Translation

Consolidated Act No. 369 of 10 April 2014

Folketing (Parliamentary) Elections Act

CHAPTER I
GENERAL ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS

Part 1

Franchise and Eligibility

1. -(1) Franchise for the Folketing is held by every person of Danish nationality, who is above 18 years of age, and permanently resident in the realm, unless such person has been deprived of his or her legal capacity under a guardianship order, cf. section 6 of the Guardianship Act.

2. -(1) Persons who are employed by the Danish State and ordered to enter service outside the realm, shall be considered to be permanently resident in the realm.
(2) The following persons who have taken up temporary residence in foreign countries shall also be considered to be permanently resident in the realm-
(i) persons being sent out in foreign service as employees of a Danish public agency or any local private undertaking or association;
(ii) persons taking up residence in foreign countries as employees of an international organisation of which Denmark is a member;
(iii) persons being sent out to do service in foreign countries by a Danish relief organisation;
(iv) persons staying abroad for the purpose of education;
(v) persons staying abroad for health reasons;
(vi) persons staying abroad and who, with respect to affiliation with the realm, must be quite co-equal with the persons specified in paragraphs (i) to (v).
(3) Persons taking up residence in foreign countries shall also be considered to be permanently resident in the realm if they intend to return to the realm within two years of their departure.
(4) Any person co-habiting at the same address with a person comprised by subsections (1), (2) or (3) shall be considered to be permanently resident in the realm if the co-habiting partners concerned-
(i) have married or entered into a registered partnership with each other, or
(ii) fulfil the conditions of marrying or entering into a registered partnership with each other and had set up joint residence before departure.

3.-(1) No one shall exercise the right to vote except if included in the electoral register.

4.-(1) Any person who is entitled to vote at Folketing elections under section 1, cf. section 2, shall be eligible for membership of the Folketing, unless he or she has been convicted of an act which in the eyes of the public makes him or her unworthy of being a Member of the Folketing, cf. sections 30 and 33 of the Act of the Constitution.
(2) A person can nevertheless always stand as candidate in an election regardless of objections in respect of non-eligibility.

5.-(1) No one can stand as candidate in an election unless he himself or she herself has announced his or her candidature in the election.

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6.-(1) Members of the Folketing are elected for four years. The existing seats in the Folketing shall, however, be vacated upon a new election, cf. section 32 of the Act of the Constitution.
(2) General elections are called by royal public notice, to be held on the same day throughout the realm. The High Commissioners in the Faroe Islands and in Greenland can be entrusted to fix another day for holding the election.

Part 2

Electoral Districts and Polling Districts. Local Distribution of Seats

7.-(1) A total of 179 members, two of which in the Faroe Islands and two of which in Greenland, are to be elected for the Folketing.
(2) Rules for elections in the Faroe Islands and in Greenland are laid down in separate acts.

8.-(1) Denmark falls into three provinces: Metropolitan Copenhagen, Sealand-Southern Denmark and Northern and Central Jutland, cf the Schedule to the Act (List of Electoral Districts).
(2) The regions are subdivided into multimember constituencies, cf the List of Electoral Districts. Metropolitan Copenhagen encompasses four multimember constituencies. Sealand-Southern Denmark and Northern and Central Jutland are each made up of three multimember constituencies.
(3) The multimember constituencies are split into nomination districts, cf the List of Electoral Districts.
(4) A nomination district consists of one or more municipalities or a part of a municipality. For nomination districts consisting of more than one municipality or a part of a municipality, the common functions are carried out by the municipality identified as a constituency municipality in the List of Electoral Districts.
(5) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior can issue an executive order for minor adjustments to the List of Electoral Districts.
(6) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior can issue an executive order for changes to the List of Electoral Districts in maintaining the necessary subdivision of electoral districts independent of any changes in subdivisions of municipalities or parishes.

9.-(1) Each municipality or part of a municipality in a nomination district is subdivided into polling districts. A municipality or part of a municipality, however, can constitute one polling district. The local council makes decisions regarding the setting up, alteration or closing down of polling districts.

10.-(1) Of the nationwide 175 seats, 135 are constituency seats and 40 are compensatory seats. The distribution of seats among regions and among multimember constituencies are determined and announced by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior following publication of the population figure as at January 1st 2010, 2015, 2020, etc., and the distribution subsequently applies to the following elections.
(2) The distribution is fixed proportional to numbers, which for each region and each multimember constituency are computed as the sum of: 1) the population; 2) the number of voters in the last general election; and 3) the area in square kilometres multiplied by 20, of the appropriate region or multimember constituency, respectively. If the number of seats resulting from the distribution are not integers and, therefore, do not add up to the necessary number of seats when fractions are eliminated, the largest fractions shall be increased until the number has been reached (the method of the largest remainders). If two or more fractions are of equal size, lots shall be drawn.

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(3) According to the computation rule in subsection (2), the 175 seats are first distributed among the three regions. Next, the 135 constituency seats are distributed accordingly among the regions. Finally, the constituency seats are distributed among the multimember constituencies within the appropriate regions.
(4) If, by computation according to subsection (3), the Multimember Constituency of Bornholm fails to obtain at least two seats, a second distribution of seats shall be undertaken in which the Multimember Constituency of Bornholm is allocated two seats in advance. The remaining 133 constituency seats shall be finally distributed among the other multimember constituencies as specified in subsection (3).
(5) The number of compensatory seats for allocation to each region shall be computed as the difference between the overall number of seats in the region and the number of constituency seats in the region.

Part 3

Parties Entitled to Participate in General Elections

11.-(1) The parties which gained representation in the Folketing in the last general election and which continue to be represented therein, shall be entitled to participate in general elections.
(2) The right of participation in a general election furthermore extends to new parties which have been registered with the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior according to the rules of section 12.
(3) Parties which are entitled to participate in general elections shall hereinafter be referred to as parties entitled to nomination.

12.-(1) New parties wishing to participate in a general election must apply for registration with the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior not later than noon 15 days prior to election day. This application must be accompanied by declarations from voters whose number corresponds to 1/175 of all valid votes cast in the last general election as a minimum. No voters' declarations are required in the case of the party of the German minority.
(2) The voters' declarations are to be stated on a form which has been approved by the Election Board in advance, cf section 17. The approval remains valid for three years counting from the day of the approval. In connection with approval of the form the Election Board will decide whether the name of the new party can be approved, cf. section 13. Approval of the party name remains valid for the same term as approval of the form. An application for approval of a form regarding a new party whose name is non-approvable, cf section 13, cannot be filed until 30 days before expiry of the period during which the name cannot be approved.
(3) The Election Board may extend approval of the form and party name by one year upon request, to be calculated from expiry of the previous approval if there is reason to believe that registration of the party will take place within the time of the extension. In special cases extension may be granted more than once. Any request for extension, apart from exceptional circumstances, must be received by the day the previous approval expires. If a request for extension of approval is received by the ultimate date of the previous approval, the approval shall be upheld until the validity of the request has been decided.
(4) If the party has not been registered within the stipulated time of approval for the party's voters' declaration form, including any extension allowed, cf subsections (2) and (3), the person in respect of which the voters' declaration form has been approved cannot apply for approval of a form carrying the same party name until one year after the previous approval has expired. However, this rule shall not apply if other persons are prevented from obtaining approval of the party name under section 13 subsections (1)(ii) and (v) and subsection (2).
(5) The voters' declarations must, in order to be included, be duly completed, with distinct indication of the name of the voter, CRS number, permanent address, and be signed and dated by the voter in his or her own handwriting. The declarations must furthermore be furnished with a certificate from the municipality where the voter at the time of signing the declaration fulfils

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the conditions to be included in the electoral register, attesting to the fulfilment by the voter of the conditions of franchise for the Folketing at the time of issuing the declaration. No attestation shall take place where the voter is deceased after the declaration was issued.
(6) After attestation, the local council in the municipality where the voter at the time of signing the declaration fulfils the conditions to be included in the electoral register shall send the voter's declaration to the appropriate voter. The voter shall then himself or herself forward the declaration to the party if the voter has a continued interest in participating in the registration of the appropriate party. In forwarding the voter's declaration, the the local council shall inform the voter accordingly. The the local council shall return voters' declarations which do not fulfil the conditions for attestation to the party, with indication of the reason for not granting its attestation.
(7) A voter's declaration shall not be included, however, if it-
(i) was made 18 months or more before registration of the party, cf. subsection (1); or,
(ii) was made by a voter who has already issued a declaration in favour of a party registered according to subsection (1).
(8) An application for registration of a party remains valid until the first general election is subsequently held, however, for one year from the day of registration as a minimum.
(9) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall keep the voters' declarations as long as the application for registration remains valid and shall subsequently destroy them.

13.-(1) No approval can be granted to a new party name which-
(i) is in use by a party entitled to nomination, cf. section (11);
(ii) is the name of a party that has previously been entitled to nomination, cf. section (11), unless at least five periods of election have passed since the time when the party participated in general elections the last time;
(iii) has been approved for a new party that wishes to participate in general elections by the Election Board, cf. section 12(2);
(iv) is used by a party entitled to participate in elections to the European Parliament not included in cases specified in paragraph (i), cf. section 10 of the Danish Members of the European Parliament Elections Act;
(v) is the name of a party not included in cases specified in paragraph (ii) that has previously been entitled to participate in European Parliamentary elections, cf. section 10 of the Danish Members of the European Parliament Elections Act unless at least four periods of election have passed since the time when the party participated in European Parliamentary Elections the last time;
(vi) has been approved by the Election Board for a new party that wishes to participate in European Parliamentary elections, cf. section 11(2) in the Danish Members of the European Parliament Elections Act.; or,
(vii) may cause confusion of identity with one of the parties referred to in paragraphs (i) to (vi).
(2) The name of a new party cannot be approved if by a final court decision it has been established or there are other reasons to assume that somebody else on a basis different than the rules in subsection (1) holds an exclusive right to the name. The name may, however, be approved if the holder of the exclusive right has consented to the party's use of the name.
(3) If by final judgment it is established or there are other reasons to assume that somebody else on a grounds other than the rules in subsection (1) holds exclusive right to a name which the Election Board has approved as a name for a new party, and the if the holder of this exclusive right does not consent to the party being allowed to using the name, the Election Board may revoke the approval. If the party is registered with the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior in pursuance of section 12, the party shall not be entitled to participate in general elections.
(4) The Election Board shall keep a list of party names (List of Party Names) which are comprised by subsection (1)(i) to (vi) and which have not been revoked in pursuance of subsection (3) (the Party Name Register).

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14.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall assign a letter to the parties entitled to nomination to be used for the listing of parties on the ballot papers. In the assignment of letters, such letters that have been carried by the parties in previous elections shall be preserved as far as possible.
(2) Soonest possible after the expiry of the time-limit in section 12(1), the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall publish the names of the parties entitled to nomination and the letters assigned to these parties in the Official Gazette.

Part 4

Electoral Registers and Poll Cards.
Election Board

15.–(1) Voters must be included in the electoral register in the municipality where they have their permanent residence, cf. however section 16.

16.-(1) Voters comprised by section 2 and who in connection with staying abroad are registered in the national civil registration system (CRS) as emigrated, shall be included, upon request, in the electoral register in the municipality where they most recently had permanent residence. Voters comprised by section 2(1) or section 2(4), cf. subsection (1) who just before being sent out in foreign service were registered in the national register in a municipality in the Faroe Islands or in Greenland, including the national register for areas in Greenland unclassified as municipalities, shall be included, upon request, in the electoral register in the municipality in Denmark where they most recently had permanent residence. The request must be submitted to the local council on a form which has been approved by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior.
(2) Voters who have stayed abroad for more than four years can only be included in the electoral register provided the Election Board considers the conditions of section 2 fulfilled in each individual case. If there is any doubt, whatsoever, as to whether a voter is comprised by section 2, the voter can be included in the electoral register provided only that the Election Board considers the conditions of section 2 fulfilled in each individual case.
(3) Decisions regarding the inclusion in electoral registers of voters comprised by section 2(1) or (2), or section 2(4), cf. subsections (1) or (2) are valid for two years from the day of decision. If, prior to the expiry of the term specified in the first sentence, the voter submits a request for renewed inclusion in the electoral register, the term is extended until a decision has been made. A decision regarding the inclusion in the electoral register of a voter comprised by section 2(3) is valid for two years calculated from the day of emigration. A decision regarding the inclusion in the electoral register of a voter comprised by section 2(4), cf. subsection (3) is valid for two years calculated from the day of emigration for the person comprised by section 2(3) to whom the voter is related as specified in section 2(4).
(4) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down detailed rules for inclusion in the electoral register of voters comprised by section 2.

