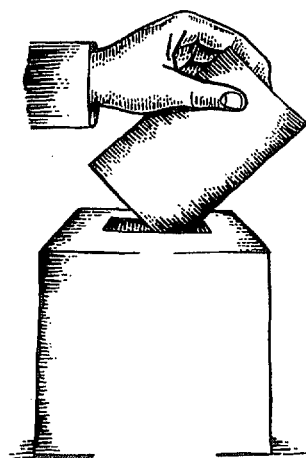




ELECTION SPECIAL

JUNE 1994



USE YOUR VOTE MAKING YOUR CHOICE

VOTE IN THE MEMBER STATE WHERE YOU LIVE

EUROPEAN



PARLIAMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This final version of No. II is intended to demonstrate the importance of the introduction of the right to vote and stand for election of Union citizens resident in another Member State (see the directive of 6 December 1993). The text describes the various national laws governing elections to the European Parliament, including, for each Member State, a table showing the total population and the number of resident nationals of other Union Member States. It also provides information on the composition of the national parliaments on the basis of the most recent national election results. Finally, it explains the various national electoral laws.

This revised number has been prepared in close cooperation with the Division for Relations with National Parliaments and the Directorate-General for Research.

The table relating to the population of the Community has been drawn up by EUROSTAT.

I. NEW DISTRIBUTION OF EP SEATS FOR THE JUNE 1994 ELECTIONS

AS FROM 12 JUNE 1994 THE EP WILL HAVE 567 MEMBERS COMPARED WITH 518 IN 1989.

The European Council held in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992 adopted the proposals of Parliament set out in the report by Mr Karel De Gucht (LDR, B) adopted in October 1992. In order to take account of German unification and the prospect of future enlargement, the European Council fixed the number of seats for each Member State as follows (present numbers in brackets):

BELGIUM: 25(24);
DENMARK: 16(16);
GERMANY: 99(81);
GREECE: 25(24);
SPAIN: 64(60);
FRANCE: 87(81);
IRELAND: 15(15);
ITALY: 87(81);
LUXEMBOURG: 6(6);
NETHERLANDS: 31(25);
PORTUGAL: 25(24);
UNITED KINGDOM: 87(81).

II. THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND STAND FOR ELECTION: THE FIRST GENUINELY EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

Parliament has long fought for this principle; its endeavours have now finally borne fruit in the directive enshrining the right of all Community citizens resident in a Member State of which they are not nationals to vote and to stand in elections to the European Parliament. With this directive, adopted on 6 December 1993, the Council has implemented Article 8b(2) of the Treaty on European Union, which states that 'every citizen of the Union residing in a Member State of which he is not a national shall have the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament in the Member State in which he resides, under the same conditions as nationals of that State.'

Parliament, having adopted the report by Mr François Froment-Meurice (PPE, F) would have preferred to see this principle applied to all Community citizens without derogations. It nonetheless sees the introduction of the right to vote and stand for election as marking a major step forward towards the creation of a 'citizens' Europe' and the achievement of political union.

The rapporteur considers this directive to represent the first concrete expression of the notion of a 'citizens' Europe', showing the voters of the Union - who total some 270 m - that 'Europe' is no longer a mere abstraction. He welcomes the fact that the directive has finally been incorporated into the various national legal systems.

The directive is based on the principle that the right to vote and stand for election should be exercised in accordance with the national legislation of the country where the two rights are to be exercised. Thus, a French citizen who fulfils the conditions for entitlement to stand for election (possession of his civil and political rights, etc.) in France may, if resident in Denmark, stand as a candidate at the age of 18, although in France this would not be possible until he was 23.

LACK OF INFORMATION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

As a result of its concern at the difficulties which have been encountered by many Union citizens wishing to exercise their voting rights in the European elections in their country of residence, Parliament adopted a resolution addressed to the Member States on 21 April 1994. Here, in particular, Parliament calls on them to put an end to all discrimination against the EU citizens concerned: such citizens should be informed in writing - by post and via the press - as well as through radio and television regarding their right to participate in the European elections. This should enable them to register on the electoral roll without being faced with bureaucratic obstacles.

Parliament calls on the Commission to verify the provisions made in each Member State to implement the Council directive on voting rights for Union citizens, to remedy any gaps and to inform Parliament of the outcome. It further calls on those Member States where only a small number of citizens have registered to vote due to discriminatory measures to extend the deadline for registration to 31 May 1994.

IN VIEW OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PUT TO US, WE HAVE ENDEAVOURED TO GATHER THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO REVIEW THE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATES. IT HAS PROVED EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN THE RELEVANT INFORMATION, AND THE SURVEY WHICH FOLLOWS IS THEREFORE INCOMPLETE. WE APOLOGIZE TO READERS.

We have attempted to answer the following three questions for each country:

- HAS THERE BEEN AN INFORMATION CAMPAIGN FOR EU NATIONALS?
IF SO, WHAT FORM DID IT TAKE?
- HOW MUCH TIME WAS GRANTED TO EU NATIONALS TO REGISTER TO VOTE?
- HOW MANY EU VOTERS HAVE REGISTERED?

SITUATION AS AT 29 APRIL 1994

BELGIUM

- Information campaign: press conference given by the Ministry of the Interior; individual letters sent to EU voters in some municipalities
- Deadline for registration: 30 March 1994
- Number of EU voters registered: 24 000

DENMARK

- No information campaign
- EU nationals automatically registered
- Number of potential EU voters: 6719

GERMANY

- Information campaign: leaflet published by the federal government, information in official municipal publications, press cuttings, campaign by the EP's Bonn office
- Deadline for registration: 4 p.m. on 9 May 1994
- Number of EU voters registered: not yet known

GREECE

- Information campaign: Ministry of the Interior television advertisement broadcast from 21 February to 14 March 1994, radio, English paper distributed by the state-owned channel ERA, notice in the daily Athens News
- Registration from 21 February to 28 March 1994
- Number of EU voters registered: 682

SPAIN

- Information campaign: press and radio and strategically-placed posters (stations, airports, etc.)
- Registration: between 3 January and 15 February 1994 (appeals possible between 25 April and 2 May)
- Number of EU voters registered: 23 222 registered

FRANCE

- Information campaign by the Centre for Public Information, the European Movement, the Civil and Social Women's Union and the EP's Paris office
- Deadline for registration: 15 April 1994
- Number of EU voters registered: not yet known

IRELAND

- No campaign except for an information note published by the German Embassy
- Deadline for registration: 24 May 1994
- Estimated number of EU voters: EU nationals number around 16 600 British citizens + some 5800 other Community nationals. Those over 18 are registered automatically. We have no information on the proportion.

ITALY

- No campaign
- Registration: 80 days before the ballot
- Number of EU voters registered: not yet known

LUXEMBOURG

- Information campaign by foreigners' associations in Luxembourg, information brochure sent by the government to each potential voter
- Deadline for registration: 1 March 1994
- Number of EU voters registered: 6817 registered

NETHERLANDS

- No campaign
- After 27 April 1994 (deadline for registration of candidates) EU nationals received a form on which they were to state where they wished to vote. This had to be returned within 3 weeks, otherwise voting rights would be forfeited.
- Number of EU voters registered: EU nationals number around 190 000. Those over 18 are registered automatically. We have no information on the proportion.

PORTUGAL

- Two-week campaign: newspapers, radio, TV, posters
- Registration: from 1 to 15 March 1994
- Number of EU voters registered: 656 registered

UNITED KINGDOM

- No information campaign
- Deadline for registration: end of March
- Estimated number of EU voters: impossible to establish, as lists are drawn up in each constituency

III. THE 'UNIFORM ELECTORAL LAW' AND THE EXISTING NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Progress has certainly been made as far as voting rights are concerned; one cannot, however, say the same with respect to the electoral system. The Council has not taken up the position of Parliament, as expressed in its adoption, by 216 to 79 with 19 abstentions, of the report by Mr Karel De Gucht (LDR, B) advocating a uniform electoral procedure based on proportional representation (PR).

While considering this principle to be fundamental, Parliament has nonetheless, as the rapporteur specifies, advocated a phased evolution to enable the Member States to adapt in successive stages to the new model; account has thus been taken of the particular case of the UK. Given that the UK system is based on single-round elections in single-member constituencies, Parliament has called for this method to apply to a maximum of two-thirds of that Member State's seats, with the remaining seats being allotted on a PR basis.

In view of these particular circumstances and with the aim of achieving a proportional result in all the Member States, the De Gucht report proposed a system similar to that employed in Germany for elections to the Bundestag. The German model, combining single-member constituency and PR elements, operates as follows: each voter has two votes, one to be used to elect a candidate in a single-member constituency on a first-past-the-post basis, and the other to be cast for one of the lists submitted by the parties within the voter's Land. Half the members of the Bundestag are elected on a constituency basis, while the second votes are used to determine the overall distribution of seats among the parties.

The remaining points made in the De Gucht report are as follows:

- the members of the European Parliament should be elected by a uniform electoral procedure based on PR and taking account of all the votes cast within the territory of a Member State; such a list system may include provision for one or more preference votes; Member States may, when distributing the seats, set a threshold of between 3% and 5% of the votes cast;
- Member States may introduce special provisions to take account of specific regional circumstances; such provisions must not, however, conflict with the principle of proportional representation.

However, national pressures being what they are, the Council has not been able to reach an agreement on a uniform draft law. Consequently, the existing laws will apply. However, under Article 138 of the Treaty of Maastricht the final decision is to be made by unanimous vote in Council, following the assent of Parliament acting by a majority of its component members.

The rapporteur considers the absence of a uniform electoral procedure to be hazardous; he feels that Parliament can and must insist on the qualitative leap in democracy and transparency represented by the Treaty of Maastricht. He considers that Parliament, while not fully satisfied with this treaty, has nonetheless been strengthened by it; on this basis, Parliament will be in a

better position to defend democracy and the interests of the citizens it represents. He believes that it is nonetheless most regrettable from the viewpoint of European political union that a uniform electoral procedure has not yet been introduced.

Before summarizing the existing legal situation in the various Member States, it will here be useful to recall the provisions of the 1976 Act on the election of representatives of the European Parliament concerning incompatibilities.

**MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: A POSITION
INCOMPATIBLE WITH CERTAIN NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY FUNCTIONS**

Certain official positions are incompatible with membership of the European Parliament, as decided by the governments of the Member States in 1976 in the Act concerning the election of representatives of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

It is accordingly not possible to be a Member of the European Parliament while simultaneously exercising the following functions:

- Minister or State Secretary;
- member of the European Commission;
- Judge, Advocate-General or Registrar of the European Court of Justice;
- member of the ECSC Consultative Committee or of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Community and Euratom;
- member of the administrative or management bodies of one of the Community Funds;
- administrator, director or employee of the European Investment Bank;
- official of the European Communities;
- member of the Court of Auditors.

In addition, each Member State may add further national incompatibilities to this list.

Many of the Member States use the d'Hondt method, which may be defined as follows: 'The d'Hondt method consists of dividing the number of votes obtained by the different lists by the first cardinal numbers up to the number of seats to be filled.' (J.L. Quermonne, Les régimes politiques occidentaux, Seuil, p. 173).

PLEASE NOTE:

WITH THE AIM OF DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE AUTHENTICALLY EUROPEAN CHARACTER OF THE ELECTIONS, WE HAVE (WITH THE INVALUABLE COOPERATION OF EUROSTAT) INCLUDED DATA CONCERNING THE UNION CITIZENS RESIDENT IN EACH MEMBER STATE. THESE DATA WILL BE UPDATED IN LINE WITH ALL FRESH INFORMATION RECEIVED.

