The right to political participation of persons with disabilities ahead of the 2024 European Parliament elections

Denmark

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Contractor: Danish Institute for Human Rights

Author(s): Mina Lieu and Katrine Wamsler

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1. Data on persons with disabilities exercising their right to political participation

Table 1

| Indicator | Answer(Choose one of the answers provided below) | Source and brief description/assessment  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Do national disability strategies include political participation? | National disability strategies do not address political participation | Denmark has no national disability strategy, and the country has not had one since 2013.[[1]](#footnote-2)  |
| Can persons deprived of legal capacity vote?  | Full Participation  | It follows from the Danish Constitution that if a person is placed under the care of legal guardians in all legal aspects that person thereby loses the right to vote in parliamentary elections and national referendums. The opportunity to vote at parliamentary elections and national referendums. However, that person can still vote in elections to the municipal and regional councils as well as elections to the European Parliament.[[2]](#footnote-3) It is not possible by a court decision to deprive a person of the right to vote in the previous mentioned three election types. |
| Is there a requirement under law to register to vote? | No, automatic registration  | Danish citizens living in Denmark do not need to register themselves to vote. Authorities obtain information about Danish citizens from the Central Person Register (CPR) and send a voting card by mail. This card also includes the physical location where one should cast their vote. Additionally, anyone eligible to vote has the option to vote by mail.[[3]](#footnote-4) |
| Are alternative ways of voting available to persons with disabilities? | Yes, available to all voters | If one has physical and/or mental disabilities or for other reasons need assistance with their voting process on election day or by postal vote, alternative ways of voting are available.If facing challenges entering the polling station, individuals, such as those with visual impairment or limited mobility, may exercise their right to vote immediately outside.[[4]](#footnote-5)As mentioned earlier, every individual, who has the right to vote, can postal vote at a polling station before the actual election day, typically at citizen service centres. Additionally, if individuals due to illness or lack of mobility are not able to postal vote at a polling station, they can request to postal vote at their residence, which is stated in section 8 in the Parliamentary Elections Act.[[5]](#footnote-6) |
| Is there legislation regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote? | Yes, specific legislative provisions | People living in long-term institutions can receive assistance with postal voting. Assistance is provided by the one or more ballot recipients responsible for postal voting. For instance, if a person is hospitalized or incarcerated in a prison or detention facility, the staff at the institution act as ballot recipients and ensure the process of postal voting. If one resides in a nursing home, a protected residence, a crisis centre, or a facility for individuals with reduced physical or mental capabilities or similar conditions, two appointed voters or municipal workers serve as ballot recipients and can assist with postal voting, among other responsibilities. Similar to if people need assistance physically on election day, instead of the one ballot recipient, he/she can appoint a personal assistant so that assistance is provided by both a ballot recipient and a person one has chosen. In certain cases, assistance can also be provided solely by a personal assistant. The same conditions must be fulfilled as when receiving assistance on election day.[[6]](#footnote-7) [[7]](#footnote-8) |
| Is there a legal duty to provide assistance in voting to persons with disabilities? | Yes, for all persons with disabilities | All persons with disabilities have the right to receive assistance in voting. If you have difficulty entering the polling station or voting booth due to limited mobility, infirmity, or similar conditions, you have the right to request assistance with casting your vote. This assistance can be provided through personal support from a helper or by using any available aids provided during the voting process. There may also be the option to cast your vote immediately outside the actual polling station, and necessary adjustments to the usual procedure can be made. If one decides to postal vote, and the voter is unable to fill out the ballot or complete and sign the cover letter during the absentee voting process, or if the voter requires assistance in any way, the person or persons receiving the absentee vote must provide the necessary help. This assistance can include personal support and the use of any available aids provided for absentee voting. Additionally, a voter can request personal assistance in casting the vote from a person designated by the voter themselves. To do this, the voter simply needs to clearly express this desire to the individual receiving the vote. If the voter's request for personal assistance is based on an immediately observable or documentable physical or mental impairment, the assistance must be provided solely by a person designated by the voter. If personal assistance has been provided, this should be indicated in the cover letter.[[8]](#footnote-9) [[9]](#footnote-10) |