17.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall set up an Election Board to decide on-

(i) inclusion in the electoral register according to section 16(2);
(ii) approval of forms for voters' declarations for new parties requesting to participate in general elections, cf. section 12(2) and (3), and section 13(3), or European parliamentary elections, cf. section 11(2) and (3), and section 12 of the Members of the European Parliament Election Act; and
(iii) inclusion in the List of Party Names, cf. section 13(4).

(2) The Election Board consists of a chairman and two other members, however, in cases specified in subsection (1)(ii) and (iii) three other members. The chairman must be a High Court or Supreme Court judge, and either of the other members must be an expert on constitutional

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law. The extra member of the Board in cases specified in subsection (1)(ii) and (iii) must be an expert on name and trade mark rights. A deputy chairman and a substitute for both of the two other members must be appointed by the same rules.
(3) The Election Board forms a quorum when the members of the Board or their substitutes are present. Decisions are made by majority of votes. If the voting is equal, the chairman has a casting vote.
(4) The chairman of the Election Board may decide cases of an urgent nature or cases whose outcome is certain on behalf of the Board.
(5) The decisions of the Election Board shall not be subject to appeal to any other administrative authority.
(6) The Election Board shall gather and provide the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior with any information he may require regarding the activities of the Board.
(7) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the rules of procedure for the Board, including rules for summoning substitutes. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall determine the fees and payment of expenses to the members of the Board and their substitutes.
(8) The Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior makes secretariat services available for the Board.
(9) The Election Board falls under the administration of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil and Military Administration.

18.-(1) When an election is called, the local council shall prepare an electoral register of the voters of the municipality, cf. sections 15 and 16. The electoral register shall be prepared for each local polling district.
(2) The electoral register shall list voters who have moved to the municipality not later than on the 15th day prior to election day and who not later than on this day have notified the municipality where they have taken up their new residence of the change of address, cf. also subsection 6(1). Voters who have moved to the municipality from the Faroe Islands or Greenland shall be entered in the electoral register only provided that they have moved to the municipality not later than on the 18th day prior to election day and who not later than on this day have notified the municipality where they have taken up their new residence of the change of address.
(3) Voters who not later than on the 15th day prior to election day have relocated within the municipality, and who not later than on this day have notified the municipality of the change of address shall be listed in the electoral register under the new address.
(4) Voters who later than on the 15th day prior to election day have moved to another municipality or within the municipality, or who later than this day have notified their change of address shall remain listed in the electoral register under their previous address.
(5) Voters who later than on the 18th day prior to election day have moved to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland, or who later than this day have notified their change of address shall remain listed in the electoral register under their previous address.
(6) Voters not comprised by subsection (2) who have moved to the municipality from another country shall be listed on the electoral register if they have moved to the municipality not later than on the 7th day prior to election day and have notified the municipality where they have taken up their new residence not later than on this day. Voters who are comprised by section 2 shall be listed in the electoral register if a decision to this effect has been made not later than on the 7th day prior to election day.
(7) If the 15th day prior to election day is a Saturday or a Sunday or any other national holiday, the time limit specified in subsections (2)(i), (3) and (4) for listing in the electoral register shall be brought forward to the preceding weekday not being a Saturday in respect of voters who have moved to the municipality from another municipality or have moved within the municipality.

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19.-(1) The electoral registers shall be prepared on the basis of information in the national civil registration system (CRS).
(2) The electoral registers shall contain the name of the voters, birth dates and addresses, as well as serial number and a space for marking.
(3) The local council may decide that an electronic electoral register shall be used for one or more or all polling districts in the municipality.
(4) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior may lay down detailed rules for the preparation of the electoral registers and their design.

20.-(1) As soon as the electoral register has been prepared, the local council shall issue poll cards to the voters listed in the register. The local council shall nonetheless only issue poll cards upon request to voters who have no permanent place of residence, but who in accordance with the rules of the National Civil Registration Act are registered in the municipality as having vacated their former place of residence. The poll card must contain information about the name and address of the voter, his or her number in the electoral register and about the address of the polling station as well as the day and time of voting.

21.-(1) Not later than ten days prior to election day the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall publish the day and time of voting in the national newspapers. At the same time the public shall be notified that poll cards will be sent out to the voters and that complaints about not having received poll cards or having received poll cards with erroneous contents shall be addressed to the local council.

22.-(1) The local council shall immediately consider the complaints specified in section 21, and shall, case requiring, correct the errors by writing out new poll cards and by making corrections to the electoral register. Such corrections can be made up to and including election day.
(2) The local council shall furthermore, up to and including election day, correct the electoral register if the local authority receives notification of emigration, death cases, initiation or abolition of guardianships involving deprivation of legal capacity, cf. section 6 of the Guardianship Act, or the acquisition or deprivation of Danish citizenship.

Part 5

Election Committees, Polling Supervisors and Appointed Electors
Election Committees

23.-(1) Not later than when an election has been called shall an election committee be chosen for each nomination district. In municipalities comprising more than one nomination district one common election committee shall be chosen.
(2) The election committee procures ballot papers and notices and supervises the final computation of the vote in the nomination district.
(3) Members of the election committee are elected by the local council by proportional representation. The group in the local council appointing a member shall also appoint a substitute. The mayor is a member of the election committee. In municipalities governed by a corporation or by a multilevel administrative body, cf. sections 64 and 64a in the Local Government Act, the municipality may adopt by-laws to provide that a member of the corporation or a committee chairman shall be a member and not the mayor. Other members and substitutes are chosen from among the members of the local council.
(4) Where a local council has to appoint members for more than one election committee, appointments are made each at a time.
(5) No one can be a member of more than one election committee. Where a member of the local council meets the conditions of being a born chairman of an election committee and a born member of another election committee, cf. subsection (3)(iii) and (iv) and section 24, he or she shall be a member of the election committee of which he or she is the born chairman. In other

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cases where a local council has to appoint members of more than one election committees, and a member of the local council thus fulfils the conditions of being a born member of more than one election committee, cf. subsection (3)(iii) and (iv), the person concerned must inform the local council, before the local council appoints members of the election committees, which election committee he or she wants to join. If he or she fails to do so, lots should be drawn between election committees. To sit on the election committee that the born member does not join, the local council elects all members of the municipality among the members of the local council by proportional representation.

24.-(1) To sit on the election committee of nomination districts consisting of more than one municipality, of parts of more than one municipality or one or more municipalities and a part of a municipality or parts of more than one municipality, every local council in the municipalities included in the nomination district by one or more parts elects the following numbers of members-

(i) in nomination districts which consist of two municipalities, of parts of two municipalities or of a municipality and a part of another municipality, four members, cf. however subsection (2);

(ii) in nomination districts which consist of three municipalities, of parts of three municipalities, of two municipalities and a part of a third municipality or of one muncicipality and parts of two municipalities, three members, cf. however subsection (2);

(iii) in nomination districts which consist of four municipalities or above, two members.

(2) The election committee of the South Jutland Multimember Constituency Nomination District 4 is also election committee for Nomination District 5, cf. the schedule to this Act.

(3) Each local council of the municipalities or parts of municipalities included in the nomination districts specified in subsection (2), elects two members to the appropriate election committee, however, the local council of the constituency municipality, cf. the schedule to this Act, elects five members.

(4) The mayor of the constituency municipality is chairman of the election committee, cf. however section 23(3)(iv).

25.-(1) To sit on the election committees of nomination districts consisting of one municipality or a part of a municipality, five members are elected, cf. however section 24(2) and (3). The mayor is chairman of the election committee, cf. however section 23(3)(iv).

26.-(1) The local council shall elect from among the members of the election committee a vice-chairman of the election committee. In nomination districts consisting of more than one municipality or one or more parts of a municipality, the vice-chairman is elected by the local council of the constituency municipality from among its members of the election committee. The vice-chairman shall discharge the duties of the chairman in the latter's absence.

27.-(1) No one who is a candidate for election in the appropriate multimember constituency can be a member of or a substitute in the election committee

(2) If a member of the local council who is a born member of the election committee, cf. the third and fourth sentences of section 23(3) and (4), stands as a candidate in a multimember constituency, the local council shall elect from among its members a person who shall join the election committee in place of the member concerned.

28.-(1) The chairman of the election committee prepares, calls and conducts the meetings of the election committee. Decisions by the election committee are taken by majority vote. In the event of a tie, the chairman's vote shall be decisive.

(2) The chairman of the election committee shall decide in all unambiguous questions.

(3) The election committee shall keep election records in which all material information about the voting in the nomination district and the result thereof shall be entered. In municipalities comprising more than one nomination district, the election committee shall keep election

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records for each local nomination district in the municipality. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the rules governing the content and design of the election records.

Polling Supervisors

29.-(1) Not later than when an election has been called shall the local council elect, for each polling district, not less than five and not more than nine polling supervisors to conduct the voting procedure and the vote count at the polling station.
(2) Polling supervisors are elected by proportional representation in one step from among all voters residing in the municipality.
(3) A voter standing as a candidate in the election is eligible as a polling supervisor.
(4) From among the polling supervisors the local council elects a chairman for each polling district. The chairmen are elected by proportional representation.
(5) The polling supervisors shall keep a poll book in which they enter all material information about the voting in the polling district and the result thereof. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the rules governing the content and design of the poll books.

Appointed Electors

30.-(1) Not later than when an election has been called shall the local council elect a number of appointed electors to assist in the election. Appointed electors are elected by proportional representation in one step from among all voters residing in the municipality.
(2) A voter standing as a candidate in the election is eligible as an appointed elector.

Common Rules

31.-(1) Any voter is under duty to assume the task of polling supervisor or appointed elector.
(2) The members of the election committee, polling supervisors and appointed electors shall perform the tasks incumbent upon them except when absent. In the absence of a member of the election committee, his or her substitute shall join the election committee. In the absence of a polling supervisor or an appointed elector, the group in the local council having appointed the appropriate person shall appoint a new polling supervisor or a new appointed elector.
(3) Allowances are granted to members of the election committee, to polling supervisors and to appointed electors for their assistance during the election process. Allowances are paid according to the rules laid down in the Local Government Act. Notwithstanding, the local council can decide in a meeting that allowances shall not be granted, or that the allowances granted shall be a different amount than what follows from the rules laid down in the Local Government Act. The allowances paid per day can nevertheless not exceed the quintuple of the amount laid down in the Local Government Act for meetings that do not exceed 4 hours.

Part 6

Candidates for Election

32.-(1) A person who wishes to announce his or her candidature in the election in a nomination district, may stand for a party entitled to nomination or may stand as an independent candidate. A candidate wishing to stand for a party must be approved by the party. An independent candidate must be recommended by at least 150 and at most 200 voters of the nomination district as supporters.
(2) No one shall be a candidate in more than one multimember constituency. No one shall be a candidate of more than one party or a candidate of a party and an independent candidate at the same time. Any election of a candidate having acted in contravention hereof shall be void.

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(3) A voter who as supporter recommends more than one candidate shall be considered a supporter of none of the candidates.

Application for Registration of Candidates and Approval by the Parties

33.-(1) Announcements of candidatures must be registered with the authorities specified in subsection (2) not later than noon eleven days prior to election day. An announcement of candidature cannot be submitted sooner than when an election has been called.
(2) Announcements of candidature must be submitted to the regional state administration For nomination districts located in Bornholm Multimember Constituency announcements of candidature must however be submitted to the chairman of the election committee of the Municipality of Bornholm.
(3) The authorities stated in subsection (2) are collectively referred to as the registration authority.

33a.-(1) Announcements of candidature must be submitted using a form approved by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior.
(2) The announcement form shall be signed by the candidate and state the full name, CRS number, occupation and address of the candidate. If the candidate does not want his or her full name to appear on the ballot paper, it must be indicated how the name is desired to appear. A candidate's last name or middle name and at least one first name or initial must always appear. Only middle and last names which a candidate is entitled to use under the Names Act, or middle names recorded in the national civil registration system (CRS), are allowed to appear on the ballot paper. Instead of the first name, a name by which the candidate is known and which is derived from the first name, may be stated. The form shall further state the name and address of a person (contact person) who the registration authority may approach if the form is insufficiently completed.
(3) Candidates wishing to stand for a party must indicate this in the form.
(4) Candidates standing as independents shall state this in the form. Furthermore, the form shall be signed by the supporters of the candidate and each supporter shall be specified by his or her name, CRS number and address. Names and addresses of supporters are open to public inspection.
(5) Any person submitting a form announcing his or her candidature is entitled to a receipt stating the day and time for handing in the form.