WE APPEND AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT - IN VIEW OF CERTAIN COMPUTER PROBLEMS - AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TABLE SETTING OUT THE POPULATION OF THE COMMUNITY AS AT 1 JANUARY 1994, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE READER TO ASSESS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIRECTIVE ON THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND STAND FOR ELECTION.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD:

- ON 9 JUNE 1994 IN DENMARK, IRELAND, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM;
- ON 12 JUNE 1994 IN BELGIUM, GERMANY, SPAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG and PORTUGAL;

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE FOR ELECTIONS TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

BELGIUM - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	10 100 000	5 160 000	4 940 000
inc. resident EU citizens	555 000*	299 000	256 000
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	7 868 000	4 066 000	3 802 000
inc. EU voters registered	24 000		
No. of young people 18-22 **	651 000	318 000	333 000
No. of seats	25		
No. of inhabitants per seat	404 000		

* 1992 figures

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989).

1. Legal basis

The 1994 elections will be governed by the law of 23 March 1989 as amended by the law of 16 July 1993 on the federal structure of the state.

A draft law on the right to vote and stand for election is to be adopted shortly; the registration procedures are already regulated by a ministerial circular of 27 January 1994 (see Moniteur belge of 3 February 1994).

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation on the basis of four constituencies: Flanders, Wallonia, the German-speaking region and the Brussels region. 14 Members will be elected by the Dutch-speaking electoral college (Flanders + Brussels), 10 by the French-speaking electoral college (Wallonia + Brussels), and 1 by the German-speaking electoral college.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: by 1 April 1994 at the latest.
- lists are only accepted if submitted by at least five representatives or signed by at least 5000 voters;
- individual candidacies must be supported by at least five representatives or at least 1000 voters registered in the province concerned;
- incompatibilities: the position of Member of the European Parliament is incompatible with national public office or membership of a regional executive. The incompatibilities set out in the 1976 Act on elections to the

executive. The incompatibilities set out in the 1976 Act on elections to the European Parliament also apply. The position of Member of the European Parliament is also incompatible with the office of mayor, alderman or chairman of the CPAS (social aid centre) of a municipality with more than 50 000 inhabitants.

4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994 from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. The count will be from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. on the Monday; the full results will be announced at 9 a.m. on the Monday.

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote. Voting is compulsory for Belgian citizens aged 18 and over; there are legal sanctions applying to non-voters. Those unable to vote in person (for reasons of illness, temporary absence, etc.) may vote by proxy. Persons resident abroad may vote by post if they are registered at the census office of a Belgian municipality.
- Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 21 or over and in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- financing: an agreement on restrictions has been reached by the parties (legislation is in preparation);
- official opening of the campaign: 40 days before polling day;
- media access: by free agreement between the parties and the press, in accordance with the importance of the parties;
- opinion polls: no restrictions.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

DENMARK - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	5 197 000	2 633 000	2 563 000
inc. resident EU citizens	31 000	13 000	19 000
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	4 000 050	2 000 050	1 995 000
inc. EU voters registered ***	6 719		
No. of young people 18-22 **	358 000	175 000	184 000
No. of seats	16		
No. of inhabitants per seat	324 788		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

*** see p.4

1. Legal basis

The electoral law of 2 December 1977 has been amended by the laws adopted by the Folketing on 6 April 1984, 7 December 1988 and 22 December 1993 (on the right to vote of European Union citizens).

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation with one nationwide constituency (the Faroe Islands and Greenland are not part of the European Union).
A voter may either vote for an entire list or indicate his preferences for individual candidates from the lists. Certain parties inform the voters which candidates from the lists are supported by them. Each voter may vote only once.
- distribution of seats: d'Hondt method.
- breakdown of votes: for the breakdown, all the votes cast in the various electoral districts, both for lists and for individual candidates, are added together. The candidates thus obtaining the highest number of votes are elected.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: no later than 4 weeks before polling day.
A list of candidates may be submitted by any party which obtained one or more seats at the most recent Folketing and/or European Parliament elections.

Lists submitted by other parties must be supported by a number of voters no lower than 2% of the total number of valid votes cast at the previous legislative elections (i.e. 64 794).

The maximum number of names permitted on a list is 20.

- incompatibilities: The incompatibilities set out in the 1976 Act on elections to the European Parliament apply.
4. Election day: Thursday, 9 June 1994 from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. The count will be from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the Monday; the full results will be announced at 6 p.m. on the Monday.
5. Voters
- Any citizen of the European Union aged 18 or over who is resident on a permanent basis in Denmark and is in full possession of his right to vote may vote in Denmark. Voting is not compulsory.
 - Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 18 or over and in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.
 - Danish citizens resident abroad may vote at a Danish consulate or by post. In principle, Danish citizens who have lived outside Denmark for more than twelve years lose their right to vote unless they are on mission for the Foreign Ministry; this applies to Folketing elections and referendums, but not to EP elections. All Danish citizens resident for over 12 years in an EU Member State who have not had been deprived of their voting rights by a legal decision in Denmark may vote in EP elections.
6. The election campaign
- financing: expenditure is not subsidized by the state.
 - official opening of the campaign: no official date.
 - media access: broadcasting time is agreed between the parties and the television authorities.
 - opinion polls: permitted up to polling day.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	81 353 000	41 825 000	39 527 000
inc. resident EU citizens	1 536 000		
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	60 220 000	31 790 000	28 430 000
inc. EU voters registered			
No. of young people 18-22 **	3 720 000	1 820 000	1 900 000
No. of seats	99		
No. of inhabitants per seat	821 343		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The electoral law of 16 June 1978, as last amended on 11 November 1993, applies.

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation: parties may submit either one federal list (SPD, FDP, Greens) or lists at Land level (CDU and CSU).
- distribution of seats: A list must secure 5% of the national vote to qualify for any seats. The breakdown is carried out at federal level; parties operating Land-based lists have the seats won by them allocated on the basis of the largest average among the various regional lists.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: no later than 66 days before polling day.
- no deposit.
- rules for submission of lists: the following may submit lists:
 - * political parties;
 - * political associations organized on the basis of affiliation (e.g. Europe-wide federations of parties);Where a party has less than 5 representatives in the Bundestag or a Land parliament, it must submit 4000 signatures to be enabled to submit a federal list (2000 for a Land list);
- financing: each party receives a post-election reimbursement from a campaign cost fund, proportionately to its success in the election (each party list

receives DM 1.30 per voter for its first 5 m votes and DM 1 for each voter over that figure). All lists obtaining at least 0.5% of votes cast are entitled to reimbursement;

- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the 1976 Act on elections to the European Parliament and the law of 16 June 1978 apply.

4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994 from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. (local elections will be held on the same day in Baden-Württemberg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Rheinland-Palatinate, the Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia). The count will begin at 10 p.m., and is due to end, with the full results being announced, between 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. on the Monday.

5. Voters

- The following may vote: All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over and in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin; and German citizens aged 18 or over who are resident within the territory of the FRG, in another Member State of the Union, in another member country of the Council of Europe, or in any other country provided they have been resident there for less than 10 years and are on an electoral register in Germany (postal voting is allowed).
- Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 18 or over and in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- official opening of the campaign: no official date.
- media access: broadcasting time is agreed freely between the parties and the press organs.
- opinion polls: there is no formal ban before the vote, except on polling day itself.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

GREECE - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	10 391 000	5 264 000	5 127 000
inc. resident EU citizens	62 000	35 800	27 000
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	8 562 000	4 326 000	4 136 000
inc. EU voters registered	58 400 682	32 800	25 600
No. of young people 18-22 **	877 000	428 000	451 000
No. of seats	25		
No. of inhabitants per seat	415 600		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The electoral law of 20 July 1981 and Law No. 1443/84 apply for the present.

2. Electoral system

- a pure proportional representation system is applied on a national basis;
- distribution of seats: there is no threshold. Votes must be cast for a single list. There is no provision for 'panachage' or preference voting. Seats are distributed on the basis of the order in which candidates appear on a list.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: (for 1994) no later than 20 days before polling day. The Court of Cassation approves the candidates 14 days before polling day, and forwards their names to the Interior Ministry.
- deposit: each list must deposit Dr 1 m (ECU 5700). Lists obtaining at least 3% of total votes cast have their deposit returned.
- rules for submission of lists: only political parties or coalitions of parties may submit lists; no list may include more than 24 names;
- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the Act of September 1976 on elections to the European Parliament apply. In addition, a national law of 1981 states that no-one may simultaneously be a member of both the national parliament and the European Parliament. However, an exception to this was introduced by Law No. 1443/84, under which - subject to a clause specifying a certain percentage of the votes - the 'dual mandate' is

permitted for the persons in first and second place on a given list. University professors may not stand for election.

4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994 from 5 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. The count will begin at 10 p.m. on the Sunday, and is due to end, with the full results being announced, at 5 a.m. on the Monday.

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over and in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote. Voting is compulsory for Greek citizens aged 18 or over;
- Greek citizens resident in another Member State of the Union may vote at a Greek consulate:
- Greek citizens resident outside the Union may vote only in Greece or at a Greek consulate in a Member State of the Union;
- Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 21 or over and in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- funding: the level of state funding was to be fixed in March 1994. In 1984 the parties received Dr 500 m between them;
- official opening of the campaign: no official date;
- media access: this is defined, for 'legal' parties, by the High Court;
- opinion polls: no official polls are permitted on television. Poll results may be published in the press, but custom dictates that none should appear in the three or four weeks prior to polling day.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

SPAIN - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	39 114 200	19 912 100	19 202 100
inc. resident EU citizens	173 000		
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	30 082 000	15 543 000	14 539 000
inc. EU voters registered	23 222		
No. of young people 18-22 **	3 278 000	1 595 000	1 683 000
No. of seats	64		
No. of inhabitants per seat	611 159		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The laws currently applying are: Organic Law of 19 June 1985 on the general electoral regime, as amended by the organic laws of 2 April 1987, 13 May 1991 and 2 November 1992; and the royal decree of 5 April 1991 on electoral procedures, as amended on 16 April 1993.

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation at national level, with 'ordered lists';
- distribution of seats: the d'Hondt method is used.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: the deadline is fixed when the official notice of elections is issued (the date has still to be determined);
- no deposit;
- rules for submission of lists: lists may be submitted by political parties, coalitions, federations and 'groups of voters', provided they have obtained the signatures of 15 000 voters or 50 elected representatives (including members of municipal councils);
- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the Act of September 1976 on elections to the European Parliament apply. In addition, no-one may simultaneously be a Member of the European Parliament and a member of the Cortes (the national parliament) or of the legislative assembly of one of the Autonomous Communities (i.e. Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, the Balearic Islands, the Basque Country, the Canary Islands, Cantabria, Castile and Leon,

Castile-La Mancha, Catalonia, Ceuta, Galicia, Madrid, Melilla, Murcia, Navarre and Valencia).

4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994 from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. The count will begin at 10 p.m., with the full results being announced at 3 p.m. on the Monday.

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over and in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote.
- Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 18 or over and in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.
- Spanish citizens resident abroad may vote at a Spanish consulate or by post.

6. The election campaign

- funding: electoral expenses are reimbursed by the state on a basis of Ptas 3 m (approximately ECU 19 500) per seat won and Ptas 100 per vote obtained.
Electoral expenditure by political parties may not exceed Ptas 25 per voter registered in the electoral districts concerned.
- official opening of the campaign: 38 days after the official notice of elections; the duration of the campaign is set at between 15 and 21 days, and it must cease at midnight on the day preceding the elections.
- media access: the political parties represented in the national parliament and the outgoing European Parliament are allotted TV and radio time on the basis of the votes obtained by them at the most recent elections.
- opinion polls: no polls may be conducted in the five days prior to polling day.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

FRANCE - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	57 804 000	29 648 000	28 156 000
inc. resident EU citizens	1 312 000	614 000	698 000
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	43 420 000	22 683 000	20 737 000
inc. EU voters registered	1 090 700		
No. of young people 18-22 **	4 049 000	2 072 000	1 977 000
No. of seats	87		
No. of inhabitants per seat	664 409		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The texts currently applying are Law No. 77-729 of 7 July 1977 and Decree No. 79-160 of 28 February 1979.

