

STUDY

Requested by the Authority for European  
Political Parties and European Political  
Foundations



# Provisions of national law affecting European political parties and European political foundations

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Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations

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## **Abstract**

This study presents a compilation of legal provisions across the EU Member States affecting European political parties and European political foundations. It identifies the provisions of national law which, in addition to the provisions of the EU law, directly or indirectly, affect European political parties and European political foundations. The study finds that national provisions explicitly implementing EU law are scarce, while national legislation on political parties and European Parliament election campaigns in some Member States may affect the ability of European political parties to engage in campaigning activities.

This document was requested by the Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Authority	Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations
EU	European Union
EUPP	European political party
EUPF	European political foundation

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	National provisions on donations affecting European political parties and European political foundations
Table 2:	National provisions on contributions affecting European political parties and European political foundations
Table 3:	National provisions related to funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Background

This study was contracted by the Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations (the "Authority"). It collected legislative acts from the 27 EU Member States that directly or indirectly affect European political parties (EUPPs) and European political foundations (EUPFs), especially in the context of:

- rules on donations and contributions, and
- funding of activities (including joint events with national parties or foundations, or with candidates).

## Objective

The objective of the study according to the Terms of Reference is "to provide a reliable basis for understanding whether, where and how (in addition to the uniform rules of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and the EU Financial Regulation<sup>1</sup>), a EUPP or EUPF encounters differing legal constraints across the Union when seeking to generate contributions from their members or donations, or when organising activities (including joint activities with national or local partners) in the Member States."

## Main findings

The key findings of the study are the following:

- National provisions on European Parliament elections are almost entirely devoted to the activities of national parties, with European Parliament elections regulated in each country as a national election. There are very few provisions on donations or contributions to EUPPs or EUPFs in EU Member States in addition to Regulation 1141/2014, and none that would differ from the requirements of Regulation 1141/2014. A possible exception is Latvia, where the law appears to prohibit donations by legal entities to EUPPs that have their seat in Latvia.
- Limits on European Parliament election campaign spending by national parties in Member States are not such as to significantly affect the ability of European political parties to fund joint events in Member States with parties or candidates.
- In some Member States, national regulation of political parties and of European Parliament election campaigns may significantly affect the ability of EUPPs to engage in campaigning, given the absence of a clear legal distinction between "national" and "European" campaigns at European Parliament elections. National regulations would appear to prohibit EUPPs from campaigning in seven Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia). If campaigning by a EUPP in a Member State constitutes an in-kind donation to a national political party that benefits from such campaigning, this could also render such campaigning illegal under Regulation 1141/2014; the extent to which this is the case depends on the interpretation of oversight authorities and has not been tested in practice.

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

## 1. INTRODUCTION: REGULATORY CONTEXT

Regulation 1141/2014 provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for the financing of EUPPs and EUPFs. Given its objective, this study mainly focuses on Chapter IV of Regulation 1141/2014 which lays down the funding provisions, including the sources of funding and prohibitions in this regard. Of particular relevance to this study are the following components of this framework:

Donations and contributions:

- EUPPs and EUPFs may accept donations from natural or legal persons of up to a value of EUR 18 000 per year and per donor. They may not receive donations from: anonymous sources; the budgets of political groups in the European Parliament; any public authority from a Member State or a third country, or from any undertaking over which such a public authority may exercise, directly or indirectly, a dominant influence by virtue of its ownership of it, its financial participation therein, or the rules which govern it; or any private entities based in a third country or from individuals from a third country who are not entitled to vote in elections to the European Parliament.<sup>2</sup>
- EUPPs and EUPFs may receive contributions from their members (national political parties or individual members), which may not exceed 40 % of the EUPP's or EUPF's annual budget. They may not receive anonymous contributions. Contributions to EUPFs may come from the EUPP with which it is affiliated, but may not derive from funds received by a EUPP from the general EU budget. Contributions from an individual member (citizen) made on his or her behalf may not exceed EUR 18 000 per year unless the member is a member of the European Parliament or national or regional parliament or regional assembly.<sup>3</sup>

Activities:

- EUPPs may use their funding (from the general EU budget or other sources) to finance campaigns conducted by EUPPs in the context of elections to the European Parliament in which they or their members participate. Such expenditure must be clearly identified by EUPPs in their annual financial statements.<sup>4</sup>
- Electoral expenditure (including limits on spending) for all political parties, candidates and third parties and their activities at elections to the European Parliament are governed in each Member State by national provisions.<sup>5</sup>
- EUPPs may not fund from the general budget of the EU or from any other source - directly or indirectly - other political parties, and in particular national parties or candidates. The latter are governed by national rules.<sup>6</sup>
- EUPFs may not fund from the general budget of the European Union or from any other source – directly or indirectly – elections, political parties, or candidates or other foundations.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations ("Regulation 1141/2014"), Article 20. Available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32014R1141> (accessed 5 December 2022).

<sup>3</sup> Regulation 1141/2014, Article 20.

<sup>4</sup> Regulation 1141/2014, Article 21.

<sup>5</sup> Regulation 1141/2014, Article 21.

<sup>6</sup> Regulation 1141/2014, Article 22(1)

<sup>7</sup> Regulation 1141/2014, Article 22(2).



- Neither EUPPs nor EUPFs may use their funds to finance referendum campaigns.<sup>8</sup>

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The study was prepared on the basis of desk research and consisted in the following three steps:

- Obtaining national legislation from Member States regulating the financing of EUPPs, European Parliament elections and EUPFs.
- Extracting from the national legislation legal provisions regulating, affecting or potentially affecting: i) the generation by EUPPs or EUPFs of contributions from their members or donations; ii) the funding and/or organising of activities (including joint activities with national political parties or candidates) in the Member States.
- Recording the legal provisions in tables, structured thematically by: i) national provisions on donations affecting EUPPs and EUPFs; ii) national provisions on contributions affecting EUPPs and EUPFs; iii) national provisions related to funding of activities of EUPPs and EUPFs.

### 2.1. Sources of information

The study obtained English language versions of the relevant legal acts from official websites of the Member States, or directly from the competent national authorities. Requests to national authorities were made using the list of contacts provided in the 2020 Annual Activity Report of the Authority<sup>9</sup>, and where necessary from an online Council of Europe list of websites of Electoral Management Bodies from Venice Commission member states.<sup>10</sup>

Where English language versions of legislation were not available from the above-mentioned sources, the following databases were used:

- OSCE/ODIHR database of legal reviews and legislation.<sup>11</sup>
- VOTA database on electoral legislation, constitutional provisions and Venice Commission documents in the electoral field<sup>12</sup>.
- EuroPAM (European Public Accountability Mechanisms) legal database.<sup>13</sup>

Where English language versions were unobtainable from any of the above sources, local language versions were obtained from the same sources and machine translated. Legal provisions obtained in this way were copy-edited by the author and checked for accuracy where doubts existed on the accuracy of translation.

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<sup>8</sup> Regulation 1141/2014, Article 22.3.

<sup>9</sup> Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations, Annual Activity Report 2020. [https://www.appf.europa.eu/cmsdata/238104/2020\\_AnnualActivityReport\\_AuthorityEUPPsEUPFs.pdf](https://www.appf.europa.eu/cmsdata/238104/2020_AnnualActivityReport_AuthorityEUPPsEUPFs.pdf) (accessed 5 December 2022).

<sup>10</sup> See <https://www.coe.int/en/web/electoral-management-bodies-conference/useful-links> (accessed 18 January 2023).

<sup>11</sup> See <https://legislationline.org> (accessed 18 January 2023).

<sup>12</sup> See [https://www.te.gob.mx/vota\\_elections](https://www.te.gob.mx/vota_elections) (accessed 18 January 2023).

<sup>13</sup> See <http://europam.eu/?module=legislation> (accessed 18 January 2023).

### 2.1.1. Completeness of data

Despite efforts to obtain the data using all the sources listed above, the study was unable to confirm with all certainty whether there are any laws in place related to the implementation of Regulation 1141/2014 or explicitly regulating EUPPs and EUPFs in the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands. Considering the efforts made by the author to obtain such legislation, it is assumed that there are very likely no such legal provisions.

## 2.2. Presentation of data

The legal provisions obtained for each Member State are presented in three tables:

**Table 1:** National provisions affecting donations to EUPPs and EUPFs.

This table contains provisions of national laws that are relevant to the provision of donations (*i.e.* monetary or in-kind benefits/gifts) to EUPPs and EUPFs.

**Table 2:** National provisions on contributions affecting EUPPs and EUPFs.

This table contains provisions of national laws that are relevant to the provision of contributions (*i.e.* structured payments by members) to EUPPs and EUPFs.

**Table 3:** National provisions related to funding of activities of EUPPs and EUPFs.

This table provides provisions of national law that affect or potentially affect the funding by EUPPs and EUPFs of activities (including joint events with national parties or foundations, or with candidates). The table specifically includes provisions on any of the following:

- Definition of entities that may campaign in elections.
- Provisions on donations by EUPPs to national political parties (including their election campaigns in Member States).
- Spending restrictions and limits at European Parliament election campaigns, both for EUPPs if these exist in national legislation, and national political parties. Limits and restrictions on national political parties are included as these may affect the ability of the latter to participate in joint events together with EUPPs.
- Provision on funding of activities of EUPFs.

The provisions in the tables do not include the following:

- Provisions on public subsidies or in-kind assistance to national political parties during European Parliament election campaigns.
- Provisions defining the types of campaigning permitted or restricted/forbidden. Although these provisions have a significant effect on the nature of campaigning (and theoretically therefore also the ability of EUPPs to campaign), the focus of this study is on funding of activities rather than the activities themselves.
- Provisions on reporting or disclosure requirements.
- Provisions on audit or control.
- Provisions on sanctions for violation of political funding provisions.

- Secondary legislation, for example instructions issued by electoral oversight bodies. The only exception to this is the Opinion issued by the Council of State in France in 2019 on funding of national parties by EUPPs (see Table 1).

