APPENDIX A3
POLITICAL PARTIES
ESS10 - 2020

THE ESS DATA ARCHIVE

Edition 3.0

APPENDIX A3

POLITICAL PARTIES, ESS10-2020 ed. 3.0

Version Notes, ESS10 Appendix A3 Political parties

ESS10 edition 3.0 (published 11.05.23):
Changes from previous edition:

Additional countries:
Belgium, Cyprus, Ireland, Israel, Latvia and the Untied Kingdom.

ESS10 edition 2.0 (published 07.12.22):
Changes from previous edition:

Additional countries:
Austria, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, North
Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Austria

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx	**Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?** GER
	Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs	SPÖ	Social Democratic Party of Austria	21.2
2.	Liste Sebastian Kurz – die neue Volkspartei	ÖVP	Austrian People's Party	37.5
3.	Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs	FPÖ	Freedom Party of Austria	16.2
4.	Liste Pilz	JETZT	Party NOW	1.9
5.	Die Grünen - Die Grüne Alternative	GRÜNE	The Greens - The Green Alternative	13.9
6.	Alternative Listen, KPÖ Plus, Linke und Unabhängige	KPÖ	Communist Party of Austria	0.7
7.	NEOS - Das Neue Österreich und Liberales Forum	NEOS	NEOS	8.1
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. The Social Democratic Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs, or SPÖ) is a social democratic/center-left political party that was founded in 1888 as the Social Democratic Worker's Party (Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei, or SDAP), when Victor Adler managed to unite the various opposing factions. The party was reconstituted as the Socialist Party of Austria in 1945 (renamed to the Social Democratic Party of Austria in 1991) after being outlawed in 1934. Between 1970 and 1999, it governed the country either alone or with a junior partner, and all but two of the Presidents of Austria since 1945 have either been members of the SPÖ or nominated by it. Originally having a high following among blue-collar workers, it sought to expand its focus on middle class and white-collar workers in the late 1950s. In the 1990s, it started viewing privatization of nationalised industries more openly, after large losses of state owned enterprises came to light. Along with the conservative Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), the SPÖ is one of the two major political parties in Austria, and has ties to the Austrian Trade Union Federation (ÖGB) and the Austrian Chamber of Labour (AK). The party is currently in opposition and is led by Pamela Rendi-Wagner. (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Democratic_Party_of_Austria)

2. The People's Party (Österreichische Volkspartei, or ÖVP) was found by leaders of the former Christian Social Party in 1945 as a conservative/center-right party with loose ties to the Catholic Church. Between 1945 and 1970 it provided the Chancellor of Austria and since 1987 it has continuously been in government, its leader Wolfgang Schüssel being Chancellor between 2000 and 2007. It finds support from farmers, large and small business owners, and lay Catholic groups, but also from voters without party affiliation, with strongholds in the rural regions of Austria. In federal governance, the ÖVP is currently the larger partner in a coalition government with the FPÖ, with ÖVP party leader Sebastian Kurz as Chancellor of Austria. (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austrian_People's_Party)

3. The Freedom Party (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, or FPÖ) is a right-wing populist political party that was founded in 1955 as a successor to the Federation of Independents. According to polls, it mainly attracts votes from young people and workers, predominantly males. Their nationalist rhetoric targets Muslims, immigrants and the European Union. The party steadily gained support after Jörg Haider took over leadership of the party in 1986, until it attracted about 27% of the vote in the 1999 elections. After being reduced to 10% in the 2002 elections, they achieved 26.0% in 2017. They are currently governing as the smaller partner in a coalition government with party leader H.C. Strache as Vice-Chancellor (own extensions of http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Austria#Freedom_Party_of_Austria)

4. The Liste Pilz/JETZT formed as an break-away from the Austrian Green Party and achieved in 2017 4.4% of the votes. They are currently in opposition. On 4 November 2017, Pilz resigned his seat in Parliament amid sexual assault allegations. (see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NOW_%E2%80%93_List_Pilz) The party ceased to exist since 2020.

5. The Greens were formed in 1986 with the name Grüne Alternative, following the merger of the more conservative Green party Vereinte Grüne Österreichs (United Greens of Austria VGÖ, founded 1982) and the more progressive party Alternative Liste Österreichs (Alternative List Austria, ALÖ, founded 1982). Since 1993, the party has carried the official name Die Grünen – Die Grüne Alternative (Grüne), but refers to itself in English as "Austrian Greens". There are still differences between the former members of the old Alternative and VGÖ factions within the party, which is reflected in the different opinions between the national party and the state parties. Apart from ecological issues such as environmental protection, the Greens also campaign for the rights of minorities and advocate a socio-ecological (ökosozial) tax reform. The Greens did not manage to enter parliament again in 2017 and are currently not member of the Austrian Nationalrat. Their basic values according to their charter in 2001 are: "direct democracy, nonviolence, ecology, solidarity, feminism and self-determination". (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Greens_%E2%80%93_The_Green_Alternative)

6. The Communist Party of Austria established in 1918, it is one of the world's oldest Communist parties. The KPÖ was banned between 1933 and 1945 under both the Austrofascist regime and the Nazi German control of Austria after the 1938 Anschluss. It played an important role in the Austrian resistance against the Nazis. The party currently holds two seats in the Styrian Landtag (state parliament), but has not had representation in the National Council (Nationalrat, Austria's federal parliament) since 1959. It is part of the New European Left Forum (NELF) and the Party of the European Left. (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Austria)

7. NEOS is a young political movement founded in October 2012, contested the 2013 legislative election on a joint electoral list with the Young Liberals Austria and Liberal Forum. On 25 January 2014 NEOS formally absorbed the Liberal Forum, creating "NEOS - The New Austria and Liberal Forum". In March 2014, it also absorbed the formerly independent Young Liberals (JuLis), forming the party's youth wing JUNOS – Young liberal NEOS. NEOS became a full member of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) on 2 May 2014. In the 2014 European elections held on 25 May 2014, the party received 8.1% of the national vote, and returned a single MEP. The party supports direct democracy using referenda and the ending of conscription, and opposes increased property taxes and public financing of political parties. (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NEOS_%E2%80%93_The_New_Austria)

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

| | If yes, please describe: |
| | New parties |

	Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?
	Yes ☒ No ☐
	If yes, please describe:
	New parties

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

The 183 members of the National Council ("Nationalrat") are elected by nation-wide popular vote for a term of five years, i.e. general elections. The voting system aims at party-list proportional representation, uses partially open lists, and is relatively straightforward. In case of general elections, Austria is divided into nine regional electoral districts corresponding to the nine federal states of Austria. The nine regional electoral districts are subdivided into a total of 39 local electoral districts . Political parties submit separate ranked lists of candidates for each district, regional, local, or federal-level, in which they have chosen to run. An election threshold of 4% is in effect. Elections at the European, federal, states, and local levels are hardly staggered. As a result, electoral campaigns are always under way, and each election is viewed, at least to a certain degree by the press, as a test of the fereal government's popularity and the strength of the opposition. All elections are held on Sunday.

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Belgium

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   Dutch and French

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: May 26th, 2019

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Groen	Groen	Green	6.10
2.	Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams (CD&V)	CD&V	Christian Democratic and Flemish	8.89
3.	Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie (N-VA)	N-VA	New Flemish Alliance	16.03
4.	Vooruit	Sp.a (Vooruit)	Forward	6.71
5.	Partij van de Arbeid van België (PVDA)	PVDA	Workers' Party	8.62
6.	Vlaams Belang	Vlaams Belang	Flemish Interest	11.95
7.	Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten (Open Vld)	Open Vld	Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	8.54
8.	Les Engagés	cdH (Les Engagés)	The Committed	3.70
9.	Ecologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales (Ecolo)	Ecolo	Ecolo	6.14
10.	Mouvement Réformateur (MR)	MR	Reformist Movement	7.56
11.	Parti Socialiste (PS)	PS	Socialist Party	9.46
12.	Parti du Travail de Belgique (PTB_	PTB	Workers' Party	8.62
13.	Démocrate Fédéraliste Indépendant (DéFI)	DéFI	Democratic Federalist Independent	2.22
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Groen: (centre-left/left-wing) Flemish progressive, pro-European and ecologist party. Founded in the late seventies as Agalev and transformed to Groen! in 2003 (since 2012 called Groen). Works closely together with its Francophone counterpart Ecolo. At the 2019 federal elections 6.1% of the Belgian votes went to Groen, corresponding to 8 seats. It is part of the federal government coalition during fieldwork period.

2. CD&V: (centre/centre-right) Flemish Christian democratic party. Founded in the late sixties as CVP. One of the three traditional political movements in Belgium (liberals, socialists and Christian democrats). Had a huge political influence on post-war Belgium. Was part of the government in every coalition and produced a lot of prime ministers. At the start of 21st century its influence started to wane. At the 2019 federal elections 8.89% of the Belgian votes went to CD&V, corresponding to 12 seats. It is part of the federal government coalition during the fieldwork period.

3. N-VA: (centre-right/right-wing) Flemish nationalist and conservative party. Was formed in 2001 after the split of Volksunie (also Flemish nationalists). Established as a regionalist and separatist movement working towards Flemish autonomy and a confederal state. At the federal elections in 2019, N-VA was clearly the biggest party in Belgium, with 16.03% of the Belgian votes (corresponding to 25 seats). It is part of the federal government coalition during the fieldwork period.

4. Vooruit: (centre-left) Flemish social democratic party and one of the three traditional movements in Belgium (liberals, Christian democrats and socialists). Founded in the late seventies as SP.A. Recently changed their name to Vooruit. At the 2019 federal elections 6.71% of the Belgian votes went to Vooruit (at that time SP.A), corresponding to 9 seats. It is part of the federal government coalition during the fieldwork period.

5. PVDA: (left-wing/far-left) Marxist and socialist political party that was formed in the late seventies. Together with their Francophone counterpart PTB, they form PVDA-PTB, a fully national party representing both Flanders (PVDA) and Wallonia (PTB). Traditionally a small party but gained momentum since the 2010s (particularly in Wallonia and Brussels). At the 2019 federal elections 8.62% of the Belgian votes went to PVDA-PTB, corresponding to 12 seats. In opposition during the fieldwork period.

6. Vlaams Belang: (right-wing/far-right) Flemish nationalist, anti-immigration and right-wing populist party. Founded in the late seventies as Vlaams Blok, the nationalist right-wing faction of the Volksunie (VU). Rebranded to Vlaams Belang in 2004 after condemnations of racism. Vlaams Belang is known for their support for maintaining a Flemish cultural identity and their opposition to multiculturalism. Other political parties decided that rapprochement with Vlaams Belang is undesirable at every political level (so called cordon sanitaire). At the 2019 federal elections 11.95% of the Belgian votes went to Vlaams Belang, corresponding to 18 seats. In opposition during the fieldwork period.

7. Open VLD: (centre-right) Flemish, progressive liberal political party and one of the three traditional movements in Belgium (liberals, Christian democrats and socialists). Is a descendant of the first political party in Belgium, the Liberal Party (1846). Established as VLD in early nineties. At the 2019 federal elections 8.54% of the Belgian votes went to Open VLD, corresponding to 12 seats. It is part of the federal government coalition during the fieldwork period.

8. Les Engagés: (centre) Francophone centrist party with a Christian-democratic and humanistic background. Has the same roots as its Flemish counterpart CD&V (split in early seventies). Previously called PSC (until 2002) and cdH (until 2022). At the 2019 federal elections 3.7% of the Belgian votes went to Les Engagés (cdH at that time), corresponding to 5 seats. In opposition during the fieldwork perdiod.

9. Ecolo: (centre-left/left-wing) is a Francophone ecologist party founded in the eighties. Works closely together with its Flemish counterpart Groen. At the 2019 federal elections Ecolo received 6.1% of the Belgian votes, corresponding to 13 seats. It is part of the federal government coalition during the fieldwork period.

10. MR: (centre-right) is a Francophone liberal party formed in 2002 through a merger of four existing parties. At the 2019 federal elections it received 7.6% of the Belgian votes, corresponding to 14 seats. It is part of the federal government coalition during fieldwork.

11. PS: (centre-left/left-wing) is a Francophone social-democratic party founded in 1978. It's Flemish counterpart is Vooruit (formerly SP.A). At the 2019 federal elections PS received 9.5% of the votes, corresponding to 19 seats. It is part of the federal government coalition during fieldwork.

12. PTB: (left-wing/far-left) is a Marxist and socialist political party, one of the few to represent both Flanders and Wallonia (see above). It was founded in 1979. In 2019 federal elections PVDA-PTB received 8.6% of the votes, corresponding to 12 seats. It is in opposition during the fieldwork period.

	13. DéFI: (centre/centre-right) is a Francophone social-liberal party committed to defending Francophone linguistic rights. It was founded in 1964. Until 2015 it was called Fédéralistes Démocrates Francophones. In 2019 federal elections DéFI received 2.2% of the votes, corresponding to 2 seats. It is in opposition during the fieldwork period.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Three political parties have been removed from the list ('Lijst Dedecker', 'Front National' and 'Parti Populaire'). Three political parties have changed names ('Sp.a' is now 'Vooruit', 'PVDA+' is now 'PVDA' and 'cdH' is now 'Les Engagés').

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Idem, see above.

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:** • Only one single vote registered: ☒ • Two or more votes registered: ☐ **Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The primary legislative assembly at the national level is the Chamber (English) / Kamer (Dutch) / Chambre (French) of Representatives and is the most important 'house' of the Federal Parliament next to the Senate. The elections for this assembly are based on a system of open list proportional representation. Elections for the Chamber are held every 5 years. To obtain a representative distribution, the Chamber is composed of candidates from 11 constituencies. The constituencies follow the boundaries of the 10 provinces + Brussels Capital Region. Citizens have to be 18 years old to vote. Belgium is one of the few countries where voting is compulsory.

Bulgaria

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Grazhdani za evropeysko razvitie na Balgariya (GERB)	GERB 01	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (GERB)	26.18%
2.	Balgarska sotsialisticheska partiya (BSP)	BSP - Bulgarian Socialist Party 02	Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP)	15.01%
3.	Dvizhenie za prava i svobodi (DPS)	MRF 03	Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF)	10.51%
4.	Demokratichna Balgariya	Democratic Bulgaria 04	Democratic Bulgaria	9.45%
5.	Ima takav narod	There are such people 05	There Is Such a People	17.66%
6.	VMRO – Balgarsko natsionalno dvizhenie	IMRO 06	IMRO – Bulgarian National Movement (IMRO–BNM)	3.64%
7.	NFSB-Volya	NFSB - WILL 07	NFSB-WILL	2.37%
8.	Ataka	Ataka 08	Attack	0.49%
9.	Vazrazhdane	Revival 09	Revival	2.45%
10.	Izpravi se! Mutri van!	Stand up! Get out! 10	Stand Up! Mafia, Get Out!	4.72%
11.	Republikantsi za Balgariya	Republicans for Bulgaria (Tsvetan Tsvetanov) 11	Republicans for Bulgaria	1.31%
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. GERB is a conservative, populist political party which was the ruling party of Bulgaria between 2009 and 2021.GERB is headed by former Prime Minister of Bulgaria Boyko Borisov, the former mayor of Sofia, former member of the National Movement Simeon II and former personal guard of Todor Zhivkov in the 1990s. The establishment of the party followed the creation of a non-profit organization with the acronym (in Bulgarian) GERB — Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria, earlier the same year.

	2.	The Bulgarian Socialist Party is a centre-left, social democratic political party in Bulgaria. The BSP is a member of the Socialist International, Party of European Socialists, and Progressive Alliance. It is Bulgaria's oldest political party and can trace its political heritage back to the founding of the BRDSP in 1891. It is also Bulgaria's largest party by membership numbers.
	3.	The Movement for Rights and Freedoms is political party in Bulgaria with a support base among ethnic minority communities.
		It is a member of the Liberal International and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE). While representing the interests of Muslims, especially Turks and to a lesser extent Pomaks (Muslim Bulgarians), the party also receives the largest share of Romani votes. The party has a long-standing association with corruption: its former MP and infamous Bulgarian oligarch Delyan Peevski was placed under US sanctions through the Magnitsky Act mechanism in May 2021.
	4.	Democratic Bulgaria is an electoral alliance in Bulgaria formed by three political parties – Yes, Bulgaria!, Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria and The Greens. The union was created on 12 April 2018.The creation of Democratic Bulgaria was officially announced through the symbolic signing of a declaration entitled "A Democratic Bulgaria Can Do More". The three parties united after several months of talks on cooperation during the next general election.In its manifesto, the union set out its main goals, including to be an alternative to the current government and to consolidate Bulgaria's democratic values and Euro-Atlantic choices
	5.	There Is Such a People is a populist political party in Bulgaria established by Bulgarian singer, TV host and politician Slavi Trifonov. Self-described as a "political product", the party is named after one of Trifonov's own musical albums
	6.	VMRO is a national conservative political party in Bulgaria led by Krasimir Karakachanov. It claims to be the successor to the historic Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization.
	7.	A coalition of two nationalist parties - NFSB and Volya. NFSB party was established on 17 May 2011 in sports hall Boycho Branzov in Burgas. Its founding was attended by over 820 people from across the country, mainly from the cities of Varna, Shumen, Asenovgrad, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Vratsa, Svilengrad, Lovech, Chirpan, Stara Zagora, Vidin and Dobrich.
		The party elected three leaders - Valeri Simeonov, Valentin Kasabov and Dancho Hadzhiev. The Secretary of the party is Maria Petrova. The National Political Council includes 19 people, such as independent councilors from Burgas and hosts from SKAT TV (i.e. Velizar Enchev and Valentin Fartunov).
		The Volya (Will) party advocates populist and reform policies, promoting patriotism, strict immigration controls, friendlier relations with Moscow, and the need to "sweep away the garbage" of a corrupt political establishment. Volya advocates for Bulgarian withdrawal from NATO, which it views as being economically draining on the Bulgarian people whilst providing no benefits to national security. Despite Veselin Mareshki's calls for a "strong united Europe," the party has been described as generally Eurosceptic
	8.	Attack political party in Bulgaria, founded in 2005 by Volen Siderov, who was at the time presenter of the homonymous TV show Attack on SKAT TV.
		There are different opinions on where to place the party in the political spectrum: according to most scholars it is extreme right, according to others extreme left, or a synthesis of left- and right-wing.The leadership of the party asserts that their party is "neither left nor right, but Bulgarian
	9.	In June 2014, Kostadin Kostadinov told media that on 2 August in the same year, in the city of Pliska there would be held a Constituent Assembly which was to create the party "Revival". The initiators choose the day that is the celebrated anniversary of the Ilinden Uprising. Kostadinov founded the party after he became unhappy following Krasimir Karakachanov's reelection as leader of IMRO-BNM in 2012
	10.	A coalition of two parties, formed after anti-government protests.

	11.	Bulgarian political party formed as a split from GERB by Tsvetan Tsvetanov, formerly the second most senior official in the ruling GERB party, after he was demoted from his positions by GERB leader and Bulgarian Prime Minister Boyko Borisov. The party's abbreviation (RB) is an allusion to the defunct rightist Reformist Bloc coalition.The party's core was formed primarily from former GERB, and to a lesser extent - also former DSB and SDS members. It officially positioned itself in the centre-right political space, seeing centrist and rightist parties as potential partners. Despite the party's origins as a splinter movement, its leader has generally refused to rule out a potential future coalition government between his old and new parties. Tsvetanov stated that the party's goal was to become an "insurmountable factor in Bulgarian politics and a guarantor of the Euro-atlantic direction of development". As such, it became one of the staunchest supporters of Bulgarian membership in NATO
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

	If yes, please describe:
	The list of the parties was updated.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
The list of the parties was updated.

Z3 Electoral system

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2">Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)</td>
<td>Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

• Only one single vote registered: ☒

• Two or more votes registered: ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
The National Assembly consists of 240 members elected for a four-year term, elected by proportional representation in multi-seat constituencies. Political parties must garner a minimum of 4% of the national vote in order to enter the Assembly. Bulgaria has a multi-party system.
The Assembly is responsible for enactment of laws, approval of the budget, scheduling of presidential elections, selection and dismissal of the Prime Minister and other ministers, declaration of war, concluding peace and deployment of troops outside Bulgaria, and ratification of international treaties and agreements. It is headed and presided by the Chairperson of the National Assembly of Bulgaria.