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation, at national level;
- distribution of seats: the rule of the largest average applies; accordingly, voting is on the basis of 'ordered lists', with no preference voting or 'panachage';
- breakdown of votes: carried out at national level; lists obtaining less than 5% of total votes cast do not qualify for seats. Each list must contain 87 names.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: by 6 p.m. on 27 May 1994;
- deposit: each list must deposit FF 100 000 (where a list obtains at least 5% of total votes cast, the deposit is returned);
- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the Act of September 1976 on elections to the European Parliament apply, together with those applying to French national elections.

4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The count will begin at 10 p.m.; the full results will be announced at 12 noon on the Monday.

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over and in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote. Voting is not compulsory in France;
- French citizens resident abroad may vote by proxy or at the 'voting centres' set up at French embassies and consulates;
- Citizens of the European Union having their main address in France or resident in France on a continuous basis may vote;
- French Overseas Territories (TOM): although these territories are associated with the EC rather than being integrally part of it, their inhabitants may vote by virtue of the French legal principle of the indivisibility of the republic;
- Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 23 or over who has his main address in France or is resident in France on a continuous basis and is in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- funding: certain electoral expenses are reimbursed to parties obtaining at least 5% of total votes cast (subject to the law of 15 January 1990 on the financing of and limitations on electoral expenditure);
- there is a ceiling on electoral expenditure (excluding the deposit) of FR 80 560 000 per list;
- official opening of the campaign: midnight on 28 May 1994;
- media access: * TV: 2 hours divided between the parties and political groupings represented by parliamentary groups in the National Assembly and/or the Senate;
* a total of 30 minutes for the other lists;
- opinion polls: no polls may be conducted during the week prior to polling day.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

IRELAND - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	3 571 000	1 796 000	1 775 000
inc. resident EU citizens	22 400 (*)		
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	2 469 000	1 260 000	1 209 000
inc. EU voters registered			
No. of young people 18-22 **	306 000	150 000	156 000
No. of seats	15		
No. of inhabitants per seat	238 067		

* 16 000 British + 5 800 other Community nationals

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The texts applying are the electoral laws of 1977, 1984 and 1993 (European Parliament Elections Acts, 1977 to 1993).

2. Electoral system

- Ireland is divided into 4 constituencies:

- * Dublin, 4 seats: 1993, 754 071 voters (including 9326 EU citizens);
- * Munster, 4 seats: 1993, 747 910 voters (including 6739 EU citizens);
- * Leinster, 4 seats: 1993, 617 353 voters (including 3158 EU citizens);
- * Connacht/Ulster, 3 seats: 1993, 492 521 voters (including 1858 EU citizens).

- the voting system is quasi-proportional, using the single transferable vote.

$$\frac{\text{votes cast} + 1}{\text{seats} + 1} = \text{quota}$$

A candidate is elected once he has reached the quota. Any votes accruing to him in excess of the quota are redistributed on a proportional basis among the remaining candidates in accordance with the preferences expressed by the voters. The names of the candidates appear on the ballot paper in alphabetical order. The voter chooses one candidate, but, in addition, may mark, in order of

preference, the candidates to whom his vote is to be transferred should the candidate of his choice have already reached the quota or be eliminated by failing to reach the quota.

3. Lists of candidates

- Candidates may either nominate themselves or be nominated by a third person. No-one may stand in more than one constituency.
- submission: official notice of the election is given by the Minister of the Environment, no later than the 35th day before polling day. Nominations will be accepted from 7 to 14 May 1994.
- deposit: €1000 per candidate must be deposited at the time of nomination. Where a candidate obtains at least one-third of the number of votes required to be elected, the deposit is returned;
- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the Act of September 1976 on elections to the European Parliament apply. In addition, a Member of the European Parliament may not simultaneously hold the office of Attorney-General or President or Vice-President of the Dail or the Seanad. A Member of the Dail may, however, otherwise also be a Member of the European Parliament.

4. Election day: Thursday, 9 June 1994, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The count will begin at 10 p.m. on the Sunday and end on the Monday morning; the full results will be announced at 12 noon on the Monday.

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over resident in Ireland and in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote.
- Irish citizens resident abroad, whether in the EU or outside it, do not have the right to vote.
- Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 21 or over who is in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- official opening of the campaign: no official date.
- media access: an agreement is fixed between the parties and the television authorities.
- each candidate may send one message by post to all electors in his constituency.
- opinion polls: permitted up to polling day.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

ITALY - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	56 960 000	29 272 500	27 687 500
inc. resident EU citizens	111 000	61 000	50 000
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	48 235 000	23 195 000	25 040 000
inc. EU voters registered	99 100	55 500	43 600
No. of young people 18-22 **	5 314 000	2 597 000	2 717 000
No. of seats	87		
No. of inhabitants per seat	654 716		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

On 21 February 1994 the government submitted a decree-law incorporating into national law the directive on the right to vote and stand for election and the increase in the number of seats. Following criticisms made by the Institutional Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, on 18 March 1994 the government submitted a fresh decree-law prolonging the validity of the first.

1. Legal basis

The text currently applying is Law No. 18 of 24 January 1979 as amended by Law No. 61 of 9 April 1984, Law No. 9 of 18 January 1989 and Decree-Law No. 128 of 21 February 1994.

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation on a national basis. Italy is divided into 5 constituencies:

- * North-West, 23 seats (Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria, Valle d'Aosta);
- * North-East, 16 seats (Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna);
- * Centre, 17 seats (Marche, Umbria, Lazio, Tuscany);
- * South, 21 seats (Abruzzi, Molise, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania);
- * Islands, 10 seats (Sicily, Sardinia).

- breakdown of votes and distribution of seats: these are carried out at national level. A national quota is fixed, consisting of the number of votes required for a list to qualify for seats (on the basis of the quotient obtained by dividing the number of votes cast in the whole country by the total number of seats). Seats are distributed within the constituencies on the basis of the votes cast; any surplus votes are reallocated nationally, this permitting representation of the smaller parties.

Preference voting is used: the voter chooses a list and, in addition, indicates the name(s) of the candidate(s) of his choice.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: No later than 39 days before polling day.
 - procedure: The new decree-law submitted on 18 March 1994 stipulates that parties belonging to political groupings which, when the elections are called, form a parliamentary group in either of the two chambers do not need to collect signatures. The same rules apply to parties holding at least one seat in one of the two chambers. Parties belonging to political groups with at least one seat in the EP are also exempted from this requirement. Other lists may be submitted provided they are accompanied by between 30 000 and 35 000 signatures in each constituency, with a minimum of 10% in each region of the constituency concerned.
 - incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the Act of September 1976 on elections to the European Parliament apply. In addition, a Member of the European Parliament may not simultaneously hold the office of president or member of a regional government.
4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The count will begin at 10 p.m. on the Sunday and end at 8 a.m. on the Monday; the full results will be announced at 10 a.m. on the Monday.

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin and registered on the electoral roll in their municipality of residence may vote. Voting is not compulsory, but is considered to be a 'civic duty'.
- Italian citizens resident in another EC Member State may vote at an Italian consulate.
- Italian citizens resident outside the EC must return to Italy to vote.
- Any citizen of a European Union Member State aged 25 or over who is in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin and in Italy may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- financing: campaign expenditure is reimbursed, subject to certain limits.
- official opening of the campaign: 30 days before polling day.
- opinion polls: no restrictions.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

LUXEMBOURG - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	400 000	204 000	196 000
inc. resident EU citizens	111 000	53 000	58 000
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	318 000	162 000	156 000
inc. EU voters registered	6 817		
No. of young people 18-22 **	28 000	14 000	14 000
No. of seats	6		
No. of inhabitants per seat	66 667		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The texts currently applying are the two laws of 25 February 1979 as amended by two laws of 14 March 1984 and by the law of 28 January 1994 on the election of representatives of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the European Parliament.

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation on a national basis, with the whole country forming a single constituency:
d'Hondt method.
- distribution of seats: each voter has the same number of votes as there are seats (6). 'Panachage' is permitted. A voter may vote en bloc for an entire list, vote for candidates from more than one list, or choose individual candidates from a particular list. Where a voter votes for an entire list consisting of less than six candidates, this list is credited with as many votes as it has candidates. No list may include more than twelve names. Seats are allocated on the basis of the number of votes obtained by the different candidates and lists.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: no later than 60 days before polling day.
- conditions: lists may be submitted by at least 250 voters, a Member of the European Parliament or a national parliamentarian.
- deposit: not required.

- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the 1976 Act on elections to the European Parliament apply.
4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., simultaneously with the national legislative elections. The count will begin at 10 p.m. on the Sunday and end at 2 a.m. on the Monday; the full results will be announced at noon on the Monday.
5. Voters
- All Luxembourg citizens aged 18 or over may vote.
 - All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over who are resident in the Grand Duchy and have resided there for at least five of the last six years (those citizens of the Union to whom the residence condition is not applicable are exempted from this provision), and are in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin, may vote.
 - Voting is compulsory for Luxembourg citizens resident in Luxembourg and for other Union citizens whose names have, on their request, been entered on the electoral register.
 - Luxembourg citizens resident abroad may vote by post, as may certain other categories of voter (both Luxembourg citizens and other Union citizens).
 - The following may stand for election: Luxembourg citizens aged 21 or over and resident in the Grand Duchy and citizens of the European Union aged 21 or over who are resident in the Grand Duchy and have resided there for at least ten of the last twelve years (those citizens of the Union to whom the residence condition is not applicable are exempted from this provision), and are in full possession of their right to stand as a candidate in their Member State of origin.
6. The election campaign
- financing: lists obtaining at least 5% of the total vote are entitled to reimbursement of the costs of mailing one communication at the printed paper rate to each voter.
 - official opening of the campaign: no official date; the parties agree among themselves on a date.
 - media access: no allocation has yet been made.
 - opinion polls: no results may be published in the month before polling day.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

NETHERLANDS - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	15 341 000	7 756 000	7 586 000
inc. resident EU citizens	190 000 (*)	84 000	106 000
No. of potential voters (+18 years)	11 654 000	5 892 000	5 763 000
inc. EU voters registered			
No. of young people 18-22 **	970 000	490 000	480 000
No. of seats	31		
No. of inhabitants per seat	494 877		

* see p. 5

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The text currently applying is the law of 13 December 1978, as amended on 30 May 1979 (see the Staatblad (official gazette) No. 285), 27 January 1982 (Staatblad No. 19) and 25 September 1985 (Staatblad No. 527). In December 1993 the national Parliament adopted the provisions increasing the number of Members of the European Parliament and instituting the right to vote and stand for election for Union citizens.

2. Electoral system

- 'pure' proportional representation on a national basis; there is no quota. 19 electoral districts exist for administrative purposes alone; the votes are counted nationally.
- breakdown of votes: the d'Hondt method is used. Each voter has one vote, which he may cast for any candidate, including candidates other than the person(s) named at the head of a particular list.

3. Lists of candidates

Lists submitted must be accompanied by the signatures of at least 10 voters. Lists represented in the outgoing European Parliament may contain up to 81 names; those not fulfilling this condition may not contain more than 30.

- submission: by 27 April 1994.
- deposit: Fl 25 000 for parties not represented in the outgoing European Parliament.

- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities relating to the national Parliament apply (see the law of 13 December 1978).
(In practice, the dual mandate is not accepted by the parties currently represented in the European Parliament.)
- 4. Election day: Thursday, 9 June 1994, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. The count will begin at 10 p.m. on Sunday, 12 June.
- 5. Voters
 - All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over who are in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote. Voting is not compulsory.
 - Netherlands citizens resident abroad may vote by proxy or by post.
 - Any citizen of the European Union aged 18 or over who is in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.
- 6. The election campaign
 - official opening of the campaign: no official date.
 - media access: broadcasting time is allotted by the government.
 - opinion polls: there are no restrictions or prohibitions up to polling day.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

PORTUGAL - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	9 868 000	5 112 000	4 756 000
inc. resident EU citizens	31 000	14 500	16 500
No. of potential voters (+18 yrs)	7 500 000	3 954 000	3 546 000
inc. EU voters registered	656		
No. of young people 18-22 **	827 900	409 000	419 000
No. of seats	25		
No. of inhabitants per seat	394 720		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The text currently applying is still the electoral law of 29 April 1987. On 15 February 1989 the Portuguese Parliament adopted a new law amending three articles of the existing law (concerning ineligibility to stand for election, incompatibilities and the electorate). This law was vetoed by the Portuguese President; Parliament made a number of corrections, but the Constitutional Court declared the new law to be unconstitutional.

2. Electoral system

- proportional representation on a national basis.
- Seats are allocated to the various lists using the d'Hondt method, in accordance with the provisions of the general electoral law.

3. Lists of candidates

- submission: between 4 and 18 April 1994. The lists are deposited at the Constitutional Court.
- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities set out in the 1976 Act on elections to the European Parliament apply, together with those laid down by the national electoral law.

4. Election day: Sunday, 12 June 1994, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (9 p.m. in the Azores) (the electoral law states that the date of the election must be fixed at least 80 days in advance). The count will begin at 10 p.m. on the day of

the vote and will be concluded and the full results announced at 10 p.m. the following day.

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over who are in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote.
- Portuguese citizens resident in another EC Member State may vote at a Portuguese consulate.
- Voting is not compulsory.
- Any citizen of the European Union aged 18 or over who is in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- financing: undertaken by the parties. No party may spend more than 15 times the national minimum monthly wage per candidate.
- duration: from 5 to 12 June 1994.
- opinion polls: not permitted for the duration of the campaign.
- media access: broadcasting time is divided up by law among all parties submitting lists.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

UNITED KINGDOM - 1994

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
No. of inhabitants	58 276 000	29 738 000	28 538 000
inc. resident EU citizens	1 068 000	382 000	686 000
No. of potential voters (+18 years)	44 927 000	23 244 000	21 683 000
inc. EU voters registered			
No. of young people 18-22 **	3 861 000	1 876 000	1 985 000
No. of seats	87		
No. of inhabitants per seat	669 839		

** Age group voting for the first time in EP elections (last EP elections in 1989)

1. Legal basis

The text currently applying is the electoral law of 5 May 1978, as amended by the European Assembly Elections Act of 1981 and updated on 15 February 1994 as regards the increase in the number of Members. The necessary administrative measures have still to be taken.

2. Electoral system

- 'first-past-the-post' (one round only) for the 71 English, 8 Scottish and 5 Welsh constituencies.
- proportional representation for the 3 constituencies in Northern Ireland.

3. Nomination of candidates

- submission: by 12 May 1994;
- rules: all nominations must be supported by at least 30 voters in the prospective candidate's constituency;
- deposit: £ 1000, subject to possible revision;
- incompatibilities: the incompatibilities relating to the national Parliament apply. A Member of the European Parliament may also be a member of either the House of Commons or the House of Lords.

4. Election day: Thursday, 9 June 1994, from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. The count will begin at 10 p.m. on Sunday, 12 June, with the results being announced on 12 noon on the Monday (for the majority of seats).

5. Voters

- All citizens of the European Union aged 18 or over whose names are on the electoral register and who are in full possession of their voting rights in their Member State of origin may vote.
- Members of the House of Lords may vote (this is not the case in national elections).
- The following must make a declaration in order to vote: UK citizens whose names were on the electoral register during the last twenty years but who are now living abroad; members of the armed forces.
- Any citizen of the European Union aged 21 or over who is in full possession of his right to stand as a candidate in his Member State of origin may stand for election.

6. The election campaign

- financing: no specific provisions apply to elections to the European Parliament, unlike national elections; the parties receive no public funds. Campaign expenditure in each constituency is, however, subject to certain restrictions. Expenditure is limited to £ 2000 per candidate and between 2.3 and 3.1 pence per voter.
- official opening of the campaign: the campaign has already been launched in practice. Nominations must be received no later than three weeks before polling day.
- media access: no particular provisions exist, in view of the electoral system prevailing.
- opinion polls: not permitted during the week before polling day.

IV. RESULTS OF THE LAST NATIONAL ELECTIONS

BELGIUM

N.B. THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE IN BELGIUM'S CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM. BELGIUM IS NOW A FEDERAL STATE (DETAILS ARE GIVEN OVERLEAF)

	<u>CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS</u>	<u>SENAT</u>																																																																														
President	: Ch.-Ferdinand NOTHOMB (PSC) (Since 10.05.1988)	Frank SWAELEN (CVP) (Since 11.10.1988)																																																																														
Secretary General	: Francis GRAULICH	Herman NYS																																																																														
Number of members	: 212	185																																																																														
Length of mandate	: 4 yrs	4 yrs (complete re-election)																																																																														
Last election	: 24 November 1991 (48th legislature)	24 November 1991 (48th legislature)																																																																														
Percentage of votes and distribution of seats : (at last election)	<table border="0"> <tr><td>CVP</td><td>16.8 %</td><td>(39)</td></tr> <tr><td>PSC</td><td>7.7 %</td><td>(18)</td></tr> <tr><td>SP</td><td>12.0 %</td><td>(28)</td></tr> <tr><td>PS</td><td>13.50%</td><td>(35)</td></tr> <tr><td>PVV</td><td>12.0 %</td><td>(26)</td></tr> <tr><td>PRL</td><td>8.10%</td><td>(20)</td></tr> <tr><td>VU</td><td>5.90%</td><td>(10)</td></tr> <tr><td>AGALEV</td><td>4.9 %</td><td>(7)</td></tr> <tr><td>ECOLO</td><td>5.10%</td><td>(10)</td></tr> <tr><td>FDF</td><td>1.50%</td><td>(3)</td></tr> <tr><td>VB</td><td>6.60%</td><td>(12)</td></tr> <tr><td>ROSSEM</td><td>3.20%</td><td>(3)</td></tr> <tr><td>FN</td><td>1.10%</td><td>(1)</td></tr> </table>	CVP	16.8 %	(39)	PSC	7.7 %	(18)	SP	12.0 %	(28)	PS	13.50%	(35)	PVV	12.0 %	(26)	PRL	8.10%	(20)	VU	5.90%	(10)	AGALEV	4.9 %	(7)	ECOLO	5.10%	(10)	FDF	1.50%	(3)	VB	6.60%	(12)	ROSSEM	3.20%	(3)	FN	1.10%	(1)	<table border="0"> <tr><td>CVP</td><td>16.80%</td><td>(36)</td></tr> <tr><td>PSC</td><td>7.90%</td><td>(16)</td></tr> <tr><td>SP</td><td>12.00%</td><td>(26)</td></tr> <tr><td>PS</td><td>13.30%</td><td>(30)</td></tr> <tr><td>PVV</td><td>11.70%</td><td>(22)</td></tr> <tr><td>PRL</td><td>8.10%</td><td>(18)</td></tr> <tr><td>VU</td><td>6.00%</td><td>(8)</td></tr> <tr><td>AGALEV</td><td>5.10%</td><td>(8)</td></tr> <tr><td>ECOLO</td><td>5.30%</td><td>(11)</td></tr> <tr><td>FDF/PPW</td><td>1.40%</td><td>(2)</td></tr> <tr><td>VB</td><td>6.80%</td><td>(6)</td></tr> <tr><td>ROSSEM</td><td>3.20%</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr><td>FN</td><td>1.0 %</td><td>(1)</td></tr> </table>	CVP	16.80%	(36)	PSC	7.90%	(16)	SP	12.00%	(26)	PS	13.30%	(30)	PVV	11.70%	(22)	PRL	8.10%	(18)	VU	6.00%	(8)	AGALEV	5.10%	(8)	ECOLO	5.30%	(11)	FDF/PPW	1.40%	(2)	VB	6.80%	(6)	ROSSEM	3.20%	(1)	FN	1.0 %	(1)
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Direct election by equal and universal suffrage with secret ballot. Proportional representation. These principles also apply to the directly elected Senators.

After the next elections the Belgian Parliament (Chamber of Representatives and Senate) will undergo a fundamental reform:

- Fewer members will sit in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate. The Chamber will have only 150 directly elected members instead of the present 212 and the new Senate will have only 71 members instead of the present 184.

- The composition of the Senate will be changed as follows:
40 Senators (25 Dutch-speaking, 15 French-speaking) will be directly elected.
21 Senators (10 Dutch-speaking, 10 French-speaking and 1 German-speaking) will be appointed by the Community Councils.
These two groups of Senators will jointly coopt 10 additional members (6 Dutch-speaking, 4 French-speaking).
To these 71 members must be added those who are Senators by right: the children of the King or, failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the royal family are by right Senators at the age of 18.

Previous election : 13 December 1987 (early)

CVP	19.5%	(43)	CVP	(39)
PSC	8 %	(19)	PSC	(16)
SP	14.9%	(32)	SP	(29)
PS	15.7%	(40)	PS	(36)
PVV	11.5%	(25)	PVV	(18)
PRL	9.4%	(23)	PRL	(21)
VU	8 %	(16)	VU	(13)
AGALEV	4.5%	(6)	AGALEV	(5)
ECOLO	2.6%	(3)	ECOLO	(3)
FDF	1.2%	(3)	FDF	(2)
VB	0.9%	(2)	VB	(1)

DENMARK

FOLKETING

President : Henning RASMUSSEN (SD)
(Since 27.01.1993)

Secretary General : Helge HJORTDAL

Number of members : 179 (includes 2 for the Faroes
and 2 for Greenland)

Length of mandate : 4 yrs

Last election : 12 December 1990 (early)

**Percentage of votes and
distribution of seats
(at last election)** :

SD 37.4% (69)
KF 16.0% (30)
V 15.8% (29)
SF 8.3% (15)
FP 6.4% (12)
CD 5.1% (9)
RV 3.5% (7)
KRF 2.3% (4)
2 members Faroes
2 members Greenland

Direct election by universal
suffrage with secret ballot
Proportional representation.

Previous election : 10 May 1988

SD 29.8% (55)
KF 19.3% (35)
SF 13 % (24)
V 11.8% (22)
FP 9 % (16)
RV 5.6% (10)
CD 4.7% (9)
KRF 2 % (4)
2 members Faroes
2 members Greenland

GERMANY

BUNDESTAG

BUNDESRAT

President	: Rita SÜSSMUTH (CDU) (Since November 1988)	Klaus WEDEMEIER (SPD) (Since 01.11.1993) (Land Bremen)
Secretary General	: Rudolf KABEL	Georg-Berndt OSCHATZ
Number of members	: 662	68 (*)
Length of mandate	: 4 yrs	Length of functions in the Land Government for each member
Last election	: 2 December 1990 (anticipated because of German unification) (12th legislature)	Members designated by Länder Governments. 'In practice all members of the Länder Governments are either members of substitute members of the Bundesrat.' (12th legislature)

Percentage of votes and
distribution of seats:
(at last
election)

CDU/CSU	43.8%	(319)
SPD	33.5%	(239)
FDP	11.0%	(79)
PDS	2,4%	(17)
B'90/GRÜNE	1.2%	(8)

(*) Each Land sends at least
3 representatives to the
Bundesrat. The Länder with
more than 2 million
inhabitants send 4, those
with more than 6 million
send 5 and those with more
than 7 million send 6.

Direct election by free, equal and universal suffrage with secret ballot.
Combination of proportional representation and majority
systems (in each constituency one member is directly elected
by a relative majority; the remaining seats are distributed
amongst the Länder lists by proportional representation).

