

# 1. Legal framework

This section describes the legal framework at the level of the Member States. It includes:

- A summary of the national legal frameworks on online and offline political advertising;
- A summary of the national definitions and terms used to refer to political advertising;
- Pre-election and election period rules;
- Transparency rules in political advertising and accountability of online platforms;
- Specific rules against disinformation;
- Data protection and privacy during pre-election and election periods;
- Transparency rules on funding of political parties and campaigns for political advertising; and
- Rules on monitoring and enforcement of national rules.

The information provided in this section constitutes the set of rules whose enforcement is discussed under Problem 3 (Section 2.2.3) and showcase the discrepancy in the regulation across jurisdictions that underlies Problem 4 (Section 2.2.4.).

In the paragraphs below, only a set of representative examples are mentioned under each epigraph. A detailed analysis of the legal framework for each Member State can be found in Annex 5. A summary of the legislation in each Member State can be found in Annex 4.

## Summary of the national legal frameworks on online/offline political advertising

The mapping of national rules governing political advertising in the Member has revealed that only a limited number of Member States have developed in the past years a legislative framework applicable to online political advertising. Indeed, while over a third of Member States have rules applying to political advertising in traditional media such as broadcast media in elections periods, a few Member States have specific rules applying to social media or applicable online overall. Thus, there is an asymmetry between the rules applicable to traditional offline media, and the rules applicable to online media. Only a few Member States have taken legislative steps to extend the prohibitions and restrictions on political advertising in pre-elections period or elections period to all types of media, including online media. As an example, among only a few Member States, France has introduced new provisions in its Electoral Code to make the prohibitions and restrictions rules on electoral propaganda applicable to “any message having the character of electoral propaganda disseminated by any means of communication to the public by electronic means”. Likewise, Latvia has introduced almost identical rules on placing political campaigning materials online as in the offline environment. Apart from legislation, relevant co-regulations applicable to online political advertising also exist in some Member States such as the Netherlands, which introduced a Code of Conduct for Transparency Online Political Advertisements in preparation for the national elections in March 2021. It is also important to mention that current draft legislations also aim to provide a framework for regulating online political advertising, such Ireland with the General Scheme of the Electoral Reform Bill 2020. Overall, online political advertising remains mostly unregulated in the Member States.

## Summary of the national definitions and terms used to refer to political advertising

Unlike online political advertising, most Member States have a legislative framework as part of their electoral laws when it comes to offline political advertising. The legal mapping has provided a detailed overview of the different definitions of political advertising, or other definitions/terms used in the legislation close to the notion of “political advertising”, developed in the national laws of Member States.

The legal mapping carried out confirmed that legal definitions of political advertising, and overall terms used in the legislation to refer to the notion of “political advertising”, vary widely across Member States.

A first minority group of Member States make direct reference to the term of “political advertising” in their legislation and provide for relevant definitions. This is the case Cyprus, Hungary, Slovakia, and for Ireland within the draft Electoral Reform Bill. Some other Member States such as Denmark also use the expression of “political advertising”, without providing a detailed definition. In the case of Denmark, this is explained by the desire to interpret the notion broadly, thus entailing all messages, regardless of their form and without limitation to political parties.

Most elaborate definitions of the notion of “political advertising” set out in the current national legislations, or draft legislations, worth mentioning are quoted in the table below.

Member State	Most advanced definitions of political advertising, including online political advertising provided in the current and draft legislations
<b>Ireland</b> (Draft) Electoral Reform Bill 2020	Definition of <b>online political advertising</b> : “Any form of communication in a digital format commissioned for political purposes for placement, display or promotion on an online platform during an electoral period and for which a payment is made to the online platform.”
<b>Cyprus</b> Article 2 of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations	Definition of <b>political advertising</b> : “An 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.”
<b>Hungary</b> Act CLXXXV of 2010 on Media Services and Mass Media	Definition of <b>political advertising</b> : “media content published in return of payment, intended to promote or support a nominating organization or an independent candidate, or promoting their name, purpose, activity, slogan, logo, press product or cinema audio-visual content”.
<b>Slovakia</b> § 32(10) of Act no. 308/2000 Coll. on Broadcasting and Retransmission	Definition of <b>political advertising</b> : “Public statements aimed at: a) promotion of a political party, political movement, a member of a party, or member of a movement, or candidate, or in their favour during an election campaign or referendum campaign, b) the popularisation of the name, mark or slogans of a political party, political movement or a candidate”.

A second category of Member States use alternative terms than “political advertising”, with one or more several relevant expressions referring to the dissemination of messages and communications for political purposes during electoral period. Although these Member States use different terms, it is essential to note that detailed and relevant definitions have been developed, such as in Latvia, Lithuania or in France.

Interestingly, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Slovenia, and Portugal refer to “electoral propaganda” to designate political advertising during elections period. In another large majority of Member States, the expressions of “electoral campaign” (Luxembourg), “political campaign” (Lithuania), “pre-election campaigning” (Latvia) or “campaign advertising” (Finland) usually encompass the notion of “political advertising”. A minority of Member States such as

Poland and Bulgaria use the expression of “election agitation” or “pre-election agitation” to describe political advertising in public space. Finally, another minority of Member States refer more broadly to “political purposes (Ireland), or “political commercial communication (Czechia).

Among these Member States using alternatives terms and expressions to refer to “political advertising”, most elaborate definitions provided in the legislations are gathered in the table below.

Member State	Most advanced definitions of the notion of “political advertising” for those Member States providing alternative terms/expressions
<b>Latvia</b> Article 2.8 of the Law on Financing and Controlling the Political Campaigns	Definition of <b>pre-election campaigning</b> : <i>“Information disseminated by a State politician, a political party, a member of a political party, a political campaign participant, on their behalf and / or interests in any form and by any means, paid or unpaid, during or between political campaigns, aimed at influencing voter motivation to vote in elections, or in a referendum or the dissemination of which promotes a state politician, a political party, a political a party member or participant in a political campaign, as well as their ideas, goals, or program”.</i>
<b>Lithuania</b> Article 1.3 of Pre-election Campaign Law	Definition of <b>pre-election campaigning</b> : <i>“political parties, associations of political parties, associations of voters or deputies advertising the candidate in the media or otherwise, if it contains a direct or indirect invitation to vote for or against a political party, association of political parties, association of voters or candidate for deputy”.</i> The definition of <b>online political advertising</b> can be deducted from Article 18.1 of the Pre-election Campaign Law: <i>“A campaigner or a person authorized by him or her shall enter into an agreement regarding the <b>placement of pre-election campaign materials on the Internet</b> concluded directly and indirectly only with the advertising service provider”.</i>
<b>France</b> Article L48-1 of the Electoral Code	The Electoral Code refers to the term of “ <b>electoral propaganda</b> ”. It can be deducted that the national legislation defines the notion of “ <b>online political advertising</b> ” as the Electoral Code refers to “ <i>any message having the character of electoral propaganda disseminated by any means of communication to the public by electronic means</i> ”.
<b>Slovenia</b> Article 3 of the Radiotelevizija Act  Election and Referendum Campaign Act	Slovenia uses several expressions in its legislation, such as <b>political propaganda</b> , defined as “ <i>as messages (spots) and other forms of political propaganda whose purpose is to influence the stance of voters in casting their votes in elections</i> ”, and “ <b>Elections campaign</b> ” defined as “ <i>political campaign communications and other forms of political campaign intended to influence the voters’ decisions when voting for candidates in elections.</i> ”

A third latest category of Member States has relevant legislation and defines “advertisement”, without restraining it to messages and communications for political or electoral purposes. As an example, Sweden defines “opinion advertisements as “messages broadcast on behalf of someone else and that aim at gaining support for political or religious ideas, or opinions related to the labor market”. Likewise, in Austria, the term used is “commercial communication” that encompasses advertising, and also covers political advertising because commercial communication may serve the support of a cause or idea.

The latest category of Member States does not have any national legislation or regulations defining political advertising or any alternative terms. This is the case of Germany although regional laws might apply. Malta does not have any definition of political advertising either. Such category, however, tends to disappear and the legal mapping revealed a clear trend leading towards further defining the notion of “political advertising”.

## **Pre-election period and election period rules**

### **Definitions of pre-election period and election period**

“Pre-election period” or ‘campaign period’ is defined as the period building up to an election during which political campaigns take place. This period typically lasts several months. The campaign period entails specific obligations but also rights for actors active in political advertising (e.g., the right for political parties to a certain amount of advertising time on public broadcasts).

The “election period” is to be understood as rules taking place immediately before the election and typically ranges from several days to a few weeks. It can also extend beyond the election date (e.g., until the official results are available). During the election period, rules for political advertising can be particularly strict, even including a total ban on political advertising.

The legal mapping conducted has highlighted a heterogeneous legal environment across the EU as to the existence and definition of pre-election and election periods and the actual rules in place during these periods. As such, most of the Member States, namely Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Finland, France, Croatia, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia, do differentiate between the pre-election period and the election period and apply different rules to each of them. Some Member States might not distinguish between election period and campaign period or define only one of them; this applies to Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Latvia, and Poland. Finally, some Member States’ legislations do not provide for any definition of campaign period, neither of election period, such as the Netherlands and Sweden.

### **Pre-election period**

#### **Paid political advertising**

In the pre-election period, only France fully bans paid political advertising in the press or in any means of audio-visual communication, and Ireland partially prohibited paid political advertising on TV and radio while it remains allowed in print or online media. The main trend seems to be towards limiting paid political advertising. Such limitations may for instance relate to the maximum amount for political advertising expenditure during the electoral campaign of a candidate or a political party, which may also depend on the nature of the elections (local, national, presidential, or European elections). However, most legislations do not differentiate between the expenditure of these amounts on offline and online political advertising.

Interestingly, other types of limitations on paid political advertising during pre-election period aim to ensure transparency in political advertisements. This is for example the case in Latvia where paid political advertising is allowed under the conditions of full disclosure of the agreement between the campaigner and the business owner, without any intermediaries. Pre-election political campaigns with anonymous sponsors are, therefore, prohibited in Latvia. Besides, the Finnish legislation requires that the payer of sponsored political ads must be clearly identified at the beginning and end of sponsored programming.

#### **Free airtime**

In most of the Member States, public broadcasting services are obliged to provide political parties and candidates with free airtime during electoral campaigns. The allocation of free airtime is linked to an obligation for a fair and proportional access to free advertising. However, such allocation of free airtime to political candidates and parties during electoral campaigns does not exist in Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Denmark, Latvia (except discussion programmes).

## **Election period and “silence period”**

### **“Silence period”**

During the election period, a “silence period” is widely used across the EU and has been identified in 19 Member States. This refers to the short period of time preceding election day to allow voters to absorb and digest all the information received during the electoral campaign and to make a choice without campaign pressure. The dissemination of any partisan electoral messages during this short period is usually prohibited<sup>1</sup>.

### **Paid political advertising**

Due to the silence period applicable in most Member States, the legal mapping showed a predominance of Member States’ legislations banning paid political advertising during election period. However, it should be noted that Member States allowing paid political advertising during this period are in fact those that do not provide for any definition of the brief period preceding an election, such as Austria, Belgium, Germany Lithuania, Latvia, or the Netherlands.

### **Free airtime**

Likewise, there is generally no provision providing for free airtime for political parties or candidates in the run-up to the elections. Only Germany, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, the Netherlands still allow for granting advertising time to political parties and candidates during the election period.

Specific rules on online platforms/social media during pre-election period and election period

The legal mapping conducted has substantiated legislative gaps among the Member States regarding the provisions on the use of political advertising on social media and online platforms both during pre-election period and election period. In most Member States, it is assumed that the rules applicable offline are also applicable in the online environment, for instance as regards online content of written media and broadcasters.

Very few Member States have taken legislative measures to extend the legal framework for offline political advertising during elections. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning the Portuguese Law on Political Advertising by Commercial Means prohibits paid political advertising for “commercial means” via the internet during the pre-campaign and campaign periods, by political, candidates, representatives, political parties, coalitions, and groups of citizens. As another notable example, clarifications have been provided in the French Electoral Code in 2019 by specifying that prohibitions and restrictions rules on electoral propaganda are “applicable to any message having the character of electoral propaganda disseminated by any means of communication to the public by electronic means”, such as the prohibition applicable from the day before the ballot at midnight.

## **Transparency in political advertising and accountability of online platforms**

The 2018 European Commission recommendation on election cooperation networks, online transparency, protection against cybersecurity incidents and fighting disinformation campaigns in the context of elections to the European Parliament stressed the need for Member States to further enhance the transparency in paid political advertising. This Recommendation also encouraged the disclosure of paid online political advertisements and

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<sup>1</sup> OSCE, “Handbook on Media Monitoring for Election Observation Missions”, 2012; Available online at: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/92057>

communications as well as information on any targeting criteria used in the dissemination of such advertisements and communications, especially during electoral campaigns<sup>2</sup>.

Several legislative, self-regulatory and co-regulatory initiatives have emerged in the Member States with respect to enhancing transparency in paid political advertising.

For instance, the French Law of 22 December 2018 on countering information manipulation has introduced within the Electoral Code new provisions enacting transparency obligations towards online platform operators relating to the promotion of information content linked to a debate of general interest. Therefore, these provisions go beyond the electoral campaigns' framework. As such, online platforms and intermediaries whose number of connections on French territory exceeds 5 million unique visitors per month on average per year must provide the users with fair, clear and transparent information on the identity of the private person or the company, which pays to the platform for the promotion of information content related to a debate of general interest. Online platforms and intermediaries must also make public the amount of the remuneration received for the promotion of such content when the amount exceeds a specific threshold. Also noteworthy is that violations of such obligations are punished with a one-year prison sentence and a fine of 75 000€, according to the Electoral Code. Soft-law has also been taken in this area by the French High Audio-visual Council (CSA). Furthermore, the CSA is in charge of monitoring the obligations of online platforms operators, which can involve "informing users about the nature, origin and methods of disseminating content and the identity of persons paying remuneration in return for the promotion of information content".

In Germany, 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 indicated.

Other most notable recent developments include the Dutch Code of Conduct Transparency Online Political Advertisements published in 2021, in view of the parliamentary elections held on 17 March 2021. This voluntary and non-binding Code of Conduct, signed by the Dutch political parties and social media platforms, aimed at avoiding unethical political advertising online and combatting disinformation. On the side of the obligations towards online platforms, this implies to provide and clearly disclose advertiser and advertisement details and expenditures.

Lastly, the 2020 Irish draft Electoral Reform Bill suggests the adoption of a "transparency notice" by online platforms for viewers of online political advertisements. Such notice would display details of the buyer and information on whether micro-targeting was applied for the advertisement, the amount paid for the advertisement, the number of days for which it has been placed and the number of user impressions that the advertisement is aiming to reach. Additionally, online platforms should establish and maintain an online archive or library comprising of the online political advertisements and accompanying transparency notices.

However, beyond this draft bill, the legal mapping confirmed that there are currently no specific rules applicable to micro-targeting in the Member States.

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<sup>2</sup> European Commission, Recommendation on election cooperation networks, online transparency, protection against cybersecurity incidents and fighting disinformation campaigns in the context of elections to the European Parliament, "A contribution from the European Commission to the Leaders' meeting in Salzburg on 19-20 September 2018", 12 September 2018, C(2018) 5949 final; See (6), (13), Available online at: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/soteu2018-cybersecurity-elections-recommendation-5949\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/soteu2018-cybersecurity-elections-recommendation-5949_en.pdf)



## Specific rules against disinformation (“fake news”)

Several legislative, regulatory and soft law developments have aimed to respond to the challenges posed by online political advertising, and the dissemination of false information during electoral campaigns.

Among the most restrictive legislations across the Member States, the French Law of 22 December 2018 on countering information manipulation specifically aimed to fight the manipulation of information in the digital age and to stem the spread of false information (“fake news”) during electoral campaign periods. The provision that reflects this objective is set out in Article L163-2 of the Electoral Code, which provides for the application for interim measures for the cessation of the dissemination of false information on communication services to the public online, when they are likely to undermine the integrity of elections. Violations of such transparency obligations are punished with a one-year prison sentence and a fine of 75 000€, as described previously.

Likewise, Austria severely sanctions the spread of false news in the context of an election or referendum. Anyone who publicly disseminates false news about a circumstance that is likely to prevent voters from voting or to induce them to vote in a certain sense, and this cannot be disproved any more due to the lack of time, is punishable by imprisonment of up to 6 months or a fine of up to 360 daily rates.

Lately, under the 2021 Dutch Code of Conduct Transparency Online Political Advertisements, political parties have committed to “refrain from unethical online behaviour such as disseminating online content in view of voter dissuasion, disinformation about the voting process, using fake accounts or automatic bots to manipulate voter opinions, trolling, unfounded accusations or cyber-bullying”. Voluntary online platforms have on their side committed under this Code to counter “any inaccurate information on the electoral process, such as voter, voting process and polling station information, in case such information is identified”.

## Data protection and privacy during pre-election period and election period

The above mentioned 2018 European Commission Recommendation called for greater monitoring and enforcement of rules relating to online activities including data protection by encouraging national authorities to impose sanctions at national level on political parties or political foundations taking advantage of infringements of data protection rules. Looking back at these recommendations, the legal mapping highlighted that some provisions have been introduced at national level.<sup>3</sup>

Apart from the GDPR which is the relevant legislation on the use of personal data in an electoral context, the legal mapping conducted reaffirm very little action by Member States to further complement or enforce this legislative framework.

Yet, the Italian Data Protection Authority Italy approved a new provision on 18 April 2019 on the processing of personal data for the purposes of electoral propaganda and related political communication by political parties. The Italian Data Protection Authority underlined the data usable by political parties and candidates for election propaganda purposes with prior consent and without consent, such as the data contained in municipal electoral lists<sup>4</sup>. Informed consent

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* See points (22) and (23) of the Recommendation

<sup>4</sup> The Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante per la protezione dei dati personali), “Provvedimento in materia di propaganda elettorale e comunicazione politica”, 19 April 2019; See online at: <https://www.gpdp.it/web/guest/home/docweb/-/docweb-display/docweb/9105201>

is required for the use of telephone numbers found in telephone directories to make calls or send text messages and e-mails for example. The provision also drew the attention on accountability and disclosure obligation in the event of data collection, as well as the pecuniary administrative sanctions applicable in violation of these rules.

It is also noted that the Luxembourgish National Data Protection Commission has recalled that the data from electoral lists can be used for political prospecting purposes during electoral periods by political parties as the purpose is respected, but not for any other purpose, outside the framework of the elections for which these lists are drawn up. It also specified that political prospecting by telephone or email or any other means of electronic communication can only be done with the consent of the persons contacted.

## **Transparency rules on funding of political parties and campaigns for political advertising**

The 2018 European Commission recommendation also aimed to strengthen transparency of campaigns funding, and encouraged Member States to lay down rules on transparency of the sources and amount of campaign funding, in particular for online activities.

In this regard, it should first be noted that indirect public funding, such free or subsidized access to media for political parties and candidates, was found to exist in 19 Member States. Political parties can also be funded with private donations from natural persons and legal persons with limitations in most Member States, except in Estonia, Latvia, the Netherlands and Sweden, which all prohibit both types of private donations.

National rules on foreign contributions to political parties and political campaigns are disparate. Such contributions from foreign interests, i.e. countries and governments, foreign companies, foreign organisations, foreign private persons, to political parties and/or to candidates during political campaign are allowed due to the absence of any opposite rules or limitations in specific rules in Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The legal mapping showed a significant legal gap in the legislative systems of the different Member States regarding transparency rules on the financing of political advertising.

The Lithuanian Law on Financing and Controlling the Political Campaigns can, nevertheless, serves as a counterexample of elaborate legislation on financing and control of political advertising. This law includes prohibitions, which are also enforceable online, to fund political campaigning through third parties, at the expense of anonymous donations or from any sources other than listed in the Law on Financing and Controlling the Political Campaigns, to conclude secret commitments with regards to donations to political candidate and to disseminate non-marked political advertising. Moreover, the Romanian law on the financing of the activities of political parties and electoral campaigns enumerates online electoral propaganda materials among the types of permitted propaganda materials during pre-election campaigns, and limits political advertising expenses for online advertising to maximum 30% of total electoral expenses.

## **Rules on monitoring and enforcement of national rules**

The authorities and other bodies involved (at Member State level) in the process of monitoring the political advertising process and of enforcing the applicable rules can broadly be categorised in the following groups: media authorities, media self-regulation bodies, electoral committees, and auditing authorities.



Most Member States have dedicated media authorities, but their specific responsibilities vary across countries. Supervision of radio and television are generally covered by these authorities, unlike print media where supervision is less strict. Online media also do not fall explicitly under the responsibility of media authorities. In some Member States (like Austria or Slovenia), media supervision is the responsibility of the national communication networks authority. Where there is no supervision by media authorities, industry self-regulation bodies are common. This applies in particular to print media, but also to the advertising industry. Supervision by media authorities and self-regulation bodies is permanent, that is it takes place during campaign and election periods but also outside these periods.

All Member States have some sort of electoral committee which supervises compliance with electoral rules to ensure the integrity of elections and the election results. These bodies can exist at national, regional or local level, or at the level of electoral constituencies. They focus on all aspects of the electoral process (for example the organisation of the voting process or the counting of ballots), and their specific responsibilities apply mainly during campaign and election periods. Regarding supervision of political advertising, their responsibilities vary between Member States. For example, in Portugal the National Elections Commission is responsible for distributing the airtime for political advertising during campaign periods, whereas in the Netherlands this responsibility rests with the Commissariat for the Media.

Lastly, auditing authorities in the Member States are responsible for verifying the funding of political parties and candidates. These can be general auditing authorities (like the national Court of Audit) or specialised authorities (for example the 'Bureau for Control of Funding of Political Parties and Movements' in Czechia or the 'Political Parties Financing Surveillance Committee' in Estonia). Political parties have reporting duties towards the auditing authority, who verifies that income and expenses of political parties are in compliance with the applicable rules.

The different monitoring authorities and bodies supervise different activities during election campaigns and therefore also different actors. Media authorities and self-regulation supervise media providers, whereas auditing authorities supervise political parties and sometimes also candidates. Electoral committees are situated somewhat in between; they concentrate on all kinds of electoral activities during campaign periods which can cover both political parties and candidates but also media providers (depending on the country, in some Member States the media authorities are also mainly responsible for media supervision during the campaign period).

In a similar way, sanctions are linked to the type of activity and thereby also the actor. Media providers can typically violate rules for political advertising during or outside campaign periods, for example imbalanced airtime between different candidates or the broadcasting of political advertising during silence periods. Sanctions may range from reprimands or warnings to injunctions, fines and even suspension of broadcasting licenses.

For political parties and candidates, sanctions are commonly linked to the violation of financial limits, such as spending more than allowed on a political campaign or receiving more funding than allowed. They can also fail to comply with (financial) reporting duties. The sanctions can be reprimands, the obligation to reimburse public funding, or fines.

In the details, the possible sanctions of violations of electoral rules vary between Member States. For example, fines can range from around 1,000 euro to several hundreds of thousands of euro, depending on the type and severity of the violation. Generally, administrative sanctions like reprimands or fines are however most common in all Member States. Imprisonment as a sanction for severe violations exists in some Member States but can be considered the exception.

Specific criminal law offences in the context of political advertising are rare. Most countries have general provisions against defamation, but these would only cover a very specific type of activity that could also take place in the context of political advertising. A criminal offence

specifically linked to elections exists for example in Estonia. Section 168 of the Estonian Penal Code criminalises unlawful campaigning, that is campaigning during the silence period of an election or referendum. Violations are punishable by a fine or by imprisonment. Another example comes from Malta, where malicious spreading of false news is made a criminal offence in Section 82 of the Criminal Code, to be punished by imprisonment (a fine is not foreseen). The provision is not limited to campaign periods.

Finally, it is relevant to analyse the provisions of the Irish draft Electoral Reform Bill given that it is intended that both online platforms and political advertising buyers that do not comply with their obligations set out in the law, commit an offence. A fine or to imprisonment of up to 12 months on a summary conviction, or to a fine or imprisonment of up to 5 years on conviction or indictment are foreseen as penalties.

