been included in an electoral roll pursuant to this section shall be sent to the competent authority in the State where the voter is a citizen.

Voters who have been included in an electoral roll pursuant to this section will remain there until they are deleted from it by personal request or the conditions for entitlement to vote are no longer satisfied.

**Section 4**
Voters shall be included in the electoral roll for the electoral district within which they are registered as resident according to that provided by Section 1, second paragraph.

Those who are not registered as resident at any land unit or not registered as resident in Sweden shall be included in the electoral roll for the electoral district within which they were last registered as resident. If no information is available about population registration enabling them to be referred to a particular electoral district but there is information about the municipality in which they were last registered as resident, the county administrative board shall decide in which electoral roll they shall be included.

**Section 5**
If the central election authority is notified by an authority in another Member State that a person who, for an election to the European Parliament, is included in the electoral roll in Sweden is also included in the electoral roll in another country or has already voted in the election, the central election authority shall immediately delete the person from the electoral roll.

**Section 6**
Those who consider that the electoral roll contains incorrect information concerning them shall no later than twelve days prior to the election day request in writing that the information is rectified. This also applies to those who consider that they have been improperly excluded from the electoral roll. Events occurring later than 30 days prior to the election day may not form the basis of a rectification under this section.

Matters concerning rectification shall be considered by the county administrative board, either upon a request according to the first paragraph or on its own initiative.

**Section 7**
When all rectifications and alterations have been entered in an electoral roll, it shall be sent as soon as possible to the election committee in the municipality where the electoral district is located.

If it has not been possible for a rectification or alteration to be entered in the electoral roll in time before it has been sent to the election committee, the central election authority or the county administrative board shall direct the committee to ensure that this is done.

### *Voting cards*

**Section 8**
The central election authority shall prepare a voting card for every voter. For voters who do not have a known address or who are not registered as resident in Sweden, a voting card shall only be issued if they request one.

Voting cards as referred to in the first paragraph shall be sent out in sufficiently good time that they may be expected to be received by voters no later than 18 days prior to the election day.

For every voter who is not registered as resident in Sweden, the central election authority is to issue an expatriate voting card. These cards are to be sent to voters no later than 50 days before the election day.

**Section 9**
A voting card shall contain the following information:

1. the voter's name and number in the electoral roll;
2. which elections the voter may participate in; and
3. the voter's polling station and its opening hours.

An expatriate voting card shall contain the following information:

1. the voter's name; and
2. which election the voter may participate in.

**Section 10**
Voters can obtain duplicate voting cards if they need them.

Duplicate voting cards shall be provided by the central election authority, the county administrative board, a foreign mission or the municipality. Anybody wishing to have a duplicate voting card should provide details of their name and personal identity number.

## Chapter 6. Ballot papers and envelopes

### *Ballot papers*

**Section 1**
The following kinds of ballot papers shall be used for elections:

1. ballot papers with party and election denomination,
2. ballot papers with party and election denomination together with details of candidates,
3. ballot papers with only election denomination.

**Section 2**
Ballot papers as referred to in Section 1, items 1 and 2, may besides the information referred to there contain

1. details of and for which constituency the ballot paper is intended,
2. details of whether the party that the ballot paper applies to has registered its party denomination and notified candidates.

Ballot papers may also contain information necessary for election administrative purposes.

**Section 3**
Candidate names shall be included in number order. Each candidate shall be identified so that it is clear who is referred to. The ballot papers shall also be formulated so that the voters can cast a vote for a specific person and shall contain information concerning the implications of voting for individual candidates.

**Section 4**
Ballot papers should be of the size A 6 (105 x 148 millimetres). They should be of paper of the same quality for all ballot papers. All ballot papers that refer to a particular election shall have the same colour.

*Envelopes*

**Section 5**
The following kinds of envelopes shall be used for elections:

1. vote envelopes,
2. outer envelopes for votes by messenger,
3. outer envelopes for postal votes,
4. cover envelopes for postal votes,
5. window envelopes.

*Provision of ballot papers and envelopes*

**Section 6**
All ballot papers and envelopes that are used for elections shall be provided by the central election authority.

**Section 7**
Ballot papers that are intended to be placed out at vote reception points according to Chapter 8, Section 2, first paragraph, items 2 and 3 shall only be provided for the parties that so request. Such request shall be made no later than on the date determined by the central election authority, regarding a party referred to in Chapter 8, Section 2, first paragraph, item 2 b, to the county administrative board and otherwise to the central election authority.

**Section 8**
The following parties that run in an election are entitled to ballot papers at the cost of the state:

1. for election to the Riksdag: a party that at the election receives or at either of the two last elections to the Riksdag has received more than 1 per cent of votes in the whole of Sweden or that nevertheless is or through the election becomes represented in the Riksdag,

2. for election to a county council or municipal assembly: a party that is or through the election becomes represented in the assembly,
3. for election to the European Parliament: a party that at the election receives or at either of the two last elections to the European Parliament has received more than 1 per cent of the votes in the whole of Sweden.

In all cases, the right to free ballot papers refers to a number corresponding to at most three times the number of persons entitled to vote at

1. elections to the Riksdag: the constituency,
2. other elections: the election.

When applying the second paragraph, the number of persons entitled to vote shall be calculated on the basis of the information on 1 March of the election year contained in the population registration database in accordance with the Act (2001:182) on the Processing of Personal Data in the Swedish Tax Agency's population registration operation.

**Section 9**
Ballot papers will be delivered only if they are paid in advance. However, for a party that already prior to the election is entitled to ballot papers at the expense of the state, payment in advance is only required to the extent that the order relates to more ballot papers than as specified in Section 8, second paragraph.

A party that only becomes entitled to free ballot papers after the election, shall have the prepayment for such ballot papers repaid. This applies regardless of who paid the amount.

**Section 10**
Parties that are entitled to free ballot papers according to Section 8 are also entitled to have at the expense of the state, to a reasonable extent, vote envelopes, outer envelopes for votes by messenger and also outer envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes.

# PART II. IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTIONS

## Chapter 7. General provisions on voting

### *The different ways of voting*

**Section 1**
Voting takes place at vote reception points. Voters shall vote in the first instance at their polling stations on the election day. They can also vote prior to or during the election day at voting places set up by the municipalities or foreign missions. Voters may also in certain cases give their votes to specially appointed voting clerks (mobile voting clerks) or vote by messenger or letter.

### *How to arrange a vote*

**Section 2**
To arrange a vote the voters shall for each kind of election they wish to participate in

1. take one ballot paper,
2. insert the ballot paper into a vote envelope without folding it, and
3. seal the vote envelope.

Voters who wish to cast a vote for a specific person shall, on the ballot paper, mark this in the special space for a personal vote shown beside the candidate that they would prefer to see elected.

If a voter enters a candidate on a ballot paper for a party that has not registered its party denomination or notified candidates according to Chapter 2, the voter shall be deemed to have cast a personal vote for the candidate. If several candidates have been entered on such a ballot paper, the voter shall be deemed to have cast a personal vote for the first candidate.