34.-(1) A candidate may withdraw his or her announcement of candidature from the registration authority if communicated to the registration authority not later than noon eleven days prior to election day. A voter who as a supporter has recommended a candidate shall not be allowed to withdraw his or her recommendation once the candidate has handed in the form announcing his or her candidature to the registration authority.

35.-(1) As soon as possible and not later than immediately after the closing date for handing in announcements of candidature shall the registration authority examine the validity of the duly received forms. If the registration authority finds that a form should be declared invalid on account of material deficiencies, the registration authority shall inform the candidate or contact person stated in the form accordingly without delay. Not later than 12 hours subsequent to due notification may a new registration form be submitted in respect of the candidate or the deficiencies be remedied. The registration authority shall then decide on the validity of the announcement form. The decision shall be communicated to the candidate in writing.

36.-(1) (Repealed)

37.-(1) Not later than noon ten days prior to election day shall the parties entitled to nomination for each multimember constituency give notice in writing about candidates approved by the

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party in the individual nomination districts. Notice can be given not sooner than when the election has been called. Candidates who are not approved by the appropriate party may not stand in the election. No candidate shall stand for the party in the multimember constituency in question unless notification of approval has been given.
(2) Such notice shall be given to the registration authority.
(3) For each approved candidate such notice shall contain information about the candidate's name, CRS number and address.

Forms of Candidature, Party List, Nomination

38.-(1) Candidates standing for a party shall stand either by district or in parallel.

39.-(1) In case of standing by district one candidate shall stand for the party in the nomination district.
(2) The candidate shall take first place on the ballot paper. After him the other candidates (of the party in question) in the multimember constituency shall be listed in alphabetical order. If the party has announced a specific order of candidates (party list), cf. section 41(1), the other candidates shall, however, be listed in that order.
(3) In case of standing by district all party votes in the nomination district shall be allocated to the party candidate in that nomination district, cf. section 73(5).
(4) In case of standing by district the candidates shall be elected in the order of the size of their votes, cf. section 81. If a party list has been registered, the candidates shall, however, be elected in the order specified in section 82.

40.-(1) In case of standing in parallel more than one candidate shall stand for the party in the nomination district.
(2) The candidates shall be listed in alphabetical order on the ballot paper. The party may, however, announce that a particular candidate shall take first place on the ballot paper (nomination), cf. section 41(2). Below the candidates of the nomination district shall be listed, in alphabetical order, any other candidates (of the party in question) in the multimember constituency.
(3) In case of standing in parallel the party votes in the nomination district are distributed among the party candidates in the nomination district by their personal number of votes in the nomination district, cf. section 73(5).
(4) In case of standing in parallel the candidates shall be elected in the order of the size of their votes, cf. section 81.

41.-(1) Not later than noon ten days prior to election day may a party which has chosen candidatures solely by district in a multimember constituency announce a party list for all the candidates of the party in the multimember constituency in question. The announcement can be made not sooner than when the election has been called.
(2) Within the time-limits stated in subsection (1), a party which has chosen candidatures in parallel in one or more nomination districts may announce a nominated candidate in the nomination district(s) in question.
(3) Registrations according to subsections (1) and (2) shall be made in writing to the registration authority.

Lists of Nominated Candidates

42.-(1) As soon as possible after the expiry of the closing date in section 37, cf. section 41, the registration authority shall prepare lists of candidates nominated in the appropriate multimember constituency.
(2) As soon as possible after the closing date specified in subsection (1) the registration authority shall, except for the Multimember Constituency of Bornholm, forward the lists of the

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multimember nominees to the election committees of each nomination district in the appropriate multimember constituency.
(3) Prior to each election the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior notifies the registration authority of the lists of nominees to be prepared, their design and the information they are required to contain. In this connection the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall decide which other authorities in addition to those specified in subsection (2) shall receive the lists.

Ballot Papers

43.-(1) The election committee shall procure ballot papers for use in the poll in the nomination district and notices, cf. section 45(3). The ballot paper and notices shall be developed based on the lists of nominees specified in section 42(1).
(2) The ballot paper shall contain the names and letters of all parties whose candidates stand in the multimember constituency. The parties shall be listed in alphabetical order according to their letters.
(3) The ballot paper shall furthermore contain the names of all candidates standing in the multimember constituency. Candidates standing for a party shall be listed together in a separate field for the appropriate party and in the order specified in section 39(2) and section 40(2). Candidates who stand as independents shall be listed below all others in a separate field for these and in alphabetical order, however, in such a way that candidates standing in the nomination district in question shall be listed first.
(4) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down detailed rules for the content and design of the ballot papers.

44.-(1) The election committee shall see to it that the requisite number of ballot papers and notices are delivered to the local council well ahead of the commencement of voting.

Part 7

Voting on Election Day

45.-(1) In each polling district voting takes place at one polling station.
(2) The local council shall provide the premises for the voting and the requisite number of voting booths and ballot boxes. The voting booths must be designed to allow the voter to cast his or her vote without being watched by others. Voting booths must be equipped with the requisite tools for voting. Ballot boxes must be designed in a manner to prevent removal of ballot papers without opening the ballot box. Ballot boxes must be lockable or sealable.
(3) At the polling stations notices shall have been put up indicating all the names of parties and candidates in the order listed on the ballot paper. For the parties, their letters, too, shall be stated.
(4) The local council shall also ensure that the requisite preparations for the voting procedures have been made at each polling station and that polling supervisors and appointed electors have been briefed about their duties on election day.

46.-(1) Voting begins at 0900 hours and continues until 2000 hours and for as long thereafter as voters show up to cast their vote. Voting is over when no voter expresses any wish to vote regardless that an invitation to vote is announced.
(2) Before the voting begins appointed electors shall show those present that the ballot boxes are empty. Immediately thereafter the boxes must be locked or sealed.

47.-(1) The right to vote is exercised by personal appearance at the polling station. Before voting a voter must turn over his or her poll card to the keeper of the electoral register. Where a

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voter has omitted to bring his or her poll card a new one shall be written out. The keeper of the electoral register shall demand that the voter states his/her date of birth. Additonally, the voter shall give his or her name and address upon request. In case of doubt about the identity of a voter, the identity must be proven, if necessary through production of documentation thereof. Then, and after the keeper of the electoral register has ticked off the voter's name in the electoral register, the voter is handed a ballot paper.

47a.-(1) On application a voter may cast his vote on election day at a different polling station of the nomination district in his residential municipality from the one to which the voter is affiliated according to the electoral register, cf. section 18, if a voter's disability or poor health justifies the change in polling station.
(2) An application to cast a vote at a different polling station of the nomination district in the residential municipality must be submitted to the local council of a voter's residential municipality not later than by noon eight days prior to election day. If eight days before the election day is a Saturday or a Sunday, or a holiday, the last day for submitting the application is moved to the immediately preceding weekday which day shall not be a Saturday. An application must be submitted previous to every general election and may not be submitted until an election has been called.
(3) The local council shall arrange for a voter whose application has been granted under subsection (1) to be deleted from the electoral register at the polling station to which the voter was initially affiliated and added to the electoral register at the polling station of transfer.
(4) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the rules for the change in polling stations on application for voters with a disability or poor health**.**

48.-(1) Voting takes place in the voting booth which only the voter is allowed to enter. On the ballot paper the voter enters a cross against the name of a party or the name of a candidate.
(2) A voter may have his or her ballot paper substituted if it has been incorrectly crossed off or become invalid through negligence. Substitution cannot take place once the ballot paper has been put in the ballot box.
(3) The vote cast, the voter shall fold the ballot paper so that no one can see how he has voted. Next the voter shall put the ballot paper in the ballot box under the supervision of an appointed elector.

49.-(1) Voters who on account of disability, poor health or for similar reasons are unable to walk into a polling station or voting booth or in any other way are unable to vote in the prescribed way, cf. section 48, may request the assistance needed to cast their vote, cf. however subsection (4). This may call for the necessary modifications of the prescribed procedure and may entail access to cast one's vote immediately outside the polling station.
(2) Assistance in voting is rendered by two polling supervisors or appointed electors. Instead of one of the supervisors or appointed electors the voter can demand assistance in voting by a person of his/her own choice.
(3) A candidate standing for a party in the multimember constituency may not render assistance in voting as polling supervisor or appointed elector.
(4) Assistance to cross off the ballot paper may be rendered only when the voter is able to indicate direct and unambiguously to those rendering assistance the party or candidate for which he wants to vote.

50.-(1) The polling supervisors may decide that in addition to the persons in charge of the voting procedure only voters who are about to vote may be allowed inside the polling station. The polling supervisors may also limit the number of persons present in the interest of public order. Polling supervisors shall ensure that voters are not subjected to electioneering or other forms of opinionative influence in the voting premises or elsewhere in the immediate vicinity. Persons present shall in all respects comply with the instructions of the polling supervisors.

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51.-(1) Persons in charge of the voting procedure may not during the voting advise a voter or suggest a party or candidate to vote for. They shall not to unauthorised persons state whether a voter has been present to cast his or her vote or provide any other information about the voting of a voter.
(2) No unauthorised person shall be allowed to check systematically that voters show up and cast their vote.

52.-(1) Once the voting is over, and before vote-counting begins, ballot papers not handed out and ballot papers returned in substitution are counted and bound in separate packages. Then votes are counted in accordance with the provisions of sections 68 to 70.

Part 8

Advance Voting

Advance Voting in Denmark

53.-(1) Any voter may vote in advance at any municipality in Denmark.

54.-(1) Voters who are hospitalised may cast their votes in advance in the hospital.
(2) Voters who reside or stay in the following types of housing or accommodation facilities may cast their votes in advance in the housing or accommodation facilities:
(i) care homes and sheltered housing operated according to the rules of the Social Services Act;
(ii) temporary accommodation facilities for adults provided according to the rules of the Social Services Act for women who have been the victims of violence, threats of violence or similar crisis in connection with family or matrimonial cohabitation relations;
(iii) temporary accommodation provided according to the rules of the Social Services Act for stays of a temporary nature or of longer duration for adults who on account of physical or mental impairment or particular social problems have special needs, and temporary accomodation for adults operated according to the pilot provisions of the said act. The local council may decide that advance voting in the temporary accommodation facilities stated shall take place according to the rules of subsection (4) regarding advance voting in the home instead;
(iv) places to stay outside their homes where, subject to the said act, the local authority offers individual assistance, care and attendance to persons who on account of temporary or permanent physical or mental impairment have special needs. The local council may decide that no advance voting shall take place in these places outside their own homes;
(v) social care dwellings comprised by the Social Housing etc. Act, care dwellings comprised by the Housing for Elderly and Disabled Persons Act, unsubsidised private care dwellings comprised by the Rent Act, and private care dwellings comprised by the Private Care Dwellings Act;
(vi) other social housing for the elderly comprised by the Social Housing etc. Act, other housing provided for the elderly comprised by the Housing for Elderly and Disabled Persons Act and communal shared housing arrangements, homes and dwellings for senior, sickly and infirm citizens comprised by the regulations laid down pursuant to the Housing Act and the Social Housing and Subsidised Housing Society Dwellings Act. The local council may decide that advance voting for these types of housing shall take place according to the rules of subsection (4) regarding advance voting in the home instead.
(3) Voters being detained in an institution under the Prison and Probation Service or in a gaol may cast their advance vote in the institution.
(4) Voters who on account of illness or disability are unable to turn up at a polling station may vote in advance in their homes except where granted the opportunity of casting their vote in one of the institutions, housing or accommodation facilities specified in subsection (2). Requests for advance voting in the home must be submitted not later than by 1800 hours twelve days prior to

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election day. If twelve days prior to election day is a Saturday or a Sunday, the closing date for submitting a request to vote in advance in the home is prolonged to the first succeeding Monday at noon. The local council can nonetheless impose a later deadline by which requests for advance voting in the home must be submitted. Such request must be submitted to the municipality of residence.
(5) Voters resident in remote islands, which do not constitute a separate polling district, may cast their vote in the island in advance.