The Assembly administers the publication of the State Gazette, Bulgaria's gazette of record</td>
</tr>
</table>

Croatia

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Croatian

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ)	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ)	Croatian democratic union	36,8
2.	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske (SDP)	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske (SDP	Social Democratic Party of Croatians	20,0
3.	Most nezavisnih lista	Most nezavisnih lista	Bridge of Independent Lists	7,3
4.	Možemo! - politička platforma	Možemo! - politička platforma	We can! - Political Platform	6.0
5.	Domovinski pokret	Domovinski pokret	Homeland movement	10.0
6.	Hrvatska seljačka stranka (HSS)	Hrvatska seljačka stranka (HSS)	Croatian Peasant Party	<2.0
7.	Hrvatska narodna stranka - Liberalni demokrati (HNS)	Hrvatska narodna stranka - Liberalni demokrati (HNS	Croatian People's Party - Liberal Democrats	1.3
8.	Istarski demokratski sabor (IDS)	Istarski demokratski sabor (IDS)	Istrian Democratic Assembly	<2.0
9.	Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka (HSLS)	Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka (HSLS)	Croatian Social Liberal Party	<2.0
10.	Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka (SDSS)	Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka (SDSS)	Independent Democratic Serb Party	<2.0
11.	Narodna stranka – Reformisti	Narodna stranka – Reformisti	People's Party – Reformists	<2.0
12.	Građansko-liberalni savez (GLAS)	Građansko-liberalni savez (GLAS)	Civic Liberal Alliance	<2.0
13.	Centar	Centar	Centre	<2.0
14.	Fokus	Fokus	Focus	<2.0
15.	Hrvatska demokršćanska stranka (HDS)	Hrvatska demokršćanska stranka (HDS)	Croatian Demochristian Party	<1.0
16.	Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika – HSU	Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika – HSU	Croatian Party of Pensioners	<2.0
17.	Hrvatski suverenisti	Hrvatski suverenisti	Croatian Sovereignists	<2.0
18.	Nova ljevica	Nova ljevica	New Left	<2.0
19.	Radnička fronta	Radnička fronta	Workers' Front	<2.0
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) is a demo-christian and nationalistic political party and the main centre-right political party in Croatia. It is one of the two major contemporary political parties in Croatia, along with the centre-left Social Democratic Party (SDP). It is currently the largest party in the Croatian parliament. The HDZ ruled Croatia from 1990 before the country gained independence from Yugoslavia until 2000 and, in coalition with junior partners, from 2003 to 2011, and since 2016. HDZ has partnered with many political parties, usually parties that lean on the right of the political spectrum.

2. Social Democratic Party of Croatia (SDP) is a social-democratic political party and the largest party of the Croatian centre-left. The SDP is one of the two major political parties in Croatia, along with the centre-right Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ). It was the ruling party on two occasions (2000-2003 and 2011-2016) in coalition with its partners (HNS, HSS, IDS and HSU).

3. The Bridge of Independent Lists (Most) is a political party in Croatia founded in 2012 as a regionalist political platform. After 2015 parliamentary elections Most decided to form a government with the Patriotic Coalition, led by HDZ but after political turmoil left the coalition.

4. We can! - political platform is a green-left political party in Croatia formed by local green and leftist movements and initiatives in 2019. In the 2021 local elections in Croatia, We can! formed the Green-left coalition and won 23 out of 47 seats in the Zagreb Assembly. This party's mayoral candidate, Tomislav Tomašević, defeated right-wing candidate Miroslav Škoro in the second round of the mayoral elections by a margin of 64% to 34%.

5. Homeland movement is a right-wing populist political party in Croatia. It was founded in 2020 by Miroslav Škoro, a Croatian singer, former Croatian Democratic Union MP and a presidential candidate in the 2019 elections. Homeland movement formed a right-of-centre coalition for the 2020 parliamentary elections with several smaller right-wing parties and became the third-largest grouping in parliament.

6. The Croatian Peasant Party (HSS) is a agrarian political party in Croatia first founded in 1904. Modern day HSS was restored in 1991 and is considered to be a centre-left party.

7. The Croatian People's Party – Liberal Democrats (HNS) is a social-liberal political party founded in 1990. Since its founding, it was the main political partner of SDP. Partnership ended in 2017, with HNS deciding to enter the government with HDZ.

8. Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS) is a centre-left, regionalist, liberal political party in Croatia primarily operating in Istria County. Party advocates greater regional autonomy, particularly in Istria and decentralization of Croatia.

9. Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLS) is a social-liberal political party in Croatia formed in 1989. In 2000, HSLS formed a coalition government with four other parties, including SDP. After change of leadership in late 2000s, HSLS took a more centre-right approach.

10. Independent Democratic Serb Party (SDSS) is a social democratic political party of Serbs of Croatia. SDSS represents ethnic Serb minority in Croatia and advocates strengthening of national equality and cooperation with neighbouring countries.

11. People's Party – Reformists is a liberal political party in Croatia, formed in 2014 by former HNS chief Radimir Čačić and his associates.

12. Civic Liberal Alliance (GLAS) is a liberal political party in Croatia founded by former HNS members dissatisfied with HNS entering a coalition with HDZ.

13. Center is a liberal political party in Croatia, initally formed under the name Pametno (Intelligently). In November 2020, the party Pametno merged with the Dalija Orešković's Party with a First and Last Name to form a single party, called Centre.

14. Focus is a centre political party formed by Davor Nađi, who served as a deputy mayor of Sveta Nedelja. Focus first participated in the 2020 Croatian parliamentary elections in coalition with Party with a First and Last Name (led by Dalija Orešković) and Pametno.

15. Croatian Demochristian Party is a conservative political party in Croatia founded in 2009.

	16.	Croatian Party of Pensioners is a Croatian centre-left political party founded in 1996. The party advocates for pensioners' interests.
	17.	Croatian Sovereignists is Christian right-wing political party in Croatia, founded in 2019. In 2020 parliamentary elections, the party joined the coalition led by Homeland Movement.
	18.	New Left is a left-wing political party in Croatia, founded in 2016. New Left is one of the parties that formed the Green-Left coalitition that won the 2021 local elections in Zagreb.
	19.	Workers' Front is a far-left political party in Croatia. In May 2020, the Workers' Front joined a green-left coalition, but as of December 2020 is no longer a member of the coalition due the conflict with other parties.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Categories in this variable are categorized based on the electoral alliance of parties in 2020 parliamentary elections. We added newly emerged political parties (Možemo! Centar, Domovinski pokret, Fokus, Stranka s imenom i prezimenom) or parties which are now politically relevant (Narodna stranka - reformisti, Radnička fronta, Nova Ljevica, etc.). On the other hand, we excluded parties which are now defunct or politically irrelevant (Živi zid, Lista Mislav Kolakušić, BM 365, HRAST, START, Neovisni za Hrvatsku)

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Addition of newly emerged political parties (Možemo! Centar, Domovinski pokret, Fokus) or parties which are now politically relevant (Narodna stranka - reformisti, Radnička fronta, Nova ljevica). On the other hand, we excluded parties which are now defunct or politically irrelevant (Živi zid, Lista Mislav Kolakušić, BM 365, HDSSB, HRAST, START, HKS, Neovisni za Hrvatsku).

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	• Two or more votes registered: ☐ **Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The Parliament of Croatia (Hrvatski Sabor) consists of 151 members elected to a four-year terms. Members are elected by three methods: 140 are elected in ten 14-seat constituencies by open list proportional representation using a 5% electoral threshold, with seats allocated using the d'Hondt method; 3 are elected in a special constituency (11th) for Croatian citizens and people of Croatian descent living abroad; and 8 are elected from a constituency (12th) for ethnic national minority groups. The aforementioned 10 constituencies are defined on the basis of existing county borders, with necessary amendments to achieve a uniform number of eligible voters in each constituency. Voting requirements are age (18 years) and Croatian citizenship.

Cyprus

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Dimokratikos Synagermos	ΔΗΣΥ	Democratic Rally (DISY)	27.77
2.	Anorthotiko Komma Ergazomenou Laou	ΑΚΕΛ	Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL)	22.34
3.	Democratico Komma	ΔΗΚΟ	Democratic Party (DIKO)	11.29
4.	Ethniko Laiko Metopo	ΕΛΑΜ	National Popular Front (ELAM)	6.78
5.	Enomeni Dimokratiki Enosi Kentrou	EDEK	Social Democrats (EDEK)	6.72
6.	Dimokratiki Parataksi	DIPA	Democratic Front (DIPA)	6.10
7.	Kinima Oikologon-Synergasia Politon	ΚΙΝΗΜΑ ΟΙΚΟΛΟΓΩΝ-ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ	The Cyprus Green Party – Citizens' Alliance	4.41
8.	Energoi Polites-Kinima Enomenon Kyprion Kynigon	ΕΝΕΡΓΟΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΣ- ΚΙΝΗΜΑ ΕΝΩΜΕΝΩΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ ΚΥΝΗΓΩΝ	Active Citizens – United Cypriot Hunters Movement	3.27
9.	Allagi Genias	ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΓΕΝΙΑΣ	Indpendents-Generation Change	2.82
10.	Kinima Allilengii	ΚΙΝΗΜΑ ΑΛΛΗΛΕΓΓΥΗ	Solidarity Movement	2.31
11.	Ammoxostos gia ti Kypro	ΑΜΜΟΧΩΣΤΟΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΚΥΠΡΟ	Famagusta for Cyprus	1.56
12.	Afypnisi 2020	ΑΦΥΠΝΙΣΗ 2020	Awakening 2020	1.35
13.	Pnoi Laou	ΠΝΟΗ ΛΑΟΥ	People's Breath	1.28
14.	Komma gia ta Zoa Kyprou	ΚΟΜΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΑ ΖΩΑ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ	Animal Party Cyprus	1.00
15.	Patriotikos Synaspismos	ΠΑΤΡΙΩΤΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΑΣΠΙΣΜΟΣ	Patriotic Coalition	0.11
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. DHSY is a liberal concervative party. The party was founded on 4 July 1976 by veteran politician Glafkos Klerides. Clerides served as Cyprus president from 1993 until 2003. DISY is a member of the European People's Party (EPP). In the 2004 European Parliamentary Election it gained the 28.2% of the vote, and elected 2 MEPs who joined the EPP-ED Group. In the elections of 21 May 2006, the party won 30.52% and 18 out of 56 seats. In the elections of 22 May 2011, the party won 34.27% and 20 out of 56 seats.In the elections of 2016, the party won 30.69% and 18 out of 56 seats and in the elections of 2021, the party won 27.77% and 17 out of 56 seats. The current President of Cyprus, Nicos Anastasiades (in office since 2013), is a member and former leader of the party

2. AKEL was founded in 1926 with the name Communist Party of Cyprus (CPC). The party became illegal in 1931 when the British colonial government imposed restrictions on civil rights following a nationalist riot. In 1941, leading members of the underground communist party and others founded AKEL. At the legislative elections on 27 May 2001, the party won 34.7% of the popular vote and 20 out of 56 seats. After this election, AKEL's General Secretary, was elected as President of the House of Representatives and until 2006, for first time in the History of Republic of Cyprus. It is a member of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament and it is considered as moderately eurosceptic. In the 2004 European election, AKEL elected 2 members. AKEL remained the largest political party on the island in the 2006 Cypriot legislative elections, however the party lost two seats in the parliament winning 18 seats with 31.31% of the votes. In the second round presidential election held on 24 February 2008, General Secretary of AKEL was elected President of the Republic of Cyprus. On 22 May 2011, the Cypriot legislative election took place. AKEL gained 32.67% of the votes and elected 19 out of the 56 members of parliament and in 2016 it gained 25.67% and 16 seats in the parliement and in the elections of 2021, the party won 22.34% and 15 out of 56 seats.

3. The Democratic Party is a centrist political party in Cyprus, founded in 1976 by Spyros Kyprianou. As it is reported in its founding statement (manifesto), the Democratic Party proposes to the Cypriot society the political philosophy of "social centrism", which constitutes "a total of attributes and values that offer in the state social cohesion, political prospect, improvement of terms of life and development of human culture, that should be shared between the entire population and not only between the privileged teams of the population". From 2000 until 2006, the party was led by Tassos Papadopoulos, who was President of Cyprus. It was the third-largest party in Parliament, with 9 of 56 seats. In the elections of 2021, the party won 11.3% and 9 out of 56 seats. Papadopoulos was defeated in his bid for re-election in the February 2008 presidential election, placing third in the first round. It is a member of the European Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats.

4. The National Popular Front, or National People's Front is an ultra-nationalist movement (and later, political party) founded in 2008 in the Republic of Cyprus. It describes its ideology as "popular and social nationalism" and promotes Greek nationalism. As of May 2011, it has been approved as a legal political party. ELAM organised protests against Turkish Cypriots and migrants. ELAM is a Eurosceptic political party.

5. The Movement for Social Democracy EDEK is a Social Democratic party in Cyprus. It was originally founded by Dr Vasos Lyssaridis in 1969 as the United Democratic Union of Centre, EDEK and it was a socialist party. It has gradually evolved into a social-democratic political party. In the 2001 general elections it won 6.5% of the votes case and 4 of the 56 seats in the House of Representatives of Cyprus. In the elections of 2021, the party won 6.7 % and 4 out of 56 seats. It is a member of the Party of European Socialists. Several members of the party's youth section (EDEN) with Trotskyist tendencies were expelled between 1979 and 1984 and formed Aristeri Pteryga (Left Wing). EDEK backed Dimitris Christofias of AKEL in the second round of the February 2008 presidential election. In February 2010 EDEK quit from the government coalition due to its dispute concerning the Cyprus Problem.

6. Democratic Alignment is a centrist political party in Cyprus. The party was created after disagreements with Democratic Party (DIKO) leader Nikolas Papadopoulos with regard to the approach the Greek Cypriot administration should take with regard to working to solve the Cyprus problem. The party was admitted into the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) on 18 November 2020.

7. The Movement of Ecologists – Citizens' Cooperation, formerly known as the Ecological and Environmental Movement, is a green political party in Cyprus.In both the 2001 and 2006 legislative elections, the party won 2.0% of the popular vote and 1 of 56 seats. In 2021, it garnered 4.1% of the popular vote, and its sole parliamentarian, George Perdikes, retained his seat.

The party increased its seat count from 1 to 4 following the 2016 legislative elections, where it obtained 4.8% of the vote, coming in seventh place. In the same year, the party adopted its current name and a new logo

8. A joint alliance of two movements for election purposes in 2021.Movement of Cypriot hunters was officially registered in 2018 as a party and Active citizens was an online movement against corruption.

9. The Independents Movement Generation Change is political party in Cyprus led by Anna Theologou. The Independents Movement was founded under the name "Independents" on October 30, 2019, as a political platform, with the participation of the independent MP Anna Theologou, who left the Citizens' Alliance in 2018. Just before the 2021 legislative election, the Independents announced their cooperation with the Movement of United Cypriot Hunters in November 2020, with the participation of its executives on the ballot papers. However, the co-operation of the two parties ended in April 2021 before elections. In the election, they managed to win 2.82% of the popular vote, losing their one seat in the House of Representatives.

10. The Solidarity Movement is a Greek Cypriot nationalist party in Cyprus. It was founded in 2016 by Eleni Theocharous. Theocharous departed the conservative Democratic Rally in November 2015, in protest to their support of a bizonal, bifederal settlement to the Cyprus problem. She established the Solidarity Movement in January 2016 and right-wing Evroko merged with the party in March of the same year. On 9 March 2016, Eleni Theocharous joined the Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformists, after she retired from the Democratic Rally and the European People's Party.

11. Ammochostos gia tin Kypro (Famagusta for Cyprus) is a progressive, pro-solution movement comprised mostly by Famagustians who demand beyond attention to the return of Varoshia to its rightful owners a progressive programme and immdediate solition of the Cyprus problem on the basis of Bizonal Bicommunal Federation.

12. The AWAKENING 2020 movement is a movement of disgruntled owners of Bank Bonds that suffered significant financial losses during the 2018 financial meltdown in Cyprus. In their own words it is the "first movement born in our semi-occupied homeland by outraged and wronged citizens" .

13. "People's Breath" is a entity born in August 2015 and created with the aim of purifying the political system, fighting corruption, reviving the democratic state, restoring the values of our people and solving the Cyprus problem in accordance with the principles of international law, basic freedoms, of human rights and the European acquis.

14. The Cyprus Party for Animals is a new entity born in April 2014. The party has been created to include effective animal welfare strategies and infrastructure in the political system and decision-making centers. There are now animal welfare political parties in 14 European countries.

15. An ultranatiionalist fringe party run by Christos Rotsas established for election purposes that was dismantled after the elections due to its low performance.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
New parties emerged and an old one changed its name.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
New parties emerged and an old one changed its name.

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

Cyprus is a Presidential republic. The head of state and of the government is elected by a process of Universal suffrage for a five-year term. Executive power is exercised by the government with legislative power vested in the House of Representatives. The 1960 Constitution provided for a presidential system of government with independent executive, legislative and judicial branches. The House of Representatives currently has 56 members elected for a five year term, 56 members by proportional representation from six districts: Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos.

Czechia

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Czech

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2017

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy (KSČM)	KSČM	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	7,76
2.	Česká strana sociálně demokratická (ČSSD)	ČSSD	Czech Social Democratic Party	7,27
3.	TOP 09 (Tradice Odpovědnost Prosperita 09)	TOP 09	TOP 09 (Tradition Responsibility Prosperity 09)	5,31
4.	ANO 2011(Akce nespokojených občanů 2011)	ANO 2011	ANO 2011 (Action of Dissatisfied Citizens)	29,64
5.	Občanská demokratická strana (ODS)	ODS	Civic Democratic Party	11,32
6.	Křesťanská a demokratická unie - Československá strana lidová	KDU-ČSL	Christian and Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People´s Party	5,80
7.	Česká pirátská strana	Česká pirátská strana	Czech Pirate Party	10,79
8.	Svoboda a přímá demokracie - Tomio Okamura	Svoboda a přímá demokracie - T. Okamura	Freedom and direct democracy - Tomio Okamura	10,64
9.	Starostové a nezávislí	Starostové a nezávislí	Mayors and independents	5,18
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions	1. The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) is extreme-left party. It was formed in 1989 by the Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which decided to create a party for the territories of Bohemia and Moravia. It's ideology is based primarily on Marxism and communism. In the past, the party was largely isolated, but recently it has become a supporting party of the minority cabinet of ANO 2011 and ČSSD. The party is stronger with older voters, with the majority of the membership being over 60. The membership base of the KSČM is steadily decreasing. The KSČM has never been part of any government coalition since the advent of democracy in Czech Republic in 1989, although it has always been part of the Parliament. European Parliament political group: European United Left - Nordic Green Left. In the last European Parliament elections, the party gained three seats. In the 2017 parliamentary elections, the party received 7,76 % of the vote for the Chamber of Deputies. This is its worst result ever, with the loss of more than a half of votes from last election it has won only 15 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The party chairman is Vojtěch Filip.
	2. The Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD) is a major left-wing political party in the Czech Republic. To support freedom, solidarity and justice, and to support the socially responsible development of country - these are the main goals of the party, as declared on its official website. The party is a member of the Socialist International and the Party of European Socialists. It claims to be inspired by Keynesianism and political ideology of social democracy. In the European Parliament, the party belongs to the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats. The ČSSD currently has four elected seats in the European Parliament. The origin of the party can be traced back to the Austro-Hungarian times. The party has its current name since 1993. In the 2017 parliamentary elections, after leading an economically successful government with ANO 2011, the ČSSD obtained only 7,27 % of the votes and 15 off 200 seats. This is one of its worst results since 1993, although the party is part of the minority government led by ANO. The current chairman of the party is Jan Hamáček,
	3. TOP 09 (Tradition Responsibility Prosperity 09) is a conservative centre-right party. It is noted for its support of the free market and the European Union. The party claims to be based on the platform of conservatism and fiscal responsibility with a strong emphasis on European Judeo-Christian tradition. TOP 09 is a member of the European People's Party. The party was established shortly before the 2010 parliamentary elections, in 2009, by Miroslav Kalousek, Minister of Finance in the Topolánek government, who left the KDU-ČSL. The party leader became the popular political figure Karel Schwarzenberg, Topolánek´s Minister of Foreign Affairs. TOP 09 was led by Karel Schwarzenberg until November 2015. After the 2017 parliamentary elections, the party formed with other three parties (ODS, KDU-ČSL, STAN) "Democratic block" to cooperate effectively in the parliamentary opposition. In the elections, TOP 09 obtained only about 5 % of the total vote share and thus 7 of 200 seats in the Chamber of Deputies (after the breakup of its previous electoral alliance with STAN). The current party leader is Markéta Pekarová Adamová.
	4. ANO 2011 is a centre-right political party founded in 2012. It is based on the former movement Action of Dissatisfied Citizens founded in autumn of 2011 by agronomic oligarch Andrej Babiš. The main objectives of the party include fighting against corruption and unemployment, and improving the transport infrastructure. The party targets voters who are dissatisfied with traditional parties and the current situation in the country. In the European Parliament, the party belongs to the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Group. ANO 2011 won 2014 Czech European Parliament election obtaining 16,13 % of votes and 4 seats. In the 2017 parliamentary elections, ANO 2011 became a winner party with the total amount of nearly 30% of votes and 78 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The party formed a minority government with ČSSD, supoorted by KSČM. Andrej Babiš, the current Prime Minister, have been chairman of the party since its establishment. The party is currently the most popular party in the Czech Republic.
	5. The Civic Democratic Party (ODS) had been for a long time the largest right-wing political party in the Czech Republic. The party was founded by Václav Klaus (President of the Czech Republic in the period 2003-2013) in 1991 as the pro-free market wing of the Civic Forum (political movement in the Czech part of Czechoslovakia established during the Velvet Revolution in 1989). Until 2013, the ODS had been the strongest governmental party. However, in the 2013 parliamentary election, the party was marginalized by only securing 16 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. It's ideology is mainly liberal and national conservativism, economic liberalism and euroscepticism. It is a member of the International Democrat Union and the Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformists. European Parliament political group: European Conservatives and Reformists. The ODS has two seats in the European Parliament. In the last parliamentary election the party gained 11% of votes, i.e.25 seats and became a second biggest party in the Chamber of Deputies and the biggest opposition party. The current party leader is Petr Fiala.
	6. The Christian and Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (KDU-ČSL) is a medium sized, centrally-oriented party. It expresses particularly Christian democratic views. Ideology of the party includes social conservativism, Christian democratism and regionalism. It is a member of the Centrist Democrat International and European People's Party. The KDU-ČSL is one of the oldest Czech political parties, it was originally created in 1919 as Czechoslovak People's Party (ČSL), reuniting other Catholic parties. After the Velvet Revolution in 1989, the ČSL attempted to shed its compromised figures and policies of the past: this included a change of name in 1992 after the merger with the Christian Democratic Union. The KDU-ČSL has relatively low but stable support of voters (6-10 %), which is strongest in the traditionally Catholic rural areas in Moravia. The party has been the most frequent member of the coalition government since 1993, because of its ability to cooperate with parties on the right and on the left as well. In the last parliamentary election the party gained 5,80% of votes, i.e. 10 seats. The current party leader is Marián Jurečka.