### 3. ANALYSIS

#### KEY FINDINGS

In EU Member States there is very little direct regulation of donations, contributions or the activities of EUPPs and EUPFs in Member States, with only one country (Latvia) establishing a limit on donations to EUPPs, and two countries (Latvia and Romania) establishing limits on EUPP spending at European election campaigns.

Given the absence in either EU or Member State law of a distinction between national and European campaigns at EU parliament elections (see Section 3.1. below), a key question raised by the data gathered is whether (and if so where) a EUPP campaigning within a Member State would be interpreted as either of the following, in which case it would appear to be impermissible:

- Campaigning by an entity that is not permitted to do so. Seven Member States would appear to not permit EUPPs to campaign (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia) (see Section 3.4); or
- an in-kind donation to the national party that is their member, which is impermissible under Regulation 1141/2014, although four countries (the Czech Republic, Finland, France and Romania) explicitly permit donations to national political parties by EUPPs.

Limits on European Parliament campaign spending by national parties in Member States are not such as to significantly affect the ability of EUPPs to fund events in Member States with parties or candidates.

#### 3.1. General findings

The main general finding of the study is that in the national legislation of Member States there is almost no direct regulation of the activities of EUPPs and EUPFs, or of the activities of EUPPs at European Parliament elections. Seven EU Member States have specific laws on EUPPs and EUPFs or on the implementation of Regulation 1141/2014: Belgium, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovenia. In almost all cases these laws do not cover issues related to funding or campaigning, and only regulate issues such as registration, liquidation and financial reports, not issues of financing itself. Latvia and Romania are the only exceptions (see Table 2). Latvia is the only country that explicitly regulates campaigning by EUPPs. In Spain for example, by contrast EUPPs are not mentioned in any legislation at all.

National regulation of European Parliament elections is almost entirely devoted to the activities of national parties, with EP elections regulated in each country as a national election. For the data to be correctly interpreted, an important question in need of clarification is whether there is a clear legal distinction at European Parliament elections between "national campaigns" and "European campaigns". There is no definition of a European campaign (as opposed to a national one) in any of the

national legislation gathered for this study, although the 2020 Authority Annual Activity Report sets out criteria for identifying what constitutes a European campaign.<sup>14</sup>

### **3.2. Donations to European political parties and European political foundations**

The presentation of Member State provisions in Table 1 shows that donations to EUPPs and EUPFs are not regulated specifically in any country except Latvia. There, donations to a EUPP that has its seat in Latvia may only be from natural persons (individuals), and total donations and contributions to a party may not exceed 30% of the individual's previous years' income. The only other possibly relevant provisions are in Italy, where foundations that disburse more than 10% of their previous year's income in donations and contributions must observe strict disclosure requirements, and Slovakia where national parties may not use state budget funding to make donations of any kind.

### **3.3. Contributions to European political parties and European political foundations**

As shown in Table 2, legislation in Member States hardly contains any regulation of contributions to EUPPs or EUPFs. The only possible exception is the provision in Latvia limiting the total amount of donations and contributions to EUPPs with their seat in Latvia (see Section 3.2).

### **3.4. Entities permitted to campaign in European Parliament elections**

Table 3 includes legal provisions that affect the ability of EUPPs to campaign in European Parliament elections. These were included for the following reason. EUPPs may not be able to conduct campaigning in Member States – or such campaigning may have a shaky legal basis – in the following circumstances:

- Donations to national political parties by EUPPs and EUPFs are prohibited under Regulation 1141/2014 (see Section 1). However this does not exclude joint activities with national political parties, provided that they comply with guidance of the Authority.<sup>15</sup>
- There is no legal distinction between a national campaign at the election and a European campaign.
- Either i) campaigning activities are interpreted as an in-kind donation to the campaign of the national political party that is a member of the EUPP, or ii) the right to campaign is explicitly restricted in such a way that EUPPs cannot do so.

Regarding the third issue, regulations on campaigning vary considerably across Member States:

- In seven Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, France, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia) only political parties or other nominating organisations or candidates are permitted to campaign. In

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<sup>14</sup> Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations, Annual Activity Report 2020, p. 14-15. The criteria are: European campaigns must predominantly focus on European topics, *i.e.* topics that affect citizens across the EU; EU parties must always be able to demonstrate that campaigns were carried out in the context of the European elections, and in their interest as contestants in those elections; campaigns by EU parties must be clearly and unambiguously attributable to them through, for example, logos and banners; and campaigns by EU parties must be compatible with the applicable national law. Available at [https://www.appf.europa.eu/cmsdata/238104/2020\\_AnnualActivityReport\\_AuthorityEUPPsEUPFs.pdf](https://www.appf.europa.eu/cmsdata/238104/2020_AnnualActivityReport_AuthorityEUPPsEUPFs.pdf) (accessed 5 December 2022).

<sup>15</sup> Available at <https://www.appf.europa.eu/appf/en/guidance/prohibition-direct-indirect-funding>.

Slovenia, campaigning may only be conducted by citizens or entities with their seat in the country. In Hungary, campaign rules appear to allow only entities standing for election to campaign in certain ways.

- There are no restrictions or no clear restrictions on who may campaign in 14 Member States: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.
- The Czech Republic permits campaigning by submitters of party lists, candidates and third parties; a third party may not be a foreign legal entity, which EUPPs are in the interpretation of the oversight authority.<sup>16</sup>
- Four Member States explicitly permit campaigning by EUPPs – Germany, Ireland, Latvia and Romania. Germany appears to allow the nomination of candidates by EUPPs, while Irish law explicitly envisages campaigning as *inter alia* the promotion of the interests of a European Parliament political group (see Table 3).
- All Member States classify as donations the provision of goods and services for free or at more favourable than market conditions - “in-kind” donations. This raises the question whether Member States would interpret campaigning by a EUPP as an in-kind donation to the national party that is its member. It is worth noting that Latvia (the country with the most developed legislation on the financing of and electoral activities of EUPPs) is the only country to specify in its law that expenditure by EUPP on a pre-election campaign is not considered as a donation to a political party (see Table 3).

### 3.5. Limits on campaign spending

Latvia and Romania are the only countries that establish an expenditure limit for EUPPs – in Romania a multiple (3255) of the gross minimum basic salary, in Latvia 10% of the limit established for a national political party or alliance ( $0.0003 \times \text{number of voters} \times \text{average gross monthly wage}$ ).

For national parties, there is no limit on campaign expenditure at European Parliament elections in ten Member States (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands and Sweden). There are limits in seventeen Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain). In some countries, these are absolute amounts - for example EUR 7 million in Austria, BGN 2 million (equal to EUR 1 022 583) in Bulgaria, or EUR 9.2 million in France. Most countries establish limits by a formula, for example in Italy 1 Euro x the number of citizens.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions of this study are the following:

- National provisions on European Parliament elections are almost entirely devoted to the activities of national parties, with European Parliament elections regulated in each country as a national election. There are very few provisions on donations or contributions to EUPPs or EUPFs in EU Member States in addition to Regulation 1141/2014. The provisions that do exist do not constitute any significant variation between Member States in this regard, with the sole exception

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<sup>16</sup> Czech Authority for the Oversight of Financing of Political parties and Movements, Frequently asked questions/Methodological opinion, available at <https://www.udhpsch.cz/metodicka-stanoviska-volby-do-ep#ot45> (accessed 5 December 2022).

- of provisions on EUPPs in Latvia, which prohibits donations by legal entities to EUPPs that have their seat in Latvia.
- Limits on European Parliament campaign spending by national parties in Member States are not such as to significantly affect the ability of EUPPs to fund joint events in Member States with parties or candidates. The only possible exceptions are Latvia and Romania, where an expenditure limit for EUPPs is established by law.
  - In many Member States, national regulation of political parties and of European Parliament election campaigns may significantly affect the ability of EUPPs to engage in campaigning, given the absence of a clear legal distinction between "national" and "European" campaigns at European Parliament elections. This is likely to be the case in either of the following circumstances:
    - Where there are restrictions on which entities are permitted to campaign which effectively prohibit EUPPs from doing so. Only four Member States explicitly permit campaigning by EUPPs; 7 Member States appear effectively to prohibit such campaigning, while 14 Member States do not have clear restrictions on who may campaign.
    - Where EUPP campaigning is interpreted as an in-kind donation to the national political party that benefits from the campaigning. All Member States – including those that do not appear to clearly restrict campaigning by entities not participating directly in the national election – define in-kind donations as the provision of goods and services for free or on favourable terms.<sup>17</sup>

## 5. TABLES

### 5.1. National provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations

This table contains provisions of national laws that are relevant to the provision of donations (*i.e.* monetary or in-kind benefits/gifts) to EUPPs and EUPFs.

Key:

- "N/A": means that no provisions in the legal acts obtained have been identified that directly affect or could directly affect EUPPs or EUPFs in the areas of regulation covered by the table.
- "Note": Notes explaining context or other provisions referenced to in the provision cited.
- Text in square brackets [xx] is to ensure clarity of language in a legal provision where the meaning might not be clear, for example because a word would only be clear if other provisions were cited that that are not relevant to the subject matter of the table.

**Table 1: National provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations**

<sup>17</sup> The Council of Europe Group of States Against Corruption's Third Round Evaluation on Transparency of Political Party Funding interpreted the Council's standards on political party funding to require in-kind (non-cash) donations to be regulated clearly and included in the definition of donation in Member State laws. The evaluation questionnaire and country reports are available at [https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations#{%2222359946%22:\[2\]}](https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations#{%2222359946%22:[2]}) (accessed 18 January 2023).



Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
Austria	N/A
Belgium	<p><b>Law introducing the Companies and Associations Code of 23 March 2019. The relevant provisions are contained in the “book 17” The European political party and the European political foundation:</b></p> <p><i>Article 17:2</i></p> <p><i>Each European political party with its seat in Belgium, in abbreviated form EUPP, shall be subject, in addition to the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, to the provisions of this Title 1, of Book 2, Titles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Chapters 2 and 3, and 9, and, depending on the statute chosen, either to the provisions of Book 9, Titles 1 to 4, or to the provisions of Book 10.</i></p> <p><i>A copy of the publication referred to in Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 shall be filed by the notary in the file referred to either in Article 2:9 or in Article 2:10, depending on the status chosen. Until the moment provided for in Article 17:5, Articles 2:9 and 2:10 shall not apply.</i></p> <p><i>Article 17:7</i></p> <p><i>Each European political foundation having its registered office in Belgium, abbreviated to EUPF, shall be subject, in addition to the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, to the provisions of this Title 2, of Book 2, Titles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Chapters 2 and 3, and 9, and, depending on the status chosen, either to the provisions of Book 9, Titles 1 to 4, or to the provisions of Book 10.</i></p> <p><i>A copy of the publication referred to in Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 shall be filed by the notary in the file referred to in Article 2:9 or 2:10, depending on the status chosen. Until the moment provided for in Article 17:10, Articles 2:9 and 2:10 shall not apply.</i></p>
Bulgaria	<p><b>Law on Political Parties, OJ, No. 28/ 1 April 2005 as amended</b></p> <p><b>Article 29</b></p> <p>(1) The political parties shall expend the funds for preparation and participation in elections, for providing the activity of the party structures, for organizational expenditures for holding of events and other inherent to the activity of the party expenditures.</p> <p>Note: It follows from the article that donations to European political parties are permitted.</p>
Croatia	N/A
Cyprus	N/A

Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
Czech Republic	N/A
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	<p><b>Political Parties Act 1994, Reference RT I 1994, 40, 654</b></p> <p>§ 12<sup>6</sup>. Affiliated organisation of political party and participation in other legal persons</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this act ‘affiliated organisation of a political party’ means a foundation or a non-profit association whose founder or member the political party is and whose activities are aimed at the attainment of the goals and objectives of the political party laid down in § 1 of this Act. The requirements for political parties laid down in §§ 12<sup>1</sup>–12<sup>4</sup> of this Act [provisions on funding of political parties and reporting thereon] also extend to the affiliated organisations of political parties. Donations of a political party to its affiliated organisation are permitted.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A political foundation on the European level is not an affiliated organisation of a political party for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No. 2004/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the regulations governing political parties on the European level and the rules regarding their funding.</p>
Finland	N/A
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Greece	N/A
Hungary	N/A
Ireland	N/A
Italy	<p><b>Law on the Abolition of direct public funding, provisions for party transparency and democracy and regulation of voluntary contributions and indirect contributions to them, Decree Law No. 149/2013</b></p> <p>Article 5</p> <p>1. Political parties ensure transparency and access to information relating to their statutory structure, associative bodies, internal functioning and budgets (including reports), also through the creation of a website that respects the principles of high accessibility including by disabled people, completeness of information, clarity of</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>language, reliability, simplicity of consultation, quality, homogeneity and interoperability.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. To foundations and associations the composition of whose governing bodies is determined in whole or in part by deliberations of political parties or movements, as well as to foundations and associations that disburse sums in a given year greater than 10 percent of their operating income of the previous year by way of donations or contribute to the financing of initiatives or services free of charge in favour of parties, political movements or their internal articulations or parliamentarians or regional councillors, the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 of this letter apply article, relating to the transparency and publicity of statutes and financial statements.</p>
Latvia	<p><b>Law on European Political Parties and European Political Foundations, No. 90 (Official Journal)/2017</b></p> <p>Section 2: Legal Status of a European political party</p> <p>If the country of the seat of a European political party is the Republic of Latvia, the legal status of a political party or alliance of political parties provided for in the Law on Political Parties shall be applied thereto.</p> <p><b>Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties), No. 114 (Official Journal)/2005</b></p> <p>Section 2. Sources of Financing</p> <p>(1) The political organisations (parties) may be financed from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the membership fees and joining fees;</li> <li>2) the gifts (donations) from natural persons;</li> </ol> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Within the meaning of this Law, a gift (donation) is any financial or other types of gratis benefits including services, transfer of rights, release of a political organisation (party) from an obligation, refusal from any right in favour of a political organisation (party), as well as other activities by which any benefit is granted to the political organisation (party). Within the meaning of this Law, a gift (donation) is also a transfer of movable or immovable property to the ownership of the political organisation (party) and provision of services to the political organisation (party) for a charge lower than the market value of the relevant movable or immovable property or service.</p> <p>(2<sup>1</sup>) The restrictions of gifts (donations) specified in this Law shall not be applicable to those mutual transfers and account settlements that are performed between an alliance of political organisations (parties) and the political organisations (parties)</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>formed thereby, or between two or more political organisations (parties) forming one alliance of political organisations (parties).</p> <p>(3) Natural persons are allowed to make gifts (donations), pay membership fees and joining fees from their income, but the total amount of such gifts (donations), payments of membership fees and joining fees may not exceed 30 per cent of the income which such person has obtained in the previous calendar year.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Upon request of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau the giver (donor), the payer of the membership fee and joining fee shall provide to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau information regarding his or her income, money savings, debt liabilities or properties, as well as submit documents certifying the origin of the sources of financing.</p> <p>(5) Upon ascertaining the information referred to in Paragraph four of this Section, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may request that the natural person who has given a gift (donation), paid in membership fee or joining fee, submits a filled-in form about his or her income, money savings, debt liabilities, and properties. The information to be indicated in the form and the procedures for its submission shall be determined by the Cabinet.</p> <p>(6) If the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau has requested information or documents from a natural person in accordance with Paragraph four or five of this Section, the person shall provide the abovementioned information or submit the documents within 30 days after the day it was requested (the day when the person has been notified of the request). Upon a motivated submission of the natural person, the director of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may extend this period of time to up to three months, counting from the day when the person has submitted the submission for the extension of the term.</p> <p>(7) If, upon evaluating the information provided in Paragraph four or five of this Section and other materials of the file, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau finds that the gift (donation), the paid-in membership fee or joining fee does not conform to the requirements of Paragraph three of this Section, the director of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall take a motivated decision on the transfer of the relevant financial resources into the State budget and handing over of the property into State ownership in accordance with Section 10, Paragraph two of this Law.</p> <p>Section 3. Joining Fee, Membership Fee and Gifts (Donations) Made by a Member to a Political Organisation (Party)</p> <p>(1) The amount of membership fee and joining fee and the procedures for the payment thereof shall be regulated by the articles of association of the relevant political organisation (party). The total amount of the payments of joining fee and membership fee and gifts (donations) made by a member for one political</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>organisation (party) may not exceed 50 minimum monthly salaries within one calendar year.</p> <p>Section 4. Gifts (Donations)</p> <p>(1) In accordance with the restrictions referred to in Section 6 of this Law, the political organisations (parties) may accept gifts (donations) from:</p> <p>1) Latvian citizens;</p> <p>2) persons who in accordance with law have the right to receive the passport a non-citizen of the Republic of Latvia;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) A natural person is allowed to make a gift (a donation) to one political organisation (a party) for the sum not exceeding the amount of 20 minimum monthly salaries over a period of one calendar year.</p> <p>Section 6. Financing Restrictions</p> <p>(1) Natural persons are prohibited to finance political organisations (parties) from gifts and loans of other persons. Natural persons who have been sentenced with a prohibition to candidate for elections of the <i>Saeima</i>, the European Parliament or local government, except for rehabilitated persons or those whose conviction has been extinguished or set aside, are prohibited to finance political organisations (parties) by gifts or donations.</p> <p>(2) All gifts (donations) of financial assets the sum of which exceeds one minimum monthly salary shall be transferred directly into the bank account of the relevant political organisation (party), but other gifts (donations) shall be given, transferred or submitted directly and without mediation to the relevant political organisation (party). If one person has paid in cash financial resources to a political organisation (party) the total amount of which in a calendar year has reached one minimum monthly salary, further financial resources in the relevant calendar year shall be transmitted to the bank account of this political organisation (party).</p> <p>(3) It is prohibited to finance political organisations (parties) through a third party. Cases when in pursuing the personal interest of financing the political organisation (party) the identity data of another person are being used, or when a donation to the political organisation (party) is made through another person, shall be considered the financing of the political organisation (party) through a third party. Within the meaning of this Law, the case when on the basis of a notarised power of attorney in which the particular amount or property to be donated and the value thereof is indicated, an authorised representative gives a donation on behalf of the principal shall not be considered [to be such] intermediation. It is prohibited to delegate such authorisation to another person.</p> <p>...</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>(5) Political organisations (parties) are prohibited to take loans.</p> <p>(5<sup>1</sup>) Within the meaning of this Law, debt liabilities which have not been paid by a political organisation (party) within 90 days from the day following the date when the political organisation (party) had to settle accounts with the supplier of goods or services also constitute a loan to the political organisation (party).</p>
Lithuania	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A
Malta	N/A
Netherlands	N/A
Poland	<p><b>Act of 22 November 2018 on European political parties and European political foundations</b></p> <p>Art. 3. [Complementary application of the provisions on national political parties]</p> <p>To the extent not regulated in the Regulation 1141/2014 and in the Act, the provisions on the political party shall apply accordingly to a European political party with its seat in the Republic of Poland, with the exception of:</p> <p>1) art. 1 para. 2, art. 5, art. 11-16, art. 18-23, art. 24-25a, art. 26a-36a. art. 37-38d, art. 39a, art. 42-47 and art. 48 second sentence of the Act of 27 June 1997 on political parties;</p> <p>2) the provisions of the Act of 5 January 2011 - Electoral Code (Journal of Laws of 2018, items 754, 1000 and 1349) concerning the participation of a political party in elections;</p> <p>[Note: the exceptions listed include all regulations on financing of parties.]</p> <p>Art. 16. [Application of the provisions of the Act to a European political party established outside the Republic of Poland]</p> <p>To a European political party with its seat in a Member State of the European Union other than the Republic of Poland, to the extent that it operates in the territory of the Republic of Poland, the provisions on the European political party with its seat in the Republic of Poland shall apply mutatis mutandis, with the exception of art. 4-8 and art. 11-15.</p> <p><b>Act of 27 June 1997 on Political Parties</b></p> <p>Art. 24. [Party assets]</p> <p>1. The property of a political party arises from membership fees, donations, inheritance, bequests, income from property, grants and subsidies specified by Acts of law.</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>...</p> <p>6. A political party may not organize public collections.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Art. 25.</p> <p>4. The total amount of payments [<i>i.e.</i> donations] from a natural person to a political party, excluding membership fees up to an amount not exceeding in one year the minimum wage for work, determined on the basis of separate regulations, in force on the day preceding the payment, and payments to the Election Fund of a political party, may not exceed 15 times the minimum wage for work in one year, determined on the basis of separate regulations in force on the day preceding the payment.</p> <p>4a. The provisions of paragraph 1. 1 and 4 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to non-monetary values [in-kind contributions].</p> <p><b>Act of 22 November 2018 on European political parties and European political foundations</b></p> <p>Art. 17. [Complementary application of the provisions on associations]</p> <p>To the extent not regulated in the Regulation 1141/2014 and in the Act, the provisions on association shall apply accordingly to a European political foundation having its seat in the Republic of Poland, with the exception of:</p> <p>1) art. 8 para. 1 and 5, art. 10a, art. 10b, art. 12, art. 16, art. 17 para. 1 and 3, art. 20-22, art. 25-35, art. 36 para. 2, art. 37 para. 2 point 1 and 3 and para. 3 and art. 40-43 of the Act of April 7, 1989 - Law on associations;</p> <p>2) the provisions of the Act of 5 January 2011 - Electoral Code on participation of associations in elections;</p> <p>Note: the exceptions include provisions on funding, indicating that there are no provisions in national law additional to those in Regulation 1141/2014.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Art. 36. [Application of the provisions of the Act to a European political foundation established in a Member State of the European Union other than the Republic of Poland.]</p> <p>The provisions on the European political foundation established in the Republic of Poland shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to a European political foundation established in a Member State of the European Union other than the Republic of Poland, to the extent that it operates in the territory of the Republic of Poland, with the exception of art. 18-28 and art. 31-35.</p> <p>Note: the exceptions include provisions on funding, indicating that there are no provisions in national law additional to those in Regulation 1141/2014.</p> <p><b>The Act of April 7, 1989 - Law on associations</b></p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting donations to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>Art. 33. [Sources of the association's assets]</p> <p>1. The property of the association is made up of membership fees, donations, inheritance, bequests, income from its own activities, income from the assets of association and public donations.</p> <p>2. The Association, subject to the applicable regulations, may accept donations, inheritances and bequests, and use public donations.</p>
Portugal	N/A
Romania	N/A
Slovakia	<p><b>Law on Political Parties and Movements, No. 85/2005</b></p> <p>Article 29</p> <p>(7) The party must not use the contributions from the State Budget pursuant to Article 25 for ... e) donation.</p>
Slovenia	N/A
Spain	N/A
Sweden	N/A