| Are all persons with disabilities legally able to access complaints mechanisms if they have not been able to exercise the right to political participation? | Yes, all persons with disabilities | All individuals in Denmark can file a complaint concerning elections in Denmark, regardless of their legal capacity status.It is possible for anyone, including persons with disabilities, to complain about an election or a referendum in Denmark. The complaints must be submitted no later than one week after the election and must contain information about the complainant as well as the content of the complaint, but there are no other formal requirements. Complaints can be submitted by email or by mail. If this is not possible, the complaint can also be submitted by phone.In the case of parliamentary elections, European Parliament elections, and nationwide referendums, the complaint must be addressed to the Danish Parliament, but submitted to the Ministry of the Interior and Health. The Danish Parliament issues a report (parliamentary and European Parliament elections) or a statement (referendums), in which the complaint is addressed, and the Danish Parliament responds to the content of the complaint. [[10]](#footnote-11) [[11]](#footnote-12) [[12]](#footnote-13)In the case of municipal elections, the complaint must be submitted to the municipality instead, and the municipality’s decision can be appealed to the Ministry of the Interior and Health. In the case of regional elections, the complaint must be submitted to the region instead, and the region’s decision can be appealed to the Ministry of the Interior and Health. Information on the possibility of complaining about an election can be found, among other places, on borger.dk. See the section “If you want to complain” (*Hvis du vil klage)* on the pages About parliamentary elections (*Om folketingsvalg)* (borger.dk), Elections to the European Parliament (*Valg til Europa-Parlamentet)* (borger.dk), About municipal and regional elections (*Om kommunale og regionale valg)* (borger.dk), and About referendums (*Om folkeafstemninger*) (borger.dk). |
| Is information on complaints mechanisms regarding political participation accessible to persons with disabilities? | Partially – some accessibility measures are in place | Information on complaints mechanisms regarding parliamentary elections, elections to the European Parliament and national referendums is among other places on the website of The Ministry of the Interior and Health. The Ministry of the Interior and Health confirm that their website partially complies with the accessibility standard, meaning it meets most requirements.Information on complaints mechanisms regarding municipal and regional elections is among other places on the website Borger.dk, which is citizens digital entrance to the public sector of Denmark. This website partially complies with the accessibility standard, meaning it meets most requirements. |
| Have national courts considered cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | Yes, cases considered | Four citizens, who all were deprived of legal capacity and consequently having lost their right to vote in parliamentary elections and referendums, filed a case against the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior in collaboration with the Danish Institute for Human Rights. The case went before both the Eastern High Court and the Supreme Court in Denmark, and later, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. The citizens lost all cases.[[13]](#footnote-14) |
| Have non-judicial complaints mechanisms considered cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | No, no cases identified  | There are no non-judicial complaints mechanisms in Denmark that could deal with these types of cases. However, all individuals, including persons with disabilities, in Denmark can file a complaint concerning elections in Denmark. In the case of parliamentary elections, European Parliament elections, and nationwide referendums, the complaint must be addressed to the Danish Parliament. The Danish Parliament issues a report or a statement, in which the complaint is addressed, and the Danish Parliament responds to the content of the complaint. The complaints can e.g. concern the treatment a voter with disabilities has received at a polling station. |
| Are persons with disabilities members of the current national parliament? | No data identified | No official data to be found, as there is no official register of this kind. As of now, no persons with physical disabilities are members of the parliament. Places we have looked for information are on the official website of the Danish Parliament[[14]](#footnote-15), and Statistics Denmark. Statistics Denmark is the central authority on Danish statistics, and they do not have official data on this as well.[[15]](#footnote-16)  |
| Is data available on the number of members of municipal/regional governments who have a disability? | No data available | The same goes for this question. No official data to be found.  |
| Is training for election authorities and officials on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and accommodation required by law? | Training not required by law, but some relevant training or guidance available. | In the official guidelines published by The Ministry of the Interior and Health, which relates to all elections in Denmark, and in letters from the ministry, the municipalities are instructed to train election officials in how to accommodate voters with disabilities.[[16]](#footnote-17)  |