Ballot papers and vote envelopes may not be furnished with unauthorised marks.

### *How to vote at a vote reception point*

**Section 3**
Voters shall arrange their votes behind a voting screen and thereafter give the vote envelopes to the voting clerks.

Voters who cannot personally arrange their votes owing to an impairment or similar, shall upon request be given assistance in this by the voting clerks, to the extent that is necessary. Such a voter may also engage an other person to help him or her to vote.

### *Voting via a mobile voting clerk*

**Section 3a**
Voters who, owing to illness, impairment or old age, cannot personally make their way to a vote reception point may, upon request, give their ballot papers to a mobile voting clerk.

The applicable parts of the provisions on voting and vote reception in this chapter and Chapter 8 and the provisions concerning vote reception at voting places in Chapter 10 apply to vote reception under the first paragraph.

*Voting by messenger*

**Who may vote by messenger?**

**Section 4**
Voters who, owing to illness, impairment or old age, cannot personally make their way to a vote reception point may deliver their ballot papers there by messenger.

Furthermore, the following voters may vote by messenger:

1. voters who are served by Posten AB's rural postmen, to the extent provided by Chapter 3, Section 7;
2. voters who are inmates of a remand centre;
3. voters who are inmates of a penal institution and, for security reasons, cannot vote at the same voting place as the other inmates of the institution.

Votes by messenger shall be delivered in outer envelopes for votes by messenger.

**Who may be a messenger?**

**Section 5**
The following persons may be a messenger:

1. a voter's spouse or cohabitee and the voter's, spouse's or cohabitee's children, grandchildren, parents or siblings;
2. those who provide the voter with care in a professional or similar capacity, or who otherwise normally help the voter in their personal affairs;
3. rural postmen employed by Posten AB;
4. employees at a remand centre or a penal institution.

A messenger must have attained the age of 18.

**When votes by messenger may be arranged**

**Section 6**
For general elections to the Riksdag and to municipal and county council assemblies and elections to the European Parliament, a vote by messenger may be arranged no earlier than 24 days prior to the election day.

For other elections, a vote by messenger may be arranged no earlier than 10 days prior to the election day. However, a vote by messenger that is delivered at a foreign mission may in these cases be arranged no earlier than 20 days prior to the election day.

**How votes by messenger are arranged**

**Section 7**
Voters who wish to vote by messenger shall:

1. for each election, personally insert one ballot paper into a vote envelope;
2. in the presence of the messenger and a witness, insert the vote envelopes that have been arranged in an outer envelope for votes by messenger;
3. stick the outer envelope down;
4. on the envelope:
   a. state their name and their personal identity number; and
   b. certify that he or she has arranged vote envelopes and the outer envelope in this way and that vote envelopes have not been arranged earlier than allowed; voters referred to in Section 4, first paragraph, shall also certify on the outer envelope that they satisfy the requirements to vote by messenger;

On the outer envelope, the witness and messenger shall state their names and personal identity numbers and certify that the voter has personally done what is prescribed by the first paragraph, points 2–4, and that they are not aware of anything whereby the information that the voter has provided is not correct. Furthermore, it shall be noted which of the categories referred to in Section 5, first paragraph apply to the messenger.

A witness must have attained the age of 18.

**Section 8**
Notwithstanding that provided in Section 7, first and second paragraphs, a messenger who is a rural postman need not be present when the voter arranges an outer envelope for votes by messenger. Such a messenger may, on the outer envelope, instead of a personal identity number, state their service number. The messenger shall certify that the envelope was received from the voter personally.

Notwithstanding that provided in Section 7, second paragraph, a messenger who is employed at a remand centre or a penal institution may, instead of a personal identity number, state their service number.

A person who does not have a personal identity number or service number shall instead state some corresponding identification detail.

**Section 9**
Voters who are not known to the messenger shall produce an identity document or in another way verify her or his identity. If they do not do so the messenger may not receive the vote by messenger.

**Section 10**
The voters shall give their voting cards to the messenger together with the outer envelope. However, this is not needed if the envelope shall be delivered at a polling station.

## *Postal voting*

**Who may vote by post**

**Section 11**
Voters who are staying abroad or onboard a vessel in foreign traffic may vote by letter.

**When may postal votes be arranged?**

**Section 12**
Postal votes may be arranged no earlier than 45 days prior to the election day.

However, in the case of elections other than a general election to the Riksdag and to municipal and county council assemblies and also an election to the European Parliament postal votes may be arranged only after the date on which the election will be held has been decided.

**How postal votes are being arranged**

**Section 13**
Voters who wish to vote by post shall

1. in the presence of two witnesses insert the vote envelopes that have been arranged in an outer envelope for postal votes,
2. stick the outer envelope down,
3. on the envelope
    a) certify that they have arranged vote envelopes and the outer envelope in this way and that vote envelopes have not been arranged earlier than allowed and that it took place abroad or onboard a ship in foreign traffic respectively,
    b) state their name and their personal identity number.

On the outer envelope the witnesses shall state their

1. names,
2. personal identity numbers or the corresponding identification details,
3. addresses, and certify that the voter has personally done that prescribed by the first paragraph and that they are not aware of anything whereby the information that the voter has provided is not correct.

A witness shall have attained the age of 18.

**How postal votes are sent**

**Section 14**
When the outer envelope has been arranged the voters shall:

1. insert the envelope into a cover envelope for postal votes;
2. insert either a voting card or expatriate voting card, or if the voter does not have access to either, an address card on which the voter has personally written her or his personal identity number and name;
3. stick this envelope down; and
4. from abroad or a vessel in foreign traffic, send the envelope to an election authority.

**Further processing of postal votes**

**Section 15**
When the central election authority has received cover envelopes for postal votes, these shall be delivered to the election committee in the municipalities where the voters are included in the electoral roll.

If a voter neither is nor should be included in the electoral roll or if it is not possible to investigate in which electoral roll a voter is included as the personal identity number is missing or is incomplete, the

central election authority shall retain the cover envelope. The envelopes that are retained by the authority shall be stored in a secure way until the election has entered into final force. The envelopes including their content shall thereafter be destroyed without voting secrecy being jeopardised.

The central election authority shall keep notes of anything that is implemented pursuant to this section.

## Chapter 8. General provisions on vote reception

*Vote reception at vote reception points*

**Equipment**

**Section 1**
There shall be a suitable number of screened places (voting booths) at a vote reception point where the voters can vote without being observed.

**Section 2**
An appropriate place for putting out ballot papers shall be arranged adjacent to a vote reception point. If this is not possible, such a place may instead be arranged inside the premises. At this place, voters shall have access to

1. ballot papers with only election denomination,
2. ballot papers with party and election denomination,
   a) for elections to the Riksdag and also municipal and county council assemblies for every party that at either of the two last elections to the Riksdag got more than 1 per cent of the votes in the whole of Sweden,
   b) for elections to municipal and county council assemblies for every party that is already represented there and which does not satisfy the requirements contained in a) above, as regards vote reception points within the county council or the municipality where the party is represented,
3. ballot papers with party and election denomination for elections to the European Parliament for every party that at either of the two last elections to the European Parliament got more than 1 per cent of the votes in the whole of Sweden or ballot papers with party and election denomination together with details of candidates if such a party only participates with one ballot paper.

