

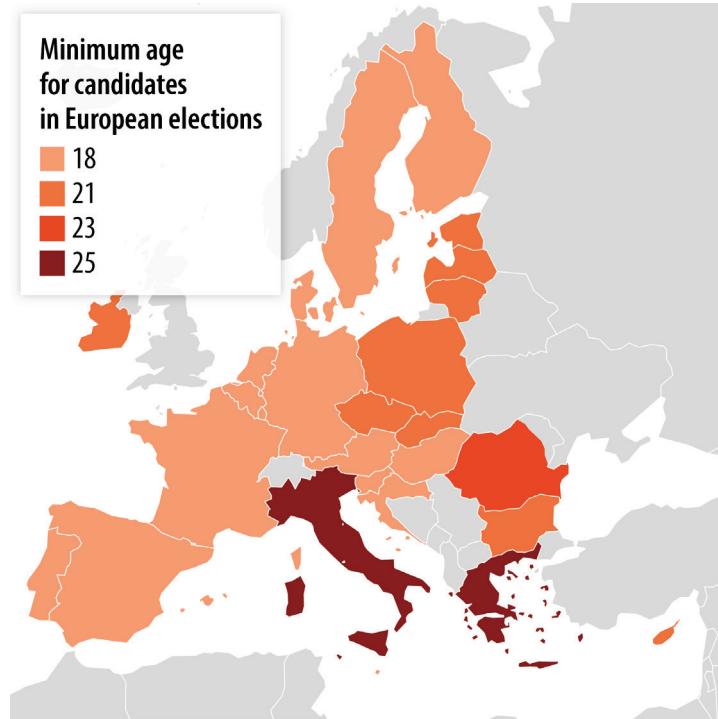
## Minimum age to stand as a candidate in European elections

The European Electoral Act of 1976 allows the EU Member States to set the minimum age for standing as a candidate in European elections. While in May 2022 Parliament proposed a uniform minimum age of 18, the next round of elections – in 2024 – will be governed by the existing rules. The minimum age therefore varies among the Member States, ranging from 18 (in the majority of countries) to 25 (Italy and Greece).

### Variation across the Member States

The existing rules on European elections are based on a combination of the common principles established in the [European Electoral Act](#) of 1976, as amended by [Council Decision 2002/772](#), and the different national rules implementing those principles. The minimum age for standing as a candidate for the European Parliament is **determined by the individual Member States**, in line with Article 8 of the European Electoral Act. Across the EU, this age currently varies as follows: the rules in 15 Member States provide for **18 years of age**, nine for **21** (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Slovakia), one (Romania) for **23**, and two (Italy and Greece) for **25**. Through a [law](#) adopted in 2021, **Belgium** lowered the minimum age from 21 to 18, and those new rules will apply for the 2024 elections.

Figure 1 – Age to stand as a candidate for the EP



### Parliament proposes a harmonised age of 18 for candidates

In May 2022, Parliament tabled a [proposal for a Council regulation](#) on the election of MEPs by direct universal suffrage, which would replace the existing European Electoral Act (2022/0902(APP)). The proposal harmonises a number of rules applicable to European elections, **including the minimum age for eligibility to stand as a candidate for an MEP**. According to its recital 17, a 'single harmonised age ... for standing as a candidate should be introduced across the Union in order to ensure equality and to avoid discrimination in access to those most fundamental civic and political rights'. Article 5(1) of the proposal sets the age at **18** and, in contrast to the voting right, provides for no exceptions. To enter into force, the regulation needs the unanimous approval of the Council and the approval of all Member States in line with their constitutional requirements.



Table 1 – Legal bases setting the age for candidates in European elections in the EU-27

Member State	Minimum age	Legal basis in national law
Belgium	18	Article 41 of the <a href="#">European Parliament Elections Act 1989</a> as modified by <a href="#">Act of 12.12.2021</a>
Bulgaria	21	Article 351 of the <a href="#">Electoral Code</a>
Czechia	21	Article 6 of the <a href="#">European Parliament Elections Act</a>
Denmark	18	§ 6 of the <a href="#">Act Concerning the Election of the Danish MEPs</a>
Germany	18	§ 6b of the <a href="#">European Elections Act</a>
Estonia	21	§ 4(5) of the <a href="#">European Parliament Election Act</a>
Ireland	21	Section 11 of the <a href="#">European Parliament Elections Act 1997</a>
Greece	25	Article 2(1) of <a href="#">Law 4255/2014</a> on European elections in conjunction with <a href="#">Article 55</a> of the Constitution
Spain	18	Article 6 of the <a href="#">Organic Law 5/1985 of 19 June 1985</a>
France	18	Article 5 of the <a href="#">EP Elections Act</a> in conjunction with Article L.127 and L.2 of the <a href="#">Electoral Code</a>
Croatia	18	Article 5 of the <a href="#">European Parliament Elections Act</a> in conjunction with Article 45 of the <a href="#">Constitution</a>
Italy	25	Article 4 of the <a href="#">Law on the Election of Italian MEPs 1979</a>
Cyprus	21	Article 13 of the <a href="#">European Parliament Elections Act</a>
Latvia	21	§ 4 of the <a href="#">Act on Election to the European Parliament</a>
Lithuania	21	Article 10(6) of the <a href="#">Electoral Code</a>
Luxembourg	18	Article 285(1)(3) of the <a href="#">Electoral Act 2003</a>
Hungary	18	Article XXIII of the <a href="#">Fundamental Law</a> in conjunction with § 2:10 of the <a href="#">Civil Code</a> (age of majority)
Malta	18	Article 19(1) of the <a href="#">European Parliament Elections Act 2004</a>
Netherlands	18	Article Y4(a) of the <a href="#">Electoral Act</a>
Austria	18	§ 29 of the <a href="#">European Elections Ordinance</a>
Poland	21	Article 11 § 1(4) of the <a href="#">Electoral Code</a>
Portugal	18	Article 4 of the <a href="#">Electoral Law for the European Parliament</a> in conjunction with Articles 1 and 4 of the <a href="#">Law Governing Elections to the Assembly of the Republic</a>
Romania	23	Article 5(7) of the <a href="#">European Parliament Elections Law</a>
Slovenia	18	Article 10 of the <a href="#">Election of MEPs from the Republic of Slovenia Act</a>
Slovakia	21	§ 73(1)(a)(b) of <a href="#">Act No 180/2014 Coll.</a> , on the conditions for the exercise of the right to vote
Finland	18	§ 164 of the <a href="#">Elections Act</a> in conjunction with § 14(II) of the <a href="#">Constitution</a>
Sweden	18	Avdelning V, 4 § of the <a href="#">Elections Act</a>

This 'At a glance' note is one in a series of publications examining various aspects of EU electoral law. It has been compiled on the basis of information provided through the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation ([ECPRD](#)). In addition, the data have been verified in May 2023 by country specialists from the EPoS Members' Research Service.