55.-(1) Advance votes under section 54(1)(i) and (3) shall be cast to two vote receivers who are local government or institution officials.
(2) Advance votes under section 54(1)(ii) or (iv) shall be cast to two vote receivers chosen from among the appointed electors, cf. section 30. The local council may decide, however, that one of the vote receivers shall be a person appointed from among the staff of the local authority.
(3) In the islands referred to in section 54(5) the local council shall appoint one or more electors to act as receivers of advance votes.

56.-(1) In Denmark advance voting can take place within the last three weeks prior to election day, however, not later than on the last weekday but one preceding election day.

Advance Voting in the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Foreign Countries

57.-(1) Voters who are staying in the Faroe Islands or Greenland may vote in advance at the Faroese or Greenland national registration offices or with a vote receiver appointed by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior.
(2) Voters who are staying abroad may cast their vote in advance with a Danish diplomatic or consular representation or with a vote receiver appointed by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior.
(3) Advance votes cast more than three months prior to election day shall not be considered.
(4) Once a general election has been called, the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall see to it that the Danish representations and other vote receivers abroad are notified accordingly.

Advance Voting On Board Danish Ships in Foreign Trade and Danish Off-shore Installations

58.-(1) Danish sailors and passengers on board Danish ships in foreign trade and persons employed at Danish off-shore installations may vote in advance on board the ship or at the off-shore installation. The ship's master or the person appointed by the ship's master, or the chief of the off-shore installation or the person appointed by the chief, shall act as vote receiver.
(2) Advance votes cast more than three months prior to election day shall not be considered, cf. however subsections (3) and (4).
(3) Sailors in Danish ships in foreign trade, and their accompanying spouses may vote in advance on board the ship from the day following a general election, their votes being valid for the next general election.
(4) At Danish off-shore installations in Danish territory advance voting can take place within the last three weeks prior to election day, however, not later than on the last weekday but one prior to election day.

59.-(1) Once a general election has been called, the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall see to it that ship's masters of Danish ships in foreign trade and chiefs at Danish off-shore installations are notified accordingly.
(2) As soon as the ship's master of a Danish ship in foreign trade is informed that a general election has been called, the ship's master shall see to it that advance voting on board takes place without delay. Advance voting procedures may, however, be dispensed with, if, even

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using the fastest way of dispatch, the advance votes cannot be expected to reach their destination before polling starts on election day, or if compelling and urgent business so prevents. Similar rules shall apply to Danish off-shore installations.

Advance Voting Material

60.-(1) The voting material comprises a ballot paper, an envelope, a covering letter and a cover. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall decide the particular content and design of the advance voting material.
(2) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall procure the advance voting material. The advance voting material must be available at the municipalities and the Danish representations abroad and on board Danish ships in foreign trade and at Danish off-shore installations outside Danish territory at all times.
(3) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior may decide that covering letters and covers procured by the local council shall be co-equal with covering letters and covers procured by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior.

Advance Voting Procedure

61.-(1) Voters who wish to cast their vote in advance must duly prove their identity to the vote receiver. The advance voting material will hence be issued, cf. section 60.
(2) The voter indicates on the ballot paper the name or letter of a party which has candidates standing in the multimember constituency where the voter is on the electoral register. If the voter wishes to cast his or her vote for a particular candidate standing in the appropriate multimember constituency, the voter shall state the name of the candidate, with the possible addition of the party name or letter.
(3) The voter fills in the ballot paper without being watched by others and puts it into the envelope. The voter then fills in the covering letter and signs it in the presence of the vote receiver, who confirms the casting of the vote. The voter places the envelope containing the ballot paper and the covering letter in the cover and seals the latter in the presence of the vote receiver. The voter fills out the back of the cover containing the small envelope with the ballot paper and the covering letter with his/her name, date of birth and address in the presence of the vote receiver.
(4) If the voter is unable to fill in the ballot paper or to fill in and sign the covering letter, or if the voter requests other assistance with the advance voting process, the vote receiver(s) shall provide the requisite assistance, cf. however subsection (6). In addition to the vote receiver, or, in case of participation by more than one vote receiver, instead of one of these, the voter can demand assistance in voting by a person of his/her own choice. If such assistance has been rendered, it must appear from the covering letter.
(5) A candidate standing in the multimember constituency may not render assistance in voting as vote receiver.
(6) Assistance in filling in the ballot paper may be rendered only where the voter is able to indicate direct and unambiguously to the person providing the assistance for which party or candidate the voter wants to vote.
(7) The envelope together with the ballot paper and the covering letter shall be sent to the local council of the municipality where the voter is registered on the electoral register.
(8) The vote receiver shall ensure that voters who wish to vote in advance are not subjected to electioneering or other forms of opinionative influence in the immediate proximity of the place where the advance voting is taking place.

62.-(1) Vote receivers must not during the advance voting procedure advise a voter or suggest to him or her which party or candidate to vote for. They shall not to unauthorised persons state whether a voter has voted in advance or provide any other information about the voting of a voter.

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(2) No unauthorised person shall be allowed to check systematically whether voters cast their vote in advance.

63.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down detailed rules governing the organisation and undertaking of advance voting and procedures in connection with votes cast in advance.

Receiving and Checking Advance Votes

64.-(1) The local council shall note the reception time for an advance vote on the cover. The number of advance votes received, the receiving dates, and the number of advance votes which are being forwarded to other municipalities, cf. subsection (2), and the forwarding date shall be entered in a logbook. The local council may decide that the logbook shall be kept by electronical records. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the rules for the content and design of the logbook.
(2) If, according to the address stated on the cover, the sender is the resident of another municipality, the local council shall forward the advance vote to the appropriate municipality without delay.
(3) Once an election has been called, the local council shall see to it that advance votes from voters having cast their votes in advance prior to the calling of an election and later having notified their relocation to another municipality shall be forwarded to the new municipality of residence.
(4) The local council shall collect and count the number of advance votes for each polling district of the municipality, in whose electoral register the senders are listed according to their address on the cover. The local council shall see to it that the advance votes are delivered to the polling supervisors at the polling stations within the appropriate polling districts before voting starts, cf. however subsection (5).
(5) If less than five advance votes have been received within a polling district, the local council shall transfer the advance votes to a polling district which has received a minimum of five advance votes and hand them over to the polling supervisors of that polling district, who shall examine whether the advance votes qualify for consideration, cf. section 65. If a transferred advance vote is to be considered, the polling supervisors shall enter the voter in question in the election register, make a note on the electoral register about the cause for inclusion in the electoral register and otherwise follow the procedure specified in section 66(1) regarding advance votes qualifying for consideration. The polling supervisors shall furthermore instruct the polling supervisors of the original polling district that the voter concerned is to be deleted from the electoral register of that polling district before commencement of the vote. The cause for which the voter is deleted from the electoral register shall be stated in the electoral register of the original polling district, while noting in which polling district the voter has been included in the electoral register instead. If a transferred advance vote is not to considered, the polling supervisors shall follow the procedure specified in section 66(2), and no corrections shall be made to the electoral registers in the two polling districts concerned.
(6) If based on the information about the sender on the cover, it cannot be decided in which polling district the sender is included in the electoral register, the local council shall decide to which polling district the advance vote shall belong with a view to having the polling supervisors check out the advance vote for its claim to being considered, cf. section 65.

65.-(1) The polling supervisors shall examine the advance votes, if necessary on the day before election day. The covers shall be opened and the advance votes shall be checked for their claim to being considered. At least two polling supervisors shall be involved in checking and deciding whether an advance vote qualify for consideration.
(2) An advance vote shall not be considered if-
(i) the sender is not on the electoral register;
(ii) the sender died before election day;
(iii) the cover contains more than one covering letter and one envelope;

(iv) the advance voting material used is not identical with the material procured by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior;
(v) the prescribed procedure for advance voting has not been complied with; or,
(vi) the advance vote has not been cast within the closing dates specified in sections 56, 57(3) and 58(2) to (4).
(3) If, from the same voter, more than one advance vote has been received that qualifies for consideration, the most recently cast advance vote shall be considered.

66.-(1) Where an advance vote qualifies for consideration a mark is put down against the name of the voter in the electoral register to indicate that the voter has cast an advance vote. The unopened envelope and the covering letter are replaced under the cover and retained until the voting is over. The covers are then removed from the envelopes and put into one of the ballot boxes. The envelopes shall not be opened until the votes are counted.
(2) Where an advance vote does not qualify for consideration, the cause must be written on the cover and the unopened envelope and the covering letter be replaced under the cover.
(3) Advance votes received by the polling supervisors after the voting starts shall be marked by the time of their reception and shall not be considered.

67.-(1) A voter having cast an advance vote which has already been considered cannot cast his or her vote in the polls on election day.

Part 9

Computation of the Poll in the Nomination District
Counting of the Votes Cast at the Polling Station

68.-(1) When the voting is over, the polling supervisors and the appointed electors, cf. however section 74a, shall count the votes cast at the polling station. The counting is public. The number of votes cast for each party and for each independent candidate shall be counted.

(2) A vote is cast for the party within the field of which the voter has put his or her cross on the ballot paper. An advance vote is cast for the party, whose name or letter the voter has indicated on the ballot paper. If, on the advance ballot paper, the voter has stated the name of a candidate standing for a party, the vote shall be regarded as cast in favour of the party.
(3) A vote is cast for the independent candidate against whom the voter has put his or her cross on the ballot paper. An advance vote is cast for the independent candidate, whose name the voter has indicated on the ballot paper.

69.-(1) A ballot paper cast at the polling station shall be invalid if-
(i) it is blank;
(ii) the voter's vote has not been marked with a cross in the ballot paper, cf. the second sentence of section 48(1).
(iii) it cannot be definitely decided which of the parties or which independent candidate the voter intended to favour with his or her vote;
(iv) the ballot paper is assumed not to have been handed out at the polling station; or,
(v) the ballot paper has been given a special mark of identification.
(2) An advance ballot paper shall be invalid if-
(i) it is blank;
(ii) it cannot be definitely decided which of the parties or which independent candidate the voter intended to favour with his or her vote;
(iii) the ballot paper carries only the name of a candidate who is not standing in the multimember constituency where the voter is on the electoral register, or carries only the name of a party, which has no candidates in the multimember constituency in question;

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(iv) an envelope contains something else or more than one ballot paper;
(v) the ballot paper is assumed not to have been procured by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior ; or,
(vi) the ballot paper has been given a special mark of identification.

(3) The polling supervisors shall record in the poll book how many ballot papers they considered invalid and the reasons for their judgment.

(4) Following presentation to the parliamentary election scrutiny committee, the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior may lay down detailed rules for assessment of ballot papers, including advance ballot papers.

70.-(1) When the vote counting is over, the results of the count shall be recorded in the poll book, which shall be signed by the polling supervisors and the results shall be announced to those present. The chairman of the polling supervisors shall immediately notify the chairman of the election committee of the results. In municipalities comprising more than one nomination district, the chairman of the election committee can decide that notice shall be given to one of the chairmen of the polling supervisors in each nomination district.

71.-(1) When the chairman of the election committee has received reports from all polling stations in the nomination district, the votes reported are summed up. Immediately after, the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall be given a report of how many votes in the entire nomination district have been cast for each party and for each independent candidate. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall decide the specific reporting procedure.

Recount in the Nomination District

72.-(1) Not later than on the day after the voting shall the local election committee assemble to undertake the final counting of the votes cast in the nomination district (recount). In nomination districts consisting of more than one municipality, the election committee shall assemble in the constituency municipality. The recount is public.

(2) The local council shall see to it that the poll books, the used electoral registers and poll cards, the ballot papers and the advance voting material are present at the recount. The local council shall keep a copy of the poll books.

73.-(1) For each polling district the election committee shall recount and reassess the ballot papers according to the rules in sections 68, 69 and 74a. The results of the counts shall be entered in the election records. Then the number of votes allocated to each party and to each independent candidate shall be summed up for the nomination district as a whole. The result shall be entered in the election records and be announced to those present.

(2) The number of personal votes for each candidate and the number of party votes for each party in each polling district and in the nomination district as a whole are tabulated concurrently, cf. subsections (3) and (4). Subsequently, the number of party votes cast for the nomination district as a whole is tabulated, to establish the allocation of votes in respect of each individual candidate, cf. subsection (5), and the number of personal votes and added party votes in respect of each candidate are summed up.