## 2. Overview of political party financing

3. Political party financing: funding / spending / disclosure / monitoring in the Member States (summary)										
MS	Contributions				Spending		Public funding		Monitoring	
	Bans	Ban on foreign funding	Limits	Disclosure	Earmarks	Limits	Direct	Indirect	Responsible Body	Penalties
AT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Court of Audit (yearly reports) + Unabhängiger Parteien-Transparenz-Senat	X
BE	X		X	X			X	X	Control Commission for Electoral Expenses and Accounting of Political Parties + Audit Office	X
BG	X	X	(X)	X	X	X	X	X	National Audit Office	X
CY	X		X	X		X	X		Audit Office of the Republic of Cyprus	X
CZ	X	X	X	X		X			Office for Economic Supervision of Political Parties and Political Movements	X
DE	X			X			X	X	President of the Bundestag + Supreme Audity Institution (Bundesrechnungshof)	X
DK			(X)	X			X		Auditor General's Office ( <i>Rigsrevisionen</i> )	X
EE	X	X	X	X			X		Anti-Corruption Select Committee + Tax and Customs Board + Political Parties Financing Surveillance Committee	X
EL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Special Investigative Service of the Ministry + Monitoring Committee for the Financial Accounts of Parties & Parliament Members	X
ES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Court of Auditors + Central Election Commission	X
FI	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Ministry of Justice + National Audit Office	X
FR	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	National Commission for Campaign Accounts and Political Funding + High Authority for Transparency in Public Life and Préfectures.	X
HR	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	State Election Commission (electoral campaign financing) + State Audit Office (Annual financing)	X
HU	X	X		X		X			State Audit Office + Office of the Prosecutor General	X
IE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Standards in Public Office Commission (SIPO) + An Garda Síochána (police)	X
IT	X	X	X	X		X		X	Commission for the guarantee of the political parties' statutes and for the transparency and the control of their financial	X
LT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Central Election Commission + State Tax Inspectorate	X
LU	X			X	X	X	X	X	Court of Auditors	X
LV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau	X
MT	X	X	X	X		X		X	Electoral Commission	
NL				X	X		X	X	Court of Audit + Supervisory committee on the finances of political parties	X
PL	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	National Electoral Commission	X
PT	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	Constitutional Court + Entity for Accounts and Political Financing + National Election Commission	X
RO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Permanent Electoral Authority, including Control Department for the Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns	X
SE	X			(X)			X	X	Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency	X
SI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Court of Audit (Računsko sodišče) + Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (AJPes)	X
SK	X	X	X	X	X	X			National Council + Supreme Audit Office + State Commission for Elections and the Control of Political Party Funding	X

### 3. Financial disclosure & monitoring

5. Political party financing: disclosure and monitoring in the Member States (full table)			
M S		Monitoring	
	Disclosure	Responsible Body	Penalties

<p><b>AT Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name &amp; address, publication &amp; explicit reporting if the donation is higher than 2,500 Euros.</p> <p><b>Disclosure of specific amounts<sup>[1]</sup></b></p> <p>Article 6, Political Parties Act: (4) Donations whose total amount in a calendar year (accounting year) exceeds EUR 2 500 shall be reported with the name and address of the donor. (5) Donations above EUR 2.500 must be reported to the Court of Auditors without delay, indicating donors and amounts. The Court of Auditors shall publish these donations without delay, indicating donors and amounts.</p> <p><b>Annual disclosure<sup>[2]</sup></b></p> <p>Article 5, Political Parties Act: (1) Each political party shall report publicly on the nature of its revenue and expenditure on an annual basis. Outlook of this statement is detailed in the Political Parties Act.</p> <p>(7) Each political party shall forward to the Court of Auditors, by 30 September of the following year, the accounting report, together with lists of donations, sponsorship and advertising lists and the list of participating undertakings referred to in paragraph 6.</p> <p>Article 10: (3) If the Court of Auditors finds that the accountability report complies with the requirements (Section 5), the accounting report, together with lists of donations, sponsorship and advertising, and the list of participating undertakings referred to in paragraph 6, and the scope of legal transactions concluded by those undertakings in the reporting year with bodies subject to audit by the Court of Auditors, shall be published on the website of the Court of Auditors and on the website of the political party.</p>	<p><b>Unabhängiger Parteien-Transparenz-Senat</b> (Independent Political Parties Transparency Panel)</p> <p>imposes penalties for political finance violations, based on documents submitted by the <b>Court of Audit</b>.</p>	<p>Fines, forfeiture</p>
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<p><b>BE Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name &amp; address, publication bound to threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies,  <b>Control Commission for Electoral Expenses and Accounting of Political Parties</b>  <i>(Commission de Contrôle des Dépenses Electorales et de la Comptabilité des Partis Politiques)</i></p> <p>/</p> <p>Opinion provided by the <b>Audit Office</b></p>	<p>Fines, loss of public funding</p> <p>Sanctions for European elections<sup>[4]</sup>  :</p>
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Art. 16bis, ter, Act of 4 July 1989: Donors of all donations equivalent to EUR 125 or more shall be annually registered by the beneficiaries (full name, full address, nationality, amount, date). To be delivered to the Control Commission before 30 April following the reporting year<sup>[3]</sup>

#### Annual disclosure

Article 22, Act of 4 July 1989: Political parties who receive public funding have to establish a non-profit which receives the public funding, lists all private donations, etc.

Article 23: (1) the board of administrators of the institution specified at article 22 draws up a financial report on the annual reports of the political party and its components.

Art. 24: The report referred to in Article 23 shall be sent within 120 days of the closure of the accounts to the President of the House of Representatives, who shall ensure that the report is published in parliamentary documents without delay. + The Commission of control formulates its findings and approves the financial report (within 135 days), especially based upon the opinion provided by the Audit Office, as far as no irregularities are found out. The opinion of the Audit Office is attached to the report of the Commission of control.

#### Disclosure electoral spending

Article 6, Act of 4 July 1989: Political parties commit to

(3) to keep, for five years from the date of the elections, the supporting documents relating to the election expenses and the origin of the funds. Provided that the donations are mentioned in their declaration of origin of the funds, they shall further undertake to register the identity of the natural persons who have made donations of EUR 125 or more for the purpose of financing election expenses, not to disclose it and to communicate it within forty-five days of the date of the elections to the Audit Board responsible for monitoring compliance with this obligation in accordance with Article 16a.

(...)

Art. 9 [2 § 1. If a political party fails to file a declaration or is late in filing a declaration of election expenses and the origin of the funds allocated to it, the Control Commission shall impose the following sanctions on the political party concerned :

1° an administrative fine of 1,000 euros per day of delay, with a maximum of 30,000 euros;

2° if the declaration has not been received after thirty days: seizure of the endowment referred to in Article 15 of the Law of 4 July 1989, until receipt of the declaration.

§ 2 If a political party's declaration of its election expenses and the origin of the funds allocated to it is erroneous or incomplete, the Control Committee may impose the following sanctions on it:

1° a warning accompanied by a request to correct or complete the data within fifteen days;

2° if, at the end of the fifteen days following receipt of the warning, no correction has been received :

- an administrative fine of EUR 1,000 for each additional day of delay, up to a maximum of EUR 30,000;

- if the corrective measure has not been received after thirty additional days of delay: seizure of the allowance referred to in Article 15 of the Law of 4 July 1989 until receipt of the corrective measure.

§ If the maximum authorised amount referred to in Article 2, § 1 is exceeded, the Control Committee imposes an administrative fine on the political party concerned equal to the amount by which it has been exceeded, subject to a minimum of 25,000 euros and a maximum corresponding to four times the monthly allowance referred to in Article 15 of the Act of 4 July 1989.

The written declaration, the declaration of election expenses and the declaration of origin of the funds and the acknowledgement of receipt shall be drawn up on special forms drawn up by the Minister for the Interior and published in good time in the Belgian Official Monitor.

§ In the event of a breach of Article 2, § 1, paragraph 3 or 4, or any subdivision of Article 5, § 1, the Control Committee may impose one of the following sanctions on the political party concerned:

- a warning;

- an administrative fine of between EUR 1,000 and EUR 250,000. In the event of a repeat offence, the administrative fine is doubled.

<b>B G</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's identity &amp; name, including type, purpose and amount of contribution, no threshold for publication)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p><b>Annual report:</b></p> <p>Article 34, Political Parties Act:<a href="#">[5]</a> (1) Political parties shall draw up a financial report for the preceding calendar year in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Three, Section III of the Accounting Act.</p> <p>(4) By 31 March each year, political parties shall submit to the Court of Auditors a financial report in paper and electronic form. It shall be accompanied by a standard declaration containing a list of natural persons, legal persons and sole proprietors who have made donations.</p> <p>(6) The Court of Auditors shall publish on its website by 15 April of the current year, the reports and declarations referred to in paragraph 4, (...)</p> <p>Article 35, Political Parties Act: Within 6 months from the expiry of the time limit for receipt of</p> <p>the annual financial statements shall be audited by the Court of Auditors (...)</p>	<p><b>National Audit Office</b></p> <p>(Сметна палата)</p>	<p>Fines, forfeiture, dissolution of the party, loss of public funding</p>
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Article 35a, Political Parties Act: (4) The Court of Auditors shall publish on its website the audit report referred to in Article 35 (1) and the information received from the National Revenue Agency within one month of the adoption of the report or receipt of the information referred to in paragraph 3.

**Electoral finances disclosure:**

Art. 172(1), Electoral Code:<sup>[6]</sup> Within 30 working days after election day, the person representing the party or the initiative committee and the persons, who represent the coalition, present to the Court of Auditors in paper and electronic form, a statement of revenue, expenditure and payment commitments relating to the election campaign, accompanied by a statement of their bank account. The report will include the declarations referred to in Article 169(1) & (3)

Art. 172(5), Electoral Code: The Court of Auditors shall publish on its website the reports of the parties, coalitions and initiative committees referred to in paragraph 1 to 15 days from the expiry of the deadline for their submission.

Art. 169(1), Electoral Code: Where the total amount of a donation made by a single natural person exceeds

one minimum monthly salary, the donor shall submit a standard declaration on the origin of the

donated funds. + (2) Where the total amount of the funds provided by a candidate or a member of a

nomination committee exceeds one minimum monthly salary, they shall submit a standard

declaration on the origin of the funds

Art. 170(2), Electoral Code: Where the amount of the funds donated or provided for use tops BGN 1000, the

Bulgarian National Audit Office shall check the correspondence between the amount of the funds donated or provided for the respective election campaign and the amount of the person's income. The check shall cover the period from the performance of the previous elections of the same type to the day of submission of the respective declaration referred to in Art. 169, Para. 1 or 2.<sup>[7]</sup>

Article 171, Electoral Code:

(1) A single public register of the parties, coalitions and nomination committees registered to contest the respective type of election shall be established at the Bulgarian National Audit Office and shall be maintained from the opening of the election campaign until the next elections of the same type.

(2) The following shall be published in the register referred to in Paragraph (1): ... 5. the names of the contributors, the type, purpose, amount or value of the contributions made; 6. the names of the candidates and of the members of the nomination committees who have provided financial resources and the amount of the said resources; 7. the names of the natural persons who provided things or services for gratuitous use for the election campaign, the period of use, the type and the description of the things provided for use and the type of the services; 8. the declarations on the origin of the financial resources contributed, the declarations on the origin of the financial resources of the candidates and of the members of the nomination committees and the declarations by the natural persons on ownership of the things provided for gratuitous use;

**Disclosure third parties:**

Art. 172(2), Electoral Code: Within 30 working days after election day media service providers, sociological and advertising agencies, and public relations agencies shall present to the Court of Auditors on paper and electronic information on the services provided to parties, coalitions and the initiative committees. The information shall be supplied using a model approved by the Court of Auditors, it shall be published on its website.

C Y	Yes				Fines
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(but no specific rules, publication threshold under revision)

**Disclosure:**

**Specific amounts:**

Article 5, Political Parties Act: [\[8\]](#)

(5) Each political party shall keep a special register containing the amount of donations and the personal information of the donor.

(6) Each political party shall, no later than 31 March each year, post on its website and at the same time send the Registrar a list of persons who have made private contributions of more than five hundred euros (EUR 500) during the immediately preceding year, including the names of the natural and legal persons and the total amount of the contribution for each case.

**Annual statement:**

Article 6, Political Parties Act:

6(1) Political parties shall respect full compliance

an audit of financial data and appropriate accounting records and statements shall be drawn up for each calendar year. Political financial statements, need to be in accordance with International Accounting Standards that are in force (...) Furthermore, the accounting records and complete data relating to the financial management of political parties shall be kept, for a period of at least seven (7) years after the end of the calendar year to which they relate, in an appropriate file, to which the Registrar and the Auditor General of the Republic of Cyprus have unhindered access for inspection.

6(2): Financial reports shall be submitted by the political parties to the Commissioner at the latest four (4) months after the end of the year to which they relate, and subsequently by the Registrar to the Auditor General of the Republic, at the latest five

(5) months after the end of the year to which they relate or within one (1) month of their receipt by each political party, whichever is the earlier; and they shall be posted on the website of the political party.

**Elections:**

Article 6A, Political Parties Act:

**Audit Office of the Republic of Cyprus**

(Ελεγκτική Υπηρεσία της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας)

The control institution - General Audit of the Republic - also keeps public the financial reports of political parties & its own additional control analysis report.

Parties shall keep full financial records and submit to the Registrar detailed statements of revenue and expenditure for their election campaign, no later than three (3) months after the elections have taken place.

6A(2): The Inspector shall submit for audit the detailed statements of revenue and expenditure of political parties for their campaign under paragraph (1) to the Auditor General of the Republic no later than four (4) months after the date of the elections.

6A(3): (a) the Auditor General of the Republic shall, after checking the detailed statements of revenue and expenditure of political parties relating to their election campaign submitted pursuant to paragraph (2), draw up a report on the findings of his audit of the legality of revenue and expenditure, which he sends to the Inspector and publishes together with the full detailed statements of revenue and expenditure of the political parties for their election campaign in the Government Gazette of the Republic and on the website of the Audit Service of the Republic within nine (9) months of the date of submission of the statements in question.

(b) The political parties shall display on their website the lists referred to in this subparagraph.

C Z	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name, amount, no threshold for publication)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p><b>Specific amounts:</b></p> <p>Art. 19(h), Law on Association in Political Parties: <a href="#">[9]</a></p> <p>For all gifts and donations: Name, surname, date of birth, amount, business name and identification number (If legal entity)</p> <p>For gratuitous services: if value exceeding CZK 50,000</p> <p><b>Annual report:</b></p>	<p><b>Office for Economic Supervision of Political Parties and Political Movements</b> (<i>Úřad pro dohled nad hospodařením politických stran a politických hnutí</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p>Executive agent: Ministry of Finance (suspension of public funding)</p>	<p>Fines, forfeiture, deregistration, loss of public funding, suspension of political party</p>
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Article 19(h), Law on Association in Political Parties: Parties and movements must submit an annual financial report to the Office by 1 April each year, including expenditure in elections (19(h)(1)(f)).

Identity of all donors needs to be reported in parties' annual financial report (donor's first and surname, date of birth, permanent address (private individual) or donor's business name, registered address and identification number (legal entity))

Article 19(h): The annual financial report is public. The annual financial report is available for inspection at the Office and on its website, which the Office will publish within 7 days of its delivery to the Office.

Article 20(a): Office for Economic Supervision must provide clearance on their check of the annual accounts, before the Ministry of Finance is allowed to distribute the annual public financing.

#### **Elections reporting:**

Annual report of article 19, must also disclose election expenditures

Article 16(d), Law on Elections: [\[10\]](#)

(2) The candidate political party, political movement, coalition or independent candidate shall publish a report on campaign financing in a manner allowing remote access on its website within 90 days of the date of publication of the overall election results.

(5) The candidate political party, political movement, coalition and independent candidate shall, within 90 days from the date of publication of the overall election results, send to the Office all campaign accounts and campaign financing reports

#### **Third person reporting**

Article 16€, Law on Elections:

(11) A registered third party shall keep extracts from his electoral account and the register referred to in paragraph 10 for a period of 5 years and shall submit those extracts and records to the Office at the request of the Office.

	<p>(12) The registered third party shall publish the statement of expenditure referred to in paragraph 10 on its website within 10 days following the end of the election campaign. The statement of expenditure shall be published for a continuous period of at least 3 months.</p>		
<p><b>D E</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Political parties must publicly account for their assets and for the sources and use of their funds.<sup>[11]</sup></p> <p>(publication bound to thresholds,)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p><b>Specific amounts:</b></p> <p>Anonymous donations over 500 euros are prohibited.</p> <p>Art. 25(3), Political Parties Act:<sup>[12]</sup> Name, address and amount in yearly Accountability report if donation exceeds EUR 10,000 in one year + Donations that exceed 50,000 euros in individual cases are to be notified immediately to President of German Bundestag, who will publish it as soon as possible</p> <p>Article 24(8), Political Parties Act: The accounting report shall show separately the total donations made by natural persons up to EUR 3 300 per person and the total donations of natural persons in excess of EUR 3 300.</p> <p><b>Yearly disclosure report:</b></p>	<p><b>President of the Bundestag</b> (<i>Bundestagspräsident</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Germany's Supreme Audit Institution</b> (<i>Bundesrechnungshof</i>) verifies the provision of federal funds and disbursement procedure by the President of the Bundestag, as well as overseeing the finances of political parties as regards to their spending and income</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Federal Constitutional Court</b> decides over the forfeiture of state funding</p>	<p>Fines, prison, loss of public funding, forfeiture, disqualification</p>

Article 23(1), Political Parties Act: The party's board of directors shall report truthfully and in good faith on the origin and use of funds and on the assets of the party at the end of the calendar year (financial year).  
The accountability report is to be discussed before being forwarded to the President of the German Bundestag in the party's executive board.

Article 23, Political Parties Act: Report must be audited + President of the German Bundestag examines whether the accountability report complies with the provisions of Section Five + Every two years, President of the German Bundestag reports to the German Bundestag on the evolution of party finances and on party accountability reports.

Article 19(a)(3): The party must submit its accountability report to the President of the German Bundestag by 30 September of the year following the year of accountability.  
The President of the German Bundestag may extend the deadline by up to three months. If a party fails to submit its accountability report in due time, it definitively loses the entitlement to State resources related to donations (forfeiture of the grant share).

**Electoral reporting:**

Article 24, Political Parties Act: The yearly accounts include expenditures related to electoral campaigns



D K	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's identity, disclosure bound to threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p><b>Specific amounts:</b></p> <p>Section 3, Law 1123: <a href="#">[13]</a> If a party, from the same private donor, has received one or more grants totalling more than DKK 20.000, the name and address of the beneficiary shall be indicated in the accounts (but not the exact amount). The records shall also contain information about the total size of any anonymous contributions and communicate the amount of any single anonymous contribution of more than 20,000 kr.</p> <p><i>Same requirement is repeated in Article 10b (1), Grants to Political Parties Act, No. 1291</i></p> <p><b>Annual report:</b></p> <p>Section 3, Law 1123: Parties which have been standing for the last elections to the Folketing or the European Parliament shall account for the Party's national organisation's income and expenses. This includes the following sources</p> <p>3) Additional private grants from private individuals</p> <p>5) Grants from international organizations, collective private associations, professional organizations, trade associations, businesses, foundations and associations.</p> <p>Section 5, Law 1123: No later than 12 months after the end of the accounting year, the party's management shall submit a certified copy of the accounts to the Danish Parliament, which shall submit the accounts for inspection to the public.</p> <p>Also an annual reporting requirement for the Political parties that wish to receive a public funding grant.<a href="#">[14]</a></p>	<p><b>Auditor General's Office</b></p> <p><i>(Rigsrevisionen)</i></p> <p>There is no specific authority in Denmark entrusted with monitoring the adherence to political financing rules by political parties, related entities or election candidates and there is no public authority established to check the relevant accounting records of such entities and persons. However, the General Audit Office (Rigsrevisionen), which is an independent institution under Parliament, examines the soundness of all state accounts</p>	<p>Fines, prison, loss of funding</p>
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<p><b>E</b> <b>E</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(regular reports to Committee, no threshold for publication)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b> Art. 12(1)(7), Political Parties Act: With regard to a donation, a political party shall indicate that it is a donation, the name and personal identification code of the donor and the value and date of receipt of the donation.</p> <p><b>Quarterly report:</b> Art. 12(1)(4), Political Parties Act: <a href="#">[15]</a> Quarterly report on the revenues earned and loans obtained (...) by the 10th day of the month following the quarter (..) The report will be published on the website of the political party funding supervision committee.</p> <p><b>Yearly reporting:</b> Art. 12.9, Political Parties Act: (...) A political party will submit an annual report along with the opinion of a certified auditor, provided that auditing is mandatory, by June 30 to the registration department who will publish the report in the online query system of non-profit associations and foundations</p> <p><b>Election campaign report:</b> Art. 12(8) Political Parties Act: Political parties, election coalitions and single candidates submit to the political party funding supervision committee a report on the expenses of the Riigikogu, European Parliament or local authority council election campaign. The report is submitted to the political party funding supervision committee in the required form within one month from the election day. The election campaign report is published on the website of the political party funding supervision committee.</p> <p>12.8.8: The name and personal identification of the donor, the value of the donation and the date of accrual and, with regard to personal assets, the sum of money used for the election campaign are indicated with regard to a donation. The report is submitted and disclosed in accordance with the procedure provided for in subsection (1) of this section.</p>	<p>Riigikogu, <b>Anti-Corruption Select Committee</b></p> <p>(<i>Korruptsioonivastane erikomisjon</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Tax and Customs Board</b></p> <p>(<i>Maksu- ja Tolliamet</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Political Parties Financing Surveillance Committee</b></p> <p>(<i>Erakondade Rahastamise Järelevalve Komisjon</i>)</p>	<p>Fines, loss of public funding</p>
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<p><b>EL Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's identity, disclosure bound to threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 21, Law 3023/2002: Information on each legal entity providing funding to political parties, coalitions, election candidates or members of parliament shall be published on the official website of the Monitoring Committee. Moreover, full details are also to be provided if the donations to political parties and coalitions are above 3,000 euros or if the donations to candidates to elections are above 5,000 euros.</p> <p><b>Annual report:</b></p> <p>Art. 16 Law 3023/2002:<sup>[16]</sup> Political parties and blocs of parties shall keep category C accounting records at their head office in which all revenue and expenses must be fully recorded and computerised by category and separately for each year. Amounts collected during the election campaign and any election expenses must also be recorded separately. The records kept by the bloc must contain the revenue and expenses of the parties of which it is composed.</p> <p>16(2): These accounting books are checked annually by the Audit Committee based on the annual balance sheets and reports that the parties, coalitions and electoral lists are obliged to disclose to it each year on their own responsibility.</p> <p>16(3): The records shall contain the full name, father's name and tax identification number or identity card number of any person who finances, by any means, a political party or bloc of parties.</p> <p><b>Electoral report:</b></p> <p>Art. 16, Law 3023/2002: Political parties and coalitions shall keep an accounting book, containing the income and the expenditure for each year and the amounts collected during the election campaign and election expenses. The accounting book is annually audited by the Control Committee.</p>	<p><b>Special Investigative Service of the Ministry of Economy and Finance</b> (ΥΠΕΕ, Υπηρεσίας Ειδικών Ελέγχων του Υπουργείου Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Monitoring Committee for the Financial Accounts of Parties and Parliament Members</b></p>	<p>Fines, prison, loss of public funding, forfeiture, loss of elected office</p>
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<b>ES</b> <b>Yes</b>  (donor's identity & amount, no publication of financial details)	<b>Court of Auditors</b>  ( <i>Tribunal de Cuentas</i> )	
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**Disclosure:**

Art. 4(1)(b), Law 8/2007: [17] Donations to political parties must be paid into accounts opened in credit institutions exclusively for this purpose. (...) Credit institutions will report annually to the Court of Accounts about the donations that have been entered into the aforementioned accounts.

Art. 4(1)(d): Of the donations provided for in letter b), the date of imposition, the amount thereof, and the name and tax identification of the donor will be recorded. The credit institution where the taxation is carried out will be obliged to extend to the donor an accrediting document in which the previous points are recorded.

**Specific amounts:**

Art. 5(2): All the superior donations of 25,000 euros and all of them, the donations of immovable goods, are subject to notification to the Tribunal of Cuentas by the political party in the plaza of more than three months from their acceptance.

**Yearly reporting:**

Article 14(1), Law 8/2007: Parties must keep up-to-date reports which register both receipts & expenditures.

Article 14(3): (...) Report will include the list of public subsidies and private donations, both monetary and in kind (...) with specific reference, in each of them, of the elements that allow identifying the donor and indicating the amount of capital received.

Article 14(6): Each year, they must submit this report to the Tribunal de Cuentas (auditing agencies) within the 30th of June.

Article 14(8): Political parties must publish on their website, within a maximum period of one month from the date of submission to the Court of Auditors, the balance sheet, the income statement

Article 14(9): The political parties, once issued by the Court of Accounts the report of audit corresponding to a specific year, must be made public through your website within a maximum period of 15 days.

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**Central Electoral Commission**

(Junta Electoral Central)

Fines, prison, withholding of public funds, disqualification from exercising the right to vote and standing for election

Article 16(5), Law 8/2007: Said report shall be submitted to the Cortes Generales and subsequently published in the "Official State Gazette".

**Electoral reporting:**

Article 133, Law on Election regime: [\[18\]](#)  
Between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five days after the elections, the parties, federations, coalitions or groups that have met the required requirements to receive state grants or who had requested advances from the themselves, present, before the Court of Accounts, detailed and documented accounting of their respective electoral income and expenses.



<p><b>FI Yes</b></p> <p>(successful candidates are obliged to disclose their donors' identities if the amount exceeds a certain threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p><b>Yearly report:</b><a href="#">[19]</a></p> <p>Article 9d, Act on Political Parties: The party shall submit to the State Audit Office the audit report, the report of the Board of Directors and the balance sheet of the party and the association (...) Political parties have to submit to the State Audit Office and the Ministry of Justice, within three months of the approval of their financial statement and on an annual basis, certified copies of the income statement and balance sheet, as well as the audit report.</p> <p>Article 9(e): (...)The State Audit Office submits an annual report to Parliament on its activities in monitoring compliance withthis Act. (...)</p> <p>Article 9(f): (...) Information shall be storedin the party funding notification register. Everyone has the right to receive copies of the register as well as information through the public information network. (...)</p> <p><b>Elections:</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Justice</b></p> <p>(<i>Oikeusministeriö</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>National Audit Office</b></p> <p>(<i>Valtiontalouden tarkastusvirasto</i>)</p>	<p>Fines, loss of public funding</p>
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Article 9b, Act on Political Parties: The party and the association referred to in the grant decision shall break down the campaign expenses incurred during the campaign (...) Each individual grant received during the campaign and its grantor must be mentioned separately if the value of the grant is at least EUR 1,500. (...) The name of an individual may not be disclosed without his or her express consent if the value of the support provided by him or her is less than EUR 1,500.

Articles 5 – 12, Act on Candidates Election Funding: [\[20\]](#)

5(1): An election funding disclosure is to be filed by: 1) a deputy in the parliamentary elections, when elected as a member of the Parliament and when the results of the elections are determined; 2) the party nominated for the presidential election and the electorate of the candidate or his alternate; 3) an authorized or reserve delegate in the municipal elections; 4) in the European Parliament elections, a Member of the European Parliament

Article 6: (...) Separately, must inform each individual contribution and its donor, if the value of the subsidy is a

municipality in the election of at least EUR 800 or parliamentary elections, European Parliament

elections and the presidential election less than EUR 1 500 (...) Name of a person can not be given without his express consent, if his resolution of the value of the aid is lower than that indicated in subsection 2 amount.

