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**ELECTION
INFORMATION
2002**

Elections in Sweden

2002



Election Authority

The Swedish electoral system

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1 General information

Voters in Sweden vote for a political party with a possibility to cast a personal vote for a specific party candidate.

The electoral system in Sweden is based on proportional representation. As a result, the composition of political assemblies in Sweden reflects the composition and political views of the electorate.

General Riksdag elections, together with county council and municipal assembly elections are held on the third Sunday in September every four years.

2 Election authorities

The Swedish Election Authority is the central administrative authority responsible for planning and co-ordination of the elections. The Authority is responsible for compiling electoral rolls and printing of voting cards, as well as for the distribution of seats between the political parties and for appointing members of the Riksdag and their substitutes in elections to the Riksdag. The Authority receives a special government grant to

cover the costs for election material (forms, envelopes, etc.), information to the public and the Sweden Post Co's participation in the election.

The County Administrative Board is the regional election authority in each county. The County Administrative Board decides on electoral district boundaries and is responsible for the final counting of votes in all elections as well as for the distribution of seats in county council and municipal assembly elections.

The Election Committee is the local election authority in each municipality. The Committee appoints electoral officers, ensures that polling stations are provided and is responsible for the preliminary counting of votes both on the night of the election and on the Wednesday directly following the day of election (to include votes that failed to arrive at the polling stations on Election Day). The municipality is also responsible for the costs of electoral officers and polling stations.

The Election Review Board settles appealed decisions. The Board consists of seven members. The Chairman of the Board is required to be, or must have been, an ordinary judge and may not at the same time be a member of the Riksdag. The remaining members are appointed by the Riksdag.

3 Suffrage and electoral rolls

Voting rights to Riksdag elections are reserved for all Swedish citizen who are 18 years of age before or on Election Day and who are, or have at some time been, registered residents of Sweden.

Voting rights in county council and municipal assembly elections are reserved for Swedish citizens who are 18 years of age before or on Election Day and who are registered residents of Sweden within the county or municipality. Citizens of any Member State of the European Union (Union citizens) and citizens of Iceland and Norway are also entitled to vote under the same conditions. Citizens of other states are entitled to vote if they have been registered residents of Sweden for three consecutive years on Election Day.

To be entitled to vote, a person must be registered on an electoral roll.

An electoral roll is compiled prior to every election and includes only those persons who are entitled to vote at that particular election. In the event that several elections are held simultaneously, the electoral roll is the same for each election. An electoral roll is drawn up for every electoral district and will be used at the polling stations.

Whether a person has the right to vote is determined by details in the population registration database of the Tax authorities on August 16 (30 days before Election Day). This implies that voters resident in Sweden are included in the electoral roll in the electoral district where they are registered 30 days before Election Day.

Swedish citizens resident abroad are included in the electoral roll if they have emigrated during the past ten years or if they have notified the Tax authorities no later than August 16 that they wish to be included in the electoral roll. A notification of this kind is made through the mailing of address details by the Swedish citizen to the Tax authorities. A special form is available for Swedish citizens resident abroad (please note www.val.se) wishing to notify their address and to be included in the electoral roll.

A vote from a Swedish citizen resident abroad arrived before 12 noon September 14 implies that this voter may be entered into the electoral roll for this election if he or she fulfils the voting requirements as for the rest. A vote from a Swedish citizen resident abroad arrived later than the abovementioned time and date is handled as a notification for a wish to be included in the electoral roll for future elections and referenda.

Anyone who considers that the electoral roll contains inaccurate information about them must request in writing to have the information corrected. Such a request must reach the County Administrative Board no later than September 3 (12 days before Election Day).

The Swedish Election Authority makes sure that the electoral rolls are printed and delivered to the municipal Election Committees on Wednesday before Election Day.

The Swedish Election Authority is also responsible for the printing and dispatch of voting cards so that these may be estimated to reach the voters by August 27 (before the voting at Swedish postal offices begins). Anyone who has lost his or her voting card may receive a duplicate from the municipal Election Committee, the County Administrative Board or from the Swedish Election Authority.

4 Electoral districts and polling stations

Every municipality is divided into electoral districts. An electoral district comprises of the persons resident in a geographically defined area around a polling station. The County Administrative Board decides on the division into

electoral districts, on the proposal of the municipal assembly. The electoral districts vary in size, but comprise as a rule 1200-1500 persons entitled to vote. There is no absolute lower or upper limit to the size of the electoral districts. The smallest district comprises only a few hundred persons and the largest over 2000 persons.