## 5.2. National provisions on contributions affecting European political parties and European political foundations

This table contains provisions of national laws that are relevant to the provision of contributions (*i.e.* structured payments by members) to EUPPs and EUPFs.

Key:

- "N/A": means that no provisions in the legal acts obtained have been identified that directly affect or could directly affect EUPPs or EUPFs in the areas of regulation covered by the table.
- "Note": Notes explaining context or other provisions referenced to in the provision cited.
- Text in square brackets [xx] is to ensure clarity of language in a legal provision where the meaning might not be clear, for example because a word would only be clear if other provisions were cited that that are not relevant to the subject matter of the table.

**Table 2: National provisions on contributions affecting European political parties and European political foundations**

Country	Legal provisions affecting contributions to European political parties and European political foundations
Austria	N/A
Belgium	<p><b>Law introducing the Companies and Associations Code of 23 March 2019. The relevant provisions are contained in the “book 17” The European political party and the European political foundation:</b></p> <p><i>Article 17:2</i></p> <p><i>Each European political party with its seat in Belgium, in abbreviated form EUPP, shall be subject, in addition to the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, to the provisions of this Title 1, of Book 2, Titles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Chapters 2 and 3, and 9, and, depending on the statute chosen, either to the provisions of Book 9, Titles 1 to 4, or to the provisions of Book 10.</i></p> <p><i>A copy of the publication referred to in Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 shall be filed by the notary in the file referred to either in Article 2:9 or in Article 2:10, depending on the status chosen. Until the moment provided for in Article 17:5, Articles 2:9 and 2:10 shall not apply.</i></p> <p><i>Article 17:7</i></p> <p><i>Each European political foundation having its registered office in Belgium, abbreviated to EUPF, shall be subject, in addition to the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, to the provisions of this Title 2, of Book 2, Titles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Chapters 2 and 3, and 9, and, depending on the status chosen, either to the provisions of Book 9, Titles 1 to 4, or to the provisions of Book 10.</i></p> <p><i>A copy of the publication referred to in Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 shall be filed by the notary in the file referred to in Article 2:9 or 2:10, depending on the status chosen. Until the moment provided for in Article 17:10, Articles 2:9 and 2:10 shall not apply.</i></p> <p>Note: There are no relevant provisions on contributions in the titles/chapters referred to.</p>
Bulgaria	<p><b>Law on Political Parties, OJ, No. 28/ 1 April 2005, as amended</b></p> <p><b>Article 29</b></p> <p>(1) The political parties shall expend the funds for preparation and participation in elections, for providing the activity of the party structures, for organizational expenditures for holding of events and other inherent to the activity of the party expenditures.</p> <p>Note: It follows from the article that contributions to European political parties are permitted.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting contributions to European political parties and European political foundations
Croatia	N/A
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	N/A
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	N/A
Finland	N/A
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Greece	N/A
Hungary	N/A
Ireland	N/A
Italy	N/A
Latvia	<p><b>Law on European Political Parties and European Political Foundations, No. 90 (Official Journal)/2017</b></p> <p>Section 2: Legal Status of a European political party</p> <p>If the country of the seat of a European political party is the Republic of Latvia, the legal status of a political party or alliance of political parties provided for in the Law on Political Parties shall be applied thereto.</p> <p><b>Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties), No. 114 (Official Journal)/2005</b></p> <p>Section 2. Sources of Financing</p> <p>(1) The political organisations (parties) may be financed from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the membership fees and joining fees;</li> <li>2) the gifts (donations) from natural persons;</li> </ol> <p>...</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting contributions to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>(3) Natural persons are allowed to make gifts (donations), pay membership fees and joining fees from their income, but the total amount of such gifts (donations), payments of membership fees and joining fees may not exceed 30 per cent of the income which such person has obtained in the previous calendar year.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Upon request of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau the giver (donor), the payer of the membership fee and joining fee shall provide to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau information regarding his or her income, money savings, debt liabilities or properties, as well as submit documents certifying the origin of the sources of financing.</p> <p>(5) Upon ascertaining the information referred to in Paragraph four of this Section, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may request that the natural person who has given a gift (donation), paid in membership fee or joining fee, submits a filled-in form about his or her income, money savings, debt liabilities, and properties. The information to be indicated in the form and the procedures for its submission shall be determined by the Cabinet.</p> <p>(6) If the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau has requested information or documents from a natural person in accordance with Paragraph four or five of this Section, the person shall provide the abovementioned information or submit the documents within 30 days after the day it was requested (the day when the person has been notified of the request). Upon a motivated submission of the natural person, the director of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau may extend such period of time to up to three months, counting from the day when the person has submitted the submission for the extension of the term.</p> <p>(7) If, upon evaluating the information provided in Paragraph four or five of this Section and other materials of the file, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau finds that the gift (donation), the paid-in membership fee or joining fee does not conform to the requirements of Paragraph three of this Section, the director of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau shall take a motivated decision on the transfer of the relevant financial resources into the State budget and handing over of the property into State ownership in accordance with Section 10, Paragraph two of this Law.</p> <p>Section 3. Joining Fee, Membership Fee and Gifts (Donations) Made by a Member to a Political Organisation (Party)</p> <p>(1) The amount of membership fee and joining fee and the procedures for the payment thereof shall be regulated by the articles of association of the relevant political organisation (party). The total amount of the payments of joining fee and membership fee and gifts (donations) made by a member for one political organisation (party) may not exceed 50 minimum monthly salaries within one calendar year.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting contributions to European political parties and European political foundations
Lithuania	N/A
Luxembourg	<p><b>Law regulating the financing of political parties, 2007</b></p> <p>Article 13</p> <p>The expense account [<i>i.e.</i> accounts submitted] includes:</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. contributions to international organizations and associations;</p> <p>Note: It follows from the article that contributions to European political parties are permitted.</p>
Malta	N/A
Netherlands	N/A
Poland	<p><b>Act of 22 November 2018 on European political parties and European political foundations</b></p> <p>Art. 3. [Complementary application of the provisions on national political parties]</p> <p>To the extent not regulated in Regulation 1141/2014 and in the Act, the provisions on the political party shall apply accordingly to a European political party with its seat in the Republic of Poland, with the exception of:</p> <p>1) art. 1 para. 2, art. 5, art. 11-16, art. 18-23, art. 24-25a, art. 26a-36a. art. 37-38d, art. 39a, art. 42-47 and art. 48 second sentence of the Act of 27 June 1997 on political parties;</p> <p>2) the provisions of the act of 5 January 2011 - Electoral Code (Journal of Laws of 2018, items 754, 1000 and 1349) concerning the participation of a political party in elections;</p> <p>Note: the exceptions listed include all regulations on financing of parties.</p> <p>Art. 16. [Application of the provisions of the Act to a European political party established outside the Republic of Poland]</p> <p>To a European political party with its seat in a Member State of the European Union other than the Republic of Poland, to the extent that it operates in the territory of the Republic of Poland, the provisions on the European political party with its seat in the Republic of Poland shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, with the exception of art. 4-8 and art. 11-15.</p> <p>Note: the exceptions are provisions on establishment/registration and liquidation.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting contributions to European political parties and European political foundations
	<p><b>Act of 27 June 1997 on Political Parties</b></p> <p>Art. 24. [Party assets]</p> <p>1. The property of a political party arises from membership fees, donations, inheritance, bequests, income from property, grants and subsidies specified by the acts of law.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. A political party may not organize public collections.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Art. 25.</p> <p>4. The total amount of payments from a natural person to a political party, excluding membership fees up to an amount not exceeding in one year the minimum wage for work, determined on the basis of separate regulations, in force on the day preceding the payment, and payments to the Election Fund of a political party, may not exceed 15 times the minimum wage for work in one year, determined on the basis of separate regulations in force on the day preceding the payment.</p> <p>4a. The provisions of paragraph 1. 1 and 4 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to non-monetary values [in-kind contributions].</p> <p>...</p>
Portugal	N/A
Romania	N/A
Slovakia	N/A
Slovenia	N/A
Spain	N/A
Sweden	N/A

### 5.3. National provisions related to funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations

This table provides provisions of national law that affect or potentially affect the funding by EUPPs and EUPFs of activities (including events with national parties or foundations, or with candidates). The table specifically includes provisions on any of the following:

- Definition of entities that may campaign in elections.