Article 8: The notification is made to the Audit Office within **two months** of the confirmation of the election

results. (...)

Article 10: Within eight months, the Office reports to the Parliament

Article 12: funding register shall be publicly accessible for at least 5 years.

**Specific amounts:**

	<p>Political parties have to disclose donations to the National Audit Office, if the value of contributions from the same donor in one calendar year exceeds EUR 1,500<sup>[21]</sup>. Below these amounts, parties/ candidates need the consent for disclosure from the donor. Notification shall be made electronically at the latest upon receipt of the grant on the 15th day of the following calendar month.</p> <p>When it comes to electoral funding, each individual campaign contribution and its donor must be disclosed separately, if the value of such contribution exceeds 800 euros in municipal elections, 1,500 euros in parliamentary elections or 2,000 euros in EP or presidential elections (Section 6(2) Act on Candidates Election Funding). If the amount is lower, need for express consent.</p>		
<b>FR</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(annual total of donations must be published, no threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure</b></p> <p><b>Yearly report:</b><sup>[22]</sup></p> <p>Art. 11-4: The beneficiary party or group communicates each year to the National Commission for Campaign Accounts and Political Funding the list of people who have agreed to pay it one or more donations or contributions, as well as the amount thereof.</p> <p>Art. 11-7: Parties or groups benefiting from all or part of the provisions of Articles 8 to 11-4 are obliged to keep yearly accounts. Yearly reports (identity, amounts) are established according to the guidelines of the Autorité des normes comptables. The yearly account has to be deposited to the National Commission in the following semester</p> <p><b>Electoral disclosure:</b></p>	<p><b>National Commission for Campaign Accounts and Political Funding</b> (CNCCFP, <i>Commission Nationale des Comptes de Campagnes et des Financements Politiques</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>High Authority for Transparency in Public Life and Préfectures.</b></p>	<p>Fines, prison, loss of public funding, deregistration of party, loss of elected office, loss of political rights</p>

L52-10: Contributors are provided with a mandatory receipt (Format determined through specific guidelines)[\[23\]](#)

Article L52-12 Electoral Code provides guidelines on the electoral report. No later than 18 p.m. before the tenth Friday following the first ballot, each candidate or candidate list has to submit to the National Commission for Campaign Accounts campaign financing accounts and its annexes. The National Commission has six months to review these accounts and express grievances (L52-15).

**Specific amounts:**

The identity of donors for donations under €150 is not necessarily revealed (anonymous collections known as "hat collections" are tolerated). However, the candidate's financial agent is required to issue a receipt to individuals identified as donors (including for cash donations of less than €150 if the donor is identified) and to present the list of donors' identities in the financial report.

Agents must file annual accounts showing donations and subscriptions received, with appended a detailed register of donors' and members' identities (names and addresses, amounts, payment method, date of payment)

<b>H R</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name, date, amount, The address details of donors who are natural persons shall not be published)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 20:[24] Political parties, non-attached Members and independent councillors are required to keep records of the receipt of donations for the financing of the regular annual political activity and to issue receiptsof donations (...)</p> <p><b>Semi-annual reporting:</b></p> <p>Art. 21: (1) Political parties, non-attached Members and independent councillors who have received donations in the first six months of the current year are required to submit to the National Electoral Commission no later than 15 July of the current year, by entering the Financial Monitoring Information System, a report on the donations received in the first six months of the current year to support their political activities (semi-annual report).</p>	<p><b>State Electoral Commission</b></p> <p>(Državno izborno povjerenstvo)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>State Audit Office</b></p> <p>(Državni ured za reviziju)</p>	<p>State Electoral Commission- supervising electoral campaign financing - loss or suspension of the payment of recoverable election campaign costs, notification of the State Attorney's Office on misdemeanor found in the conduct of supervision (fines imposed by the court)</p> <p>The State Audit Office does not directly supervise the electoral campaign financing but regular annual financing.</p>
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(2) The donation report should contain specified information on the donor (personal name(s) and address and personal identification number), the date of payment of the donation or provision of the product or service free of charge, the amount of donation paid or the market value of the product or service provided indicated on the certificate, and the type of each individual donation.

(4) The State Electoral Commission shall publish on its website the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the notifications referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article on the first working day following their delivery. Information on the donor address of the natural person shall not be published.

(5) The publication referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall last until the publication of the annual financial report for the calendar year to which the half-yearly donation report refers.

**Annual reporting:**

Art. 52(2): The annual accounts, together with the prescribed annexes referred to in paragraph 3 of this article, shall be submitted by the political parties, non-attached Members and independent councillors to the State Audit Office and the National Electoral Commission, by entering the Funding Information System, within 60 days of the date of the end of the reporting period.

Art. 53(1): Political parties, non-attached Members and non-attached councillors shall be audited each calendar year for the previous year.

**Electoral reporting:**

Art. 39 (Report on donations): (1) Political parties (...) shall be required, within seven days before the elections take place, to submit to the National Electoral Commission, (...) a report on donations received to finance electoral promotion and a report on electoral campaign expenses, with up-to-date information up to the date of submission of the report.

Art. 40: Similar to Art. 39 with regards to media expenses

<b>H U</b>	<p><b>Yes, but</b></p> <p>(donor's name &amp; amount, publication bound to thresholds, if applicable: separately listed in financial statements)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p><b>Specific amounts:</b></p> <p>Article 9(2), Law XXXIII: <a href="#">[25]</a> In the yearly financial statement, contributions exceeding five hundred thousand forints granted during a calendar year shall be indicated separately, specifying the name of the contributor and the amount.</p> <p><b>Yearly reports:</b></p> <p>Article 9(1), Law XXXIII: Political Parties are obliged to submit financial statements in the Official Gazette by 31 May each year, as well as publish it on their own website.</p> <p><b>Electoral report:</b></p> <p>Article 8A/1, Law LXXXVII :<a href="#">[26]</a> The party establishing the list of parties shall submit to the treasury, within 15 days after the result of the election of the members of the National Assembly becomes final and binding, a consolidated account of all the grants under section 1 paid in accordance with section 2/A and shall attach a copy of the document certifying all payments.</p> <p>Article 9, Law LXXXVII: Any candidate and nominating organisation shall publish in the Hungarian Official Gazette the amount, source and method of use of state and other funds and financial support for elections within 60 days of the election to the National Assembly. SAO has one year to inspect</p>	<p><b>State Audit Office</b></p> <p>(<i>Állami Számvevőszék</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Office of the Prosecutor General</b> (<i>Legfőbb ügyéség</i>)</p> <p>Law does not provide for the oversight of third-party financing</p>	<p>Fines, forfeiture, loss of public funding</p>
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<b>IE</b>	<b>Yes</b>  (explicit reporting bound to threshold)  <b>Disclosure:</b>  <b>Specific</b>  <b>amount:</b>	<b>Standards in Public Office Commission (SIPO)</b>  /  <b>An Garda Síochána (police)</b>	Fines, prison, withdrawal of public funding
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Donations to an individual from the same donor exceeding €600 must be disclosed each year on a Donations Statement. From €600 on, the value and nature of the donation must be stated together with the name, address and a description of the donor. Donations to a political party exceeding €1,500 from the same donor must also be disclosed each year on a Donations Statement. From €1,500 on a donor is also required to submit a donation statement<sup>[27]</sup>

#### **Annual report:**

Section 20 (1) of the 1997 Electoral Act requires the appropriate officer of each qualifying party to furnish

to the Standards Commission an annual Exchequer Expenditure Statement. + The Exchequer Expenditure Statement must be audited by a public auditor + The Standards Commission has set a deadline of 31 March for furnishing to it the Exchequer Expenditure Statement and auditor's report. Donation Statement must also be furnished on 31 March.<sup>[28]</sup>

#### **Electoral report:**

Political parties/candidates (through their national/election agents) are also required to furnish Election Expenses Statements at local, Dáil and European elections.<sup>[29]</sup>

#### **Third parties:**

p.16, GRECO report (2009): Third parties are required to open political donations accounts and to deliver a Bank Statement and a Certificate of Monetary Donations to the Standards Commission. Third parties are exempted from the obligation to furnish a Donation Statement.

Companies, trades unions, building societies and other "friendly" societies must provide details in their annual report/return of all donations exceeding 5,078.95 EUR in value made by them. The report must identify the value of each such donation and the person (s) to whom the donation(s) was made.

Political parties and individual candidates receiving a monetary donation exceeding 126.97 EUR must open and maintain a political donations account and furnish a Donation Statement comprising the corresponding annual returns of such account to the Standards Commission every year		
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<p><b>IT Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name, reporting bound to threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Article 9(23), Law 96/2012:[30] In case of donations of any value, the identity of the financer shall be provided</p> <p>Legge Spazza-Corrotti: Parties and candidates (excluding mayoral candidates for municipalities with less than 15.000 inhabitants) must disclose the identity of donors that have donated over 500 euros (money or in-kind donations). There's the presumption of understanding by the donor that they consent to have their identity revealed. No contribution can be received if the donor is against revealing their identity.</p> <p><b>Yearly reports:</b></p> <p>Art. 5(3), DECRETO-LEGGE 28 dicembre 2013, n. 149: In March of the following calendar year, party has to transmit to the Presidency of the Chamber the list of subjects who have donated amounts equal to or over 500 euros in a calendar year.[31] Commission controls the yearly accounts.[32]</p> <p><b>Electoral reports:</b></p> <p>Article 9, Law 96/2012: Political parties, movements and lists of candidates that are not a direct expression of the former two that have reached at least 2% of votes in elections (Chamber of Deputies, Senate, European elections, regional elections, Trento and Bolzano's autonomous provinceselections) and therefore have at least one elected representative are all required to entrust a company to produce an analysis of parties' reports of their finances in relation to the election.</p> <p>Article 11-13, Law 96/2012: Parties report to the President of the respective chamber for which they have run, who forwards the reports to the Court of Auditors (Corte dei Conti). This is a standing, independent body, whose mandate is to control public expenditures. For each election, it establishes an ad hoc committee, composed of three judges of the same Court, to review the campaign expense reports filed by the political parties.</p>	<p><b>Party's own auditors</b></p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Senate, Chamber of Deputies</b></p> <p>(<i>Senato, Camera dei deputati</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Commission for the guarantee of the political parties' statutes and for the transparency and the control of their financial</b>(<i>Commissione di garanzia degli statuti e per la trasparenza e il controllo dei rendiconti dei partiti politici</i>)</p>	<p>Fines, criminal charges, loss of elected office, loss of public funding, deregistration of party</p>
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LT	Yes	Central Election Commission	
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(annual reports with detailed information, donor's name & address, date, amount, low threshold for publication)

**Disclosure:**

Art. 10(6), Law on Funding:<sup>[33]</sup> Not later than within 10 working days from the receipt of a donation the political campaign treasurer shall announce the name, surname of a donor natural person on the public list of donors published on the website of the Central Electoral Commission.

Art. 11(2), Law on Funding: Small donations (not exceeding 12 EUR) to independent political campaign participants may be donated by phone, internet, bank transfer or other means, allowing the controlling authorities of financing of political campaigns to identify the donor (but no disclosure).

**Yearly report:**

Art. 23, Law on Political Parties:<sup>[34]</sup> Each year but not later than by 15 March, political parties shall submit to the Central Electoral Commission an approved set of financial statements of the political party for the previous calendar year and the annexes thereto

Art. 26, Law on Political Parties: A set of financial statements of the political party and the annex thereto specified in Article 23 (2) of this Law, and the auditor's report of factual findings shall be public.

**Electoral report:**

Article 17(4), Law on Funding: (3) The political campaign treasurer shall within 10 working days announce on the website of the Central Electoral Commission the data on donations received, political campaign expenditures, financial commitments and political campaign funding agreements concluded during the political campaign. + (5-6) The political campaign treasurer shall submit a political campaign funding report to the Central Electoral Commission not later than within 25 or 85 calendar days from the proclamation of the final results of the election (rerun election) or referendum.

(VRK, *Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija*)

/

**State Tax Inspectorate**

(VMI, *Valstybinė mokesčių inspekcija*)

Fines, prison, forfeiture, loss of public funding, party deregistration, loss of nomination of candidate, loss of election deposit, suspension of public funding

	<p>Article 21(1), Law on Funding: The Central Electoral Commission shall publish accounting records of political campaign funding, political campaign funding agreements, political campaign funding reports together with auditors' reports on factual findings, if they are mandatory, on its website not later than within 10 workingdays from the receipt thereof.</p>		
<p><b>L</b></p> <p><b>U</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(disclosure of donor's identity and the donation to the competent national body; reporting to the Prime Minister and Chamber of Deputies bound to threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 9: Identity of any natural person donor shall be registered by the beneficiary.</p> <p>Political parties shall keep a record of donors indicating the annual donations in cash and the evaluation of gifts in kind exceeding euro 250.<a href="#">[35]</a></p> <p><b>Yearly report:</b></p> <p>Art. 12: The central structure of a political party is obliged to approve every year, before July 1, its accounts for the previous accounting year. (...)The accounts approved by the political party bear all revenues and expenditures as well as its assets and liabilities' status.</p> <p>Art. 13: Electoral expenses are included in the annual report</p> <p>Art. 14: In the month that follows, the accounts shall be delivered to the PM, Minister of State and President of Parliament who shall transfer it to the Court of Auditors.</p> <p>Art. 16: Court of Auditors shall emit its concerns before 31 December. Data is publicly available on the website of Chamber of Deputies.</p> <p>Art. 17: Yearly accounts are published</p>	<p><b>Court of Auditors</b></p> <p>(<i>Cour des Comptes</i>)</p>	<p>Fines, Loss of public funding, forfeiture, criminal charges (prison)</p>

<p><b>LV Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name, date, amount, no threshold for publication)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 4(3): [36] Within 15 days of donation, the Corruption Bureau shall be informed by the party. It shall publish the information on its website and assess the conformity of the donation within 45 days.</p> <p>Art. 7(1-2): Ban on anonymous donations: A donation is anonymous if the accounts of a political organisation (party) do not indicate the name, surname, personal identification number and place of residence of the donor</p> <p>Art. 9(2): Everyone has the right to apply to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau and the relevant political organisation (party) to get acquainted with the annual accounts and declarations of political organisations</p> <p><b>Audit:</b></p> <p>Art. 11(1): If the turnover of assets of a political organisation (party) exceeds 10 minimum monthly salaries per calendar year, the financial and economic activities of such political organisation (party) for the relevant year shall be audited by a sworn auditor; his or her opinion shall be attached to the annual report that is submitted to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau.</p> <p><b>Annual reporting:</b></p> <p>Art. 8(5): Annual report shall not be submitted later than 31 March to the Corruption Prevention Bureau</p> <p>Art. 9: Reports are publicly available and published in official gazette and internet not later than 10 days after submission.</p> <p><b>Elections:</b></p> <p>Art. 8(2): Parties shall submit, within 30 days after the elections (national, local, European), a declaration of income and expenses covering the 120 days before the election. Corruption Bureau shall audit these within six months.</p>	<p><b>Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau</b></p> <p>(KNAB, <i>Korupcijas novēršanas un apkarošanas birojs</i>)</p>	<p>Repayment of the donation and /or a fine, criminal charges (prison, deprivation of liberty, community service), loss of public funding, deregistration or suspension of political party, deregistration, forfeiture</p>
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MT Yes	Electoral Commission	None
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**Disclosure:**

Art.37, Financing of Political Parties Act:[\[37\]](#)

(1) Any donations exceeding the amount of five hundred euro (€500) from the same source shall be recorded together with the amount of the donations, the donor's name and address, or company registration details, in the case when the donor is a registered company, the date on which the donation was received and the date on which the donation was accepted and any other relevant details

(2) Any donation which by itself does not exceed the amount of five hundred euro (€500) but which, when added to any other donations or benefits accruing to the political party from the same source within the same calendar year, exceeds the said amount shall be recorded at that point in which the said amount is reached.

**Yearly report:**

Article 24: The treasurer of a political party shall prepare an annual statement of accounts (...)

Art. 28: The treasurer of a political party shall, within four months of the end of that financial year, deliver to the Commission the audited accounts prepared for that financial year for the purposes of annual statements of accounts which shall also include accounts related to election campaigns.

Article 29: Within one month after receiving the statement, the Commission shall make a copy of the statement available for public inspection and it shall post the said statement on its website.

Art. 38 (Donation report): Drawn up by treasurer

(3) A donation shall be reported with reference to its source:

(a) if it is a donation of more than seven thousand euro (€7,000); or

(b) if, when it is added to any other benefit or benefits, the aggregate amount exceeds seven thousand euro (€7,000), from the same source, in one calendar year.

Art. 39: Report shall be delivered to the Electoral Commission within the period of sixty days beginning with the end of the annual reporting period to which it relates

	<p><b>Electoral report:[38]</b></p> <p>Article 50, General Elections Act: Within thirty-one days after the date of the publication of the result of an election in the Government Gazette, the election agent of every candidate at that election shall transmit to the commissioners a return of the election expenses of such person,</p>	
<p><b>NL Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's identity must be made public if the amount exceeds a certain threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 21: All donations exceeding €1,000 have to be registered (name, address) by the political party</p> <p><b>Annual report:</b></p> <p>Art. 25:[39] Political parties have to report on their finances annually before July 1. Contributions exceeding €4,500 in a year from the same donor show donor's name and address. Reports are public and published in the Gazette.</p> <p><b>Pre-electoral report:</b></p> <p>Art. 28, 29, 32: Parties have to provide a financial report between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> day before the election, which is published on the 7<sup>th</sup> day prior to the elections at the latest. All donations exceeding €4,500 to the party or a candidate are to be specifically mentioned, including donor's name and address.</p>	<p><b>Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations</b> (BZK, <i>Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Court of Audit</b></p> <p>(<i>Algemene Rekenkamer</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Supervisory committee on the finances of political parties</b> (<i>Commissie toezicht financiën politieke partijen</i>)</p>	<p>Fines, prison, loss of public funding, forfeiture, suspension of political party</p>
<p><b>PL Yes, but varies</b></p> <p>(donor's name &amp; address, publication bound to threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 140, Election Code:[40] Electoral Committee is obliged to keep records (...) of (2) payment from one individual of a value exceeding the amount of the minimum wage, (...) indicating the name and residence.</p>	<p><b>National Electoral Commission</b></p> <p>(PKW, <i>Państwowa Komisja Wyborcza</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Supreme Court</b></p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Minister of Finance</b></p>	<p>Fines, forfeiture, criminal charges (restriction of liberty, imprisonment), loss of public funding, deregistration of party</p>

## Annual report

Article 34, Law on Political Parties covers a yearly report that is oriented on the expenses related to the public subsidy, not the other incomes of the party (donations, etc.)

Article 34(a)(1): National Election Commission shall provide its opinion within 6 months of submission

Article 38(1), Law on Political Parties:<sup>[41]</sup> A political party shall submit to the National Electoral Commission, no later than March 31 of each year, a report on the sources of obtaining funds, including bank loans and the conditions for obtaining them, and on the expenses incurred from the Election Fund in the previous calendar year

Article 38(4): The National Electoral Commission shall publish the report together with the statutory auditor's report, in the Official Journal, within 14 days from its submission to the National Electoral Commission.

Article 38(a)(1): National Election Commission shall provide its opinion within 6 months of submission

### Electoral report:

Article 142, Election Code: The financial representative shall, within 3 months from the day of the election, submit to the electoral body to which the electoral committee has submitted a notice of the establishment of the committee, a report on the committee's revenues, expenses and financial obligations, including bank loans obtained and the conditions for obtaining them,

Article 143: National Electoral Commission shall make publicly available the financial report within 30 days and publish it in the Official Journal

Article 144: National Election Commission shall provide its opinion within 6 months of submission

<p><b>PT Yes</b></p> <p>(Accounts of political actors and budgets of electoral campaigns must be presented to the Constitutional Court)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Article 16: Campaign contributions are to be paid by check or other banking method to identify the amount and its origin</p> <p><b>Annual report:</b></p> <p>Article 14, Law 19/2003: <a href="#">[42]</a> Revenues and expenses are broken down into annual accounts, following criteria of Article 12.</p> <p>Article 15: On the last day for submission of candidacies, the parties shall present a campaign budget to the Entity for Accounts. These budgets are available on the Constitutional Court's website. The political parties shall annually submit to the Entity, in written and computerized form, their accounts and shall, in the previous year, communicate to the Entity the person responsible, whether a natural person or an internal body of the party</p> <p><b>Electoral report:</b></p> <p>Article 27(1): The financial agents of the campaigns are responsible for preparing their campaign accounts, to be presented to the Entity, within a maximum of 90 days, in the case of municipal elections, and 60 days, in all other cases, after the full payment of the subsidy public, in written and computer support</p>	<p><b>Constitutional Court</b></p> <p>(<i>Tribunal Constitucional</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Entity for Accounts and Political Financing</b></p> <p>(<i>Entidade das Contas e Financiamentos Políticos</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>National Election Commission</b></p> <p>(<i>Comissão Nacional de Eleições</i>)</p>	<p>Fines, prison, forfeiture</p>
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<p><b>RC Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's identity, donors may request not to be revealed if the amount does not exceed a certain threshold - 10 minimum gross base salaries at the country level per year)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p><b>Article 11, Law no. 334/2006:</b> [43] Upon receipt of the donation, the verification and registration of the identity are mandatory the donor, regardless of its public or confidential nature.</p> <p>(2) If donation is less than annual amount of 10 gross national minimum wages, donor can request that their identity remain confidential</p> <p><b>Article 12:</b> All donations, including confidential ones, will be registered and highlighted properly in the accounting documents (date, identification)</p>	<p><b>Permanent Electoral Authority</b> (<i>Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă</i>), including <b>Control Department for the Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns</b></p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Court of Accounts</b></p>	<p>Fines, forfeiture, loss of elected office, suspension of public funding</p>
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#### **Annual report:**

**Art. 13(1):** Political parties have obligation to publish in Official Gazette, the legal (name, registered office, nationality, code of registration, amount) and natural persons (name, nationality, amount, date) who during the last year made donations that cumulatively exceed 10 gross minimum basic salaries (...)

(..) as well as the total amount of the confidential donations, (..) received by 30 April of the following year

**13(2):** The list provided in par. (1) must contain the following elements:

a) for natural persons: name and surname of the donor or lender, nationality, value, type of donation or loan and the date on which the donation or loan was made. In the case of the loan, the repayment term will also be mentioned;

b) for legal persons: name, registered office, nationality, unique registration code, amount, type of donation or loan and the date on which the donation or loan was made. In the case of the loan, the repayment term will also be mentioned.

**Article 44(1):** Annually and whenever it is notified, the Permanent Electoral Authority verifies for each party the observance of the legal provisions regarding the incomes and expenses of the political parties.

**Article 44(3):** Annual report is published in Official Journal and website Permanent Electoral Authority by 30 April of the following year

**Article 49:** Annually, until April 30th, political parties have the obligation to submit to the Permanent Electoral Authority a detailed report of the revenues and expenditures realized in the previous year – Published on the internet and Official Journal

#### **Elections:**

**Art. 28(9):** Within 48 hours of depositing the candidate has the obligation to hand over to the financial representative a statement indicating the source of the contribution.

(10) Contributions for the election campaign must be declared to the Authority Permanent Elections by the financial representative.

(11) Contributions for the election campaign may be used only after the date their declaration to the Permanent Electoral Authority.

**Article 47(1):** Within 15 days from the date of elections, coordinating financial agents are required to submit to the Permanent Electoral Authority detailed reports of income and election related expenses of political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances, organizations of Romanian citizens belonging to national minorities and of independent candidates, as well as the amount of debt recorded as a result of the campaign

**Article 47(3):** Report is published by the Permanent Electoral Authority in the Official Journal within 60 days of the outcome of the elections

S E	<p><b>Sometimes</b></p> <p>(value &amp; nature of donations are to be reported as openly as possible, but no requirement for disclosure of donor's name, explicit reporting bound to threshold)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 19, Law 2018:90 : <a href="#">[44]</a> For anonymous grants received with a value exceeding 0,005 but not exceeding 0,05 price-base amounts, the number of grants, the amount of each grant and the sum of the contributions shall be specified separately in the income statement.</p> <p>Art. 21: For contributions of individuals, companies, organisations, associations, foundations, funds: information on the identity of the contributor, the type of contribution made and the amount of the grant shall be specified separately in the income statement if the value of the grant exceeds 0,5 price base amounts.</p> <p>Article 27: Kammarkollegiet shall make the revenue statements available to the public on its website. However, this shall not apply to information on the identity of a contributor as referred to in Section 21, if the contributor is a natural person.</p> <p>Kammarkollegiet shall also make available on its website information on payments made to the authority pursuant to Section 10 relating to anonymous contributions which may not be received. It shall indicate the amount paid and the non-profit association, member, substitute member or candidate who has made the payment.</p>	<p><b>Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency</b></p> <p><i>(Kammarkollegiet)</i></p>	Fines
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**Annual statement:**

Art. 24: A statement of revenue shall be submitted to the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency and shall reach the College by 1 July of the year following the financial year or calendar year to which the report relates.

If a member is appointed or replaced after 1 April of the year following the election year, he or she shall submit his income statement for the calendar year in which the election took place within three months of his or her appointment.

Art. 25: Non-profits within the party may also be required to deliver a statement of revenue

Art. 18: For grants that do not exceed 0,005 price-base amounts, the sum of the grants shall be shown separately in the income statement.