In case an electoral district covers a large geographical area or if there are other reasons for increasing the level of service for the inhabitants of that area, the municipal Election Committee may request to the County Administrative Board for one or more special voting stations to be set up in an electoral district.

The County Administrative Board is required to determine the division into electoral districts no later than December 1 in the year before election year.

The municipal Election Committee sets up polling stations and appoints no less than four persons to serve as electoral officers in each district. During voting, no less than three electoral officers must be present. In case the municipal Election Committee wants to use premises that are not accessible for physically disabled persons the Committee must at first confer with the County Administrative Board and show in practice that there are no other suitable premises available as polling station.

5 Voting

Voting within the country

On Election Day, the voters vote at the polling station in the district where he or she is registered according to the electoral roll. Polling stations shall as a rule be accessible for persons with physical disability. In case a voter due to physical disability still cannot enter the polling station the electoral officers can collect his or her vote outside the polling station.

Polling stations remain open, as a rule, between 08:00 and 20:00. The municipal Election Committee may decide on fewer hours of voting.

A voter who for some reason cannot vote at the polling station on Election Day can vote in advance at the post office, at a special voting station within the country or at a diplomatic mission abroad. A person who is temporary abroad also has a possibility to vote by mail from abroad. Voting in advance at a Swedish post office is possible from August 28 (18 days before Election Day). On Election Day, at least one post office in each municipality is open for voting.

At the earliest on September 8 (Sunday before Election Day) special voting stations can be set up at hospitals, residential homes for the elderly and other care institutions for anyone who is unable to get to a polling station on Election Day. In most municipalities, the municipal Election Committee is arranging the voting but in some municipalities the postal employees carry out the reception of votes.

On Election Day, special voting stations can be set up also in other places, for example, in geographically large districts or in districts where there are other reasons for strengthening the service to the voters. The voting procedure is the same as at post offices.

Any person who is physically disabled, ill or old and cannot personally go to a polling station has a possibility to vote by proxy. Persons in detention or held in correctional care institution can also vote by proxy. A rural postman can be a proxy.

A polling station must contain screens behind which the voters in privacy can put one ballot paper for each election in a vote envelope. This is to ensure that no-one sees the choice of vote made by the individual person. The voter will thereafter give his or her vote envelopes to the electoral officers.

After the chairman of the electoral district has checked that the voter is registered in the electoral roll for that district and that one ballot paper has been placed in each vote envelope he or she places the vote envelopes in each respective ballot box. At that time it is marked in the electoral roll that the voter has cast his or her vote.

For voting at a post office, the post office staff will receive the votes and send them in special window envelopes to the concerned municipal Election Committee. A person who votes at the post office or at a special voting station must bring his or her voting card.

Voting at diplomatic missions abroad

The Swedish Election Authority decides, after proposal from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, at which diplomatic missions abroad votes may be received. Voting begins on August 22 (24 days before Election Day), and in some places may take place only for a short period of time. Voting must be halted at such time before the election as to ensure that votes cast reach the Swedish Election Authority no later than at 12 noon September 14 (the day before Election Day). All votes received at diplomatic missions abroad are sent to the Swedish Election Authority, where they are sorted and forwarded to the concerned municipal Election Committee.

Voting by mail from abroad

As of the general elections 2002, persons entitled to vote and who are abroad may vote by mail from all countries in the world. Seamen from ships plying international rules may also vote by mail. The mail vote is considered as cast on the day of the envelope's postmark. The vote may not be postmarked earlier than August 16 (30 days before Election Day) and must be posted in such time as to ensure that it is received by the Swedish Election Authority no later than September 16 (the day after Election Day). At the beginning of August, the Swedish Election Authority dispatches mail voting material to all Swedish citizens resident abroad who are assumed to be entitled to vote in the coming election of this autumn.

6 Political parties and ballot papers

There are no rules prescribing how to form a political party. A party is an association and should as any other association have an elected board and adopted statutes.

A political party wishing to protect its denomination from improper use may apply to the Swedish Election Authority to have its denomination registered. A political party does not need to have its denomination registered to take part in an election.

For the Swedish Election Authority to be able to register a party denomination the application must, among other things, be seconded by a specific number of voters and the name may not resemble another registered denomination to the extent that it may be assumed that these could be mixed up. In addition, it is required that the party can show that statutes have been adopted and a board has been elected.