7. Czech Pirate Party (Piráti) was founded in 2009. Economically the party ideology contains social liberallism, with focus on modern digital technologies - e-Government, government transparency. The party is a member of Pirate Parties International and European Pirates (PPEU). The party is affiliated with, and signed up to the manifesto of, the pan-European political movement Democracy in Europe Movement 2025 (DieM25). The party won its first elections in 2012, with Libor Michálek as a first Pirate Senator. In local elections 2014 the party entered many local assemblies, including the first Pirate Mayor in Mariánské Lázně. Since the elections 2017 is the party also present in the Chamber of Deputies with 22 seats (and more than 10% of votes). In the local elections 2018 the party ranked second in Prague and its electoral leader Zdeněk Hřib became the Mayor. The party leader is Ivan Bartoš.

8. Freedom and direct democracy - Tomio Okamura (SPD) was founded in May 2015 by Tomio Okamura and Radim Fiala after a number of MPs split from the parliamentary group of Dawn of Direct Democracy. Freedom and Direct Democracy is named after the European Parliament Eurosceptic political group Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy. The party represents the right-wing, anti-immigration, nationalist and anti-EU visions. In the elections 2017 the party ranked fourth with more than 10% of votes and holds 22 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. It supports ad hoc the minority government of Andrej Babiš. In the local elections 2018 the party entered several assemblies esp. in northern parts of the country (Ústí region and Moravian-Silesian region). The current party leader is Tomio Okamura.

9. Mayors and Independents (STAN) grew out of four minor parties, including Independent Mayors for the Region,which allied itself with the liberal-conservative SNK European Democrats, and cooperated with the similarly liberal-conservative TOP 09 until 2016. In promoting the principle of subsidiarity, STAN encourages localism, decentralisation, reduced bureaucracy and corruption clampdown. It is a centrist party, promoting also European integration. In the 2013 election to the Chamber of Deputies, STAN won five seats on the TOP 09 list, in the 2017 election to the Chamber of Deputies, STAN won six seats (5,18% of votes). It has its representatives in many local assemblies, in regions, in Senate and in European Parliament as well. The current party leader is Vít Rakušan

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The Chamber of Deputies has 200 members, elected for a four year term by electoral system of proportional representation. All citizens of the Czech Republic who have reached 18 years of age are eligible to vote. Every citizen of the Czech Republic who has the right to vote and who has attained the age of twenty-one years may be elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Voting for the Chamber of Deputies is based on party candidate lists, and each voter can use up to four preferential votes to change the order of candidates. The Czech Republic is divided into 14 electoral districts, which correspond to the 14 administrative regions. The regions differ greatly in population, so the number of representatives elected from each region varies. In order to enter the Chamber of Deputies, a party must win at least 5 % of votes. A recalculation of votes into mandates is realized on a regional level in two rounds. Votes are translated into seats using the D'Hondt method.

European Social Survey

Estonia

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   Estonian

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019 March

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Eesti Reformierakond	Reformierakond	Estonian Reform Party	28.9
2.	Eesti Keskerakond	Keskerakond	Estonian Centre Party	23.1
3.	Isamaa Erakond	Isamaa	Pro Patria	11.4
4.	Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	Social Democratic Party	9.8
5.	Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised	Eestimaa Rohelised	Estonian Greens	1.8
6.	Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond	Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond	Conseravative People's Party of Estonia	17.8
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.	Üksikkandidaadid	Üksikkandidaadid	Individual candidates or other	0.2
11.	Eesti Vabaerakond	Eesti Vabaerakond	Free Party	
12.				
13.				
14.	Eesti 200	Eesti 200	Estonia 200	4.4
15.	Tulevikuerakond	Elurikkuse erakond (Tulevikuerakond)	Estonian Party for the Future	1.2 + 1.2
16.	Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei	Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei	Estonian United Left Party	0.83
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. The Estonian Reform Party (Estonian: Eesti Reformierakond) is a centre-right, free market liberal party in Estonia. The Estonian Reform Party was founded on 18 November 1994 joining together the Reform Party — a splinter from the Pro Patria National Coalition (RKEI) — and the Estonian Liberal Democratic Party (ELDP). As the Reform Party has participated in most of the government coalitions in Estonia since the mid-1990s, its influence has been significant, especially regarding Estonia's free market and low taxes policies. The party has been a full member of Liberal International since 1996, having been an observer member between 1994–1996, and a full member of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) Party. The party is supported predominantly by young, well-educated, urban professionals.

2. The Estonian Centre Party (Estonian: Eesti Keskerakond) is a centrist and social liberal political party in Estonia. The party was founded on 12 October 1991 from the basis of the Popular Front of Estonia after several parties split from it. At that time, the party was called People's Centre Party (Rahvakeskerakond) in order to differentiate from the smaller Rural Centre Party (Maa-Keskerakond). The party claims that its goal is the formation of a strong middle class in Estonia. The Centre Party declares itself as "middle class liberal party"; however, against the backdrop of Estonia's economic liberal policies, the Centre Party has a reputation of having more left-leaning policies. The Party is a member of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE). The Centre Party has become by far the most popular party among Russians in Estonia.

3. Pro Patria (Estonian: Isamaa) is a national conservative political party in Estonia. It was founded on 4 June 2006 when two conservative parties, Pro Patria Union and Res Publica Party merged. It was formerly known as The Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica but shortened the name in May 2018. The party is a member of the European People's Party (EPP). The party is supported predominantly by ethnic Estonians.

4. The Social Democratic Party (Estonian: Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond, SDE) is a social democratic party in Estonia. The SDE was formed as Estonia's social-democratic movements merged in 1990. The party was formerly known as the Moderate People's Party (Estonian: Rahvaerakond Mõõdukad). The SDE has been a member of the Party of European Socialists since 16 May 2003 and a member of the Socialist International since November 1990. In spite of its nominal ideology, it has only governed with the right-wing parties.

5. Estonian Greens (Estonian: Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised) is an Estonian green political party. The green environmentalist campaign, the Estonian Green Movement (Estonian: Eesti Roheline Liikumine) was established in May 1988. The Estonian Green Party was established on 19 August 1989, and a rival Green Party in May 1990. After 2 years of fragmentation the party Estonian Greens was established on December 1991. In the parliamentary elections held in March 2007, the Estonian Greens received 7.1% of the votes, and thus held six seats in the Riigikogu until 2011. The Greens dropped out from the Parliament in 2011 elections. The party is currently without parliamentary representation.

6. The Conseravative Peoples Party of Estonia (Estonian: Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond, EKRE) is a national conservative political party in Estonia. The party was founded in March 2012 when the agrarian centrist party People's Union of Estonia and the pressure group Estonian Patriotic Movement merged. Ideologically, the party is a descendant of the Estonian ethno-nationalist camp, which dates back to the Singing Revolution. The party sees the survival of Estonian ethnicity as its main objective, and many of its policies are directed towards providing support to young Estonian families, lowering emigration of Estonians and preventing immigration from outside of the European Union.It is also eurosceptic and wishes to implement Swiss-style direct democracy.

7. The Russian Party in Estonia was listed in the ESS questionnaire in 2014, but not in 2016 and 2018. The party was unified with The Social Democratic Party in 2012.

8. The Party of Estonian Christian Democrats (Erakond Eesti Kristlikud Demokraadid), formerly known as the Estonian Christian People's Union (Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei) was listed in the ESS questionnaire in 2014, but not in 2016 and 2018. The party has not participated in recent election because in 2012, the party was declared bankrupt by a court, therefore it cannot participate in elections.

9. The Estonian Independence Party (Estonian: Eesti Iseseisvuspartei, EIP) is a far-right nationalist political party in Estonia. The party, founded in 1999, is a successor to the Estonian Future Party. One of the principal aims of the party is the withdrawal of Estonia from the European Union. The party is without parliamentary representation. Did not participate in 2019 elections.

10. Individual candidates - individual candidates without political party affiliation.

11. The Estonian Free Party (Estonian: Eesti Vabaerakond) is an Estonian centre-right political party. The nonprofit Estonian Free Party Founding Group was founded in January 2014. Originally it was to be founded by two organizations, Free Patriotic Citizen and Better Estonia, but the latter decided to withdraw. Commentators have argued, that the Estonian Free Party lacks a clear ideology. The party advocates raising the personal income tax, while on the other hand also raising the non-taxable basic exemption to support the poorer majority of taxpayers. The party's program also includes increased taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and confectionery. In economic policy, the party supports a relatively liberal approach, especially to support small businesses. The party has advocated reduction of state funding of political parties. The party gained 8 seats after passing the 5-percent threshold in the 2015 Estonian parliamentary elections. On 20 August 2020, the party formed with the Estonian Biodiversity Party the Estonian Party for the Future

	12. The Party of People's Unity (Rahva Ühtsuse Erakond). Was established in 2014. Has been classified as conservative, anti immigration, anti EU, liberal right wing party. Does not have any seats at the Parliament.
	13.
	14. Eesti 200 is a new party. Initiated as as a movement in 2018 before the election 2019 they decided form a party and participate in the elections in March 2019. They had gained popularity during recent years. Estonia 200 describes itself as a liberal and progressive party. They support Estonia's membership of NATO and the European Union. They support same-sex marriage and making internet access a human right.
	15. Tulevikuerakond was founded in 2020 as a result on of the merger of the Estonian Free Party and the Estonian Biodiversity Party.
	16. Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei. In 2008, the Estonian Left Party (a party comprising most of the remnants of the post-1990 Communist Party of Estonia) and the Constitution Party (one of two parties representing the Russian minority in Estonia) merged to form the Estonian United Left Party (Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei). it is a political party in Estonia representing the Russian minority in Estonia. It is a member of the Party of the European Left.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

The Estonian United Left Party - small parties which did not get any seats in the 2015 Estonian parliamentary elections - were merged under category 'other' in ESS 2018, but presented in the questionnaire in 2020.

Also two new parties are added to the ESS questionnaire list: Estonia 200 (founded in 2018 and gaining popularity) and Tulevikuerakond, founded in 2020.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

| | Yes ☒ | No ☐ |

If yes, please describe:

The Estonian United Left Party - small parties which did not get any seats in the 2015 Estonian parliamentary elections - were merged under category 'other' in ESS 2018, but presented in the questionnaire in 2020.
Two new parties are added to the list of ESS questionnaire: Estonia 200 (founded in 2018 and gaining popularity) and Tulevikuerakond, founded in 2020.

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:	**Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:**
Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)	• Only one single vote registered: ☒
	• Two or more votes registered: ☐
	Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
	The proportional representation system applies in Estonia in both Riigikogu and local council elections, which is also the dominant system elsewhere in Europe. The proportional representation system may be seen as the right choice for Estonian society, where the spectrum of political sentiment and orientation is varied and the democratic mechanisms for defending interests have not yet had time to crystallise. The proportional representation system gives rise to a situation where one party is unable to achieve an absolute majority of votes and where on average 4-6 political forces are elected a representative body. For elections to the Rigikogu there is a three-phase cycle of distributing mandates (personal mandate, electoral list mandate, compensation mandate), which implies the transfer of votes between candidates on the same list. As a result of such procedures, candidates for whom a voter has not voted may find themselves elected. Undoubtedly this principle decreases the legitimacy of the deputy and his or her involvement with the electorate in the people's eyes. The majority of systems of proportional representation also make use of an electoral threshold, with the aim of avoiding excessive fragmentation in the elected bodies. In Estonia the 5% threshold of votes across the country for Riigikogu elections is quite high.
	Source: http://www.estonica.org/en/Society/Development_of_the_Estonian_political_landscape_until_2006/Nature_of_the_electoral_system_and_basic_trends_in_voter_participation/
	More information: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_political_parties_in_Estonia http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2105_B.htm

Finland

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Kansallinen Kokoomus	The National Coalition Party	The National Coalition Party	17,0
2.	Suomen ruotsalainen kansanpuolue	The Swedish People's Party (SPP)	Swedish People's Party in Finland	4,5
3.	Suomen Keskusta	The Centre Party	Centre Party of Finland	13,8
4.	Perussuomalaiset	True Finns	The Finns Party	17,5
5.	Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit (KD)	Christian Democrats	Christian Democrats	3,9
6.	Liike Nyt!	Movement Now	Movement Now	2,3
7.	Piraattipuolue	Pirate Party	Pirate Party of Finland	0,6
8.	Tasapainon puolesta IPU	For Balance (Independence Party)	For Balance (Independence Party)	0,1
9.	Seitsemän tähden liike	The Seven-Star Movement	The Seven-Star Movement	0,4
10.	Vihreä liitto	Green League	Green League	11,5
11.	Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue	Social Democratic Party	Social Democratic Party of Finland	17,7
12.	Vasemmistoliitto	Left Alliance	Left Alliance	8,2
13.	Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue	Communist Party	Communist Party of Finland	0,1
14.	Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue	The Communist Workers' Party	Communist Workers' Party For Peace and Socialism	0,0
15.	Suomen kansa ensin	Finnish People First	Finnish People First	0,1
16.	Sininen tulevaisuus	Blue Reform	Blue Reform	1,0
17.	Kansalaispuolue	Citizen party	Citizens' party	0,2
18.	Liberaalipuolue - Vapaus valita	The Liberal Party - Freedom to Choose	The Liberal Party - Freedom to Choose	0,2
19.	Eläinoikeuspuolue	Animal Justice Party	Animal Justice Party	0,1
20.	Feministinen puolue	Feminist Party	Feminist Party	0,2
21.	Avoin puolue	Open Party	Open Party	*est 2021
22.	Kristallipuolue	Crystal Party	Crystal Party	*est 2021
23.				
24.				
25.				

Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. A moderate conservative party and the main Rightist party in Finland. Founded in 1918, the National Coalition Party is one of the four largest parties in Finland.

2. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue (Svenska folkpartiet) - Swedish People's Party; the main political movement of the Swedish speaking population in Finland. Calls itself a "moderate liberal party". Swedish-speaking Finns' right to their own language and to maintain the Swedish language's position in Finland.

3. Suomen Keskusta - Center Party; the former Agrarian Union. It is a Center-Rightist party, traditionally emphasising agrarian and a regional policies.

4. The Finns Party, formerly known as The True Finns is a Rightist populist party; emphasizes conservative social values, socio-cultural authoritarianism, and ethnic nationalism, religion, Finnish traditions. Wants to limit immigration; The main immigrants-go-home party.

5. The Christian Democrats is a small party emphasising christian values. The party describes itself as following the tenets of Christian Democracy. Opposes same sex marriages and criticizes abortion policy.

6. Movement Now is an economically liberal small party emphasising the role of individuals, private companies and fair market economy in developing society and reacting to challenges, such as climate change.

7. The very small Pirate Party supports reform of copyright and patent law and free sharing of knowledge.

8. A small rightist party, wants the country to resign from EU. Formerly known as Independence Party, the party changed its name after the 2019 election to For Balance (Independence Party). The current name is as of February 2022 Citizens' Union.

9. The Seven-Star Movement, a very small party which emphasizes ensuring the vitality of the countryside as well as getting the country to reintroduce national currency and resign from EU.

10. Green League, emphasizes environmental issues and social liberal perspectives. Multiculturalism and feminism are visible in the party.

11. The Social Democratic Party of Finland is the main left wing party and a wage earners' party one of the four major political parties in Finland. Strong emphasis on welfare state and wage earners' interests.

12. Left Alliance. A traditional Left-wing party and the second important leftist party in Finland. Founded in 1990, largely as a successor of the Finnish People's Democratic League (SKLD); The party has recently adopted environmental and feminist perspectives on its agenda.

13. Communist Party of Finland. A very small party continuing the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression in 1997.

14. Communist Workers' Party For Peace and Socialism. Another very small party continuing the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression.

15. Finnish People First is a very small nationalist party whose main goals are to reduce immigration and get the country to resign from EU.

16. The Blue Reform was founded by a group of former True Finns MPs as a protest for the election of a new party leader for the True Finns. The party is clearly on the Right. It emphasis work and family values and entrepreneurship.

17. Citizen party. A very small party dedicated to make Finland resign the European Monetary Union.

18. Liberal Party - Freedom to Choose. A small party with very liberal views on alcohol policies, but claims a liberal platform overall. Formerly known as the Whisky Party.

19. Animal Justice Party. A very small party emphasizing animal rights.

20. Feminist Party. A very small party emphasizing gender equality and opposing all forms of discrimination.

21. Open Party. A very small liberal party emphasizing societal and environmental development through streamlining welfare state practises and adopting new technologies and more humane attitudes.

22. Crystal Party. A small party which supports spiritual values, alternative medicine, anti-EU sentiments and strong individual freedoms. During the corona pandemic, the party profiled itself as an opponent of COVID-vaccinations and assembly restrictions.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒　　　　No ☐

If yes, please describe:

1) Eight parties which were active during the 2019 parliamentary election were added to the official register of parties between the parliamentary elections of 2015 and 2019: Seven-Star Movement, Blue Reform, Movement Now, Finnish People First, Citizen Party, Liberal Party - Freedom to Choose, Feminist Party and Animal Justice Party.

These were added to the list of parties in the variable PRTVTFI.

2) Three parties were removed from the official register of parties after the 2015 parliamentary election since they had failed to win a single seat in two consecutive parliamentary elections: Change 2011, For the Poor, and Workers Party of Finland.

These were not involved in the 2019 parliamentary election and hence removed from the list of parties in the variable PRTVTFI.

3) In addition to these, one party changed its name right after the 2015 parliamentary election: Indepence Party renamed itself to For Balance (Independence Party). This change was taken into account in the lista of parties in the variable PRTVTFI.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒　　　　No ☐

If yes, please describe:

1) After the parliamentary election of 2019 two new parties were added to the official register of parties: Open Party and Crystal Party. In addition to them, there are seven other new parties since last round added to the list of parties in the variable PRTCLFI: Seven-Star Movement, Movement Now, Finnish People First, Citizens' Party, The Liberal Party - Freedom to Choose, Feminist Party and Animal Justice Party.

2) Three parties were removed from the official register of parties after the 2015 parliamentary election since they had failed to win a single seat in two consecutive parliamentary elections: Change 2011, For the Poor, and Workers Party of Finland.

These haven't re-entered the register after that, so they were removed from the list of parties in the variable PRTCLFI.

3) In addition to these, one party changed its name right after the 2015 parliamentary election: Indepence Party renamed itself to For Balance (Independence Party). This change was taken into account in the list of parties in the variable PRTCLFI.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

The term is 4 years. Government formation follows parliamentarism, which means that usually the leader of the largest party in Parliamentary election becomes the new PM. All Finns over the age of eighteen by the year of an election are eligible to vote. Voting is not compulsory. The country is divided for national elections into thirteen electoral constituencies. Candidates for the Parliament (Eduskunta) are almost invariably nominated by political parties. Finland uses the d'Hondt constituency list system with only slight modifications. Under this system, elections are based on proportionality rather than on plurality, and seats are allotted to parties commensurately with the number of votes polled. Votes go to individual candidates. There is no electoral threshold.

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

France

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   French

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2017

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Lutte Ouvrière (LO)	1	Workers Combat	0
2.	Nouveau Parti Anticapitaliste	2	The New anticapitalist party	0
3.	Parti Communiste Français	3	Communisty Party	2.72
4.	La France Insoumise	4	France Unbowed	11.03
5.	Parti Socialiste	5	Socialist Party	7.44
6.	Europe Ecologie les Verts	6	Europe Ecology - the Green party	4.3
7.	La République en Marche	7	The Republic of the Move	28.21
8.	Modem	8	Democratic Movement	4.12
9.	Les Républicains (LR)	9	The Republicans	15.77
10.	Debout la France	10	France arise	1.17
11.	Front National (FN)	11	National Front	13.20
12.	Autre	12	(Other)	12.04
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Lutte Ouvrière (LO) is a French Trotskyist political party on the extreme left. It is the common name of The Communist (Trotsyist) Union, the main organisation of the international grouping Internationalist Communist Union. Communist, revolutionary and internalist, LO defends the ideas of Trotskyism in France and emphasises the central role of the working class.