The parties that participate in the election should also be able to put out their ballot papers at the same place.

The provisions contained in the first paragraph, items 2 and 3 only apply subject to the precondition that the party has made a request according to Chapter 6, Section 7.

**Order, etc.**

**Section 3**
Propaganda or other activities aimed at influencing or impeding voters in making their choice may not occur at a vote reception point or in a space adjacent to it.

**Section 4**
The voting clerks are responsible for order at vote reception points. Those who are in the premises or in a space adjacent to it shall comply with the instructions given by the voting clerks to enable vote

reception to be implemented. If such disorder occurs that it cannot be averted, vote reception shall be temporarily discontinued.

**Section 5**
Voters who are at a vote reception point or in a place to which they have been directed adjacent to it when the time for vote reception expires, shall be given an opportunity to vote before vote reception is concluded.

**Reception of votes submitted by voters**

**Section 6**
A voter who is not known to the voting clerks shall produce an identity document or in another way verify her or his identity.

**Section 7**
The voting clerks may not receive vote envelopes that do not satisfy the requirements on how such envelopes should have been arranged or if voters cannot verify their identity.

If a voter wishes to submit more than one vote envelope for one and the same election, only one of these may be received.

**Section 7a**
If a vote reception point is not accessible for voters with impairments at any time during vote reception, the voting clerks may receive these voters' vote envelopes outside the vote reception point, provided this can be effected in a secure way.

**Reception of votes that are delivered by messenger**

**Section 8**
A messenger who is not known to the voting clerks shall produce an identity document or in another way verify her or his identity.

**Section 9**
The voting clerks may not receive outer envelopes from a messenger if the envelope does not satisfy the requirements on how such envelopes shall have been arranged or if the messenger cannot verify her or his identity.

**Section 10**
Outer envelopes as referred to in Section 9 shall be taken care of by the voting clerks and handed over to the election committee. The committee shall store the envelopes during the period of the election.

**Reception of votes that have been sent in window envelopes and of postal votes**

**Section 11**
When the election committee receives window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes, the envelopes shall be sorted according to electoral district. The envelopes shall then be inserted into special covers that are sealed. The covers shall be delivered to the polling station in the respective electoral district, provided it may be assumed that the envelopes will get there before the time for vote reception has expired.

**Section 12**
The election committee shall retain the window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes that have not been delivered to the electoral districts according to Section 11. These envelopes shall be examined by the election committee at its meeting for preliminary counting of votes according to Chapter 12.

**Section 13**
The election committee shall keep notes of everything done according to Sections 11 and 12.

## Chapter 9. Vote reception at polling stations

**Section 1**
In addition to the general provisions on voting and reception of votes that are included in Chapters 7 and 8 the provisions of this chapter apply for vote reception at polling stations. If the provisions of this chapter deviate from those in Chapters 7 and 8, the provisions of this chapter shall apply instead.

### *Equipment at polling stations*

**Section 2**
Each polling station shall have

1. a ballot box for each election,
2. the electoral roll for the electoral district.

### *How vote reception is arranged*

**Section 3**
When the polling station has opened, the voting clerk who is the chair shall show those attending that each ballot box is empty. Vote reception may commence following this.

**Section 4**
Repealed by SFS 2014:301

**Section 5**
If the requirements for how an outer envelope for votes by messenger shall have been arranged are satisfied, the voting clerks shall, after the identity of the messenger has been checked, open the outer envelope and check that it contains vote envelopes.

**Section 6**
Before the vote envelopes are received, the voting clerks shall check

1. that the requirements for how such envelopes shall have been arranged are satisfied, and
2. that voters according to the electoral roll
   a. are entitled to vote in the elections to which the ballot papers relate, and
   b. have not already voted.

**Section 7**
If there are no impediments to receiving vote envelopes, the voting clerks shall, in the presence of the voter or messenger, place the envelopes in the ballot box for the elections to which the ballot papers

relate and mark this in the electoral roll. Vote envelopes that have been received in accordance with Section 4 shall be placed in the ballot box without the voter being in attendance.

It shall be stated in the electoral roll how the identity of the voter or messenger has been checked.

**Section 8**
Vote envelopes that are delivered in an outer envelope for votes by messenger but which are not accepted shall be re-inserted into their outer envelope. Thereafter, the steps referred to in Chapter 8, Section 10 shall be taken.

**Dealing with window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes**

**Section 9**
When the voting clerks have received covers with window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes, they shall examine the covers and the envelopes to the extent that the vote reception in progress allows. Upon this examination, the voting clerks shall

1. open the covers and count the envelopes,
2. check that the envelopes have not been opened since they were stuck down,
3. check that cover envelopes for postal votes satisfy the requirements on how such envelopes shall have been arranged and, if this is the case, open the envelopes,
4. check that voters
   a. are included in the electoral roll for the electoral district,
   b. have not provided more than one window envelope or outer envelope for postal votes, and
   c. have not voted at the polling station during the election day,
5. check that outer envelopes for postal votes satisfy the requirements on how such envelopes shall have been arranged, and
6. open the window envelopes and outer envelopes for postal votes that satisfy the requirements under items 2, 4 and 5 and check that the envelopes contain outer envelopes for votes by messenger or vote envelopes and that the envelopes satisfy the requirements on how such envelopes shall have been arranged.

**Section 10**
If a window envelope contains an outer envelope for votes by messenger, the voting clerks shall check that the outer envelope satisfies the requirements on how such envelopes shall have been arranged. If this is the case the voting clerks shall open the outer envelope and check that it contains vote envelopes and that the requirements on how such envelopes shall have been arranged are satisfied.

**Section 11**
The voting clerks shall

1. mark in the electoral roll those voters whose envelopes satisfy the requirements contained in Sections 9 and 10,
2. re-insert the vote envelopes that have been delivered into window envelopes in their window envelopes together with the voters' voting cards or address cards,
3. re-insert the vote envelopes that have been delivered into outer envelopes for votes by messenger in their outer envelopes and re-insert these envelopes into their window envelopes together with the voters' voting cards or address cards, and
4. re-insert the vote envelopes that have been delivered into outer envelopes for postal votes in their outer envelopes and re-insert these envelopes into their cover envelopes together with the voters' voting cards or address cards.

**Section 12**
When vote reception is concluded, the voting clerks shall take the following steps with those envelopes that have been examined in accordance with Sections 9 and 10. They shall

1. place those vote envelopes that satisfied the requirements contained in Sections 9 and 10 in the ballot box for the election to which the ballot paper relates,
2. insert the opened window envelopes or cover envelopes for postal votes that contain outer envelopes for votes by messenger, outer envelopes for postal votes or vote envelopes that do not satisfy the requirements contained in Sections 9 and 10 in special covers,
3. insert the window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes that did not satisfy the requirements contained in Section 9 in special covers, and
4. seal each cover.