The party report has to include only campaign election costs of its candidates elected to parliament. The other candidates' campaign finances are not regulated by the law. – Published online by Kammarkollegiet

<p><b>SI Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name, address &amp; amount must be recorded by recipient, publication in financial reports bound to thresholds)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 14(1), Electoral and Referendum Campaign Act: [45] When contributing a cash contribution in cash, a natural person must, in addition to the amount given to the election campaign organizer, also provide information on the name, surname, EMŠO and address of the natural person.</p> <p>Art. 22(6), Political Parties Act: If the total donations from a natural person exceed the amount of the average gross monthly salary in the year for which a Party's annual report is compiled, the Party's annual report shall indicate the data on the personal name and address of the natural person, and the total annual amount donated to the Party by the natural person.</p> <p><b>Annual report:</b></p>	<p><b>Court of Audit</b></p> <p>(<i>Računsko sodišče</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>National Assembly</b></p> <p>(<i>Državni zbor</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (AJ PES)</b></p> <p>According to paragraph 3 of Article 24 of ZpoIS for the purposes of ensuring the public availability thereof and national statistics, a Party shall submit the annual report for the previous financial year, which shall be equal to a calendar year, to the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (hereinafter: AJ PES) via the AJ PES web portal. Annual reports of parties shall be published by AJ PES on its website.</p>	<p>Fines, loss and suspension of public funding</p> <p>A party that fails to submit the annual report for the previous financial year to AJ PES within the time limit referred to in paragraph three of Article 24 of ZPoIS or fails to supplement the annual report within the time limit referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be issued a decision by the Court of Audit suspending all financing from the state budget and local community budgets until the obligations have been met. The decision of the Court of Audit may not be appealed, while an administrative dispute shall be permitted.</p>
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Art. 22 & 24, Political Parties Act:[46] Several modalities + Parties report annually on previous year before 31 March to the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia Public Legal records and Related Services via the AJPes web portal.

Article 24a: Inspection by the Court of Auditors

**Electoral report:**

Art. 18, Electoral and Referendum Campaign Act: Modalities of the report

Art. 19: Report to be delivered within 15 days of the closure of the special elections account to the representative body of the local community and the Court of Auditors

Art. 21: AJPes shall make reports publicly available

Art. 29 & 30: Court of Auditors to inspect the report

On the basis of the publicly available reports referred to in paragraph three of Article 24 of this Act, the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: Court of Audit) shall verify if the annual report has been compiled in accordance with Article 24 of this Act. Article 24.b of ZPolS authorizes the Court of Audit to carry out an audit of the management of a Party that received funds from the state budget or local community budgets, and received, or were entitled to receive, over EUR 10,000 of such funds in the previous year. Each year the Court of Audit shall perform an audit of the management of a Party of at least one third of the Parties referred to in the first sentence of this paragraph, and thus inspect all parties within a period of four years. The Court of Audit may also perform an audit of the management of a Party upon the proposal of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption or any other supervisory authority that in conducting its tasks establishes irregularities, or if, upon a review referred to in the preceding Article, the Court of Audit questions the authenticity of the data in the annual report or establishes other irregularities.

ZPolS also gives a power to Court of Audit in performing an audit of the management of Parties or financing election campaigns that the audited Party as well as state authorities, local community bodies, AJPes, the banks and savings banks managing the Party's or the election campaign organiser's transaction accounts, and service providers and sellers of goods that provided services or supplied goods to the Party shall submit to the Court of Audit, free of charge and at its request, the documents required to implement the audit, and provide explanations and enable access to their accounting books and records. If the Court of Audit identifies a risk indicating that not all of the data in the party's annual report have been disclosed or that they are presented incorrectly, it may request explanations, data or documents required to implement the audit also from third persons.

When the audit report of the Court of Audit is final, it shall be published on the website of the Court of Audit and send to the National Assembly.

Regarding the sanctioning ZPolS for the most serious offences prescribes an adequate high upper limit of the fine (EUR 30,000.00), and defines less serious offences separately. The Law also provides that the minor offence authority may impose fines higher than the lowest fines prescribed herein. The Law also prescribes the fine for the responsible person of the Party (till EUR 4,000) and for the natural and legal persons, which gives donations that are prohibited by ZPolS. ZPolS also defines that any donations acquired by a Party in contravention of this Act shall be transferred for humanitarian purposes as determined by the Act governing humanitarian organisations within 30 days of acquiring such.

Ljubljana Local Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to decide on minor offences relating to political Parties and electoral and referendum campaigns, the supervision of which is within the jurisdiction of the Court of Audit. The party that receives donations that are prohibited by ZPolS also faces other sanctions, such as disqualify a Party from acquiring funds from the state budget and local community budgets for a period of one year or a 50% reduction in the funds a Party is eligible to obtain from the state budget and local community budgets for a period of six months.

Donations that are prohibited by ZPolS shall be confiscated to Party in minor offence proceedings like other proceeds from prohibited sources.

S K	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(donor's name &amp; address, date, amount, additional information and certification)</p> <p><b>Disclosure:</b></p> <p>Art. 22(3), Law No.85:[47] Party has to keep a special register of gifts and other services free of charge</p>	<p><b>National Council</b>, Control Committee</p> <p>(<i>Národná rada</i>)</p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Ministry of Interior</b></p> <p>/</p> <p><b>Ministry of Finance</b></p> <p>(<i>Ministerstvo financií</i>)</p>	<p>Fines, deregistration of party, suspension of public funding</p>
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Art. 23: Donation contracts must include for natural (name, address) and legal persons (business name, identification number)

#### Specific amounts:[48]

Art. 22(5), Law No.85: (5) A party shall publish on its website, by 31 March of each year, a list of persons who contributed to its activity in the previous calendar year by a donation or membership contribution which is more than twice the minimum wage of the employee remunerated by the monthly salary applicable at the time of their receipt (...) In the list, the party shall state the amount of the monetary gift or membership fee, the subject and value of the non-monetary gift or other gratuitous performance, as well as identification data on the person who contributed to the party's activities, including name, surname and permanent residence address. It is a natural person - entrepreneur, also the trade name and identification number and, in the case of a legal person, the name or trade name, the identification number and the address of the registered office.

#### Annual report:

Art. 30, Law No.85: (1) The party shall draw up an annual report for the preceding calendar year. The annual report for the previous calendar year shall be sent by the Party to the State Commission by 30 April each year at the latest in paper form. The annual report of the party shall be public. The annual reports of the Parties shall be published by the State Commission on its website and, in the same format, shall be stored in the public section of the Register of Financial Statements for ten years. Birth and identity card numbers are not part of the data published or made available. The State Commission shall submit information on the annual reports to the National Council of the Slovak Republic by 31 August.

#### Disclosure electoral spending

Art. 4, Law No.181:[49] Final report costs election campaign (of the National Council and EP) to be delivered no later than 30 days following the election. This shall be uploaded by the Ministry of Interior within 30 days and remain public for 5 years.

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#### Supreme Audit Office

(Najvyšší kontrolný úrad)

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**State Commission for Elections and the Control of Political Party Funding** (*Štátna komisia pre voľby a kontrolu financovania politických strán*)

<p>Art. 5 (5, 6, 11): Funds earmarked for presidential election campaign must be held in a special account of which the date must be freely and continuously accessible. After the election this information is published in paper and electronic form within 30 days after the election.</p> <p>Art. 5(15): (15) A report on the means spent by the presidential candidate for the election campaign shall be made using a form published by the Ministry of the Interior on its website at the latest on the day of the election.</p> <p><b>Third parties[50]</b></p> <p>A third party must, within 10 days after the end of the election campaign, provide an overview of costs on its website for 60 days and provide a report to MoI within 30 days after the elections</p>		
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[2] Section 3, §5(1) Political Parties Act, 2012, amended 2021.

[3] Article 16bis, 16ter of the Act of 4 July 1989 on the limitation and control of election expenses, amended 2015. Available on [http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi\\_loi/change\\_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=1989070434&table\\_name=loi](http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=1989070434&table_name=loi)

[4] Art. 9 to 11/1 of the Wet betreffende de beperking en de controle van de verkiezingsuitgaven voor de verkiezing van het Europees Parlement

[5] Article 34, The Political Parties Act, 2005, last amended 2020. Available on <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135501352>

[6] Article 172, Election Code, 2014, last amended 2019. Available on [https://www.cik.bg/upload/83888/%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD+%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81\\_08.04.2019.pdf](https://www.cik.bg/upload/83888/%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD+%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81_08.04.2019.pdf)

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[8] Article 5, Political Parties Act, 2012, amended 2018. Available on [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2012\\_1\\_175.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2012_1_175.html)

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[10] Article 16, Act No. 247/1995 on Elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic and on the Amendment of Certain Other Laws, 1995, accessed on 01.02.2020. Available on <https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-247>

[11] Article 21 (1) 2 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany. The details of the obligation to submit a public statement of accounts are set out in the Act on Political Parties.

[12] Article 25, Political Parties Act 1994, last amended in 2020. Available on <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/partg/PartG.pdf>

[13] Section 3, Private Contribution to Political Parties and Publication of the Accounts of Political Parties Law No. 1123 of 24 October 2006. Available on <https://www.retsinformation.dk/api/pdf/206578>

[14] Article 7b (1), Grants to Political Parties Law No. 1291 of 8 December 2006. Available online on [https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/5875/file/Denmark\\_grants\\_political\\_parties\\_act\\_2006\\_en.pdf](https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/5875/file/Denmark_grants_political_parties_act_2006_en.pdf)

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## 4. Competent authorities

MS	Competent authorities	Powers of authorities	Authorities included in Electoral Network
AT	<b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[1]</sup>:</b>  Federal Electoral Board (Bundeswahlbehörde) (for election period only)		<u>Coordinating unit:</u>  Federal Ministry of the Interior  <u>Ministries:</u>  Federal Chancellery
	<b>Political Party Financing:</b>  Unabhängiger Parteien-Transparenz-Senat (Independent Political Parties Transparency Panel) imposes penalties for political finance violations, based on documents submitted by the Court of Audit.	Fines, forfeiture	Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs  Federal Ministry for Justice  Federal Ministry for Digital Matters and Economics  Federal Ministry of Defence
	<b>Cyber/</b>  Cyber security, network security (Chancellery, Ministry of Interior)  Cyber defence (Ministry of Defence)  Registers, Cyber Crime (Ministry of Interior)  Online Services, Digital Issues (Ministry for Digital Matters)		
	<b>Data protection:</b>  Data Protection, Criminal Law (Ministry for Justice )  Österreichische Datenschutzbehörde (Austrian Data Protection Authority)		
	<b>Media</b>  Media Law, Election Campaigning, Political Parties (Chancellery)	Communications Authority (KommAustria) fulfils a number of mandates that include <i>inter alia</i> advertising monitoring, administration of the Act on Transparency in Media Cooperation and Funding (MedKF-TG) <sup>[2]</sup>	
B E	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[3]</sup>:</b>  Federal Public Service Interior – Directorate General for Population and Institutions (Service Public Fédéral Interieur - Direction générale Institutionset Population)		<u>Coordinating unit:</u>  Federal Public Service Interior – Directorate General for Population and Institutions – Elections Unit
			<u>Ministries:</u>

	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Self-regulation:</u> Chamber of Deputies  Control Commission for Electoral Expenses and Accounting of Political Parties (Commission de Contrôle des Dépenses Electorales et de la Comptabilité des Partis Politiques)  Opinion provided by the Audit Office	Fines, loss of public funding	Home Office  Prime Minister  <u>Other authorities:</u>  National Crisis Centre  Cyber security centre  Police  Intelligence authorities.
	<b>Cyber/</b>  <b>State e-government agency:</b> Centre for Cybersecurity		
	<b>Data protection:</b> Autorité de la protection des données (APD-GBA)		
	<b>Media:</b>  Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles (Audiovisual High Council of Wallonie-Bruxelles region)  Vlaamse Regulator voor de Media (Flemish Media Regulator)  Medienrat der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (German community regulator)		
B G	<b>Elections (independent model) <sup>[4]</sup>:</b>  -  Central Election Commission (Централна и избирателна комисија)		<b>To be established</b>  Decision is pending.
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Audit Chambers:</u> National Audit Office (Сметна палата)  -	Fines, forfeiture, dissolution of the party, loss of public funding	
	<b>Cyber/</b>  <b>State "E-gov" Agency</b> („Electronic Communication Networks and Information Systems“		
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Commission for Personal Data Protection</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>  Council for Electronic Media (CEM)		

C Y	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[5]</sup>:</b>  Ministry of Interior - The Central Electoral Office (Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών - Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών)		
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  Audit chamber: Audit Office of the Republic of Cyprus  (Ελεγκτική Υπηρεσία της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας)	Fines	
	<b>Cyber:</b>  Digital Security Authority (DSA)  Office of the Commissioner of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulation		
	<b>Data Protection</b>  <b>Commissioner for Personal Data Protection</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>  Cyprus Radio Television Authority	Inter alia, safeguarding transparency in the ownership of media service providers in order to avoid oligopoly and monopoly conditions <sup>[6]</sup>	
C Z	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[7]</sup>:</b>  Ministry of the Interior  State Electoral Commission		<u>Coordinating unit:</u> Ministry of interior  <u>Ministries</u>  Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  Office for Economic Supervision of Political Parties and Political Movements (Úřad pro dohled nad hospodařením politických stran a politických hnutí)	Fines, forfeiture, deregistration, loss of public funding, suspension of political party	Ministry of Culture  EU Department in the Ministry of Interior  Cybersecurity Department in the Ministry of Interior
	<b>Cyber/</b>  National cyber and information security agency (Národní úřad pro kybernetickou a informační bezpečnost)		<u>Other authorities</u>  Office of the Government  Czech Statistical Office  Centre Against Terrorism and Hybrid Threats
	<b>Data protection:</b>  Office for Personal Data Protection (Úřad pro ochranu osobních údajů)		National cyber and information security agency
	<b>Media:</b>  Council for Radio and Television Broadcasting (Rada pro rozhlasové a televizní vysílání)		Police CZ  Office for Personal Data Protection  Office of the Supervision of Finances of Political Parties and Movements  Council for Radio and Television Broadcasting

D E	<p><b>Elections (independent electoral organization model)<sup>[8]</sup>:</b></p> <p>Federal Returning Officer (Bundeswahlleiter), who acts as chairperson to the Federal Electoral Committee (Bundeswahlausschuss) as the head of the independent electoral organization. (The Federal Returning Officer and the Federal Electoral Committee are responsible for Bundestag and European Elections only; regional and local elections are held under the electoral law of and are organized by the respective Land.)</p> <p>Since DE is a federal republic and the federal elections are carried out by the federal states, there is also a Land returning officer and a Land electoral committee per Land for every federal election (Bundestag and European Elections)</p> <p>Further electoral bodies preparing and conducting federation-wide elections are constituency returning officers and electoral committees (per constituency; per municipality in European elections), electoral officers and electoral boards (per polling district) and at least one electoral officer and one electoral board per constituency (in European Elections per municipality) to establish the result of the postal ballot.<sup>[9]</sup></p> <p>The Federal Ministry of the Interior is responsible for electoral law and the budget; the corresponding Land ministries and the electoral offices of the municipalities are responsible for providing the infrastructure and voters registers for the electoral authorities.</p> <p>The Federal Ministry of Interior also coordinates the cooperation between government bodies concerning possible attempts of foreign interference and hybrid activities with regard to elections.</p>	<p>Fines, Loss of public funding, Prison, Forfeiture, disqualification</p> <p>The duties and powers of the various electoral authorities and bodies vary depending on what type of election is being held.</p> <p>Electoral bodies are not bound by instructions in performing their tasks but by the law. The principle is that the electoral committees and electoral boards formed from members of the electorate are kind of "self-governing bodies" of the electorate that manage and control the election themselves and are essentially supervised by the general public (decisions are taken in public meetings and afterwards announced publicly). They are subject only to an electoral scrutiny procedure.<sup>[10]</sup></p> <p>Complaints can generally be filed by any eligible voter with the committee that is hierarchically higher than the one that issued the disputed act<sup>[11]</sup>, the Federal Electoral Committee decides on complaints about decisions of the Federal Returning Officer and the Federal Electoral Committee pertaining to the rectifying of faults,<sup>[12]</sup> and decisions of the Federal Election Committee can be challenged before the Federal Constitutional Court<sup>[13]</sup>.</p> <p>The Federal Returning Officer supervises the proper organisation and conduct of the elections for Bundestag and European Elections and can file an objection against the validity of the election in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Scrutiny of Elections.</p>	<p><u>National Point of Contact:</u></p> <p><u>Federal</u> Ministry of Interior – Department for Electoral Law</p> <p>The national elections cooperation network includes various federal and state ministries, the federal and the state returning officers for the independent electoral organization, data protection authorities, security authorities (e.g. cybersecurity authorities), law enforcement authorities and intelligence services.</p>
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**Political Party Funding:**

President of the Bundestag (*Bundestagspräsident*) and Bundestag administration

Germany's Supreme Audit Institution (*Bundesrechnungshof*) verifies the provision of federal funds and disbursement procedure by the President of the Bundestag, as well as overseeing the finances of political parties as regards to their spending and income

Federal Constitutional Court decides over the forfeiture of state funding.

Fines, liability under penal law, loss of state funding, forfeiture of received state funding, disqualification of party status.

**Cyber/ State e-government agency**

Federal Office for Information Security (*Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik* – BSI)

BSI's functions with regard to elections include (i) providing advice to political parties on issues of cybersecurity, (ii) advising the German Federal Returning Officer (*Bundeswahlleiter*) as well as returning officers and electoral committees at the Land and municipality level on issues of cybersecurity and resilience to cyber threats and (iii) monitoring for, detection of, and reporting on cybersecurity incidents in order to inform and feed into appropriate responses.

**Data protection:**

**Der Bundesbeauftragte für den Datenschutz und die Informationsfreiheit**

Measures according to Article 58 of GDPR; fines according to Article 83 of GDPR



	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>The <b>German Press Council</b> (Deutscher Presserat) is a self-regulatory body of newspaper and journalist associations, which oversees observance of press ethics in the print media and online equivalents..</p> <p>As far as political advertising in broadcasting is concerned, the following authorities are affected:</p> <p>In the case of private broadcast media, the observance of corresponding State legislation and Interstate Agreements is monitored by each State's own media institution (<b>Landesmedienanstalt</b>, 14 in total). The umbrella organization is <b>Die Medienanstalten</b>.</p> <p>Public broadcasters are subject to supervision by internal broadcasting boards, whose membership reflects a range of social groups.</p> <p>Regarding advertising in audiovisual on-demand services the competent authority is determined by law of each of the Länder; mostly the competent authority is the respective Landesmedienanstalt.</p>	<p>If a private broadcaster violates the rules of the Interstate Agreement on Broadcasting, possible punishment of the Landesmedienanstalten ranges from a public complaint to a regulatory offence. In case of repeated and serious violations of the Interstate Agreement on Broadcasting, the broadcaster's license may be revoked.</p> <p>As public broadcasters are concerned the Länder have the right of control of legality.</p>	
D K	<p><b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[14]</sup>:</b></p> <p>Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior</p> <p>Immediately after elections, a temporary election committee is established by parliament to receive and adjudicate electoral complaints before making a recommendation to the parliament regarding the validity of the elections. Rulings of the committee on particular complaints or of the parliament regarding the validity of elections are not subject to appeal.</p>		<p><u>Coordinating unit:</u></p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p><u>Ministries:</u></p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence are also engaged,</p> <p><u>Other authorities:</u></p> <p>intelligence communities and cyber security actors.</p>
	<p><b>Political Party Funding:</b></p> <p><u>Audit Chambers:</u> Auditor General's Office (Rigsrevisionen)</p>	<p>Fines, prison, loss of funding</p>	
	<p><b>Cyber/</b></p> <p><u>The Danish Centre for Cybersecurity</u></p>		

	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p><b>Datatilsynet</b></p> <p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>The Danish Press Council, established by the Media Liability Act, adjudicates media-related complaints (final and binding decisions).</p> <p>Radio and Television Board, Danish Agency for Culture, Media Division</p>	
<b>E</b>	<p><b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[15]</sup>:</b></p> <p>National Electoral Committee</p> <p>State Electoral Office</p> <p><b>Political Party Funding:</b></p> <p><u>Election Management Body:</u> Central Election Commission ( Vabariigi Valimiskomisjon)</p> <p><u>Self-regulation:</u> Riigikogu, Anti-Corruption Select Committee (Korruptsioonivastane erikomisjon)</p> <p><u>Executive agent:</u> Tax and Customs Board (Maksu- ja Tolliamet)</p> <p><u>Specialised body:</u> Political Parties Financing Surveillance Committee (Erakondade Rahastamise Järelevalve Komisjon)</p>	<p>There are three formal electoral networks established to organise voting in Estonia and abroad guaranteeing the free and secure elections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- communication network (monitoring of the media landscape and responsible for integrated communication, inter alia crisis communication)</li> <li>- task force on technical issues (monitoring of the technological resistance and responses to all incidents on the matter)</li> <li>- election hotline task force (feedback from the public and public target groups, sharing information about organization of the elections to help voters to vote, finding out the errors in Internet voting system or mistakes in the work of election organizers)</li> </ul> <p>The network and taskforces are formed and lead by state electoral office in such a way that all responsible entities are represented.</p> <p>The main partners of state electoral office are: Information System Authority, State Chancellery, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Police and Border Guard Board, Ministry of the Interior and Health Board.</p>
<b>E</b>	<p><b>Cyber/</b></p> <p>Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communication (Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeerium)</p> <p>Estonian Information System Authority ( Riigi Infosüsteemide Amet, RIA)</p> <p>-</p>	
	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p>Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate (Andmekaitse Inspektsioon)</p>	



	<b>Media:</b>  Estonian Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority (ECTRA) ( Tarbijakaite ja tehnilise järelevalve amet, TTJA)	
E L	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[16]</sup>:</b>  Ministry of Interior	<u>Coordinating authority:</u>  Ministry of Interior is a coordinator point.  <u>Other authorities</u>  local and regional authorities, electronic crime unit of the police forces, cyber security units.
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Executive agent:</u> Special Investigative Service of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (ΥΠΕΕ, Υπηρεσίας Ειδικών Ελέγχων του Υπουργείου Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών)  <u>Specialised body:</u> Monitoring Committee for the Financial Accounts of Parties and Parliament Members	
	<b>Cyber/</b>  National Cyber Security Authority (General Secretariat of Digital Policy - Ministry of Digital Policy, Telecommunications and Media)	
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Hellenic Data Protection Authority</b>	
	<b>Media:</b>  National Council for Radio and Television	
E S	<b>Elections (mixed model)<sup>[17]</sup>:</b>  <u>Election management body:</u> Central Electoral Commission (Junta Electoral Central)  Ministry of Interior	<b>To be established</b>
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Audit chamber:</u> Court of Auditors (Tribunal de Cuentas)	
	<b>Cyber/</b> National Security Council, through the National Security Department	
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (AEPD)</b>	

	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>National Commission on Markets and Competition (Comision Nacional de los Mercados y la Competencia)</p>	<p>Among many prerogatives, the Spanish National Commission on Markets and Competition, its audiovisual department is in charge of the control of content of the advertisements. It monitors the existence of illegal or prohibited advertising, with special attention given to hidden advertising.<sup>[18]</sup></p>	
FI	<p><b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[19]</sup>:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p>		<p><u>Coordinating unit:</u></p> <p>Ministry of Justice.</p> <p><u>Ministries:</u></p> <p>Prime Minister's Office,</p> <p><u>Other authorities:</u></p> <p>Cyber security center, the security council.</p>
	<p><b>Political Party Funding:</b></p> <p><u>Executive agent:</u> Ministry of Justice (Oikeusministeriö)</p> <p>Audit chamber: National Audit Office (Valtiontalouden tarkastusvirasto)</p>	<p>Fines, loss of public funding</p>	
	<p><b>Cyber/</b></p> <p>National Cyber Security Centre Finland (NCSC-FI)</p> <p>Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom)</p>		
	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p><b>Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman</b></p>		
	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>The Council for Mass Media, an independent self-regulatory body</p> <p>Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom)</p>	<p>Develops guidelines for journalists to support the responsible use of freedom of speech. It considers complaints on breaches of professional ethics, including during the election campaign (investigative role, decisions are published and tend to be influential, but only binding for journalists who have declared affiliation with the Council and accepted its principles).</p>	
FR	<p><b>Elections (mixed model)<sup>[20]</sup>:</b></p> <p>Pre-election complaints by voters are submitted to the <b>Administrative Tribunal</b> (appeal: Court of Cassation).</p> <p>Election day complaints can be filed with polling station officials by any voter and are then transferred to the <b>Constitutional Council for adjudication</b></p> <p>Ministry of Interior (Ministère de l'Interieur)</p>	<p>Council may invalidate results at individual polling stations or direct appeals challenging the announced results. The Constitutional Council remains the only instance for appeals in cases regarding candidate registration and the validity of elections.</p>	<p><u>Authorities:</u></p> <p>Coordinated by Secreteriat General of Defense and National Security , National Agency for the Security of Information Systems , Ministry of Interior.</p>

	<p><b>Political Party Funding:</b></p> <p><u>Specialised bodies:</u> National Commission for Campaign Accounts and Political Funding (CNCCFP, Commission Nationale des Comptes de Campagnes et des Financements Politiques)</p> <p>Other: High Authority for Transparency in Public Life and Préfectures.</p>	Fines, prison, loss of public funding, deregistration of party, loss of elected office, loss of political rights
	<p><b>Cyber/</b></p> <p>Agence nationale de la sécurité des systèmes d'information (ANSSI)</p>	
	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p><b>Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés – CNIL</b></p>	
	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>Broadcast media (public and private) are subject to strict and detailed regulations for campaign coverage, issued and overseen by the Supreme Audiovisual Council (Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel, CSA)</p> <p>The publication of opinion polls is monitored by the Opinion Polls Commission (Commission des Sondages), ensuring the "objectivity and the quality of opinion polls". Candidates or parties criticised by the media in the run-up to an election can instigate legal proceedings for insult, defamation, etc. or demand the right of reply. During an election period, the deadlines for publishing a reply or appearing in court should be 24 hours</p>	
<b>H R</b>	<p><b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[21]</sup>:</b></p> <p><u>Election management bodies:</u> State Election Commission (Državno izborno povjerenstvo)</p>	<p>Coordinating unit:</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Administration</p> <p>Contact point</p>

	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  State Election Commission (Državno izborno povjerenstvo)         <u>Audit chamber:</u> State Audit Office (Državni ured za reviziju)	Supervising electoral campaign financing - loss or suspension of the payment of recoverable election campaign costs, notification of the State Attorney's Office on misdemeanor found in the conduct of supervision (fines imposed by the court)   <i>The State Audit Office does not directly supervise the electoral campaign financing but regular annual financing.</i>	State Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia   Other authorities:  Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Central State Office for the Development of the Digital Society, Office of the National Security Council, Croatian Personal Data Protection Agency, Information Systems Security Bureau, Agency for Electronic Media, CARNET (Croatian Academic and Research Network).
	<b>Cyber/</b>  <u>National Cyber Security Center</u>		
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Croatian Personal Data Protection Agency</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>  Agency for Electronic Media  Electronic Media Council		
H U	<b>Elections (mixed model)<sup>[22]</sup>:</b>  <u>Election management bodies:</u> National Election Commission (Nemzeti Választási Bizottság)         National Election Office (Országos Választási Iroda)		<b>To be established</b>
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Audit chamber:</u> State Audit Office (Állami Számvevőszék)   <u>Executive agent:</u> Office of the Prosecutor General (Legfőbb ügyészség) -	Fines, forfeiture, loss of public funding	
	<b>Cyber/</b>  <b>National Cyber Security Center</b>		

	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Hungarian National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>  National Media and Infocommunications Authority		
IE	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[23]</sup>:</b>  Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage  Election management body: Electoral Commission <sup>[24]</sup>		<u>Coordinating unit:</u>  Department of the Taoiseach (Prime Minister's Office)  <u>Other authorities:</u>  Composed of government representatives, election authorities, cyber security personnel, police and defense forces.
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Specialised body:</u> Standards in Public Office Commission (SIPO)  /  <u>Executive agent:</u> An Garda Síochána (police)	Fines, prison, withdrawal of public funding	
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	<b>Cyber/</b>  CSIRT-IE		
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Data Protection Commission</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>  Broadcasting Authority of Ireland (broadcast media)  Press Council of Ireland / Office of the Press Ombudsman (print media)		
IT	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[25]</sup>:</b>  Ministry of Interior – Central Directorate for Electoral Service (Ministero dell'Interno - Direzione centrale dei Servizi elettorali)		<u>Coordination:</u>  Ministry of Interior.
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Self-regulation:</u> Party's own auditors, Senate, Chamber of Deputies (Senato, Camera dei deputati)  Specialised body: Commission for the guarantee of the political parties' statutes and for the transparency and the control of their financial reports	Fines, criminal charges, loss of elected office, loss of public funding, deregistration of party	<u>Other authorities:</u>  security, police forces, local authorities.

