



Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

DENMARK

GENERAL ELECTIONS
5 June 2019

ODIHR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION REPORT

25-29 March 2019



Warsaw
10 May 2019

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ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with its mandate and in anticipation of an official invitation to observe the upcoming parliamentary elections in Denmark, which are to be held by 17 June 2019, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) undertook a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) from 25 to 29 March 2019. The NAM included Steven Martin, ODIHR Senior Adviser on New Voting Technologies, and Oleksii Lychkovakh, ODIHR Election Adviser.

The purpose of the mission was to assess the pre-election environment and the preparations for the parliamentary elections. Based on this assessment, the NAM should recommend whether to deploy an ODIHR election-related activity for the forthcoming elections, and if so, what type of activity best meets the identified needs. Meetings were held with officials from state institutions, as well as with representatives of political parties, media, civil society and academia. A list of meetings is annexed to this report.

ODIHR would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its assistance and co-operation in organizing the visit. ODIHR would also like to thank all of its interlocutors for having taken the time to meet with the mission and sharing their views.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The next parliamentary elections will be held on 5 June 2019 upon the dissolution or expiry of the current parliament. Denmark has a unicameral parliament composed of 179 members elected for a four-year term by proportional regional representation. A total of 135 seats are distributed across 10 multi-member constituencies. The remaining 40 compensatory seats are distributed to parties to balance any difference between district-level results and the nationwide share of votes received.

Since the last parliamentary elections, a limited number of amendments have been introduced to the election legal framework, including on candidate registration and election day procedures such as provisions for voter assistance. More significantly, amendments expanded the eligibility of some voters who were previously deprived of the right to vote due to their status under guardianship. Some changes were also introduced to enhance the framework regulating political party and campaign financing. Overall ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the legal framework and found it conducive to holding democratic elections.

The administration of the elections is decentralized and considered an administrative task similar to other governmental functions. At the national level, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior (MoEAI) serves in a co-ordination role, which includes developing policies and providing legal and technical guidance to municipalities who have the primary responsibility for organizing the elections. ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed a high degree of confidence in professionalism of the election administration. However, given the complexity of election-related tasks that municipalities manage, some ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that an enhanced oversight at the national level could help ensure further consistency and support the integrity of the process.

Citizens over 18 years of age who permanently reside in Denmark are eligible to vote. Voter registration is passive and voter registers are extracted from the national civil register once the elections are announced. In December 2018, the parliament adopted provisions that introduced a category of limited deprivation of legal capacity for persons under guardianship, which allowed for the reinstatement of voting rights of some individuals. However, the legislation still includes provisions that persons who are considered fully incapacitated are illegible to vote in parliamentary elections. ODIHR NAM interlocutors did not express any concerns regarding voter registration.

Any eligible voter can stand as a candidate either nominated by a party or independently. Non-parliamentary parties and independent candidates are required to collect voter declarations to be able to participate in the elections. To improve the process of submitting and verifying these declarations, a system of digital collection was introduced in 2016. However, one party has circumvented the system requirements, and the MoEAI acknowledged that a new procedure must be put in place and that the system in use requires further updates.

The official campaign period starts immediately when the election is called and continues up to and on election day. The potential impact of foreign interference was raised by multiple ODIHR NAM interlocutors as an emerging phenomenon requiring attention and a comprehensive response. In September 2018, to strengthen resilience against possible foreign influence, the government created an inter-governmental task force. Political parties that the ODIHR NAM met with asserted their ability to reach voters and campaign freely and were satisfied with various initiatives undertaken to protect the integrity of the campaign.

Parties can be financed from public funding, membership fees and donations from both private persons and legal entities. Foreign donations are allowed without limit for all types of contributions. The 2017 amendments require that donations to parties or candidates on their lists over a certain amount be reported and made public. Even with the introduction of amendments to tighten disclosure requirements, ODIHR NAM interlocutors emphasized that the campaign and party finance framework is under-regulated which limits its transparency and accountability.

Denmark has a diverse media environment and well established media outlets. Broadcast media are dominated by the public Danish Broadcasting Corporation (DR) and the commercial TV2, both airing a number of national and regional TV and radio channels. Certain ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that the rapidly increasing use of social networks and online media by political actors has led to politicians communicating directly with the voters online at the expense of engagement through traditional media. Political parties that the ODIHR NAM met with did not raise significant concerns with media access or media coverage.