**Section 13**
If a cover that contains window envelopes or cover envelopes for postal votes is received from the election committee after vote reception in the electoral district is concluded, the cover shall not be opened but returned to the election committee.

**Change of vote**

**Section 14**
Voters may vote personally at their polling station even if they already have voted at a voting place or voted by post (change of vote). If the previous vote is at the polling station, the voter may change her or his vote only after he or she has had the vote returned by the voting clerks.

*Security, etc.*

**Section 15**
If vote reception is interrupted, each ballot box and the electoral roll shall be sealed and stored in a secure way. When vote reception shall continue, the voting clerks shall first show those who are in attendance that the seals have not been broken.

**Section 16**
A record shall be kept of vote reception at a polling station.

**Section 17**
Outer envelopes for votes by messenger that contained vote envelopes that have been received and placed in the ballot box shall be handed over to the election committee. The committee shall store the envelopes during the period of the election.

## Chapter 10. Vote reception at voting places

**Section 1**
In addition to the general provisions on voting and reception of votes contained in Chapters 7 and 8, the provisions of this chapter shall apply for vote reception at voting places. If the provisions of this chapter deviate from those in Chapters 7 and 8, the provisions of this chapter shall apply instead.

*When vote reception may take place*

**Section 2**
In the case of general elections to the Riksdag and municipal and county council assemblies and also elections to the European Parliament, vote reception may commence

1. at voting places that a municipality has arranged: no earlier than on the eighteenth day prior to the election day,
2. at a foreign mission: no earlier than on the twenty-fourth day prior to the election day.

At other elections vote reception may commence

1. at voting places that a municipality has arranged: no earlier than on the tenth day prior to the election day,
2. at a foreign mission: no earlier than on the twentieth day prior to the election day.

Vote reception may continue

1. at voting places that a municipality has arranged: up to and including the election day,
2. at a foreign mission: as long as the window envelopes that have been arranged can be assumed to be received by the central election authority no later than on the day prior to the election day.

*How vote reception is arranged*

**Section 3**
Voters or messengers shall give the voter's voting card to the voting clerks.

However, this is not required

1. if the information that the voting card contains is nonetheless available for the voting clerks, or
2. if vote reception takes place at a foreign mission.

**Section 4**
In the notes that are kept according to Section 7, it shall be stated how the identity of the voter or messenger has been checked.

The vote envelopes and outer envelopes for votes by messenger that the voting clerks receive shall, in the presence of the voter or messenger, be inserted into window envelopes together with the voter's voting card or, if vote reception takes place at a foreign mission, an address card. The window envelope shall thereafter be stuck down.

**Section 5**
The window envelopes that have been arranged at voting places that a municipality has arranged shall be sent to the election committee in the municipalities where the voters are listed in the electoral roll or delivered directly to the voting clerks in the electoral district, provided it can be assumed that the envelopes will get to them before the time for vote reception at the polling station expires.

The window envelopes that have been arranged at a foreign mission shall be sent to the central election authority.

**Section 6**
As regards the window envelopes that are received by the central election authority they shall be dealt with in the manner referred to in Chapter 7, Section 15.

*Security, etc.*

**Section 7**
Notes shall be kept on an ongoing basis regarding vote reception at a voting place.

If vote reception is interrupted, the notes and the election material that have been received shall be stored in a secure way during the interruption.

The notes and election material that have been received shall also be stored separately and in a secure way pending the counting of votes.

# PART III. COUNTING OF VOTES

## Chapter 11. Preliminary counting of votes at a polling station

**Section 1**
Immediately after vote reception at the polling station is concluded and all vote envelopes that shall be placed in the ballot box have been deposited in it, the voting clerks shall take out the envelopes and count the votes.

The counting of votes is public and shall be implemented without interruption. The result of the counting of votes is preliminary.

**Section 2**
If an election to the Riksdag has been held at the same time as another election, the election to the Riksdag shall be counted first. For each kind of election, the count shall be conducted in the following way:

1. The ballot box shall be emptied and the vote envelopes counted. The number of voters who participated in the election according to the electoral roll shall be counted.
2. The ballot papers shall be taken out of the vote envelopes. If a vote envelope contains more than one ballot paper, the ballot papers shall not be approved and shall be re-inserted into the envelope.
3. A ballot paper that may be assumed to be invalid under Chapter 13, Section 7, first paragraph, point 1 or 3 shall not be approved.
4. A ballot paper that may be assumed to be invalid under any of the grounds referred to in Chapter 13, Section 7 shall not be approved and shall be re-inserted into its vote envelope.
5. Ballot papers and vote envelopes referred to in points 2–4 shall be inserted into special covers.
6. The ballot papers that are approved shall be sorted into groups by party denomination. The number of ballot papers in each group shall be counted. The ballot papers for each party shall then be inserted into special covers.
7. Covers under points 5 and 6 shall be sealed.

The result of the counting of votes shall be noted in the record as referred to in Chapter 9, Section 16.

**Section 3**
Immediately after the preliminary counting of votes is concluded, the voting clerks shall hand over to the election committee

1. the electoral roll,
2. the record,
3. outer envelopes for votes by messenger as referred to in Chapter 8, Section 10 and Chapter 9, Section 17, and
4. covers as referred to in Section 2 and also Chapter 9, Sections 12 and 13.

**Section 4**
The election committee shall retain the electoral rolls, outer envelopes for votes by messenger as referred to in Section 3 and the covers as referred to in Chapter 9, Sections 12 and 13. The committee shall immediately hand over to the county administrative board

1. the record, and

2. covers as referred to in Section 2.

*When a vote envelope may be opened*

**Section 5**
A vote envelope submitted may only be opened after it has been taken out of a ballot box for counting of votes in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or of Chapter 12.

## Chapter 12. The election committee's counting of votes

*The election committee's preparations for counting of votes*

**Section 1**
On the Wednesday following the election day, the election committee shall meet to examine and count the votes that have not been counted at the polling stations. This meeting is public. The result of the committee's vote count is preliminary.

At the meeting the committee shall examine:

1. window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes that were received by the committee and retained there up to and including the election day;
2. window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes that the voting clerks have returned to the committee in accordance with Chapter 9, Section 13;
3. window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes that were received by the committee before any of the ballot boxes referred to in Section 2 have been emptied; and
4. window envelopes and cover envelopes for postal votes that the voting clerks have inserted into special covers under Chapter 9, Section 12.

The examination shall, as appropriate, be conducted in the same way as under Chapter 9, Sections 9–12.

If more time is needed to carry out the counting of votes in a satisfactory manner, the election committee shall continue its meeting for counting of votes on the Thursday following the election day.

**Section 2**
For each kind of election a ballot box shall be used for each individual constituency into which the municipality is divided for elections to the municipal assembly.

*The preliminary counting of votes*

**Section 3**
When all vote envelopes that shall be placed in the ballot box have been put into it, the election committee shall remove the envelopes and count the votes. This is conducted in the same way as referred to in Chapter 11, Section 2.