	<b>Cyber/</b>		
	<b>Data protection:</b> <b>Garante per la protezione dei dati personali</b>		
	<b>Media:</b> Communications Authority (Autrità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni – AGCOM)		
LT	<b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[26]</sup>:</b>  <u>Election management bodies:</u> Central Electoral Commission (VRK, Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija)		<u>Ministries:</u>  Created under the Prime Minister's office, the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior,
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b> <u>Executive agent:</u> State Tax Inspectorate(VMI, Valstybinė mokesčių inspekcija)  Central Electoral Commission	Fines, prison, forfeiture, loss of public funding, party deregistration, loss of nomination of candidate, loss of election deposit, , suspension of public funding	<u>Other Authorities:</u>  Cybersecurity Center, Inspector of Data Protection, Central Electoral Commission.
	<b>Cyber/</b>  <u>National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC /CERT-LT)</u>		
	<b>Data protection:</b> <b>State Data Protection Inspectorate</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>  Radio and Television Commission of Lithuania - LRTK		
LU	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[27]</sup>:</b>  Central Office (Bureau Centralisateur)		<u>Coordinating Unit :</u>  Ministère d'État
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Audit Chambers:</u> Court of Auditors (Cour des Comptes)	Fines, Loss of public funding, forfeiture, criminal charges(prison)	<u>Ministries :</u>  Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes (Cellule d'information et de communication)

	<p><b>Cyber/</b></p> <p><b>Cert gouvernemental</b></p> <p><b>Security Made in</b></p> <p><b>Luxembourg</b></p> <p><b>Centre des Technologies de l'Information de l'État</b></p> <p><b>Ministère de l'Économie (Direction du commerce électronique et de la sécurité de l'information)</b></p> <p><u>Institut Luxembourgeois de Régulation</u></p> <p><u>National Agency for the Security of Information</u></p> <p><u>Systems (ANSSI)</u></p>		<p>Ministère de la Justice (Direction des affaires pénales et judiciaires)</p> <p>Ministère de l'Économie (Direction du commerce électronique et de la sécurité de l'information)</p> <p><u>Other authorities :</u></p> <p>Chambre des</p> <p>Députés</p> <p>Agence nationale de la sécurité des systèmes d'information ( ANSSI)</p> <p>Autorité luxembourgeoise indépendante de l'audiovisuel</p>
	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p><b>Commission Nationale pour la Protection des Données</b></p>		<p>Centre des Technologies de l'Information de l'Etat</p> <p>CERT gouvernemental</p>
	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Autorité luxembourgeoise indépendante de l'audiovisuel (ALIA)</u></p>		<p>Commission nationale pour la Protection des Données</p> <p>Haut-Commissariat à la Protection nationale</p> <p>Security Made in Luxembourg</p> <p>Service de renseignement de l'État</p> <p>Service information et presse du gouvernement luxembourgeois</p> <p>Service des Médias et des Communications.</p>
L V	<p><b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[28]</sup>:</b></p> <p>Central Election Commission</p>		<p><u>Coordinating unit:</u></p> <p>Chancellery.</p>
	<p><b>Political Party Funding:</b></p> <p><u>Specialised bodies:</u> Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (KNAB, Korupcijas novēršanas un apkarošanas birojs)</p>	<p>Repayment of the donation and/or a fine, criminal charges (prison, deprivation of liberty, community service), loss of public funding, deregistration or suspension of political party, deregistration, forfeiture</p>	<p><u>Ministries:</u></p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Min of Defense</p> <p><u>Other authorities:</u></p> <p>not any other but they hold a flexible mandate to include into the Network more actors.</p>
	<p><b>Cyber/</b></p> <p>Ministry of Defence</p>		
	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p><b>Data State Inspectorate</b></p>		
	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>National Electronic Mass Media Council</p>		
M T	<p><b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[29]</sup>:</b></p> <p>Electoral Commission</p>		<p><u>Coordinating unit:</u></p> <p>Coordinated by the Ministry of</p>

	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>	<b>None</b>	European Affairs,
	<b>Electoral Commission</b>		
	<b>Cyber/</b> <b>Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Unit</b>		<u>Ministries:</u>  Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Interior - Home Affairs
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Office of the Information and Data Protection Commissioner</b>		<u>Other authorities:</u>  Electoral authorities, Data protection authorities, cyber security authorities.
NL	<b>Media:</b>  Broadcasting Authority Malta	The Broadcasting Authority supervises all local broadcasting stations and ensures their compliance with legal and licence obligations as well as the preservation of due impartiality; in respect of matters of political or industrial controversy or relating to current public policy; while fairly apportioning broadcasting facilities and time between persons who belong to different political parties. The Broadcasting Authority ensures that local broadcasting services consist of public, private and community broadcasts that offer varied and comprehensive programming to cater for all interests and tastes. <sup>[30]</sup>	
	<b>Elections (mixed model)</b> <sup>[31]</sup> :  Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations (Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties)  Electoral Council (Kiesraad)		<u>Coordinating unit:</u>  Ministry of Interior  <u>Ministries:</u>  Ministry of Defense,
			<u>Other authorities:</u>  Data Protection Authority, and Commissioner for the Media.
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Executive agent:</u> Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK, Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties)  <u>Audit chamber:</u> Court of Audit (Algemene Rekenkamer)  Specialized body: Supervisory committee on the finances of political parties	Fines, prison, loss of public funding, forfeiture, suspension of political party	
	<b>Cyber/</b>  Nationaal Cyber Security Centrum (NCSC)		



P L	<b>Data protection:</b>		
	<b>Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>		<b>Coordinating unit:</b>  The government crisis management team chaired by the Prime Minister leads it – its meetings are held weekly.  <b>Ministries:</b>  Point of contact is the Ministry of Digital Affairs and its cybersecurity unit. Prime Minister's Chancellery with Government Information Center, Ministry of Interior with national police headquarters, BorderGuard headquarters, Ministry of Defense, Joint Command responsible for Information Warfare Detection, Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Rapid Alert System point of contact,  <b>Other authorities:</b> Internal Security Agency, Intelligence agency, National Security Bureau. Sometimes National Election Office is invited and NGOs.
	Commissariaat voor de Media		
	<b>Elections (independent model)</b> <sup>[32]</sup> :  <u>Election management bodies:</u> National Electoral Commission (PKW, Państwowa Komisja Wyborcza)	Fines, imprisonment, loss of funding	
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  Court of general jurisdiction (including Supreme Court) <sup>[33]</sup>  National Electoral Commission	Fines, Forfeiture <sup>[34]</sup> , Loss of public funding, criminal charges (restriction of liberty, prison), Deregistration of the party	
	<b>Cyber/</b>  <u>Ministry of Digital Affairs</u>  <u>NASK (National Research Institute)</u>		
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Urząd Ochrony Danych Osobowych (Personal Data Protection Office)</b>		
	<b>Media:</b>  <u>National Broadcasting Council (Krajowa Rada Radiofonii i Telewizji)</u>	Financial fines <sup>[35]</sup>	

P T	<b>Elections (mixed model)<sup>[36]</sup>:</b>  <u>Election management bodies:</u> National Election Commission (Comissão Nacional de Eleições)  Ministry of Internal Administration (Ministério da Administração Interna)		<u>Ministries</u>  Prime-Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Presidency and Administrative Modernisation, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry Of Justice,  <u>Other Authorities:</u>  Judiciary Police, National Elections Commission, Data Protection National Commission, Communications National Regulatory Authority, National Centre of Cybersecurity, Media Regulatory Body, Intelligence Services, Administrative Modernisation Agency
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  Constitutional Court (Tribunal Constitucional)  <u>Specialised body:</u> Entity for Accounts and Political Financing (Entidade das Contas e Financiamentos Políticos)	Fines, prison, forfeiture	
	<b>Cyber/</b>  Portuguese National Cybersecurity Centre		
	<b>Data protection:</b>  <b>Comissão Nacional de Protecção de Dados</b> - CNPD		
	<b>Media:</b>  The Portuguese Regulatory Authority for the Media (ERC – Entidade Reguladora para a Comunicação Social)	ERC shall also be also responsible, in accordance with Law n. 95/2015, of August 17th, for verifying and monitoring the duties of communication and transparency on state publicity campaigns and to disclose monthly reports, on its website.  In accordance with Law n. 10/2000, of June 21st, ERC shall have jurisdiction with regard to opinion polls directly or indirectly concerned with political issues published or broadcasted by the media. These polls shall comply with particular scientific and deontological rules laid down by ESOMAR, and shall only be carried out by entities approved by ERC. <sup>[37]</sup>	
R O	<b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[38]</sup>:</b>  <u>Election Management Bodies:</u> Permanent Electoral Authority (Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă),  For election period only: Central Electoral Bureau (Biroul Electoral Central)		The current situation of the National Electoral Network was established by the provisions of art. 1021 of Law No. 208/2015 on the election of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, as well as on the organisation and functioning of the Permanent  Electoral Authority, with the subsequent amendments and completions, as follows:  Art. 1021. – (1) The National electoral network shall be set up, besides the Permanent Electoral Authority, an organism without legal personality, which works under the coordination of the president of the
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  Permanent Electoral Authority (Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă), including Control Department for the Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns  -  <u>Court of Accounts</u>	Fines, forfeiture, loss of elected office, suspension of public funding	

			Permanent Electoral Authority,
	<b>Cyber/</b> <u>National Center for Response to Cyber Security Incidents (CERT-RO)</u>		which shall have the following objectives:  a) to assist the Permanent Electoral Authority in elaborating, integrating, correlating and monitorizing the policies regarding the security and resilience of the Romanian electoral system;
	<b>Data protection:</b>  The National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing		b) to assist the Permanent Electoral Authority in carrying out  the activities of implementing and manipulating the Voter turnout  monitoring system to prevent illegal voting;
	<b>Media:</b>  National Audiovisual Council (Consiliul National al Audiovizualului)		c) to assist the Permanent Electoral Authority in elaborating,  implementing and manipulating the systems and information  applications used in the electoral processes.  (2) When carrying out the tasks conferred upon it, the National  electoral network shall emit recommendations and reports.  (3) The tasks, the structure, organisation and functioning of the  National electoral network, as well as the allowances which are  incumbent to its members shall be determined by decision of the  Government, at the proposal of the Permanent Electoral Authority.  We specify that the above-mentioned Government decision has not been adopted so far.
S E	<b>Elections (governmental model)<sup>[39]</sup>:</b>  Election Authority (Valmyndigheten)		<b><u>Authorities:</u></b>  Election authority, Swedish Tax Agency, the County Administrative Boards, National Police Security Service, National Police, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency.
	<b>Political Party Funding:</b>  <u>Executive agent:</u> Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency (Kammarkollegiet)	Fines	
	<b>Cyber/</b>  Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap – MSB)  Swedish Posts and Telecom Authority (PTS)		

	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p><b>The Swedish Data Protection Authority (Datatillspektionen)</b></p>	
	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>The Swedish Press and Broadcasting Authorities (Myndigheten för press, radio och tv)</p>	
<b>SI</b>	<p><b>Elections (independent model)<sup>[40]</sup>:</b></p> <p>State Election Commission (Državne volilne komisije)</p>	<p><u>Coordinating unit:</u></p> <p>State Election Commission</p>
	<p><b>Political Party Funding:</b></p> <p><u>Audit chamber:</u> Court of Audit (Računsko sodišče)</p> <p><u>Self-regulation:</u> National Assembly (Državni zbor)</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia</p>	<p><u>Fines, loss and suspension of public funding</u></p> <p><u>Ministries:</u></p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>Ministry of Public Administration</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p><u>Other authorities:</u></p> <p>Data Protection Supervisor.</p>
	<p><b>Cyber:</b></p> <p>Information Security Administration (Uprava za informacijsko varnost)</p>	
	<p><b>Data protection:</b></p> <p>Information Commissioner of the Republic of Slovenia</p>	
	<p><b>Media:</b></p> <p>Culture and Media Inspectorate (Ministry of Culture)</p>	
<b>SK</b>	<p><b>Elections (mixed model)<sup>[41]</sup>:</b></p> <p>State Commission for Elections and the Control of Funding for Political Parties</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p>	<p><b>To be established</b></p> <p>Have an informal working group, a National Interministerial group on cyber threats and National Action Plan of Hybrid Threats. National election commission that has created its own network.</p>
	<p><b>Political Party Funding:</b></p> <p><u>Audit chamber:</u> Supreme Audit Office (Najvyšší kontrolný úrad)</p> <p><u>Executive agent:</u> Ministry of Finance (Ministerstvo financií)</p> <p><u>Specialised bodies:</u> State Commission for Elections and the Control of Political Party Funding (Štátna komisia pre voľby a kontrolu financovania politických strán)</p> <p><u>Self-regulation:</u> National Council: Control Committee (Národná rada)</p>	<p>Fines, Deregistration of party, Suspension of public funding</p>

<b>Cyber/</b> <u>National Security Authority</u> <u>Cybersecurity Committee of Security</u> <u>(Council of Slovak Republic)</u>	
<b>Data protection:</b> <b>Office for Personal Data Protection of the</b> <b>Slovak Republic</b>	
<b>Media:</b> Council for Broadcasting and Retransmission of the Slovak Republic	

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**5. Party funding & spending**



#### 4. Political party funding and spending in the Member States (full table)

MS	Contributions			Spending		Public funding		Transparency
	Bans	Ban on foreign funding	Limits	Earmarks	Limits	Direct	Indirect	
AT	<p>(6) Political parties shall not accept donations from:[1]</p> <p>1. parliametary groups as referred to in the Parliamentary Groups Funding Act 1985, Federal Law Gazette No. 156, and provincial parliamentary groups,</p> <p>2. legal entities as referred to in § 1 para 2 of the Journalism Subsidies Act 1984, Federal Law Gazette No. 369, and educational institutions of the parties subsidised by provinces,</p> <p>3. bodie s corporate under public law,</p> <p>4. not-for-profit institutions as referred to in § 4a para 2 subparas 1 to 3 of the Personal Income Tax Act 1988, Federal Law Gazette No. 400, and institutions serving the support of grassroots sport,</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Donations from foreign natural or legal persons must not exceed 2,500 Euros.[2]</p>	<p><b>Yes[3]</b></p> <p>Donations in cash from natural or legal persons: 2,500 Euros.</p> <p>Donations (from a single legal or natural person) must not exceed 7500 per year.</p> <p>Donations to a political party must not exceed 750.000 Euros peryear.</p> <p>Anonymous donations: 1,000 Euros</p> <p>Natural or legal persons who want to forward a donation by an unnamed third party: 1,000 Euros</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses:</b></p> <p>(fixed threshold)</p> <p>Total campaign expenditure limit is 7 million euros per party. If the same list of candidates is supported by two or more political parties, the maximum amount shall apply to the aggregated expenses of those parties. This maximum amount includes also costs for online campaigns and social media. If, however, a candidate spends 15,000 Euro or less, this will not count toward the party's limit.[4]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>§ 3 Federal Law on the financing of political parties,</b> Political parties that are represented in a representative body can receive public funding. The funding is calculated as follows: at least 3.10 euros per person entitled to vote for the respective general representative body, but no more than 11 euros. The federal states can legislate a higher funding to ensure participation in the formation of political will at the district and municipal level. No additional public funding to political parties and campaigning parties is allowed to cover election costs in elections.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>	

<p>5. unde rtakings and institutions in which the public sector holds a share of at least 25%,</p> <p>6. forei gn natural or legal persons if the donation exceeds the amount of 2,500 euros,</p> <p>7. natur al or legal persons if the donation is in cash and exceeds the amount of 2,500 euros,</p> <p>8. anon ymous donations if the donation amounts to more than 500 euros in an individual case,</p> <p>9. natur al or legal persons who noticeably want to forward a donation by anunnamed thirdparty if the donation amounts to more than 500 euros,</p> <p>10. natur al or legal persons who want to grant to the party a donation, noticeably in expectation of or in return for a certain commercial or legal advantage, and</p> <p>11. third parties who want to solicit donations for a party in return for remuneration to be paid by that party.</p>						<p>A separate law (Parteien-Förderungsgesetz) regulates federal funding for political parties. It contains three possibilities of public funding to political parties:</p> <p>1. Annual funding for political parties represented in the National Council – to promote their work in the formation of the political will at the federal level,</p> <p>2. One-off funding for political parties that are not represented in the National Council but have received more than 1% of the valid votes in an election to the National Council – this is funding for their activities in the election year,</p> <p>3. One-off funding for political parties that succeeded in the European elections and are represented by members in the European Parliament. After the election, these political parties can claim funding for the expenses actually incurred during the elections.</p>		
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BE	<p>Donations of legal persons are banned: Corporations, government contractors, trade unions, legal persons (only natural persons may donate)[5]</p> <p>Exception to the ban of legal persons:</p> <p>Article 16bis/1: Companies, association in fact and legal entities may make available funds or products to political parties and their components, lists, candidates and political representatives with the purpose of sponsoring (in exchange for publicity), provided that the market price is respected.</p>	<p><b>No, but severely restricted</b></p> <p>Only natural persons may donate (€500 limit per party, €2,000 limit per natural person per year)[6]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per donor &amp; per recipient: fixed thresholds)</p> <p>Art. 16 bis, Act 4 July 1989: €500 limit per party, €2,000 limit per natural person per year</p> <p>Only natural persons may make donations to political parties (and their components), lists, candidates and political representatives. Candidates and political representatives may, however, receive donations from the political party or the list on behalf of which they stand as candidates or exercise their mandate. (Also, componentst may receive donations from their political party and vice-versa.)</p> <p>Additional restriction: The total amount of donations in cash by a single person may not exceed 125 euros per year.</p> <p><b>Mandatory electronic transfer</b></p> <p>Each donation of 125 euros and more is transmitted electronically through a bank transfer, standing order or bank or credit card.</p>	No	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses:</b></p> <p><b>For parties:</b> The total expenses and financial obligations related to the election propaganda of political parties on federal level, on electoral divisions level and on electoral bodies level, shall not exceed, for the elections of the Chamber of representatives, the value of (EUR 1,000,000) (timespan: 3 months before the elections)</p> <p><b>For candidates:</b> Depends on candidate's position on the nomination list; limit includes fixed amount (EUR 8,700), increased by the amount for registered voter in previous election (EUR 0,035 per voter)</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>The law of July 4, 1989, in its article 16,</b> establishes a federal endowment in favour of political parties, chargeable to the budgets of the House of Representatives and the Senate. This allocation is broken down into a double funding mechanism: a lump sum of 125,000 euros; a variable amount of 2,5 euros per valid vote</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Tax exemption for posters and ad space, preferential tariffs for election mail, free electoral register are considered as indirect public funding in Belgium. In addition, public broadcaster s are obliged to provide free airtime for contestants and organize political debates in different formats.</p>	
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BG	Article 24 <sup>[7]</sup>	Yes, but exemptions to EU nationals apply	Yes, but only in electoral context	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	(1) Political parties may not receive:  1. any anonymous donations in any form whatsoever;							
					Limits electoral expenses (Art. 165, Electoral Code):  ( the limits depend on the type of elections and the actors involved: fixed thresholds) <sup>[12]</sup>  Example:	Political Parties Act	The Election code provides for disclosure requirements (See Tab 5)	

<p>2. any funds from any legal persons and from any sole traders;</p> <p>3. any funds from any religious institutions;</p> <p>4. any funds from any foreign governments or from any foreign state-owned enterprises, foreign commercial corporations or foreign non-profit organizations.</p> <p>(2) Political parties may not receive any movable and immovable things for gratuitous use, nor any gratuitous services in any form whatsoever, from the entities referred to in Items 2, 3 and 4 of Paragraph</p> <p>(3) (Repealed, 2019)</p> <p>(4) Political parties may not use free of charge any public administrative resource.</p>	<p>"Art. 24(1) Political parties may not receive: .....4. any funds from any foreign governments or from any foreign state-owned enterprises, foreign commercial corporations or foreign non-profit organizations. (2) Political parties may not receive any movable and immovable things for gratuitous use, nor any gratuitous services in any form whatsoever, from the entities referred to in Items 2, 3 and 4 of Paragraph (1).[9]</p> <p><b>Exemption EU nationals:</b></p> <p>Art.168. "(1) A party, a coalition or a nomination committee may not receive the following in connection with the election campaign: .....3. financial resources from non-resident natural persons, <u>with the exception of the persons who are nationals of another Member State of the European Union, who are enfranchised under this Code</u>: .....5. financial resources from foreign governments or from foreign State-owned enterprises, foreign commercial corporations or foreign non-profit organisations.</p> <p>(2) The entities referred to in Items 2 to 5 of Paragraph (1) may not provide any movable and immovable things for gratuitous use in connection with the election campaign, or any gratuitous services in any form whatsoever."[10]</p>	<p>Art. 167, Election Code: (1) The contribution by one natural person to one party or coalition may not exceed BGN 10,000 for one calendar year. (2) The contribution by one natural person to one nomination committee and the candidate or, respectively, candidates registered thereby may not exceed BGN 10,000</p> <p><b>Mandatory electronic transfer:</b></p> <p>Article 170, Election Code: (1) The financing of any financial resources raised and spent in connection with the election campaign in an amount exceeding BGN 1,000 shall be effected by bank transfer.</p>	<p>National Assembly: BGN 3,000,000 for a party and BGN 200,000 for a nominational committee.</p> <p>Presidential and EP elections: BGN 2,000,000 for a party and BGN 100,000 for a nomination committee.</p> <p>Municipal elections have fixed thresholds depending on population of the districts.</p>	<p>Direct public funding is mainly in the form of monetary state subsidies. State subsidies are provided to certain parties and coalitions, the criterion being the percentage of votes received from the total amount of actual votes. Rules differ for parties and coalitions, former have to pass the 1 percentile barrier, and the latter – 4 percent barrier. Subsidy amount per actual vote is updated each year via the State Budget Act.</p>	<p>+</p> <p>Free air time on public broadcasting media is considered an indirect public funding.</p>
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Supplementary provision: 7.

"public administrative resource" shall denote funds from the public budget. premises, automobiles, aircraft and other transport vehicles, equipment and other movable and immovable assets - in state and municipal ownership, made available to the administration, to state and local bodies and to state and local enterprises, as well as the labour of the administration employees.

Article 168:[\[8\]](#)

A party, coalition or initiative committee may not receive, in connection with election campaigns, funding from foreign natural persons except citizens of another Member State of the European Union who have voting rights under the code, or funding from foreign governments, foreign state-owned undertakings, foreign trade associations or foreign non-profit organisations.[\[11\]](#)

A party, coalition or initiative committee may not receive any of the following in relation to an election campaign: 1. anonymous donations in any form; 2. funding from legal persons and individual entrepreneurs; 3. funding from foreign natural persons, except citizens of another Member State of the European Union who have voting rights under the code; 4. funding from religious institutions; 5. funding from foreign governments, foreign state-owned undertakings, foreign trade associations or foreign non-profit organisations.

Those referred to under points 2-5 are not permitted to provide movable and immovable property free of charge, or free services of any kind, in connection with election campaigns.

The free use of public administrative resources is prohibited in connection with election campaigns.