(Germany)

Previous election : January 1987

SPD	37.0%	(186)	+ 7 (Berlin)
CDU	34.5%	(174)	+ 11 (Berlin)
CSU	9.8%	(49)	
FDP	9.1%	(46)	+ 2 (Berlin)
GRÜNE	8.3%	(42)	+ 2 (Berlin)

GREECE

VOULI TON ELLINON

President : Apostolos KAKLAMANIS (PASOK)
(Since 22.10.1993)

Secretary General : Panayotis TZORTZOPOULOS

Number of members : 300 (between 200 and 300, according
to Constitution)

Length of mandate : 4 yrs

Last election : 10 October 1993 (early)

Percentage of votes
and distribution of
seats : PASOK 46.9 % (170)
(at last ND 39.3 % (111)
election) PR.P. 4.9 % (10)
KKE 4.5 % (9)
SYN 2.9% (-)

Direct election by universal
suffrage with secret ballot.
Proportional representation.

Previous election : 8 April 1990 (early)

ND 46.8% (150)
PASOK 38.6% (123)
Left Coalition 10.2% (19)
Ecologists-Altern. 0.7% (1)
DH.ANA 0.6% (1)
"Others" (independents) 1.7% (6)

After the elections, the DH.ANA member
joined the ND, 2 independents joined PASOK
and 2 others joined the Left Coalition.

SPAIN

CONGRESO DE
LOS DIPUTADOS

SENADO

President : Félix PONS IRAZAZABAL (PSOE) (Since 15.07.1986) Juan José LABORDA MARTIN (PSOE) (Since November 1989)

Secretary General : Ignacio ASTARLOA HUARTE-MENDICOA Manuel ALBA NAVARRO

Number of members : 350 (min. 300, max. 400, according to Constitution) 256 (including 48 regional representatives)

Length of mandate : 4 yrs 4 yrs

Previous election : 6 June 1993 (early) (5th legislature) 6 June 1993 (early) (5th legislature)

Percentage of votes and distribution of seats :

(at last election)	PSOE	38.6%	(159)
	PP	34.8%	(141)
	IU	9.5%	(18)
	CIU	4.9%	(17)
	PNV	1.2%	(5)
	CC	0.8%	(4)
	HB	0.8%	(2)
	ERC	0.8%	(1)
	PAR	0.6%	(1)
	EA	0.5%	(1)
	UV	0.4%	(1)

<u>Parliamentary Grouping</u>	<u>Senators</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Elected</u>	<u>Appointed</u>

GPS (PSOE)	96(E)	+	21(D)	=	117
GPP (PP)	93(E)	+	13(D)	=	106
GCSCIU (CIU)	9(E)	+	5(D)	=	14
GPCC(CC)	5(E)	+	1(D)	=	6
GPSNV (PNV)	3(E)	+	2(D)	+	
1 (relinquished by another group) = 6					

GPMX

Direct election by universal suffrage with secret ballot. Proportional representation.

HB	1(E).....1
PAR	1(D).....1
PASOC	1(D).....1
IU	1(D).....1
PR	1(D).....1
ENV	1(D).....1
EA	1(D).....1

TOTAL.....7

(Spain)

Previous election : 8 April 1990 (early)

PSOE	39.5%	(176)	PSOE	(128)
PP	25.8%	(106)	GP	(90)
CIU	5 %	(18)	CIU	(11)
IU	9 %	(17)	CDS	(7)
CDS	7.9%	(14)	PNV	(6)
PNV	1.2%	(5)	HB	(3)
HB	1 %	(4)	Mixto	(9)
EE	0.5%	(2)		
EA	0.6%	(2)		
PA	1 %	(2)		
"Others"				
(regional)	1.3%	(4)		

FRANCE

ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE

SENAT

President	:	Philippe SEGUIN (RPR) (Since 02.04.1993)	René MONORY (UDF-CDS) (Since 02.10.1992)
Secretary General	:	Pierre HONTEBEYRIE	Jacques OLLE-LAPRUNE
Number of members	:	577	321
Length of mandate	:	5 yrs	9 yrs (one-third of seats renewable every three years)
Last election	:	21 and 28 March 1993 (10th legislature)	27 September 1992
Distribution of seats	:	<u>Situation on 22.11.1993</u> RPR (242) App. RPR (15) UDF (UDFC) (210) App. UDF (5) PS (49) App. Soc. (8) PCF (22) App. PCF (1) Non-attached (1) Rép. et Liberté RL (22)	<u>Situation on 22.11.1993</u> RPR (91) PS (69) UC (64) RI (47) RDE (24) PCF (15) Non-attached (9) Empty seat (1)

Direct election by universal suffrage with secret ballot. Two-round majority voting in single-member constituencies.

Indirect election, by an electoral college for each department, composed of MPs, general and, since 1985, municipal councillors. Co-existence of two systems: proportional representation and two-round majority voting in departments entitled to four seats or less. The same systems apply to overseas territories and territorial communities.

(France)

Previous election :	June 1988	September 1989
	PS (255)	RPR (91)
	App. Soc. (18)	UC (68)
	RPR (125)	PS (66)
	App. RPR (2)	RI (51)
	UDF (80)	RDE (*) (23)
	App. UDF (10)	PCF (16)
	UDC (33)	Non-attached (6)
	App. UDC (5)	
	PCF (25)	
	App. PCF (1)	
	Non-attached (23)	

(*) Rassemblement
Démocratique et
Européen

IRELAND

	<u>DAIL EIREANN</u>	<u>SEANAD EIREANN</u>																																	
President :	Sean TREACY (Ind.) (Since 14.03.1973)	Sean FALLON (FF) (Since January 1992)																																	
Secretary General :	Kieran COUGHLAN	Deirdre LANE (Ms)																																	
Number of members :	166	60																																	
Length of mandate :	5 yrs	5 yrs (election 90 days after the dissolution of the Dail)																																	
Last election :	25 November 1992 (early) (Twenty-Seventh Dáil)	1/3 February 1993																																	
Percentage of votes and distribution of seats (at last election) :	<table border="0"> <tr><td>FF</td><td>39.1%</td><td>(68)</td></tr> <tr><td>FG</td><td>24.5%</td><td>(45)</td></tr> <tr><td>Lab.</td><td>19.3%</td><td>(33)</td></tr> <tr><td>PD</td><td>4.7%</td><td>(10)</td></tr> <tr><td>DL</td><td>2.8%</td><td>(4)</td></tr> <tr><td>Grn</td><td>1.4%</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr><td>Others</td><td>8.2%</td><td>(5)</td></tr> </table>	FF	39.1%	(68)	FG	24.5%	(45)	Lab.	19.3%	(33)	PD	4.7%	(10)	DL	2.8%	(4)	Grn	1.4%	(1)	Others	8.2%	(5)	<table border="0"> <tr><td>FF</td><td>(25)</td></tr> <tr><td>FG</td><td>(17)</td></tr> <tr><td>Lab.</td><td>(9)</td></tr> <tr><td>Indep.</td><td>(6)</td></tr> <tr><td>PD</td><td>(2)</td></tr> <tr><td>DL</td><td>(1)</td></tr> </table>	FF	(25)	FG	(17)	Lab.	(9)	Indep.	(6)	PD	(2)	DL	(1)
FF	39.1%	(68)																																	
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Grn	1.4%	(1)																																	
Others	8.2%	(5)																																	
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Lab.	(9)																																		
Indep.	(6)																																		
PD	(2)																																		
DL	(1)																																		
	Direct election by equal and universal suffrage with secret ballot. Proportional representation involving preferential voting by single transferable vote.	Indirect election of the 43 members representing five socio-professional panels, with propor- tional representation; 11 members are nominated by the Prime Minister and 6 are elected by the Universities.																																	
Previous election :	15 June 1989 (early)	16 August 1989																																	
	<table border="0"> <tr><td>FF</td><td>44 %</td><td>(77)</td></tr> <tr><td>FG</td><td>29.3%</td><td>(55)</td></tr> <tr><td>Lab.</td><td>9.5%</td><td>(15)</td></tr> <tr><td>WP</td><td>5 %</td><td>(7)</td></tr> <tr><td>PD</td><td>5.5%</td><td>(6)</td></tr> <tr><td>Others</td><td></td><td>(6)</td></tr> </table>	FF	44 %	(77)	FG	29.3%	(55)	Lab.	9.5%	(15)	WP	5 %	(7)	PD	5.5%	(6)	Others		(6)	<table border="0"> <tr><td>FF</td><td>(32)</td></tr> <tr><td>FG</td><td>(16)</td></tr> <tr><td>Lab.</td><td>(4)</td></tr> <tr><td>PD</td><td>(3)</td></tr> <tr><td>Others</td><td>(5)</td></tr> </table>	FF	(32)	FG	(16)	Lab.	(4)	PD	(3)	Others	(5)					
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Others	(5)																																		

ITALY

CAMERA
DEI DEPUTATI

SENATO
DELLA REPUBBLICA

President	:	Irene PIVETTI (Since 21.04.1994)	Carlo SCOGNAMIGLIO (Since 21.04.1994)
Secretary General	:	Donato MARRA	Damiano NOCILLA
Number of members	:	630	315 (plus life senators - currently 11 - total 326)
Length of mandate	:	5 yrs	5 yrs (complete re-election)
Last election	:	27/28 March 1994 (early)	27/28 March 1994 (early)
PROGRESSISTI- FEDERATIVO	(143)		PROGRESSISTI (76)
LEGA NORD	(117)		LEGA NORD (60)
FORZA ITALIA	(112)		ALLEANZA NAZIONALE -MSI (48)
ALLEANZA NAZIONALE - MSI	(109)		FORZA ITALIA (36)
PARTITO POPOLARE ITALIANO (PPI)	(33)		PARTITO POPOLARE ITALIANO (34)
MISTO	(50)		MISTO (19)
RIFONDAZIONE COMUNISTA	(39)		RIFONDAZIONE COMUNISTA (18)
CENTRO CRISTIANO DEMOCRATICO (CCD)	(27)		CENTRO CRISTIANO DEMOCRATICO (CCD) (12)
			PROGRESSISTI- VERDI-RETE (13)
			PROGRESSISTI PSI (10)

These elections were held under the new electoral law, which stipulates that 75% of the seats are elected by simple majority in single-member constituencies and 25% by proportional representation.

(Italy)

Previous election: 5 April 1992

DC	29.7%	(206)	DC	27.3%	(107)
PDS	16.1%	(107)	PDS	17.1%	(64)
PSI	13.6%	(92)	PSI	13.6%	(49)
LL-LN	8.6%	(55)	LL-LN	8.2%	(25)
RC	5.6%	(35)	RC	6.5%	(20)
MSI	5.4%	(34)	MSI	6.5%	(16)
PRI	4.4%	(27)	PRI	4.7%	(10)
PLI	2.9%	(17)	SCR-V	3.1%	(4)
SCR-V	2.8%	(16)	PLI	2.8%	(4)
PSDI	2.7%	(16)	PSDI	2.6%	(3)
RETE	1.9%	(12)	RETE	0.7%	(3)
LP	1.2%	(7)	SVP	0.5%	(3)
SVP	0.5%	(3)	LVA	0.1%	(1)
LVA	0.1%	(1)	Others	2.8%	(6)
Others	1.6%	(2)			

LUXEMBOURG

CHAMBRE DES DEPUTES

President : Erna HENNICOT-SCHOEPGES (CSV)
(Since 18.07.1989)

Clerk : Guillaume WAGENER

Number of members : 60

Length of mandate : 5 yrs

Last election : 18 June 1989

Percentage of votes
and distribution of
seats
(at last election) :

CSV	32.4%	(22)
LSAP	26.2%	(18)
DP	17.2%	(11)
GRENGE	8.6%	(2)
5/6(*)	7.9%	(4)
KP	4.4%	(1)
"Others"	3.3%	(2)

(*) Retired

Direct election by universal suffrage
with secret ballot. Proportional
representation.