| Are there mechanisms in place to ensure consultation and involvement of DPOs in the development of laws and policies which affect them? | No mechanisms established by law, but systematic procedures in place  | In Denmark, there is no specific law covering all aspects of the involvement and participation of persons with disabilities in the development of laws and policies that concern them. However, Denmark has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which implies an obligation to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. The implementation of the convention may also involve the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the legislative process. In Denmark, disability people organisations are systematically heard in legislative processes which concern them. It should be noted that various councils, boards, or committees focusing on disability issues may be established to advise the government and legislative bodies. These bodies may include representatives of persons with disabilities. An example of such a council that actively advises the government is "Det Centrale Handicapråd" (The Central Disability Council).[[17]](#footnote-18) |
| Do national authorities provide guidelines on how to make polling stations accessible? | Yes, detailed guidance available  | National authorities do provide guidelines on how to make polling stations more accessible for physical and sensory disabilities. For instance, specific aids must be available at least at one of the polling stations in the municipality, which voters will be assigned to vote. These aids are also required to be present at least at one location in the municipality, where any voter can cast a postal vote (such as at citizen service centers).[[18]](#footnote-19)In the official guidelines published by The Ministry of the Interior and Health, which relates to all elections in Denmark, there is a chapter about physical accessibility for voting. It is stated in the guidelines that to guarantee sufficient capacity, each polling station is mandated to have a voting booth that accommodates up to three individuals simultaneously. This provision allows for the presence of two election officials or appointed voters alongside the voter, or one election official or appointed voter along with a personally designated assistant, particularly when a voter needs personal assistance in casting their vote.The chapter also mentions that any considerations related to the voter's disability or reduced mobility may warrant a change of polling location. For example, wheelchair users can be transferred to a polling station with accessible physical facilities. Additionally, visually impaired voters requiring assistance may be transferred to a polling station equipped with a separate soundproof voting booth. For voters with visual impairments, a location offering optimal lighting conditions in the polling booth/room may justify a change of polling place. Access to amenities such as adjustable tables and/or Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) devices in a dedicated accessible voting room, as well as features like curtain lengths in voting booths, handicap-accessible toilets, etc., can also justify a change of polling location.[[19]](#footnote-20) |
| Does the website which provides instructions for voting and information on candidates meet accessibility standards? | Partially, some accessibility measures are in place | The official website of The Ministry of the Interior and Health, which provides instructions for voting and information about candidates, some accessibility measures are in place. For instance, one can have the website read aloud. However, it should be noted that, in order for this to be possible, one needs to download an external program. The program is called "Adgang For Alle" (Access For All) and can be used to read websites, emails and PDF-files out loud.[[20]](#footnote-21) [[21]](#footnote-22)Additionally The Ministry of the Interior confirm that their website partially complies with the standard, meaning it meets most requirements.[[22]](#footnote-23) |
| Are some television programmes providing instructions for voting and information on candidates subtitled? | Yes, some key programmes are subtitled  | Denmark primarily has two government-owned broadcast and subscription television stations DR and TV2, that cover before, during, and after the parliamentary, regional, and municipal elections. Both TV stations have sections on accessibility on their websites. TV2, for instance, emphasizes here that its main channel provides subtitles for the majority of its programs, including first-time broadcasts and live programs.[[23]](#footnote-24) [[24]](#footnote-25)On the official website of the Danish parliament (Folketing), there is a video available with information about the parliament elections and instructions on how to vote. This video is subtitled.[[25]](#footnote-26) However, this video seems not to be broadcast on television, but only exist on the website.  |
| Do some television programmes providing instructions for voting and information on candidates have national sign language interpretation? | Yes, some key programmes have sign language interpretation  | The previously mentioned television stations DR and TV2 both offer sign language interpretation when it comes to news broadcasts and other programs, for instance entertainment. On their streaming platforms, news broadcasting always has the sign [<], if the broadcast is interpreted in sign language. There is no indication that any form of sign language interpretation is offered when it comes to instructions on how to vote .[[26]](#footnote-27) [[27]](#footnote-28) |
| Are some television programmes providing instructions for voting and information on candidates audio described? | No information | Information about this was not found. We looked at both DR and TV2 websites under accessibility, and none of those stated anything about audio description on how to vote.[[28]](#footnote-29) [[29]](#footnote-30)  |