Additional provision: 18. "Public administrative resources" shall be budget funds, premises, automobiles, aircrafts and other means of transportation, equipment and other movable and immovable property - owned by the state or the municipality, provided to the administration, state and local authorities and the state and municipal enterprises.								
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CY	<p>Foreign interests, corporations with gov. contracts, public institutions, anonymous<sup>[13]</sup></p> <p>Art. 5(1), Political Parties Act:<sup>[14]</sup></p> <p>(1) In addition to State funding, a political party may accept private, financial or non-monetary contributions from natural or legal persons provided that they:</p> <p>(a) Do not exceed fifty thousand euro (EUR 50.000) per year by the same natural or legal person;</p> <p>(b) they are nominal; (ban on anonymous)</p>	<p><b>No, but restrictions apply</b></p> <p>Art. 5(2): CY allows donations up to €5000 per year from non-Cypriots or entities that do not have its permanent establishment in Cyprus during the last three (3) years, unless it is a company listed on a regulated market or a company registered as a foreigner company that has established a place of work within Cyprus</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per type of donor: fixed thresholds)</p> <p>Art. 5(1)(a): 50.000 EUR peryear for every natural or legalperson</p> <p>Art. 5(2)(d): EUR 1000 per year if contribution is anonymous (natural or legal person)</p> <p>Art. 5(2): 5.000 EUR: Natural and legal persons under certain conditions:</p> <p>(a) Has unfulfilled tax obligations, for which there are no objections pending, or has no tax file;</p> <p>(b) is excluded, for any reason, on the date on which the private contribution is granted, from participating in competitions in the wider public sector;</p>	No	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Candidates' campaign finance is regulated by the election law. The campaign expenditure limit is EUR 30,000 for each candidate.<sup>[15]</sup></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Political parties receive direct public funding in Cyprus. More precisely, parliamentary parties receive such funding in order to cover part of their electoral and regular (operational) expenses. The non-parliamentary parties are funded only with respect to their electoral expenses.</p>		<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Political parties may accept private funding from natural or legal persons, provided that the funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identifies the person providing the funding;</li> <li>- comes from natural or legal persons whose activities are lawful;</li> <li>- does not come from legal persons governed by public law, with the exception of the Youth Organisation;</li> <li>- does not come from a state-owned enterprise;</li> </ul>
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<p>(c) they come from natural or legal persons whose activities are lawful;</p> <p>(d) not emanating from public legal persons law, with the exception of the Youth Agency in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 6b;</p> <p>(e) not emanating from a State-owned enterprise;</p> <p>(f) in case they come from companies that are registered under Law firms;and ...</p> <p>(g) do not come from another State or its agencies or companies in which it participates.</p>	<p>(c) it operates or participates in the capital of another legal person which operates:</p> <p>(I) one (1) or more casino or resort casino or installation of a satellite casino pursuant to Article 124 (I) of 2015 of its provisions on operation; and the 2015 Casino Law, as amended or replaced;</p> <p>(II) a betting agent or otherwise licensed under the Getting Act 106 (I) of 2012, such as 108 (I) of 2012, these are amended from time to time; or 212 (I) of 2012 are replaced;</p> <p>(d) has criminal record;</p> <p>(e) does not possess Cypriot citizenship or origin, in the case of a natural person;or has not, in the case of a legal person, been permanently established for the last three (3) years in the Republic of Cyprus,</p> <p><b>Mandatory electronic transfer:</b></p> <p>By law, at least 90 per cent of the party financial transactions have to be made via banking institutions. (OSCE report, page 7)</p>				<p>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 the Law on the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.</p>	<p>- if the funding comes from companies, they must be registered under the Companies Law; and</p> <p>- does not come from another State or its services or companies in which it participates.</p>
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							<p>As regards electoral expenses, the parliamentary parties receive funding no later than three (3) months before the date of the elections to which the funding relates. The funding is distributed in proportion to the percentage they received in the last parliamentary elections. In order to receive electoral funding, the non-parliamentary parties must inter alia propose candidates representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the seats in each constituency and have secured at least three percent (3%) in the last parliamentary elections or secure three percent (3%) in the parliamentary elections to which the funding relates.</p>		
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<b>CZ</b>	<p>Anonymous, foreign interests, corporations with gov. contracts, state entities, charities<sup>[16]</sup></p> <p>Art.18(1)<sup>[17]</sup>: Parties and movements may not accept free benefits and gifts from</p> <p>a) from the State, unless otherwise provided by this Act,</p>	<p><b>Yes, but exemptions apply</b></p> <p>Art. 19(1): Parties and movements shall not accept a gift or other gratuitous fulfilment</p> <p>h) from a foreign legal entity, except for a political party and a foundation established for public benefit,</p> <p>i) from a natural person who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic; this does not apply if it is a person who has the right to vote in the Czech Republic to the European Parliament."</p>	<p>until 2017: <b>No</b></p> <p>since 2017: <b>Yes</b></p>	<b>No</b>	<p>until 2017: <b>No</b></p> <p>since 2017: <b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses:</b></p> <p>(per type of campaign (parliament, senate, president, EP, regional assemblies) : fixed thresholds)</p> <p>Limits for presidential elections: 40 million CZK on first round, 10 million CZK on second round.<sup>[19]</sup></p> <p>Parliamentary elections: 90,000,000 CZK (Chamber of Deputies) or 2,000,000 CZK + 500,000 CZK (both rounds Senate)<sup>[20]</sup></p>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
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<p>b) from the contributory organizations,</p> <p>c) from the municipality, city districts, urban districts and region,</p> <p>d) from a voluntary association of municipalities</p> <p>e) from a state-owned enterprise and legal entities with state-owned or state-owned enterprise, as well as from legal persons whose management and control the state participates; this does not apply if the holding is less than 10%</p> <p>f) from legal entities with capital participation in regions, municipalities, boroughs or urban districts; this does not apply if the participation is less than 10%,</p> <p>g) from public benefit societies, political institutes and institutes</p> <p>h) from the assets of trust funds</p> <p>i) from other legal entities, if so stipulated by special legislation,</p> <p>j) from foreign entities, with the exception of political parties and foundations established for a public benefit activity,</p>	<p>(per donor(natural and legal person): fixed threshold) "Art. 18(2): Parties and movements shall not accept a gift or other gratuitous fulfillment if the sum of all gifts or money sums corresponding to the usual price of a gift or other gratuitous fulfillment received from one and the same person exceeds CZK 3000000 in one calendar year. A legal person is also considered to be one and the same person, which in relation to the person according to the sentence is the first person controlling or controlled. If the donor or provider of another gratuitous fulfillment is a member of a party or movement, a membership fee of more than 50000 CZK is also considered to be a gift or other gratuitous fulfillment."<a href="#">[18]</a></p> <p><b>Mandatory use of electronic transfers:</b></p>	<p>No limits for the local governments election</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses third parties:</b></p> <p>Chamber of deputies: CZK 1,800,000</p> <p>Senate: CZK 40,000 + 10,000 (second round)</p>	<p>Direct public funding is specified in §17a of 424/1991 Col. Act on association in political parties and in political movements. A party can be funded by state funding (permanent subsidy was introduced and made available to political parties which had qualified for reimbursement of their election expenses + per seat subsidy), membership fees, gifts and legacies, loans and other items.</p>
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<p>j) from natural persons who are not nationals of the Czech Republic; It does not apply in the case of foreign nationals who have the right to vote in the European Parliament in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>Anonymous donations are de facto prohibited as Art. 18(4) of Act No. 424 /1991 foresees that all donors needs to be registered by name in their annual financial information report, following the modalities set forward by Art. 19(1)(h)</p>	<p>Art. 17(a)(1): Parties, movements and political institutes shall use only funds held in accounts with a bank, payment institution or electronic money institution or with a branch of a foreign bank, payment institution or electronic money institution in the territory of the Czech Republic. This does not apply if the costs are less than CZK 5,000; these expenses can be paid in cash."</p>							
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DE	<p>Art 25(2):<sup>[21]</sup></p> <p>(1) donations from public-law corporations, parliamentary groups and parliamentary factions and groups of municipal representatives</p>	<p><b>No, but restrictions apply</b></p> <p>Art.25(2): Excluded from the right of political parties to accept donations are donations from sources outside the territorial scope of the German Political Parties Act unless:</p> <p>a) these donations accrue directly to a political party from the assets of a German as defined by the Basic Law, of a citizen of the European Union, or of a business enterprise, of whose shares more than 50 per cent are owned by Germans as defined by the Basic Law or by a citizen of the European Union or whose registered office is located in a Member State of the European Union;</p>	<p><b>No, but restrictions apply</b></p> <p>Anonymous donations over EUR 500 are prohibited</p> <p>Donations in cash: max. EUR 1,000. (Art. 25(1))</p> <p>No separate reporting either during or shortly after an electoral period is required, except for donations exceeding EUR 50,000 which must be reported immediately.</p> <p>Sources of donations totalling above EUR 10,000 within one year must be included in the annual report.</p>	No	No	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>There is a total annual volume of state funds that may be paid out to all parties (absolute upper limit), adjusted yearly. 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</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>In the form of free airtime for campaign spots on all public broadcaster s and free billboard space and premises that is rented from commercial providers by municipal authorities and distributed for free among campaignin g parties.</p>	<p>§ 24 Abs. 5 Nr 2 Law on political parties only requires that the spending report lists the material expenses during the electoral campaign.</p>
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<p>(2) donations from political foundations, corporate bodies, associations of persons and masses of assets which, according to the statutes, the foundation business or other constitution and according to the actual management exclusively and directly serve non-profit, charitable or ecclesiastical purposes (§§ 51 to 68 of the German Fiscal Code)</p> <p>(3) Donations from outside the scope of this Act, unless</p> <p>a) these donations accrue directly to a political party from the assets of a German as defined by the Basic Law, of a citizen of the European Union, or of a business enterprise, of whose shares more than 50 per cent are owned by Germans as defined by the Basic Law or by a citizen of the European Union or whose registered office is located in a Member State of the European Union</p>	<p>b) they are donations transferred to parties of national minorities in their traditional settlement areas from countries which are adjacent to the Federal Republic of Germany and where members of their ethnic group live; or</p> <p>c) it is a donation not exceeding 1,000 euros made by a foreigner<sup>[22]</sup></p>	<p>The sum of contributions made by natural persons up to the amount of 3,300 euros per person and the sum of those contributions by natural persons which exceed the amount of 3,300 euros shall be shown separately in the statement of accounts. <sup>[23]</sup></p>			<p>financing to political parties is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.83 euros for each valid vote cast for their respective list,</li> <li>• 0.45 euros for every euro that the party has received as a donation, while only donations of up to EUR 3,300 per natural person are taken into account.</li> </ul> <p>To compensate for the advantage that established parties represented in a parliament have over new, smaller parties, 1.00 instead of 0.83 euros is granted for the first 4 million votes. The amount of public funding for the party may not exceed the income generated by the party itself. Parties therefore have to finance themselves at least to 50%.</p>		
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b) they are donations transferred to parties of national minorities in their traditional settlement areas from countries which are adjacent to the Federal Republic of Germany and where members of their ethnic group live; or

c) it is a donation from a foreigner of not more than EUR 1,000;

(4) Donations from professional associations that have been directed to pass them on to a political party

(5) Donations from companies that are wholly or partly owned by the public sector or that are managed or operated by the company, provided that the direct public sector participation exceeds 25 percent

(6) Donations, insofar as they amount to more than 500 euros in individual cases and whose donors cannot be determined, or which are recognizable as the forwarding of a donation from an unnamed third party

<p>(7) Donations that the party recognizes in anticipation of or in return for a particular economic or political advantage is granted;</p>								
<p>(8) Donations that are obtained from a third party for a fee to be paid by the party, the 25<sup>th</sup> by one hundred of the value of the donation raised.</p>								

DK	No bans	No	<p>No, but restrictions apply to anonymous donations</p> <p>Section 2A, Law No. 1134<sup>[24]</sup></p> <p>The identity of donors who contribute more than DKK 20,000 needs to be published, although the exact amount of the donations can remain undisclosed.</p>	No	No	<p>Yes</p> <p>State funding is provided for all parties and independent candidates that received at least 1,000 votes in the last parliamentary elections. The grant amounts to 34,50 DKK (2021 level) per each vote the party/candidate received at the last election.</p> <p>It is granted upon formal demand to the Ministry of Interior and it is given for a year.</p> <p>The payment of public grants is conditional on the party or candidate giving a declaration on which expenditure the party or candidate expects to have in relation to its political work</p>	No	<p>All political parties which have been standing for the last elections to the parliament (Folketing) or the European Parliament must publish its annual report containing overall incomes and expenses. This includes private grants from private individuals, grants from international organizations, collective private associations, professional foundations, and associations. Name and address of such private contributors donating DKK 21.900 or more (in one or more rates) must be stated in the annual report.</p>
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								According to section 5 of the act on parties' annual accounts, no later than 12 months after the end of the accounting year, the party's management shall submit a certified copy of the accounts to the Danish Parliament, which shall submit the accounts for inspection to the public. Submitting an annual report is also a requirement for the political party that wish to receive a public funding grant.
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EE	12.3(2) Political Parties Act: [25]	<b>Yes, but exemptions apply</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	<p>A donation that does not comply with the terms and conditions laid down in subsection (1) of this section is prohibited. Above all, the following is prohibited:</p> <p>1) anonymous donations;</p> <p>2) donations by legal persons;</p> <p>3) the transfer or the granting of use of goods, services or proprietary rights to a political party on conditions</p>	<p>Art. 12.3 (8): donations by aliens are prohibited, except for donations by persons holding the permanent right of residence or the status of a long-term resident in Estonia.[26]</p> <p>The donations and membership fees are only acceptable from Estonian citizens or permanent residents. The political parties cannot also be a sub-unit of a foreign entity. Thus, the only possible option for a foreign contribution is getting a loan from a foreign credit institution and securing the loan with the property of a political party</p>	<p>Art. 12.3(3): A political party is allowed to accept cash donations from a natural person to the extent of up to 1200 euros per financial year. Cash donations are immediately registered by a political party as revenue.</p> <p>Candidate can use also personal property without limitation.</p>			<p>Direct public funding to political parties is covered by the Political Parties Act.</p> <p>Based on Art. 12-1, . A political party is prohibited to use public funds for conducting or organising the election campaign of the political party or a person running in the list of the political party, <b>except</b> for the allocations from the state budget.</p>		<p>According to Art. 12-8, '(1) Political parties, election coalitions and single candidates submit to the political party funding supervision committee a report on the expenses of the Riigikogu, European Parliament or local authority council election campaign. The report is submitted to the political party</p>

<p>not available to other persons;</p> <p>4) release from ordinary binding duties or obligations;</p> <p>5) waiver of claims against a political party;</p> <p>6) payment of the expenses of a political party by third parties for the political party or making concessions to the political party, unless the payment of such expenses or the making of such concessions is also available to other persons in ordinary economic activities;</p> <p>7) donation made via a natural person and at the expense of the assets of a third party;</p> <p>8) donations by aliens, except for donations by persons holding the permanent right of residence or the status of a long-term resident in Estonia</p>						<p>According to art. 12-7 of the Political Parties Act, a party can get a direct public funding in case if it is represented in the Parliament (proportionate to the number of seats) or if it has participated in the elections and collected between 2-5% of votes. The political parties cannot use public funds for election campaigns.</p>	<p>funding supervision committee in the required form within one month from the election day.'</p> <p>The same rules are applicable to the single candidates. The said election campaign reports have to disclose name and personal identification of the donators, the values of the donations and the description of the expenses. The political parties are allowed to take loans, given that 'the lender is a credit institution and the lending and borrowing takes place on market conditions [...]</p> <p>agreement may be secured only with the property of the political party or the suretyship of a member of the political party'.</p> <p>The prohibited donations shall be immediately returned to the donor if possible.</p>
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<p>Art.12(1)(3): A political party is prohibited to use public funds for conducting or organising the election campaign of the political party or a person running in the list of the political party, except for the allocations from the state budget based on this Act. An election coalition, single candidate, person running in the list of a political party and person running in the list of an election coalition is prohibited to use public funds for conducting or organising their election campaign. The provisions of § 12.4 of this Act apply to such prohibited income. For the purposes of this section, 'public funds' means state budget funds and local authority budget funds.</p>								<p>The reports of the political parties are investigated by the Political party funding supervision committee, comprised of members appointed by the Chancellor of Justice, the Auditor General, the National Election Committee, a political party represented in the Parliament (yet not a member of Parliament or Government) – art. 12-10 of the Political Parties Act</p>
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EL	<p>Anonymous, foreign interests, corporations, trade unions, media owners and editors[27]</p> <p>Art. 7(6), Law 3023/2002:[28]</p> <p>The following entities are banned to receive any kind of state resources:</p> <p>a) natural persons who don't have greek nationality and legal persons that are not established in greek territory;</p> <p>b) legal person governed by public law and working in public sector;</p> <p>c) organizations from local governance from all levels;</p> <p>d) natural persons who are owners or publishers of national or local press, magazines, television stations, and radio stations, including their spouses and descendants.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>EL bans all donations to candidates and parties from non-Greeks and legal entities not established on Greek territory</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>(per recipient: bound to total funding, per donor: fixed threshold)</p> <p>Art. 8, Law 3023 /2002: Private funding of a political party or coalition, by the same person, during the same year, may not exceed a total amount of twenty thousand (20,000) euros</p> <p>Private funding of a candidate and / or elected representative of the Hellenic Parliament and the European Parliament by the same person, during the same year, may not exceed the total amount of five thousand (5,000) euros</p> <p><b>Mandatory electronic financial activity</b></p> <p>Art. 7B (2), Law 3023/2002: Any private funding to the above candidate and / or elected in excess of the amount of five hundred (500) euros is carried out only compulsorily through the bank account of paragraph 1 of article 6 of this law.</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expensesparties:[29]</b></p> <p>(expenses by parties per campaign: bound to total public funding)</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expensescandidates:</b></p> <p>(expenses of candidates: coefficient based on the number of seats in the constituency in which the person is candidate)</p> <p>Coefficient multiplied by fifteen thousand (15,000) euros a coefficient for each constituency. 2.The maximum election expenses allowed is determined for each constituency by decision of the relevant Ministries within five (5) days of the notice</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Public funding is defined as the statutory financial assistance to beneficiaries of public funding and is divided into a) regular state funding; b) electoral; c) for research and training activities of the political parties.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Free airtime is provided to the candidates.</p>		
ES		<p>Yes, but exemptions apply</p>	<p>Yes</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ?	Yes	



		<p>(per donor &amp; per campaign: fixed thresholds)</p> <p>Natural persons are allowed to donate €50,000 per year.<a href="#">[33]</a></p>		<p><b>Limits electoral expenses:</b><a href="#">[36]</a></p> <p>(per campaign &amp; per constituency: bound to number of residents in each electoral district)</p> <p>Parliamentary elections: EUR 0.37 x number of inhabitants of electoral district</p>	<p>A distinction may be drawn between public electoral grants (to cover electoral costs) and public ordinary grants (to cover functioning costs of political parties): (i) Direct electoral grants:</p>		
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<p>Anonymous, public sector entities, natural persons providing goods or services for public entities or are majority-owned by the State, foreign governments, agencies, public companies and entities related to these</p> <p>Art. 4, Ley Orgánica 8 /2007 amended by Ley Orgánica 3 /2015:</p> <p>a) (...) Political parties may not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, donations from natural persons who, in the exercise of an economic or professional activity, are part of a current contract of those provided for in the public sector contract legislation.</p> <p>Art. 5, Ley Orgánica 8 /2007 amended by Ley Orgánica 3 /2015:[30]</p> <p>Political parties do not receive or receive direct or indirect compensation:</p> <p>a) Anonymous donations, finalists or revocables.</p>	<p>Art. 7, Ley Organica 8 /2007: (1) Political parties may receive donations for unspecified purposes from foreign persons, in accordance with the limits, requirements and conditions established in this Law with regard to private contributions, and provided that the requirements established in the legislation in force on the control of foreign exchange and movement of capital are met. (2) Political parties may not accept any funding from foreign governments and agencies, entities or foreign public companies or from companies directly or indirectly related to them.[32]</p>	<p>Art. 129: No person, natural or legal, can contribute more than 10,000 euros to the accounts opened by the same party, federation, coalition or group to raise funds in the elections called.[34]</p> <p>Art. 4(1)(b): Donations to political parties must be paid into accounts opened in credit institutions exclusively for this purpose.</p> <p>Art. 4(3): Political parties may not accept that, directly or indirectly, third parties effectively assume the cost of their acquisitions of goods, works or services or of any other expenses generated by their activity. [35]</p>		<p>Municipal elections: EUR 0.11 x inhabitants</p> <p>Additionally, if the party is presenting candidate lists in at least 50% of the municipalities existing in a given province, the party is entitled to spend 150,301 EUR for each province where it meets the said condition.</p> <p>European elections: EUR 0.19 x inhabitants of the district</p>	<p>These grants are subject to the conditions laid down in Article 127 and following of Organic Law 5 /1985, by which political parties, federations, coalitions or groupings may get direct public funding to cover their electoral costs for the Spanish parliament, EU parliament and local elections (regional elections are subject to the legislation of each specific region). In no case, these direct public grants to each political group shall exceed the amount of the electoral expenses declared and justified by the Court of Auditors. The release of these funds may be subject to the obtaining of political representation in the given institution (e.g., parliament seats) and taking office. Political parties already seating at the parliament may obtain early payments of those grants, up to a maximum amount of 30% of the last grant for the same concept obtained in the last similar elections. These payments shall be returned after the elections with regard to any amount that exceed the funding finally</p>	<p>There are no provisions for indirect public funding for electoral campaigns or political functioning, besides the prohibition to get funding from foreign governments or foreign public enterprises or enterprises directly or indirectly related to those governments (Article 7 (2) of Organic Law 8 /2007). The only exception to this prohibition is the possibility of getting funds from the EU institutions with regard to the elections to the European Parliament and to local electoral bodies (Article 128 of Organic Law 5 /1985).</p> <p>During electoral campaigns, political parties, federations, coalitions and groupings are entitled to free advertising slots for their propaganda</p>	<p>State public grants to political parties that exceed an annual amount of EUR 12 million are subject to the prior agreement of the Council of Ministers of the Spanish government. Any public bodies and administrations that grant funding to political parties shall make public the detail of those amounts and of the receiving parties, at least, once a year, according to the Spanish legislation on transparency, access to public information and good governance.</p> <p>Any donations exceeding EUR 25.000 and all donations of real estate properties shall be notified to the Court of Auditors within 3 months from their acceptance.</p>
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<p>b) Proceeding sfrom a superior person amounting to 50,000 euros annually.</p> <p>c) Proceedings from legal entities and entities without legal personality.</p> <p>Art. 128: (1) Any contribution to the election fund is prohibited if it accounts from any Administration or public corporation, parastatal or autonomous body of public sector companies whose ownership belongs to the State, the autonomous regions, provinces or municipalities and companies of mixed economy, as well as companies through current contract, provide services or supplies or works made for any of the government.</p>					<p>granted corresponding to the then current elections. Those political parties that owe money to the tax administration or social security, or that may have representatives who have been sentenced due to very serious criminal offences (e.g., terrorism), will see these grants refused.</p> <p>Article 127 and following of Organic Law 5 /1985 define the concept of electoral costs, how to keep record for their accounting, how to audit and control them with the intervention of the Court of Auditors, and the sanctions regime in case of breach.</p> <p>(ii) Direct functioning grants: political parties may also obtain funding for other purposes. In particular, political parties represented in the Spanish house of representatives (low chamber of the Parliament or "Congreso delos Diputados") are entitled to direct public grants of a non- reimbursable nature, as determined by the annual State General Budget, with the purpose of covering their functioning costs. Moreover, that budget may include a yearly allowance to pay their security costs</p>	<p>in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publicly- owned local televisions and radios, but only for local elections (Sole Article of Organic Law 10 /1991 and Sole Article of Organic Law 14 /1995).</li> <li>- Publicly- owned televisions and radios (Article 60 of Organic Law 5 /1985).</li> </ul> <p>Those advertising slots are allocated according to specific allocation rules that take into account the last results in the previous similar elections, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 10 minutes for those political entities that did not participate or did not obtain representati on in the last equivalent elections.</li> <li>(ii) 15 minutes for those that did not reach 5% of the valid votes.</li> <li>(iii) 30 minutes for those who had obtained between 5- 20% of the valid votes.</li> </ul>	
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<p>(2) It is also forbidden to contribute funds to these accounts from Foreign entities or persons, except those granted in the Budget of the bodies of the European Communities for the financing of the elections to the European Parliament, and, in the case of municipal elections, only in relation to the persons for who is applicable the provisions of article 13.2 of the Constitution.[31]</p>					<p>necessary to keep their political and institutional activity. This public funding is granted depending on the number of seats and votes that those political parties have obtained in the last elections of the house of representatives ("Congreso de los Diputados"). The Spanish regions may also grant direct funding to political parties with representation in their regional parliaments, at charge of the regional annual budgets. The abovementioned public grants are incompatible with any other economic or financial grant that is included in the State General Budget and those of the Spanish regions that are aimed at financing the functioning of political parties.</p>	<p>(iv) 45 minutes for those who had obtained, at least, 20% of the valid votes. The distribution, supervision, enforcement and control of use of these advertising slots is carried out by the main electoral body (Junta Electoral Central).</p>	
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FI	Corporations with government contracts, other corporate donations are limited <a href="#">[37]</a>	<b>Yes, but exemptions apply</b>  A full ban to foreign sources of political funding applies. However, a party may receive foreign contributions only from individuals and from such international associations and foundations that represent the party's ideological attitude. <a href="#">[39]</a>	<b>Yes</b>  (per donor: fixed threshold)  There is an annual limit on the amount a single donor can contribute to a political party (EUR 30,000 per calendar year). <a href="#">[41]</a>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Parties that are represented in Parliament are given party aid. Parties that have received 2% of votes, but not secured a seat in Parliamentary elections are entitled to 1/3 party aid. Party youth or women's associations are also entitled to state aid. Aid may be recalled, if the party does not abide by internationally recognized principles.	<b>Yes</b>  Municipalities are not obliged to allow political advertising on its property. However, customary rules apply 1 week before preliminary voting begins until 2 weeks after the election. Municipalities provide stands for	Political parties and candidates are exempt from the obligation of applying for a permit for money collection for elections funding. However, reporting duties (incl. sanctions) of Act on Money Collections still apply. This information must be disclosed by
	<b>Art 8b, Act on Political Parties (1969):</b> <a href="#">[38]</a>	<b>Similar legislation forelections specifically:</b>						