An application for registration of a party denomination must be received by the Swedish Election Authority no later than on the last day of February in election year, for the registration to be valid in that election. There is a special folder available on registration of party denominations.

In case a party denomination has been registered for a Riksdag election, the registration is automatically valid also for county council and municipal assembly elections throughout Sweden. If a party denomination is registered for county council assembly elections, the registration is valid for elections to the county council assembly concerned and for elections to the assemblies in the municipalities within the area covered by the county council.

A party whose denomination has been registered must nominate a representative.

In order to protect the party denomination, the party must also formally give notification of all its candidates for the elections. If a party has registered its denomination and given notification of its candidates the voters cannot influence the list by adding other candidate names.

The Swedish Election Authority has decided that the candidates to this election must be notified no later than April 23, 2002. Candidates can only be notified to the Swedish Election Authority by the party representative or by a person appointed by the party representative. In addition, the nominated candidates are required to confirm in writing that they have given the party consent to use their names.

The Swedish Election Authority draws up a list of all political parties nominating candidates. This list is available through the Authority's website www.val.se

Ballot papers are printed by certain printing offices appointed by the Swedish Election Authority, on special paper provided by the Authority. Ballot papers are yellow for Riksdag elections, blue for county council and white for municipal assembly elections. The ballot papers are required to be identical in size and material.

Three types of ballot papers are in use in the different elections:

- Ballot papers carrying the denomination of the political party and names of candidates, each with a box (□) in which the voter may enter a specific mark (by a cross). In doing so the voter has cast a special personal vote. The political parties are responsible for the distribution of this type of ballot paper to places where elections are held.
- Ballot papers carrying the party denomination but without the names of any candidate.
- Blank ballot papers on which the voter may enter his or her choice of party denomination.

The state bears the costs of printing ballot papers equalling three times the number of persons entitled to vote to a party that is participating in the Riksdag election, provided the party in this election receives, or in one of the last two Riksdag elections has received more than one percent of the votes in the whole of Sweden. In county council and municipal assembly elections, a party is entitled to the same number of free ballot papers as for

Riksdag elections, if it is or comes to be represented in the elected assembly.

For political parties that gain more than one percent of the votes cast in Riksdag elections, the state is responsible for placing ballot papers carrying their party denominations at the polling stations and post offices for Riksdag, county council and municipal assembly elections.

The Swedish Election Authority has decided that ballot papers must be ordered no later than April 23, 2002 to ensure delivery by August 1 (45 days before Election Day).

A ballot paper order is to be submitted to the County Administrative Board. Ballot papers may be ordered also after April 23, but no delivery guarantee can be given in that case.

To facilitate counting, the Swedish Election Authority prints a unique list number for each type of ballot paper. Ballot papers without names of candidates always carry the list number 90 000.

7 Constituencies and permanent constituency seats

For Riksdag elections, Sweden is divided into 29 constituencies. As a rule, each county represents one constituency. However, Stockholm County is divided into two, Skåne into four and Västra Götaland into five constituencies.

The Swedish Riksdag consists of 349 members. Of the 349 seats, 310 are permanent constituency seats and 39 adjustment seats. No later than April 30 in election year, the Swedish Election Authority is required to have determined the number of permanent constituency seats for each constituency. The distribution is based upon the number of persons entitled to vote in the constituencies. The adjustment seats are distributed at the counting based on the result of the election.

The distribution of permanent seats before the 2002 Riksdag election.
(change compared with the 1998 election)

Constituency	Number of seats	Change
Stockholm municipality	27	+1
Stockholm County	35	+1
Uppsala County	10	
Södermanland County	9	
Östergötland County	15	
Jönköping County	11	-1
Kronoberg County	6	
Kalmar County	8	-1
Gotland County	2	
Blekinge County	5	-1
Malmö municipality	9	
Skåne County west	9	
Skåne County south	11	
Skåne County north and east	10	
Halland County	10	
Göteborg municipality	17	+1
Västra Götaland County west	11	
Västra Götaland County north	9	
Västra Götaland County south	6	
Västra Götaland County east	9	
Värmland County	10	
Örebro County	10	
Västmanland County	9	
Dalarna County	10	
Gävleborg County	10	
Västernorrland County	9	
Jämtland County	5	
Västerbotten County	9	
Norrbotten County	9	
Total permanent seats	310	

For county council assembly elections, a constituency is generally made up of one or several municipalities. The county council assembly decides how many seats the assembly should have. In county council assembly elections, 9/10 of the seats are permanent constituency seats and 1/10 adjustment seats. The County Administrative Board decides no later than April 30 in election year how many permanent seats each constituency should nominate.

