

**TABLE OF RATIFICATIONS IN EACH COUNTRY**

Country	Mode of ratification	Scheduled date	Result
Germany	parliamentary	24/04/2008 (Bundestag) 23/05/2008 (Bundesrat)	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>Bundestag</u> (lower chamber of the German parliament): 514 votes in favour, 58 against, 1 abstention) ; <u>Bundesrat</u> (upper chamber of parliament): 15 Länder out of 16 vote in favour)
Austria	parliamentary	9/04/2008 (Nationalrat) 24/04/2008 (Bundesrat) 28/04/2008 (President)	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>Nationalrat</u> (lower chamber of the Austrian parliament): 151 votes in favour and 27 against; <u>Bundesrat</u> (upper chamber of parliament): 58 votes in favour, 4 against)  28/04/2008: Signature of the Lisbon Treaty by the Austrian President.
Belgium	parliamentary	6/03/2008 (Senate) 10/04/2008 (Chamber of Deputies) 08/07/2008 (end of the parliamentary ratification process)	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>Senate</u> : 48 votes for, 8 against, 1 abstention; <u>Chamber of Deputies</u> : 116 votes pour, 18 against, 7 abstentions). The <u>5 parliamentary regional assemblies</u> approved the treaty.
Bulgaria	parliamentary	21/03/2008	<b>Yes</b> (195 votes in favour, 15 against)
Cyprus	parliamentary	3/07/2008	<b>Yes</b> (31 votes in favour, 17 against, 1 abstention)
Denmark	parliamentary	24/04/2008	<b>Yes</b> (90 votes in favour, 25 against, 0 abstention)
Spain	parliamentary	26/06/2008 15/07/2008	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>Chamber of Deputies</u> : 322 votes in favour, 6 against, 2 abstentions ; <u>Senate</u> : 232 votes in favour, 6 against, 2 abstentions)
Estonia	parliamentary	11/06/2008	<b>Yes</b> (91 votes in favour, 1 against, 0 abstention)
Finland	parliamentary	11/06/2008 12/09/2008	<b>Yes</b> (151 votes in favour, 27 against, 21 abstentions)  12/09/2008: Signature of the Lisbon Treaty by the Finland President.
France	parliamentary	7 and 8/02/2008	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>Chamber of Deputies</u> : 336 votes in favour and 52 opposed; <u>Senate</u> : 265 votes in favour, 42 against and 13 abstentions)
Greece	parliamentary	12/06/2008	<b>Yes</b> (250 votes in favour, 42 against)
Hungary	parliamentary	17/12/2007	<b>Yes</b> (325 votes in favour, 5 votes against, and 14 abstentions)
Ireland	referendum	12/06/2008	<b>No</b> (53,4% against ; 46,6% votes in favour) Following the European Council on 11th and 12th December 2008 a second referendum is to be organised in Ireland during 2009. This referendum will take place before the renewal of the European Commission (October/November 2009).
Italy	parliamentary	23/07/2008 31/07/2008	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>Senate</u> (Senato della Repubblica): 288 votes in favour ; <u>Chamber of Deputies</u> (La Camera dei deputati) : unanimity ratification.

Latvia	parliamentary	8/05/2008	<b>Yes</b> (70 votes in favour, 3 against, 1 abstention)
Lithuania	parliamentary	8/05/2008	<b>Yes</b> (83 votes in favour, 5 against, 23 abstentions)
Luxemburg	parliamentary	29/05/2008	<b>Yes</b> (47 votes in favour, 1 against, 3 abstentions)
Malta	parliamentary	29/01/2008	<b>Yes</b> (Approved unanimously)
Netherlands	parliamentary	5/06/2008 8/07/2008	<b>Yes</b> (Tweede Kamer (lower chamber of the netherland parliament): 111 votes in favour and 39 against ; Eerste Kamer (upper chamber of the parliament) : 60 votes in favour out of 75)
Poland	parliamentary	1 and 2/04/2008	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>Diet</u> : 384 votes in favour, 56 against, 12 abstentions; <u>Senate</u> : 74 votes in favour, 17 against, 6 abstentions).  The ratification process will end up when the Polish president Lech Kaczynski will sign the text allowing the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty.
Portugal	parliamentary	23/04/2008 9/05/2008	<b>Yes</b> (208 votes in favour, 21 against)  9/05/2008: Signature of the Lisbon Treaty by the Portuguese President, Anibal Cavaco Silva
Czech Republic	parliamentary	18/02/2009 6/05/2009	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>The Chamber of Deputies</u> : 125 votes in favour, 61 against ; <u>the Senate</u> : 54 votes in favour)  The ratification process will end up when the Czech President will sign the text allowing the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty.
Romania	parliamentary	04/02/2008	<b>Yes</b> (387 votes in favour, 1 against, 1 abstention)
United Kingdom	parliamentary	11/03/2008 18/06/2008	<b>Yes</b> ( <u>House of Commons</u> : 346 votes in favour, 206 against; <u>House of Lords</u> : yes, an undetailed oral vote) Royal assent
Slovakia	parliamentary	10/04/2008 12/05/2008	<b>Yes</b> (103 votes in favour, 5 against and 42 abstentions)  12/05/2008: Signature of the Lisbon Treaty by the Slovak President, Ivan Gasparovic
Slovenia	parliamentary	29/01/2008	<b>Yes</b> (74 votes in favour, 6 against out of 90 seats)
Sweden	parliamentary	20/11/2008	<b>Yes</b> (243 votes in favour, 39 against and 13 abstentions; 54 deputies absent)

## RATIFICATION MODALITIES IN EACH COUNTRY

**Germany** (art. 23 and 79 of the Basic Law of 1949). Parliamentary ratification by 2/3 majority in each federal chamber (Bundestag and Bundesrat).