| Were some political party manifestos provided in accessible formats during the most recent elections? | No political parties provided accessible manifestos  | The latest parliamentary election was held in 2022. During that period, almost every political party in Denmark made short videos about their key political priorities and core values. Usually these videos are subtitled, but videos from three political parties out of fourteen were found not to be subtitled. Other than that, the different political parties all have their key priorities and core values listed on their respective websites, as of now, no accessible formats are available on the websites of the political parties. |
| Are there legal accessibility standards for public and private providers of internet and web-based public information? | Yes, covering public only | In Denmark, we have a web accessibility statement (Tilgængelighedserklæring). This statement serves as documentation for the accessibility of a website or mobile application and includes contact information for the responsible authority or public entity. It is mandatory for all government agencies and public entities to publish and regularly update a detailed, comprehensive, and clear accessibility statement in an accessible format regarding their websites and mobile applications' compliance with web accessibility laws.[[30]](#footnote-31) [[31]](#footnote-32)The accessibility statement should include a feedback link, ensuring that people can reach out to the public entity in case one encounters any inaccessible content on the website. If feasible, they should offer an accessible alternative.[[32]](#footnote-33) |
| Are there legal accessibility standards for public and private providers of media? | No | In the Executive Order on the Act on Radio and Television Broadcasting, etc, there is no mention of accessibility standards regarding public and private providers of media. But there is an authorization provision to the Minister of Culture to lay down provisions regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities. [[33]](#footnote-34) The actual accessibility tools and measures are laid down in the public service contract between the Minister for Culture and DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and the public service permission for TV2.[[34]](#footnote-35)  |
| Are there mandatory accessibility standards for national and local authority buildings in the election context? | Yes   | In terms of accessibility standards for national and local authoritiy buildings, both public and private construction projects must comply with the regulations set forth in the Building Regulation (Bygningsreglementet), whether involving the creation of new structures or substantial renovation of existing ones. The Building Regulations include specific provisions addressing accessibility. The Building Regulations also cover building types such as the Danish Parliament (Folketinget) and town halls. There are requirements on how buildings of this kind should be designed to accommodate individuals with disabilities, which is stated in Executive Order on the Design of Fixed Workplaces.[[35]](#footnote-36) [[36]](#footnote-37)  |
| Are there legal accessibility standards for polling stations in place? | Yes, for some polling stations | As mentioned previously, specific aids must be available at least at one of the polling places in the municipality, which voters will be assigned to vote. These aids are also required to be present at least at one location in the municipality, where any voter can cast a postal vote (such as at citizen service centers). For all polling stations, several aids must be available. This entails providing a black pen with a line thickness ranging from 0.7 mm to 1.0 mm for marking the ballot. Additionally, a non-handheld magnifying glass should be available, offering a fixed or adjustable distance between the lens and the object, achieved through legs or a similar mechanism (e.g., a stand magnifier). The magnifying glass must be capable of enlarging text to at least four times its original size, and there should be ample space for the voter to mark the ballot beneath the magnifier. Furthermore, a non-handheld LED lamp should be provided, allowing the voter to adjust both its brightness and light color. The voter should have the flexibility to change the position of the LED lamp to tailor the light output according to their preferences.[[37]](#footnote-38)  |
| Is data available on the proportion of polling stations that are accessible to persons with disabilities? | No data identified |  The institute has searched in “Statistics Denmark”, which is the central authority on Danish statistics,[[38]](#footnote-39) as well as the website of The Ministry of the Interior and Health.[[39]](#footnote-40)  |
| Is data available on the proportion of public buildings that are accessible for persons with disabilities? | No data identified | Data on the proportion of public buildings that are accessible for persons with disabilities in Denmark are not identified. Nevertheless, as mentioned earlier, both public and private construction projects must comply with the regulations set forth in The Building Regulation (Bygningsreglementet), whether involving the creation of new structures or the renovation of existing ones. The Building Regulations include specific provisions addressing accessibility. For instance, there is a requirement for the installation of a loop system or an equivalent facility in areas designated for communal activities like concerts, lectures, and other forms of entertainment. This ensures individuals with hearing impairments can fully experience the audio environment. Another key requirement mandates providing level access to the building, with exemptions for single-family homes. A third example involves the stipulation that the establishment of parking spaces must include an appropriate number of handicapped parking spots.[[40]](#footnote-41) [[41]](#footnote-42) |