<p>Anonymous donations, except aid received from normal collection activities (Similar provision in Section 4(1), Act on Candidates Election Funding, 2009, amended 2015)</p> <p>+</p> <p>Contributions from the state, municipalities, municipalities, state or municipal businesses, public-law associations, establishments or foundations or from companies over which the state or a municipality has control in the manner provided for in Chapter 1. § 5 of the Accounting Act (1336/1997)</p>	<p>A candidate, a candidate's support group and another association that exclusively works to support the candidate must receive foreign contributions to the election campaign only from individuals and from international associations and foundations representing the candidate's ideological stance.<sup>[40]</sup></p> <p>Candidates are not allowed to accept contributions in the form of paid advertising from foreign enterprises or governments. This prohibition applies to all media channels. State aid for parties may be withdrawn for violations of the Party Act</p>	<p>Limit on the amount, per calendar year, a single donor can contribute to a candidate's campaign (EUR 3,000 in municipal elections, EUR 6,000 in parliamentary elections, EUR 10,000 in European elections). Limits are not applied to campaign contributions from the registered associations of political parties.<sup>[42]</sup></p>						<p>all parties (all candidates) at marketplaces or central gathering locations during the elections period. Municipalities also allow candidates to place advertising (signs) along roadways during the elections as long as strict placement, size and format rules are adhered to. Access must be granted on a non-discriminatory basis (Party Act 10§). It is also customary to allow for parties to have a central location for "soup kitchen" advertising, where candidates can meet people. As a matter of public order all parties have their tents in the same location with equal access to citizens</p> <p>elect members or alternate members after the election. The Candidate must disclose the total election campaign costs accompanied by an itemized list of promotional expenditure for ads in newspapers, free newspapers, periodicals, radio, television and data networks, and other communications media, outdoor advertising, as well as productions of newsletter, brochures and printed matter (6§ 1.3). Each donor must be disclosed separately, if the value exceeds 800 euros for municipal elections, 1500 euros in parliamentary election or 2000 euros in European Parliamentary or Presidential elections (6§2). It follows that any paid political advertising earmarked by a donor must clearly identify the donor. The same rules apply to contributions of goods or services</p>
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									<p>which are for reporting purposes measured by net (market) value.</p> <p><b>All political advertising must clearly show who has paid for them.</b> The Act on Candidate's Election Funding sets <b>reporting duties</b> including transparency relating to advertising paid for by the candidate or the candidate's support group (tukiryhmä). The support group includes anyone or any entity that supports the candidate. Reporting duties may be divided by the party or the candidate, but the catch all provision sets a clear rule of transparency. It is prohibited to receive funds from an unknown source. Foreign private individuals and party-affiliated support groups may contribute to campaigns and advertise their view online.</p> <p>All political advertising must clearly</p>
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								<p>show who has paid for them. The Act on Candidate's Election Funding sets reporting duties including transparency relating to advertising paid for by the candidate or the candidate's support group (tukiryhmä). The support group includes anyone or any entity that supports the candidate. Reporting duties may be divided by the party or the candidate, but the catch all provision sets a clear rule of transparency. It is prohibited to receive funds from an unknown source. Foreign private individuals and party-affiliated support groups may contribute to campaigns and advertise their view online. Candidates are not allowed to accept contributions in the form of paid advertising from foreign enterprises or governments</p>
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FR			Yes		NO	YES		Yes	Yes	
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<p>Anonymous (de facto as identity needs to be revealed with donations above 150 €), foreign states, foreign parties, all legal persons /entities (except for other political parties), corporations[43]</p> <p>The Electoral Code (Article L52-8) reiterates that legal entities (except political parties) are not allowed to contribute to a candidate's campaign[44]</p>	<p><b>Yes, but exemptions apply</b></p> <p>A general ban exists on donations coming from foreign countries and from legal persons based in a foreign country. However, foreign individuals that reside in France can contribute to a campaign or donate money to a political party (Article 11-4, Law 88-227).</p> <p>Identical provision is repeated in the Electoral Code (Article L52-8)</p>	<p>(per donor: fixed threshold) :</p> <p><u>Concerning donations to campaign accounts :</u></p> <p>A natural person is only allowed to donate up to 4600 € per donor and per election.</p> <p>Additionally, cash contributions cannot represent over 20% of the candidate's electoral incomes if the expenses were equal or higher to €15,000. [45]</p> <p><u>Concerning donations to party accounts :</u></p> <p>A natural person is only allowed to donate up to or to pay contributions to[46] 7500 € per year for all political parties. There is an exception for elected representatives</p> <p><b>Mandatory payment modality:</b></p> <p>Donations above €150 need to be paid through check or electronic means[47]</p> <p>Aforementioned limits apply to both monetary and in-kind donations.</p>	<p>If the notion of allocation of expenditure refers to rules of a budgetary type, it is <b>no</b>, but if it refers to accounting rules, the answer is <b>yes</b>.</p> <p>There are no expenses reserved for an assignment to a particular action. However, there are obligations to comply with accounting rules: Regulation No. 2018-03 of 12 October 2018 for political parties (article 11-7 of Act No. 88-227 of 11 March 1988 as amended)</p> <p>And for candidates, establish "a campaign account showing, according to their origin, all the revenues collected and, according to their nature, all the expenses incurred or made for the election" (article L.52-12 of the electoral code)</p>	<p><b>Limits electoral expenses:</b></p> <p>For the elections of representatives to the European Parliament, the expenditure ceiling is €9,200,000</p> <p>Electoral expenses are capped according to different formulas which vary pursuant to the type of elections (national, regional or local) and the population of the constituency concerned (over 9,000 inhabitants).[48]</p> <p><b>Limits expenses by third parties:</b></p> <p>No legislation on expenditures incurred by unaffiliated, non-party campaigners[49]</p>	<p>Public funding is available for parties based on the share of votes in the previous election which is allocated proportionally.</p> <p>Article 9 of the Law of 11 March 1988 on financial transparency in political life regulated the amount of aids allocated to political parties and groups. To be eligible for public funding, political parties must endorse at least 50 candidates who in turn must get at least 1 % of votes in their respective constituencies.</p>	<p>Free airtime is provided to candidates. The expenses related to the official audio-visual campaign are the responsibility of the State.</p> <p>+</p> <p>In addition, the State covers itself costs associated with the official campaign, such as debates and programmes on radio and television, direct mail and the printing and displaying of official campaign posters. An other indirect source of public funding consists of the 66 per cent tax relief accorded to donors on their donation.</p> <p>In addition, candidates who obtain at least 5% of the votes cast are reimbursed for the cost of paper, the printing of ballot papers, posters, circulars as well as posting costs.</p>	<p>Article 11-4 of Law of 11 March 1988 on financial transparency in political life now stipulates that the political party or group must communicate each year to the National Commission for Campaign Accounts and Political Funding the list of persons having consented to pay him one or more donations or contributions, as well as the amount thereof.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Political parties or groups are required to keep yearly accounts</p>
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HR	<p>Article 46, Political Activity and Election Campaign Financing Act: [50]</p> <p>- foreign state, foreign political parties, foreign legal persons</p> <p>- foreign natural persons, other than nationals of other Member States of the European Union with permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Croatia under the Foreigners Act</p>	<p><b>Yes, but with exception</b></p> <p>Art. 46(1): There shall be no financing of political parties, or lists of a group of voters by:</p> <p>– foreign states, foreign political parties and foreign legal persons;</p> <p>- foreign natural persons, other than nationals of other Member States of the European Union with permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Croatia under the Foreigners Act</p> <p>Exception is made for educational programmes[51]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per type of donor (natural or legal person) &amp; type of recipient: fixed thresholds)</p> <p><b>Art. 19(1): Natural person:</b> Total value of donations from one person in a calendar year: HRK 30,000</p> <p><b>Art. 19(2) Legal person:</b> Political party (HRK 200,000), individual non-attached member (HRK 100,000), independent councillor (HRK 30,000)[52]</p> <p><b>Article 29:</b> Different limits in relation to elections</p> <p>Natural person: HRK 30,000</p> <p>Legal person: HRK 200,000</p> <p>Art. 18(5): For donations worth more than HRK 5000.00, the donor and the recipient of the donation shall conclude the contract.</p> <p>Similar provision for electoral expenses (Art. 25)</p> <p>In-kind donations calculate towards the standard donation limit</p>	Yes	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Art. 38: Limits electoral expenses:[53]</b></p> <p>(per type of campaign: fixed thresholds)</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Presidential elections: HRK 8,000,000</p> <p>European elections: HRK 4,000,000</p> <p>National elections: HRK 1,500,000 within a single constituency</p> <p>Third parties banned from campaign spending</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Reimbursement of all the election campaign's expenses is provided to candidates obtaining a certain % of votes, % which differs depending on the election.</p> <p>When it comes to the regular annual activities of political parties and independent representatives, funds are provided from the state budget of the Republic of Croatia, in the amount of 0.075% of realized tax revenues from the previously published annual report on budget execution.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The public broadcaster is obliged to guarantee at least five minutes of free airtime to all contestants.</p>	<p>Political parties and persons authorized to represent independent lists, i.e holders of lists of a group of voters and candidates who have received donations, have to submit to the State Election Commission within seven days before the elections, <b>a report on received donations and a report on the costs (expenses)</b> regarding the election campaign.</p>
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(Article 18)





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- natural and legal persons who are the subject of proceedings to recover arrears under the State budget or the budget of the self-government unit or employees;</li> <li>- the self-government unit, except in the cases and in the manner prescribed by this Act.</li> <li>- Anonymous donations</li> <li>- Donations (cash or in-kind) through third parties</li> </ul>							
HU	<p>Anonymous, legal persons, organizations without legal personality, foreign donations (foreign state, foreign organizations, foreign citizens),<a href="#">[54]</a></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The Law on Party Finance of Hungary prohibits donations from foreign individuals or organizations or state (Article 4, Law XXXIII of 1989).</p>	<p><b>No</b></p> <p>No explicit caps on size or periodicity of individual donations<a href="#">[55]</a></p> <p>In-kind donations are not regulated in election campaigns</p>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses of parties &amp; candidates:</b><a href="#">[56]</a></p> <p>(per candidate: fixed threshold, bound to consumer price index)</p> <p>National elections: 5 million HUF (approx. 15 300 €) for each single-member and national list candidate (increased yearly by the consumer price index).</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses third parties:</b></p> <p>Legislation does not provide for the oversight of third-party financing<a href="#">[57]</a></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The amount of direct public funding is 5 million HUFs /candidate to a party (max. 995 million HUFs), but it is increased annually in accordance with the consumer price index established by the Central Statistical Office for the year preceding the reference year.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>free airtime is provided by the public service broadcaster .</p>	

IE	<p>Guidelines for political parties on donations and prohibited donations, 2015:[58]</p> <p>Anonymous (&gt; €100), foreign donations, state resources</p>	<p><b>Yes, but exemptions apply</b></p> <p>Foreign donations are not permitted. A foreign donation is defined as a donation from an individual who is not resident in the island of Ireland and is not an Irish citizen. A foreign donation also includes a donation from a corporate, or unincorporated, body of persons which does not keep an office in Ireland from which one or more of its principal activities is directed. A foreign donation must be notified and remitted to the Standards in Public Office Commission within 14 days of its receipt. As an alternative, the donation may be returned to the donor within 14 days.[59]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per donor: fixed threshold)</p> <p>Specific political donations account must be opened as from a donation of €100</p> <p>Ban on anonymous donations exceeding €100,</p> <p>Ban on cash donations exceeding €200</p> <p>Annual limit for donations from the same donor (natural &amp; legal) is €1,000 for individuals (candidates, M(E) P)</p> <p>Limit for political parties / Third parties: Annual limit for both natural and legal persons of €2,500.[60]</p> <p>Corporate donations above €200 are not permissible unless the corporate donor is registered with the Standards in Public Office Commission.</p>		Yes	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The Electoral Acts regulate the spending limits that apply in respect of local elections, general elections (i.e. lower House of Parliament), European elections and presidential elections.</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses parties &amp; candidates:</b></p> <p>(Depending on type of election and number of seats in constituency: fixed thresholds)</p> <p>No limits for political parties, but limits for elections candidates</p> <p>Dail elections:[61]</p> <p>€45,200 per candidate in a 5-seat constituency</p> <p>€37,650 per candidate in a 4-seat constituency</p> <p>€30,150 per candidate in a 3-seat constituency</p> <p>Presidential elections: €750,000 per candidate</p> <p>European elections: €230,000 per candidate</p> <p><b>Limits third parties:</b></p> <p>No limits on the amount of expenditure which may be incurred by a third party at an election.[62]</p> <p>No spending limits apply to referendums or to elections to Seanad Éireann (i.e. the upper House of Parliament).</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>According to Section 16 of the Electoral Act 1997, a "qualified party" (ie, a party registered in the Register of Political Parties which had received not less than 2% of the total first preference votes at the latest elections) is eligible for public funding. Payments received through direct public funding as set out in Part III can be applied for the purposes of general administration of the party; research, education and training; policy formulation; as well as coordination of party members' and branches' activities.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Free airtime is provided for candidates during the campaign period.</p>	
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IT	<p>Foreign donations, Natural persons not registered on electoral lists, natural persons deprived of the right to vote[63]</p> <p>Publicly held companies or companies that hold more than 20% of their public shares[64]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Political parties are banned from receiving foreign donations from governments, public bodies and legal persons based in a foreign state not subject to tax obligation in Italy. Only foundations and associations can receive foreign donations, but they aren't allowed to redirect them to political parties.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per type of recipient: bound to number of voters in the constituency &amp; fixed threshold)</p> <p>Donors' identity shall be always recorded by the party who receive the donation. However, political parties should disclose it only for donations overcoming € 500.</p> <p>"Donations from natural and legal persons to an individual party, being them both in cash and in kind, executed directly or through intermediaries, cannot overcome the maximum amount of €100000 in one year, exception made for donations by reason of death" These donations are allowed on condition that the payment is carried out through bank, postal office or other systems provided for in article 23 of the legislative decree of 9 July 1997, n. 241. [65]</p>	/	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expensesby parties:[66]</b></p> <p>(depending on election type and amount of inhabitants: fixed amount, with an additional amount bound to number eligible voters)</p> <p>Example: mayoral election (15.000-100.000 inhabitants: EUR 25.000 + amount (EUR 1 x amount of registered voters in municipality)</p> <p>EP elections: EUR 1 x number of registered citizens for parliamentary elections</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expensesby candidates:</b></p> <p>(depending on election type and amount of inhabitants: fixed amount, with an additional amount bound to number eligible voters)</p> <p>EP elections: 52,000 EUR + 0.01 EUR times the number of citizens living in the constituencies in which the candidate stands (national and European elections)[67]</p>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The law n. 13/2014 tried to facilitate indirect forms of private or public funding, through tax deductions for donors, and allowing citizens to donate 0.2 percent (two euro for every thousand) of their own taxes. The reformalso established a relatively high ceiling for private donations, fixed at 100,000 euro per year. The identity of donors is not subject to any ban: whether members of parliament or government , physical persons, companies, professional s, associations , foundations , political parties and movements (local or otherwise), or parliamentary groups.</p> <p>+ free airtime</p>
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LT		Yes, but exemptions apply	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
					Limits electoral expenses by candidate: <a href="#">[73]</a>			

<p>Following donations are banned as they are not mentioned in Article 19, Law on Political parties:[68]</p> <p>Anonymous, all legal persons (corporations, trade unions, etc.), state and municipal enterprises, donations through third parties</p> <p>Ban on anonymous donations during elections is explicitly mentioned in Art. 10(6), Law on Funding of Political Campaigns and Control of Funding thereof:[69]</p> <p>Not later than within 10 working days from the receipt of a donation the political campaign treasurer shall announce the name, surname of a donor natural person on the public list of donors published on the website of the Central Electoral Commission.</p> <p>Article 12(3) also repeats the ban on funding through third parties during elections</p>	<p>Article 13, Law on Funding of Political Campaigns and Control of Funding thereof:</p> <p>The following persons shall have the right to make donations to campaign participants:</p> <p>(1) Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania – to independent political campaign participants of all political campaigns;</p> <p>(2) Permanent residents of the Republic of Lithuania holding the citizenship of any other EU Member State – to independent political campaign participants of political campaigns of elections to the European Parliament and municipal councils</p> <p>(3) Permanent residents of the Republic of Lithuania who do not hold the citizenship of any other Member State of the European Union or stateless persons – to independent political campaign participants of political campaigns of elections to municipal councils.</p> <p>Any other foreign interests are not allowed to donate to candidates or parties.[70]</p>	<p>(per donor &amp; per campaign: bound to minimum living standards &amp; average monthly salary)</p> <p>During not the election year: Natural persons can donate to political party 1% of the annual income tax paid by a Lithuanian resident who voluntarily allocates the said amount for the political party.[71]</p> <p>During the election year: One natural person during a political campaign can donate for each independent political campaign participant (party or candidate) a donation which does not exceed the amount of 10 average monthly earnings valid in the fourth quarter of the previous calendar year (hereinafter: 'AMEs'). + In order to fund his own political campaign a candidate in a single-member constituency and a referendum initiator may make a donation not exceeding the amount of 20 AMEs.[72]</p> <p>Mandatory bank transfer: Donations exceeding €290 must be made by bank transfer (Art. 10(5), Law on Funding of Political Campaigns and Control of Funding thereof)</p>	<p>Law on funding of, and control over funding of, political campaigns, 16.3:</p> <p>Expenditure of a political campaign participant for the campaigning videos referred to in the Article 16.2(2) may not exceed 50 per cent of the allowed maximum amount of political campaign expenditure set for the political campaign participant.</p>	<p>(per campaign: fixed thresholds, bound to number eligible voters multiplied by average monthly earning)</p> <p>Constituency is the entire country: number of voters entered on the electoral roll of the Republic of Lithuania shall be multiplied by 0,0005 AMEs and the received product shall be rounded up within the accuracy of the first two significant digits.</p> <p>Constituency is part of the country: number of voters of one constituency shall be multiplied by 0,001 AMEs and the received product shall be rounded up within the accuracy of the first two significant digits. If the received product is less than 10 AMEs, the fixed maximum amount of political campaign expenditure shall be 10 AMEs. In elections to municipal councils a political party, which has nominated a list (lists) of candidates, may additionally spend for this political campaign not more than 10 per cent of the maximum amount of political campaign expenditure of the list (lists) of candidates nominated by this party.</p> <p>Article 10(11), Law on funding:</p> <p>A political campaign participant shall not have the right to use cash donations received for funding a political campaign which are not entered on the accounting records of political campaign funding as well as the donations specified in paragraph 7 (cash &amp; in-kind donations) of this Article if the political campaign treasurer has not completed the donation sheet.</p>	<p>According to Art. 21 of the Law on Political Parties, political parties that have collected over 2% of voters at the elections to the Parliament, European Parliament or municipal council. Pursuant to Art. 20 of the mentioned law, the state budget subventions can be used for political campaigning.</p>	<p>free airtime is provided to the candidate once the elections are announced.</p>
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					Article 12(3): Third parties banned from campaign spending and prohibited to fund participants of political campaigns through third parties <sup>[74]</sup>				
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<b>LU</b>	<p>Article 4 &amp; 13, Loi portant Réglementation du Financement des Partis Politiques :</p> <p>The donations coming from a legal entity are not allowed. The same is applicable to donations made by associations, groups or bodies that do not have a legal personality. Anonymous donations are forbidden.<a href="#">[75]</a></p> <p>Only donations from natural persons are allowed<a href="#">[76]</a></p>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(by agreement per campaign: threshold)</p> <p>Parties establish a tacit agreement to limit expenses. The most recent agreement set ceiling at € 800 000."<a href="#">[77]</a></p>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
		<p>There is no ban for contribution from foreign interests as long as they are provided by individuals.</p>				<p>The State grants to each party or political grouping donations intended to cover part of the costs of electoral campaigns. Specific amounts are listed depending on whether they are intended for legislative elections or for European elections.</p> <p>Currently, 80 per cent of expenses by parliamentary parties are covered by public funding as per the Law of 15 December 2020</p>	<p>The free time allocated for each party should be regulated in the agreement between the political parties and the media. The agreement should contain details related to time allocated to each candidate list free of charge, duration of TV and radio spots for these purposes, timetable, number and format of debates with representatives of candidate lists.</p>	<p>Financial and in-kind donations exceeding 250 EUR and the identity of donors must be reported by political parties in the framework of annual financial reports.</p>

									The postal costs of a single communication sent in printed form to the voters of their electoral district before each election (European Parliament and the Chamber of Deputies) are reimbursed by the State to each political party or group of candidates on presentation of supporting documents, provided that it has received at least five percent of the valid votes.	
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LV	<p>Article 6, Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties), 1995, amended 2014;<a href="#">[78]</a> Bans on the following:</p> <p>(1) Natural persons who operate as a third party; Natural persons who currently have been sentenced with a prohibition to candidate for elections</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Section 4. Gifts (Donations)</p> <p>(1) In accordance with the restrictions referred to in Section 6 of this Law, political organisations (parties) may accept gifts (donations) from:</p> <p>1) Latvian citizens;</p> <p>2) persons who in accordance with law have the right to receive an Aliens passport of the Republic of Latvia;<a href="#">[80]</a></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>(per recipient: bound to minimum monthly salary)</p> <p>According to the law to one political party a natural person is allowed to make a gift (a donation) not exceeding 20 minimum monthly salaries over a period of one calendar year. The law does not specify that a donations must be made in relations to an election.<a href="#">[81]</a></p> <p>However, for parties, who are receiving public funding, stricter rules apply (Section 2, Law on Financing):</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses by political parties:</b></p> <p>(bound to average gross salary &amp; number of votes at previous Saeima election)</p> <p>Restrictions on the amount of pre-election expenses exist. Different limits are set according to the type of elections:<a href="#">[82]</a></p>	Yes	<p><b>Law on Financing Political Parties, Art. 7 of the mentioned Law,</b> all parties who have passed the 2% threshold of the Parliament (Saeima) elections, are entitled to state financing for four years. The law also contains a list of expenditures that can be covered.</p>	Yes	
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<p>(2) Parties cannot take loans</p> <p>(3) Donation through third parties</p> <p>Article 7:</p> <p>Anonymous,</p> <p>Donations by legal persons are banned as they are not included in the list of allowed donors in Article 4 of the Law on Financing (see following column)</p> <p>With regards to electoral campaigns: Prohibition to use administrative resources are laid out.<a href="#">[79]</a></p>		<p>Total amount of payments by a natural person may not exceed 30% of the previous yearly income of said person.</p> <p>If a party receives state funding and is represented in the parliament, the total amount of all payments from a natural person may not exceed five minimum monthlysalaries</p> <p>If a party receives public funding, but in the last parliamentary elections has received more than 2 but less than 5 per cent of votes, the total amount of all payments from a natural person may not exceed 12 minimum monthly salaries</p> <p>Mandatory bank transfer when donation exceeds one minimum monthly salary (Article 6(2))</p>		<p>For national and municipal elections: Cannot exceed the monthly average gross work remuneration for the year before last published by the Central Statistical Bureau which is approximated to euros applying a coefficient 0.0004 per voter at the previous election of the Saeima.</p> <p>0.0003 per voter for European Parliament elections</p> <p><b>Expenses by individual candidates</b> are considered as financial expenses of the respective political party (Art. 8(4), Law on Financing)</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expensesby third parties:</b></p> <p>Unrelated person for pre-election campaign may use resources not exceeding 15 minimum monthly wages.<a href="#">[83]</a></p>	<p>In case of receiving the aforementioned State budget funding, the maximum amount of donations and membership fees to the party from natural persons may not exceed five minimum monthly salaries <b>(Art. 2.3</b></p>	<p>According to <b>Art. 25</b> of the Pre-Election Campaign Law, the public authorities and state-owned companies can grant parties or single candidates premises for meetings with voters free of charge or for payment which does not exceed the actual maintenanc e expenses of such premises.</p>	
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MT	<b>No, but exceptions apply</b>  Art. 34, Financing of Political Parties Act: <a href="#">[84]</a>  Political parties shall not receive donations:  (a) which are evidently made in the expectation of, or in return for, some specific financial or political advantage;	<b>Yes, but exceptions apply</b>  D3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful for an alien to perform, do, hold, take part in, aid or abet, or allow, any restricted activity in Malta.	<b>Yes</b>  Art. 34(e): For the same natural and legal persons in one calendar year: €25,000  Provided that for the purposes of this paragraph companies forming part of the same group of companies or which directly or indirectly are controlled by each other or by the same person or group of persons, shall be considered as a single source.		<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>  <b>Limits electoral expenses (fixed thresholds):</b>  The maximum sum paid and, or expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate at an election of members of the House of Representatives, and, or by his election agent, whether before, during, or after an election on account of or in respect of the conduct of such election, shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand euro (€20,000) from every electoral district <a href="#">[86]</a>			<b>Yes</b>	
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<p>(b) from any public corporation or any parastatal body, company, or entity in which the State has a controlling interest:</p> <p>(c) given anonymously;</p> <p>(d) given confidentially and subject to the condition that the source shall not be revealed to third parties although the source of the donation is known to the political party in an amount exceeding five hundred euro (€500) from the same source</p> <p>in any year;</p> <p>(e) in excess of twenty-five thousand euro (€25,000) during one calendar year from the same source</p>	<p>(2) For the purposes of this Act, "a restricted activity" means - (a) any activity, or participation in any activity, of a political nature or having a political purpose at any time during the period commencing nine months prior to the date on which Parliament would, unless sooner dissolved, stand dissolved by virtue of article 76(2) of the Constitution and the date of the publication of the results of an election, or at any time between the dissolution of Parliament according to article 76(1) of the Constitution and the date of the publication of the results of an election;</p> <p>(b) the <u>provision at any time to or for the benefit of a political party, person, club or similar institution, whether directly or through an intermediary agent, of any money, equipment or other material, by way of gift or otherwise not against equivalent valuable consideration, excluding books and other publications intended for sale or distribution not exclusively or mainly for Malta, unless such provision is authorised by the Monitoring Committee in accordance with this Act.</u> <a href="#">[85]</a></p>							<p>Political parties can be permitted to receive services from State sources under a special law regulating assistance in kind (such as air-time, access to means of communication and related matters); the proportions on the basis of which such assistance is to be provided to different political parties and the timing of the assistance given before elections, after elections, during the European Parliament election period, the Local Council election period, the general election period and during referendum campaigns. As explained</p> <p>+</p>
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<p>(f) consisting of a loan on more favourable terms than ordinary commercial terms at the time when the loan was made, where the interest in respect of a period of twelve months which would have been payable by the political party had the loan been taken on ordinary commercial terms would have exceeded the interest actually owed for the same period by the political party to the person making the loan by an amount in excess of twenty-five thousand euro (€25,000);</p> <p>(g) From a foundation, trust or a body corporate where the ultimate beneficial owner is not identifiable.</p>								<p>Political parties benefit from indirect public funding in the form of tax exemptions and access to broadcast media.</p>	
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<b>NL</b>	<b>No bans per se</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
	<p>However, under Article 25.1.b. (Law on Financing of Political Parties, 2013, amended 2016) every donation to a political party of € 4,500 or more will need to be disclosed to the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations before the 1st of July of each calendar year.</p> <p>The following information about the donor equally needs to be disclosed: name and address of the donor, the amount donated and the date of the donation.</p>	<p>However, the pending amendment of the Law on Financing of Political Parties will ban all political donations from outside of the EU with the exception of donations by Dutch eligible voters living outside of the EU<sup>[52]</sup>.</p>	<p>The limit is EUR 1000 for anonymous cash and in-kind donations, everything exceeding this amount must be transferred to the state budget.<sup>[87]</sup></p>			<p>Public funding is allocated on basis of a party's share of the votes received in the previous election and its number of members.</p>	<p>There is subsidised access to the media for political parties and tax relief as a form of indirect public funding.</p>	