**Section 4**
If window envelopes are received by the election committee during the counting of votes after any of the ballot boxes has been emptied, the envelopes shall be kept separate from other envelopes. Such envelopes shall be inserted into one or several special covers that are sealed.

**Section 5**
Outer envelopes for votes by messenger that have contained vote envelopes that upon examination according to Section 1 have been placed in the ballot box shall be taken care of by the committee. The committee shall store these outer envelopes and outer envelopes as referred to in Chapter 9, Section 17 during the period of the election.

**Section 6**
The election committee shall keep records of its counting of votes.

**Section 7**
When the meeting for counting of votes is concluded, the election committee shall immediately hand over to the county administrative board:

1. the record of the committee; and
2. the covers that the committee has arranged.

The committee shall also hand over the electoral rolls if the county administrative board so requests.

If, pursuant to Section 1, fourth paragraph, the election committee continues its meeting on the Thursday following the election day, on Wednesday it shall hand over the covers that have been arranged for the elections for which counting of votes has been completed.

*Security*

**Section 8**
If counting of votes is interrupted, the covers that have been arranged and other election material shall be stored in a secure way during the interruption.

## Chapter 13. Final counting of votes

**Section 1**
The county administrative board shall conduct the final counting of votes. The proceedings shall be public and shall be conducted without delay. If an election to the Riksdag has been held at the same time as another election, the election to the Riksdag shall be counted first.

**Section 2**
The county administrative board shall at the proceedings consider whether the ballot papers are valid according to Sections 6 and 7 and whether any name on a ballot paper should be deemed to be non-existent according to Section 8 and also make the decisions required by this review. The county administrative board shall make the decisions that are necessary as a result of the information contained in the records referred to in Chapter 9, Section 16.

*Further matters concerning proceedings*

**Section 3**
If the documents from the election committee are incomplete or inadequate in some other way, the county administrative board shall request that they are supplemented. If necessary the county

administrative board shall also request to be informed about why the documents are in inadequate condition.

**Section 4**
The county administrative board shall give public notice of the time and place for the proceedings. In the public notice the county administrative board shall state the order in which the various elections shall be counted. The public notice shall be displayed on the municipalities' notice boards and, no later than on the date before the day when the proceedings start, be entered in a local newspaper within the county.

**Section 5**
The county administrative board shall keep records of the proceedings.

### *Grounds for invalidity*

**Section 6**
If ballot papers that voters have delivered are not stored in a secure way, they shall be declared invalid, provided it may be assumed that they have been subject to some unauthorised measure.

**Section 7**
A ballot paper is invalid if it:

1. does not have a party denomination;
2. has more than one party denomination;
3. has a party denomination for a party that has not registered participation in the election under Chapter 2; or
4. has marks that have obviously been made intentionally.

If there is more than one ballot paper in a vote envelope they are invalid. However, if the envelope contains several ballot papers and all have the same party denomination, one ballot paper shall be counted as valid. If the ballot papers are different in such a case, as regards candidate names or specific personal votes, the names on the ballot papers shall be deemed to be non-existent.

In examinations under the first and second paragraphs, a party symbol that a voter adds to a ballot paper is disregarded, where relevant.

### *Non-existent candidate names*

**Section 8**
A candidate name on a ballot paper shall be deemed to be non-existent if:

1. the candidate is not eligible for election or it is not clearly indicated who is referred to;
2. the candidate has been added to a ballot paper that relates to a party that has registered a party denomination and notified candidates under Chapter 2;
3. the candidate has not been notified and is on a ballot paper for a party that has registered a party denomination and notified candidates under Chapter 2; or
4. the candidate has not consented to candidacy under Chapter 2.

The candidate names on a ballot paper shall also be deemed to be non-existent if:

1. the ballot paper includes candidates but does not have a marked space for personal votes;
2. if more than one vote for a specific person is cast or it is not clearly indicated whom the personal vote relates to;
3. it can be assumed that the marking for the personal vote for a person has been done automatically; or
4. the order between the candidates is not clearly indicated.

Candidate names shall not be deemed non-existent owing to them having been deleted from a ballot paper that includes candidates. Chapter 7, Section 2, third paragraph contains special provisions for cases where voters add candidates on a ballot paper for a party that has not registered its party denomination or notified candidates under Chapter 2.

### *Conclusion of the proceedings*

**Section 9**
When the proceedings are concluded, the county administrative board shall notify the central election authority of the result of the counting of votes as regards elections to the Riksdag and the European Parliament. The county administrative board and the central election authority shall thereafter appoint members and substitutes according to the provisions contained in Chapter 14.

**Section 10**
The ballot papers shall be inserted into special covers, which shall be stored during the period of the election.

Covers with ballot papers may only be opened if

1. a new or continued counting of votes shall be conducted, or
2. it is otherwise necessary for the evaluation of the election by the election authorities.

# PART IV. DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

## Chapter 14. Distribution of seats

**Section 1**
The central election authority shall on the basis of the result of the final counting of votes distribute the seats in the Riksdag and the European Parliament and also determine which candidates have been elected as members and substitutes.

As regards elections to municipal and county council assemblies, the county administrative board shall distribute the seats between the parties and for each constituency determine which candidates have been elected as members and substitutes.

**Section 1a**
If, during an electoral period, Sweden receives further mandates in the European Parliament, the central election authority shall, on the basis of the results of the count of the votes in the most recent election to the European Parliament, distribute the further mandates and determine which candidates have been elected as members or substitutes.

**Section 2**
In the event that a calculation under this chapter results in equal numbers, which party, candidate or constituency will receive the seat or which seat shall be returned for new distribution shall be determined by the drawing of lots.

### *Distribution of seats between parties*

**The election to the Riksdag**

**Section 3**
For each constituency, the permanent constituency seats shall be distributed proportionally between the parties that may participate in the distribution. The distribution is made through a comparative number being calculated for the parties on the basis of the election results in the constituency. The party that on each calculation receives the greatest comparative number will be allocated a seat.

The calculation shall be conducted by applying the adjusted odd-number method. This means that as long as a party has not yet been allocated any seat, the comparative number is calculated by dividing by 1.2 the party's number of votes in the constituency. When a party has received a seat, a new comparative number is calculated by dividing by 3 the party's number of votes. Thereafter the process is continued in the same way by dividing the party's number of votes with the next highest odd number for each new seat allocated.

**Section 4**
To determine how many seats a party should have in aggregate in the Riksdag so as to be proportionally represented in the whole of Sweden, the adjusted odd-number method shall be applied to the whole of Sweden as a single constituency.

**Section 4a**
If, on distribution of the permanent constituency seats, a party has received more seats than corresponds to a proportional representation in the whole of Sweden, surplus seats shall be returned.

Returns under the first paragraph shall be made in the constituency or constituencies where the party has been allocated the seat or seats by the lowest comparative number. However, returns must not be made in a constituency with less than three permanent constituency seats.

Seats that are returned under the second paragraph shall, pursuant to the provisions in Section 3, be distributed between the other parties in the constituency that have not achieved proportional representation in the whole of Sweden through the distribution of permanent constituency seats.