1. Political participation of persons with disabilities in practice
	1. Positive and negative key development as regards political participation of persons with disabilities

**Positive key developments**

1. **More individuals under guardianship can vote**

In 2019, a legal amendment in Denmark made it possible to be under guardianship and still retain the right to vote in parliamentary elections. This change introduced the option of having one's legal capacity partially restricted, whereas previously, only a complete removal of legal capacity was permissible, resulting in full guardianship and loss of legal majority. This means that individuals under guardianship maintain certain legal rights. Since 2019, there has been a gradual but consistent increase in the number of individuals opting for this new arrangement, with approximately 75 people annually. As of 1 January 2023, a total of 306 individuals were under this legal arrangement. [[42]](#footnote-43)

In 2017, a legal amendment gave voting rights to European Parliament elections and municipal and regional elections to individuals fully deprived of their legal capacity.

1. **Braille on the ballot**

For the referendum on 1 June 2022, in Denmark, individuals with visual impairments were, for the first time, provided with an overlay template for the ballot, featuring Braille. The template includes "Yes" and "No" in Braille, with corresponding holes for marking the ballot. However, this accommodation is currently exclusive to referendums and is not available for other elections involving the voting for individuals due to the complex nature of the ballots.

**Negative key developments**

1. **Accessibility at elections in Denmark is compromised**

A study by The Danish Institute for Human Rights in 2023 shows that accessibility at elections in Denmark is compromised. [[43]](#footnote-44) Comparing the above results to a group of persons without disabilities makes it clear that persons with disabilities generally experience more obstacles to voting than persons without disabilities:

* Insufficient prior information about the layout, equipment and resources at the polling station from the authorities makes it difficult for persons with disabilities to plan their participation in elections.
* 10-25 per cent of persons with disabilities find that polling stations and postal voting facilities are not accessible to persons with disabilities.
* 10-22 per cent of persons with disabilities have difficulties waiting in line to vote.
* 9-16 per cent of persons with disabilities have difficulties using the polling station, typically due to sensory impressions and social interaction with strangers.
* 4-11 per cent of persons with disabilities have difficulties marking the voting paper, partly due to the size of and access to the polling booth and partly due to the design of the voting paper.
1. **Disability gap in voter turnout**

A study by The Danish Institute for Human Rights in 2021 shows for the first time the voter turnout among people with disabilities. The research indicates that people with disabilities vote to a lesser extent than those without disabilities. The situation is particularly concerning for individuals with mental disorders and developmental disorders or disabilities, whose voter turnout is 16-27 percentage points lower than the group of eligible voters without a diagnosis. [[44]](#footnote-45)

* 1. Political participation: Promising practices

In Denmark, there are several measures in place to facilitate the participation of individuals with disabilities in the electoral process. Recognizing the diverse needs of citizens, especially those who may face challenges in physically voting at traditional polling locations, the country has established alternative methods to enhance inclusivity.

1. Alternative polling methods

One such option is postal voting, allowing individuals who cannot attend the polling station in person to receive voting materials by mail. This enables them to complete the ballot at home in the presence of two officially appointed vote recipients. Individuals with disabilities can request assistance from a vote recipient, who assists in conducting the voting process in a manner that accommodates their specific needs.

1. Accessible polling stations

It is mandated by law that at least one polling station in each of Denmark's 98 municipalities must have at least one voting booth that complies with minimum accessibility requirements. These locations are equipped with features such as thick black pens, magnifying glasses, LED lamps, adjustable tables, and CCTV’s as mentioned in the first part of this rapport. The pens, magnifying glasses and LED lamps are mandatory at all polling stations. [[45]](#footnote-46)