PL	<p>Art. 25, Law on Political Parties: [88]</p> <p>Only allows for donations by Polish citizens having permanent residence in the Republic of Poland.</p> <p>By consequence the following donations are banned:</p> <p>Anonymous, corporations, trade unions, foundations or associations, legal persons[89], foreign donations, state resources</p> <p>Article 132, Election Code:[90]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Donations may be transferred to a political party only by Polish citizens having permanent residence in the Republic of Poland. This applies to both financial and in-kind donations..[91]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per donor: bound to minimum monthly salary)</p> <p>Art.25 (4): The maximum donation from a natural person for a political party is 15 times the minimum monthly wage from Polish citizens having permanent residence in the Republic of Poland per year. The maximum donation amount in 2020 is PLN 39,000 (approx. EUR 9,000). Donations from the same person to many political parties are allowed.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Earmarks electoral spending electoral committees:</b></p> <p>The limit on advertising spending (without distinguishing between traditional and online media) in relation to election campaigns is 80% of the expenditure limit for a given election committee[92]</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Political parties are not allowed to conduct electoral campaigns, but should campaign through an electoral committee.[93]</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses by election committees[94]</b></p> <p>(per constituency: bound to number of voters and seats)</p> <p>Art. 199: In elections to the Sejm, election committees may only spend amounts limited by quotas for election agitation, set as follows:</p> <p>1) the limit is set at PLN 0.87 per each voter in the country included in the register of voters;</p> <p>2) the expenditure limit for a given committee is calculated according to the formula:</p> <p><math>L = (w \times k \times m) / 460,</math></p>		<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Election committees are granted free airtime on public radio and television broadcasters. Election committees shall have the right to distribute election broadcasts free of charge on public radio and television at the expense of these broadcasters, from the 15th day before the election day to the end of the election campaign.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>
	<p>Reiterates the provision that election funds can only originate from the contributions of Polish citizens with their permanent domicile in the Polish Republic</p>		<p>Art. 36a, Law on Political Parties: The maximum donation for Election Fund is 15 times the minimum wage</p> <p>+</p> <p>If there are more than one national elections or referenda in a given calendar year, the maximum donation for the Election Fund is increased to 25 times the minimum wage (PLN 65,000 in 2020 - approx. EUR 15,000)</p> <p>Art. 134, Electoral Code: Reiterates the donation limit of 15 times the minimum wage to the Election Fund</p>		<p>where individual symbols mean:</p> <p>L - spending limit,</p> <p>w - the number of voters in the country included in the voter registers,</p> <p>k - the amount for each voter in the country included in the register of voters referred to in item 1,</p> <p>m - the total number of deputies elected in all constituencies in which the committee registered the lists of candidates.</p> <p>Art. 200: The minister competent for public finance, by regulation, shall increase the amount referred to in art. 199 § 1 item 1, in the case of an increase in the total consumer price index of over 5%, to the extent corresponding to an increase in these prices.</p>			<p>Election committees are obliged to submit financial reports including information on the amounts they spend on: posters, advertising videos, leaflets d) other publications e) Internet advertising. The obligation is laid down in art. 142 of the Election Code, and the form listing the above categories is included in an executive act (Regulation</p>

			<p>+</p> <p>Candidates (MEP, MP, Senator, President) hold a donation limit of 45 times the minimum wage.</p> <p><b>Mandatory payment modality:</b></p> <p>Art.25 (5): Donations exceeding the minimum wage to a political party can only be made by means of a clearing check, transfer or payment card.</p> <p>Article 36(a): Donations to the Election Fund can only be deposited by check, transfer or credit card.</p>		<p>Senate:</p> <p>PLN: 0.18</p> <p><math>L = (w \times k \times s) / 100</math></p> <p>s - the number of constituencies in which the committee registered candidates for senators.</p> <p>European Parliament:</p> <p>PLN: 0.60</p> <p><math>L = w \times k</math></p> <p><b>According to Article 84, Electoral Code election campaigns are financed exclusively through the electoral committees. Therefore, there is a ban on third party campaigning.</b></p>			<p>of the Minister of Finance). The financial report is submitted to an electoral body that received the notification of the establishment of the election committee.</p>
PT	Art. 8, Law 19 /2003: <a href="#">[95]</a>	Yes, but exemptions apply	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per donor &amp; per campaign: bound to minimum monthly salary)</p>	/	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses</b><a href="#">[96]</a></p>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>

	Anonymous, corporations, legal entities (both national and foreign), contributions which translate as payments by third parties,	Article 8 'Prohibited Funding- 1 - Political parties may not receive anonymous donations or receive donations or loans of a pecuniary or in kind nature of national or foreign legal persons, except as provided in the following number.'	Article 7, Law 19 /2003: Donations of a pecuniary nature made by identified natural persons are subject to annual limit of 25 times the IAS (monthly minimum wage) value per donor and are mandatorily		(depends on the type of campaign and are bound to minimum monthly salaries)	Public funding/ state subsidies can be granted to parties which run for the European Parliament, or to at least 51% of parliamentary seats (national and regional) and which obtain at least one seat, and for candidates to the presidential elections which obtain at least 5% of votes. The upper amount of subsidies is capped by law (Article 17).	Free political advertising in the form of free air time is reserved for the 'campaign / election period' only	Parties must have specific budgets and revenue streams for each electoral campaign (separate from the funds / finances of the parties themselves), they must submit these budgets to the Constitutional Court for review before the beginning of each campaign, and the Constitutional Court is to publish the budgets online before the campaign starts (Article 15 of the 'Law on the financing of political parties and electoral campaigns').
	Article 7, Law 19/2003:	(foreign natural persons are not mentioned)	check or bank transfer.		<b>Limits third parties</b>		Political parties enjoy exemption from a wide range of taxes, including corporation tax, stamp duties, property, inheritance, municipal, and car taxes, court costs, VAT under certain conditions, amongst other.	
	Cash (Donations are mandatorily deposited through check or bank transfer)	Portuguese law does not make a distinction between foreign or national contributions. Hence, the bans on contributions to political parties and / or to political campaigns appear to apply to national or foreign interests alike.	Article 16: During elections, the donations limit is increased until 60 IAS per donor, and are mandatorily issued by check or other means bank that allows the identification of the amount and its origin		- Electoral campaigns are subject to upper limits of expenses / expenditure (Article 20) of: 10 000 times the value 'Social Support Index / Unit(s)' (IAS) for the Presidency Campaigns (plus the value of 2500 IAS for candidates which pass on to the second of the elections; 60 times the value of an IAS per candidate in the campaigns for the National Parliament; 100 times the value of an IAS per candidate in the campaigns for the Regional Parliaments; and 300 times the value of an IAS per candidate in the campaigns for the European Parliament); finally, local election campaigns also have upper limits depending on the specific cities (i.e. Lisbon and Porto) or in the number of voters per constituency.	- Public subsidies are distributed according to criteria pre-determined by law (the general principle being that 20% of subsidies are distributed equally amongst the candidacies, whilst the remaining 80% are distributed according to the electoral results) (Article 18).	Furthermore, political parties may also – under certain conditions - benefit from the free use of public venues to hold events and / or of spaces for advertising during campaign times	
	Article 15 reconfirms that only donations from natural persons are allowed for supporting electoral campaigns							- Every campaign expense needs to be duly identified (Article 19), and is subject to judicial oversight post-election (Article 27).

<p>- The sources of financing allowed for electoral campaigns are typified by law (Article 16) and include: public funding (state subsidies), contributions from the respective political parties, donations from private persons via cheque or bank transfer (national or foreign, in particular for presidential and local elections), and fundraising for the purposes of the electoral campaign. The latter two sources of contribution have an upper limit of 60 Social Support Index / Unit(s) (IAS) per month per donor.</p>								
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<b>RO</b>	<p>Art. 14, Law no. 334/2006:[<a href="#">98</a>]</p> <p>(1) Forbidden to use resources belonging public institutions, autonomous administrations , national companies, companies regulated by the Companies Law no. 31 /1990, (...) or credit institutions with full or majority state capital unless the electoral laws provide otherwise</p>	<p><b>Yes, but exemptions apply</b></p> <p><b>Article 15, Law no. 334/2006:</b>  "(1) the Acceptance of donations from other states or organizations from abroad, as well as from individuals who do not have Romanian citizenship or by legal persons of other nationality than Romanian is prohibited, with the exception of those received from the citizens of member states of the European Union who have a domicile in Romania and who hold membership of the political party to which it has granted the donation.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per recipient: bound to total income, per type of donor: bound to minimum gross salary)</p> <p>Art. 6, Law no. 334 /2006</p> <p>1) Donations received by a political party in a fiscal year may not exceed 0.025% of the revenues provided in the state budget for the respective year.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The revenues coming from subsidies from the state budget can be spent on the domains as listed in Art. 25 of Law No. 334 /2006 on the Financing of the Activity of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns, 2006, amended 2015</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses (Art. 28-31, Law no. 334 /2006) [<a href="#">101</a>]</b></p> <p>(depends on the type of election, and are bound to the minimum gross base salaries)</p> <p>(ex: 20,000 minimum gross base salaries for a candidate of the Presidential elections)</p> <p>Expenses made for electoral campaign can only be made through the accounts provided for in art. 28 and 30.<a href="#">[102]</a></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Free airtime.</p> <p>+</p>	
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<p>(2) Donations or services free of charge by the institutions mentioned in (1)</p> <p>(3) Trade unions, religious cults</p> <p>(5) Provisions are also valid for electoral alliances and independent candidates</p> <p>Art. 15:</p> <p>(1) Donations from other states or organizations from abroad, as well as from natural persons who do not have Romanian citizenship or by legal entities of other nationality than the Romanian one is prohibited, except received from citizens of the Member States of the European Union who have domicile in Romania and hold the status of member of the political party to which he belongs granted the donation.</p>	<p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, donations consisting of material goods necessary for the political activity but which are not electoral propaganda materials, received from international political organizations to which the respective party is affiliated or from political parties or political organizations collaborating with the party in case are permitted. Propaganda materials that are to be used only during the electoral campaign for the election of the Romania's representatives to the European Parliament are also permitted."<sup>[99]</sup></p> <p>The content of this article, including exception, is repeated in Article 32 in the specific context of electoral campaigns.</p>	<p>2) The donations received from a natural person during one year can amount up to 200 minimum gross base salaries at the country level, as of 1 January of the year in case.</p> <p>(3) The donations received from a legal person during one year can amount up to 500 minimum gross base salaries at the country level, as of 1 January of the year in case.<sup>[100]</sup></p> <p>Art. 11(3), Law no 334/2006: The total amount received by a political party as confidential donations may not exceed the equivalent of 0.006% of the revenue provided in the state budget for that year.</p> <p>Art. 28, Limits to contributions for electoral campaigns:</p> <p>a) 60 gross minimum basic salaries per country for each candidate for the position of deputy or senator;</p> <p>b) a minimum gross basic salary per country for each list of candidates for the council</p> <p>local to the commune;</p> <p>(...)</p>		<p>Expenses for advertising have specific limits (in %) in relation to the total expenses made during the campaign<sup>[103]</sup>:</p> <p>TV, radio &amp; written press (max. 40%), online (max. 30%), posters (max. 20%), brochures, leaflets and others (max. 50%)</p> <p><b>Limits expenses by third parties<sup>[104]</sup></b></p> <p>No more than 500 minimum gross basesalaries &amp;</p> <p>No more than 0.006% of the income stipulated in the annual state budget</p>	<p>Political parties are granted annual funding (subventions) from the state budget, based on the following criteria: * the number of voted received in general elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate; * the number of voted received in general elections for the authorities of local public administration. For political or electoral elections, the funding is divided between the members of the alliance based on the number of mandates obtained by each.</p> <p>State funding is paid monthly, through the Permanent Electoral Authority, in a special bank account opened by each political party. It can only be used for express purposes limited by law.</p>	<p>Upon motivated request, local and central authorities may grant political parties office space for their local and central headquarters, as well as the corresponding necessary lands. Political parties may receive only one office space in each territorial unit.</p>	
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<p>Art. 11 provides that the identity of donor needs to be checked. Therefore anonymous donations are impossible (although the donor can request that their name is not published).</p> <p>Article 33 mostly repeats the elements of Article 14 but also adds new elements in the context of elections:</p> <p>It is forbidden to finance in any way the electoral campaign:</p>		<p>p) 20,000 minimum gross basic salaries per country for the candidate for the position of President of Romania.</p> <p>Art. 30(2), Limits to contributions for electoral candidates:</p> <p>a) 10 gross minimum basic salaries per country for each candidate for the position of deputy or senator;</p> <p>b) 50 gross minimum basic salaries per country for each list of candidates for the county council and the General Council of the Municipality of Bucharest.</p> <p>Art. 31, Specific limits for referendum campaigns</p> <p>Mandatory payment modality:</p> <p>Article 9: Cash donations whose value exceeds 10 gross minimum basic salaries will be made through bank accounts only.</p>						
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<p>(1) by a public authority, public institution, autonomous administration, national company, company regulated by Law no. 31 /1990, (...) or credit institution, in which the state or administrative-territorial units are majority shareholders, or by companies regulated by Law no. 31 /1990, (...) which carry out activities financed from public funds. The prohibition applies in the case of companies regulated by Law no. 31 /1990, (...) which, by 12 months before the start of the election campaign, they carried out activities financed from public funds.</p> <p>(2) by trade unions, cults religious, associations or foundations of other nationality than the Romanian one.</p>								
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SE	<p>Art. 9, Lag 2018:90: <a href="#">[105]</a></p> <p>Ban on Anonymous donations (parties that receive them will no longer receive funding)</p> <p>Parties and affiliates shall not receive anonymous contributions in so far as the value exceeds 0,05 price base amounts.</p> <p>Art. 11(9) allows for contributions from individuals, businesses, organisations, associations and other associations, foundations and funds</p>	<p><b>No</b></p> <p>There is no ban on foreign donations nor on donations from legal persons or organisations with or without close links to the party, such as trade unions and other interest groups.<a href="#">[106]</a></p> <p>However the Criminal Code (Chapter 19, Section 13) does list the following:</p> <p>Receiving money from a foreign power or someone acting on behalf of a foreign power is a criminal offence if the purpose is to influence public opinion in matters fundamental to the governance of the country or a matter of national security (within the purview of Parliament or the government).</p>	<p><b>No</b></p> <p>"Parties and their affiliated organisations, members and alternate members, and electoral candidates for parties may not receive anonymous contributions with a value exceeding 0.05 price base amounts".<a href="#">[107]</a></p> <p>No limit to amount that can be donated</p>		<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Direct public funding is primarily regulated in the Act on State Aid for Political Parties (lag (1972:625) om statligt stöd till politiska partier). Fundings given to parties that participate in Parliamentary elections. The amount of funding is directly proportionate to the number of mandates received by the party (Section 2).</p> <p>State support is the largest source of income for political parties, which means they are not dependent on individual contributions.</p> <p>In addition to funding at the national level, municipalities and regions are permitted, but do not have an obligation, to provide funding to political parties.</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The Election Authority, Valmyndigheten, provides election material, such as ballot papers and voter cards (Elections Act Chapter 6 Sections 6-8).</p>	
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<b>SI</b>	Article 25 of Political Parties Act:[108]	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Article 21, Political Parties Act: It is prohibited for a Party to acquire funds from contributions of foreign private citizens, legal entities and natural persons, or from Party's property incomings from abroad, from bequests and gifts from abroad, or to acquire any funds or perform any services for a Party from abroad.[110]</p> <p>Article 14(6) Electoral and Referendum Campaign Act:</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(per donor – natural person: bound to average monthly salary)</p> <p>Art. 22, Political Parties Act:</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>(indirect public funds only)</p> <p>Political Parties Act 1994, amended 2014, Article 21.</p>	<p><b>Yes (only for electoral expenses)</b></p> <p><b>No limits on party expenses</b></p>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>In addition to the cash receipts, the following shall also be considered election campaign contribution s: any non-cash contribution , free services provided to an election campaign organiser, the commitment</p>	
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<p>(5) State authorities, local authorities, legal persons governed by public and private law and sole proprietors and individuals exercising an activity independently may not finance election campaigns unless otherwise provided by law. Legal persons governed by private law whose purpose is not to make a profit may contribute to the referendum campaign.</p> <p>Art. 22: Political parties may only receive private contributions from natural persons (donations or membership fees)</p> <p>Reflected in Article 14, Electoral and Referendum Campaign Act: The organizer of the election campaign may obtain contributions for the election campaign from natural persons.</p>	<p>The contributions of each natural person referred to in this Article may not exceed <b>ten times the average gross monthly salary per worker</b> in the Republic of Slovenia, as reported by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia for the previous year (hereinafter: average gross monthly salary).</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>If the contributions of the natural person referred to in this Article exceed the average gross monthly salary for the year for which the customer's annual report is drawn up, the customer's annual report shall state the personal name and address of the natural person and the amount of the total annual amount that the natural person has contributed to the customer.</p>								
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		<p><b>Article 14(1), Electoral and Referendum Campaign Act:</b> (...) The total donations made by an individual natural person in the year for which a Party's annual report is compiled shall not exceed <b>te</b> <b>n times the</b> <b>average gross</b> <b>monthly salary</b> of an employee in the Republic of Slovenia according to the data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia for the previous year (hereinafter: average gross monthly salary). Cash contributions of an individual natural person in cash are allowed for an individual election campaign up to a maximum of EUR 50, and higher cash contributions must be paid through banks, savings banks or other legal entities that provide payment services in accordance with the regulations governing payment services</p>						
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SK	<p>Article 24 (1), Act 85/2005:<a href="#">[1 12]</a></p> <p>Gifts and other services free of charge shall not be accepted by a Party from</p> <p>a) the State, the Slovak Land Fund, the municipality or the higher territorial unit;</p>	<p><b>Yes, but exemptions apply</b></p> <p>Article 24 (1)(f-g), Act 85/2005 prohibits the following gifts</p> <p>f) a natural person who does not have permanent residence in the Slovak Republic;</p> <p>g) a legal person established abroad;</p> <p>Article 5(3), Law No. 181 only allows for the following donors in the context of presidential elections:</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>4) Political parties may not accept a donation or any other gratuitous service for the election campaign from a person for whom they cannot state the identification data of a donor or a contracting party, which provided other gratuitous services<a href="#">[1 14]</a></p> <p>Art.23, Act 85 /2005:</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Article 29 (7), Law No. 85 on Political Parties and Movements, 2005 (amended 2019) lists the activities for which state budget contributions can not be used for:</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses<a href="#">[1 16]</a></b></p> <p>(for advertising: fixed threshold)</p> <p>(for mayoral elections: varying amount (EUR 2,000-100,000) depending on the amount of inhabitants of the city)</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expenses for political parties</b></p>	<p><b>No</b></p> <p>Public funding of political parties and/or candidates is prohibited.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>	
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<p>b) legal persons whose founding or founder is the State, the Slovak Land Fund, a municipality or a higher territorial unit,</p> <p>c) legal persons in which the State, the Slovak Land Fund, a municipality or a higher territorial unit holds shares,</p> <p>d) Citizens' associations, foundations, non-profit organisations providing services of general interest, non-investment funds, business associations of legal entities, associations of municipalities and organisations with an international element,</p> <p>e) bodies governed by public law and other legal persons established by law;</p> <p>f) a natural person who does not have permanent residence in the Slovak Republic;</p> <p>g) a legal person established abroad;</p>	<p>a) a natural person permanently resident in the territory of the Slovak Republic;</p> <p>b) a political party registered in the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>c) a legal person established in the territory of the Slovak Republic;</p> <p>.<a href="#">[113]</a></p>	<p>A political party may accept donation or in-kind contribution from one donor not exceeding EUR 300,000 per calendar year but needs to use a written contract. If the gift is less than EUR 1000, no written contract required.<a href="#">[115]</a></p> <p>during one parliamentary term of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, a political party total income from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- donations and in-kind contribution,</li> <li>- membership fees,</li> <li>- loans and credits</li> </ul> <p>may not exceed EUR 3,500,000</p> <p>Mandatory bank transfer</p> <p>Art 24(2), Act 85 /2005:</p> <p>(2) A party may accept a cash gift only if it has been made by transfer from another account.</p>	<p>a) loans and credits to natural or legal persons,</p> <p>b) silent partnership agreements,</p> <p>c) the business of accompany setup by the party or its sole shareholder,</p> <p>d) liability for liabilities of natural or legal persons,</p> <p>e) donation</p>	<p>EUR 3,000,000, including value added tax, per election campaign in the elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic and in the elections to the European Parliament.</p> <p><b>Limits electoral expensesfor candidates</b></p> <p>EUR 500,000: Candidates for President of the Slovak Republic in their election campaign, including value added tax, for both rounds of elections. It also comprises the expenses for the direct promotion incurred from 180 days before the election announcement.</p> <p>EUR 250,000: President ofthe Regional Government + Mayor of Bratislava or Kosice</p> <p>Parties may spend a total of €399 000 on advertising.<a href="#">[117]</a></p> <p><b>Third parties</b><a href="#">[118]</a></p> <p>EUR 100,000: on election campaign activities</p>
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<p>h) a natural or legal person in respect of which he is unable to provide the identification details of the donor or the identification of the Party which provided the other consideration free of charge;</p> <p>i) the European Party and the European Foundation.</p> <p>Art. 24 (2) states that if the statement of accounts cannot establish who the donor is, the party has to return the gift. As a result, anonymous donations are also banned</p> <p>Law No. 181 repeats the same bans in relation to presidential elections in Article 5(3) and 5(4)</p>									
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[1] Section 3, §6(6) Political Parties Act, 2012, amended 2021. Available on <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20007889&ShowPrintPreview=True>

[2] Idem

[3] Idem

[4] Section 2, §4(1) Political Parties Act, 2012, amended 2021.

[5] Sections 16bis and 16ter of the Act of 4 July 1989 on the limitation and control of election expenses, amended 2015. Available on [http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi\\_loi/change\\_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=1989070434&table\\_name=loi](http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=1989070434&table_name=loi)

[6] Article 16bis of the Act of 4 July 1989 on the Limitation and Control of Election Expenses (amended in 2015).

[7] Article 24, The Political Parties Act, 2005, last amended 2020. Available on <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135501352>

- [8] Article 168, The Election Code, 2014, amended 2019. Available on [https://www.cik.bg/upload/83888/%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD+%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81\\_08.04.2019.pdf](https://www.cik.bg/upload/83888/%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD+%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81_08.04.2019.pdf)
- [9] Article 24 (1-2), The Political Parties Act, 2005, last amended 2020
- [10] Article 168 (1-2), The Election Code, 2014, amended 2019
- [11] Member State feedback to the European Commission
- [12] Article 165, The Election Code, 2014, amended 2019
- [13] Page 31, PARTY FINANCING AND REFERENDUM CAMPAIGNS IN EU MEMBER STATES, Study, DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES POLICY DEPARTMENT C: CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS, European Parliament, 2015
- [14] Article 5, Political Parties Act, 2012, amended 2018. Available on [http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2012\\_1\\_175.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2012_1_175.html)
- [15] Page 7, Republic of Cyprus, Parliamentary Elections, 22 May 2016, OSCE/ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report
- [16] Page 32, PARTY FINANCING AND REFERENDUM CAMPAIGNS IN EU MEMBER STATES, Study, DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES POLICY DEPARTMENT C: CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS, European Parliament, 2015
- [17] Article 18(1), Act No. 424/1991 The Law on Association in Political Parties and Political Movements, 1991, accessed on 01.02.2020. Available on <https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-424>
- [18] Article 18(2), Act No. 424/1991 The Law on Association in Political Parties and Political Movements, 1991, accessed on 01.02.2020.
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