(3) If the voter has put a cross against the name of a candidate, or against both the name of a candidate and the name of the party for which the candidate stands, the ballot paper shall be deemed as cast in favour of such candidate (personal vote). Similar rules shall apply if, on the advance ballot paper, the voter has indicated the name of a candidate or both the name of a candidate and the name or letter of the party for which the candidate stands.

(4) If the voter has put a cross against the name of a party or within the party field in such a way that there is doubt as to which of the party's candidates the voter intended to give his or her vote, the ballot paper shall be deemed to have been cast in favour of the party (party vote). Similar rules shall apply if, on the advance ballot paper, the voter has indicated the name or the

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letter of a party or the names of more than one candidate standing for the same party in the multimember constituency.

(5) In case of candidature by district, the party votes according to subsection (4) shall be allocated to the party candidate in the nomination district. In case of candidature in parallel the party votes shall be distributed among the party candidates in the nomination district in proportion to their number of personal votes, cf. subsection (3). If two or more candidates are equally entitled to a party vote, the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall arrange to draw lots. If, in the nomination district, the party does not have a candidate standing, the party votes shall not be allocated to any candidate, but shall be listed separately as ”other party votes”. If a party list has been registered, these votes shall, however, be allocated to the candidate announced as the first candidate in the party list in the multimember constituency.

(6) The result of the tabulation and summation for the nomination district as a whole specified in the first and second sentences of subsection (2) shall be entered in the election records and be announced to those present. The result of the tabulation and summation for each polling district specified in subsection (2)(i) shall form an attachment to the election records.

74.-(1) All members of the election committee shall sign the election records. The following items shall be bound in separate packages

(i) the ballot papers not handed out;
(ii) the ballot papers returned in substitution;
(iii) the used blanks and other invalid ballot papers;
(iv) the valid ballot papers, with the personal votes for each candidate and the party votes for each party to be separately packaged; and
(v) the advance voting material.

(2) Each package shall be marked with its contents and sealed. The packages, the election records, poll books, poll cards and electoral registers shall be kept as specified in section 104.

(3) The chairman of the election committee shall send a copy of the election records complete with attachments, together with an unused ballot paper to the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior. The copy shall be confirmed by the chairman. The copy of the election records shall be received by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior as far as possible not later than on the day after the recount of the votes. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior determines the forwarding procedure for the election records complete with attachments and may also lay down to which extent and in which form the election records complete with attachments must be electronically submitted to the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior.

Candidates' Participation in the Counting of Votes

74a.-(1) No candidate standing for a party in a multimember constituency is allowed to participate in counting the number of votes cast for the party concerned. No candidate standing as an independent candidate in a multimember constituency is allowed to participate in counting the number of votes cast for each independent candidate. No candidate standing for a party in a mulitimember constituency is allowed to participate in the tabulation of votes cast for the party reflecting the distribution between personal votes for each individual candidate and party votes, cf. section 73(3) and (4).

Part 10

Tabulation of the Election

75.-(1) When the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior has received the confirmed copies of all election records, these are used for overall tabulation of the election.

Allocation of Constituency Seats

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76.-(1) The votes cast for each party in all nomination districts in a multimember constituency shall be summed up. The votes cast for each individual candidate shall equally be summed up.
(2) Each number of votes appearing as a result of the summation, cf. subsection (1), shall be divided by 1 – 2 – 3 and so on until such number of divisions equivalent to the maximum number of seats expected to be allocated to the party or to the independent candidate has been performed. The party or the independent candidate having the highest resulting quotients shall be given the first seat in the multimember constituency. The second highest quotient entails the second seat and so on and so forth, until all constituency seats in the multimember constituency have been distributed among the parties and the independent candidates. If two or more quotients are of equal size, lots shall be drawn.

Allocation of Compensatory Seats

77.-(1) Compensatory seats shall be allocated to parties which have either
(i) obtained at least one constituency seat; or,
(ii) in two of the three regions specified in section 8(1) obtained at least a number of votes equivalent to the average number of valid votes per constituency seat in the region; or,
(iii) obtained at least two per cent of the valid votes cast in all Denmark.
(2) The number of votes cast in favour of each party in all Denmark shall be computed for each of the parties which are entitled to compensatory seats according to subsection (1). The total number of votes for these parties shall be divided by the figure 175 with deduction of the number of constituency seats which may have accrued to independent candidates. Votes cast for each party shall be divided by the resulting figure. The resulting quotients indicate the number of seats to which each party is entitled in proportion to its vote. If these quotients are not integers and, therefore, do not add up to the whole number of seats when fractions are eliminated, the largest fractions shall be increased until the number has been reached (method of the largest remainders). If two or more fractions are of equal size, lots shall be drawn.
(3) If no parties have obtained more constituency seats than the total number of seats to which the party is entitled in proportion to its vote, cf. subsection (2), the allocation in subsection (2) shall be final. Hence, the number of compensatory seats to be allocated to the respective parties shall be computed as the difference between the party's total number of seats and its constituency seats.
(4) If a party has obtained more constituency seats than the total number of seats to which the party is entitled in proportion to its vote, cf. subsection (2), a second computation shall be made. In this computation parties which have obtained a number of constituency seats equivalent to or larger than the total number of seats to which they are entitled in proportion to their votes shall be disregarded. For the parties which are subsequently considered, the seats shall be allocated according to similar rules as in subsection (2), and the number of compensatory seats to be allocated to the respective parties shall be computed as stated in subsection (3).
(5) Where, by the second computation, a party has obtained more seats than the number of seats to which the party is entitled in proportion to its vote, cf. subsection (2), the party shall be allocated the number of seats to which it is entitled in accordance with subsection(2). The remaining seats shall be redistributed among the other parties according to similar rules as in subsections (2) and (3).

Allocation of Compensatory Seats to Parties by Region

78.-(1) For each of the parties which are allocated compensatory seats according to section 77, the number of votes cast for the party in each of the three regions shall be computed.
(2) Each of these votes shall be divided by the figures 1-3-5-7 and so on. Next, a number of the largest quotients equivalent to the number of constituency seats obtained by the party in the region according to section 76 shall be omitted.

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(3) The region and the party which subsequently has the largest quotient shall have the first compensatory seat. The region and the party which has the second largest quotient shall have the next compensatory seat and so on and so forth. Where a region or a party has obtained the number of compensatory seats it should have, cf. sections 10 and 77, the region or the party shall not be considered any further. The allocation continues for the other regions and the other parties until all compensatory seats have been distributed. If a party which has not received votes in all three regions cannot be allocated the compensatory seats to which the party is entitled by this distribution, these seats shall be allocated in advance to the party in the regions where votes have been cast in its favour.

Allocation of Compensatory Seats to Parties by Multimember Constituency

79.-(1) In the region(s) where a party has obtained compensatory seats according to section 78, the party's number of votes in the respective multimember constituencies shall be divided by the figures 1-4-7-10 and so on. In each multimember constituency a number of the largest quotients equivalent to the number of constituency seats obtained by the party in the multimember constituency shall subsequently be omitted.
(2) The multimember constituency which subsequently has the largest quotient shall have the first compensatory seat. The next compensatory seat shall be allocated to the multimember constituency which has the second largest quotient and so on and so forth until the number of compensatory seats which the party has obtained in the region has been distributed.
(3) If, by distribution of compensatory seats in regions or multimember constituencies, two or more quotients are of equal size, lots shall be drawn.

Selection of Candidates

80.-(1) The count of the votes in the respective nomination districts, cf. section 73(3) to (5), shall establish which party candidates have been elected.
(2) For each multimember constituency the number of votes cast for each candidate, including the party votes allocated to the candidate, shall be summed up, cf. section 73(5).

81.-(1) The candidates are elected in the order of the size of their votes, as many as the party has acquired seats in the multimember constituency, cf. however section 82. In case of an equality of votes, lots shall be drawn.
(2) If a party does not have a sufficient number of nominated candidates in a multimember constituency to occupy the seats allocated to the party in the multimember constituency, section 92 (2) to (4) shall apply accordingly.

82.-(1) If a party has registered a party list in the multimember constituency, cf. section 41(1), the candidates who are elected shall be determined as follows-
(i) The total number of votes of the party in the multimember constituency, cf. section 76(1), shall be divided by a figure which is the number of constituency and compensatory seats acquired by the party in the multimember constituency, increased by one. The resulting figure shall be increased, even if an integer, to the nearest integer. This figure is hence the distribution figure of the party in the multimember constituency;
(ii) If a candidate after the summation in section 80(2) has obtained a vote in the multimember constituency equivalent to or higher than the distribution figure, the candidate is elected. If two or more candidates have obtained the distribution figure, the candidates are elected in the order of the party list;
(iii) If this is insufficient to fill the seats acquired by the party in the multimember constituency, the other candidates are elected in the order of the party list, as many as the party remains entitled to seats;

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(iv) If none of the candidates have obtained the distribution figure, the candidates are elected in the order of the party list, as many as the party has acquired seats in the multimember constituency.

Election Returns and List of Substitutes

83.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall prepare election returns for the candidates who have been elected, subject to approval of the elections by the Folketing.

84.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall prepare a list of substitutes. The list shall state the candidates who were not elected but who are entitled to join the Folketing as substitutes, cf. section 92.
(2) For a party which has not received compensatory seats, computations shall be made for the purpose of the list of substitutes, similar to those specified in section 79.

85.-(1) The list of substitutes shall be prepared separately for each region and for each party in the region. Within each region the respective multimember constituencies shall be listed for each party by order of size of the quotients computed according to section 79 and section 84(2) and which have not produced any compensatory seat. The multimember constituency having the largest of the quotients specified shall be stated first. Next in line shall be the multimember constituency having the second largest quotient and so on and so forth.
(2) For each multimember constituency the candidates shall be included in the list of substitutes in the order of their entitlement to join the Folketing as substitutes. The candidate having received the highest number of votes without being elected shall be first on the list. Next in line is the candidate having received the second largest number of votes and so on and so forth, cf. however subsection (3).
(3) If a party list has been announced, the order of the substitutes in the list shall be determined by the order in which the candidates who have not been elected appear in the party list.

86.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall send to the Folketing when it assembles-
(i) copies of the election records received from the election committees of all nomination districts, cf. section 74(3);
(ii) computations of the allocations of constituency and compensatory seats, cf. sections 76 to 79;
(iii) tabulations that establish which candidates have been elected, cf. sections 76 and 80 to 82;
(iv) the list of substitutes, cf. sections 84 and 85.

Part 11

Parliamentary Approval of the Election

87.-(1) The Folketing shall decide the validity of the election of the candidates.
(2) The Folketing shall decide whether the computations and tabulations which the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior has undertaken, can be approved or whether the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall arrange for new computations or tabulations. The Folketing may furthermore order the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior to submit voting material, etc. to the Folketing.
(3) The Folketing may order the election committees to conduct a second review and tabulation of the voting material or parts hereof used in elections to the Folketing, cf. section 72(2).

88.-(1) Any voter may complain of general elections. Complaints are to be addressed to the Folketing and submitted to the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior. Complaints must

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have been received by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior by the weekday after election day at the latest.

89.-(1) If the Folketing decides that the voting in a nomination district is invalid, the approval of the candidates' election in the multimember constituency in question shall be deferred. The candidates in the multimember constituency shall, however, be regarded as legally elected until further notice. In that case approval of all compensatory seats shall be only temporarily valid.

90.-(1) The Folketing shall decide to which extent and in which way a second ballot shall take place. In a second ballot only the persons with a right to vote and who were on the electoral register on the ordinary election day may cast their vote.
(2) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall fix and announce the day for the holding of a second ballot.
(3) When a second ballot has taken place, new computations and tabulations are conducted as necessary.
(4) The period of validity for a second ballot is concordant with that of elections on the ordinary election day.

91.-(1) If the Folketing decides that an elected candidate is not eligible, the appropriate substitute shall enter, cf. section 92.

92.-(1) A substitute shall enter the Folketing as a Member when a Member of the Folketing ceases to be a Member, and in all other respects according to the rules thereon laid down in the standing orders of the Folketing.
(2) If a party does not have substitutes to fill a vacant seat in a multimember constituency, the seat shall be transferred to the multimember constituency in the region nearest entitled to the seat, cf. section 85(1).
(3) If there is no substitute for the party in the region, the seat shall be transferred to the multimember constituency in the other two regions taken together where the party has the largest quotient which did not give a compensatory seat according to computations in sections 79 and 84(2). The seat shall be transferred to the region in which this multimember constituency is situated.
(4) If there is no substitute under the rules of subsections (1) to (3), the Folketing shall decide whether to call a by-election.