1. Denmark, The Ministry of Social Affairs, Children, and Integration (*Social-, Børne- og Integrationsministeriet*) (2013). “Handicappolitisk handlingsplan 2013” (Disability Policy Action Plan), 1. Hyperlink accessed 13th December 2023: [Handicappolitisk Handlingsplan 2013 - et samfund for alle](https://www.regeringen.dk/media/1272/handicappolitisk_handlingsplan_2013_-_et_samfund_for_alle.pdf) (regeringen.dk). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Denmark, The Agency of Family Law (Familieretshuset). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: <https://familieretshuset.dk/vaergemaal-sider/vaergemaal/fratagelse-af-den-retlige-handleevne>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Denmark, Municipal and Regional Election Act (*Kommunal- og regionalvalgloven*), LBK nr. 6 af 08/01/2024. Hyperlink accessed on 15th February 2024: [Europa-Parlamentsvalgloven (retsinformation.dk)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2024/5). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Denmark, The Ministry of the Interior and Health (*Indenrigs- og Sundhedsministeriet*). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Kan jeg få hjælp til at stemme? (im.dk)](https://valg.im.dk/vaelgere/hvordan-stemmer-jeg/kan-jeg-faa-hjaelp-til-at-stemme). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Denmark, Parliamentary Elections Act (*Folketingsvalgloven*), LBK nr 4 af 08/01/2024. Hyperlink accessed on 15th February 2024: [Folketingsvalgloven (retsinformation.dk)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2024/4). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Denmark, The Ministry of the Interior and Health (*Indenrigs- og Sundhedsministeriet)*. Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Kan jeg få hjælp til at stemme? (im.dk)](https://valg.im.dk/vaelgere/hvordan-stemmer-jeg/kan-jeg-faa-hjaelp-til-at-stemme). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Denmark, Parliamentary Elections Act (*Folketingsvalgloven*), LBK nr 4 af 08/01/2024. Hyperlink accessed on 15th February 2024: [Folketingsvalgloven (retsinformation.dk)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2024/4) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Denmark, The Ministry of the Interior and Health (*Indenrigs- og Sundhedsministeriet)*. Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Kan jeg få hjælp til at stemme? (im.dk)](https://valg.im.dk/vaelgere/hvordan-stemmer-jeg/kan-jeg-faa-hjaelp-til-at-stemme). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Denmark, Parliamentary Elections Act (*Folketingsvalgloven*), LBK nr 8 af 08/01/2024. Hyperlink accessed on 15th February 2024: [Folketingsvalgloven (retsinformation.dk)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2024/4) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. The Danish Parliament (*Folketinget*). Hyperlink accessed on 24th January 2024: [Parliamentary election 1st November 2022: Beslutningsforslag nr. B 1, Folketinget 2022-23 (2. samling), Betænkning og indstilling om folketingsvalget den 1. november 2022 (ft.dk)](https://www.ft.dk/ripdf/samling/20222/beslutningsforslag/b1/20222_b1_som_fremsat.pdf). See “B. Election complaints etc.” (*B. Valgklager m.v.*), which begins at page 22. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. The Danish Parliament (*Folketinget*). Hyperlink accessed on 24th January 2024: [Referendum 1st June 2022: ”Beretning nr. 23, Folketinget 2021-22, Beretning om klager i forbindelse med folkeafstemningen den 1. juni 2022 om Danmarks deltagelse i det europæiske samarbejde om sikkerhed og forsvar ved at afskaffe EU-forsvarsforbeholdet (ft.dk)](https://www.ft.dk/ripdf/samling/20211/beretningalmenart/20211_BER_23.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. The Danish Parliament (*Folketinget*). Hyperlink accessed on 24th January 2024: [European Parliament election 26th May 2019: 20182\_b2\_som\_fremsat.pdf (ft.dk)](https://www.ft.dk/ripdf/samling/20182/beslutningsforslag/b2/20182_b2_som_fremsat.pdf). See “B. Election complaints etc.” (*B. Valgklager m.v.*), which begins at page 21. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. The judgment was brought before the ECtHR, which found in favour of Denmark, cf. Strøbye and Rosenlind v. Denmark, judgment of 2 February 2021 in cases no. 25802/18 and 27338/18. Hyperlink accessed 5th January 2024: <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-207667>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The Danish Parliament (*Folketinget*). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: https://www.ft.dk/da/medlemmer/medlemmernes-kontaktoplysninger [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Statistics of Denmark (*Danmarks Statistik*). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: <https://www.dst.dk/en/search?q=folketinget&ui=dstdk>. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Denmark, Guidelines for Conducting Parliamentary Elections (For all municipal councils, election boards, and the National Appeals Board) (*Vejledning om afholdelse af folketingsvalg (Til alle kommunalbestyrelser, valgbestyrelser og Ankestyrelsen)*), VEJ nr 9292 af 21/03/2022. Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Folketingsvalgvejledningen (retsinformation.dk)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/retsinfo/2022/9292). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. The Central Disability Council (*Det Centrale Handicapråd*). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Det Centrale Handicapråd (dch.dk)](https://dch.dk/). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Denmark, The Ministry of the Interior and Health (*Indenrigs- og Sundhedsministeriet)*. Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Kan jeg få hjælp til at stemme? (im.dk)](https://valg.im.dk/vaelgere/hvordan-stemmer-jeg/kan-jeg-faa-hjaelp-til-at-stemme). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
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20. Denmark, The Ministry of the Interior and Health (*Indenrigs- og Sundhedsministeriet*). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Hvordan stemmer jeg? (im.dk)](https://valg.im.dk/vaelgere/hvordan-stemmer-jeg). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Adgang for Alle (*Access for All*). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Adgang for alle, online oplæsning](https://www.adgangforalle.dk/). In English: [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Denmark, The Ministry of the Interior and Health (*Indenrigs- og Sundhedsministeriet*). Hyperlink accessed on 8th December 2023: [Tilgængelighedserklæring (digst.dk)](https://www.was.digst.dk/sum-dk). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. TV2. Hyperlink accessed on 12th December 2023: [Tilgængelighed (tv2.dk)](https://omtv2.tv2.dk/moed-os/tilgaengelighed/). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
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