**Austria** (art. 50 of the Constitution of 1983). Parliamentary ratification by 2/3 majority in each chamber.

**Belgium** (art. 53, 77 and 167 of the Constitution of 1994). Parliamentary ratification by absolute majority in both chambers in the absence of a constitutional amendment, or by 2/3 majority in each chamber (with a quorum of 2/3 members present) in the event of a constitutional amendment.

**Bulgaria** (art. 85 of the Constitution of 1991) Parliamentary ratification by absolute majority.

**Cyprus** (art. 50 of the Constitution of 1960). Parliamentary ratification by absolute majority. The president and the Council of Ministers can, however, veto parliament's decision.

**Denmark** (art. 20 al. 1 and 2 of the Constitution of 1992). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in the absence of a transfer of sovereignty, by 5/6 majority in the event of a transfer of sovereignty. In the latter case, if the parliamentary majority is less than 5/6 but more than half, the ratification proceeds by referendum.

**Spain** (art. 94 of the Constitution of 1992). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority of parliament. The referendum procedure is purely advisory.

**Estonia** (art. 121 of the Constitution of 1992). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority.

**Finland** (art. 33 and 69 of the Constitution Act of 1995 revised in 2000). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in the absence of a transfer of sovereignty, by 2/3 majority in the event of a transfer of sovereignty.

**France** (art. 89 of the Constitution of 1958). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in both chambers in the absence of a constitutional amendment, by referendum in the event of a constitutional amendment (except if the president asks for ratification by 3/5 majority of the joint chambers of parliament in Congress).

**Greece** (art. 28 al. 2, 36 al. 2, 44 al. 2 of the Constitution of 1986). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in the absence of a transfer of sovereignty, by 3/5 majority in the event of a transfer of sovereignty. Ratification by referendum at the discretion of the government or on "national questions of crucial importance".

**Hungary** (art. 2 and 28 of the Constitution of 1949). Parliamentary ratification by 2/3 majority of parliament (with a quorum of 1/2 of MPs present).

**Ireland** (art. 29 and 46 of the Constitution of 1990). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in the absence of a transfer of sovereignty, by referendum in the event of a transfer of sovereignty.

**Italy** (art. 72 and 75 of the Constitution of 2001). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in each chamber.

**Latvia** (art. 68 of the Constitution of 1992 revised in 2003). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority of parliament. Ratification by referendum in the event of "substantial changes in the terms of Latvia's accession to the European Union" and if demanded by half of its members of parliament.

**Lithuania** (art. 138 of the Constitution of 1992). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority.

**Luxemburg** (art. 37 and 114 of the Constitution of 1868). Parliamentary ratification by 2/3 majority in the absence of a transfer of sovereignty, by 2/3 majority with a quorum of 3/4 members present in the event of a transfer of sovereignty. The referendum procedure is purely advisory.

**Malta** (art. 71 of the Constitution of 1964). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in principle, but the procedure varies depending on the constitutional amendments required.

**Netherlands** (art. 91 of the Constitution of 1983). Ratification is at the discretion of parliament. In principle, it is solely parliamentary, by simple majority in the absence of a constitutional amendment, by 2/3 majority in both chambers in the event of an amendment to the Constitution.

**Poland** (art. 89 and 90 of the Constitution of 1997). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in each chamber in the absence of a transfer of sovereignty, by 2/3 majority in each of the two chambers with a quorum of half of the members present in the event of a transfer of sovereignty.

**Portugal** (art. 115 and 161 of the Constitution). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority of parliament votes. Ratification by referendum at the discretion of the government and president on "significant questions of national interest".

**Czech Republic** (art. 39 and 49 of the Constitution of 1992). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in each chamber in the absence of a transfer of sovereignty, by 2/3 majority in each of the two chambers in the event of a transfer of sovereignty.

**Romania** (art. 91 of the Constitution of 1991). Parliamentary ratification by simple majority in the 60 days following the signature of the treaty by the president.

**United Kingdom** (no formal or written Constitution). Customary parliamentary ratification in each of the two chambers.

**Slovakia** (art. 84 and 102 of the Constitution of 1992). Presidential ratification in principle. The president may call for parliamentary ratification by simple majority in the absence of a constitutional amendment or 3/5 majority in the event of a constitutional amendment.

**Slovenia** (art. 3 of the Constitution of 1991 revised in 2003). Parliamentary ratification by 2/3 majority. Ratification by referendum if the National Assembly wishes – the result of the referendum is binding.

**Sweden** (chapter 10 of the Constitution of 1989). Parliamentary ratification by simple, 3/4, or 5/6 majority depending on the extent of the transfer of sovereignty.

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Compilation by Nicolas Martin-Lalande.