Previous election : June 1984

CSV	36.6%	(25)
LSAP	31.8%	(21)
DP	20.4%	(14)
GRENGE	6.8%	(2)
KP	4.4%	(2)

NETHERLANDS

TWEEDE KAMER

EERSTE KAMER

President : Willem DEETMAN (CDA) Herman TJEENK WILLINK (PvdA)
(Since 14.09.1989) (Since July 1991)

Clerk : Willem H. DE BEAUFORT Chris BALJE

Number of members : 150 75

Length of mandate : 4 yrs 4 yrs (complete re-election)

Last election : 6 September 1989 27 May 1991

Percentage of votes and distribution

of seats	:	CDA	35.3%	(54)	CDA	(27)
(at last election)	:	PvdA	31.9%	(49)	PvdA	(16)
		VVD	14.6%	(22)	VVD	(12)
		D'66	7.9%	(12)	D'66	(12)
		GR.L.	4.1%	(6)	GR.L.	(4)
		SGP	1.9%	(3)	SGP	(2)
		GPV	1.2%	(2)	RPF	(1)
		RPF	1.0%	(1)	GPV	(1)
		CD	0.9%	(1)		

Direct election by equal and universal suffrage with secret ballot. Proportional representation.

Indirect election. Proportional representation.

Previous election : May 1986

CDA	34.6%	(54)
PvdA	33.3%	(52)
VVD	17.4%	(27)
D'66	6.1%	(9)
GPA (PPR-PSP)	2.5%	(3)
SGP	1.8%	(3)
GPV	1.0%	(1)
RPF	0.9%	(1)

PORTUGAL

ASSEMBLEIA DA REPUBLICA

President : Antonio BARBOSA DE MELO (PSD)
(Since: fourth quarter 1991)

Secretary General : Luis MADUREIRA

Number of members : 230

Length of mandate : 4 legislative sessions (4 yrs)

Last election : 6 October 1991
(6th legislature)

Percentage of votes
and distribution
of seats
(at last
election)

PSD	50.6%	(135)
PS	29.1%	(72)
CDU (PCP-Verdes)	8.8%	(17)
CDS	4.4%	(5)
PSN	1.7%	(1)

Direct election by equal and universal suffrage with
secret ballot. Proportional representation.

Previous election : 19 July 1987 (250 members)

PSD	50.2%	(148)
PS	22.2%	(60)
CDU	12.1%	(31)
PRD	4.9%	(7)
CDS	4.4%	(4)

UNITED KINGDOM

HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker : Betty BOOTHROYD (Since 27.04.1992) Lord MACKAY OF CLASHFERN (Since 27.10.1987)

Secretary General : Sir Clifford BOULTON Michael WHEELER-BOOTH

Number of members : 651 1 195 (approx. 376 regular participants)

Length of mandate : 5 yrs Life mandate

Last election : 9 April 1992 (early)

Percentage of votes and distribution of seats (at last election)

Cons.	41.9%	(336)
Lab.	34.4%	(270)
Lib.Dem.	17.8%	(20)
UU		(9)
SDLP		(4)
PLAID CYMRU		(4)
DUP		(3)
SNP		(3)
UPU		(1)
The Speaker(independent)		(1)

Direct election by universal suffrage with secret ballot. Relative majority in single-member constituencies (single ballot).

Previous election : 1987

Cons.	42.2%	(375)
Lab.	30.8%	(229)
Lib./SPD All.	22.6%	(22)
UUP		(13)
SNP		(3)
SDLP		(3)
PLAID CYMRU		(3)
SF		(1)
The Speaker(independent)		(1)

**V. STATE OF ELECTORAL LEGISLATION CONCERNING ELECTIONS
TO THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS**

BELGIUM

N.B. THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE IN BELGIUM'S CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM. BELGIUM IS NOW A FEDERAL STATE. THIS SECTION WILL BE UPDATED SHORTLY. SEE PAGES 33 AND 34.

- Chamber of Representatives
- Senate

(a) Legal basis

Electoral law (Moniteur belge (official gazette), 19 August 1928 and 28 April 1929).

(b) Seats and constituencies

The Senate consists of 184 Senators; some (106) of these are directly elected by universal suffrage. Of the remaining ones, 51 are elected indirectly by the provincial councils. Twenty-five senators are coopted by the Senate itself. The King's children (or, if the monarch has none, the main heirs) are Senators by right.

The Chamber of Representatives consists of 212 members elected by universal suffrage. Elections are held at the latest every four years. Belgium's nine provinces are divided into constituencies. The number of seats in any constituency ('arrondissement') depends upon the number of inhabitants.

(c) Voting system

Elections are held on the basis of proportional representation and in relation to provincial importance, provinces containing between two and five constituencies. Votes are cast on a list basis. A vote may be cast for a candidate and/or a list.

Opinion polls are banned in the 30 days leading up to the election (Act of 18 June 1985).

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Voting is compulsory and secret. Voting by proxy is authorized.

All Belgian citizens aged 18 or over are entitled to vote. Belgians resident abroad are not entitled to vote unless they are included on a local authority register.

(e) Candidacy

Candidates stand on the basis of party lists. A candidate's position on the list is decided by the parties. In the case of independent candidates, there are lists containing a single name.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be Belgian by birth or have been naturalized, enjoy civil and political rights, live in Belgium and be at least 25 years old, in the case of candidates for the Chamber of Representatives, and at least 40 years old, in the case of the Senate.

They must not be incapacitated or mentally ill or have been convicted of a crime.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the other House or of a Provincial Council, civil servants, ministers of religion, lawyers with official responsibilities, government representatives on company boards.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

Parliament (the Chamber concerned).

DENMARK

- Parliament (Folketing)

(a) Legal basis

Electoral Acts of 13 May 1987, 7 December 1988 and 19 April 1989.

(b) Seats and constituencies

Parliament currently consists of 179 members, two of whom represent the Faroe Isles and another two Greenland. They are elected for four years. The country is divided into 17 constituencies, which in turn are grouped in three large areas: Greater Copenhagen, the islands and the Jutland peninsula.

(c) Voting system

A system of proportional representation using the modified Saint-Laguë method to allocate seats (the number of votes obtained by each party is divided by the following divisors: 1.4-3-5-7, etc.):

135 seats, termed 'territorial seats', are distributed among the three large electoral divisions and the constituencies in them;

40 seats, termed 'supplementary seats', are distributed among the electoral divisions on the basis of the number of voters in the division, the total population and an area coefficient.

The territorial seats are distributed among individual constituencies, after each election, in relation to the number of votes obtained by each party in a constituency.

The supplementary seats are distributed only among parties which have won:

- a territorial seat;
- a number of votes equal to the average number of valid votes required to win a seat in two (of the three) electoral divisions or at least 2% of the valid votes cast nationally.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Danish citizens permanently resident in the Kingdom who are at least 18 years old are entitled to vote.

People certified as incapable of looking after their own interests may not vote. Postal ballots are allowed in some cases. Votes may be cast for a party (list vote) or for a candidate (personal vote).

(e) Candidacy

Any voter who intends to stand as a candidate must be backed by between 25 and 50 voters. No candidate may take part in elections simultaneously in more than one constituency or on behalf of more than one party, nor may he stand as an independent candidate and support a party at the same time.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

Anyone entitled to vote in parliamentary elections may stand for election provided that he is not serving a prison sentence for a crime which disqualifies him from being a Member of Parliament.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Civil servants who are elected to Parliament may not ask the authorities for special leave of absence.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

Ministry of the Interior and Parliament.

GERMANY

- Bundestag
- Bundesrat

(a) Legal basis

Federal Election Act of 7 May 1956
1990 Election Act

(b) Seats and constituencies

The Bundestag currently consists of 662 members elected for four years.

The country is divided into 328 constituencies.

The Bundesrat consists of 69 members representing the 16 Länder. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the Cabinet in each Land from among its own members.

The following description of the voting system applies only to the Bundestag.

(c) Voting system

The system is based partly on votes for individual candidates and partly on proportional representation. Each voter has two votes: the first vote is for the direct election of an MP in single-member constituencies in accordance with the relative majority system - half the members of the Bundestag are elected by this method; the second vote is for one of the lists submitted by the parties in a particular Land - this second vote determines the overall distribution of seats among the parties and votes are counted using the Hare/Niemeyer method. There is a threshold clause of 5% or 3 directly elected MPs.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

German citizens aged 18 or over who have lived for at least three months in the constituency in which the election is being held are entitled to vote, provided that this right has not been withdrawn as the result of a court judgment. German citizens living in countries belonging to the Council of Europe or elsewhere are entitled to vote if they have not left the Federal Republic of Germany more than ten years previously and if they have spent at least three months in the Federal Republic between 23 May 1949 and the day of the elections concerned. Postal ballots are allowed.

(e) Candidacy

Political parties and any independent candidates may stand in the elections. Independent candidates and parties not represented in Parliament may stand in a single constituency; the signatures of 200 voters who are registered in the constituency are also required.

The lists of Land candidates may be put forward only by the parties. In the case of Land lists put forward by parties not represented in Parliament, the signature of 2000 electors registered in the Land is required.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be at least 18 years old and have had German citizenship for at least a year.

They must not be disqualified from voting, legally incapacitated or in care.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the other Chamber, the Prime Minister, judges, officials and members of the armed forces.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

The Bundestag scrutinizes the results, which can be contested in the Federal Constitutional Court.

GREECE

- Parliament

(a) Legal basis

Presidential Decree No. 152 of 1985
Presidential Decree No. 265 of 1989
Election Act of 30 November 1990.

(b) Seats and constituencies

The Chamber of Deputies currently consists of 300 members elected for four years:

- 288 elected by direct suffrage in 56 constituencies corresponding to the 51 prefectures (Attica is subdivided into five constituencies and Salonica into two);
- 12 national deputies appointed nationally, the whole country being regarded as one constituency for this purpose.

(c) Voting system

List system with reinforced proportional representation. For the initial distribution of the 288 seats, the Hagenbach-Bischoff method is applied at constituency level. The second and third distribution of the remaining seats is carried out at regional level and the Hare quotient is used. Only parties which have won at least 3% of the votes can take part in the second and third distribution. The 12 national seats are distributed in accordance with the Hare quotient.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Greek citizens aged 18 or over who enjoy political rights are entitled to vote. Voting is compulsory. Preference voting is possible. Greeks living abroad may vote in their constituency of origin if they have voting papers.

(e) Candidacy

Each party submits a list of candidates in alphabetical order for each constituency. Candidates for the national seats may not stand at the same time in the constituency elections. All candidates must have the backing of at least 12 voters and pay a deposit of Dr 20 000.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be Greek citizens, aged 25 or over, and be entitled to vote. They must not have been convicted of a crime under criminal or military law.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of boards of directors, members of the police force or the armed forces, governors, directors-general or employees of public or state-controlled companies.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

High-level monitoring committee and special High Court.

SPAIN

- Congress of Deputies
- Senate

(a) Legal basis

Act of 19 June 1985
Act of 18 March 1987
Act of 13 March 1991

(b) Seats and constituencies

The Congress of Deputies consists of 350 members elected for four years: there are at least two seats for each of the country's 50 provinces and the remaining seats are allocated in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

The Senate consists of 254 members:

- 208 are elected for four years. Each province elects four senators. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla elect two each. The legislative assemblies of the Autonomous Communities each appoint one senator plus a further senator for every million inhabitants;

In the elections for deputies and senators, each province represents a constituency.

(c) Voting system

In the elections to the Senate, voters may vote for a maximum of three candidates in a standard constituency, two candidates in Gran Canaria, Majorca, Tenerife, Ceuta and Melilla and one candidate in the remaining island constituencies. The candidates who have won the largest number of votes are elected.