At municipal assembly elections, large municipalities should be divided into constituencies. The municipal assembly decides how many seats the assembly should have. These are permanent seats only. The County Administrative Board decides on the distribution of these seats no later than April 30 in election year.

8 Voting for party and person

Voters may vote for a political party, but within their choice of party the voter has a possibility to influence the ranking order between the candidates. By entering a mark alongside one of the candidate names, the voter may cast a personal vote. A personal vote may only be marked for one candidate. The mark must be made in the box preceding the name of the candidate.

In case the voter has crossed out one or more names listed on the ballot paper, this has no bearing on the count. If a political party has registered its party denomination and given notification of candidates, the voter cannot add names to the ballot paper. Any names added to such ballot papers will be disregarded at the count. It is indicated at the top of the ballot paper, above the names of candidates, whether the candidates have been notified or not.

A person who is entitled to vote is also eligible for election. Eligibility is determined upon the circumstances prevailing on election day. A person is eligible in the municipality where he or she is a registered resident on election day.

9 Checking of ballot papers

Invalid ballot papers

A ballot paper is invalid if it is not marked with a party denomination (blank ballot paper), is marked with more than one party denomination or is clearly intentionally marked with a sign. In the vast majority of cases, invalid ballot papers are blank. It is extremely rare for ballot papers to be declared invalid for other reasons. In case there are two (or more) ballot papers in one envelope and the ballot papers are marked with different party denominations, these ballot papers will become invalid.

Ballot papers on which all names of candidates are disregarded

In certain cases, all names of candidates listed on a ballot paper are disregarded at count. It is a valid ballot paper, but only as a vote for the political party whose denomination is printed at the top of the ballot paper and thus counted as a party denomination ballot paper only. This ballot paper will not be included in the later stage of counting, in which seats are allocated to the candidates.

The names of candidates will be disregarded in the following cases:

1. In case a ballot paper with candidate names does not have a special box (□) for personal vote.
2. In case a voter has marked two or more candidates.
3. In case the mark of a personal vote may have been made by a machine.
4. In case the order of the names is not evident.
5. In case there are two (or more) ballot papers in one vote envelope carrying the same party denomination but with a different list of candidates; or has been marked with different choices of personal vote.
6. In case a party denomination ballot paper for the Riksdag election carrying candidate names notified for a different constituency has been used.

Ballot papers on which specific candidate names are disregarded

The ballot paper is valid, but one or several names of candidates are disregarded.

1. In case a candidate is not eligible for an election (A check of residential registration is carried out on Election Day).
2. In case a candidate has been added to a ballot paper for a political party which has registered its denomination and given notification of the names of candidates.
3. In case a candidate name has not been notified of and is printed on a ballot paper for a political party which has registered its party denomination and given notification of the names of candidates.

Crossed out names of candidates

Even if the name of a candidate has been crossed out on a ballot paper, the name is not considered as disregarded, i.e. the crossing out does not in any way affect the ranking of the candidates.

10 Counting of votes and reporting

After the reception of votes has been terminated on Election Day, the electoral officers count the votes received. The votes cast in advance that are approved (from the post offices, special voting stations and embassies and consulates abroad) are then to be inserted in the appropriate ballot box. Thereafter, the ballot boxes are emptied, and the votes counted. The ballot papers for the Riksdag election are counted first, followed by those for municipal assembly election and last by those for county council assembly election.

Once the counting is complete the ballot papers are placed in special security bags which are sealed and conveyed to the municipal Election Committee. The Election Committee is responsible for ensuring that the votes received from the polling stations are transported to the County Administrative Board without delay.

To be able to report a preliminary election result already during the night of the election, the Swedish Election Authority and the County Administrative Board have decided in advance that the number of votes for those parties that are expected to take seats should be reported. On election night, when an electoral district has counted the number of votes for those political parties that are to be reported, the results will be conveyed by phone to a report receiver, who enters the results in the Swedish Election Authority's election database. These reports will be transferred from that database to, for example, the Swedish Television, TT News Agency, newspapers and other news agencies. During the night, the Swedish Election Authority calculates a preliminary distribution of seats between the parties in the different elections among the political parties. All results from the polling stations as well as the distribution of seats will as from election night be published at the Election Authority's website.