Immediately after the elections, a temporary committee is established by parliament to receive and adjudicate electoral complaints before making a recommendation to the parliament regarding the validity of the elections. Despite the absence of appeal for election-related administrative decisions, ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed satisfaction with the election dispute resolution process.

ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the management of the parliamentary elections and highlighted the country's strong tradition of and participation in democratic elections. Despite the highly decentralized election administration, they stressed the impartial and professional approach of the various authorities. Isolated concerns were raised with regard to potential foreign interference in various aspects of the elections and that an external review of possible implications and responses could be beneficial. In addition, given that the campaign will be primarily run

through social networks and online media, ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that an assessment of how this would influence the electoral process could benefit from review.

In recent years, minimal changes have been introduced to the electoral legal framework and ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that it is conducive to holding democratic elections. However, a need for further regulation of campaign and party finance to enhance transparency and accountability was noted. Therefore, based on the assessments in this report and that ODIHR has not previously observed elections in Denmark, the ODIHR NAM recommends deploying an Election Expert Team (EET) for the 2019 parliamentary elections, subject to the availability of resources, to review the work of election administration with a focus on its electronic management tools, to follow the campaign with an emphasis on digital outreach, and to review the regulatory framework for campaign and party finance.

III. FINDINGS

A. BACKGROUND

The Kingdom of Denmark is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. Following the last parliamentary elections in 2015, nine parties were elected to the parliament (*Folketing*). The Liberal Party (*Venstre*) won 34 of 179 seats and was able to form a minority government with the support of the Danish People's Party (*Dansk Folkeparti* – 37 seats), the Liberal Alliance (13 seats) and the Conservative People's Party (*Det Konservative Folkeparti* – 6 seats).¹ The Social Democrats (*Socialdemokraterne* – 46 seats) serve as the official opposition, along with other opposition parties, the Red-Green Alliance (*Enhedslisten* – 14 seats), the Alternative (10 seats), the Social Liberal Party (*Det Radikale Venstre* – 8 seats), and the Socialist People's Party (*Socialistisk Folkeparti* – 7 seats).²

The elections will be held on 5 June 2019. European Parliament elections in Denmark are scheduled for 26 May.

ODIHR has not previously observed parliamentary elections in Denmark, although it deployed Needs Assessment Missions (NAMs) prior to the 2011 and 2015 parliamentary elections and visited the country in the context of the 2009 European Parliament elections.³

B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Parliamentary elections are primarily regulated by the 1953 Constitution, the 1987 Parliamentary Election Act (election law, last amended in 2018), as well as the 2006 Grants to Political Parties Act, the 2001 Private Contributions to Political Parties and Publication of Political Parties Accounts Act, the 1998 Media Liability Act, complemented by regulations of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior (MoEAI).⁴

Since the last parliamentary elections, a limited number of amendments have been introduced to the election legal framework. These are mostly of a technical nature, including on candidate registration

¹ Danish People's Party voted to support the minority government, but do not hold any positions in the current government.

² In addition, four seats are allocated to parties representing Greenland and the Faroe Islands. In total, women comprise 37.4 per cent of the current parliament.

³ See previous [ODIHR reports on Denmark](#).

⁴ Elections in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are administered under separate legislation.

and election day procedures such as provisions for voter assistance. More significantly, recent amendments expanded the eligibility of some voters who were previously deprived of the right to vote due to their status under guardianship (see *Voter Registration*). Some changes were also introduced to enhance the framework regulating political party and campaign financing (see *Campaign and Party Finance*). Overall ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the legal framework and stated that it is conducive to holding democratic elections.

While there are no explicit provisions for citizen or international observation, contrary to paragraph 8 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document, the law allows for members of the public to be present during voting and counting, although this may be limited by polling officials to ensure a smooth election day process. In the event that ODIHR would undertake an election observation activity for these elections, the authorities assured the ODIHR NAM full access to all stages of the process.

C. ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Denmark has a unicameral parliament composed of 179 members elected for a four-year term by proportional regional representation with open lists. For parliamentary elections, the country is divided into 3 regions (Metropolitan Copenhagen, Sealand-Southern Denmark, and Northern and Central Jutland), and subdivided into 10 multi-member constituencies and, further, into 92 nomination districts.⁵ A total of 135 seats are proportionally distributed across constituencies. Seat distribution is reviewed every five years based on population data. The last review in 2015 led to the reallocation of one seat. The remaining 40 compensatory seats are distributed to parties to balance any difference between district-level results and the nationwide share of votes received. A vote can be cast for a particular candidate or a party, and a voter can select both a party and a specific candidate from its list.

