**Alternative ways of voting**

Indicators on political participation

of persons with disabilities

2014

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**Are alternative ways of voting available to persons with disabilities?**

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| **EUMS** | **Source and supporting information** |
| AT | Absentee ballots and visiting electoral commissions (“fliegende Wahlkommissionen”) facilitate voting especially for persons with physical impairment (§38 (2) National Assembly Election Order (*Nationalratswahlordnung, NRWO*). |
| BE | The legislation provides for some accommodation for persons with disabilities to vote at the municipal polling stations. (Article 143 of the Electoral Code).[[1]](#footnote-1) There are no polling stations in institutions or mobile polling stations in Belgium.  It is possible to vote on-line or by proxy. A person unable due to sickness or infirmary to go or be transported to a polling station can authorise another voter to vote on their behalf. This inability must be evidenced by means of a medical certificate (Article 147bis of the Electoral Code). |
| BG | Provision is made for voting at a voter’s place of residence (whether a private home, a hospital, care home or other institution), in the presence of electoral officials, for voters who are unable to get to the polling station because of disability, illness, or health-related circumstances in Bulgaria.  Persons with disabilities who are not able to cast their votes in a polling station, are provided with the possibility to explicitly fill in an application in 30 days before election day for voting with a mobile polling box at home (Article 176 of the EC).  The Electoral Code also provides the possibility to create polling stations in homes for people with disabilities, medical and health facilities, nursing homes and others. (Art. 72, para 6, 7 and 8 of the EC).  No obligation exists regarding the provision of newsletters or templates of Braille letter or newsletters with enlarged font, nor is there a provision regarding voting by mail, in advance or otherwise. |
| CY | The election law does not provide for the establishment of polling stations in hospitals, retirement homes or for mobile voting.[[2]](#footnote-2) No methods of voting, other than in polling stations, are available to disabled voters in Cyprus.  District Returning Officers were asked to ensure that the polling stations where disabled voters had to vote were accessible or equipped with special ramps. Additionally, disabled voters may ask the presiding officer to assist him/her in the exercise of his right to vote, according his will. Such a request should be made in the presence of at least one other person[[3]](#footnote-3). |
| CZ | The Czech legislation does not directly require that the voting premises room is accessible to people with physical impairments. However, the law[[4]](#footnote-4) stipulates that at least one ballot box must be 'mobile' and easy to transport. Every voter with a disability has the right to request that the election committee brings the ballot box to her/his place of residence and enables her/him to vote. |
| DE | Besides going to a place of voting, people can also vote from home, from a residential care institution, or by postal ballot (sections 17, para. 2, 36 of the BWG, sections 25 et seq., 66 of the BWO; section4 of the EuWO). |
| DK | Postal voting is open to all citizens who are eligible to vote. It is possible to vote by post from a citizen’s home or institution, such as hospitals and assisted living facilities. If due to sickness or lack of mobility, a voter cannot come to the polling station, postal voting in one’s own home is open upon request. Postal voting in one’s own home follows the same procedures and rules as postal voting generally. No mobile polling booths are available. If citizens want to vote by post from their home, they have to apply to do so before 6 pm 12 days before the day of election (section 54). |
| EE | Alternative ways of voting are offered, e.g. personal assistant, early voting, voting at home, digital voting, mobile voting etc.[[5]](#footnote-5)  Regarding voters with disabilities, the Local Government Council Election Act (*Kohaliku omavalitsuse volikogu valimise seadus*) includes only two provisions.[[6]](#footnote-6) If the person with disabilities is not able to fill in the ballot paper himself/herself then they can ask another voter to do that for them in their presence (§45(5)). The other voter cannot be a candidate in the same election district. Additionally, the ballot could also be deposited by another voter upon the request of the person with disabilities (§45(8)). Similar provisions can be found in the European Parliament Election Act *(Euroopa Parlamendi valimise seadus)*.[[7]](#footnote-7)  In addition to the legal provisions, the National Electoral Committee *(Vabariigi valimiskomisjon)* has provided the option to vote at home if this is required by the person’s health state or age.[[8]](#footnote-8) Since 2013, the person can order the ballot box home on the same day of the elections if the request is made before 14:00.[[9]](#footnote-9) During the last elections it had to be done considerably earlier. Additionally, it is possible to vote electronically over the Internet. There are no other measures taken to ensure full and independent participation. |
| EL | There is no possibility to vote from home or by post. |
| ES | Special provisions exist so that electors with disabilities may request the postal voting, which in general terms has to be personally presented at the postal office or by power of attorney. free of charge (according to article 118 LOREG).  Mobile polling stations are not provided for by law. |