- Provisions on donations by EUPPs to national political parties (including their election campaigns in Member States).
- Spending restrictions and limits at European Parliament election campaigns, both for EUPPs if these exist in national legislation, and national political parties. Limits and restrictions on national political parties are included as these may affect the ability of the latter to participate in events together with European political parties.
- Provisions on funding of activities of EUPFs.

Key:

- "N/A": no provisions in the legal acts obtained have been identified that directly affect or could directly affect European political parties or European Political Foundations in the areas of regulation covered by the table.
- "Note": Note explaining context or other provisions referenced to in the provision cited.
- Text in square brackets [xx] is to ensure clarity of language in a legal provision where the meaning might not be clear, for example because a word would only be clear if other provisions were cited that that are not relevant to the subject matter of the table.

**Table 3: National provisions related to funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations**

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
Austria	<p><b>Federal Act on the Financing of Political Parties (Political Parties Act), 2012</b></p> <p>§2. The following terms shall have the meaning as defined in the following:</p> <p>"political party": any party as defined in § 1; the term should be understood in a comprehensive sense and includes all territorial (provincial, district, municipal organisations) and non-territorial entities (sub-organisations defined by subject-related criteria or by represented interests),</p> <p>"campaigning party": a group of voters participating in the election campaign for a general representative body or the European Parliament under a distinctive party name and by drawing up a party list,...</p> <p>3.a. "supporters' committee": an organisation of natural and legal persons separate from a political party (as defined in sub-para 1) with the aim of providing financial support and/or support in kind to a party for an election or to a candidate. Supporters' committees shall register with the Independent Political Parties Transparency Panel, naming their members.</p> <p>4. "campaign expenses": the expenses incurred by a political party or a campaigning party that is not a political party specifically for the election campaign for a general representative body or the European Parliament from the qualifying date for the election to the day of the election.</p> <p>...</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>§4. (1) Every political party may expend a maximum of 7 million euros (<i>note 1</i>) for election campaigning between the qualifying date for the election and the day of the election for a general representative body or the European Parliament. If the same list of candidates is supported by two or more political parties, the maximum amount shall apply to the aggregated expenses of those parties. The maximum amount shall also include the expenses of supporters' committees as well as individual candidates who stood for the election on a list of candidates submitted by the political party, but expenses of a candidate for election campaigning adjusted to his or her personal campaign of up to an amount of 15,000 euros (<i>note 1</i>) shall not be taken into account.</p> <p>...</p> <p>§6</p> <p>(6) Political parties shall not accept donations from</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. foreign natural or legal persons,</p> <p>...</p> <p>§13. §4 to §12 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to campaigning parties that are not political parties. Donations to and advertisements and sponsorship for individual candidates shall be stated in the statement of accounts of the campaigning party.</p> <p>Note: of the paragraphs referred to, the relevant ones are §4 and §6 (see above).</p>
Belgium	<p><b>Law relating to the limitation and control of election expenses incurred for the election of the European Parliament, No. 35/1994</b></p> <p>Article 2.</p> <p>§1. The total expenditure and financial commitments relating to the electoral propaganda of political parties may not exceed 1,000,000 Euro... when several elections are held on the same day, political parties may not spend more than 1,000,000 Euro for all of their election expenses and financial commitments... Twenty-five percent of this amount may however be charged to the candidates [classified as candidate spending]. In this case, the amount charged to each candidate may not exceed ten percent of the percentage provided for in this paragraph. Political parties can focus their election campaign on one or more candidates. In this case, the parties must be able to prove that the expenses they have incurred for the candidate or candidates are coherently part of the party's campaign.</p> <p>§ 2. The total expenditure and financial commitments relating to the electoral propaganda of specific candidates may not exceed, with regard to (the election of the European Parliament):</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>1° for each of the candidates placed at the top of the list up to the number of mandates obtained by their list(s) during the last elections and for each additional candidate appointed by the political party on the list of candidates presented: 8,700 Euro, plus 0.0175 Euro per valid vote cast in the previous elections in favour, respectively, of the French, Dutch or German-speaking electoral college.</p> <p>2° For a single candidate appearing on the list of a political party which, during the last elections, did not obtain any mandate or did not present a list of candidates in the electoral college concerned: the amount referred to in 1°.</p> <p>3° for each other incumbent candidate and for the first substitute candidate, provided that he does not benefit from the provisions of 1°: 10,000 euros.</p> <p>4° for each other substitute candidate, provided that he does not benefit from the provisions of 1°: 5,000 euros.</p> <p>§ 3. If several candidates from the same list join forces for their electoral propaganda, they must determine beforehand and write down the part of the expenses which will be charged to their respective quota...</p> <p>§ 5. The amounts fixed in §§ 1 and 2 are adapted to the variations in the production costs of the advertising media used during the electoral campaigns according to a formula determined by royal decree deliberated in the Council of Ministers on the basis of the [price] index applicable on the 1st day January 1994.</p> <p>Article 3. The Minister of the Interior communicates, at the latest six months before the elections, the maximum amounts calculated in accordance with the provisions of article 2, § 2, 1°, that the determined candidates can spend.</p> <p>Article 4.</p> <p>§ 1. Electoral propaganda expenses for the application of this law are considered to be all expenses and all financial commitments relating to verbal, written, sound and visual messages, intended to favourably influence the result of a political party and its candidates and issued in the [four] months preceding the elections organized pursuant to the legislation relating to the election of the European Parliament.</p> <p>§ 2. Expenses incurred by third parties in favour of political parties or candidates are also considered as expenses of electoral propaganda referred to in § 1, if the political parties do not, as soon as they become aware of the campaign conducted by the third parties in question give formal notice by registered letter to cease this campaign;</p> <p>...</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
Bulgaria	<p><b>Law on Political Parties, OJ, No. 28/1 April 2005, as amended</b></p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>(1) Political parties shall be voluntary associations of citizens who have voting rights under the Bulgarian legislation.</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>Organizations which are not political parties may not participate in elections.</p> <p>Article 24</p> <p>(1) Political parties may not receive:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. funds by legal persons and sole entrepreneurs;</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. funds from foreign governments or foreign state enterprises, foreign trade companies or foreign non-profit entities.</p> <p>(2) The political parties may not receive movable and immovable properties for gratuitous use, as well as gratuitous services in any form by the subjects referred to in Para 1, Items 2, 3 and 4</p> <p><b>Electoral Code, OJ, No. 19/5 March 2014, as amended</b></p> <p>Article 165</p> <p>(1) The total amount of the financing of each election campaign of the parties, coalitions and nomination committees shall not exceed:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. in case of elections for a President and Vice-President of the Republic of Bulgaria and for members of the European Parliament from the Republic of Bulgaria:</p> <p>a) BGN 2 000 000 per political party, coalition or nomination committee in case of elections for a President and a Vice-President of the Republic of Bulgaria, as well as per party and coalition in the case of elections for members of the European Parliament from the Republic of Bulgaria;</p> <p>b) BGN 100 000 per nomination committee in case of elections for members of the European Parliament from the Republic of Bulgaria;</p> <p>Article 168</p> <p>(1) A party, a coalition or a nomination committee shall not receive the following in relation to an election campaign:</p> <p>...</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>3. funds from foreign natural persons, except for persons, who are nationals of another Member State of the European Union and who have electoral rights under the Code;</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. funds from foreign governments or foreign state-owned enterprises, foreign trade companies or foreign non-profit organizations.</p>
Croatia	<p><b>European Parliamentary Elections Act, 2010</b></p> <p>Article 22</p> <p>During the election campaign, all political parties which have nominated candidate slates and the candidates on independent slates shall be entitled to state their positions and to engage in campaign publicity under equal conditions.</p> <p><b>Act on the Financing of Political Activities, Election Campaigns and Referendums, 2019</b></p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>...</p> <p>8. "voluntary contributions" or "donations" means occasional or regular payments through which natural or legal persons voluntarily give money or provide services or products free of charge to a political party, an independent Member of Parliament or an independent councillor for the purposes of their political work, or to a political party, an independent list, a list of a group of voters or to a candidate for the purposes of financing their election campaign, or to an organising committee for the purposes of financing referendum activities;</p> <p>Article 38</p> <p>(1) The total amount of election campaign costs per candidate or per list of candidates shall not exceed the following amounts:</p> <p>...</p> <p>– HRK 4,000,000 in elections for members of the European Parliament;</p> <p>Article 46</p> <p>(1) The financing of political parties, independent Members of Parliament, independent councillors, independent lists or lists of groups of voters, and candidates by the following entities is prohibited:</p> <p>– foreign states, foreign political parties, foreign legal persons;</p>
Cyprus	N/A



Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
Czech Republic	<p><b>Law on Elections to the European Parliament, 2003</b></p> <p>§ 59 Election campaign</p> <p>(1) Election campaign means any promotion of a candidate political party, political movement or coalition or their candidate or election campaigning in favour of a candidate political party, political movement or coalition or their candidate, in particular public announcements intended to support them or serve for their benefit, including any accompanying event for which it is provided or usually provided payment. Communications against another candidate political party, political movement or coalition or their candidate.</p> <p>(2) A natural or legal person who intends to participate in an election campaign without the knowledge of a candidate political party, political movement or coalition, their candidate or an independent candidate, is required to register as registered before entering the election campaign third person at the Office [for Supervision of Financing of Political Parties and Movements].</p> <p>§ 59c</p> <p>Election campaign expenses</p> <p>(1) Expenditure on an election campaign means the sum of all monetary resources or other payments that can be assessed in money, which a candidate political party, political movement or coalition spends to cover the costs of the election campaign.</p> <p>(2) Election campaign expenses may not exceed the amount of CZK 50,000,000 including value added tax. They are included in this amount amounts that the candidate political party, political movement, coalition or their candidate have paid or are to pay, including amounts that with their knowledge paid or undertook to pay for them by third parties. If the performance that is part of the election campaign has been provided free of charge or at a price lower than usual, its usual price according to the law governing the valuation of property is included in this amount of the state.</p> <p>§ 59e</p> <p>Election campaign conducted by a registered third party</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this Act, a registered third party is a natural or legal person who is registered in a special register administered by the Office.</p> <p>(2) A registered third party for the purposes of this Act cannot be...</p> <p>i) a foreign legal entity,</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) Expenses of a registered third party for an election campaign may not exceed the amount of CZK 1,000,000 including value added tax.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p><b>Law on Association in Political Parties and Movements, 1991</b></p> <p>§ 18.1</p> <p>No political party or movement may accept free benefits and gifts from:...</p> <p>h) foreign legal entities, except for political parties and foundations set up for activities for public benefit</p>
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	<p><b>Political Parties Act, Reference RT I 1994, 40, 654</b></p> <p>§ 12<sup>1</sup>. Principles of funding of political party and disclosure of information</p> <p>(2) A political party may receive income only from the following sources:...</p> <p>3) donations made on the terms and conditions laid down in this Act;</p> <p>§ 12<sup>3</sup>. Donation</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this Act 'donation' means a financially assessable benefit, including a service, but not voluntary work, voluntarily given by a natural person who is a citizen of the Republic of Estonia or has the permanent right of residence or the status of a long-term resident in Estonia out of their assets to a political party or a member thereof for the purpose of supporting the activities of the political party.</p> <p>(2) A donation that does not comply with the terms and conditions laid down in subsection (1) of this section is prohibited. Above all, the following is prohibited:...</p> <p>2) donations by legal persons;...</p> <p>8) donations by aliens, except for donations by persons holding the permanent right of residence or the status of a long-term resident in Estonia.</p>
Finland	<p><b>Act on Political Parties, 1969</b></p> <p>Section 8b:</p> <p>... A party, party association and entities affiliated to the party may receive foreign support only from individuals and international communities and foundations representing the party's ideology.</p>
France	<p><b>Law on the election of representatives to the European Parliament, No. 77-729/1977</b></p> <p>Section 16</p> <p>Electoral propaganda is reserved for the lists in presence, as well as for the French political parties and groups presenting these lists.</p> <p>Section 19-1</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>Amended by LAW n°2019-1269 of December 2, 2019 - art. 2</p> <p>I.-For the application of Article L. 52-11 of the Electoral Code [which sets limits ceilings for expenditure in electoral districts according to the size of population], the ceiling for election expenses for a list of candidates for the election of representatives to the European Parliament is set at €9,200,000.</p> <p><b>Law on Transparency of Political Life, 1988</b></p> <p>Article L 11-4</p> <p>...</p> <p>Legal persons, with the exception of political parties or groups, may not contribute to the financing of political parties or groups, either by granting donations, in any form whatsoever, to their financing associations or to their financial agents, or by providing goods, services or other direct or indirect benefits at prices lower than those usually charged...</p> <p><b>Electoral Code, 1964</b></p> <p>Article L 52-8</p> <p>...</p> <p>Legal persons, with the exception of political parties or groups, may not participate in the financing of a candidate's electoral campaign, either by granting him donations in any form whatsoever, or by providing him with goods, services or other direct or indirect benefits at prices lower than those usually charged...</p> <p>Note: At the 2019 EP elections the Council of State issued an opinion (19 March 2019, No. 397096) stating that funding from foreign political parties is forbidden (even from foreign parties within the EU), but funding from registered European political parties is allowed on the basis of Article 21 of Regulation 1141/2014.</p> <p>Article L52-11</p> <p>For the elections to which article L. 52-4 is applicable, a ceiling is instituted on election expenses (1), other than the propaganda expenses directly borne by the State, incurred by each candidate or each list of candidates, or on their behalf, during the period mentioned in the same article.</p> <p>The amount of the ceiling is determined according to the number of inhabitants of the electoral district, in accordance with the following table:</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations				
	<i>Fraction of the population of the constituency :</i>	<i>Per capita ceiling for election expenses (in euros) :</i>			
		<i>Election of municipal councillors :</i>		<i>Election of departmental councillors</i>	<i>Election of regional councillors</i>
		<i>Lists present in the first round</i>	<i>Lists present in the second round</i>		
	<i>Not exceeding 15,000 inhabitants :</i>	<i>1,22</i>	<i>1,68</i>	<i>0,64</i>	<i>0,53</i>
	<i>From 15 001 to 30 000 inhabitants :</i>	<i>1,07</i>	<i>1,52</i>	<i>0,53</i>	<i>0,53</i>
	<i>From 30 001 to 60 000 inhabitants :</i>	<i>0,91</i>	<i>1,22</i>	<i>0,43</i>	<i>0,53</i>
	<i>From 60 001 to 100 000 inhabitants :</i>	<i>0,84</i>	<i>1,14</i>	<i>0,30</i>	<i>0,53</i>
	<i>From 100 001 to 150 000 inhabitants :</i>	<i>0,76</i>	<i>1,07</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0,38</i>
	<i>From 150 001 to 250 000 inhabitants :</i>	<i>0,69</i>	<i>0,84</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0,30</i>
	<i>Exceeding 250,000 inhabitants :</i>	<i>0,53</i>	<i>0,76</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0,23</i>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>The ceiling for expenses for the election of deputies is EUR 38,000 per candidate. It is increased by EUR 0.15 per inhabitant of the constituency.</p> <p>The ceilings defined for the election of regional councillors shall apply to the election of councillors to the Assembly of Corsica and councillors to the Assemblies of Guyana and Martinique.</p> <p>The amounts provided for in this article shall be updated every year by decree. They shall evolve in line with the household consumer price index, excluding tobacco. There shall be no such updating as from 2012 and until the year in respect of which the general government deficit is zero. This deficit shall be recorded under the conditions set out in the second paragraph of Article 3 of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009 of 25 May 2009 on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community.</p>
Germany	<p><b>Election of Members of the European Parliament from the Federal Republic of Germany Act, 1994 as amended</b></p> <p>Section 8 Right to Submit Nominations</p> <p>(1) Nominations may be submitted in accordance with Section 9 subsection (5) by parties and other associations with organized memberships whose aim is to participate in the forming of the political will and in the representation of the people and whose seat, management, activity and members are in the territories of the member states of the European Union (other political associations).</p> <p><b>Political Parties Act, 1967 as amended</b></p> <p>Article 25: Donations</p> <p>(1) Political parties are entitled to accept donations.</p> <p>(2) The following are excluded (...):</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. Donations from outside the geographic scope of this Law unless:</p> <p>a) directly made to a political party stem from the assets of a German national within the meaning of the Basic Law, a citizen of the European Union or a business enterprise whose shares are owned by Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law or a citizen of the European Union or a commercial company of which more than 50 percent are owned by German nationals or whose headquarters are located in a Member State of the European Union,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>c) by a foreign national and not exceeding 1,000 euros.</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
Greece	<p><b>Law on Funding of Political Parties, No. 3023/2002</b> as amended by No. 4304/14, No 4472/17</p> <p>No.4475/17 No.4483/17 and No. 4509/17</p> <p>Article 1.3</p> <p>The regular State funding is paid annually and amounts to zero point five thousandths (0,5 %) of the net revenue generated of the annual State Budget of the previous financial year. The regular State financing shall be granted to the entities referred to in points sta' and stb' of paragraph 1 of this Article, for the period of time from the following year of that in which the general parliamentary elections took place, and to the persons referred to in points stc' and sto' and of paragraph 1 of this Article, for the period of from the year following that in which the elections for the election of the members of the Greek representatives in the European Parliament. The regular State funding shall be granted until the year in which the next corresponding elections are held.</p> <p>Article 13 The maximum amount of electoral expenses of political parties and coalitions, participating in general parliamentary elections or in elections for the nomination of representatives to the European Parliament, in which the value of assessed benefits and facilities is also taken into account, may not exceed an amount of twenty percent (20%) of the last regular funding paid to all parties.</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>6. Funding and any kind of services to the parties and parliamentary candidates are prohibited if originating from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Individuals who are not Greek citizens;</li> <li>b. Legal entities of public or private law;</li> <li>c. Organisations of local administration of any level;</li> <li>d. Individuals who are owners or publishers of daily or periodic printings of national or local circulation or are owners of radio or television stations, in general. As well as spouses and offspring of them</li> </ul>
Hungary	<p><b>Act on Electoral Procedure, No XXXVI/2013</b></p> <p>Section 144</p> <p>(2) During the campaign period, nominating organisations and candidates shall be allowed to produce posters without permission or notification. The name and seat of the publisher and the name of the person responsible for publishing shall be indicated on posters.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>Section 147</p> <p>(1) The political advertisements of nominating organisations nominating candidates and of independent candidates shall be published by the media service provider on equal terms with regard to, in particular, the number, the order of appearing, duration and broadcast time of political advertisements. The nominating organisations of a joint candidate or joint list shall be jointly entitled to order political advertisement.</p> <p>...</p> <p><b>Law on Operation and Management of Political Parties, No. XXXIII/1989</b></p> <p>Article 4.2 ...a legal person or an organization without legal personality may not make a financial contribution to a party...</p> <p>Article 4.3 A party may not accept a financial contribution from another state. The party may not accept property contributions from a foreign organization - regardless of its legal status - and from a natural person who is not a Hungarian citizen.</p>
Ireland	<p><b>European Parliament Elections Act, No. 2/1997</b></p> <p>Second Schedule, Part I, Article 5</p> <p>(3) A candidate may include in the nomination paper the name of the registered political party of which he or she is a candidate or the name of such political party together with the name of any political group noted on the Register of Political Parties in relation to that political party...</p> <p>(4) Where a candidate is not the candidate of a registered political party, the candidate shall be entitled to enter after his or her name on the nomination paper the expression "Non-Party"...</p> <p>(5) A person to whom <i>paragraph (4)</i> applies may include in the nomination paper the name of any political group formed in accordance with the rules of procedure of the [European] Parliament of which he or she is a member...</p> <p><b>Electoral Act, No. 25/1997</b></p> <p>23A</p> <p>(2) None of the persons referred to in any of paragraphs (a) to (f) of subsection (1) [includes political parties] shall, directly or through any intermediary, accept a donation of whatever value given by–</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) a body corporate or unincorporated body of persons which does not keep an office in the island of Ireland, being an office from which the carrying on of one or more of its principal activities is directed.</p> <p>Expenses and payments at election.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>31.</p> <p>(1) (a) In this Part, subject to <i>paragraph (b)</i>, "election expenses" means all expenditure incurred in connection with an election in order—</p> <p>(i) to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the interests of a political party or a political group formed in accordance with the rules of procedure of the European Parliament, or to present the policies or a particular policy of a political party or a political group or the comments of a political party or a political group on the policy or policies of another political party or political group or of a candidate at the election; or.....</p> <p>Limitation of election expenses at European election.</p> <p>33.—(1) (a) The aggregate of election expenses which may be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate in connection with his or her candidature at a European election shall not exceed the relevant amount specified for the constituency by the Minister by order under this section.</p> <p>(b) (i) Where a political party authenticates the candidature of a candidate at a European election, the party may incur such proportion not exceeding fifty per cent, of the amount of the election expenses which that candidate is entitled to incur at that election under an order under this subsection, as may be agreed in writing between the party and the candidate concerned.</p> <p>(ii) The election expenses which a political party may incur under <i>subparagraph (i)</i> may relate to expenditure in the constituency concerned or otherwise, and the said election expenses shall be deemed for the purposes of <i>paragraph (a)</i> to be expenses incurred by that candidate.</p> <p>(2) Subject to <i>subsection (1)(b)(i)</i>, the aggregate of election expenses which may be incurred by the national agent of a political party on behalf of that party at a European election shall be the sum of the amounts of election expenses agreed in writing pursuant to <i>subsection (1)(b)(i)</i> between the party and candidates whose candidatures were authenticated by the party at the election.</p>
Italy	<p><b>Rules on the reduction of public contributions in favour of political parties and movements, as well as measures to ensure the transparency and control of the [financial] statements of the same. Delegation to the Government for the adoption of a single text of laws concerning the financing of political parties and movements and for the harmonization of the regime relating to tax deductions. Law No. 96, 6 July 2012</b></p> <p>Article 14.1 1. The expenses for the electoral campaign of each political party and movement participating in the elections of the members of the European Parliament for Italy cannot exceed the sum resulting from the multiplication of the amount of 1 euro by the number of citizens of the Republic registered in the electoral lists for the election of the Chamber of Deputies.</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p><b>Urgent measures for economic growth and for the resolution of specific crisis situations. Decree Law No. 34/2019</b></p> <p>Article 43</p> <p>Political parties and movements and the lists... are prohibited from receiving contributions, benefits or other forms of support from governments or public bodies of foreign states and from legal persons who are based in another state and not subject to tax obligations in Italy.</p>
Latvia	<p><b>Law on European Political Parties and European Political Foundations, No. 90 (Official Journal)/2017</b></p> <p>Section 9. Provisions in Respect of Pre-election Campaign before the European Parliament Elections</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) A European political party may carry out a pre-election campaigning before the European Parliament elections in conformity with the provisions and procedures referred to in the Pre-election Campaign Law in respect of political parties or alliances of political parties.</p> <p>(3) A European political party may incur, for expenses of the pre-election campaign (pre-election expenses) before the European Parliament elections, not more than 10 per cent of the amount which has been specified for the pre-election expenses for a political party or alliance of political parties in the Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties).</p> <p>[Note – see below the relevant provision in the Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties)]</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) A European political party and a political party or alliance of political parties belonging to it shall carry out a pre-election campaign each on behalf of itself. The European political party shall not transfer the funds spent for the pre-election campaign in the pre-election expenses of a political party or alliance of political parties belonging to it.</p> <p>(6) The financial resources or property that is used for a pre-election campaign conducted by a European political party shall not be considered as a gift (donation) to a political party or an alliance of political parties within the meaning of the Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties).</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p><b>Law on Financing of Political Organisations (Parties), No. 114 (Official Journal)/2005</b></p> <p>Section 8.4 Restrictions for the Amount of Pre-election Expenses</p> <p>(3) A political organisation (a party) or an alliance of political organisations (parties), which has submitted a list of candidates thereof for the elections to the European Parliament, is allowed to spend in pre-election expenses an amount that does not exceed the monthly average gross work remuneration for the year before last published by the Central Statistical Bureau which is approximated to euros applying a coefficient of 0.0003 per voter at the previous elections of the <i>Saeima</i>.</p>
Lithuania	<p><b>Law on Elections to European Parliament, No IX-1837/2003</b></p> <p>Article 55. Financing of a political campaign of an election to the European Parliament</p> <p>Financing of a political campaign of an election to the European Parliament shall be regulated by the Law on Funding of Political Campaigns and Control of Funding thereof.</p> <p><b>Law on Funding of Political Campaigns and Control of Funding thereof, No IX-2428/2004</b></p> <p>Article 2.1</p> <p>3. 'Donations' means cash, movable or immovable things, information, property rights, results of intellectual activities, other material and non-material values transferred free of charge to donees, actions carried out free of charge and voluntary works as well as the results of such actions intended for funding a political campaign of an independent political campaign participant.</p> <p>7. 'Political campaign' means activities of political campaign participants, voters and other natural and legal persons during the period defined by this Law, related to an election to the <i>Seimas</i>, an election to the office of President of the Republic, an election to the European Parliament, an election to municipal councils or a referendum.</p> <p>9. 'Political campaign participant' means a person or a group of persons who seek to be elected or that a referendum question be accepted or rejected and who are registered by the Central Electoral Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Law.</p> <p>Article 12. Impermissible donations</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. It shall be prohibited to fund political campaign participants through third parties.</p> <p>4. Persons who under this Law are not entitled to fund political campaign participants shall be prohibited from supporting them in any form.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>Article 13. Donors</p> <p>1. The following persons shall have the right to make donations to political campaign participants:</p> <p>1) citizens of the Republic of Lithuania – to independent participants of all political campaigns;</p> <p>2) permanent residents of the Republic of Lithuania holding the citizenship of any other Member State of the European Union – to independent participants of political campaigns of elections to the European Parliament and municipal councils;</p> <p>3) permanent residents of the Republic of Lithuania who do not hold the citizenship of any other Member State of the European Union or stateless persons – to independent participants of political campaigns of elections to municipal councils.</p> <p>Article 14. Political campaign expenditure and spending limits</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. In those cases where the constituency covers the entire territory of the Republic of Lithuania, the maximum amount of political campaign expenditure of one independent political campaign participant shall be calculated in the following manner: the number of voters entered on the electoral roll of the Republic of Lithuania shall be multiplied by 0.0005 AMEs and the received product shall be rounded up within the accuracy of the first two significant digits.</p>
Luxembourg	<p><b>Law regulating the Financing on Political Parties</b></p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>Only natural persons are authorized to make donations to political parties and their components. Donation to a political party for the purposes of this law means any voluntary act with a view to granting to a party a specific advantage of an economic nature and assessable in cash.</p> <p>Donations from a legal entity are not permitted. The same applies to donations made by associations, groups or organizations that do not have legal personality.</p>
Malta	<p><b>Financing of Political Parties Act, No.XXIV/2016</b></p> <p>2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -</p> <p>...</p> <p>"campaign expenditure" means expenses incurred within the parameters of article 46(1) of the Fourteenth Schedule of the General Elections Act, article 97 of the Third Schedule to the Local Government Act and regulation 2 of the European Parliament Elections (Maximum Expenses) Regulations:</p> <p>...</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p><b>General Elections Act, No. XXI/1991</b></p> <p>Fourteenth Schedule</p> <p>Article 42</p> <p>(1) Except as permitted by or in pursuance of this Ordinance, no payment and no advance or deposit shall be made by a candidate at an election, or by any agent on behalf of the candidate, or by any other person, whether before, during or after such election, in respect of any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election, otherwise than by or through the election agent of the candidate; and all money provided by any person other than the candidate for any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election, whether as gift, loan, advance or deposit, shall be paid to the candidate or his election agent and not otherwise; provided that this article shall not be deemed to apply to any sum disbursed by any person out of his own money for any small expense legally incurred by himself, if such sum is not repaid to him.</p> <p><b>Foreign Interference Act, No. XI/1982</b></p> <p>Article 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires - "alien" where it refers to an individual means a person who is not a citizen of Malta; where it refers to a body of persons, in whatever manner constituted juridically, means any such body of persons directly or indirectly controlled by persons who are not citizens of Malta, and includes any State or Government....;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful for an alien to perform, do, hold, take part in, aid or abet, or allow any restricted activity in Malta.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this Act, "a restricted activity" means -</p> <p>(a) any activity, or participation in any activity, of a political nature or having a political purpose at any time during the period commencing nine months prior to the date on which Parliament would, unless sooner dissolved, stand dissolved by virtue of article 76(2) of the Constitution and the date of the publication of the results of an election, or at any time between the dissolution of Parliament according to article 76(1) of the Constitution and the date of the publication of the results of an election;</p> <p>(b) the provision at any time to or for the benefit of a political party, person, club or similar institution, whether directly or through an intermediary agent, of any money, equipment or other material, by way of gift or otherwise not against equivalent valuable consideration, excluding books and other publications intended for sale or distribution not exclusively or mainly for Malta, unless such provision is authorised by the Monitoring Committee in accordance with this Act:...</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p><b>European Parliament Elections (Maximum Expenses) Regulations, No. 313(Legal notice)/2004</b></p> <p>2. No sum shall be paid and no expense shall be incurred by a candidate at an election of members of the European Parliament or his election agent whether before, during, or after an election on account of or in respect of the conduct of such election, in excess of fifty thousand euro (€50,000)...</p>
Netherlands	N/A
Poland	<p><b>Act of January 5, 2011 - Electoral Code</b></p> <p>Article 84. [Election activities of election committees. Establishment of an election committee]</p> <p>Election committees</p> <p>§ 1. The right to nominate candidates in elections is vested in election committees. Election committees also perform other election activities, in particular, conduct an election campaign for the benefit of the candidates.</p> <p>§ 2. In elections to the Sejm and the Senate and in elections to the European Parliament in the Republic of Poland, election committees may be established by political parties and coalitions of political parties as well as by voters.</p> <p>Article 85. [Time limit for undertaking activities related to the establishment of the election committee]</p> <p>§ 1. Activities specified in the code related to the establishment of an election committee may be performed from the date of the announcement of the act ordering the election until the date of acceptance by the competent electoral authority of the notification on the establishment of the election committee.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Art. 337. [Limits of expenditure on election campaigning]</p> <p>§1. In elections to the European Parliament, election committees may spend on agitation election only the amounts limited by the limits set as follows:</p> <p>1) the limit is set at <i>PLN 0.80</i> for every voter in the country entered in the electoral register/Central Register of Electors in the Voting Circuit;</p> <p>2) the limit of expenditure for a given committee is calculated according to the formula: <math>L = w \times k</math>, where individual symbols mean:</p> <p><i>L</i> - spending limit,</p> <p><i>w</i> - the number of voters in the country included in the in the constituencies in which the committee has registered lists of candidates,</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p><i>k</i> - the amount per each voter in the country included in the electoral register referred to in point 1.</p> <p>...</p> <p>§3. The minister responsible for public finances, by means of a regulation, will increase the amount referred to in § 1 point 1 in the event of an increase in the price index of consumer goods and services in total by more than 5%, to the extent corresponding to the increase in those prices.</p>
Portugal	<p><b>Law on Elections to the European Parliament, No. 14/1987</b></p> <p>Article 10: Election Campaign</p> <p>1. The legislation applicable to the election of Members of the Assembly of the Republic applies likewise to the conduct and discipline of the election campaign for Members of the European Parliament, including the respective right to party political broadcasting. The duration of the campaign is shortened to twelve days.</p> <p><b>Law on Financing of Political Parties and Election Campaigns, No. 19/2003</b></p> <p>Article 8 Prohibited financing</p> <p>1 - Political parties are prohibited from receiving anonymous donations and are prohibited from receiving gifts or loans of a monetary nature or in kind from national or foreign legal persons, except as provided for in the following paragraph.</p> <p>Note: the following paragraph (Article 8.2) does not include any exception for European political parties.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 16: Campaign revenue</p> <p>1 - Election campaign activities can only be financed by:</p> <p>a) State subsidy;</p> <p>b) Contribution from political parties that present or support candidacies for elections to the Assembly of the Republic, to the European Parliament, to the Assemblies Regional Legislatures and for local authorities, as well as for the President of the Republic;</p> <p>...</p> <p>d) Proceeds from fundraising activities for the electoral campaign.</p> <p>Article 19: Election campaign expenses</p> <p>1 - Electoral campaign expenses are those incurred by candidates, with an electoral purpose or benefit, within the six months immediately preceding the date of the respective electoral act.</p> <p>...</p>



Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>Article 20: Limit on electoral campaign expenses</p> <p>1 - The maximum admissible limit of expenses incurred in each electoral campaign, national or regional, is fixed at the following values:... d) 300 times the value of the IAS [social support index] for each candidate presented in the electoral campaign for the European Parliament.</p>
Romania	<p><b>Law on the financing of the activity of political parties and electoral campaigns, No. 334/2006</b></p> <p>Article 15</p> <p>(1) The acceptance of donations from other states or foreign organisations, as well as from natural persons devoid of Romanian citizenship or from legal persons of a different nationality than Romanian is prohibited, except for those received from the citizens of the Member States of the European Union who are domiciled in Romania and hold the capacity as member of the political party to which they granted the donation.</p> <p>(2) An exception to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be the donations consisting of tangible assets necessary for the political activity, but which are not electoral propaganda material, which have been received from international political organisations of which that political party is an affiliate or from political parties or political organisations engaged in political collaboration. Propaganda material may also be received when it is solely used during the electoral campaign for the election of Romania's representatives to the European Parliament.</p> <p>Article 28</p> <p>(12) The maximum limits of the candidates' contributions for the electoral campaign shall be the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>o) 750 basic national gross minimum wages for each candidate for the office of member in the European Parliament;</p> <p><b>Law regarding the establishment of measures for the implementation of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 22, 2014 regarding the status and funding of European political parties and European political foundations, No. 206/2019</b></p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>(1) By derogation from the provisions of Chapter IV of Law no. 334/2006 on the financing of the activity of political parties and electoral campaigns, republished, with subsequent amendments and additions [the chapter regulates financing of electoral campaigns], the European political party can spend for the financing of the electoral campaign for the election of members from Romania in European Parliament at most 3,225 [monthly] gross minimum basic salaries.</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>(2) Payments related to expenses incurred in the context of the electoral campaign for the election of members from Romania in the European Parliament must be notified to the Permanent Electoral Authority no later than 48 hours from the date of their execution.</p>
Slovakia	<p><b>Law on the election campaign and on the amendment to Act No. 85/2005 Coll. on political parties and political movements as amended, No. 181/2014</b></p> <p>Article 2 (1) For the purposes of this Act, election campaign means any activity of political party, political movement, coalition of political parties and political movements, candidates and third parties pursuant to Article 8, for which payment is usually made, leading to promotion of their activity, objectives and programme for purposes of obtaining a function elected pursuant to a special regulation. It means activity in favour as well as to the detriment of the entities pursuant to the first sentence.</p> <p>Note: Article 8 has been deleted, meaning that campaigning by third parties is prohibited.</p> <p>Article 3 (1) A political party and political movement (hereinafter the “political party”) may spend maximum EUR 3,000,000 inclusive of value added tax on its election campaign in elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic and in elections to the European Parliament. The limit of costs of the political party pursuant to the first sentence shall also include the difference between the price of donation or other performance for free provided in the contract and the usual price, and the costs of promotion of the political party spent by the political party at the time beginning 180 days before the date of call of elections.</p> <p><b>Law on Political Parties and Movements, No. 85/2005</b></p> <p>Article 24</p> <p>(1) The party must not accept donations and other performances for free from</p> <p>... i) a European party or European foundation.</p> <p>...</p>
Slovenia	<p><b>Act on the Election of Members of Parliament from the Republic of Slovenia to the European Parliament, No. 96/2002</b></p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>Regarding issues not specifically regulated by this Act, the provisions of the Act on Elections to the National Assembly shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</p> <p>Regardless of the provisions of the Act on Elections to the National Assembly and the Act on Political Parties, the name of the European political party with which the political party is affiliated may also be used in the election in the name of the list of candidates submitted by the political party, in the nomination process, in the</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
	<p>election campaign and on the ballot papers. An abbreviated name or an abbreviation of the name and the symbol of a European political party can also be added to the name.</p> <p><b>Act on election and referendum campaigns, No. 41/2007</b></p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>(1) The election campaign can be organized by the candidate himself or herself (hereinafter: the candidate), a representative of the nominator of candidates or a list of candidates, a political party or another legal or natural person... An interested legal or natural person referred to in this paragraph is a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia with the right to vote, an individual who independently carries out an activity, an independent entrepreneur, an individual or a legal entity with headquarters in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and, when the Government of the Republic of Slovenia so decides, the competent service of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Foreign legal and natural persons may not organize an election campaign.</p> <p>(8) In the Republic of Slovenia, it is not allowed to conduct an election campaign for elections in another country.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 23</p> <p>(2) The costs of the election campaign for the elections to the European Parliament may not exceed 0.40 euros per individual eligible voter in the country.</p> <p><b>Act on Political Parties, No. 62/1994</b></p> <p>Article 21</p> <p>...It is prohibited to acquire party funds from contributions of foreign legal and natural persons and foreign self-employed individuals and individuals who are self-employed, from income from the party's property from abroad, or any other acquisition of funds for a party from abroad.</p> <p><b>Act on the Election of Members of Parliament from the Republic of Slovenia to the European Parliament, No. 96/2002</b></p> <p>Article 14</p> <p>(6) The organizer of the election campaign may not obtain funds for the election campaign from foreign natural or legal persons...</p>