93.-(1) If a by-election has been held, the election of the new Member shall be valid for the remainder of the period of validity of elections held on the ordinary election day.

Part 12

Referendums

94.-(1) The provisions in this part shall apply to referendums called in pursuance of sections 20(2), 29(2), 42 and 88 of the Act of the Constitution.

95.-(1) The Speaker of the Folketing shall notify the Prime Minister and the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior about a referendum to be held on a parliamentary bill or a bill having received the Royal Assent.
(2) The Prime Minister shall promulgate the bill or the act in the Official Gazette stating the day of the referendum. A referendum according to sections 20(2) and 42 of the Act of the Constitution shall be held no sooner than 12 and not later than 18 weekdays after its announcement. A referendum according to section 88 of the Act of the Constitution shall be held within six months after the Folketing's final passage of the Bill.
(3) A referendum takes place in the same polling districts as do general elections.

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96.-(1) Any person with a right to vote in general elections and who has been included in the electoral register shall be entitled to participate in referendums.
(2) When the day for a referendum has been fixed, the local council shall prepare an electoral register of the voters of the municipality and send out poll cards in accordance with the rules of Part 4 regarding general elections. In referendums which are not held in all parts of the realm the same rules as for listing in the electoral register, or deletion from the electoral register when moving away from or into that or those part(s) of the realm in which no referendum is held shall apply as for moving to Denmark from abroad or for leaving Denmark to live abroad.
(3) Within 10 days prior to the referendum the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall announce the day and time for the voting and for sending out of poll cards in accordance with the rules of Part 4 regarding general elections.

97.-(1) Not later than when the day for a referendum has been fixed shall an election committee, polling supervisors and appointed voters be chosen in accordance with the rules of Part 5 regarding general elections and with the assignments specified in this part, subject however to the modifications implied by the character of the vote.
(2) In referendums the election committee and the polling supervisors shall keep special election records and a special poll book (reporting sheets), respectively. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the rules governing the content and design of the reporting sheets.

98.-(1) In referendums, the words ”Yes” and ”No” shall be printed, clearly separated, on the ballot papers.
(2) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down detailed rules governing the content and design of the ballot papers.

99.-(1) On polling day, voting procedures shall be in accordance with the rules of Part 7 regarding general elections, cf. however subsections (2) to (4).
(2) On application a voter may cast his vote on the election day at a different polling station in his residential municipality from the one to which the voter is affiliated according to the electoral register, cf. section 96, if a voter’s disability or poor health justifies the change in polling station. Section 47a(2)-(4) shall apply accordingly, with changes as required by the nature of the vote. An application may not be submitted, however, until four weeks prior to the voting day.
(3) In the casting of votes, voters who are in favour of the bill or the act shall put a cross against the word ”Yes” on the ballot paper, while voters who are opposed shall put a cross against the word ”No”. Voters shall receive guidance about this through notices put up in the voting booth.
(4) If, on the same day, a vote is taken on two or more bills or acts, special ballot boxes shall be provided at each polling station for each vote. The voter shall receive a ballot paper for each vote. The voter shall take all ballot papers into the voting booth and after casting his or her vote shall place them in the appropriate ballot boxes.

100.-(1) In referendums, advance voting is possible in accordance with the rules of Part 8 regarding general elections, cf. however subsections (2) to (4).
(2) The words ”Yes” and ”No” shall be printed, clearly separated, on the advance ballot papers.
(3) Voting procedures shall be as specified in section 99(3).
(4) At referendums the advance casting of votes at the designated place or places in the municipality where any voter can vote in advance, cf. section 53, shall take place within the last three months prior to polling day, however not later than on the last weekday but one before polling day.

101.-(1) Closing down of the voting at the polling station, the preliminary and final counting of votes and reporting to the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior on the vote shall take

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place in accordance with the rules of Part 9 regarding general elections, subject to the modifications implied by the character of the vote, cf. however subsection (2).
(2) A ballot paper, including an advance ballot paper, shall be invalid if
(i) it is blank;
(ii) it is not crossed in accordance with section 99(3);
(iii) the ballot paper is assumed not to have been handed out at the polling station;
(iv) the advance ballot paper is assumed not to have been procured by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior;
(v) an advance voting envelope contains something else or more than one ballot paper; or,
(vi) the ballot paper has been given a special mark of identification.
(3) Following presentation to the Parliamentary Scrutineers' Committee, the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior may lay down detailed rules for the assessment of ballot papers.

102.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall tabulate the result of the referendum and publish it in the Official Gazette.

103.-(1) Any voter may complain of referendums. Complaints are to be addressed to the Folketing and submitted to the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior. Complaints must be received by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior by the weekday after the vote at the latest.

Part 13

Other Provisions

104.-(1) The election records, poll books, electoral registers, poll cards, ballot papers and other voting material which the election committee has received in connection with general elections or referendums shall be kept by the local council. In nomination districts consisting of more than one municipality the election material shall be kept by the local council of the constituency municipality.
(2) Each local council shall keep a copy of the poll books and any other voting material which the local council has received.
(3) The electoral registers, poll cards, ballot papers and the advance voting material shall be destroyed at the expiry of the time allowed for complaints, cf. sections 88 and 103, and any complaints about the election have been finally decided. Other voting material shall be kept as prescribed by the Archives Act.

105.-(1) Expenses in connection with general elections and referendums are defrayed by the municipalities, cf. however subsections (2) and (3). Expenses defrayed by the constituency municipality in advance shall be distributed by the chairman of the election committee among the municipalities or parts of municipalities of the nomination district in proportion to the latest published population figures of the municipality or part of the municipality concerned.
(2) Expenses for the advance voting material shall be defrayed by the Treasury. The municipality shall refund the expenses defrayed by the Treasury for the advance voting material that the municipalities order for the advance voting in the municipalities, cf. section 53 and section 54, subsections (2), (4) and (5).
(3) Stamp expenses for forwarding of advance votes shall be defrayed by the authority, institution, ship or off-shore installation which the vote receiver represents.

106.-(1) Unless liable to more serious punishment by other statutes, the person who commits an offence under sections 51, 59(2) or 62 shall be subject to a fine.
(2) Rules issued by statutory order may provide for punishment by a fine in respect of offences against the regulatory provisions.

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107.-(1) The Minister for Justice may lay down rules preventing electioneering from taking place in or fronting public roads or open spaces in disturbance of the peace. The rules may specify punishment by a fine in respect of a violation of the regulatory provisions.

CHAPTER II

REMUNERATION AND PENSION, ETC

Part 14

Remuneration, Pension and Other Emoluments of Members of the Folketing

108.-(1) The Members of the Folketing shall receive a basic fee, cf. subsection (2) and a cost allowance to cover the costs incurred in connection with serving as a Member of the Folketing, cf. subsection (3). Every Member of the Folketing shall be legally obliged to accept the basic fee and the cost allowance.
(2) The basic fee is an amount equivalent to the pay in grade 51 (civil servants salary scale) at all times. The basic fee shall be adjusted once a year on 1 April by a percentage calculated on the basis of the salary increase in levels 37-39 and pay ranges one to three.
(3) The cost allowance totals an annual amount of DKK 45,000 for Members elected in Denmark and an annual amount of DKK 60,000 for Members elected in Greenland and in the Faroe Islands.
(4) The cost allowance according to subsection (3) shall not be included in the taxable income. Expenses in connection with parliamentary work, including housing costs, domestic transport and other costs shall be non-deductible from the taxable income.
(5) Section 109 a(12) shall apply correspondingly to the cost allowance according to subsection (3).

109.-(1) An ordinary Member shall receive a remuneration from the day when the Member is elected; or, if the Member has become a Member because another Member has died or has vacated his or her seat irrevocably from the Folketing, from the day following the day on which the previous Member died or vacated his or her seat in the Folketing, and until the end of the month in which the ordinary Member ceases to be a Member of the Folketing.
(2) An ordinary Member, whose membership ceases through a general election, or who on account of illness vacates his or her seat in the Folketing, shall receive a post-service remuneration equivalent to the basic fee under section 108(2) for a number of months corresponding to half the number of full months in which the appropriate Member has most recently been a Member of the Folketing or a Member of the European Parliament for a continuous period. A period of membership in which the appropriate Member has been a Member of both the Folketing and the European Parliament shall count only as one. In order for a membership period in the European Parliament to be included in the computation of the post-service remuneration period, the membership must be immediately preceding the period in the Folketing. The post-service remuneration shall be granted for a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 24 months. A temporary Member who has entered because a Member is away on leave, after vacating his or her seat through a general election, illness or the return of the ordinary Member shall receive a post-service remuneration for half of the number of full months of the leave if the period of leave is continuous and lasts for at least six months.
(3) The following income items shall be set off against the post-service remuneration received by (former) Members, cf. however subsections (4) to (6):
(i) salary, general allowance, severance pay or public service pension;
(ii) salary from employment on terms different from those of public servants in central government service, the Folkeskole (municipal primary and lower secondary schools), the

Established Church of Denmark, the Folketing, under the auspices of the education authority of the City of Copenhagen, the Faroese Lagting or the Greenland Landsting, in a municipality, a concessionary company or an undertaking operating under a national or local government guarantee;

(iii) salary from employment in a limited company which after reorganisation of its tasks undertakes the tasks with which the appropriate Member was occupied while he served as an officer of the central government or the Established Church of Denmark, and in which the central government is the owner of more than 50 per cent of the shares;

(iv) basic fee, post-service remuneration or pension as a member of the Public Accounts Committee, mayor, regional council chairman or alderman;

(v) pension under Ministers' Remunerations and Pensions and Other Emoluments Act;

(vi) salary, fee, post-service remuneration or pension from membership of the European Parliament and the European Commission and from positions in international organisations by appointment recommended by the Danish government;

(vii) salary for personal work in employment situations not comprised by (i) to (iii) or (vi);

(viii) income from self-employment activities corresponding to the defined contribution basis under sections 4 and 5 of the Social Security Contributions Act;

(ix) remuneration, fees or other income for personal work in non-employment jobs that cannot be attributed to self-employment activities and consideration for exploitation of intellectual property rights;

(x) severance pay, post-service remunerations, early retirement and quasi-pension benefits where these are related to a previous employment or business relationship to the extent the specified types of income are not comprised by (i) or (vi);

(xi) disbursements from pension schemes with recurrent benefits and annuity pension schemes comprised by Part I of the Taxation of Pensions Act and disbursements from similar foreign pension schemes when these are related to a previous employment relationship, however except for pensions comprised by section 2(1)(iii) and (iv)(c) to (e) of the Taxation of Pensions Act and savings from the Employees Capital Pension Fund.

(4) No setoff shall be effected against a Member's post-service remuneration for incomes up to DKK 100,000 in the first twelve months period. The amount shall be adjusted as specified in section 109 a(12).

(5) Subsection (3) shall not apply to the extent fees and post-service remunerations are disbursed under the Ministers' Remunerations, Pensions and Other Emoluments Act.

(6) In extraordinary circumstances where health, financial or social conditions of the former Member so warrant it, the Speaker of the Folketing, having consulted with the Speaker's deputies, may decide to accord a post-service remuneration for a further period of up to 12 months.

(7) An ordinary Member whose membership ceases through general election, or who due to illness retires from the Folketing, is eligible for recovering his training-related costs. Training-related costs are recoverable only during the post-service remuneration period and only to the limit of the amount accumulated in the vesting period, cf. (8);

(8) An amount of DKK 20,000 is vested for every full year of membership towards the recovery of training-related costs stated in (7), however up to a maximum of DKK 100,000. Amounts vested and distributed towards training-related costs shall not be included in the taxable income. Recovery of training-related costs shall be subject to the prior approval of the Speaker of the Folketing. The amount shall be adjusted as specified in section 109 a, (12).

(9) The Standing Order Committee shall lay down detailed rules for calculation of the post-service remuneration period under subsection (2), rules for setoffs under subsection (3) and rules for recovery of training-related costs under subsections (7) and (8).

(10) An ordinary Member who, on account of illness, nursing of children with a serious illness or a close relative who wishes to die at home, being sent out in temporary public service abroad or stationed in the Faroe Islands or Greenland on similar business, requests and is granted leave, shall preserve the right to remuneration and pension seniority during the period of leave.