| FI | The Election Act of 1998 provides a right to vote in advance for all voters either in the general advance voting polling stations or in the Finnish diplomatic missions abroad. The Election Act provides for special arrangements for persons with disabilities among other individuals who are unable to attend the vote on the Election Day.  The Election Act (section 55) provides an option for a person whose ability to move or function is limited to a degree that he or she is unable to be present either at the polling station on the Election Day or at an advance polling station without undue hardship, that he or she may vote in advance at his or her home in the municipality of residence in which he or she is registered to vote. The entitled person shall notify the election authorities in advance following a procedure regulated in the said section. According to Section 46, a person who is in hospital, in a facility with round-the-clock treatment or in any other operational unit of social services designated by the municipal executive board as an advance polling station, or in prison, may vote in advance in the said institution. The vote takes place in the facility. |
| FR |  |
| HR | To specify the rules and procedure related to provisions regulating voting of persons with disability (and some other categories of voters, such as illiterate voters and voters who cannot access the polling place), the National Elections Committee (*Državno izborno povjerenstvo*) issues mandatory instructions for local committees. The mandatory instructions specify the procedure in cases when a voter cannot come to the polling place. Based on a voter’s request, and providing that it can do it without causing disturbance to voting at the polling station, the polling committee shall send at least two of its members to voter’s residence.[[10]](#footnote-10) If a voter comes to a polling place, but cannot access the polling station due to lack of accessibility, two members of the polling committee shall meet the voter in front of the polling place and ensure that he/she can vote, assuring secrecy of voting[[11]](#footnote-11).  In the 2010 act regulating European Parliament elections[[12]](#footnote-12), a possibility to vote using ballots in Braille had been introduced. This is upon request to the local election committee up to 30 days prior to election day. However, the Amendments to the Act provided that voting material in Braille would not be available during 2013 elections.[[13]](#footnote-13) In preparation for the 2014 European Parliament elections, the law was amended again, and the Proposal of the Act on Amendments to the Act on the Elections of Representatives from the Republic of Croatia to the European Parliament (*Prijedlog zakona o izmjenama i dopunama* *Zakona o izborima zastupnika iz Republike Hrvatske u Europski parlament*) has been adopted by the Parliament on the 22nd of November 2013.[[14]](#footnote-14)  According to article 10 of the proposal, blind persons have two options: to cast a vote via an accompanying person or to vote independently using a special matrix. Specifically, a ballot in Braille is posted in a polling station, and is used in conjunction with a stencil. This stencil is placed on top of a ‘regular’ ballot and allows voters to identify their voting choice by counting the number of holes. |
| HU | According to the current regulation section 61 (3) of the Election Procedure Act states that ‘In order to make it possible for them to vote, voters hindered from movement shall be, at their request, visited by at least two members of the ballot counting committee, within the ballot counting committee’s jurisdiction, with a mobile ballot-box, and in case they wish to vote with a certificate, enter them in the register.’ |
| IE | According to the Franchise Section, postal voting is provided for approximately 17,000 voters in six categories: civil servants abroad, defence forces, police (optional), certified disabled, students, prisoners, and those employed elsewhere. No general mechanism for voting abroad is provided for the significant number of Irish citizens living and working elsewhere.  Following the election monitoring report of the OSCE/ODIHR regarding the Parliamentary elections of the 24th of May 2007, “*Consideration could be given to extending the pre-election period also to ensure greater electoral access for those eligible for postal voting.”[[15]](#footnote-15)* |
| IT | Voters who suffer from an illness so serious they cannot leave their house autonomously[[16]](#footnote-16) are provided with the support of a helping person, or of the services set up by the Municipality[[17]](#footnote-17). When a citizen who suffers from serious illness and is in continuous dependence on vital medical equipment so that he or she cannot leave the building where they live, the right to vote can be exercised in that building.[[18]](#footnote-18)  However, the law requires that the serious illness, the dependence and non-transportability of the disabled person is attested by health authorities and should not occur earlier than the 45th day prior to the date of the vote. However, from the 40th to the 20th day prior to the election, voters are required to submit a document attesting their intention to vote at home, accompanied by a suitable medical certificate, to the Mayor of the Municipality where there are recorded in order to be included in specific lists.  In cases where a polling station, at the moment of the vote, is not accessible, people with disabilities can vote in the nearest accessible polling station.[[19]](#footnote-19) |
| LT | Voters with disabilities, as well as voters over 70, have the right to request homebound voting.[[20]](#footnote-20) Disabled voters, voters with temporary working incapacity, voters aged 70 and over if because of the health condition they are unable to come to a polling district to vote on an election day and if they have produced a voter’s request, the form of which is set by the Central Electoral Commission, are eligible to vote at home[[21]](#footnote-21). |