Political parties are able to select how their candidates will receive votes, either as ‘standing in the district’ or ‘in parallel’. In the first case, the candidate’s name is placed at the top of the party list and all votes for the party in the district would be attributed to this candidate for seats allocation. In the second case, party candidates stand with their names listed in alphabetical order and party votes are distributed in proportion to the personal votes they receive. A 2017 amendment concerning parallel standing enabled parties to introduce their own order of candidates on the ballot and to specify that votes for the party are not attributed to any of the party's candidate, meaning that the candidates are selected only according to their personal (preferential) votes.

Mandates are allocated in two stages. They are first allocated among parties and independent candidates in each multi-member constituency. Secondly, parties that cross at least one of three thresholds are eligible for the allocation of compensation seats.⁶ The relatively low threshold leads to numerous parties entering the parliament and generally leads to coalition or minority governments.

While ODIHR NAM interlocutors voiced support for the electoral system as a fair method of ensuring balanced representation, they acknowledged that it is somewhat complicated and voters may benefit from more information and education to be fully aware how votes are translated into seats.

⁵ Electoral districts consists of one or more municipalities or a part of a municipality.

⁶ These thresholds are: 1) winning a seat directly in one of the constituencies, 2) obtaining in two of three provinces a number of votes that corresponds at least to the vote per seat ratio (excluding the compensatory seats), and 3) obtaining two percent of votes nationwide.

D. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The administration of parliamentary elections is decentralized and is considered an administrative task similar to other governmental functions. Responsibility is shared by national and local authorities and the two levels of temporary electoral committees. At the national level, the MoEAI serves in a co-ordination role, which includes developing policies and providing legal and technical guidance to municipalities. It may also propose amendments to electoral legislation. The MoEAI also serves as a secretariat for the national Election Board that registers political parties and maintains a list of approved party names, and decide on the eligibility of voters who have resided abroad for more than four years. Statistics Denmark aggregates and disseminates detailed election results and other relevant electoral statistics and facilitates the process of seat allocation.⁷

Elections are primarily organized by municipalities which recruit, train and oversee the temporary structure of election administration comprising some 90 district election committees (DECs) and some 1,400 polling district election committees (PDECs).

DECs are formed in nomination districts, which consist of either a part of or an entire municipality, or of a number of municipalities.⁸ DECs comprise between five and nine members elected proportionally by local councils. PDECs have between five and nine members and are composed of party nominees and non-partisan volunteers selected by the municipality.

The authorities noted to the ODIHR NAM a range of measures to facilitate voting for persons with disabilities. These include the right for voters to select an accessible polling station, if needed, and the availability of special equipment.⁹ Amendments in 2017 provided that voters in need of assistance may choose the person to offer them assistance.

Municipalities enjoy a high degree of autonomy in managing the elections, including procuring election materials and software for processing voters on election day and submitting election results, undertaking risk assessments and mitigating possible cyber security threats. ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted the experience of conducting elections with uncertainty over the election date and on short notice. Representatives of the municipality that the ODIHR NAM met with expressed overall satisfaction with the communication and relationship between municipal authorities and the MoEAI and informed that they receive sufficient guidance as requested.

ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed a high degree of confidence in professionalism of the election administration at all levels. However, given the complexity of election related tasks that the municipalities manage, some ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that enhanced oversight at the national level could help ensure further consistency and support the integrity of the process.

E. VOTER REGISTRATION

Citizens over 18 years of age who permanently reside in Denmark are eligible to vote. Certain citizens who temporarily reside abroad remain eligible to vote.¹⁰ Previously, persons declared legally incompetent by a court decision automatically lost the right to vote. In December 2018, the parliament adopted provisions that introduced a category of limited deprivation for persons under

⁷ The Board consist of judges and human rights specialists. It is established by the MoEAI and subordinated to the Parliament.

⁸ For districts consisting of more than one municipality, the law clarifies which municipality performs common functions.

⁹ Such equipment includes special lights, voting booths, magnifying glass and adjustable tables.