2. The New Anti-Capitalist Party (NPA) is a French far-left political party launched by the "Ligue communiste révolutionnaire (LCR)

3. The French Communist Party was founded in 1920 and stands at the far left of the political spectrum.

	4. La France Insoumise is a far left party founded in 2016.
	5. The Parti Socialist is the French socialist party. It was founded in 1905. It stands as a socialist / social/democratic party.
	6. Europe Ecologie les Verts, is a French environmentalist political party that succeeded the "Les Verts" party on 13 November 2010.
	7. La République en Marche is a center right party created by Emmanuel Macron in 2016.
	8. Le Modem (Mouvement Démocrate) is a center right party created in 2007 by François Bayrou.
	9. Les Républicains (LR) is a French Gaullist and liberal conservative political party, classified on the right of political spectrum. It succeeded UMP in 2015.
	10. Debout la France is a French party classified on the right or extreme right of the political spectrum.
	11. Le Front National (FN) is a extreme right party. Since 2018 it has been renamed Rassemblement National (RN).
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
Front National has been renamed as Rassemblement national in ESS 9.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

For legislative election, the voting system is a majority vote with 2 rounds. Members of the parliament are elected based on direct universal suffrage by French voters registered on the electoral roll.

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Germany

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? German

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands/Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern	CDU/CSU	Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union	24,1 %
2.	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	SPD	Social Democratic Party	25,7 %
3.	Die Linke	Die Linke	The Left	4,9 %
4.	Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen	Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen	Green Party	14,8 %
5.	Freie Demokratische Partei	FDP	Free Democratic Party	11,5 %
6.	Alternative für Deutschland	AfD	Alternative for Germany	10,3 %
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. CDU/CSU: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. The CDU is one of the main national parties, based on Christian values. The social market economy is the basic topic of CDU policy. The CSU is the Bavaria-based sister party of the CDU.

2. SPD: Social Democratic Party. The SPD is the second main national party. It was considered the working class party for a long time, today it calls itself a mainstream party striving for social justice.

	3. Die Linke (the Left Party) is a cooperation between the PDS (Party of Democratic Socialism, former SED) and the WASG (Labour and Social Justice – The Electoral Alternative), which was founded in 2004 by former SPD-members and trade unionists and became a political party in 2005. In June 2007, the two parties merged into Die Linkspartei or Die Linke (The Left).
	4. Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (the Green party). The Greens are a grassroots democratic party committed to promoting environmental issues, pacifism and equal rights for men/women, natives/immigrants etc.
	5. FDP: Free Democratic Party. The FDP upholds the tradition of liberalism, believing in increasing citizens' responsibility and reducing the role of government. It has been part of the national government for most of West Germany's post war history.
	6. AfD: The AfD ("Alternative für Deutschland") is a relatively new party, founded 2013, which originally focused almost soley on criticism of the European monetary system and the Euro. From then on the party evolved into a right-wing populist party which promotes anti-establishment orientations, critizises the governments' asylum and immigration policies and supports traditional family values.
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Z2 Party variables

	Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, please describe: Two of the parties that were up for selection in round 9 were not named in round 10 because they receive insufficient votes by now.
	Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, please describe: Two of the parties that were up for selection in round 9 were not named in round 10 because they receive insufficient votes by now.

Z3 Electoral system

	Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level: • Only one single vote registered: ☐ • Two or more votes registered: ☒
Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The Basic Law guarantees the right to vote by secret ballot in direct and free elections to every German citizen eighteen years of age or older. To be eligible to vote, an individual must have resided in a constituency district for at least three months prior to an election. Officials who are popularly elected include Bundestag deputies at the federal level, Landtag representatives or senate members at the Land level, and council members at the district and local levels. Executive officials typically are not chosen in popular, direct elections; however, in a minority of municipalities the mayor is elected by popular vote. Elections usually are held every four years at the federal levels, and every five or four years in the 16 'Bundesländer' (federal states). Elections at the federal (Land) and local levels are not held simultaneously, as in the United States, but are rather staggered. As a result, electoral campaigns are almost always under way, and each election is viewed as a test of the federal government's popularity and the strength of the opposition. All elections are held on Sunday. Under the German electoral system, each voter casts two ballots in a Bundestag election. The elector's first vote is cast for a candidate running to represent a particular district. The candidate who receives a plurality of votes becomes the district representative. Germany is divided into 299 electoral districts. Half of the Bundestag members are directly elected from these districts. The second ballot is cast for a particular political party. These second votes determine each party's share of the popular vote.

Greece

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   English

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Nea Dimokratia	ΝΔ	New Democracy	39,85
2.	Synaspismos Rizospastikis Aristeras	ΣΥΡΙΖΑ	Coaltion of the Radical Left	31,53
3.	Kinima Allagis	ΚΙΝ.ΑΛ.	Movement for Change	8,10
4.	Kommounistiko Komma Elladas	ΚΚΕ	Communist Party of Greece	5,30
5.	Elliniki Lisi	Ελληνική Λύση	Greek Solution	3,70
6.	Metopo Evropaikis Realistikis Anipakois	Μέρα 25	European Realistic Disobedience Front	3,44
7.	Laikos Syndesmos Chrisi Avgi	Χρυσή Αυγή	Golden Dawn	2,93
8.	Plefsi Eleftherias	Πλεύση Ελευθερίας	Course of Freedom	1,47
9.	Enosi Kentroon	Ένωση Κεντρώων	Union of Centrists	1,24
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Nea Dimokratia (right) was founded by Konstantinos Karamanlis in 1974 after the fall of the Dictatorship and is the most stable party of the Greek bipartyism, being since 1974 either government or the opposition party. Its European affiliation is the European People's Party. After the 2019 national elections ND returned to power and formed a single party government with 157 seats in Parliament. Its current leader, Kyriakos Mitsotakis, was elected president of the party in January 2016.

2. SYRIZA (Radical-Left) was formed in 2012 as a political coalition of many small left parties, the largest one being SYNASPISMOS, a small party of the left that until then barely exceeded 5% of the vote. Its president has been AlexisTsipras since 2012. After the economic crisis and the collapse of the old party system, SYRIZA incrased its share of the vote and between 2015-2019 it won two elections and formed coalition government, under an anti-memorandum and anti-austerity programme, with another anti-memorandum party (ANEL, radical right). This was the first time that a party of the Left won the elections in Greece. After the 2019 national elections, SYRIZA won 85 seats in Parliament and became the party of the major opposition.

3. Kinima Allagis (Socialdemocratic) was established in October 2018 as a party coalition with its main coalition partner being PASOK (the historical Greek socialist party), together with other small parties of the centre-left. It run elections under the name Kinima Allagis for the first time in 2019, previously being briefly named Dimokratiki Symmachia (Democratic Alliance). Currently (May 2022) the party convention approved the name PASOK-Kinima Allagis for the party. The 2019 elections were run under the leaderhsip of Fofi Gennimata. In December 2021 MEP NIkos Androulakis was elected leader of the party.

4. KKE (Communist) is the oldest Greek party, founded in 1918 under the name Socialist Labour Party of Greece. In 1926 it elects MPs for the first time but the party was outlawed in 1936. Since 1974 and the restoration of demoracy, KKE was legalized and has since participated in all elections under the same name, with the exception of a brief period (1988-91) were it became part of SYNASPISMOS, a larger coaltion of the Left.

5. Elliniki Lisi (Radical Right, nationalist, populist) was founded in 2016 by a former ND and LAOS MP, Kyriakos Verlopoulos. It is anti European, against the Prespa Agreement and in favour of stronger ties with Russia. It entered Parliament for the first time in the 2019 elections.

6. Mera25 (new left) was founded in 2016 by former SYRIZA Minister of Finance, Yianis Varoufakis after he left SYRIZA opposing the new bailout agreement voted in 2015 after the July 2015 Referendum. It is part of a pan-European anti austerity movement party, called Diem25 and entered Parliament for the first time in 2019.

7. Golden Dawn (extreme right, neo nazi) was, until the eruption of the economic crisis in Greece, a fringe far right party. It has participated in national elections since 1996, growing in size after 2010. After the 2012 elections Golden Dawn entered the Greek Parliament for the first time with an anti-estabilishment, racist rhetoric. After the 2019 elections, and whilst many of the party's MPs were on trial accused of belonging to a criminal organization, most of its MPs became independent. In October 2020 the court decided that Golden Dawn was a criminal organization, and its leader, together with some of its leading members went to jail.

8. Course of Freedom (Left, anti memorandum) was founded by former SYRIZA MP and President of the Parliament during the first SYRIZA/ANEL government in 2015, Zoi Konstanopoulou, as a splinter party from SYRIZA. It contested elections for the first time in 2019 but, failing to pass the 3% threshold, it did not win any seat in Parliament.

9. Union of Centrists (centre) is an old fringe party, whose leader, Vassilis Leventis, is a somewhat eccentric figure and local TV personality. Established in 1992, the party has been taking part in every election ever since, without however managing ever to attract more than 1% of the vote, until the September 2015 elections, when it gained 3,43% and entered Parliament. During that term, some of its MPs moved to other parties. In the 2019 national elections, the party did not pass the 3% threshold and therefore did not enter Parliament.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

        Yes   ☒   No   ☐

If yes, please describe:
The inclusion of new parties in the party list and the removal of old parties that did not run in elections anymore.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

        Yes   ☒   No   ☐

If yes, please describe:
he inclusion of new parties in the party list and the removal of old parties that did not run in elections anymore.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	• Two or more votes registered: ☐ **Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** Greece is a Parliamentary democracy, with elections taking place every 4 years. Voting is compulsory but not enforced, and the voting age is 17 years old. There are 300 seats in Parliament, in 59 constituences, of which 52 are multi-seat and 7 are single-seat. Members of Parliament are elected at the constituency level in open candidate lists, with the exception of the 12 State MPs, elected at the National Level (State Constituency) in a closed list. There is a 3% threshold nationwide, that all parties must pass in order to awarded any seats. The electoral system is called "reinforced proportionality" and is a form of a semi-proportional system. Out of the 300 seats, 50 are awarded, as a majority bonus, to the party that wins the plurality of the vote nationwide, whilst the remaining 250 are divided proportionately at the electoral constituency level.

Hungary

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? HUN

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2018

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Demokratikus Koalíció	DK (Demokratikus Koalíció)	Democratic Coalition	5.6
2.	Együtt 2014 Mozgalom	Együtt 2014 Mozgalom	Együtt 2014 Mozgalom	0.5
3.	Fidesz Magyar Polgári Párt	FIDESZ (Fidesz Magyar Polgári Párt)	Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance	49.3
4.	Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom	Jobbik (Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom)	Jobbik Movement for a Better Hungary	19.8
5.	Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt	KDNP (Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt)	Dialogue for Hungary	Joint list with FIDESZ
6.	Lehet Más A Politika	LMP (Lehet Más A Politika)	Politics Can Be Different	7.3
7.	Magyar Szocialista Párt	MSZP (Magyar Szocialista Párt)	Hungarian Socialist Party	12.4
8.	Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt	Munkáspárt (Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt)	Hungarian Workers' Party	0.3
9.	Momentum Mozgalom	Momentum Mozgalom (MoMo)	Momentum Movement	3.2
10.	Magyar Kétfarkú Kutyapárt	Magyar Kétfarkú Kutyapárt (MKKP)	Hungarian Two-tailed Dog Partyt	1.8
11.	Mi Hazánk Mozgalom (only in PRTCL)	Mi Hazánk Mozgalom	Our Homeland Movemen	NA
12.	Párbeszéd (only in PRTCL as option 2)	Párbeszéd	Dialogue for Hungary	Joint list with MSZP
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. The Democratic Coalition (Hungarian: Demokratikus Koalíció, DK) is a social-liberal political party in Hungary led by former Prime Minister Ferenc Gyurcsány. Founded in 2010 as a faction within the Socialist Party (MSZP), the Democratic Coalition split from the MSZP on 22 October 2011 and became a separate party.It has nine MPs in the National Assembly and four MEPs in the European Parliament. The party platform adopted elements of social liberalism and it is strongly pro-European.

2. The aim of the party is to defeat the "regime of Viktor Orbán" and to restore the independence of certain state institutions. In his statements, the party's chairman described the Coalition as a pro-market, anti-corruption, anti-corruption, anti-corruption party. The aim of the party's statutes is as follows: "The aim of the party is to influence public decisions by legitimate political means in order to restore constitutional democracy, economic and social prosperity, solidarity, strengthen national self-awareness and support European integration.

3. Founded in 1988 as a liberal youth party opposing the ruling communist government, Fidesz has come to dominate Hungarian politics on the national and local level since its landslide victory in the 2010 national elections on a joint list with the Christian Democratic People's Party,[a] securing it a parliamentary supermajority that it retained in 2014 and again in 2018. Fidesz also enjoys majorities in the county legislatures (19 of 19), almost all (20 of 23) urban counties and in the Budapest city council. Viktor Orbán has been the leader of the party for most of its history. Fidesz is currently considered a national conservative party favoring interventionist policies on economic issues like handling of banks, and a strong conservativestance on social issues and European integration. Recently, the party has increasingly been described as far-right, and its ruling style has also been variously described as "soft fascism","soft dictatorship", and "soft autocracy". The Fidesz party has denied such accusations and distanced itself from the extreme right; it has criticized such accusations as politically motivated opposition to its anti-immigrant policies and pursuit of "illiberal democracy".

4. Jobbik (Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom) is an extrem right wing party in the Hngarian political paletta. It was formed in 2003 and become popular in second part of the 2000nd by explicit and open xenophobic, militant, anti-Roma and anti-corruption discourse. It identifies itself with being "conservative and radically patriotic Christian party." They identify with the radical right ideology of the 1930ies and 1940ies. They voice a stong anti-EU opinion. They gained a stunningly high share of votes and have been on the rise for a few years, but lately they lost a great proportion of their supporters. Since 2014 Jobbik has started redesignind itself as a conservative people's party and changed the controversial elements of its communication.

5. The Christian Democratic People's Party (Hungarian: Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt, KDNP) is a political party in Hungary. It is officially a coalition partner of ruling partyFidesz, but in reality it is a satellite party of Fidesz and has been unable to get into the Parliament on its own since 1994 when it barely passed the election threshold of 5% of votes. Without Fidesz, its support cannot be measured.

6. LMP (Lehet Más A Politika): Politics could be Different (translation by the ESS team, as the party does not have an English homepage) was formed in 2009. Acording to its Funding Document is a liberal, center-left, community based party building also on conservative traditions. It has sustainablity, ecology, social justice and community in its focus. It has always been a small party, about the treshold of 5% enabling it to enter the Parliament. It has gone through one major change; following an intensive debate whether to cooperate with the Socialist party in overthrowing the rule of FIDESZ on the 2014 parliementary elections members of the party could not come to a consensus. On January 2013 appr. half of the members of the party have left the party and formed a new poliitcal party: Dialogue for Hungary. In the past elections LMP

7. Hungarian Socialist Party was founded on 7 October 1989 by the reform wing of the ruling communist Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. MSZP was one of the two major parties in Hungarian politics until 2010, however the party lost much of its popular support as a result of 2006 protests and 2008 economic crisis. Following the 2010 elections, MSZP became the largest opposition party in parliament, a position it held until 2018, when it was overtaken by Jobbik.

8. Munkáspárt (Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt) - Hungarian Communist Party was formed after the transition in 1989 on the ashes of the former Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (leading communist party). It is an extreme left wing but not radical party, identifying communist ideology. Ever since its formation it has not been able to pass the 5% threshold to enter the Parliaments.

9. Momentum Movement (Hungarian: Momentum Mozgalom) is a centrist Hungarian political party founded in March 2017. It came to national prominence as a political association in January 2017 after organizing a petition against the Budapest bid for the 2024 Summer Olympics, calling for a public referendum on the matter. The petition, which gathered over 266,000 signatures, was successful, but the government cancelled the Olympic bid before a referendum could have been held.[10] After its establishment as a political party, Momentum quickly built a national following, and presently has approximately 4,000 members.

Momentum party candidates appeared on the ballot in most electoral districts in the 2018 Hungarian parliamentary election, promoting the replacement of the government of Viktor Orbán and advocating a new generation of political change in the country. The party failed to win any seats in parliament, but is now widely considered the strongest extra-parliamentary party in Hungary, and is often involved in the organization of political events and demonstrations.

10. The Hungarian Two-tailed Dog Party (Hungarian: Magyar Kétfarkú Kutya Párt; MKKP) is a joke political party in Hungary. It was founded in Szeged in 2006, but registered as an official political party in 2014. The party's main activity is street art – graffiti, stencils and various posters – parodying the political elite.

	11.	Our Homeland Movement (Hungarian: Mi Hazánk Mozgalom) is a Hungarian far-right political party founded by Ásotthalom mayor and former Jobbik Vice-President László Toroczkai and other Jobbik dissidents that left the organization after the party's leadership moved away from its radical roots.
		Although the party identifies itself as a "third way" party, opposing the policies of both the left-wing opposition and the right-wing governing party Fidesz, Our Homeland Movement and its ideologies have been described as far-right and extremist. The party strongly opposes LGBT rights. After the release of a children's book, Meseország mindenkié, which features LGBT members and ethnic minorities as characters, the Deputy President of the party, Dóra Dúró, proceeded to call the book "homosexual propaganda" on a press conference, and destroyed a copy of it on said conference by ripping out its pages and putting them through a paper shredder. The move caused significant controversy and garnered international attention. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the party has protested lockdown measures set in place by the government, accusing them of "inciting panic" and ruining the country. The party also promotes vaccine hesitancy, launching a petition against using COVID-vaccines on children aged 12–15.
		The party supports the reintroduction of the death penalty.
	12.	Dialogue for Hungary (Hungarian: Párbeszéd Magyarországért, Párbeszéd) (also known in its shortened form Dialogue since September 2016), is a Hungarian green political party that was formed in February 2013 by eight MPs who left the Politics Can Be Different (LMP) party.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

	Yes ☒ No ☐
	If yes, please describe: Együtt disappeared from the list Magyar Kétfarkú Kutyapárt appeared on the list.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
Együtt disappeared from the list.
Mi Hazánk Mozgalom appeared on the list.
Magyar Kétfarkú Kutyapárt appeared on the list

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
The Hungarian elections are regulated by the 2011/203 law. Elections hvae one round, but each voter gives two votes on the elections: one on a party list and one for the representative of the given electoral district (who may represent a party or be an independent candidate. The number of members of Parliament has been decreased from 386 to 199 in 2011 out of which 106 are representatives of a geographical district (direct election) and 93 are elected through party lists. The threshold for a party to enter the Parliament is 5% on the party list. For party coalitions the threshold is 10 or 15% depending on the number of parties participating in the coalition.

Parliamentary elections are held every 4 years.

Iceland (2017)

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   Icelandic

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2017

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Alþýðufylkingin	Alþýðufylkinguna	Not available	0,19
2.	Björt framtíð	Bjarta framtíð	Bright Future	1,22
3.	Dögun	Vinstri hreyfinguna -grænt framboð	Dawn	0,05
4.	Flokkur fólksins	Flokk fólksins	Party of the people	6,88
5.	Framsóknarflokkurinn	Framsóknarflokkinn	Progressive Party	10,71
6.	Miðflokkurinn	Miðflokkinn	The Center Party	10,87
7.	Píratar	Pírata	Pirate Party	9,20
8.	Samfylkingin	Samfylkinguna	The Social Democratic Alliance	12,05
9.	Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn	Sjálfstæðisflokkinn	The Independence Party	25,25
10.	Viðreisn	Viðreisn	Reform Party	6,69
11.	Vinstri hreyfingin - grænt framboð	Vinstri hreyfinguna -grænt framboð	The Left Green Movement	16,89
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. A relatively new radical left party. Fighting for the common people to regain what is rightfully theirs from the elite.

2. Center-party formed in 2012 by former members of the Social Democratic Alliance and the Progressive party, along with the Best Party in Reykjavík and others. Emphasise consensus-based politics, improved political culture and discourse and co-operation between parties. Pro-EU, environmental, social-liberal but more focused on general goals and ideas than specific policies.

3. A new centrist party built around values of democracy, fairness and justice.

	4. Party of the people is dedicated to fighting for Icelanders that have been wronged. Based on Christian values and fighting against poverty and corruption.

5. Center party, slightly to the right, founded in 1916. Originally a farmer's party, more recently generally center-right. Claim to be neither left or right, elements, have elements of liberalism, conservatism, EU-opposition. Government-subsidized agriculture, fisheries and big (aluminum) industries. In governments with coalitions to left and right for most of it's history, f.x. from 1995-2007 with the Independence Party. Supported minority-government of left-parties in 2009.

6. The Center Party was formed by the former chairman of the Progressive Party after having lost the seat of chairman in early 2017. Self-proclaimed "rationalism" neither left or right. Elements of nationalism/patriotism, liberalism, conservatism, EU-opposition.

7. The Pirate Party stood in the elections in 2013 for the first time and has been in Parliament since. The party focuses on citizens' rights, the right to privacy, transparency, the freedom of speach and the right to self-determination.

8. Social-democratic, moderate-left wing alliance founded in 2000 on the merger of four left-of center, socialist, social-democratic and/or feminist parties with the intent of uniting the left-wing in Iceland. In opposition from 1999-2007 but in government with the IP from 2007-2009 and the Left-Greens from 2009-2013.