| LU | A frequently used alternative is the postal vote (articles 168 – 181 and 262-275 of the electoral act - coordinated text). |
| LV | Persons with disabilities can vote from home or from their residential care institutions. |
| MT | A provision of the General Elections Act [[22]](#footnote-22) allows for the delivery of voting documents to persons in retirement homes, hospitals or suffers from a disability.  Article 46(10): […] *where the Commission is aware that any person whose name appears on the list … is registered in a retirement home, or is in a hospital, or suffers from a disability or is bed-ridden or is otherwise physically unable to appear at one of the places designated by the … to claim delivery of his voting document, it shall be the duty of the Commission to effect service of such document on the person concerned […]*  Articles 80 to 84 allow for polling stations to be set up in retirement homes and hospitals and for voting documents to be delivered to such.  Similarly, Articles 40 to 52 of the Local Councils Act[[23]](#footnote-23) allow for polling stations to be set up in retirement homes and hospitals and for voting documents to be delivered to such for municipal elections. |
| NL | Alternative ways to vote are limited to voting from home and by proxy. Section II, Chapter L of the Electoral Code stipulates that people, including those living in long-term institutions, can give others the authority to vote on behalf of them by proxy (*bij volmacht*).[[24]](#footnote-24) The law does not specify people living in long-term institutions explicitly, but talks of ‘voters who are expected not to be able to vote in person'.[[25]](#footnote-25)  There are no special procedures or provisions in place for people living in long-term institutions, so they have to make use of proxy voting. To give another person the authority to vote on their behalf, voters have to submit a proxy form at least two weeks in advance, signed by themselves and the authorised person.[[26]](#footnote-26) Alternatively, they can assign the authority on the election day itself by signing the appropriate part of their voting card which is sent to their home, and giving that to the person doing the voting.[[27]](#footnote-27) |
| PL | A voter who has been officially declared by competent authorities to have a severe or moderate degree of disabilitymay **delegate somebody** to vote on his behalf (proxy voting) according to the Electoral Code, adopted on 5 January 2011, Chapter 7, articles 54–61.  This solution also applies to voters who turn 75 on election day at the latest.  Authorisation for voting shall be granted before the wójt or another officer authorized by the wójt for the drafting of authorisation for voting. The document of authorisation for voting shall be prepared at the domicile of the voter, who grants authorisation for voting, or elsewhere, as requested by the authorising person.  The electoral districts established in other countries to conduct elections to the Sejm and the Senate, elections of the President of the Republic of Poland and elections to the European Parliament in the Republic of Poland allow postal voting.  According to the Election Code, voting is conducted in permanent and separate electoral districts established in the *gmina*. Separate electoral districts are formed, *inter alia,* in **health care institutions and nursing homes**. In these separate districts a second ballot box can be used.  Further regulations with regard to adapt the organisation of elections to the needs of people with different disabilities are provided in the Act of 27 May 2011 on the **amendments to the Election Code Law** and to the Act implementing the Election Code Law. The Act provides, *inter alia,* for:   * the possibility of **postal voting**, according to the statutory defines procedure, by a voter with a severe or moderate degree of disability, within the meaning of the Act on vocational and social rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons, |
| PT | No methods of voting, other than in polling stations, are available to disabled voters in Portugal. |
| RO | A draft Electoral Code of the the Permanent Electoral Authority (*Autoritatea Electoral Permanentă)*  according to the DPPD[[28]](#footnote-28) is currently in public consulation,which includes provisions which would facilitate the participation of persons with a disability in the voting process.[[29]](#footnote-29)  The draft Code in Article 7 (3) affirms the principle of equality concerning the right to vote and states that persons with a disability benefit from special procedures in order to exercise their right to vote. Art.71 (5) stipulates that ramps must be placed at the voting places to facilitate access of persons with physical disabilities. Art.101 (8) provides that a special ballot box shalll be available in every local electoral jurisdiction to attend the needs of persons who are hospitalized or placed into institutions, such as persons with disabilities. |
| SE | Voting by post is regulated in Chapter 7 Section 11 of the Election Act (*Vallagen*) and only voters who are staying abroad or onboard a vessel in foreign traffic may vote by post[[30]](#footnote-30). Voting by post is not possible for people living in long-term institutions.The Government assigned a parliamentary committee in 2010 to review parts of the electoral system. In its final report "E-voting and other electoral issues” (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor*) [[31]](#footnote-31), the committee proposed thatexperiments with e-voting via the Internet shall be implemented in the elections in 2018[[32]](#footnote-32)that the possibility in some cases to cast a vote outside a polling station shall apply at all polling stations, and therefore also for early voting polling stations. The proposed changes will come into force before the General Election September 2014.that a provision in the Election Act *(Vallagen*) should be added to make clear that voters who due to disabilities cannot themselves personally arrange their votes, shall upon request be given assistance not only by voting clerks, but also by an individual who can help them at the polling station.[[33]](#footnote-33) that in order to strengthen the protection of secrecy in these cases, a new provision should be introduced in the Election Act (*Vallagen*) with an explicit duty of confidentiality for assisting individuals.[[34]](#footnote-34) |