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(11) An ordinary Member who requests and is granted leave on account of pregnancy and birth or adoption, shall preserve the right to remuneration and pension seniority during the period of leave.
(12) An ordinary Member who is also a Member of the Faroese Lagting or the Greenland Landsting, and who on account of temporary absence as a consequence of participation in meetings of the Lagting or the Landsting and in meetings of committees in immediate connection herewith and who requests and is granted leave, shall preserve the right to receive remuneration and pension seniority during the period of leave.
(13) An ordinary Member who, for reasons other than those stated in subsections (10) to (12), requests and is granted leave, shall not receive remuneration during the period of leave and this period shall not be included in the calculation of pension seniority. Eligibility for post-service remuneration and recovery of training-related costs shall be forfeited if the period of leave exceeds half of the most recent term of service and lasts at least 12 months. In special circumstances the Speaker of the Folketing having consulted with his deputies may decide that a Member whose eligibility for post-service remuneration and recovery of training-related costs is forfeited under the second sentence, be granted post-service remuneration and recovery of training-related costs for up to 24 months. Subsections (3), (4) and (5) shall apply to post-service remuneration received in pursuance of the third sentence.
(14) A temporary Member who has entered on account of a Member's leave, shall receive remuneration, cf. section 108(1) to (3) and obtain pension seniority from the day the Folketing has decided to call him in, however, not earlier than from the day when the said leave starts to run and until the day the temporary membership ceases.
(15) A temporary Member who requests and is granted leave shall not receive remuneration and shall not obtain pension seniority during the period of leave. If the leave is requested and granted for reasons other than those stated in subsections (10) to (12), eligibility for post-service remuneration is forfeited if the temporary Member's period of leave exceeds half of the membership term of the appropriate Member.

109 a.-(1) The Folketing provides free housing for every member of the Folketing's Presidium.
(2) The Folketing provides free housing for an ordinary member who resides outside the area of Zealand. The property must be vacated not later than two weeks after membership of the Folketing has ceased.
(3) If the Folketing has been unable to provide housing for an ordinary Member who fulfils the condition specified in subsection (2), the Member's hotel accommodation expenses in Copenhagen in connection with meetings as part of parliamentary work shall be recoverable. In exceptional circumstances the Speaker of the Folketing having consulted with his deputies may however, if the total period in which the Member would have to resort to hotel accommodation in connection with meetings as part of parliamentary work is expected to be unreasonably long, permit that such ordinary Member be granted a permanent supplementary housing allowance in the Copenhagen City area instead. Permission according to the second sentence shall be granted only in respect of rental properties and shall apply only to the rental property for which permission has been granted, and conditions may apply that the Member's lease shall be entered subject to the shortest possible notice of termination. The second and third sentences of subsection (4) shall apply correspondingly.
(4) In extraordinary circumstances where the situation of the appropriate Member, considering in particular health conditions, so warrant it the Speaker of the Folketing having consulted with his deputies may accept that an ordinary Member who fulfils the condition in subsection (2), rather than being provided with free housing under subsection (2) or recovering his hotel accommodation expenses under the first sentence of subsection (3), shall receive a permanent supplementary housing allowance in the Copenhagen City area. The amount of the allowance is up to DKK 50,000 per year and paid against documentation to cover regular housing costs. The allowance may be granted for up to three months after membership has ceased. Permission under this subsection may be granted for a limited period of time or be restricted so as to apply to a particular property only.

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(5) An annual amount of DKK 20,000 is paid towards double housekeeping costs, without documentation, to
(i) an ordinary Member for whom free housing is provided under subsection (2);
(ii) an ordinary Member who resides outside the area of Zealand and for whom a residence has been provided to be used as a supplementary residence in the Copenhagen City area, irrespective of the Member receiving an allowance under the second to fourth sentences of subsection (3) and subsection (4) for the supplementary residence; and
(iii) a member of the Presidium of the Folketing if the appropriate Member would have been entitled to a residence under subsection (2) as a non-member of the Presidium.
(6) If after allocation of residences pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) the Folketing holds any vacant properties, these may be provided for free, by way of application, for other ordinary Members of the Folketing for one sessional parliamentary year at a time.
(7) In the allocation of vacant properties pursuant to subsection (6) importance shall be attached especially to the total travelling time by public transport, including waits, number of changes and latest possible boarding time for transport home. Health, financial and social conditions may however also enter the equation.
(8) A residence provided for a Member under subsection (6) is terminable on the part of the Folketing at two weeks' notice if the need arises to make the residence available for a Member who is eligible to it under subsections (1) or (2). In considering which Member shall be required to vacate an allocated property, similar importance shall be attached to circumstances as in the allocation of vacant properties, cf. subsection (7).
(9) Apart from the situation outlined in the first sentence of subsection (3) an ordinary Member for whom a residence has not been provided under the rules in subsections (1), (2) or (6) and who does not receive a permanent supplementary housing allowance under the second to fourth sentences of subsection (3) or subsection (4) or whose double housekeeping costs are not covered under subsection (5)(ii) may recover his expenses for up to twelve nights of accommodation at a hotel in the Copenhagen City area in connection with meetings as part of his parliamentary work in a calendar year.
(10) An ordinary Member of the Folketing may recover his expenses for up to twelve nights of accommodation at a hotel in the multimember constituency in which the Member stands in connection with meetings in the multimember constituency in a calendar year if justified by the distance between the multimember constituency and the Member's residence. Hotel accommodation expenses are however not recoverable under subsection (1) for Members standing in the City of Copenhagen and Greater Copenhagen multimember constituencies and for whom a residence has been provided under subsections (1), (2) or (6) or who receive a permanent supplementary housing allowance under the second to fourth sentences of subsection (3) or subsection (4) or whose double housekeeping costs are covered under subsection (5)(ii).
(11) The assessed value of a residence provided for a Member of the Folketing under subsections (1), (2) or (6), the amount paid towards hotel accommodation costs under the first sentence of subsection (3) and subsections (9) and (10), the permanent supplementary housing allowance under the second to fourth sentences of subsection (3) and subsection (4) and the amount covering double housekeeping costs under subsection (5) shall not be included in the taxable income. Expenses incurred in connection with parliamentary work, including housing expenses, domestic transport or similar, are non-deductible in the taxable income.
(12) The amounts stated in subsections (4) and (5) are quoted at their October 1999 level. These amounts are adjusted by the same percentage of change (to one decimal place) as the percentage of change in the overall consumer price index or the housing unit of the consumer price index, respectively, over those of the July 1999 level. Adjusted amounts shall be rounded to amounts in whole DKK. Adjustments adopt the January and July indices for the periods 1 April to 30 September and 1 October to 31 March as a basis. The first adjustment shall take place as of 1 April 2000.
(13) The Parliamentary Standing Order Committee shall lay down detailed rules for the eligibility of Members to enjoy free housing being provided under sections (1), (2) and (6) to (8) and receive housing and other allowances under the second to fourth sentence of subsection (3) and subsection (4), including documentation requirements for regular housing expenses and

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computation for owner-occupied dwellings and other expenses, cf. the second sentence of subsection (4), rules for costs covered for double housekeeping under subsection (5) and guidelines for allocation of vacant properties under subsection (6). The Parliamentary Standing Order Committee shall further lay down detailed rules for regular housing allowances after the membership has ceased, cf. the third sentence of subsection (4) and for covering hotel accommodation expenses under the first sentence of subsection (3) and subsections (9) and (10) and hotel accommodation expenses in connection with vacating the seat in the Folketing. The Parliamentary Standing Order Committee shall further lay down rules for eligibility of Members of the Folketing to receive allowances pursuant to this section during leave and eligibility to keep such allowances after a move.

(14) The Parliamentary Standing Order Committee may lay down rules that allowances which under the provisions of this section are granted to ordinary Members of the Folketing, in similar circumstances shall be accorded to temporary Members or certain defined categories of temporary Members. In such circumstances section (11) shall apply correspondingly.

109 b.-(1) A Member of the Folketing may receive a travelling allowance for commuting by his own private car between the residence and the most convenient public transport link to and from the Folketing.

(2) A member of the Folketing may receive a travelling allowance for commuting by his own private car in the following circumstances:-

(i) by commuting between the Member's residence and the Folketing in connection with meetings as part of parliamentary work;

(ii) by commuting between the Member's residence and the multimember constituency where the appropriate Member stands in connection with multimember constituency meetings;

(iii) by commuting between the multimember constituency where the appropriate Member stands and the Folketing if commuting takes place to attend multimember constituency meetings or meetings in the Folketing as part of parliamentary work.

(3) It is a condition for receiving an allowance under subsection 2(i) to (iii) that the commute replaces a domestic flight.

(4) In special circumstances where public transport is not available or considered inadequate the Speaker of the Folketing may decide that one or more Members shall in some measure be granted an allowance for travelling by own private car in Denmark for the discharge of their political duties.

(5) A travelling allowance per kilometre by own private car under subsections (1) to (4) shall adhere to the rates laid down by the Tax Assessment Council, cf. section 9B of the Tax Assessment Act. The travelling allowance shall not be included in the taxable income.

(6) The Parliamentary Standing Order Committee shall lay down detailed rules for domestic transport for members of the Folketing.

110.-(1) A Member of the Folketing shall be entitled to a personal pension when the Member has been a Member of the Folketing, during one or more periods, for at least one year. The pension is paid from expiry of the period for which the basic fee has been paid if the appropriate Member has at that time attained the age of early retirement, cf. section 74 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and otherwise from the day when the Member attains this age. In extraordinary circumstances where the health, financial or other social conditions so warrant it, the Presidium of the Folketing may nevertheless decide to accord a former Member who has not attained the age of early retirement, cf. section 74 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, a pension the size of which shall be fixed individually. In support of decisions under section (3) the Speaker of the Folketing may ask the Health Board for a statement on a former Member's loss of capacity for work on account of a health condition.

(2) The highest personal pension is obtained after 20 years of membership and amounts to 57 per cent of the grade 51salary (civil servants salary scale) in force at any time before deduction of the labour market contribution at the time of pensioning. The calculation percentage takes the number of membership years into account to mean that for membership years from 1 to 9 included each year contributes by 3.25 percentage point and for membership years from 10 to

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17 included each year contributes by 2.80 percentage points, for membership years from 18 to 19 included each year contributes by 1.80 percentage points and for membership year 20 the year contributes by 1.75 percentage points. The rules governing the calculation of severance pay for civil servants shall apply correspondingly.
(3) Personal pensioners shall for each membership year until they attain old age, cf. section 1a of the Social Pensions Act, receive a bonus of one twentieth of the bonus specified in section 6(3) of the Public Service Pensions Act in force at any time.
(4) A retired Member of the Folketing who resumes service as a Member of the Folketing, shall not receive a pension during the period for which a basic fee is paid. Neither is a pension payable in periods when the appropriate Member receives remuneration for his membership of the European Parliament.

111.-(1) The surviving spouse of a deceased Member of the Folketing who had been a Member of the Folketing during one or more periods, for at least one year, regardless of the Member of the Folketing being at his or her death entitled to a pension and regardless of whether or not he had at this time ceased to be a Member of the Folketing, shall have a right to spouse's pension provided the marriage was contracted
(i) before the deceased Member had attained the age of 65 years; and
(ii) before the membership had ceased; and
(iii) at least three months prior to the time of death.
(2) Subsection (1)(iii) shall not apply if the Member died as a cause of accident or acute infectious disease occurring after the marriage was contracted.
(3) A spouse's pension is 71 per cent of the personal pension calculated according to section 110(2).
(4) Spouse pensioners shall for each membership year until they attain old age, cf. section 1a of the Social Pensions Act, receive a bonus of one twentieth of the bonus specified in section 6(3) of the Public Service Pensions Act in force at any time.
(5) If the age of the deceased spouse, after deduction of the number of years which the marriage lasted, exceeds the surviving spouse's age at the death of the first deceased by more than 10 years, the spouse's pension shall be reduced by 2 per cent for each year the difference exceeds 10 years, according to subsection (2).
(6) A spouse's pension is granted when the spouse advances such request. If the request is received within three months of the death, the pension shall be paid from the day after the death and otherwise from the first day of the month following the reception of the request. However, the pension can be paid no sooner than from the day after the last day for which a basic fee or post-service remuneration has been or will be paid.
(7) The right to a spouse's pension is unaffected by separation having taken place. With regard to preservation of the right to a spouse's pension in case of divorce the rules governing public employees in central government service shall apply correspondingly.
(8) If a surviving spouse of a Member of the Folketing, according to the above rules, is entitled to more than one spouse's pension from the Folketing, only the highest spouse's pension shall be disbursed.