On Wednesday after Election Day the municipal Election Committees count the votes cast in advance that could not be delivered to the electoral districts during Election Day. Once the counting by the municipal Election Committees is completed, also these votes are transported to the County Administrative Board.

11 Final counting

The final counting is conducted by the County Administrative Board. The Riksdag election is counted first, followed by the municipal assembly and finally the county council assembly elections. The County Administrative Board checks the ballot papers, divides them into different types of lists within the political parties and counts the number of personal votes for each candidate.

Next, the seats are conclusively distributed among the parties. Then the number of seats gained by each party is allocated within each party, i.e. the seats are allocated to the candidates. Finally, substitutes are nominated.

The Swedish electoral system includes barriers to exclude small parties. To take part in the distribution of seats in Riksdag elections, a political party must gain at least 4 percent of all votes cast in

the country. A party gaining fewer votes may, however, take part in the distribution of permanent constituency seats in the constituency where it has gained at least 12 percent of the votes cast in that constituency.

In county council assembly elections, a political party must gain at least 3 percent of all votes cast in the entire county in order to take part in the distribution of seats. No barriers exist in the electoral system for municipal assembly elections.

The permanent constituency seats are distributed on the basis of the total number of votes gained by the political parties in each constituency. Comparative numbers are calculated for the parties that will take part in the distribution of seats. The first comparative number is obtained by dividing the parties' respective total number of votes by 1.4. The party which receives the highest comparative number is awarded the first seat in the constituency. That party is then allocated a new comparative number, obtained by dividing the party's votes by 3. The other parties keep their comparative numbers until they are awarded a seat. When a party obtains its second seat, its votes are divided by 5 to calculate the next comparative number. For the third seat by 7 etc. This method of calculation is referred to as the "adjusted odd-number method".

The table below sets out the distribution of permanent constituency seats in the County of Kronoberg at the Riksdag election in 1998.

When the permanent seats have been distributed between the parties within each constituency, the permanent seats for the parties in all constituencies (a total of 310 seats) are aggregated.

Thereafter, a new distribution of seats is conducted, based on the grand total of votes in the country. This time, 349 seats are distributed, taking the whole of Sweden as one single constituency.

A comparison is then made between the outcomes of the two distributions. A party which has obtained more seats in the second distribution, using the whole of Sweden as one constituency, is entitled to adjustment seats. The political party is allotted adjustment seats in the constituency where the party has the largest comparative number following the distribution of the permanent seats. If a party has not obtained any permanent constituency seats in any constituency, the party's total number of votes is used as the comparative number in the constituencies where the party has not yet gained a seat when distributing the adjustment seats.

Party	Total no of votes	Seat 1	Seat 2	Seat 3	Seat 4	Seat 5	Seat 6
M	21 859	15 613,57	15 613,57	7 286,33	7 286,33	7 286,33	7 286,33
S	39 739	28 385,00	13 246,33	13 246,33	7 947,80	7 947,80	7 947,80
Fp	3 200	2 285,71	2 285,71	2 285,71	2 285,71	2 285,71	2 285,71
C	10 457	7 469,28	7 469,28	7 469,28	7 469,28	7 469,28	7 469,28
V	11 677	8 340,71	8 340,71	8 340,71	8 340,71	8 340,71	3 892,33
Mp	4 514	3 224,28	3 224,28	3 224,28	3 224,28	3 224,28	3 224,28
Kd	15 726	11 232,85	11 232,85	11.232,85	11 232,85	5 242,00	5 242,00

County council assembly elections

In county council assembly elections, 9/10 of the seats are permanent seats and 1/10 adjustment seats. The seats are distributed in accordance with the same method as for the Riksdag election. First the permanent seats in each constituency. Thereafter a distribution of the total number of seats for the whole county is made, where the total number of votes for each party in the whole county is used as the basis. Thereby it is possible to determine what parties have the right to adjustment seats. The adjustment seats are distributed according to the same rules as those applicable for Riksdag elections.

The County of Uppsala has three constituencies. The county council assembly had at the 1998 election 71 seats. The number of permanent seats was 63 with 8 adjustment seat. Out of the 63 permanent seats, 11 were allotted to the Southern Constituency, 41 to the Central Constituency and 11 to the Northern. Parties that received less than 3 percent of the votes may not participate in the distribution of seats.