Country	Legal provisions affecting funding of activities of European political parties and European political foundations
Spain	<p><b>Law on the General Election Regime, No.5/1985</b></p> <p>Article 227</p> <p>2. For the elections to the European Parliament, the limit of electoral expenses will be the one resulting from multiplying by 0.19 euros the number of inhabitants corresponding to the legal population in the electoral sections where it has been requested that the ballots be distributed.</p> <p><b>Law on Financing of Political Parties, No. 8/2007</b></p> <p>Article 4: Contributions, donations, similar operations and agreements on debt conditions.</p> <p>Three. Assimilated operations.</p> <p>Political parties may not accept that, directly or indirectly, third parties effectively assume the cost of their acquisition of goods, works or services or any other expenses generated by their activity.</p> <p>Article 7. Contributions from foreign persons.</p> <p>One.</p> <p>Political parties may receive donations from foreign individuals, provided they are not provided with conditions on their use, and within the limits, requirements and conditions established in this law for private contributions...</p> <p><b>Law on General Election Regime, No. 5/1985</b></p> <p>Article 128</p> <p>...2. The contribution to... [the electoral] accounts of funds from foreign entities or individuals is also prohibited, except those granted in the Budget of the bodies of the European Communities for the financing of the elections to the European Parliament...</p>
Sweden	N/A

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- This bibliography of laws includes not only laws cited in Tables 1-3, but other laws that were consulted.
- All laws are consolidated versions as of 31 August 2022, with web links functional at that date.

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