| SI | Persons with disabilities living in institutions can vote using postal services. On request of persons with disabilities, the Electoral Commission must visit this person on the location where they live to enable them to vote.  In some elections and referendums, special tactile ballot templates are used for blind voters. They are not required by law and are therefore not used in every election. |
| SK | Those handicapped citizens who are unable to cast their ballots by themselves on account of their disability may request another voter to do it for them and in their presence, provided it is not a member of the local electoral commission. Those handicapped citizens who are unable to come to the polling station due to serious reasons, particularly health ones, have the right to request the local electoral commission to send a portable ballot box to their address of residence.[[35]](#footnote-35) |
| UK | A new fact sheet entitled ‘Disabled People’s Voting Rights’ was issued by the UK Electoral Commission in April 2011. [[36]](#footnote-36)  It states that local authorities in the UK “now have to take proactive steps to ensure that polling stations do not disadvantage disabled people”. It also states that (i) “a person who is registered to vote or who has been officially appointed as a proxy voter cannot be refused a ballot paper or the opportunity to vote on the grounds of mental or physical incapacity” and (ii) “polling station staff must ensure that disabled voters are not offered a lower standard of service than other voters and should be able to explain what assistance is available to disabled voters wishing to vote in person at a polling station”. Finally the fact sheet states that “in designating polling places, the council must have regard to accessibility for disabled voters” and that “if an elector is unable to enter the polling station because of physical disability, the Presiding Officer may take the ballot paper to the elector.” |

1. Belgium, Article 143 of the Electoral Code (*Le Code électoral; Algemeen Kieswetboek*). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union article 21 and 39, numerous provisions of CRPD including article 29, ICCPR article 25(b), Copenhagen Document paragraph 7.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. OSCE/ODIHR election monitoring reports, P. 6, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/82242>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Czech Republic, Act No. 62/2003, Sec. 33, Sec.36, Act No. 247/1995 Sec. 19, identical or very similar provision is included in all the laws concerning elections in the Czech republic [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/PoliticalParticipation/States/ResponseEstonia.doc> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Estonia, Local Government Council Election Act (Kohaliku omavalitsuse volikogu valimise seadus), 27 March 2002. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Estonia, European Parliament Election Act (*Euroopa Parlamendi valimise seadus*), 18 December 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See also: <http://vvk.ee/voting-methods-in-estonia/voting-on-election-day/voting-at-home/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Estonia, European Parliament Election Act (*Euroopa Parlamendi valimise seadus*), 18 December 2012, § 45 (2-22); Estonia, Local Government Council Election Act (*Kohaliku omavalitsuse* volikogu valimise seadus), 27 March 2002, § 52 (2-22). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Croatia, National Elections Committee (*Državno izborno povjerenstvo*) Mandatory instructions No VI on the manner of voting of voters with disabilities, illiterate voters and voters who cannot access the polling place (*Obvezatne upute broj VI - O načinu glasovanja birača - osoba s invaliditetom, nepismenih birača, te birača koji ne mogu pristupiti na biračko mjesto*) (2013) available at: [www.izbori.hr/izbori/dip\_ws.nsf/public/index?open&id=B9BA&](http://www.izbori.hr/izbori/dip_ws.nsf/public/index?open&id=B9BA&). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Information obtained from the Ministry of Public Administration (*Ministarstvo javne uprave*) (2013)and from the National Election Committee of the Republic of Croatia (*Državno izborno povjerenstvo*) (2013) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Croatia, Act on the Elections of Representatives from the Republic of Croatia to the European Parliament (*Zakon o izborima zastupnika iz Republike Hrvatske u Europski parlament*) (2010) Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. 92/10 and No. 23/13. Available at: <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010_07_92_2591.html> and <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_02_23_382.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Croatia, Act on the Amendments to the Act on the Elections of Representatives from the Republic of Croatia to the European Parliament (*Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o izborima zastupnika iz Republike Hrvatske u Europski parlament*) (2013) Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) No. 23/13. Available at: <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_02_23_382.