**Section 4b**
If seats have been returned in two or more constituencies, these seats shall be distributed in an order whereby the party with the greatest comparative number is allocated the first seat and so on, according to the size of the comparative numbers for the parties that are to be allocated seats.

**Section 4c**
Each party shall be allocated as many adjustment seats as necessary for the party to be able to achieve representation corresponding to its proportion of all valid votes in Sweden.

**Section 5**
If, in the distribution of the permanent constituency seats under Sections 3, 4a and 4b, a party has received as many seats as necessary for it to be proportionally represented in the Riksdag, the party and the seats it has received shall be disregarded when distributing the adjustment seats. This also applies for a party and the seats that the party has received if it obtained less than 4 per cent of the votes in Sweden.

Of the adjustment seats that a party has received, the first is added for the constituency where, after the distribution of the permanent constituency seats, the party has a greater comparative number than in other constituencies. The remaining seats are added one after the other for the constituency where the party has the greatest comparative number for each round of the continued application of the adjusted odd-number method to the party's number of votes in the constituencies. However, in a constituency where the party has not obtained any permanent constituency seat the comparative number when allocating the first seat shall be equivalent to the party's number of votes.

**Other elections**

**Section 6**
The seats in a municipal assembly in a municipality that constitutes a single constituency shall be distributed between the parties that received at least 2 per cent of the votes in the municipality. In a municipality that is divided into two or more constituencies, the seats shall be distributed between the parties that received at least 3 per cent of the votes in the municipality.

The seats in a county council assembly shall be distributed between the parties that received at least 3 per cent of the votes in the county council.

The seats in an election to the European Parliament shall be distributed between the parties that received at least 4 per cent of the votes in Sweden.

**Section 7**
The permanent seats shall for each election and constituency be distributed proportionally between the parties on the basis of the election results in the constituency. The distribution shall be made in the same way as for the election to the Riksdag.

**Section 8**
For distribution of seats in county councils and municipalities that are divided into constituencies, the provisions on elections to the Riksdag in Sections 3–5 apply correspondingly.

*How members are appointed*

**The election to the Riksdag**

**Section 9**
In the first instance the order between the candidates shall be determined on the basis of the amount of each candidate's number of personal votes. The number of personal votes shall be determined only for a candidate who has received specific personal votes corresponding to at least 5 per cent of the party's number of votes in the constituency.

A number of personal votes shall be determined on the basis of the specific personal votes cast for the candidate. Ballot papers on which a specific personal vote have been cast shall be arranged in groups according to party denomination. Thereafter, the number of personal votes for each candidate in the group will be counted. A candidate's number of personal votes is equivalent to the number of personal votes that have been cast for the candidate under the same party denomination. The candidate that has the greatest number of personal votes takes the first place in the order, the candidate that has the second greatest number takes the second place and so on according to the same principle.

**Section 10**
If a sufficiently greater number of members cannot be appointed on the basis of a number of personal votes, the order between the remaining candidates shall be determined through comparative numbers being calculated in accordance with the following.

Upon the first computation, a ballot paper applies for the candidate who appears first on the paper, in which connection candidates that have already obtained a seat are ignored. Ballot papers with the same first candidate form one group. The number of votes for each group are counted. The number of votes is equivalent to the number of ballot papers included in the group. The same number is also the comparative number for the candidate who appears first on the group's ballot papers. The candidate whose comparative number is greatest gets the first place in the order.

Upon each following computation a ballot paper applies for the candidate who appears first on the paper, but candidates who have already got a place in the order are ignored. The or those groups, whose ballot papers on the immediately preceding computation applied for the candidate who got a place in the order, are dissolved and arranged in new groups, so that ballot papers that on the ongoing computation apply for one and the same candidate form one group. Other groups that have been formed shall however be retained. For each newly formed group the number of votes is counted.

The number of votes is equivalent to the number of ballot papers included in the group. For all candidates that participate in the computation, the number of votes and comparative numbers are counted.

The number of votes for a candidate is equivalent to the number of votes for the group or the aggregate number of votes for the groups whose ballot papers apply for the candidate. The comparative number for a candidate is equivalent to the number of votes for the candidate, unless the group of ballot papers that applies for the candidate participated in filling a previously allocated place. If this is the case, the candidate's comparative number is obtained by the number of votes for the candidate being divided by the figure that corresponds to that part which the group has taken in filling a place or places that have been allocated (the number of group places), increased by 1, or, if several groups of ballot papers that apply for the candidate participated in filling a previously allocated place, with the aggregate number of places for these groups, increased by 1. The number of group places is calculated through the group's number of votes being divided by the greatest comparative number upon the computation immediately preceding the formation of the group. For a candidate who already appeared first on any ballot paper, a new number of group places is only calculated for newly added ballot papers. Fractions that arise upon divisions are calculated to 2 decimal points. The latter decimal figure may not be increased.

The candidate whose comparative number is greatest gets the next place in the order.

**Discontinuance of double election for election to the Riksdag**

**Section 11**
Candidates who have obtained seats in more than one constituency or for more than one party shall occupy the seat for which their number of personal votes is greatest in relation to the number of votes for the party. If the candidates have not occupied a place in the order on the basis of their number of personal votes, they shall occupy the seat for which their comparative number is greatest.

The seat that the candidate does not occupy shall pass to the candidate who would come first in the order according to the following. In the first instance the candidates are arranged on the basis of the calculation of their number of personal votes in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, second paragraph.

If a sufficient number of candidates cannot be arranged according to the second paragraph, they shall be arranged on the basis of the ballot papers that applied to the candidate who originally got a place in the order according to Sections 9 and 10. Upon such a computation, each ballot paper applies as a whole vote. The value of the number of votes shall be credited to the candidate who appears first on the paper of those who have not already got a place in the order. The candidate that gets the highest number of votes will get a place in the special order.

If the first paragraph results in two or more seats not being occupied these shall be filled one at a time according to the amount of the number of personal votes in relation to the number of votes for the party. If all seats cannot hereby be occupied they shall be filled according to the comparative numbers according to Section 10.

**Excess seats for election to the Riksdag**

**Section 12**
If a party in any constituency obtained more seats than as corresponds to the number of candidates on

the party's ballot papers, the excess seats shall, applying the calculation contained in Section 5, second paragraph, be moved to another constituency where the party participates in the distribution of permanent constituency seats.

**Members of other elections**

**Section 13**
Members of other elections should be determined according to provisions applicable regarding election to the Riksdag.

A 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 the party received in the constituency, though at least

1. for election to a county council assembly: 100 votes,
2. for election to a municipal assembly: 50 votes.

*How substitutes are appointed*

**The election to the Riksdag**

**Section 14**
For each member, as many substitutes are appointed as the member's party obtained seats in the constituency. However, at least three substitutes shall always be appointed for each member. A person who has been elected as a member shall be ignored when substitutes are appointed.

Substitutes are appointed by special rules between the candidates on the party's ballot papers. This order is calculated according to Section 11, second and third paragraphs.