The permanent seats are distributed between the parties within the three constituencies according to the following:

Party	Southern	Central	Northern	Total
M	3	10	2	15
S	5	13	6	24
Fp	-	4	-	4
C	1	2	1	4
V	1	5	1	7
Mp	-	3	-	3
Kd	1	4	1	6
Total	11	41	11	63

The constituency distribution should be compared with a total distribution of the 71 seats in the county.

Party	Total distribution of 71 seats	Total no of seats in constituency	Difference: adjustment seats
M	17	15	2
S	25	24	1
Fp	6	4	2
C	5	4	1
V	7	7	0
Mp	4	3	1
Kd	7	6	1
	71	63	8

For the Moderate Party, two adjustment seats shall be allotted. After distribution of the permanent seats, the party has the following comparative numbers in the three constituencies:

Comparative number	Southern	Central	Northern
M	1213,85	1265,71	810

The two adjustment seats will be awarded to the party in the Central and Southern constituencies.

By using the same method, the adjustment seats for the other parties are placed so that the final distribution of seats for the three constituencies will be as follows:

Party	Southern *	Central *	Northern *
M	4 (1)	11 (1)	2
S	5	14 (1)	6
Fp	1 (1)	4	1 (1)
C	1	2	2 (1)
V	1	5	1
Mp		3	1 (1)
Kd	1	5 (1)	1
Total	13 (2)	44 (3)	14 (3)

* The adjustment seats for every party in each respective constituency are indicated within brackets.

Municipal assembly elections

In municipal assembly elections, all seats are permanent, and the number of seats in each constituency has previously been decided by the County Administrative Board.

Distribution of seats within political parties

To appoint members

Once the distribution of seats among the political parties is complete, it is decided which candidate or candidates should be awarded each seat. The first stage is to ascertain whether the seat may be awarded on the basis of personal votes.

The total number of personal votes is the number of personal votes cast for a specific candidate in a constituency under one political party denomination. If the name of a candidate is listed on several types of lists, the number of personal votes will be counted up from all these lists. The requirement (threshold) for election on the basis of total number of personal votes cast for the candidate must correspond to:

- at least 8 percent of the total number of votes cast for the party in a constituency in Riksdag elections;
- at least 5 percent of the total number of votes cast for the party in county council and municipal assembly election, but no less than 100 personal votes for the county council and no less than 50 for municipal assembly election.

In the event that more than one candidate clears the personal vote threshold, the seats are awarded according to the number of personal votes for each. In case more than one candidate gain the same number of votes, lots are drawn to decide which of them will be awarded the seat.

If it is not possible to allocate the seats on the basis of personal votes, the so called "whole number method" is used.

This method implies that the ballot papers are sorted in groups according to the names by which the different ballot papers are headed. The candidates who have already been awarded a seat on the basis of personal votes will be disregarded.

The number of ballot papers for the first name represents that candidate's comparative number. The first comparative number is thus equal to the total number of votes. The candidate with the highest number of votes is allocated to the party's first seat.

That candidate's name is then excluded and the ballot papers are re-sorted into new groups according to the names that are now first on the ballot papers. Comparative numbers are then calculated for the candidate or candidates at the top of the list, partly based on the extent to which the group or groups were involved when the first candidate was rewarded his or her seat.

The simplest manifestation of the whole-number method is when only one new group is created, i.e. one candidate is placed as number two on all the ballot papers involved in the selection of the first candidate. In that case, the comparative number is reached by dividing the total votes for the group of the ballot paper by 2. If the second candidate is allocated the second seat, and all ballot papers state the same third candidate, the total vote is divided by 3 to obtain the next comparative number. On the same basis, the dividing numbers for further selection are 4, 5, 6 etc.

The following example will illustrate the above-mentioned method:

In Valby municipality, the Local Party has obtained 621 votes and been awarded four seats in the municipal assembly. The party's ballot paper has the following order, with the personal vote percentage indicated for each candidate:

1	Anna	70	11,27 %
2	Niklas	49	7,89 %
3	Signe	113	18,19 %
4	Adam	18	2,89 %
5	Urban	10	1,61 %
6	Claes	22	3,54 %

Signe and Anna will be elected on the basis of their personal votes. They have exceeded the threshold of 5 % of the votes with a minimum of 50 personal votes. Niklas, on the other hand, has received 7,89 percent of the votes but failed to reach the 50-vote limit and will therefore not be awarded a seat based on his personal votes.