9. Right-wing party reaching to the center, founded in 1929 with the unification of the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. Unusual right-wing solidarity, combining strands of conservatism, liberalism and an emphasis on national-independence with a general support of welfare-state policies. Historically the largest party in Iceland and the only large party on the right-wing. In government from 1991-2009, most notably led by Davíð Oddsson; prime minister from 1991-2004 and proponent of liberalistic reforms in Icelandic politics.

10. A liberal, centre-right party, founded partly by former member of the Independence Party. Focusing on a fair society, stable economy, increased opportunities and joining the EU.

11. Left-wing, socialist, feminist, environmental, pacifist party founded in 1999 as a fragment from the merger of four left-wing parties into The Social Democratic Alliance by more left-wing politicians not content with the Alliance. In opposition from 1999-2009 but in government with the Social-democrats from 2009-2013.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Codes have been changed, three parties have been removed (code 11 in ESS 2018 - Sósíalistaflokkur Íslands, code 12 in ESS 2018 - Húmanistaflokkurinn, code 14 in ESS 2018 - Íslenska þjóðfylkingin). They were not on the ballot in the 2017 election.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Codes have been changed, three parties have been removed (code 11 in ESS 2018 - Sósíalistaflokkur Íslands, code 12 in ESS 2018 - Húmanistaflokkurinn, code 14 in ESS 2018 - Íslenska þjóðfylkingin). They were not on the ballot in the 2017 election.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

63 members are elected to parliament (Alþingi) using proportional-representation and the d'hondt formula for list/party-elections in six multi-member constituencies. 54 seats are allocated within these constituencies but 9 are allocated to make up for nation-wide voting-weight disparities, based on which parties suffer the largest-disparities and allocated in the constituency in which they are closest to getting a member elected. Parties can only receive these supplementary seats if they have recieved 5% or more of the popular vote nation-wide. Each candidate can run for one party-list and one party-list only in a single constitutency. Voters can only vote for one list and only in their constituency, but they can change the preferred order of candidates and/or strike out names of candidates from that list.

Iceland (2021)

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   Icelandic

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Not used (party not in election)	Not used (party not in election)	Not used (party not in election)	-
2.	Not used (party not in election)	Not used (party not in election)	Not used (party not in election)	-
3.	Not used (party not in election)	Not used (party not in election)	Not used (party not in election)	-
4.	Flokkur fólksins	Flokk fólksins	Party of the people	8,85
5.	Framsóknarflokkurinn	Framsóknarflokkinn	Progressive Party	17,27
6.	Miðflokkurinn	Miðflokkinn	The Center Party	5,45
7.	Píratar	Pírata	Pirate Party	8,63
8.	Samfylkingin	Samfylkinguna	The Social Democratic Alliance	9,93
9.	Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn	Sjálfstæðisflokkinn	The Independence Party	24,39
10.	Viðreisn	Viðreisn	Reform Party	8,33
11.	Vinstri hreyfingin - grænt framboð	Vinstri hreyfinguna -grænt framboð	The Left Green Movement	12,57
12.	Not used	Not used	Not used	-
13.	Sósíalistaflokkur Íslands	Sósíalistaflokk Íslands	Icelandic Social Party	8,85
14.	Frjálslyndi lýðræðisflokkurinn	Frjálslynda lýðræðisflokkinn	Liberal Democratic Party	0,42
15.	Ábyrg framtíð	Ábyrga framtíð	Responsible Future	0,07
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Party from 2017 elections did not participate in 2021 elections.

2. Party from 2017 elections did not participate in 2021 elections.

3. Party from 2017 elections did not participate in 2021 elections.

	4.	Party of the people is dedicated to fighting for Icelanders that have been wronged. Based on Christian values and fighting against poverty and corruption.
	5.	Center party, slightly to the right, founded in 1916. Originally a farmer's party, more recently generally center-right. Claim to be neither left or right, elements, have elements of liberalism, conservatism, EU-opposition. Government-subsidized agriculture, fisheries and big (aluminum) industries. In governments with coalitions to left and right for most of it's history, f.x. from 1995-2007 with the Independence Party. Supported minority-government of left-parties in 2009.
	6.	The Center Party was formed by the former chairman of the Progressive Party after having lost the seat of chairman in early 2017. Self-proclaimed "rationalism" neither left or right. Elements of nationalism/patriotism, liberalism, conservatism, EU-opposition.
	7.	The Pirate Party stood in the elections in 2013 for the first time and has been in Parliament since. The party focuses on citizens' rights, the right to privacy, transparency, the freedom of speach and the right to self-determination.
	8.	Social-democratic, moderate-left wing alliance founded in 2000 on the merger of four left-of center, socialist, social-democratic and/or feminist parties with the intent of uniting the left-wing in Iceland. In opposition from 1999-2007 but in government with the IP from 2007-2009 and the Left-Greens from 2009-2013.
	9.	Right-wing party reaching to the center, founded in 1929 with the unification of the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. Unusual right-wing solidarity, combining strands of conservatism, liberalism and an emphasis on national-independence with a general support of welfare-state policies. Historically the largest party in Iceland and the only large party on the right-wing. In government from 1991-2009, most notably led by Davíð Oddsson; prime minister from 1991-2004 and proponent of liberalistic reforms in Icelandic politics.
	10.	A liberal, centre-right party, founded partly by former member of the Independence Party. Focusing on a fair society, stable economy, increased opportunities and joining the EU.
	11.	Left-wing, socialist, feminist, environmental, pacifist party founded in 1999 as a fragment from the merger of four left-wing parties into The Social Democratic Alliance by more left-wing politicians not content with the Alliance. In opposition from 1999-2009 but in government with the Social-democrats from 2009-2013.
	12.	Not used.
	13.	A relatively new radical left party. Fighting for the common people to regain what is rightfully theirs from the elite.
	14.	A relatively new party, The Liberal Democratic Party emphasizes the strengthening of the individual, where one can enjoy freedom of action through creativity and initiative. They want to directly promote democracy and use referendums on important issues. In their opinion, individual freedom is the key to the nation's fortune, along with low taxes, peaceful and unrestricted international trade, free competition and as little state intervention as possible.
	15.	Responsible Future is a new party of skeptics about the threat of Covid-19 and the usefulness of vaccinations.
	16.	
	17.	
	18.	

	19.
	20.
	21.
	22.
	23.
	24.
	25.

Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒　　　　　No ☐

If yes, please describe:

In the post-election version of the questionnaire, the codes have been changed, three parties have been removed (code 5 in ESS 10 pre-election - Björt framtíð, code 9 in ESS 10 pre-election - Dögun, code 10 in ESS 10 pre-election - Alþýðufylkingin). Instead of these codes (5, 9 and 10) three parties were added. Code 5 - Sósíalistaflokkur Íslands, code 9 - Frjálslyndi lýðræðisflokkurinn, code 10 - Ábyrg framtíð. This version was presented at the very end of the survey but the original 2017 election questions were displayed at the same place as they were before the election. This was a technical solution from HQ.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒　　　　　No ☐

If yes, please describe:

In the post-election version of the questionnaire, the codes have been changed, three parties have been removed (code 5 in ESS 10 pre-election - Björt framtíð, code 9 in ESS 10 pre-election - Dögun, code 10 in ESS 10 pre-election - Alþýðufylkingin). Instead of these codes (5, 9 and 10) three parties were added. Code 5 - Sósíalistaflokkur Íslands, code 9 - Frjálslyndi lýðræðisflokkurinn, code 10 - Ábyrg framtíð. This version was presented at the very end of the survey but the original 2017 election questions were displayed at the same place as they were before the election. This was a technical solution from HQ.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

63 members are elected to parliament (Alþingi) using proportional-representation and the d'hondt formula for list/party-elections in six multi-member constituencies. 54 seats are allocated within these constituencies but 9 are allocated to make up for nation-wide voting-weight disparities, based on which parties suffer the largest-disparities and allocated in the constituency in which they are closest to getting a member elected. Parties can only receive these supplementary seats if they have recieved 5% or more of the popular vote nation-wide. Each candidate can run for one party-list and one party-list only in a single constitutency. Voters can only vote for one list and only in their constituency, but they can change the preferred order of candidates and/or strike out names of candidates from that list.

Ireland

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Fianna Fáil	Fianna Fáil	Fianna Fáil	22.2%
2.	Fine Gael	Fine Gael	Fine Gael	20.9%
3.	Labour Party	Labour Party	Labour Party	4.4%
4.	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein	24.5%
5.	Independent	Independent	Independent	
6.	Green Party	Green Party	Green Party	7.1%
7.	Socialist Party	Socialist Party	Socialist Party	
8.	Solidarity – People Before Profit (Solidarity / PBP)	Solidarity – People Before Profit (Solidarity / PBP)	Solidarity – People Before Profit (Solidarity / PBP)	2.6%
9.	RENUA Ireland	RENUA Ireland	RENUA Ireland	0.3%
10.	Aontu	Aontu	Aontu	1.9%
11.	Independents4Change	Independents4Change	Independents4Change	0.4%
12.	Social Democrats	Social Democrats	Social Democrats	2.9%
13.	Workers Party	Workers Party	Workers Party	0.1%
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Fianna Fáil was founded by Eamonn de Valera in 1926, evolving out of the War of Independence and the anti-treaty side in the Civil War of the 1920s. It first came to power in 1932 and is the party that has held the longest period of office in Ireland. However, following the 2008 economic crash and crisis in the public finances that led to the EU-IMF bailout, as well as several political scandals, Fianna Fáil suffered significant electoral losses in the 2011 election. It moved from being the largest party to the third largest party in the State. After a recovery in the 2016 elections, Fianna Fáil is today the second largest party in Ireland. Since 2009, Fianna Fáil has been part of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR) in the European Parliament. Centre to centre-right.

2. Fine Gael was founded in 1933 following the amalgamation of a number groups: the pro-treaty Cumann na nGaedheal of W. T. Cosgrave, the Centre Party under Frank MacDermot, and the National Guard. It was also given a secondary name 'the United Ireland Party', as a result of which in its early years it was occasionally referred to in newspapers as 'UIP'. It is a member of the Christian Democratic European People's Party in the European Parliament. Centre-right

	3. Labour is a party aligned to social democratic principles. The party is a member of the Party of European Socialists in the European Parliament.The Labour Party was founded in 1912 by James Connolly, James Larkin and William O'Brien as the political wing of the Irish Trade Union Congress. It is the oldest political party in Ireland. Centre-left
	4. Sinn Féin is an Irish republican (nationalist) and left-wing all-Ireland party, focused on the reunification of Ireland and the establishment of a democratic socialist republic. Sinn Féin traces its origins to the 1905 party founded by Arthur Griffith and Bulmer Hobson. It came to power in the first Dáil of 1919, led by Eamonn de Valera, but split after the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921. Due to its refusal to recognise the Republic of Ireland, its absentionist policy regarding taking seats in the Dáil, and its association with the IRA, it had little support in the South of Ireland. It has increased its support since the 1980s and the peace process, emerging as the second largest party in the Northern Ireland Assembly and the fourth largest party in the Republic of Ireland. Centre-left to left-wing
	5. Independent: Independents comprise non-party candidates and are a diverse group.
	6. The Green Party was founded on the principles that economic and social progress should not negatively impinge on the environment. It is a member of the European Green Party in the European Parliament. The Green Party originally formed in 1981 as the Ecology Party of Ireland, becoming the Green Alliance/Comhaontas Glas in 1983, and renaming itself the Green Party/Comhaontas Glas in 1986. Centre-left
	7. The Socialist Party is a left-wing, anti-capitalist all-Ireland party. Previously called Militant and Militant Labour, it became the Socialist Party in 1997. The Socialist Party is affiliated to the Committee for a Workers' International (CWI) which brings together socialists in over 40 countries. Far-left
	8. People Before Profit/Solidarity is a left-wing electoral alliance. It was formed by members of two socialist political parties in the Republic of Ireland, People Before Profit (PBP) and Solidarity. Solidarity was known as the Anti-Austerity Alliance (AAA) until 2017. Since September 2019, the alliance also included the RISE party founded by Paul Murphy. Anti-Austerity Alliance (AAA) –People Before Profit was a left-wing alliance formed for the 2016 general election. In 2017, AAA has changed its name to Solidarity; it was originally formed in 2014 by the Socialist party in Ireland to fight austerity measures such as water charges. The People Before Profit Alliance was formed in 2005 by the Socialist Workers Party and joined by the Community and Workers Action Group in 2007.The alliance was formed in 2015 and replaced AAA and PBP in Ireland's official register of political parties. Left-wing to far-left
	9. The party was launched on 13 March 2015, with former Fine Gael TD Lucinda Creighton as founding leader. Far-right
	10. Aontú is an all-Ireland political party that was formally launched in January 2019, and operates in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Ideologically, Aontú is opposed to abortion and combines elements of social conservatism with advocacy for a united Ireland and centre-left economics. Centre-left
	11. Independents4Change: The political grouping registered as a political party since 2014.[4] It was previously known as Independents for Equality Movement. Left-wing
	12. Social-democrats was founded in 2015 by three independent members of Dáil Éireann, Stephen Donnelly, Catherine Murphy, and Róisín Shortall.Acoording to the party's constitution, their first objective is to advocate for and support social democratic values and policies in communities throughout Ireland and the world. Centre-left
	13. The Workers' Party is a Marxist–Leninist political party active in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. It arose as the original Sinn Féin organisation founded in 1905 by Arthur Griffith, Far-left
	14.
	15.

	16.
	17.
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	22.
	23.
	24.
	25.

Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

ESS9 has those options ESS10 doesn't:
Anti-Austerity Alliance - People Before Profit
Socialist Party – United Left Alliance

ESS10 has those options ESS9 doesn't:
Solidarity – People Before Profit (Solidarity / PBP)
RENUA Ireland
Aontu
Independents4Change
Workers Party

And the variables assigned to the parties changed

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
ESS9 has those options ESS10 doesn't
Anti-Austerity Alliance - People Before Profit
Socialist Party – United Left Alliance

ESS10 has those options ESS9 doesn't
Solidarity – People Before Profit (Solidarity / PBP)
RENUA Ireland
Aontu
Independents4Change
Workers Party

And the varables assigned to the parties changed
The list of parties was updated

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
The system of voting in all national and local elections is proportional representation with a single transferable vote (PR-STV) in multi-seat constituencies. Voters can indicate their first and subsequent choices for the candidates on the ballot paper.

The names of the candidates appear in alphabetical order on the ballot paper, together with their photographs and their party emblem (if they wish).

Israel

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English (name used in party variable. acronym)

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Likud	HaLikud	Likud	24.19
2.	Chachol- Lavan	Chachol- Lavan	Blue and White	6.63
3.	Mifleget HaAvoda HaYisrelit	HaAvoda	Israeli Labor Party	6.09
4.	Meretz	Meretz	Meretz	4.59
5.	Yisrael Beiteinu	Yisrael Beiteinu	Yisrael Beiteinu	5.63
6.	Yesh Atid	Yesh Atid	Yesh Atid	13.93
7.	Tikva Hadasha	Tikva Hadasha	New Hope	4.74
8.	Yamina	Yamina	Yamina (rightwards)	6.21
9.	Ha'Zionut Ha'Datit	Ha'Zionut Ha'Datit	Religious Zionism	5.12
10.	Shas	Shas	Shas	7.17
11.	United Torah Judaism	Yahadut HaTora	United Torah Judaism	5.63
12.	The Joint List	HaReshima HaMeshutefet	The Joint List	4.82
13.	United Arab List	Ra'am (led by Mansour Abbas)	United Arab List	3.79
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Likud (Hebrew: HaLikud, lit. The Consolidation) is the major center-right political party in Israel. It was founded in 1973 by Menachem Begin in an alliance with several right-wing and liberal parties. Likud's victory in the 1977 elections was a major turning point in the country's political history, marking the first time the left had lost power. In addition, it was the first time in Israel that a right wing party won the plurality of the votes. However, after ruling the country for most of the 1980s, the party lost the Knesset election in 1992. Nevertheless, Likud's candidate Benjamin Netanyahu did win the vote for Prime Minister in 1996 and was given the task of forming a government after the 1996 elections. After a convincing win in the 2003 elections, Likud saw a major split in 2005, when Likud leader Ariel Sharon left the party to form the new Kadima party. This resulted in Likud slumping to fourth place in the 2006 elections. Following the 2009 elections, the party appears to have mostly recovered from its loss, and led the Israeli government under the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu. In the 2013 election, the party won 20 seats, running on a joint list with Yisrael Beiteinu.

2. Blue and White (full name: Blue and White led by Bnei Gantz) is an Israeli liberal Zionist list, and a faction in the Knesset. The list was established in January 2019 ahead of the elections for the twenty-first Knesset of the Union of Resilience Parties to Israel and TLM together with Yesh Atid.

3. The Israeli Labor Party commonly known as HaAvoda, is a social democratic and Zionist political party in Israel. The party was established in 1968 by a merger of Mapai, Ahdut HaAvoda, and Rafi. Until 1977, all Israeli Prime Ministers were affiliated with the Labor movement. The current party leader is Merav Michaeli, who was elected in January 2021.

   The Labor Party is associated with supporting the Israeli–Palestinian peace process, pragmatic foreign affairs policies and social-democratic economic policies. The party is a member of the Progressive Alliance and is an observer member of the Party of European Socialists. The party was also a member of the Socialist International until May 2020.

4. Meretz is a left-wing, social-democratic and green political party in Israel. The party was formed in 1992 by the merger of Ratz, Mapam and Shinui, and was at its peak between 1992 and 1996 when it had 12 seats. It currently has six seats in the Knesset.

   Meretz is a secular party emphasising a two-state solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, social justice, human rights (especially for religious, ethnic and sexual minorities), religious freedom and environmentalism. The party is a member of the Progressive Alliance and Socialist International, and is an observer member of the Party of European Socialists.

5. Yisrael Beiteinu is a secularist, nationalist right-wing political party in Israel. The party's base was originally secular Russian-speaking Israelis, although support from that demographic is in decline. The party describes itself as "a national movement with the clear vision to follow in the bold path of Zev Jabotinsky", the founder of Revisionist Zionism. It has primarily represented immigrants from the former Soviet Union, although it has attempted to expand its appeal to more established Israelis.

   The party won 15 seats in the 2009 election, its most to date, making it the third-largest party in the 18th Knesset. In the 2020 election the party won seven seats. Despite forming part of the Likud-led bloc in the Twentieth Knesset and even running on a joint slate with Likud for the Nineteenth Knesset, leader Avigdor Lieberman has been vocal in his opposition to Benjamin Netanyahu.

6. Yesh Atid is a liberal political party in Israel. Founded by Yair Lapid in 2012, it seeks to represent what it considers the centre of Israeli society: the secular middle class. It focuses primarily on civic, socio-economic, and governance issues, including government reform and ending military draft exemptions for the ultra-Orthodox. This party has both economic liberal and social liberal tendencies.
   In 2013, the first election it contested in, Yesh Atid placed second, winning 19 seats in the 120-seat Knesset, far more than polls had predicted it would win.[19][20] It then entered into a coalition led by Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud. In the 2015 election, the party refused to back Netanyahu; after suffering a significant setback, losing seats, it joined the opposition.

   On 21 February 2019, Yesh Atid united with the Israel Resilience Party to form a centrist alliance for the upcoming elections, which was called Blue and White. Yesh Atid and Telem left the alliance on 29 March 2020 and formed an independent faction in the Knesset. Yesh Atid ran in the 2021 election alone and won 17 seats, the second-largest party in the Knesset. It now makes up the largest party in Israel's governing coalition.

7. New Hope, officially known as New Hope — Unity for Israel, is a center-right to right-wing conservative and national-liberal political party in Israel. The party was formed by former Likud MK and former minister Gideon Sa'ar on 8 December 2020,[7] with Sa'ar subsequently submitting his resignation from the Knesset on 9 December. New Hope sees the State of Israel as the nation state of the Jewish people and sees importance in military, economic, technological, research, settlement aspects of the state, with support for immigration to Israel. The party sees social divisions in Israel as problematic and promises to work for reconciliation and connection between parts of the nation.

8. Yamina is an Israeli political alliance of right-wing parties that was originally configured as the New Right and the Union of Right-Wing Parties (a union of The Jewish Home and Tkuma). The current incarnation of the alliance includes only the New Right, as The Jewish Home left the alliance on 14 July 2020, and the Religious Zionist Party left on 20 January 2021.

   The list was created ahead of the September 2019 Israeli legislative election, in which Yamina secured seven seats in the Knesset. The alliance was expected to split on 6 October, with the New Right as its own faction, while Tkuma and the Jewish Home will stay together, though the alliance continued to negotiate as a single bloc in the aftermath of the election. The meeting on 6 October was postponed, with some citing disagreements on whether Yamina should split, while others referred to it as a "technical" matter. The alliance did split on 10 October 2019, and re-formed on 15 January 2020 in the run-up to the 2020 Israeli legislative election.

9. Religious Zionism (led by Bezalel Smutrich) is a list and faction, affiliated with the national religious current that ran in the twenty-fourth Knesset elections and was elected to the Knesset. The list received 6 seats in the election and entered the 24th Knesset. One more mandate with the transfer of Ofir Sofer, who was armored by Likud chairman Benjamin Netanyahu after the connection between the three parties, from the Likud to the party.

