

Question	Options	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
General framework																												
Specific framework for online advertising exists	No, Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No, but Code of Conduct Transparency Online Political Advertisements under negotiations	No	No	No	No	No	No
Definitions/expressions used	One or several expressions	Commercial communication	electoral propaganda by political parties	Political marketing, campaigning, agitation	Announcement or message of any kind transmitted in return for payment or consideration by a candidate in presidential or parliamentary elections or European Parliament elections or any other election.	political commercial communication	No	Political advertisement	Outdoor political advertising	Messages by political parties	publicity and propaganda	One expression	Electoral propaganda	Media advertising of political campaign	Several expressions	"Political purposes"	One	Political campaign	One	Pre-election campaigning	No	No	Several expressions	One expression	No	Opinion advertisements	Political propaganda; election campaign; referendum campaign	Political advertising; public administration aimed to provide support for a political party [...]
Specific definition for online advertising	One or several expressions	n/a	n/a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, placement of pre-election campaign materials on the Internet	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Recent evaluations/legislative proposal	No, Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

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Pre-election period																												
Definition of pre-election period	Number of days before election date	No	120 days	30 day period before election day	CY law differentiates between equal treatment of political parties by the media and political advertising. For the 1st, the pre-election period starts 3months prior to the election day and ends 55h prior to the start of votes. For the 2nd, , the pre-election campaign is considered to start forty (40) days prior to the election day and to end fifty-five (55) hours prior to the time of commencement of the	At least 90 days	Not defined	n/a	No	6 months before the announcement of the regular general parliamentary elections or the elctions of the Greek representatives in the EU parliament and the period from the announcement of the candidates up to 2 months after the regular general parliamentary elections or the election sof the Greek representatives in the EU parliament.	The pre-election period is divided in two. The official "pre-election period, 38 days after to the calling of the elections" during which publicity is strictly forbidden, and the 15 days prior to the vote, during which publicity is allowed.	6 months prior to the elections	Pre-election period: 6 months/ Campaigning period: 2 weeks before polling day at midnight	Day of the publication of the lists of electoral units	50 days before the election	No	No	Begins when an election date is announced	Not defined	120 days before the elections to the election day	45 days	No definition of pre-election period	No legal definition of pre-election campaign. The elections of the president are ordered 6-7months before the term of office of the serving president.	Yes (time between the publication of the presidential decree setting up the election date and the date of the start of the election campaign.	30 days until the morning of election day	No definition of pre-election campaigns	30 days	Starts with publication of the declaration of election decision
Paid advertising allowed	No, Yes, With limits (describe limits)	With limits (7M euros)	With limits (€ 1,000,000)	With limits	With limits ((a) Before the broadcasting of a political advertisement, an optical and acoustic warning is used in order to clearly distinguish it from the remaining programmes and other advertisements, as a paid political advertisement; (b) the broadcasting of a political advertisement is only allowed in favour of the candidates and the candidate in favour of whom the political advertisement is broadcast	With limits (restricted in AV media)	n/a	With limits (In television it is prohibited to advertise for political messages in the period from the time the election is called until the time of the election. If the date is known more than 3 months before the election, the ban on political advertising starts 3 months before the election day. According to the executive order advertisement must be made so it can be identified and separated from ordinary program content. The	With limitations	With limits (the maximum amount a party can spend in General or European elections including the value of amenities and facilities may not exceed the amount of 20% of the last recurrent funding of all political parties. Any private funding to a political party in excess of the amount of five hundred (500) euros is carried out only compulsorily through the bank account of the political party including the ID of the	Yes (during the election period)	With limits (the person paying needs to be clearly identified)	No	With limits (Presidential elections: HRK 8,000,000 European elections: HRK 4,000,000 National elections: HRK 1,500,000 within a single constituency Elections for the Mayor of the City of Zagreb: HRK 800,000.00)	Yes	No (is prohibited on TV and radio, but allowed in print or online media)	With limitations	With limits	Yes	With limits (full disclosure of the agreement, anonymous sponsor prohibited)	With limits (20,000€ per election district; restricted in AV media)	Yes	Yes	With limitations (only limited publicity)	With limits (limitation of the amount of airtime)	Yes (no limit)	With limits (0.40€ per voter in parliamentary elections, 0.25€ per voter in presidential elections)	With limits (3,000,000€ in parliamentary elections; 500,000€ in presidential elections; on AV media: only within 21 days before election)

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Specific rules for the use of online platforms/social media	No, Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No for online media. For social media, Political advertising online does not seem to be prohibited, but needs to be clearly marked as such and the advertiser or sponsor needs to be	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No, but new code of conduct exists for social media/online platforms	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Specific rules on fake news	No, Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes (indirectly, the Criminal Code penalises the spread of false information or new that could violate public order or public confidence in the state or cause anxiety in the public or disturb the peace and	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes (defamation)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes (on defamation)	No (but advertisements cannot provide inaccurate information)	No	Yes	Yes (criminal law)	New code of conduct	Yes	No	Yes (information must be non-discriminatory, fair, balanced and fact-based + voting technique must ensure that the information made available is accurate)	No	No	Non-legislative mechanism