If there is nevertheless no one who can be appointed as a substitute, the following shall apply. The candidate within the constituency whose turn it is to obtain the next seat for the party shall be appointed as substitute. If there is no such candidate on the party's ballot papers, applying Section 5, second paragraph, another constituency shall be determined, where the party participates in the distribution of permanent seats, from which the substitute shall be appointed. The person whose turn it is to obtain seats for the party shall be appointed as substitute. There may only be one substitute under this paragraph for each member. If a substitute cannot be appointed in this way, no substitute shall be appointed.

**Substitutes in other elections**

**Section 15**
Substitutes for a county council assembly and the European Parliament shall be appointed in the corresponding way as for the election to the Riksdag.

**Section 16**
Substitutes for a municipal assembly shall, in the first instance, be appointed on the basis of the order between the candidates shown upon the calculation of their number of personal votes in accordance with Section 9.

In the second instance, substitutes shall be appointed by a calculation within the party for which he or she has been elected. Upon each calculation regard shall only be taken to those ballot papers that

include the member's name and which therefore applied for this name, when they got a place in the order. Every ballot paper applies as a whole vote. The value of the number of votes shall be accredited to the name that appears highest on the paper of those who have not been appointed as members. Those who get the greatest number of votes shall be appointed as substitutes for the members to whom the calculation relates.

If the number of substitutes that have been appointed is less than the number that the municipal assembly has determined according to Chapter 5, Section 4, second paragraph of the Local Government Act (1991:900) and the same substitutes have been appointed for three or more members, a further substitute shall be appointed for every one of these members. In that case, the name of a candidate who through the election has been appointed as substitute for the member to whom the calculation relates shall also be deemed nonexistent. Otherwise, the procedure is as stated in the first and the second paragraphs.

If the number of substitutes is still less than the number that the municipal assembly has determined in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 4, second paragraph of the Local Government Act and the same substitutes have been appointed for five or more members, a further substitute shall be appointed for every one of these members.

Thereafter, in a corresponding way successive further calculations are made for the members whose substitutes have been appointed for seven or more members, nine or more members, and so on, as long as the number of substitutes is less than the number that the municipal assembly has determined.

If the proportion of substitutes for the places that a party got is not a whole number, this shall be rounded off to the immediately higher whole number.

**Section 17**
If at least two substitutes are not appointed for a party for a municipal assembly, the following shall apply.

If after substitutes have been appointed in accordance with Section 16 it transpires that for a member or members of a party only one substitute has been appointed, a further calculation shall be conducted until at least two substitutes have been appointed.

No substitute shall be appointed for that member if any substitute for a particular member is not appointed in this way.

### *When members and substitutes resign during the period of the election*

**The election to the Riksdag**

**Section 18**
If a member of the Riksdag resigns during the period of the election, the central election authority shall at the request of the Speaker of the Riksdag appoint a new member. The person whose turn it is to enter according to the order between the substitutes according to Section 14 shall be appointed as a new member.

**Section 19**
If a new member has previously been a substitute according to Section 14, third paragraph, a new substitute shall be appointed for the resigning member according to Section 14. If the seat has been

moved from one constituency to another, it shall be deemed to have been allocated to the latter constituency at the election.

The other candidates that would have been a substitute for the resigning member shall be a substitute for another member who is appointed in the place of a member who has resigned.

**Section 20**
The central election authority shall at the request of the Speaker of the Riksdag, applying Section 14, if possible appoint two new substitutes, if

1. the number of substitutes for a member of the Riksdag has reduced to half or less than half of the number that has been appointed at the election because substitutes have been appointed as ordinary members or have resigned for some other reason, or
2. the number of substitutes is not sufficient for the substitutes to be able to take over a member's position.

**Other elections**

**Section 21**
If a member of a county council assembly, municipal assembly or the European Parliament resigns during the period of the election, the respective election authority shall upon application appoint a new member. A new member shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions on election to the Riksdag according to Sections 18 and 19.

**Section 22**
If a substitute in a county council assembly has been appointed as an ordinary member or resigned as a substitute for some other reason, the county administrative board shall at the request of the chair of the assembly make a new calculation and appoint one further substitute for each member that is affected.

The other candidates that would have been a substitute for a resigning member shall be a substitute for another member who is appointed in the place of a member who has resigned.

When making the calculation the same calculation as upon the appointment of substitutes shall be applied. No substitute shall be appointed if it is not possible to appoint a substitute according to the first paragraph.

**Section 23**
If a substitute in a municipal assembly has been appointed as an ordinary member or resigned as a substitute for some other reason, the county administrative board shall, at the request of the chair of the assembly, make new computations and appoint one further substitute for each member that is affected. In cases where even after a substitute has resigned, the number of substitutes amounts to at least the number that the assembly determined, a new substitute shall be appointed only if the member would otherwise have no substitutes appointed for her or him.

The other candidates that would have been a substitute for a resigning member shall be a substitute for another member who is appointed in the place of a member who has resigned.

Section 16 shall apply when making the computation. No substitute shall be appointed if it is not possible to appoint a substitute pursuant to the first paragraph.

**Section 24**
The central election authority shall at the request of the European Parliament, applying the rules on appointment of substitutes, if possible, appoint two new substitutes if the number of substitutes for a member has reduced to half or less than half of the number that has been appointed at the election because substitutes have been appointed as members or have resigned for some other reason.

### *Conclusion of the election*

**The election to the Riksdag and the election to the European Parliament**

**Section 25**
When the central election authority has distributed seats between the parties and appointed members and substitutes, the election results shall be pronounced by being announced by public notice in *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar* (Swedish Official Gazette). The election is thereby concluded.

Public notice shall also be given in *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar*, when new members and substitutes have been appointed in accordance with Sections 18–20 and 24.

**The election to municipal and county council assemblies**

**Section 26**
When the county administrative board has distributed seats between the parties and appointed members and substitutes, the election results shall be given by public notice through the records being produced for examination. The election is thereby concluded.

The same applies when new members and substitutes have been appointed in accordance with Sections 21–23.

**Section 27**
If fewer than half of the number of members have been appointed for a county council or municipal assembly, the Election Review Board shall revoke the election and decide that there shall be a re-election of all members and substitutes.

### *Issuance and examination of certificates for those appointed*

**Section 28**
For those who have been appointed as a member of the Riksdag, county council assembly, municipal assembly or the European Parliament or as a substitute, the respective election authority shall immediately issue a certificate to that effect. The election authority shall in the certificate state

1. the name of the person who has been appointed, and
2. the time, the party and the constituency that a member or substitute has been appointed for.

A certificate for a substitute shall also in appropriate cases contain details of the or those members that he or she has been appointed as substitute for and the order between the substitutes if several substitutes have been appointed for the same member.

**Section 29**
An extract from the record or another document from the calculation upon which the member of substitute has been appointed shall apply as a certificate. The certificate shall be sent to the person who has been appointed. For an election to the Riksdag the certificate shall also be sent to the Election

Review Board and the Speaker of the Riksdag. A certificate that relates to a member of the European Parliament shall also be sent to the Parliament. Certificates that relate to municipal and county council assemblies shall be sent to the respective assembly.