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Croatia, Proposal of the Act on Amendments to the Act on the Elections of Representatives from the Republic of Croatia to the European Parliament (*Prijedlog zakona o izmjenama i dopunama* *Zakona o izborima zastupnika iz Republike Hrvatske u Europski parlament*) (2013) available at: www.sabor.hr/prijedlog-zakona-o-izmjenama-i-dopunama-zakona-o-i. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/ireland/26627>, p.9. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Law 22/2006, as amended by Law 46/2009 (Legge 7 maggio 2009, n. 46, *Modifiche all'articolo 1 del decreto-legge 3 gennaio 2006, n. 1, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 27 gennaio 2006, n. 22, in materia di ammissione al voto domiciliare di elettori affetti da infermita' che ne rendano impossibile l'allontanamento dall'abitazione*). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Law 104/1992, Framework Law regulating the assistance, social integration and rights of persons with disabilities (*Legge 5 febbraio 1992 n. 104*, *Legge-quadro per l'assistenza, l'integrazione sociale e i diritti delle persone handicappate*), Art. 29. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Law 104/1992, Framework Law regulating the assistance, social integration and rights of persons with disabilities (*Legge 5 febbraio 1992 n. 104*, *Legge-quadro per l'assistenza, l'integrazione sociale e i diritti delle persone handicappate*), Art. 29. **All available at:** [**http://www.normattiva.it**](http://www.normattiva.it) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Law 15/1991, (*Legge 15 gennaio 1991, n. 15, Norme intese a favorire la votazione degli elettori non deambulanti*), OJ 1991 no. 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODHIR), Lithuania Presidential Election 17 May 2009 - Needs Assessment Mission Report, available at: http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/lithuania/36870, p. 8 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Lithuania, Seimas (2000) The Law on the elections to the Seimas (*Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo rinkimų įstatymas*), No. I-2721. Art. 67(1 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Malta, General Elections Act, Chapter 354 of the laws of Malta, 27 September 1991 and subsequent amendments, available at:

    <http://www.justiceservices.gov.mt/DownloadDocument.aspx?app=lom&itemid=8824> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Malta, Local Councils Act, Chapter 363 of the laws of Malta, 23 July 1993 and subsequent amendments, available at:

    <http://www.justiceservices.gov.mt/DownloadDocument.aspx?app=lom&itemid=8833> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. The Netherlands, Electoral Code 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), available at: http://wetten.overheid.nl/cgi-bin/deeplink/law1/title=Kieswet. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. The Netherlands, Electoral Code 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), article L1, available at: http://wetten.overheid.nl/cgi-bin/deeplink/law1/title=Kieswet [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. The Netherlands, Electoral Code 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), article L7, available at: http://wetten.overheid.nl/cgi-bin/deeplink/law1/title=Kieswet. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The Netherlands, Electoral Code 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), article L15, available at: http://wetten.overheid.nl/cgi-bin/deeplink/law1/title=Kieswet. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Information provided by the Directorate for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities (*Direcţia Protecţia Persoanelor cu Dizabilităţi, DPPD*) in the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly (*Ministerul Muncii, Familiei, Protecţiei Sociale şi Persoanelor Vârstnice, MMFPSPV*). Letter No. 18495/04.08.2013 from the Directorate for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities (*Direcţia Protecţia Persoanelor cu Dizabilităţi*), Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly (*Ministerul Muncii, Familiei, Protecţiei Sociale şi Persoanelor Vârstnice*) to the NFP (Centre for Legal Resources), . [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Permanent Electoral Authority (*Autoritatea Electoral Permanentă*) Draft law on the Electoral Code (*Proiect de lege privind Codul Electoral*), available at: <http://www.roaep.ro/legislatie/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/CODUL-ELECTORAL.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Sweden, Election Act2005:837 (*Vallagen, 2005:837*), available at: [www.val.se/det\_svenska\_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/lagar/vallagen) [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Sweden, E-voting and other electoral issues SOU 2013:24 (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor, SOU 2013:24*), available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Sweden, E-voting and other electoral issues SOU 2013:24 (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor, SOU 2013:24*), p. 154, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Sweden, E-voting and other electoral issues SOU 2013:24 (*E-röstning och andra valfrågor, SOU 2013:24*), p. 154, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/48/78/89002b33.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. The Central Portal of Public Administration [*Ústredný portal verejnej správy Slovenskej republiky*] (2010). See also Question No. 2 of the Slovak response to a request for a Thematic Study of the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights on Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/PoliticalParticipation/States/ResponseSlovakRepublic.pdf () [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. See: <http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/116906/Disabled-people-voting-rights-factsheet-GB.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-36)