¹⁰ Such as those who are abroad under specific types of employment and for education and health reasons.

guardianship, which allowed for the reinstatement of voting rights of some individuals. However, the legislation still includes provisions that persons considered fully incapacitated are illegible to vote in parliamentary elections.¹¹

Voter registration is passive and voter registers are extracted from the national civil register once the elections are announced.¹² Each polling district receives its own register of voters registered in the respective municipality no later than 15 days prior to elections.¹³ Municipalities prepare and distribute polling cards to eligible voters, which are scanned on election day during registration at polling stations. Overall, ODIHR NAM interlocutors did not express any concerns regarding voter registration.

F. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

Any eligible voter can stand as a candidate either nominated by a political party or independently. Political parties represented in the outgoing parliament are automatically eligible to nominate candidates. Non-parliamentary parties can participate in these elections if they submit 20,109 voter declarations. Independent candidates are required to submit between 150 and 200 declarations from the corresponding nomination district. Voters may only declare support for one party and one independent candidate, contrary to international good practice¹⁴

To improve the process of submitting and verifying voter declarations, the MoEAI upgraded to a digital collection system in 2016.¹⁵ Voters willing to support a party should register through the system with their government-issued electronic identification. The system is designed to follow the same process as with the previous paper-based system, under which the voter had to wait approximately one week to confirm their support for the party. After one party circumvented this “one week” requirement through an electronic loophole allowing its supporters to validate their support immediately upon submission, the MoEAI acknowledged that the new procedure must be put in place and that the system in use required further updating and tightening of security requirements.

All parliamentary parties as well as four non-parliamentary parties are expected to contest the elections. Parties noted to the ODIHR NAM that candidate selection was largely decided by local party branches and that only few had policies actively promoting female or minority candidates.

G. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The campaign period starts immediately when the election is called and continues up to and on election day, except in the polling stations. The law provides no campaign regulations with the exception of requirements for posting the campaign materials. A number of party representatives noted to the ODIHR NAM the challenges of such a short campaign period and that the uncertainty around calling the elections complicated campaign preparations.

¹¹ Authorities noted to the ODIHR NAM that to fully remove such restrictions on voting rights would require a constitutional amendment.

¹² Currently there are some 4.2 million registered voters.

¹³ Changes to voter registers can be made up to and on election day.

¹⁴ Paragraph 77 of the [2010 ODIHR and Venice Commission Guidelines on Political Party Regulation](#) recommends that “in order to enhance pluralism and freedom of association, legislation should not limit a citizen to signing a supporting list for only one party.”

¹⁵ A number of ODIHR NAM interlocutors characterised the previous paper-based system as cumbersome and overly bureaucratic.

The campaign is expected to focus on issues of immigration, climate change and healthcare. As television advertisement is prohibited, party representatives that the ODIHR NAM met with noted an emphasis on social network and online media campaigning, particularly by smaller parties with limited campaign funds. This would include a wide range of online approaches, including party websites/pages, blogs, and advertising. Several parties noted that they had already consulted with representatives of Facebook concerning online content in the light of possible misinformation and other types of possible influence on the campaign and that they consider the framework regulating social media as insufficient. Several ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that the tone of online campaigning is becoming increasingly negative and harsh, departing from the traditional campaign atmosphere in Denmark, and may result in heightened disengagement by women.

The potential impact of foreign interference in the elections was raised by multiple ODIHR NAM interlocutors as an emerging phenomenon requiring attention and a comprehensive response, especially given recent experiences of other countries. In 2017, to strengthen resilience against possible foreign influence in the elections, the government created an inter-governmental task force, and, in September 2018, presented an 11-point action plan outlining a series of initiatives aimed to counter foreign influence, secure the election, provide advice to electoral contestants and initiate closer cooperation with relevant actors in media and social networks.¹⁶

For the campaign, parliamentary parties agreed to a code of conduct (for the first time during parliamentary elections). The agreement obliges parties to alert each other of any disinformation detected as well as to publicly disclose cases of disinformation and abnormal online activities to mitigate any potential risks. Overall, parties that the ODIHR NAM met with asserted their ability to reach voters and campaign freely, and were satisfied with the range of initiatives undertaken to protect the integrity of the campaign.