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Election period																												
Definition of election period	Number of days before election date	n/a	No	FP	55 hours prior to the start of votes.	3 days	No fixed campaign period under federal law. Local laws can define campaign periods and periods of permissible campaign activities. For example, municipal authorities can issue ordinances regarding assemblies and visual advertising in	n/a	No	2 days at least before voting day.	1 day prior to the vote	1 week before preliminary voting begins and customary silence period on election days	After 0:00 the day before polling day (silence period)	24 hours before the day of the elections	Yes (day of the election)	1.5 days, begins at 14:00 on the day before polling day	Days between the calling of the elections and the day the elections close	No definition for election period	24 hours before the election day	No, only pre-election period	1 day	No definition of election period	24 hours before the election day	24 hours before the election day	1 day	No	1 day	2 days, 14 days (for polls)
Paid advertising allowed	No, Yes, With limits (describe limits)	With limits (7M euros)	n/a	No	No	No	Yes, the broadcasters must respect the principle of equal opportunities for all parties when allocating time. Public broadcasters must grant the advertising time to political parties free of charge. Private broadcasters can only claim reimbursement for expenses.	n/a	Prohibited "to agitate" on election day	No	No (only for local elections for local publicly owned radio and television)	With limits (not in the vicinity of polling stations)	No	No	With limits (communications of public interest are allowed)	No	With limitations	Yes	No	With limits (if programmes are not sponsored by a political candidate)	No	Yes	No	No	No	n/a	No	No
Free airtime	No, Yes	No	n/a	No	No	No	Yes, for public broadcasters	n/a	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	No	Yes	Yes, except discussion programmes	No	Yes (broadcasting time)	No	Yes	No	No	No	n/a	No	No

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Obligation for balanced advertising	No, Yes	Yes	n/a	No	n/a	No	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	n/a	No	Yes	n/a	n/a	Yes	No	Yes	n/a	No	No	n/a	No	No
Specific rules for the use of online platforms/social media	No, Yes	n/a	n/a	No	No	No	No	n/a	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	n/a	No	No	No	n/a	Yes (online platforms)	No	No, but new code of conduct exists for social media/online platforms	n/a	Yes	No	No	No	Yes (unpaid posts on social media are not considered political advertising and therefore also allowed during the silence period)
Specific rules on fake news	No, Yes	Yes	n/a	No	Yes (indirectly, the Criminal Code penalises the spread of false information or news that could violate public order or public confidence in the state or cause anxiety in the public or disturb the peace and	No	No	n/a	No	No	No	Yes (defamation)	Yes	No	n/a	No	Yes (on defamation)	No	n/a	No	Yes (criminal law)	New code of conduct	n/a	No	No	No	No	Non-legislative mechanism

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Non-election period																												
Paid advertising allowed	No, Yes, With limits (describe limits)	Yes	No	No	Yes	With limits (restricted in AV media)	No	Yes	n/a	n/a	No	With limits (it must be clear to the consumer who paid for the advertisement)	No	No	With limits (only during a referendum)	No	Yes	No (adverts on print media prohibited)	Yes	n/a	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (only certain forms of political advertising allowed)	n/a	Yes	No
Free airtime	No, Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	Yes	No	No	n/a	Yes	n/a	No	n/a	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	n/a	No	No
Obligation for balanced advertising	No, Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a	Yes	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	Yes	N/A	No	n/a	Yes	n/a	No	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	n/a	No	No
Specific rules for the use of online platforms/social media	No, Yes	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a	No	n/a	No	No, but new code of conduct exists for social media/online platforms	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Specific rules on fake news	No, Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes (indirectly, the Criminal Code penalises the spread of false information or news that could violate public order or public confidence in the state or cause anxiety in the public or disturb the peace and	No	n/a	Yes	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes (defamation)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes (on defamation)	n/a	No	n/a	Yes (criminal law)	New code of conduct	No	No	No	No	No	Non-legislative mechanism