Deputies are elected on the basis of proportional representation. Votes are counted using the d'Hondt method. Voting takes place on the basis of lists. Parties must win 3% of the valid votes in a constituency in order to be eligible for a seat.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Voting is secret. Spanish citizens aged 18 or over whose names are on the electoral roll are entitled to vote. Each voter has one vote. Postal voting is permitted.

(e) Candidacy

Candidates for the Congress of Deputies are put forward by legally registered political organizations and federations or by at least 0.1% of the electorate in a constituency. No candidate may stand in more than one constituency.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be aged 18 or over and enjoy political rights.
They must not have been sentenced to prison by a court.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the other Chamber or of an assembly of an Autonomous Community, holders of high public offices, members of the armed forces, the police, the ombudsman, magistrates, judges and members of the Constitutional Court or the Electoral Commission.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing election results

Electoral Commission.

FRANCE

- National Assembly
- Senate

(a) Legal basis

Constitutional Act of 10 July 1985

Act of 11 July 1986

NB: Preparations are being made for a reform of the electoral system, to be based partly on proportional representation.

(b) Seats and constituencies

The Senate consists of 321 members elected for nine years, part of its membership being renewed every three years:

- 296 senators representing the 95 metropolitan departments;
- 8 senators representing the 5 Overseas Departments;
- 3 senators representing the 5 Overseas Territories;
- 2 senators representing the 2 'territorial communities'.

Senators are elected indirectly by a restricted electoral college (consisting of deputies and municipal and regional councillors).

- 12 senators, elected indirectly on the basis of proportional representation by the 'Council for French Nationals Abroad', represent French people abroad.

The National Assembly consists of 577 deputies elected for 5 years. The national territory is subdivided into 570 constituencies, on a department basis, in metropolitan France, and 7 constituencies in the Overseas Departments and Territories.

(c) Voting system

Members of the National Assembly are elected by direct universal suffrage on the basis of a majority system involving single-member constituencies and two rounds.

A candidate can be elected in the first round only if he has won:

- an absolute majority of the votes cast;
- a number of votes equal to at least a quarter of the total number of registered voters.

In the second round a relative majority is sufficient. If the number of votes is equal, the older candidate is elected.

Senators are elected by indirect suffrage:

- in departments entitled to between one and four senators, elections involve majority voting in two rounds;
- in departments entitled to five or more senators, elections are held on the basis of the proportional list system without the right to vote for candidates from different lists or to cast preference votes.

(c) Right to vote/voting procedure

French citizens aged 18 or over who enjoy civil rights and are not legally disqualified are entitled to vote.

Their names must also be included on an electoral roll.

(e) Candidacy

No one may be a candidate in more than one constituency.

Each candidate must pay a deposit of FF 1000.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be aged 23 or over in the case of the National Assembly and 35 or over in the case of the Senate.

They must also be entitled to vote and have fulfilled their military service obligations.

They must not be wards of court, people who have received a sentence which prevents them from being included on an electoral roll or people who have been deprived of their right to stand as a candidate as a result of a court sentence.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the other Chamber, members of the government, prefects, sub-prefects, government or departmental officials, members of the Constitutional Council or the Economic and Social Council, magistrates, heads of state companies or public bodies, and professional soldiers.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

Constitutional Council.

IRELAND

- Dail Eireann (House of Representatives)
- Seanad Eireann (Senate)

(a) Legal basis

The Electoral Acts of 1923, 1983 and 1985.

(b) Seats and constituencies

The 60 Senators are selected as follows:

- 11 are appointed by the Prime Minister;
- 6 are graduates (3 from the National University of Ireland and 3 from the University of Dublin);
- 43 are elected indirectly from five lists made up of people with knowledge and practical experience of specific areas and services.

The House of Representatives consists of 166 members elected in 41 constituencies for five years. The size of the constituencies varies according to population. At present, constituencies have 3, 4 or 5 representatives.

(c) Voting system

Members of Parliament are elected under a system of proportional representation by single transferable vote in multi-seat constituencies (i.e. in addition to casting their vote for a chosen candidate, voters also indicate a second candidate to whom they wish their vote to be transferred if the first candidate is not elected; a third candidate may be indicated in case the second one is not elected, and so on).

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Irish citizens aged 18 or over who are normally resident in a constituency are entitled to vote in elections for the House of Representatives. Voting is secret. Postal voting is allowed only in the case of full-time police officers and members of the armed forces.

The electorate in the case of the Senate is as follows:

- members of the newly-elected House of Representatives;
- members of the outgoing Senate;
- members of County Councils and of urban Corporations.

Each elector has one vote for each list.

(e) Candidacy

Candidates may be nominated by third parties or may put their own names forward. Every candidate must pay a deposit.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be at least 21 years old.

They must not be mentally ill; they must not have been sentenced to prison for more than six months; they must not have been convicted for electoral fraud; and they must not be bankrupt.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the other House, the armed forces, the police, the civil service, the electricity board, the central bank or the tourism department.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

Each of the constituencies has an electoral commissioner.

ITALY

- Chamber of Deputies
- Senate

(a) Legal basis

Chamber of Deputies: Law of 4 August 1993 ('New rules for the election of the Chamber of Deputies') adopted following the referendum of 9 June 1991.

Senate: Law of 4 August 1993 ('Rules for the election of the Senate of the Republic') adopted following the referendum of 18 April 1993.

(b) Seats and constituencies

Chamber of Deputies: 630 deputies elected for 5 years.

Senate: 315 Senators elected for 5 years and a number of ex officio Senators (former Presidents of the Republic or life Senators appointed by the President of the Republic).

75% of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected on the basis of 26 electoral regions and 47 constituencies. The remaining 25% are elected by proportional representation.

75% of the Senators are elected in 232 single-member constituencies; the remaining 25% are elected by proportional representation.

(c) Voting system

75% of the members of both houses are elected on a simple majority basis in single-member constituencies, with only one round of voting; the candidate with the highest number of votes in a constituency is elected.

The 25% of seats remaining in the Chamber of Deputies (155) are allocated on the basis of the preference votes cast within the individual party lists (1 to 4 candidates). Only parties which have obtained at least 4% of the total vote qualify for extra seats on this basis. The proportional distribution of the seats concerned between the parties which have won seats in the single-member constituencies is determined in relation to the number of votes plus one obtained by the runners-up.

The 83 remaining senators are elected by proportional representation on a regional basis. There is no formal threshold, but in practice parties which have obtained less than 10% of the total vote do not stand to benefit from the proportional distribution of seats. The distribution is determined in relation to the number of votes obtained by the candidates elected in the single-member constituencies.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Italian citizens aged 18 or over are entitled to vote for the Chamber of Deputies. Those aged 25 or over may vote for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Italian election law contains provisions enabling Italian citizens living abroad to vote in Italy. Postal and proxy voting are not permitted.

(e) Candidacy

No-one may simultaneously be a candidate for both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

A candidate for the Chamber of Deputies standing in a single-member constituencies may also have his name on one of the party lists for election by proportional representation.

Candidacies for the single-member Senate constituencies are decided by the groups under whose umbrella the individual candidates have decided to stand at the moment of acceptance of their candidacy.. A group must include at least three candidates and may not have more candidates than the number of constituencies in the region concerned. The documentation relating to the groups of candidates and to the individual candidates must be submitted no later than 34 days before polling day.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

Voters aged 40 or over are eligible for election to the Senate. Those aged 25 or over are eligible for election as deputies.

People with mental disorders or who have been convicted of crimes may not stand.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the other House; regional deputies or councillors; chairmen of provincial councils; mayors of municipalities with a population of more than 20 000 inhabitants; police chiefs, their deputies and chief inspectors; anyone doing work for which he is paid, directly or indirectly, by the government.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

LUXEMBOURG

- Chamber of Deputies.

(a) Legal basis

The electoral law of 21 July 1924 (as amended).

(b) Seats and constituencies

60 deputies are elected for five years.

There are four constituencies:

- South: Esch, Capellen
- East: Grevenmacher, Remich, Echternach
- Centre: Luxembourg, Mersch
- North: Diekirch, Redange, Wiltz, Clervaux, Vianden.

(c) Voting system

Deputies are elected by universal suffrage. Elections are direct and secret and are held on the basis of a list system. In every constituency the political groups taking part in the elections must draw up the lists of candidates, the number of which may not be greater than the total number of deputies to be elected in the constituency. Any independent candidate is regarded as constituting a list by himself.

The distribution of seats is based on proportional representation, using the Hagenbach-Bischoff quotient.

(d) Right to vote/voting system

Voting is compulsory. Voters cannot allow someone else to vote for them.

Luxembourg citizens aged 18 or over and resident in the Grand Duchy are entitled to vote.

Each voter has as many votes as there are deputies to be elected in a constituency. He may vote for a list or for individuals. In the latter case, he may choose his candidates from the same list or from different lists.

(e) Candidacy

The lists of candidates must be submitted at least 60 days before the elections.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be Luxembourg citizens, enjoy civil and political rights, be at least 21 years old and live in the Grand Duchy

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the government, the Council of State, the Court of Auditors, magistrates, district commissioners, tax collectors or government auditors, and serving professional soldiers.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

Chamber of Deputies.

NETHERLANDS

- First Chamber
- Second Chamber

(a) Legal basis

Act of 28 September 1989.

(b) Seats and electoral districts

The First Chamber consists of 75 members elected indirectly by the provincial councils in the 12 Netherlands provinces. Their term of office is 4 years. The Second Chamber consists of 150 members elected for 4 years. The Netherlands is divided into 12 provinces and 18 electoral districts, the latter existing purely for administrative purposes.

(c) Voting system

The Netherlands has adopted proportional representation, distributing seats in accordance with the d'Hondt system. The country forms a single constituency, with any surpluses being distributed nationally. A party list system is used, with voters being allowed to change the order of candidates.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Netherlands citizens aged 18 or over who live in the Kingdom of the Netherlands are entitled to vote.

Netherlands citizens living abroad and working for a national public service, together with their spouses, provided that the latter have Netherlands nationality, may also take part in elections to the Second Chamber. Voting is not compulsory. Voting by proxy is permitted but postal voting is not.

(e) Candidacy

Parties are obliged to file a list in each of the 18 electoral districts. No list may contain more than 30 candidates' names, and each list must be signed by at least 25 voters from the electoral district in question. A candidate may stand for the same party in more than one electoral district. Lists put forward in more than one electoral district may be combined. Votes won by a political party in different electoral districts are added together; this increases the chances of winning one or more seats.

A party which files a list of candidates must pay a deposit of Fl 1000, unless it is already represented in the Second Chamber. The state will refund this deposit only if the party secures at least three-quarters of the 'electoral quota'.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be Netherlands citizens aged 25 years or over (for both Chambers). They must not be mentally ill. They must not be disenfranchised as a result of being sentenced to more than one year in prison or convicted of certain crimes.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the other Chamber or of the Council of State, civil servants, Supreme Court judges and members of the armed forces.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

The Chamber in question as represented by a special commission.

PORTUGAL

- Assembly of the Republic

(a) Legal basis

Acts of 16 May 1979, 10 July 1985 and 24 July 1990.

(b) Seats and constituencies

The Assembly consists of 250 members elected for 4 years. The country is divided into 22 constituencies with a varying number of seats. Four seats are reserved for Portuguese citizens living abroad.

(c) Voting system

Elections are held on the basis of proportional representation. Votes are counted using the d'Hondt method.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

Portuguese citizens aged 18 or over are entitled to vote. Voters vote for a list and may not indicate their preference for a candidate.

(e) Candidacy

Candidates are put forward by a party. Each party may submit only one list per constituency. Candidates may stand in one constituency only.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be Portuguese citizens aged 18 or over.
They must not be mentally ill, have committed punishable offences or have lost their political rights as a result of a court decision.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the government or the diplomatic service, the ombudsman, prefects, mayors, magistrates, serving soldiers, the director of the national financial administration and members of the clergy.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

National Electoral Commission.