The remaining two seats gained by the party will be awarded to candidates based on the whole-number method. Niklas is the first name of the list. His comparative number equals the total number of votes for the party: $621:1=621$. When Niklas has been awarded a seat, Adam will head all the 621 ballot papers. The comparative number for Adam will be $621:2=310,50$. The candidates of the party will thus be awarded seats in the following order:

Signe	113	personal votes
Anna	70	personal votes
Niklas	621,00	comparative no.
Adam	310,50	comparative no.

In case a candidate is elected in more than one constituency or for several political parties

In case a candidate gains a seat in more than one constituency, he or she will be awarded the seat in the constituency where he/she

- first, has the largest number of personal votes in relation to the party's total number of votes in that constituency (if the seat has been allocated according to the rules on personal vote), or
- second, holds the highest comparative number (if the seat has been allocated based on the whole-number method).

That candidate will thus be replaced in the other constituency/ies (could be several). The person replacing such candidate will be

- first, the candidate having the highest number of personal votes and not yet obtained a seat, and
- second, the first candidate on that type of list which has received the highest number

of votes and which was valid for that member of seat when he or she was rewarded the seat.

In case seats in many constituencies become vacant they are to be filled one by one, depending on, first, the number of personal votes and second, the comparative numbers in the constituencies.

In case a candidate is elected as a representative of more than one political party, he/she shall be awarded one of the seats. The other seats will in the same manner be allocated to other persons. It is, however, possible to be a substitute for more than one political party.

To appoint substitutes

Also substitutes can be appointed based on personal votes. For this to be possible, all candidates who have gained seats must have been elected based on their personal votes and that there still are candidates who have received personal votes exceeding the threshold.

For each member of seat, a calculation is made to appoint substitutes. First, the candidate who has not yet been awarded a seat but has exceeded the threshold for personal votes will be appointed. The substitutes will be listed according to their respective number of personal votes. No consideration to the so called "faithfulness-to-the-list" principle will be taken.

When there are no more candidates to be appointed substitutes based on personal votes, the calculation continues using the ballot papers valid for the ordinary member of seat when he/she was awarded the seat. The calculation is always made on the basis of the original order of names, i.e. not for a candidate who has been awarded a seat after appointment as replacement for a person who has been elected in several constituencies.

This time, the first name to be considered on the ballot paper is the candidate who has not yet been appointed substitute for the member of seat for whom the calculation is concerned. No comparative numbers is needed since the total number of votes is used. If the comparative number for two candidates amounts to the same, the lot determines which candidate will be appointed substitute.

In case more than one person is appointed substitutes for a member of seat, the order of appointment will be applicable to their order as substitutes. The same substitutes can be appointed and serve in more than one constituency.

Riksdag and county council elections

For each member of seat, the number of substitutes will be appointed amounting to the number of seats gained by the party, with three as a minimum.

Municipal assembly election

Before the election, the municipal assembly decides the share of the number of seats gained by each party the substitutes should amount to. The share may amount to a maximum of half the number of seats gained by each party in municipal election. The most common case is that the assembly has decided that the share of substitutes is to be set to half the number of the seats gained by each party. A party which has gained four seats will thus in normal cases have two appointed substitutes. For parties which have gained one or two seats, two substitutes will nevertheless be appointed. When members of seat have been elected from more than one list of candidates, the number of substitutes may exceed the share decided by the municipal assembly.

12 Appeal

Certain electoral decisions may be contested by appeal at the Election Review Board:

- decisions on distribution of permanent constituency seats;
- decisions on constituency and electoral district boundaries;
- decisions on, among other things, political party denominations, party representatives and notification of candidates; and
- decisions in which the Swedish Election Authority or the County Administrative Board has declared the result of an election.

Anyone wishing to appeal against the final result of an election must do so within ten days.

Anyone considering that an election authority has deviated from a prescribed procedure in its work or that someone has acted in an unauthorised manner, may appeal against the outcome of the election. The appeal must be received by the authority responsible for the decision, no later than ten days after the announcement of the election result.

The Election Review Board may cancel an election and order re-election, either nationally or in a specific constituency in case the deviation may be presumed to have affected the turnout of the election. If rectification is possible by means of a renewed count or some other minor measure, the Election Review Board may instead instruct the decision-making authority to take the appropriate corrective action.