112.-(1) The provisions of section 8, cf. sections 2(2) and 12(4) of the Public Service Pensions Act shall apply correspondingly to personal pensions and spouse's pensions according to the present Act. The spouse's pension shall, however, be subject to the provision in section 111(5) of the present Act.

113.-(1) With regard to children's pension allowance and children's pension the provisions in Part 4 of the Public Service Pensions Act shall apply correspondingly. Children's pension allowances or children's pensions shall, however, according to the present Act, not be granted to the extent such pension amounts are being paid on account of a Member of the Folketing being employed as a civil servant or in any position of the character specified in section 118(3).

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114.-(1) When calculating the pensions etc. referred to in sections 110 to 113 periods of membership of the European Parliament shall be coequal with periods of membership of the Folketing, provided always that periods in which the appropriate Member at one and the same time was a Member of the Folketing and the European Parliament shall count as one. The pension is calculated and paid by the Folketing if the term of membership of the appropriate Member of the Folketing is longer than the term of membership of the European Parliament and otherwise by the Ministry of Finance, cf. the Remunerations, Pensions and Other Emoluments Act for Danish Members of the European Parliament.

115.-(1) With regard to post-service income the provisions of Part 6 of the Public Service Pensions Act shall apply correspondingly, inasmuch, however, as the basic fee specified in section 108(2) shall replace the salary and income from employment specified in Part 6 of the Public Service Pensions Act.

116.-(1) The provisions for adjustment of pensions and post-service income in the first sentence of section 27(1) and section 27a of the Public Service Pensions Act shall apply correspondingly to the adjustment of pensions and post-service income in accordance with the present Act.

117. (Repealed)

118.-(1) Provisions in legislation or special statutes to the effect that a public servant is not entitled to take up any other position to which a right of pension is attached, shall not prevent a public servant from obtaining his or her right to a pension as a Member of the Folketing while preserving his or her position as a public servant.
(2) Personal pension and spouse's pension shall be paid according to the present Act as limited according to specifications in subsections (3) and (4), salary or pension from the treasury accruing to the appropriate Member notwithstanding, and shall be without influence on the right to receive such salary or pension. The same applies if the appropriate Member receives salary or pension from a position in the Folkeskole (municipal primary and lower-secondary school) or the Established Church of Denmark or from a position in local government service, a concessionary company, other government activities or from a state-subsidised pension fund.
(3) If a Member of the Folketing is entitled to a personal pension from a position as civil servant or from a position in the Folkeskole, the Established Church of Denmark, a municipality, a concessionary company, other government activities or from a state-subsidised pension fund, the total personal pension hence accruing to the appropriate Member shall not exceed the highest personal pension obtainable under the Public Service Pensions Act, and the personal pension from the Folketing shall in such event be reduced by the surplus. The same applies to pensions paid by the European Parliament to a former Member thereof. If a retired Member of the Folketing receives a salary from a position with pension entitlement as stated in the first sentence, the total salary and pension shall not exceed the highest public servant salary with pension entitlement, and the pension from the Folketing shall in such event be reduced as specified in the first sentence, inasmuch, however, as the salary shall replace the pension in the computation.
(4) If a surviving spouse of a Member of the Folketing has a claim to receive a spouse's pension deriving from the appointment of the deceased to a civil servant position or a position in the Folkeskole, the Established Church of Denmark, other government activities or from a state-subsidised pension fund, the overall spouse's pension hence accruing to the surviving spouse shall not exceed the highest pension which a spouse can obtain under the Public Service Pensions Act, and the spouse's pension from the Folketing shall in such event be reduced by the surplus. The same shall apply to the spouse's pension paid by the European Parliament on account of a deceased's membership thereof.

119.-(1) The Presidium of the Folketing shall be entitled, upon request, to accord former Members of the Rigsdag, who before 1 April 1946 ceased to be Members of the Rigsdag, and

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the widow or widowers of such Members an annual allowance, the amount of which shall be decided by the Presidium.

Part 15

Remuneration, Pension and Other Emoluments of the Speaker of the Folketing

120.-(1) The Speaker of the Folketing shall be entitled to a basic fee equal to 125 per cent of the basic fee to Ministers, cf. the Remunerations, Pensions and Other Emoluments Act applying to Ministers. The Speaker of the Folketing shall furthermore receive a cost allowance according to the rules of section 108(3).
(2) The fee cannot be received together with post-service remunerations or pension benefits according to the Remunerations, Pensions and Other Emoluments Act applying to Ministers.

121.-(1) The Speaker of the Folketing shall be entitled to post-service remuneration according to the same rules as apply to the Prime Minister under the Remunerations, Pensions and Other Emoluments Act applying to Ministers.
(2) Post-service remuneration cannot be received together with fees, post-service remunerations or pension benefits under the Remunerations, Pensions and Other Emoluments Act applying to Ministers.

122.-(1) The Speaker of the Folketing shall be entitled to a pension according to the same rules as apply to Ministers.
(2) If a Speaker receiving pension benefits is appointed as Minister, he shall no longer receive Speaker's pension benefits.
(3) For a person who has been both Speaker and Minister, a pension shall be fixed as one amount and the years of membership for pension purposes shall be the combined terms of service.

123.-(1) The surviving spouse of a Speaker of the Folketing shall be entitled to a pension according to the same rules as apply to the surviving spouse of a Minister.
(2) The provision in section 122(3) shall apply correspondingly.
(3) A spouse's pension according to subsections (1) and (2) shall not, in connection with a spouse's pension deriving from a public servants position, exceed the highest spouse's pension obtainable according to the Public Service Pensions Act.

124.-(1) Where a Speaker of the Folketing on assuming office holds positions in government or private enterprises, undertakings or institutions, these will have to be vacated. If, in the opinion of the Speaker, the discharge of such functions does not present difficulties in the performance of his or her duties as Speaker, and the Speaker desires to keep one or more of these, the Speaker must immediately notify a parliamentary committee set up for the purpose in writing accordingly. Within 14 days of receipt of the information the committee may refuse to grant the Speaker permission to uphold such positions. Upon expiry of this period the Speaker must inform the Folketing which positions he is allowed to undertake.
(2) For the duration of his or her term as Speaker the Speaker shall be prevented from accepting any new positions of the nature specified in subsection (1).

125.-(1) If a public servant is chosen as Speaker of the Folketing, the appropriate public servant's former position as a government employee may be kept occupied by appointment *ad interim* for the public servant's term of service, if deemed compatible with the responsible discharge of the position and as far as and so long as it is permissible to uphold appointment *ad interim* for the position. The Prime Minister shall inform the committee specified in section 124 on this point, and action shall be taken in conformity with subsection (1) of the said section,

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except that the information referred to in the fourth sentence shall be given by the Prime Minister through the Speaker of the Folketing.

CHAPTER III

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT

Part 16

Commencement, Amendments and Transitional Provisions

126.-(1) This Act shall take effect as from July 1st 1988. Section 127 shall, however, take effect on the day after promulgation of the Act in the Official Gazette.
(2) The Folketing (Parliamentary) Elections Act, cf. Consolidated Act No. 418 of September 22nd 1980, as subsequently amended by this Act, shall be repealed on July 1st 1988. However, section 6 shall not be comprised by the provision of the first sentence.
(3) Part 14 of this Act shall not apply to the Members of the Folketing whose entire term of membership precedes October 1st 1986 and the dependants of such Members. With regard to pensions on account of membership as referred to in the first sentence, the rules prevailing up till now shall continue to apply.

126 a.-(1) Pensions under sections 110, 111, 112 and post-service income under section 115 the payment of which started as of December 31st 1993 shall be recalculated as provided by section 110 or section 111(3) and (4) as of January 1st 1994.
(2) Former Members pensioned already on December 31st 1993 in respect of whom the calculation of pensions under section 110 or section 111(3) and (4) causes a reduced pension, shall be granted a personal supplementary allowance equal to the difference between the pension based on the previous rules and the pension calculated according to section 110 or section 111(3) and (4). For those pensioned already on December 31st 1993 in respect of whom the calculation of the pension under section 110 or section 111(3) and (4) leads to increased pensions, this increase shall be paid by one-sixth every January 1st in each of the years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002, however in such a way that increases which after distribution in one-sixths in each of these years amount to less than DKK 1,200 shall be distributed through payment of an increase of DKK 1,200 in 1997 and in each of the subsequent years until the increase has been fully paid.

126 b.-(1) The provisions in section 126 a shall apply correspondingly to pensions paid on account of a pension entitlement that arises for the first time in the period January 1st 1994 to December 31st 1996.

126 c.-(1) Pensions paid on account of a pension entitlement arising for the first time in the period January 1st 1997 to December 31st 2001 shall be calculated according to section 110 or section 111 in such a way that pensions paid on account of a pension entitlement arising in the period January 1st to December 31st 1997 shall be calculated at one-sixth of the increase specified in the second sentence of section 126a(2) or including a personal allowance which on January 1st 1997 constitutes five-sixths of the allowance specified in the first sentence of section 126a(2). Pensions paid on account of a pension entitlement arising for the first time in the period January 1st to December 31st in each of the years 1998 to 2001 shall be calculated according to section 110 or section 11, with increases distributed according to the second sentence of section 126a(2) or including personal allowances, which for pensioner years 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 constitute four-sixth, three-sixth, two-sixth and one-sixth of the allowance specified in the first sentence of section 126a(2). A reduction in the level of personal allowances

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shall however take effect by at least DKK 1,200 as of January 1st 1997 and by at least DKK 1,200 as of January 1st in each of the subsequent years.

126 d.-(1) The personal allowances specified in section 126(2) and in sections 126b, 126c and 126g shall be adjusted according to section 27 of the Public Service Pensions Act.

126 e.-(1) Pensions accruing to former Members having vacated their seats in the Folketing in the period October 1st 1986 to December 31st 1993, or will accrue to the surviving spouses of such former Members, shall be calculated as of December 31st 1993 according to section 110 or section 111. The pensions calculated in this way shall be recalculated according to section 126a as of January 1st 1994.

126 f.-(1) Pensions which will accrue to former Members having vacated their seats in the Folketing in the period November 1st 1969 to October 1st 1986, or will accrue to the surviving spouses of such former Members shall be calculated according to the rules in section 1(i) of Act no. 576 of December 19th 1969 on amendments to the Folketing (Parliamentary) Elections Act (Remunerations to Members of the Folketing etc.) and at rates as of April 1st 1993. The pensions recalculated in this way shall be recalculated according to section 126a.
(2) At the recalculation the allowances specified in section 110(3) and in section 111(4) shall be fixed relative to 1/25 for each membership year of the allowance specified in section 6(3) of the Public Service Pensions Act in force at any time. Scaling of the pension exclusive of allowances according to section 110(3) or section 111(4) shall take place at the level immediately below the calculated pension, and the difference shall be balanced by means of a personal allowance.

126 g.-(1) Pensions accruing to former Members having vacated their seats in the Folketing after December 31st 1999, or will accrue to such former Members' surviving spouses, shall be calculated according to section 110 or section 111 in such a way that a pension entitlement arising in the period January 1st to December 31st 2000 shall be calculated at four-sixth of the increase specified in the second sentence of section 126a(2) or including personal allowances, which amount to two-sixth of the allowance specified in the first sentence of section 126a(2) as of January 1st 2000 and so that a pension entitlement arising in the period January 1st to December 31st 2001 shall be calculated at five-sixth of the increase specified in the second sentence of section 126a(2) or including personal allowances, which constitute one-sixth of the allowance specified in the first sentence of section 126a(2) as of January 1st 2001. As of January 1st 2001 and January 1st 2002 the remaining increases specified in the second sentence of section 126 a (2) shall be paid, cf. section 126c.

127.-(1) (Omitted).

128.-(1) (Omitted)

129.-(1) Voters comprised by section 2(1) and who prior to commencement of the Act has submitted a request to be included in the electoral register, shall be entered in the electoral register in the City of Copenhagen according to the rules applying up to now.
(2) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior may lay down rules that voters comprised by subsection 1, upon request, may be entered in the electoral list according to the rules of section 16(1).

Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior, 11 April 2014

By order

HANS B. THOMSEN

/Nicoline Nyholm Miller

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