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Financing of parties/candidates																												
Limits of donations by natural persons	No, Yes, With limits (describe limits)	No	With limits (€ 500 per donation; € 2,000 in total)	Yes	With limits (50.000 euros per year)	With limits (CZK 3,000,000 in total; CZK 5,000 for cash donations)	n/a	With limits	Not allowed	With limits 5.000 euros	With limits	Yes	Yes (cannot exceed 4,600€)	To be confirmed	Yes (up to 5million HUF/candidates to a party and 1million for independent candidates)		With limits (100.000 euros/year)	Yes	With limits	No	With limits (€ 500 per donation; € 25,000 in total)	No	With limits (42.000 zlotys)	With limits (index)	With limits (maximum 200 gross base salaries at national level)	No	With limits (10x average salary; 50€ for cash donations)	With limits (residents in Slovakia)
Limits of donations by legal persons	No, Yes, With limits (describe limits)	With limits (national funding for parties that are represented in a representative body, up to 11 euros/person entitled to vote for the respective general assembly body and at federal level, for political parties represented in National Council, have received ore than 1% of the valid votes at a national council election or one-off funding for parties that are represented in the EU parliament)	With limits (€ 500 per donation; € 2,000 in total)	Yes	With limits (50.000 euros per year). As regards regular expenses, the relevant amount of funding is determined by the Council of Ministers and is distributed to the parliamentary parties as follows: (i) fifteen percent (15%) of the regular funding is paid in equal amounts to all parliamentary parties, and (ii) the remaining part is paid in proportion to the percentages received in the last elections held under the provisions of law.	With limits (CZK 3,000,000 in total; CZK 5,000 for cash donations)	With limits (Parties are entitled to state funding if they have achieved at least 0.5% or 1% of the votes cast for the lists after the final election result of the last European or Bundestag elections or Landtag election, respectively. Anti-constitutional parties are excluded from public funding (§ 21 Abs.3 GG). The public financing to political parties is calculated as follows: •0.83 euros for each valid vote cast for their respective list.	With limits (The funding amounts to 34,50 DKK per each vote the party/candidate received at the last election.)	Not allowed	Yes (to be confirmed)	With limits (the amount of the electoral expenses declared and justified by the Court of Auditors.)	Yes	No	With limits	Yes (up to 5million HUF/candidates to a party and 1million for independent candidates)		With limits (100.000 euros/year)	Yes	With limits	No	With limits (€ 500 per donation; € 25,000 in total)	No	With limits	With limits (20000 (National Parliament), 10000 (Presidency and European Parliament) and 4000 (Regional Parliaments) IAS)	With limits (maximum 500 gross base salaries at national level)	No	No	With limits (registered in Slovakia)

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Other																													
Indirect public funding exists	Yes, No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes (EU institutions)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Foreign contributions allowed	Yes, No, With limits (describe limits)	No	Yes	No	With limits (5000 eur/year)	No	With limit (•the donation comes from the assets of a German within the meaning of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz) or •the donation comes from the property of a citizen of the EU or •the donation comes from a company whose shares are more than 50 percent owned by Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law or a citizen of the EU or whose headquarters are in a Member State of the EU, •the donation is intended to be used for the	With limits (The act establishes as earlier stated, that anonymous contributions of more than DKK 20.000 (approximately 2.700 EUR) are not allowed. The amount is regulated once a year, and in 2021 the exact amount is 21.900 DKK. Any donations more than DKK 21.900 from an anonymous contributor must be paid to the Ministry of Interior within 30 days of the receipt of the anonymous contribution to the	No	No	Yes (but not for electoral purposes)	No	No	No	No	No	No	With limits	No	With limits (by natural persons)	No	With limits (time limits and notification requirement)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

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Sanctions																												
Fines	Yes (maximum fine), No	(Yes, •Excess up to 10% - a fine of up to 15% of the excess amount, •excess from 10% to 25% - an additional fine of up to 25% of this second excess amount, •excess from 25% to 50% - a further fine of up to 100% of this third excess amount, •excess over 50% - an additional fine of up to 150% of this fourth excess amount.)	Yes (30,000)	Yes	Yes (8 500, for violation by a national television broadcaster; EUR 3 400, for violation by a national radio broadcaster; EUR 1 700, for violation by a local television or radio broadcaster; and EUR 850, for violation by a small local radiobroadcaster.) As regards the public funding of political parties, which might be used for political advertising, the Audit Office of the Republic of Cyprus is empowered to demand from the	Yes (Average 2019: CZK 21,000)	Fine up to 500,000 euros.	Yes	Yes	Yes (150.000 euros)	Yes (For the infringement of electoral rules regarding political advertising (not criminal offence), economic fines may be imposed amounting to EUR 100 to 1.000. Regarding infringements of political advertising related to the funding of political parties, the fines can vary from EUR 5.000 to EUR 100.000, or to a multiple (x2 or x 5) calculated on the amount affected by the infringement and which shall be calculated on the	Yes	Yes (up to 75,000 euros)	Yes (1,000,000.00 HRK)	Yes	Yes (up to 1000€)	Yes	To be confirmed	Yes (12,500 euros)	No	Yes (1,164€)	Yes (225,000.00 euros)	Yes (5,000 zlots for campaign agitation)	Yes (75,000.00 euros)	Yes	Yes	Yes (20,000€)	Yes (500,000€ for parties; 50,000€ for presidential candidates)
Imprisonment	Yes, No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	To be confirmed	Yes	No	Yes (6 months)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No