**Section 30**

The Election Review Board shall examine certificates for members of the Riksdag or members of the European Parliament and substitutes to consider whether these have been properly issued in accordance with Section 28. This review shall follow an election to the Riksdag being concluded no later than on the day before the Riksdag to which the election related assembling for the national assembly. Other certificates that are received by the Election Review Board shall be examined as soon as this can be effected. A report on the examination shall be immediately delivered to the Speaker of the Riksdag. If the election relates to members of the European Parliament, the report on the examination shall also be sent to the Parliament.

**Section 31**

The Election Review Board may assign the chair or the substitute for the chair, on behalf of the Board, to examine certificates for a member of the Riksdag or member of the European Parliament and substitutes for such members that are appointed during an ongoing period of the election as a result of the member having resigned or substitute being appointed in accordance with Sections 18–20 and 24.

# PART V. CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

## Chapter 15. Appeals

**Section 1**
Decisions or other measures according to this Act may be appealed against only to the extent as provided in this chapter.

**Section 2**
Repealed by SFS 2014:301

### *Appeals to the Election Review Board*

**Section 3**
Appeals may be made to the Election Review Board regarding:

1. the following decisions of the county administrative board:
   a. decisions under Chapter 4, Sections 8 and 13 on the determination of the division of constituencies for elections to county council and municipal assemblies;
   b. decisions under Chapter 4, Sections 10 and 14 on the number of constituency seats for elections to county council and municipal assemblies;
   c. decisions under Chapter 4, Section 17 on the division into electoral districts;
2. decisions of the county administrative board or the central election authority on rectification of an electoral roll;
3. the following decisions of the central election authority or, where appropriate, the county administrative board:
   a. decisions under Chapter 4, Section 3 concerning the number of constituency seats for elections to the Riksdag;
   b. a decision in a matter under Chapter 2 on registration of party denomination;
   c. a decision in a matter under Chapter 2 on the notification of candidates or Chapter 6 on ballot papers;
   d. a decision in a matter under Chapter 2 on registration to participate in elections;
4. decisions of the county administrative board or the central election authority to determine the outcome of an election or decisions to appoint new members or substitutes under Chapter 14, Sections 18–24.

**Section 4**
A decision as referred to in Section 3, item 4 may be appealed against by

1. the person who according to the electoral roll was entitled to vote in the election, and
2. a party that participated in the election.

The decision may be appealed against by a candidate who has not been included in the electoral roll in question, when it relates to the question of the appointment of him or her as a member, successor or substitute.

### *How to appeal*

**Section 5**
An appeal must be submitted to the authority that has issued the decision appealed against (deciding authority).

**Section 6**
An appeal must have been delivered to the deciding authority

1. in a matter referred to in Section 3, points 1, 3a and 3b: no later than three weeks from the date on which public notice was given of the decision appealed against or, if public notice of the decision has not been given, within three weeks from the date when the appellant received the decision;
2. in a matter referred to in Section 3, point 2: no later than on the Wednesday prior to the election day;
3. in a matter referred to in Section 3, point 3c: no later than three weeks from the date when the appellant received the decision;
4. in a matter referred to in Section 3, point 3d: no later than one week from the date on which public notice was given of the decision appealed against or, if public notice of the decision has not been given, within one week from the date when the appellant received the decision; or
5. in a matter referred to in Section 3, point 4: no earlier than on the day after the election and no later than ten days after the election was concluded or, if the appeal relates to a decision concerning the appointment of new members or substitutes under Chapter 14, Sections 18–24, within ten days after the count was concluded.

The Election Review Board determines whether appeals have been received in good time.

**Section 7**
If an appeal has been received by the Election Review Board within the time for appeals, it shall be entertained even if the written communication with the appeal has not been received by the deciding authority in time.

*Consideration of appeals against elections*

**Section 8**
In the matters referred to in Section 3, item 4, the deciding authority shall as soon as possible after the time for appeals expired immediately give public notice of all appeals and submit these to the Election Review Board.

Public notice shall be entered in

1. *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar* (Swedish Official Gazette) if the appeal relates to the Riksdag or the European Parliament,
2. a local newspaper within the county council and the municipality respectively if the appeal relates to the county council or municipal assembly.

A certain short time shall be specified in the public notice within which those who wish to express their views on the appeals shall have done so to the Election Review Board.

**Section 9**
The deciding authority shall expeditiously express its views on appeals to the Election Review Board. The provisions of Sections 27 and 28 of the Administrative Procedure Act (1986:223) on reconsideration of decisions shall not apply.

**Section 10**
A decision through which someone has been appointed as a member of a county council or municipal assembly or as a substitute also applies even if the decision has been appealed against. If someone else

has been appointed as a member or substitute as a result of the appeal, the decision applies as soon as the election or the count is concluded by which the member or substitute was appointed.

Members of the European Parliament shall take up their assignment when they have been appointed and their eligibility considered by the European Parliament.

The provisions on suspension contained in Section 29 of the Administrative Procedure Act (1986:223) do not apply to decisions referred to in this section.

**Section 11**
When the Election Review Board considers an appeal, all members of the Board shall attend. If the appeal relates to a decision through which the outcome of a general election to the Riksdag or a general election to a county council or municipal assembly has been determined, the Board shall be composed as it was at the time of these elections. If the appeal relates to a decision through which the outcome of another election has been determined, the Board shall be composed as it was at the time for that election.

**Section 12**
Authorities and others who assisted in connection with the election shall provide the Election Review Board with the information and statements requested by the Board.

If the Election Review Board considers that it is necessary for someone to be questioned as a witness at court, the Board can order a witness hearing to be held at a district court.

Chapter 35, Sections 10 and 11 of the Code of Judicial Procedure apply when taking evidence under the second paragraph. Compensation to witnesses shall be paid by public funds. Costs for this shall be borne by the state.

**Section 13**
The Election Review Board shall revoke an election to the extent that it is necessary and make an order for re-election in the constituency affected

1. if upon the preparation and implementation of the election for which an authority is responsible there has been a deviation from the prescribed system, or
2. if someone has impeded voting, corrupted votes cast or improperly acted at the election in some other way.

If rectification can be achieved by a renewed count or some other such less intrusive measure, the Board shall instead assign the deciding authority to implement such rectification.

Rectification according to the first or second paragraph shall only be effected if it may be deemed that it is justified by what has occurred having had an effect on the outcome of the election.

A re-election to the Riksdag or county council assembly only relates to the number of permanent seats and adjustment seats that have been allocated to the constituency affected in connection with the revoked election.

**Section 14**
If upon a count as referred to in Chapter 14, Sections 18–24 there has been a deviation from the prescribed system and it is not improbable that the deviation has had any effect on the outcome of the

count, the Election Review Board shall revoke the count and assign the deciding authority to implement the rectification that is necessary.

**Section 15**
If a particular decision may not be appealed against or if it may be appealed against according to special rules, a circumstance as referred to in the decision may not be referred to in connection with a consideration according to Section 13 or 14.

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