10. Shas (Hebrew: an acronym for Shomrei Sfarad, lit. Sfarad's guards (of the Torah)) is an ultra-orthodox religious political party in Israel. Founded in 1984 under the leadership of Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, a former Israeli Sephardi chief rabbi, who remained its spiritual leader until his death in October 2013, it primarily represents the interests of Haredi-Sephardic and Mizrahi Jews.

Originally a small ethnic political group, Shas is currently Israel's fifth largest party in the Knesset. Since 1984, it had almost always formed a part of the governing coalition, whether the ruling party was Labor or Likud. As of 2013, Shas members sat with Labor in the opposition due to disagreements with other right-wing parties in Netanyahu's coalition about conscription of the ultra-Orthodox into national service.

11. United Torah Judaism (Hebrew: Yahadut HaTora HaMeuhedet; UTJ) is an alliance of Degel HaTorah and Agudat Israel, two small Israeli Haredi (Ultra-Orthodox) political parties in the Knesset. It was first formed in 1992. The two parties have not always agreed with each other about policy matters. However, over the years they have cooperated and united as a voting bloc in order to win the maximum number of seats in the Knesset, since many extra votes can be wasted if election thresholds are not attained under Israel's proportional representation parliamentary system. When UTJ joined Ariel Sharon's coalition in 2004 it split into its two constituent factions of Degel HaTorah and Agudat Israel. Before the 2006 election, Degel HaTorah and Agudat Israel agreed to revive their alliance under the banner of United Torah Judaism to not waste votes and achieve maximum representation.

12. The Joint List (Hebrew: HaReshima HaMeshutefet) is an Israeli Arab political alliance. The Joint List was formed in the build-up to the 2015 elections as an alliance of Balad, Hadash, the southern branch of the Islamic Movement, Ta'al and the United Arab List. The agreement between the parties was signed on 22 January, marking the first time the major Arab parties had run as a single list. Balad, Hadash and the United Arab List had run separately for elections since the 1990s (Balad and Hadash ran together in 1996), whilst Ta'al had run in alliance with all three during the 1990s and 2000s. However, the raising of the electoral threshold from 2% to 3.25% led to the parties creating an alliance to increase their chances of crossing the threshold, as both Hadash and Balad received less than 3% of the vote in the 2013 elections.
The alliance was the third-largest faction in the Knesset after the 2015 election, estimated to have received 82% of the Arab vote. In January 2019, Ta'al split from the alliance, and the remaining coalition was dissolved on 21 February 2019. The Joint List was reestablished on 28 July for the September 2019 election, in which it was again the third-largest faction. In the 2020 elections, the Joint List increased its seats from 13 to 15, described by Haaretz as "an unprecedented showing". In the buildup to the 2021 elections, the Islamic conservative-leaning United Arab List left the Joint List due to ideological disagreements and ran on its own, gaining four seats, while the seats held by the Joint List fell to six.

13. The United Arab List (Hebrew: HaReshima HaAravit HaMe'uhedet), commonly known by its Hebrew acronym Ra'am, is an Arab political party in Israel and the political wing of the Southern Branch of the Islamic movement. It was part of the Joint List but left the alliance on 28 January 2021. The party supports the two-state solution, and the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with East Jerusalem as its capital. It also supports equal rights for Arab citizens of Israel.Its constituency consists mostly of religious or nationalist Israeli Arabs, and enjoys particular popularity among the Negev Bedouin: in the 2009 election, 80% of residents of Bedouin communities voted for the party. The Islamic Movement also operates in poor Arab towns and villages, as well as in Bedouin settlements, to mobilize voters. The southern faction of the Islamic Movement is now the dominant force in the party, whilst other factions include the Arab National Party.

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Z2 Party variables

	Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?
	Yes ☒ No ☐
	If yes, please describe:
	New parties added, old parties deleted. According to political map at the latest election.
	Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?
	Yes ☒ No ☐
	If yes, please describe:
	New parties added, old parties deleted. According to political map at the latest election.

Z3 Electoral system

	Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:
	• Only one single vote registered: ☒
	• Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
Elections to the Knesset allocate 120 seats by party-list proportional representation, using the D'Hondt method. The election threshold for the 2006 election was set at 2% (up from 1.5% in previous elections), which is a little over two seats. The election threshold for the 2015 election was set at 3.25% (up from 2% in previous elections), which is four seats.

After official results are published, the President delegates the task of forming a government to the member of Knesset with the best chance of assembling a majority coalition (usually the leader of the largest party, but not required). That member has up to 42 days to negotiate with the different parties, and then present his or her government to the Knesset for a vote of confidence. Once the government is approved (by a vote of at least 61 members), he or she becomes Prime Minister.

Italy

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   Italian

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2018

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Movimento 5 Stelle	Movimento 5 Stelle	Five Star Movement	32,7
2.	Partito Democratico	Partito Democratico	Democratic party	18,7
3.	Lega	Lega	Northern Lega	17,4
4.	Forza Italia	Forza Italia	Forza Italia	14,0
5.	Fratelli d'Italia con Giorgia Meloni	Fratelli d'Italia con Giorgia Meloni	Brothers of Italy with Giorgia Meloni	4,3
6.	Liberi e Uguali (LEU)	Liberi e Uguali (LEU)	Free and Equal	3,4
7.	+ Europa	+ Europa	+ Europe	2,5
8.	Noi con l'Italia - UDC	Noi con l'Italia - UDC	Us with Italy – UDC	1,3
9.	Potere al popolo	Potere al popolo	Power to the People	1,1
10.	Casapound Italia	Casapound Italia	CasaPound Italy	0,9
11.	Italia Europa Insieme	Italia Europa Insieme	Italy Europe Together	0,6
12.	Il popolo della famiglia	Il popolo della famiglia	People of Family	0,6
13.	Civica Popolare Lorenzin	Civica Popolare Lorenzin	Popular Civic List - Lorenzin	0,5
14.	SVP - PATT	SVP - PATT	SVP - PATT	0,4
15.	Altro	Altro	Other	
16.	Scheda bianca	Scheda bianca	Blank vote	
17.	Italia Viva	Italia Viva	Italy alive	
18.	Partito Comunista	Partito Comunista	Communist Party	
19.	Vox Italia	Vox Italia	Voice Italy	
20.	Partito socialista	Partito Socialista	Socialist Party	
21.	Europa Verde	Europa Verde	Green Europe	
22.	Italexit	Italexit	Italexit	
23.	Azione di Calenda	Azione di Calenda	Azione di Calenda	
24.				
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Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Anti-establishment party founded by the comedian Beppe Grillo. It did not embraced any clear ideological position. It combines elements of environmentalism, sustainability, protest against established parties, anti-corruption, direct participation, digital democracy

2. Social-democratic party born as a merger of the "Democrats of the Left (DS)" and "The Daisy (DL)". It gathers different ideological positions, from social democracy, to christian left, social liberalism and green politics.

3. It is a right-wing regionalist political party strongly characterized by anti-immigration positions, euro-scepticism and other "populist" policies.

4. Centre-right party whose ideology includes elements of liberal conservatism, Christian democracy, and liberalism. Its leader is Silvio Berlusconi, former Prime Minister of Italy (1994–1995, 2001–2006, 2008–2011).

5. A right-wing party that traces its roots in the history and values of the Italian Social Movement and National Alliance. The party's main ideological trends are Italian nationalism and conservatism, and its ideology includes also a Eurosceptic sentiment. Its leader is Giorgia Meloni.

6. A left-wing federation of parties in Italy, launched by the Democratic and Progressive Movement, Italian Left and Possible. The leader of the alliance was Pietro Grasso, former President of the Senate and former anti-Mafia prosecutor. It combines elements of Social democracy and Progressivism.

7. Liberal, pro-European and centrist political party, within the centre-left coalition. Born from Italian Radicals, Democratic Centre and Forza Europa movement.

8. A centre-right coalition of political parties, characterized by Christian-democracy and liberal-conservativism ideology.

9. A coalition of political parties described by its membership as "social and political, anti-liberist and anti-capitalist, communist, socialist, environmentalist, feminist, secular, pacifist, libertarian and southernist left-wing", whose goal as coalition is "to create real democracy, through daily practices, self-governance experiments, socialisation of knowing and popular participation".

10. A neo-fascist political party whose main ideological trends are ultranationalism, hard euroscepticism, souverainism, anti-immigration and anti-capitalism.

11. Centre-left coalition of political parties: Italian Socialist Party, Federation of the Greens and Area Civica movement. Its main ideological trends are social democracy, green politics and progressivism.

12. The People of the Family is a political party of Christian inspiration (which focuses on the social doctrine of the Catholic Church). It is also open to non-believers and other religious confessions who share its program in defence of "non-negotiable" values, such as: the right to life, the centrality of the family, the dignity of the person, etc.

13. A centrist coalition of political parties, named after its leader, Beatrice Lorenzin. It has as main ideology Christian democracy and Popularism.

14. Centre-left coalition, combined by the South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP) and The Trentino Tyrolean Autonomist Party (PATT). It is a regionalist, autonomist, Christian-democratic political coalition party representing South Tyrol, an autonomous province in northern Italy, and the Autonomous Province of Trento.

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17. Italy Viva is an Italian political party of the center founded on 18 September 2019 by Matteo Renzi, former Prime Minister and former National Secretary of the Democratic Party. It is a party that declares itself liberal, reformist, feminist and in strong opposition to nationalism, populism and sovereignism.

18. The Communist Party (PC) is an Italian Marxist-Leninist political party founded on July 3, 2009 under the name Communists - Popular Left

	19. VOX ITALIA is an association for the defense of rights and constitutional freedoms.
	20. The PS is a Socialist and Democratic party very attached to the values of French republicanism. It proposes a "mixed economic" system, a strongly secular non-denominational state, a centralized institutional system and not very federal. The PS was founded in 1969 by the merger of the French Section of the Workers' International and some socialist movements (such as the Union of Clubs for the Renewal of the Left and the Union of Socialist Groups and Clubs). It hHas suffered several splits even recently.
	21. Green Europe, officially Green Europe - Greens, is an Italian green political party. His co-speakers are Angelo Bonelli, long-time leader of the Federation of Greens and Eleonora Evi, former member of the 5 Star Movement.
	22. Italexit is an Italian political party founded in 2020 by Gianluigi Paragone, a senator expelled from the M5S.
	23. Azione is an Italian liberal-socialist political party led by Carlo Calenda, founded in 2019.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒　　　　No ☐

If yes, please describe:

The order of the listed parties has been changed, following the %size (from the highest) they reached at the election. In doing this we also added a party (n.12) whose results in the election positioned the party above the last two parties included in Round 9.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒　　　　No ☐

If yes, please describe:

The order of the listed parties has been changed, following the %size (from the highest) they reached at the election. In doing this we also added a party (n.12) whose results in the election positioned the party above the last two parties included in Round 9.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered:　☒

- Two or more votes registered:　☐

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The electoral system of the national Parliament use a parallel voting system which act as a mixed system for the election of the 630 Chamber of Deputies' members and the 315 Senate of the Republic's ones. 37% of seats are allocated using a first-past-the-post voting while the other 63% are allocated using the proportional largest remainder method, with one round of voting. Both at the Chamber of Deputies and at the Senate, organised political parties or groups may stand for elections as a single list or in a coalition. The coalition shall be the same at a national level, and the parties joining forces in a coalition shall present common candidates in single-member districts, (exception made for the lists representing recognised linguistic minorities, which may present their candidates separately). Both at the Chamber of Deputies and at the Senate, in every multi-member district, each roll is made up of a list of candidates, presented according to a numerical order. As regards the Chamber of Deputies, the national territory is divided into 28 constituencies. Each constituency is divided into single-member districts, and in one or more multi-member districts, made up of the territorial aggregation of neighbouring single-member districts. The 232 single-member districts of the national territory are distributed in each constituency on the basis of the population. In each district, the candidate obtaining the highest number of votes is elected. As regards the seats to be allocated to the lists and coalitions of lists in multi-member districts, the allocation is performed at a national level for the Chamber of Deputies, through a proportional method, among the coalitions of lists and the lists exceeding the election thresholds. The threshold to access the allocation of seats is 3% of the votes validly cast at a national level for single lists, and 10% of the votes validly cast at a national level for coalitions, provided that at least one of the lists of the coalition obtained 3% of the votes validly cast at a national level (the threshold for inter-coalition lists is 3% of the votes validly cast at a national level, also in case the coalition does not reach the 10% threshold). As far as coalitions are concerned, the votes obtained by the lists not exceeding the threshold of 1% will not be taken into account. As regards the Senate, the national territory is divided into 20 constituencies corresponding to the territory of each Region. Every regional constituency is divided into single-member districts and in one or more multi-member districts. The national territory is divided into 116 single-member districts. In each district, the candidate obtaining the highest number of votes is elected. As regards the seats to be allocated to the lists and coalitions of lists in multi-member districts, the allocation is performed at a regional level for the Senate, through a proportional method, among the coalitions of lists and the lists exceeding the election thresholds. The threshold to allocate the seats is set – as it happens with the Chamber of Deputies – at 3% of the votes validly cast at a national level for individual lists, and 10% for coalitions, provided that at least one of the lists in the coalition obtains 3% of the votes validly cast nationally or 20% in a Region (the threshold for inter-coalition lists is in any case 3% of the votes validly cast at a national level or 20% of the valid votes in at least one Region, even in case the coalition does not reach the threshold of 10%). As far as coalitions are concerned, the votes obtained by the lists not exceeding the threshold of 1% will not be taken into account. The allocation of regional seats to the Senate also involves the lists – either individual or in coalition – that obtained at least 20% of votes validly cast in at least one Region. Special provisions protect the lists representing recognised linguistic minorities standing for elections in a Special Autonomous Region whose statutes or relevant laws provide for particular protection of such minorities.

Latvia

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   Latvian

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2018

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	"Latvijas Krievu savienība"	"Latvijas Krievu savienība"	Latvian Russian Union	3.20
2.	Jaunā konservatīvā partija	Jaunā konservatīvā partija	New Conservative Party	13.59
3.	Rīcības partija	Rīcības partija	Action Party	0.12
4.	Nacionālā apvienība "Visu Latvijai!"-"Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNNK"	Nacionālā apvienība "Visu Latvijai!"-"Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNNK"	National Alliance "All For Latvia!" – "For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK"	11.01
5.	"PROGRESĪVIE"	"PROGRESĪVIE"	The Progressives	2.61
6.	"Latvijas centriskā partija"	"Latvijas centriskā partija"	Latvian Centrist Party	0.10
7.	"LSDSP/KDS/GKL"	"LSDSP/KDS/GKL"	SKG Alliance	0.20
8.	No sirds Latvijai	No sirds Latvijai	For Latvia from the Heart	0.84
9.	"Saskaņa" sociāldemokrātiskā partija	"Saskaņa" sociāldemokrātiskā partija	Social Democratic Party "Harmony"	19.80
10.	Attīstībai/Par!	Attīstībai/Par!	Development/For!	12.04
11.	Latvijas Reģionu Apvienība	Latvijas Reģionu Apvienība	Latvian Association of Regions	4.14
12.	"Latviešu Nacionālisti"	"Latviešu Nacionālisti"	Latvian Nationalists	0.50
13.	Jaunā VIENOTĪBA	Jaunā VIENOTĪBA	New Unity	6.69
14.	Par Alternatīvu	Par Alternatīvu	For an Alternative	0.34
15.	Politiskā partija "KPV LV"	Politiskā partija "KPV LV"	Who Owns the State?	14.25
16.	Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība	Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība	Union of Greens and Farmers	9.91
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1.   The Latvian Russian Union (Latvian: Latvijas Krievu savienība, Russian: Русский союз Латвии, romanized: Russkiy soyuz Latvii) (LKS) is a political party in Latvia supported mainly by ethnic Russians and other Russian-speaking minorities. The co-chairpersons of the Latvian Russian Union are Miroslav Mitrofanov and Tatjana Ždanoka.The party emphasizes issues important to the Russian minority in Latvia. It requests the granting of Latvian citizenship to all of Latvia's remaining non-citizens and supports Russian and Latgalian as co-official languages in municipalities where at least 20% of the population are native speakers of such a language.

2. The Conservatives (Latvian: Konservatīvie, K), formerly the New Conservative Party (Latvian: Jaunā konservatīvā partija, JKP) from 2014 to 2022, is a liberal-conservative political party in Latvia.It was formed on 17 May 2014. The Conservatives is is positioned on the centre-right on the political spectrum. It has embraced its main appeal on anti-corruption policies.

3. The Action Party (Latvian: Rīcības partija), in 2004-2008 and 2016-2018 Eurosceptic Action Party (Latvian: Eiroskeptiķu Rīcības partija) is a political organization in Latvia. It was founded under the name "Eurosceptics" before the 2003 referendum on Latvia's accession to the European Union, merging the party "Be a Human" (founded in 1998) and the public organization "Movement for Independence".

4. The National Alliance (Latvian: Nacionālā apvienība, NA), officially the National Alliance "All For Latvia!" – "For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK" (Latvian: Nacionālā apvienība "Visu Latvijai!" – "Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNNK"), is a right-wing populist and national-conservative political party in Latvia. The National Alliance lists its core priorities as protecting Latvian language, culture and heritage.

5. The Progressives (Latvian: Progresīvie, Latvian: ['prɔgresiːviɛ]) is a social-democratic political party in Latvia. The Progressives have stated that one of their main goals is implementing the Nordic welfare model in Latvia (the party's political programme is even called "Turning towards the Nordic countries"). The party's principles include implementation of a progressive tax system, responsibility towards the environment, fighting against corruption and the shadow economy, an active state role in the economy, dropping GDP as the main measure of development (in favour of others which take the well-being of society into account such as the Happiness index), gender and LGBT equality.

6. Centre Party (Latvian: Centra partija) is a political party in Latvia. In the 2019 European Parliament elections, starting as a Centre Party, the leader of the party list was Normunds Grostiņš. In the election campaign, party advocated a traditional family, a society based on traditional values and compensation from the European Union for 15 years of discrimination against Latvia as a member.

7. The SKG Alliance (Latvian: Apvienība SKG) (registered as LSDSP/KDS/GKL) was an association of political parties established on March 28, 2018, which consisted of the Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party, Honor to Serve Our Latvia and the Christian Democratic Union.

8. Awakening (Latvian: Atmoda) is a conservative political party in Latvia founded as For Latvia from the Heart (Latvian: No sirds Latvijai) in May 2014 by former State Auditor Inguna Sudraba. The party campaigned on a general platform of fair wages and pensions, as well as increasing the accountability of government.

9. The Social Democratic Party "Harmony" (Latvian: Sociāldemokrātiskā partija "Saskaņa"; Russian: Социал-демократическая партия «Согласие», romanized: Sotsial-demokraticheskaya partiya «Soglasiye»,also commonly referred to as Harmony (Saskaņa), is a social-democratic political party in Latvia. Harmony is positioned on the centre-left on the political spectrum, although it has taken conservative rhetoric regarding social issues, while its parliamentary membership is not uniformly socially conservative. It previously had ties with United Russia until 2017, when Harmony joined the Party of European Socialists.

10. Development/For! (Latvian: Attīstībai/Par!, AP!) is a liberal political alliance in Latvia. It was formed in 2018 and it is made up of Movement For!, For Latvia's Development and Izaugsme.The coalition itself has embraced a centrist position, and it expresses socially liberal and classical liberal views. It is orientated towards pro-Europeanism, and it states "a modern and just Latvia within a united Europe" as its main goal.

11. The Latvian Association of Regions or Latvian Regional Alliance (Latvian: Latvijas Reģionu apvienība, LRA) is a centrist political party in Latvia. It was founded as an alliance on 13 March 2014. The LRA contested the elections as a political alliance of several smaller regionalist parties, including the Regional Alliance, the LSDSP, the Christian Democratic Union and the Vidzeme Party.

12. "Latvian Nationalists" (Latviešu Nacionālisti) was an association of political parties established on July 27, 2018 which was formed by the merger of the "Latvian Revival Party", the "Fatherland Heritage" party, "Maras zemei" and several public organizations. The association stated that its goal was to "protect the national, economic, social, cultural and other vital interests of the Latvian people."