UNITED KINGDOM

- House of Commons
- House of Lords

(a) Legal basis

Representation of the People Act 1983
Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986

(b) Seats and constituencies

There are 650 Members of the House of Commons. Each Member represents a constituency individually. Of these constituencies, 523 are in England, 72 in Scotland, 38 in Wales and 17 in Northern Ireland.
The House of Lords consists of 1188 non-elected Members.

(c) Voting system

A simple majority voting system is used. Every constituency elects a Member of the House of Commons. Elections are held at least every five years.

(d) Right to vote/voting procedure

UK citizens aged 18 or over who live in the United Kingdom are entitled to vote. Members of the House of Lords are not entitled to vote. UK citizens living abroad, members of the armed forces and officials resident abroad must make a declaration in order to obtain the right to vote.
Voting is not compulsory. Voting by proxy is permitted. Voting is secret.

(e) Candidacy

Candidates are normally members of one of the national political parties but there may be individual (independent) candidates who are not supported by any party. Candidates must pay an election deposit of £500.

(f) Conditions which candidates must satisfy

They must be citizens of the United Kingdom or of the Republic of Ireland and be at least 21 years old.
Grounds for disqualification include mental deficiency, insolvency, conviction for fraud, prison sentences of more than one year and conviction for electoral fraud.

(g) Persons who are not eligible

Members of the House of Lords, members of the clergy and the judiciary, civil servants and local government officers, and members of the armed forces and the police.

(h) Responsibility for scrutinizing the election results

A returning officer is responsible for counting the votes and announcing the results.

Anyone objecting to the conduct of an election or wishing to contest the results may do so by appealing to the High Court.

KEY TO INITIALS OR OTHER DESIGNATIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES
REFERRED TO IN THE SECTIONS CONCERNING THE MEMBER STATES

BELGIUM

CVP	CHRISTELIJKE VOLKSPARTIJ
PSC	PARTI SOCIAL CHRETIEN
SP	SOCIALISTISCHE PARTIJ
PS	PARTI SOCIALISTE
VLD	VLAAMSE LIBERALEN EN DEMOCRATEN
PRL	PARTI REFORMATEUR LIBERAL
VU	VOLKSUNIE
AGALEV	ANDERS GAAN LEVEN
ECOLO	ECOLO
FDF	FRONT DEMOCRATIQUE DES BRUXELLOIS FRANCOPHONES
VB	VLAAMS BLOK
FN	FRONT NATIONAL
PPW	PARTI POPULAIRE WALLON
ROSSEM	List of supporters of Mr VAN ROSSEM
PVV	PARTIJ VOOR VRIJHEID EN VOORUITGANG

DENMARK

SD	SOCIALDEMOKRATIET
KF	KONSERVATIVE FOLKEPARTI
SF	SOCIALISTISK FOLKEPARTI
V	VENSTRE
RV	DET RADIKALE VENSTRE
CD	CENTRUM-DEMOKRATERNE
FP	FREMSKRIDTSPARTIET
KRF	KRISTELIGT FOLKEPARTI

GERMANY

SPD	SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS
CDU	CHRISTLICH DEMOKRATISCHE UNION DEUTSCHLANDS
CSU	CHRISTLICH SOZIALE UNION
FDP	FREIE DEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI
GRÜNE	DIE GRÜNEN
PDS	PARTEI DES DEMOKRATISCHEN SOZIALISMUS
B'90/GRÜNE	BUNDNIS 90/GRÜNE

GREECE

ND
PASOK
DH.ANA
PR.P.
KKE
SYN

NEA DEMOKRATIA
PANELLINION SOCIALISTIKON KINEMA
DIMOKRATIKI ANANEOSSEI
POLITIKI ANIXI
KOMMUNISTIKO KOMMA ELLADAS
SYNASPISMOS ('Euro-communists')

SPAIN

POLITICAL PARTIES
REPRESENTED IN
PARLIAMENT

PSOE - PARTIDO
SOCIALISTA OBRERO
ESPANOL
PP - PARTIDO POPULAR
CiU - CONVERGENCIA I
UNIO

IU - IZQUIERDA UNIDA
CDS - CENTRO
DEMOCRATICO Y SOCIAL
PNV - PARTIDO
NACIONALISTA VASCO

HB - HERRI BATASUNA
EE - EUSKADIKO EZKERRA
EA - EUSKO ALKARTASUNA
PA - PARTIDO
ANDALUCISTA
ERC - ESQUERRA
REPUBLICANA DE
CATALUNYA
PAR - PARTIDO ARAGONES
REGIONALISTA
UV - UNIO VALENCIANA
CC - COALICION CANARIA

PASOC - PARTIDO DE
ACCION SOCIALISTA
(component of IU)
PR - PARTIDO RIOJANO

ENV - ESQUERRA
NACIONAL VALENCIANA

GROUPS IN THE CONGRESS
OF DEPUTIES ('Grupo
parlamentario' - GP)

GPS - GP Socialista
(PSOE)
GPP - GP Popular (PP)
GPSCiU -
GP Convergencia i Unió
(CiU)

GPCC - GP Coalición
Canaria (CC)

GPMX - GP Mixto (IU,
EA, HB, PAR, ENV, PR,
PASOC)

GROUPS IN THE SENATE
('GP Senadores')

PSNV - GP Senadores
Nacionalistas Vascos
(PNV)

FRANCE

PS	PARTI SOCIALISTE
RPR	RASSEMBLEMENT POUR LA REPUBLIQUE
UDF	UNION POUR LA DEMOCRATIE FRANCAISE
UDFC	UNION POUR LA DEMOCRATIE FRANCAISE ET DU CENTRE
UDC	UNION DU CENTRE
UC	UNION CENTRISTE
PCF	PARTI COMMUNISTE FRANCAIS
RI	UNION DES REPUBLICAINS ET DES INDEPENDANTS
RDE	RASSEMBLEMENT DEMOCRATIQUE ET EUROPEEN
CDS	CENTRE DES DEMOCRATES SOCIAUX

IRELAND

FF	FIANNA FAIL
FG	FINE GAEL
Lab.	THE LABOUR PARTY
PD	PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS
DL	DEMOCRATIC LEFT
Grn	GREEN PARTY
WP	WORKERS' PARTY

ITALY

DC	DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA
PDS	PARTITO DEMOCRATICO DELLA SINISTRA
RC	RIFONDAZIONE COMUNISTA
PCI	PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO
IND. SIN.	Left independents (Indipendenti di Sinistra)
PSI	PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO
LL-LN	LEGA LOMBARDA - LEGA NORD
MSI-DN	MOVIMENTO SOCIALE ITALIANO-DESTRA NAZIONALE
PRI	PARTITO REPUBBLICANO ITALIANO
PSDI	PARTITO SOCIALISTA DEMOCRATICO ITALIANO
PR	PARTITO RADICALE
SCR-V	SOLE CHE RIDE - VERDI
PLI	PARTITO LIBERALE ITALIANO
LP	LISTA PANNELLA
RETE	LA RETE
DP	DEMOCRAZIA PROLETARIA
SVP	SÜDTIROLER VOLKSPARTEI
PSdA	PARTITO SARDO D'AZIONE
UV	UNION VALDOTAINE
LVA	LISTA VALLE D'AOSTA

LUXEMBOURG

CSV/PSC
LSAP/POSL
DP
VERTS
ADR
KPL/PCL

PARTI CHRETIEN SOCIAL
PARTI OUVRIER SOCIALISTE LUXEMBOURGEOIS
PARTI DEMOCRATIQUE
GAP ET GLEI
COMITE D'ACTION POUR LA DEMOCRATIE ET LA JUSTICE
PARTI COMMUNISTE LUXEMBOURGEOIS

NETHERLANDS

CDA
PvdA
VVD
D'66
SGP
GPV
RPF
CD
PPR
PSP
GR.L.

CHRISTEN-DEMOCRATISCH APPEL
PARTIJ VAN DE ARBEID
VOLKSPARTIJ VOOR VRIJHEID EN DEMOCRATIE
DEMOCRATEN 66
STAATKUNDIG GEREFORMEERDE PARTIJ
GEREFORMEERD POLITIEK VERBOND
REFORMATORISCHE POLITIEKE FEDERATIE
CENTRUMDEMOCRATEN
POLITIEKE PARTIJ RADIKALEN
PACIFISTISCH SOCIALISTISCHE PARTIJ
GROEN LINKS

PORTUGAL

PSD
PS
CDU
PCP
PRD
CDS-PP
PSN

PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA
PARTIDO SOCIALISTA
COLIGACAO DEMOCRATICA UNITARIA
PARTIDO COMUNISTA PORTUGUES
PARTIDO RENOVADOR DEMOCRATICO
CENTRO DEMOCRATICO SOCIAL-PARTIDO POPULAR
PARTIDO DE SOLIDARIEDADE NACIONAL

UNITED KINGDOM

Cons.
Lab.
Lib. Dem.
Lib./SDP All.
SNP
Plaid Cymru
DUP
SDLP
UUP
UU
UPU
SF

CONSERVATIVE PARTY
LABOUR PARTY
LIBERAL DEMOCRATS
LIBERAL PARTY/SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ALLIANCE
SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY
WELSH NATIONALIST PARTY
DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST PARTY
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC AND LABOUR PARTY
'Ulster Unionist Parties'
ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY
ULSTER POPULAR UNIONIST
SINN FEIN

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Editorial deadline: 29 May 1994



POPULATION OF THE COMMUNITY
(in thousands)
1 JANUARY 1994

	B	DK	D	GR	E(*)	F	IRL	I(*)	L(**)	NL	P	UK	TOTAL
TOTAL POPULATION	10 100	5 197	81 353	10 391	39 114	57 804	3 571	56 960	400	15 341	9 868	58 276	348 374
WOMEN	5 160	2 633	41 825	5 264	19 912	29 648	1 796	29 273	204	7 756	5 112	29 738	178 320
MEN	4 940	2 563	39 527	5 127	19 202	28 156	1 775	27 688	196	7 586	4 756	28 538	170 054
INCLUDING EU NATIONALS	555 (2)	31	1 536	62	173	1 312	20	111	111	190	31	1 068 (2)	5 199
WOMEN	299 (2)	13		35		614	9	61	53	84	15	382 (2)	
MEN	256 (2)	19		27		698	10	50	58	106	17	686 (2)	
POTENTIAL VOTERS (>18 YRS)	7 868	4 005	60 220	8 562	30 082	43 420	2 469	48 235	318	11 654	7 500	44 927	269 261
WOMEN	4 066	2 050	31 790	4 334	15 543	22 683	1 260	23 195	162	5 892	3 954	23 244	138 164
MEN	3 802	1 955	28 430	4 136	14 539	20 737	1 209	25 040	156	5 763	3 546	21 683	130 997
INCLUDING EU NATIONALS REGISTERED (3)	24 000	6 719		682	23 222		22 400		6 817	190 000	656		274 496
NEW VOTERS (18-22 YRS)	651	358	3 720	877	3 278	4 049	306	5 314	28	970	828	3 861	24 241
WOMEN	318	175	1 820	428	1 596	2 072	150	2 597	14	490	409	1 876	11 944
MEN	333	184	1 900	451	1 683	1 977	156	2 717	14	480	419	1 985	12 297
NUMBER OF SEATS IN EP (JUNE 1994)	25	16	99	25	64	87	15	87	6	31	25	87	567
NUMBER OF INHABITANTS/SEAT	404 000	324 788	821 743	415 600	611 159	664 409	238 067	654 716	66 667	494 877	394 720	669 839	614 415

(*) = 1.1.1993

(**) = 1.1.1992

(3) Provisional figures