H. CAMPAIGN AND PARTY FINANCE

The legal framework for campaign and party finance comprises the Grants to Political Parties Act and the Private Contributions to Political Parties and Publication of Political Parties Accounts Act. Limited amendments since the last elections relate to enhanced disclosure and audit requirements for political parties and some ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted a lack of broad consultation in the legislative process. In its 2018 Interim Compliance Report, the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) stated that despite some progress in addressing some of its recommendations, GRECO is "rather disappointed overall by the limited results".¹⁷

Parties can be financed from public funding, membership fees and donations from both private persons and legal entities.¹⁸ Foreign donations are allowed without limit for all types of contributions. The 2017 amendments require that donations to parties or candidates on their lists exceeding DKK 20,900 (approximately EUR 2,700) to be reported and made public, including the name and address of the donor as well as of the recipient. Several ODIHR NAM interlocutors pointed to the recent publicly known cases of several donations slightly below DKK 20,000 that were linked to the same person. This, from their perspective, was done in order not to disclose the identity of the donor.¹⁹ Publication of donation amounts is not required. Donations to independent

¹⁶ The task force includes representatives from the ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Defence as well as intelligence services. See the press [release](#) on the launch of the action plan.

¹⁷ See the [2018 GRECO Sixth Interim Compliance Report concerning "Transparency of Party Funding in Denmark"](#).

¹⁸ Parties and independent candidates that received at least 1,000 votes in the last parliamentary elections are eligible for public funding.

¹⁹ Donations over DKK 20,000 to individual candidates still can remain undisclosed.

candidates must be reported, if they apply for public funding.

The law does not establish any campaign expenditure limits and provides minimal requirements for reporting of campaign expenses. Parties have to submit their annual financial reports (which, in election years, should include their campaign expenses) to the MoEAI. The new amendments stipulate that reports of parties that participated in elections have to be audited by a certified independent auditor. However, there are no further review procedures, and despite previous GRECO recommendations, no institution is responsible for party and campaign finance oversight. Even with the introduction of amendments, ODIHR NAM interlocutors emphasized that an overall under-regulation of the campaign and party finance still limits transparency and accountability.

I. MEDIA

Denmark has a diverse media environment and well established media outlets. Broadcast media are dominated by the public Danish Broadcasting Corporation (DR) and the commercial TV2, both airing a number of national and regional TV and radio channels. Broadcasters operate under the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act, which does not provide for political advertisement or sponsorship of news and current affairs programmes. Advertising of 'political messages' on television is prohibited in the period between the announcement of elections and election day. The DR and TV2 websites are among the most popular online media outlets.

The ODIHR NAM was informed that that despite the DR budget being significantly reduced in 2018 it still aims for similar equitable and extensive coverage as in previous elections with additional emphasis on smaller parties.²⁰ Parties registered to run in the elections will be invited to debates and, in addition, each of them will get a documentary covering the party. In addition, DR will host a debate between the leaders of the two largest parties out of four that declared their ambitions for the prime-minister position. To address concerns about potential disinformation in its news and election coverage, the DR established a dedicated fact-checking unit. ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the public broadcaster, including in its election coverage.

Print media, including daily newspapers such as *Jyllands-Posten*, *Politiken* and *Berlingske Tidende* still form a significant part of the media landscape. In contrast to broadcast media, political advertisement in newspapers is permitted. Certain ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that the rapidly increasing use of social networks and online media by political actors has led to politicians communicating directly with the voters online at the expense of engagement through traditional media.

All media are regulated by the Media Liability Act, which establishes that the content and conduct of mass media shall be in conformity with sound press ethics. This provision is overseen by the Press Council, which adjudicates media-related complaints and whose decisions are final and binding. Membership in the Council is mandatory for media outlets that receive public funding and voluntary for the others. Internet platforms, including online versions of newspapers or broadcasters are unregulated, although they can voluntarily register with the Council and become subject to the Media Liability Act.²¹ The Press Council receives some 15 complaints per month, many of which are deemed inadmissible and are seldom election-related. Overall, parties that the ODIHR NAM

²⁰ While the DR has no programmes in minority languages, it intends to make its election programmes more accessible through using sign language and subtitles.

²¹ The Press Council informed the ODIHR NAM that a number of that online media outlets and online editions of traditional media did so.

met with did not raise significant concerns with media access or media coverage, noting that the pluralistic media environment enables voters to receive sufficiently diverse election-related information.

J. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

Electoral dispute resolution is primarily regulated by the election law. Immediately after the elections, a temporary election committee is established by parliament to receive and adjudicate electoral complaints before making a recommendation to the parliament regarding the validity of the elections. Once the new parliament is inaugurated, a permanent election committee is established that is customarily chaired by a representative of the opposition.

Voters can submit complaints within one week after election day. Complaints are submitted to the MoEAI, which prepares draft recommendations for review by parliament. The ODIHR NAM was informed that only a limited number of complaints are submitted to parliament as most issues are informally raised and resolved at the municipal level.²² Rulings of the committee on particular complaints or of the parliament regarding the validity of elections are not subject to appeal. The law does not provide for a judicial review of election-related administrative decisions. Despite the absence of appeal to such decisions, which conflicts with OSCE commitments, ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed satisfaction with the election dispute resolution process, noting that it provides for a fair and balanced approach to any complaints.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Overall, ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed confidence in the management of the parliamentary elections and highlighted the country's strong tradition of and participation in democratic elections. Despite the high level of decentralization in administering the elections, they stressed the impartial and professional approach of the various authorities. Isolated concern was raised related to potential foreign influence in various aspects of the elections and that an external review of possible implications and responses could be beneficial. In addition, given that the campaign will be primarily run through online and social media, ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that an assessment of how these aspects would influence the electoral process could benefit from review.

In recent years, minimal changes have been introduced to the electoral legal framework and overall ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted that was conducive to holding democratic elections. However, specific reference was noted on the need for further regulation of campaign and party finance to enhance transparency and accountability. Therefore, based on the assessments noted in this report and that ODIHR has not previously observed elections in Denmark, the ODIHR NAM recommends deploying an Election Expert Team (EET) for the 2019 parliamentary elections, subject to the availability of resources, to review the work of election administration with a focus on its electronic management tools, to follow the campaign with an emphasis on digital outreach, and to review the regulatory framework for campaign and party finance.

²² Authorities informed the ODIHR NAM that 35 complaints were submitted for the 2015 parliamentary elections.

ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS

State Institutions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Lars Bo Møller, Head of Department for European Neighbourhood
Sandra Sichlau, Head of OSCE Section

Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior

Christine Boeskov, Chief Election Officer
Søren Stauning, Special Consultant

Statistics Denmark

Helle Stender, Chief Consultant
Annemette Lindhardt Olsen, Head of Section

***Folketing* Standing Orders Committee**

Pia Kjærsgaard, MP, Speaker of the *Folketing*, Committee Chairperson
Torben Jensen, Clerk and Deputy Secretary General
Anton Høj Jacobsen, Legal Adviser

***Folketing* Scrutineers' Committee**

Peter Juel Jensen, MP, Chairperson
Karen J. Klint, MP, Deputy Chairperson
Karen Jørgensen, Special Consultant

Municipality of Copenhagen

Anette Lund Hansen, Head of Department
Linnéa Künzel, Consultant

The Danish Institute for Human Rights

Maria Ventegodt, Head of the Department

Political Party Representatives

The Alternative

Carolina Magdalene Maier, MP, Political Group Leader

Danish People's Party

Chris Bjerknæs, Head of the Youth Branch
Kirsten Hermansen, Personal Assistant to the Party Leader

Conservative People's Party

Søren Vandsø, Secretary General

Liberal Alliance

Christina Egelund, MP, Political Group Leader

Liberal Party

Karen Elleman, MP, Political Group Leader
Jens Husted, Campaign Manager

Red-Green Alliance

Søren Søndergaard, MP

Social Democratic Party

Magnus Heunicke, MP

Media Representatives

Press Council

Lisbeth Feldvoss, Secretariat Director

Nicoline Elverdam-Mattsson, Desk Officer

Danmarks Radio

Thomas Falbe, Head of News

***Politiken* Newspaper**

Anne Mette Svane, Chief Editor for Journalism

Amalie Kestler, Internal Affairs Editor

Anders Bæksgaard, Political Editor

Troels B. Jørgesen, Digital Editor

Civil Society and Academic Institutions

Transparency International Denmark

Natascha Linn Felix, Chairperson of the Board

Jesper Olsen, Deputy Chairperson of the Board

Copenhagen University

Kasper M. Hansen, Professor

Karina Kosiara-Pedersen, Associate Professor

Frederik Hjorth, Assistance Professor