	13. The New Unity (Latvian: Jaunā Vienotība, JV) is a centre-right political alliance in Latvia. Its members are Unity, the Latgale Party and four other regional parties, and it is orientated towards liberal-conservatism and liberalism. Its leader Krišjānis Kariņš currently (as of May 2022) serves as Prime Minister of Latvia.
	14. New Harmony (Latvian: Jaunā Saskaņa, JS), initially Motherland (Latvian: Dzimtene), is a left-wing populist party in Latvia, founded in 2004. Its chairman was Viktors Kalnbērzs and its membership included currency exchange businessman Juris Žuravļovs.
	15. For a Humane Latvia (Latvian: Par cilvēcīgu Latviju, PCL), previously known as Who Owns the State? (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV), is a right-wing populist political party in Latvia. It was formed in 2016 by Artuss Kaimiņš under the name of KPV. It is positioned on the centre-right or right-wing on the political spectrum, and it is a conservative and eurosceptic party that advocates for anti-corruption policies.
	16. The Union of Greens and Farmers (Latvian: Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS) is an agrarian political alliance in Latvia. It is made up of the Latvian Farmers' Union and Latvian Green Party and it closely cooperates with For Latvia and Ventspils and Liepāja Party. It is positioned in the centre or centre-right on the political spectrum. It is orientated towards conservative, soft Eurosceptic policies, and green politics with nationalist and anti-liberal elements.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z3 Electoral system	
Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:** • Only one single vote registered: ☒ • Two or more votes registered: ☐ **Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** Latvia has a proportional representation election system, the Parliament is elected by secret ballot for a four year term and consists of 100 seats. The next Saeima elections (14th Saeima) will be held in October 2022. All citizens of Latvia who have reached the age of 18 by election day have the right to vote unless any of the restrictions apply. The Saeima elections are held in five constituencies: Riga, Vidzeme, Latgale, Zemgale and Kurzeme. In contrast to local government elections, Saeima elections are also held in those foreign countries where a substantial number of Latvia citizens reside. Thus, the Riga constituency also includes the electorate residing outside of Latvia. The Saeima elections are held on one day and the polling stations are open for voters from 7.00 to 20.00, local time. A voter has the right to vote in any polling station in Latvia or abroad irrespective of his/her place of residence or registered address. Voters who reside abroad are able to vote by mail. Voters who do not have a chance to cast their votes on the election day, have a possibility to submit ballots for safe-keeping three days prior elections. Polling stations where ballots can be submitted for safe-keeping are set up in cities and municipalities with at least 7500 eligible voters. Voters unable to come to the polling station for health reasons, caregivers of these voters and caregivers of ill persons can apply for off-site voting. In the Saeima elections, voting is organized also for soldiers serving in international operations and for voters in penitentiaries. Any legally registered political party or association of political parties may submit a list of candidates for Saeima. Any citizen of Latvia who has reached the age of 21 by election day may be nominated as a candidate, unless any of the restrictions apply (see Saeima Election Law, Article 5). Four months before election day the Central Election Commission determines the number of Saeima seats for each of the five constituencies, based on the Population Register statistics. Only those list of candidates which have received at least 5% of the total number of votes cast in all five election constituencies will be elected to the Saeima. https://www.cvk.lv/en/elections/saeima-elections

European Social Survey

Lithuania

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	„Drąsos kelias" politinė partija	„Drąsos kelias" politinė partija	Political Party 'The Way of Courage' (DK)	1.14
2.	Partija „Laisvė ir teisingumas"	Partija „Laisvė ir teisingumas"	Party 'Freedom and Justice' (LT)	1.99
3.	Laisvės partija	Laisvės partija	Freedom Party (LP)	9.11
4.	Lietuvos liaudies partija	Lietuvos liaudies partija	Lithuanian People's Party (LLP)	0.25
5.	Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	Homeland Union - Lithuanian ChristianDemocrats (TS-LKD)	24.86
6.	Centro partija - tautininkai	Centro partija - tautininkai	Centre Party - Nationalists (CPT)	2.28
7.	Nacionalinis susivienijimas	Nacionalinis susivienijimas	National Alliance (NS)	2.14
8.	Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija – Krikščioniškų šeimų sąjunga	Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija – Krikščioniškų šeimų sąjunga	Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania - Christian Families Alliance (LLRA-KSS)	4.8
9.	Lietuvos socialdemokratų darbo partija	Lietuvos socialdemokratų darbo partija	Social Democratic Labour Party of Lithuania (LSDDP)	3.17
10.	Kartų solidarumo sąjunga – Santalka Lietuvai	Kartų solidarumo sąjunga – Santalka Lietuvai	Union of Intergenerational Solidarity - Cohesion for Lithuania (KSSL)	0.49
11.	Partija „Lietuva – visų"	Partija „Lietuva – visų"	Party 'Lithuania - For everyone' (LV)	0.97
12.	Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis	Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis	Liberals' Movement of the Republic of Lithuania(LRLS)	6.79
13.	Lietuvos valstiečių ir žaliųjų sąjunga	Lietuvos valstiečių ir žaliųjų sąjunga	Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union (LVZS)	17.43
14.	Lietuvos žaliųjų partija	Lietuvos žaliųjų partija	Lithuanian Greens Party (LZP)	1.64
15.	Krikščionių sąjunga	Krikščionių sąjunga	Christian Union (KS)	0.75
16.	Darbo partija	Darbo partija	Labour Party (DP)	9.43
17.	Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija	Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija	Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (LSDP)	9.25
18.	Politinė partija „Lietuvos sąrašas"	Politinė partija „Lietuvos sąrašas"	Political Party 'List of Lithuania' (LS)	
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions	
	1. Political Party 'The Way of Courage' (DK) is a populist (single issue) party. It was founded in 2012 and has an anti-corruption and anti-neoliberal (in economics) platform. The party was established by supporters of Drasius Kedys, who claimed that justice officials had whitewashed a ring of paedophiles after his daughter had been sexually molested. Kedys died under unclear circumstances in 2010. The party's name alludes to Kedys' first name Drasius which means 'the brave'.The party has no representation in Seimas.
	2. Party 'Freedom and Justice' (LT) is a minor centrist (liberal/conservative) party with soft Eurosceptic views. The party was originally founded in 2014, when the Liberal and Centre Union (LiCS) merged with Political Party 'Union Yes', which was led by the previously long-term Vilnius mayor Arturas Zuokas. The new political entity was called Lithuanian Freedom Union (Liberals) and A. Zuokas became its leader. In 2020 Lithuanian Freedom Union merged with Party 'Order and Justice' (founded in 2002 by now controversial former President Rolandas Paksas whos was removed from office after the impeachment in 2004) and former speaker of Seimas Arturas Paulauskas' movement 'Forward, Lithuania'and the new movement was renamed to Party 'Freedom and Justice'. The party has one MP elected in single-member district.
	3. Freedom Party (LP) is one of the major centrist (liberal) parties founded in 2019 and led by former Liberal Movement member Aušrinė Armonaitė. The party has its roots in Vilnius mayor Remigijus Šimašius's list "For Vilnius, which we are proud of!", which won the Lithuanian capital's council and mayoral election. After the last Seimas elections this party is a member of government coalition together with Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats and Liberals' Movement of the Republic of Lithuania.
	4. Lithuanian People's Party (LLP) is a minor party without clear ideological orientation. It was founded in 2009 and was led by Kazimira Danute Prunskiene, the first Prime Minister after Lithuania restored its independence in 1990. Due to illness she has left the leadership post in 2014. The party has no representation in Seimas.
	5. Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats (TS-LKD) is a major rightist (conservative/Christian democratic) party in Lithuania. It is a successor party of the Independence Movement Sajudis and was formed in 1993. It has merged with different rightist parties (most notably, with the Lithuanian Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees in 2004 and with the Lithuanian Nationalist Union and Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party in 2008). However, different factions splintered from it, too (among them, Nationalist Faction in 2011). It lead the government (together with the Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party) in 1996-2000. After winning national elections in 2008 it has formed a coalition government with LRLS, National Resurrection Party (TPP) and LiCS (TPP merged with LiCS in 2011). After the 2012 and 2016 parliamentary elections it was one of the biggest fractions in the Seimas. After the 2020 elections it is the biggest party in ruling coalition.
	6. Centre Party - Nationalists (CPT) is a minor rightist (nationalist/conservative) party. It was established in 1993 as Lithuanian Centre Union. It used to be an important party having about 20 seats in the Seimas and supporting the government in 1996-2000. After the electoral defeat in 2000 and eventual merger with the Lithuanian Liberal Union in 2003, some members formed a splinter party National Centre Party, which was renamed into the Lithuanian Centre Party in 2005. The party has since had some representation at the municipality level. In 2016 parliamentary elections it formed electoral coalition with the Lithuanian Pensioners' Party 'Anti-corruption Coalition of K. Krivickas and N. Puteikis'. Its leader Naglis Puteikis was elected into the Seimas in 2016. In 2020, the party's name was changed again, this time to the Centre Party – Nationalists. The party has no representation in Seimas now, but in 2019 Lithuanian municipal elections the party won a few municipal council seats,
	7. National Alliance (NS) is a minor rightist (nationalist) party with strong Eurosceptic views, established in 2020. The chairman is the well-known Lithuanian philosopher Vytautas Radžvilas. The origins of this party is related with Vilnius Forum established in 2016, and in 2018, when forums in other cities appeared, it merged into the National Forum, which later became National Alliance. The party has no representation in Seimas.
	8. Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania-Christian Families Alliance (LLRA-KSS) is an ethnic minority (rightist/conservative) party. It was founded in 1994 when following the new legislation on parties Lithuanian Union of Poles (in order to be able to participate in elections as a party) transformed into political organization Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania. Before 2012 it used to be a regional party having several MPs and MEPs. However, in the 2012 parliamentary elections its candidate list (which was joined by separate candidates from the Alliance of Russians in Lithuania, minor regional ethnic party) won enough votes to enter the parliament via the multi-member district. After this electoral success it was included into the governing coalition of LSDP, TT and DP. However, after some disagreements with other governmental parties it left the governing coalition in 2014. Before the 2016 parliamentary elections the party changed its name into the current one. Currently, the party is in the opposition. Its leader Waldemar Tomaszewski is very actively fighting for the rights of Poles in Lithuania and is also well known by some rather controversial political claims. In 2019 this party joined governing coalition. In 2020 parliamentary elections this party did not manage to pass the thresholds of eligibility for seat distribution in a multi-member constituency (5 %) and now has only three MP's elected in single-member districts.

9. Social Democratic Labour Party of Lithuania (LSDDP) is a leftist (social democratic) party founded in 2018 following a split of some MPs representing Social Democratic Party of Lithuania (also joined by former members of the Labour Party) were forced to leave the party as they did not agree with the party position requiring to leave the governing coalition. The party was a junior partner in government from 2018 to 2020. In 2021 the party changed the name to Lithuanian Regions Party and is led by Jonas Pinskus, former member of Labour Party. The party has two MPs elected in single-member districts and is slightly represented in municipal level.

10. Union of Intergenerational Solidarity - Cohesion for Lithuania (KSSL) is a minor rightist (nationalist) party, established in 2020. The party was originally founded in 2007 as Lithuanian Pensioners' Party in order to represent 'interest of pensioners', however, did not receive any significant support from the electorate. In 2016 parliamentary elections it formed electoral coalition with the Lithuanian Centre Party 'Anti-corruption Coalition of K. Krivickas and N. Puteikis' but it did not manage to pass the electoral threshold (7%) in the multi-member electoral district. In the beginning of 2020 the party name was changed to Union of Intergenerational Solidarity - Cohesion for Lithuania and the new leader Arvydas Juozaitis was elected. A. Juozaitis is a very well-known Lithuanian philosopher and is one of the founders of Independence Movement Sajudis. After unsuccessful 2020 Seimas elections A. Juozaitis resigned from the position of the party chairman. The party has no representation in Seimas.

11. Party 'Lithuania - For everyone' (LV) is a minor (mostly single issue – legalization of double citizenship in Lithuania) political party without clear ideological orientation. The party was originally founded in 2012 as the party Emigrants' Party and it was led by Juozas Murauskas. In 2020 Emigrants' Party was reorganized into Party 'Lithuania - For everyone' and Tomas Pačėsas, businessman, former basketball player and coach, was elected as a new party leader. The party did not manage to pass the electoral threshold (5%) in the multi-member electoral district and has no representation in Seimas.

12. Liberals' Movement of the Republic of Lithuania (LRLS) is one of the major centrist (liberal) parties, founded as a splinter from Liberal and Center Union in 2006. After the 2008 Seimas elections it has formed the government coalition with TS-LKD, National Resurrection Party and Liberal and Centre Union. After the 2012 and 2016 parliamentary elections it was one of the two biggest opposition parties in the Seimas. Before the parliamentary elections of 2016 its leader Eligijus Masiulis has got into a bribery scandal. Ever since the party has been in the process of changing its leadership and renewal and now is lead by the famous Lithuanian chess player Viktorija Čmilytė-Nielsen. After the last Seimas elections this party is a meber of government coalition together with Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats and Freedom Party.

13. Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union (LVZS) is an agrarian (leftist/green) party, having its origins in the interwar period. It was re-established in 2005 when the former merger (founded in2001) of Lithuanian Peasants Party and New Democracy Party decided to change its name into the historic one. Lead by a prominent politician, former Prime Minister Kazimira Danute Prunskiene, it has been participating in government coalitions with LSDP in 2004-2008. However, in the 2008 Seimas elections it has suffered a major defeat and got only 3 seats. Eventually, after Prunskiene left the party in 2009 it has been renamed (in 2012) into the Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union. It was not very successful in the parliamentary elections of 2012. However, it won majority of seats (54) in the Seimas in the parliamentary elections 2016. Currently, it is headed by Ramunas Karbauskis who was elected to the parliament in 2016. However, it delegated Saulius Skvernelis (another popular leader of the party) to the post of the Prime Minister in 2016-2020 Seimas term. Now it is the biggest opposition party in Seimas.

14. Lithuanian Greens Party (LZP) is a minor green party established in 2011 by the name Political Party 'Lithuanian Green Movement'. In 2012 (after the Seimas elections) it was reorganised into the Lithuanian Green Party and was led by the former political advisor to the President Dalia Grybauskaite Mr. Linas Balsys, who was elected into the Seimas in 2016. The party still does not have significant support from the electorate because now it also has only one MP elected in single-member district.

15. Christian Union (KS) is a minor rightist (conservative/Christian democratic) party in Lithuania. It held its constituent congress in the beginning of 2020. The party is led by the initiator of the party, Rimantas Jonas Dagys, former member of Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats. The party has no representation in Seimas.

16. Labour Party (DP) used to be one of the major centrist (liberal) Lithuanian parties founded in 2003 by the Russian-born millionaire Viktor Uspaskich. It has participated in government coalitions with LSDP in 2004-2008 and after the 2008 Seimas elections it has moved into the opposition. In 2011 it merged with the New Union (Social Liberals) and in 2013 it merged with the Christians' Party. After the 2012 parliamentary elections it again formed the governing coalition with LSDP, TT and LLRA-LSS. Importantly, some leaders (present and former) of this party were found guilty for bookkeeping fraud by the first instance court in 2013. It the Seimas elections of 2016 it failed to reach electoral threshold (5%) and only some of its candidates won seats in single-member districts. In 2020 Seimas election the party passed the threshold and won 10 seats and works in opposition.

	17. Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (LSDP) is a major leftist (social democratic) party in Lithuania. It is one of the major parties in Lithuania. It lead the government coalitions (formed with different left leaning parties) from 2001 to 2008. It was founded in 2001 when former LSDP merged with ex-communist party (Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party). In 2008-2012 it was the biggest opposition party, and after winning the 2012 parliamentary elections formed the governing coalition with DP, TT and LLRA-KSS. However, it has since lost its popularity and won only 17 seats in 2016 Seimas elections. Nevertheless, it formed the governing coalition with LVZS. In the end of 2017, some MPs representing LSDP were forced to leave the party as they did not agree with the party position requiring to leave the governing coalition. In 2020 election the party won only 12 seats and is faced with leadership crisis.
	18. Political Party 'List of Lithuania' (LS) is a minor (mostly single issue – fighting corruption) political party. It was founded in 2012 by some prominent civil society leaders in order to transform Lithuania into 'non-oligarchic and decentralized state'. Even though one of its former leaders Ausra Maldeikiene was elected into the Seimas in 2016 the party still does not have significant support from the electorate. The party has no representation in the current Seimas. Now 'List of Lithuania' is lead by the former political advisor to the President Valdas Adamkus, Mr. Darius Kuolys.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Answer categories changed due to parties which participated in 2020 parliamentary elections.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Answer categories changed due to parties which participated in 2020 parliamentary elections.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The only national level legislative assembly in Lithuania is the Seimas (the President is also elected by the popular vote). It is elected for 4 years term and consists of 141 members. In the elections of the Seimas voters cast two votes in the 1st round of the elections: one in 71 single-member constituencies for a candidate (person) and one in a multi-member (70 seats)nationwide constituency for a candidate list (party or coalition). Voters are allowed to freely rank candidates in the list (cast 5 preferential votes), however, if the preference is not stated, the first five candidates on the list receive preferential votes. 2nd round is held in a single-member constituency if none of the candidates receives majority of votes (50%+1 of votes from total votes cast if turnout > 40% OR 20% of votes from the registered voters if turnout < 40%). Votes in a multi-member constituency are allocated on the basis of the simple quotient and greatest remainders rules (Hare quota). There are two thresholds of eligibility for seat distribution in a multi-member constituency: a) 5% of total votes for party lists and b) 7% of total votes for joint multi-party electoral lists. Voting is not compulsory. Voting age: 18 years.

Montenegro

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Montenegrin

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Socijaldemokrate	SD	Socialdemocrats	4,1
2.	Bošnjačka stranka	BS	Bosniak Party	3.98
3.	Hrvatska građanska inicijativa	HGI	Croatian Civic Initiative	0.27
4.	Socijaldemokratska partija	SDP	Social Democratic Party	3.14
5.	Hrvatska reformska stranka	HRS	Croatian Reform Party	0.13
6.	Ujedinjena Reformska Akcija	URA	URA	5.53
7.	Albanska koalicija Jednoglasno	AC	Albanian coalition "With one voice"	1.14
8.	Demokratska partija socijalista	DPS	Dekocratic party of socialists	35.06
9.	Demokratski front	DF	Democratic front	32.55
10.	Albanska lista	AL	Albanian list	1.58
11.	Demokrate	DEM	Demokrats	12.54
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Socialdemocratc were created in a split from SDP in 2015 and ramained in a political ally of DPS when the cor of SDP decided to change its political course. They are a national Montenegrin party that is primarily left wing in its economic outlook.

2. Bosniak ethnic party that is a traditional coalition partner of DPS. Minority politics and protection of minority rights is the primary focus of political action of this party

3. Ethnic Croatian party in Montenegro. Traditional coalition partner of DPS, mostly concentrated in the southern region of the county. With the appearance of Croatian Reform Party failed to meet the electoral treashold for minority groups of 0.3% and did not enetr the parliament.

		4. Socialdemocratic party of Montenegro - Between the election and ESS round 9 fieldwork tha party has changed leadership from Ranko Krivokapic to Draginja Vuksanovic in an attempt to reinvigorate the party electorate. Since 2002 SDP has been a coalition partner of DPS for government formation up to the party disolution in 2015 to SDP and SD (Socialdemocrats).In ideological terms, they are a Montenegrin nationalist party with a contradicting economic policies that are usually leftist.

5. Nonparliamentary Croatian minoriry party that formed prior to the 2020 elections and will most likely be disolved by the next elections in 2024.

6. United reform action URA is a small green party that is curently providing the Prime MInister of the 43. Montenegrin government. The 43. government is a minority government consisting out of ethnic minority parties, SDP, SNP and is conditionaly supported by DPS who provides the majority for the legislative process. Prior to this, URA has been aprt of the coalition govenrment with DF and Democrats.

7. Small coalition of Albanian minority parties that are mostly targeting minority politics and were traditionaly a coalition partner of DPS.

8. Democratic Party of Socialist - strongest political party in Montenegro that formed every government and held every presidential position since the introduction of pluralism. In ideological terms they are a catch all party that despite their name, are mostly liberal economic in political outlook

9. Traditionally strongest opposition coalition in Montenegro. While they were formed in 2012 from New Serbian Democracy, Movement for Change, and democratic Peoples party, they still operate as a coalition in 2020 with constituent parties preserving their formal independence. As electoral coalition they are a nationalist party with a right-wing economic outlook. After the 2020 election they provided parliamentary support, alongside URA and Democrats, for the creation of the 42. govenment of Montenegro with Zdravko Krivokapić as its PM.

10. Minority coalition of Albanian national parties that are usually consituents of Montenegrin governement since 2006, with the exception of the 42. govenrnment (2020-2022).

11. Democratic Montenegro was created from a split in Socialist peoples party SNP under the leadership of Aleksa Becic. They are a leftist party that prides iteslf in being ethnicly unafiliated and campaigned for the last election on the platform off Victory and not Divide. After the 2020 elections, the president of Democrats was apointed as the Speaker of the Parliement and consituted a parliamentary majority with DF and URA that created the 42. government of Montenegro with Zdravko Krivokapić as its PM.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ⊠ No ☐

If yes, please describe:
Election were held in 2020 so the party vote variable was adjusted to the parties and coalitions that were running for office.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐ No ⊠

If yes, please describe:

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ⊠

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** Singe unit proportional representation system resulting in 81 seat allocation for the unicameral national parliament. Allocation formula is D'hont method of greatest dividors.

Netherlands

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Dutch

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie	VVD	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	21.87
2.	Partij van de Arbeid	PvdA	Labour Party	5.73
3.	Partij voor de Vrijheid	PVV	Party for Freedom	10.79
4.	Socialistische Partij	SP	Socialist Party	5.98
5.	Christen-Democratisch Appèl	CDA	Christian Democratic Appeal	9.50
6.	Democraten 66	D66	Democrats 66	15.02
7.	ChristenUnie	ChristenUnie	Christian Union	3.37
8.	GroenLinks	GroenLinks	GroenLinks (lit. "GreenLeft")	5.16
9.	Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij	SGP	Reformed Political Party	2.07
10.	Partij voor de Dieren	Partij voor de Dieren	Party for the Animals	3.84
11.	50PLUS	50PLUS	50PLUS	1.02
12.	DENK	DENK	DENK (lit. "think")	2.03
13.	Forum voor Democratie	Forum voor Democratie	Forum for Democracy	5.02
14.	BIJ1	Artikel1/Bij1	BIJ1 (lit. "together")	0.84
15.	Volt	Volt (recoded by NC team from verbatim answers)	Volt Netherlands	2.42
16.	JA21	JA21 (recoded by NC team from verbatim answers)	JA21	2.37
17.	BoerBurgerBeweging	BBB (recoded by NC team from verbatim answers)	Farmer-Citizen Movement	0.84
18.	Pieter Omtzigt	Omtzigt (recoded by NC team from verbatim answers)	Pieter Omtzigt	NA - party did not exist during election
19.	Belang van Nederland	BVNL (recoded by NC team from verbatim answers)	Belang van Nederland (lit. "Interest of the Netherlands")	NA - party did not exist during election
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions	1.	The VVD is a center-right conservative-liberal political party that promotes private enterprise and economic liberalism. Its leader Mark Rutte has been prime minister of the Netherlands since 2010. It is part of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe party in the European Parliament.
	2.	The PvdA is a social democratic party that is generally viewed as progressive and left-wing. In the European Parliament it is part of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats.
	3.	The PVV is a nationalist party that is often regarded as part of the populist radical right. Its socioeconomic views are center-left and its cultural views are conservative. It belongs to the Identity and Democracy political group in the EP.
	4.	The SP is a democratic socialist political party. It has also been described as left-wing populist and 'soft Eurosceptic'. It is part of The Left in the European Parliament – GUE/NGL.
	5.	The CDA is a Christian-democratic political party that is part of the current coalition government together with VVD, D66, and ChristenUnie. Its political position has been described as center to center-right economically and as socially conservative. It is aligned with the European People's Party in the EP.
	6.	D66 is a social liberal political party that is part of the current coalition government. Its ideology is progressive and economically center to center-left. It is affiliated with the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe in the EP.
	7.	The ChristenUnie is a Christian-democratic political party. It is a centrist party, maintaining more progressive positions of economic, immigration, and environmental issues and more socially conservative positions of issues like abortion and euthanasia. It is part of the current coalition government. In the EP the ChristenUnie is aligned with the European Christian Political Movement and the European People's Party.
	8.	GroenLinks is a green political party with left-wing and progressive positions. It describes itself as green, social, and tolerant. The party is a member of the Global Greens and the European Green Party.
	9.	The SGP is a conservative Calvinist political party. The term Reformed in its name is not a reference to political reform but is a synonym for Calvinism, a branch of Protestantism. The party is considered a Protestant fundamentalist party with orthodox political ideals. It is part of the European Christian Political Movement and the political group of European Conservatives and Reformists in the EP.
	10.	The Partij voor de Dieren is a political party which has as its main goals to improve animal rights and animal welfare. It is generally regarded as left-wing, environmentalist, and soft Eurosceptic. It is part of the Animal Politics EU group of animal rights parties and of The Left in the European Parliament – GUE/NGL.
	11.	50PLUS is a political party that advocates the interests of pensioners. Its political position is sometimes referred to as center, but also as populist and soft Eursceptic. It is affiliated with the European People's Party in the EP.
	12.	DENK is a social democratic political party that aims to promote minority rights, anti-racism, and multiculturalism. It was founded in 2015 by two Turkish Dutch members of the House of Representatives that left the Labour Party the year before. The party's views overlap with those of BIJ1 on minority rights but DENK takes more socially conservative views on cultural-liberal aspects.
	13.	Forum voor Democratie is a conservative and right-wing populist Eurosceptic political party that first participated in the 2017 elections. It won the most seats of any party in the 2019 provincial elections, but 61 out of 86 representatives have since defected. The party is part of the Identity and Democracy group in the EP.

14. BIJ1 (formerly known as Artikel1) is a anti-capitalist, progressive political party that advocates economic justice and fighting racism and discrimination in the Netherlands. It was founded in 2016.

15. Volt Netherlands is a social-liberal, progressive, pro-European political party that constitutes the Dutch branch of Volt Europa, a political movement that operates on a European level. It was founded in 2018. Volt was not included as an answer category in the ESS questionnaire, but after winning at least one seat in the 2021 national election the NC team decided to add it to the variables PRTVT and PRTCL in the dataset by recoding the verbatim answers in the "Other" category.

16. JA21 is a conservative liberal, right-wing populist political party that emphasizes personal freedom, political transparency, and reliable government and opposes immigration and further integration within the European Union. It was founded in 2020 by former members of Forum voor Democratie. JA21 was not included as an answer category in the ESS questionnaire, but after winning at least one seat in the 2021 national election the NC team decided to add it to the variables PRTVT and PRTCL in the dataset by recoding the verbatim answers in the "Other" category.

17. The BBB is an center-right, agrarian political party that focuses on issues important to rural and agrarian voters. It aims to provide farmers with a voice to be heard in politics. BBB was not included as an answer category in the ESS questionnaire, but after winning at least one seat in the 2021 national election the NC team decided to add it to the variables PRTVT and PRTCL in the dataset by recoding the verbatim answers in the "Other" category.

18. Pieter Omtzigt is a Dutch politician who left the CDA in June 2021 and since serves as a member without a party in the House of Representatives. Omtzigt was not included as an answer category in the ESS questionnaire, but because he left the CDA after the 2021 national election and was a member of the House of Representatives at the time of the survey, the NC team decided to add the category Omtzigt to the variable PRTCL in the dataset by recoding the verbatim answers in the "Other" category.

19. BVNL is a political party built around three MPs who split from Forum voor Democratie in August 2021. BVNL was not included as an answer category in the ESS questionnaire, but because the party split from FvD after the 2021 national election and was in the House of Representatives at the time of the survey, the NC team decided to add the category BVNL to the variable PRTCL in the dataset by recoding the verbatim answers in the "Other" category.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

The party vote variable was asked in the same way in ESS Round 10 as in ESS Round 9 in the questionnaire, with the same answer categories. However, the NC team decided to recode the verbatim answers in the "Other" category to include political parties in this variable that won at least one seat in the 2021 national election (Volt, JA21, and BBB) but were not included in the questionnaire because they were founded only recently.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

	Yes ☒ No ☐
	If yes, please describe:
	The party vote variable was asked in the same way in ESS Round 10 as in ESS Round 9 in the questionnaire, with the same answer categories. However, the NC team decided to recode the verbatim answers in the "Other" category to include political parties in this variable that won at least one seat in the 2021 national election (Volt, JA21, and BBB) but were not included in the questionnaire because they were founded only recently.

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:	**Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:**
Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)	• Only one single vote registered: ☒
	• Two or more votes registered: ☐
	Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
	Elections for the 150 members of the House of Representatives (Tweede Kamer) are held every four years by proportional representation. Elections are also held after a dissolution of the House of Representatives. Candidates are chosen from party lists according to a system of party-list proportional representation. The threshold for a party to gain a seat is 1/150th of the total number of valid votes. Because of this multi-party system and the relatively low threshold, generally no one party secures a majority of the votes, which is why several parties usually cooperate to form a coalition government.

North Macedonia

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Socijaldemokratski sojuz na Makedonija (SDSM) i Koalicija "Mozheme"	Социјалдемократски сојуз на Македонија (СДСМ) и Коалиција „Можеме"	Social Democratic Union of Macedonia (SDUM) and Coalition "We can"	35,89
2.	Vnatreshna makedonska revolucionerna organizacija - Demokratska partija za makedonsko nacionalno edinstvo (VMRO-DPMNE) i Koalicija "Obnova za Makedonija"	Внатрешна македонска револуционерна организација - Демократска партија за македонско национално единство (ВМРО-ДПМНЕ) и Коалиција „Обнова за Македонија"	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (IMRO-DPMNU) and Coalition "Renewal for Macedonia"	34,57
3.	Demokratska unija za integracija (DUI)	Демократска унија за интеграција (ДУИ)	The Democratic Union for Integration (DUI)	11,48
4.	Alijansa za Albancite i Alternativa	Алијанса за Албанците и Алтернатива	Alliance for Albanians and Alternative	8,95
5.	Levica	Левица	the Left	4,1
6.	Demokratska partija na Albancite (DPA)	Демократска партија на Албанците (ДПА)	Democratic Party of Albanians (DPA)	1,53
7.	Integra - Makedonska konzervativna partija	Интегра - Македонска конзервативна партија	Integra – Macedonian conservative party	1,35
8.	Gragjansko demokratska unija (GDU)	Граѓанско демократска унија (ГДУ)	Civic Democratic Union (CDU)	0,39
9.	Makedonska obnovitelna reformska opcija - Rabotnichka partija (MORO-RP)	Македонска обновителна реформска опција - Работничка партија (МОРО-РП)	Macedonian Renewal Reform Option - Workers' Party (MRRO-WP)	0,36
10.	Glas za Makedonija- makedonska politichka partija	Глас за Македонија — македонска политичка партија	Voice for Macedonia-Macedonian political party	0,31
11.	Edinstvena Makedonija - makedonska desnicharska politichka partija	Единствена Македонија — македонска десничарска политичка партија	United Macedonia - Macedonian right-wing political party	0,29
12.	Socijaldemokratska Unija (SDU)	Социјалдемократска Унија (СДУ)	Social Democratic Union (SDU)	0,28
13.	Tvoja partija	Твоја партија	Yours – political party	0,21
14.	Politichka partija Demokrati	Политичка партија Демократи	Political party Democrats	0,17
15.	Narodna partija na Romite (NPR)	Народна партија на Ромите (НПР)	Roma People's Party (RPP)	0,13
16.	Vnatreshna makedonska revolucionerna organizacija - Demokratska partija za makedonsko nacionalno edinstvo (VMRO-DPMNE)	Внатрешна македонска револуционерна организација - Демократска партија за македонско национално единство (ВМРО-ДПМНЕ)	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (IMRO-DPMNU)	
17.	Socijaldemokratski sojuz na Makedonija (SDSM)	Социјалдемократски сојуз на Македонија (СДСМ)	Social Democratic Union of Macedonia (SDUM)	
18.	Alijansa za Albancite (AA)	Алијанса за Албанците (АА)	Alliance for Albanians (AA)	
19.	Alternativa	Алтернатива	Alternative	
20.	Dvizhenje Besa	Движење Беса	BESA Movement	

21.	Liberalno-demokratska partija LDP	Либерално-демократска партија (ЛДП)	Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)	
22.	Nova socijaldemokratska partija NSDP	Нова социјалдемократска партија (НСДП)	New Social Democratic Party (NSDP)	
23.	Socijalistichka partija na Makedonija (SPM)	Социјалистичка партија на Македонија (СПМ)	Socialist Party of Macedonia (SPM)	
24.	Demokratska obnova na Makedonija (DOM)	Демократска обнова на Македонија (ДОМ)	Democratic Renewal of Macedonia (DRM)	
25.	Vnatreshna makedonska revolucionerna organizacija - Narodna partija (VMRO-NP)	Внатрешна македонска револуционерна организација - Народна партија (ВМРО-НП)	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Peoples Party (IMRO-PP)	

Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions	**Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above** 1. The "We Can" coalition consists of a total of 22 political parties, of which the leading role is played by the Social Democratic Union of Macedonia (SDUM). The other coalition partners are mainly smaller political parties, as well as political parties that represent the interests of the smaller ethnic communities in North Macedonia. 2. The Coalition "Renewal for Macedonia" consists of a total of 16 political parties, of which the leading role is played by the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (IMRO-DPMNU). The other coalition partners are smaller political parties, as well as political parties that represent the interests of the smaller ethnic communities in North Macedonia. 3. The Democratic Union for Integration is the largest ethnic Albanian political party in North Macedonia and the third largest political party in the country. It was formed immediately after the 2001 armed conflict between the National Liberation Army (NLA) and Macedonian security forces. Ideologically the party is not clearly defined, although its main focus is improvement of the position of Albanians in North Macedonia. From its inception until today (with the exception of 2 years) the party has been a constant part of all government coalitions. 4. This coalition consists of two political parties, the Alliance for Albanians and the Alternative. Both political parties mainly address the Albanian electorate in North Macedonia.
	5. The initiative for the formation of the Left political party came from members of the Movement for Social Justice "Lenka", members of the leftist movement "Solidarity", activists and left-wing individuals. The party was registered in 2016 and is ideologically profiled as a far left-wing party with a strong ethno centric focus. It is one of the few anti-NATO parties. In the last parliamentary elections, the party became part of the Assembly for the first time. The party was never part of govenment coalitions. 6. The Democratic Party of Albanians was founded in June 1997 by merging the Party for Democratic Prosperity of Albanians (PDPA) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP). DPA declares itself as a party to the right of the center and stands for greater rights of Albanians in the country. This party has repeatedly been part of government coalitions. 7. Integra is a Macedonian conservative political party with a Christian-Democratic ideology, with a right-wing orientation. It was registered in 2019. In the last elections, this party failed to become part of the Assembly. 8. The Civic Democratic Union is a party founded in 2018. It run in the 2020 parliamentary elections for the first time. 9. Macedonian Renewal Reform Option - Workers' Party (MRRO-WP) was founded in 2014. The party participated in two parliamentary election cycles in 2014 and 2016 in coalitions with other smaller political parties. In the 2020 elections the party run independently. 10. The Voice for Macedonia party was formed in 2018. Members of the leadership were previously members and supporters of other political parties. It has strong ethno national orientation.

11. United Macedonia - Macedonian right-wing political party was formed in 2002 as the People's Movement for Macedonia. The renaming takes place in 2018, when the party officially advocates an alliance with Russia and membership in the European Union. It declares as a right-wing party. It participated in several elections alone or in a coalition but never won a seat in Parliament.

12. The Social Democratic Union was formed in 2008. The party was formed as a result of disagreements in the New Social Democratic Party (NSDP). Part of the leadership leaves the NSDP and forms the SDU.

13. Yours- political party was founded in 2020. According to the party's statute, "Yours" is a democratic party, which activity will be focused on combining policies for social change with policies to solve major environmental problems nationally and internationally, in order to create a just, fair and sustainable society.

14. The Political party Democrats was founded in 2018. The party stands for democratic values and respect for basic human rights, including voting in elections or referendums, and respect for the will of the people. The party is not present in public so that its ideological position can be defined.

15. The Roma People's Party was founded in 2020. The party ran in the 2020 parliamentary elections for the first time. The party has little public presence, so its ideological positioning cannot be determined.

16. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (IMRO-DPMNU) was founded in 1990 and declares itself as a people's party to the right of the center, with ideological Christian Democratic provenance. From independence to today, it participated in almost all parliamentary and local elections. As one of the two largest political parties in North Macedonia, it led several government coalitions during the last three decades.

17. The Social Democratic Union of Macedonia (SDUM) declares itself a party to the left of the center, with a social democratic ideological provenance. Founded in 1991 as a legal successor of the Union of Communists of Macedonia - Party for Democratic Transformation (UCM-PDT), the party changed its name to SDUM and its ideology from communist to social democratic. It participated in all parliamentary and local elections since independence. This party is one of the two largest parties in North Macedonia and led several government coalitions in the last three decades.

18. The Alliance for Albanians is an emerging political party from the Movement for Reforms in the Democratic Party of Albanians. The party was founded in 2016. It is not ideologically clearly positioned. It was shortly part of the coalition government after the 2016 elections.

19. The Alternative political party has been formed in 2019. The party originates from members of the Besa movement, who decided to form a new party after the poor results at the local elections in 2017. The party is not clearly ideologically positioned, except that is focused on promoting the ethnic Albanian interests in North Macedonia. Although it was considered a vocal critic of the DUI party's policies, it became part of that governing coalition at the end of 2021.

20. The political party BESA Movement was founded in 2015. BESA Movement aims to promote the interests of all citizens, especially Albanians. In the last parliamentary elections, this party ran in a coalition with SDUM. For around a year, this party was also part of the governing coalition after the 2016 elections.

21. The Liberal Democratic Party is ideologically positioned close to the center. In its parliamentary history, it acts in a coalition with SDUM and IMRO-DPMNU. In the last parliamentary elections, this party ran in a coalition with SDUM. As part of these coalitions it was part of several governments. The party was founded in 1997.

22. The New Social Democratic Party was founded in 2005. This party was formed trough separation of part of the membership from SDUM. With its independent performance, the party secured MPs only in the 2006 elections. The party generally runs at elections in a coalition with SDUM. It was part of the governments led by SDUM, but also by IMRO-DPMNU.

23. The Socialist Party of Macedonia was founded in 1990. In the first half of its establishment, it formed a coalition with SDUM, while from 2006 until today it has been in a coalition with IMRO-DPMNU. The party, as a junior coalition partner, has been part of several governments.

	24. The Democratic Renewal of Macedonija (DRM) was founded in 2005. At the elections in 2006, the party performed independently and won one parliamentary seat, thus becoming a coalition partner in the IMRO-DPMNU government. In the next elections the party was in a coalition with IMRO-DPMNU. Since the elections in 2016, DRM is coalition partner of SDUM. The party participated in several governments. It is ideologically positioned in the center and is considered as a green party.
	25. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Oorganization – People's Party (IMRO-PP) is a national-conservative political party formed by the followers of the former Prime Minister Ljubčo Georgievski who split from IMRO–DPMNU. The IMRO–PP was founded in 2004. In the 2006 elections, this party won 6 parlialmentary seats. In the next election cycles the party loses the support of the voters and becomes a non-parliamentary party. In the last elections, it participated in a coalition with SDUM, thus becoming part of the parliament again.

Z2 Party variables

	Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please describe: N/A
	Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please describe: N/A

Z3 Electoral system

	Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level: • Only one single vote registered: ☒ • Two or more votes registered: ☐
Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The election of members of the Assembly of the Republic of North Macedonia is conducted according to the proportional model. The territory of the country is divided into 6 constituencies. The total number of MPs is 120, i.e. 20 MPs are elected from each constituency. The D'Hondt formula is used to calculate the mandates. An election threshold is not provided. In the review of the lists, both sexes must be represented with a minimum of 40%, for which there is a clear regulation. The lenght of term is 4 years.

Norway

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? English

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Rødt		The Red Party	4,7
2.	Sosialistisk Ventstreparti		The Socialist Left Party	7,6
3.	Arbeiderpartiet		The Labour Party	26,3
4.	Venstre		The Liberal Party	4,6
5.	Kristelig folkeparti		The Christian Democratic Party	3,8
6.	Senterpartiet		The Centre Party	13,5
7.	Høyre		The Conservative Party	20,4
8.	Fremskrittspartiet		The Progress Party	11,6
9.	Miljøpartiet de Grønne		The Green Party	3,9
10.	Demokratene		The Democrates	1,1
11.	Pasient fokus		The Patient focus Party	0,2
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. The Red Party is a far-left political party to the left of the Socialist Left and the Norwegian Labour Party. The party was founded in March, 2007 by a merger of the Workers' Communist Party and the Red Electoral Alliance. The party gained 1 seat in parliament in 2017 and has 8 seats from the 2021 election.

2. The Socialist Left Party: Formed in 1975 by a radical break-away group from the Norwegian Labour party, opposed to Norwegian membership in NATO and the EU. In 2005 the party became a governing party for the first time, participating in the Red-Green Coalition with the Norwegian Labour party and the Centre Party.

3. The Norwegian Labour Party is a social-democratic party with a hegemonic hold on government in post-war years. The Norwegian Labour Party currently holds the Prime Minister position (Jonas Gahr Støre) in Norway.

4. The Liberal Party is a liberal political party and the the oldest in the country (formed in 1884). It has enacted reforms such as parliamentarism, freedom of religion, universal suffrage and free education. Having initially been a major party in Norway, it has in recent times become marginalized, and has struggled to get above the electoral threshold.

5. The Christian Democratic Party was established in 1933 with the aim to uphold conservative moral and values. Centre-right party which has had a"king maker"position in Norwegian politics during the last decades. Due largely to their poor showing in the 2009 election, the party has seen a conflict between its conservative and liberal wings over which direction their political ideology should shift in the future.

6. The Centre Party: Agrarian party established as the Farmer's party in 1920. Have participated in centre-right coalitions in the post-war era and in centre-left coalitions in the 1930s. From its founding until 2000, the party had joined only non-socialist governments, but in 2005 changed allegiance and joined the Red-Green government. The party is firmly against Norwegian membership in the EU.

7. The Conservative Party: Established in 1884 as the erstwhile bourgeois opposition party to Liberals. However, the party has historically included both conservatives and liberals. Until the 2005 elections the Conservatives were the main non-socialist opposition party. In 2005, the party achieved a very weak election result, but has seen a strong surge in polls since the 2009 election. Between 2013-21 the Conservative Party led the government. This was the longest-serving conservative government to date.

8. The Progress Party: Originally formed as a one-man populist opposition party in 1973, largely as an anti-tax movement. Developed into a right-liberal party, but after a break-away and ideological schism in 1993, the party has consolidated itself as a right-populist party.

9. The Green Party: The Green Party was formed in 1988 from a number of local environmental election lists. The party has 3 members of parliament, and some representation in municipality councils. The party did not have a leader in the traditional sense - it was led by the national board which consisted of five persons. This changed in 2020, when Une Bastholm became party leader.

10. The Democrats: Established in 2002, the party is restrictive in matters of immigration and foreign policy, and has otherwise marked itself with center-oriented positions in matters of distribution policy and cultural policy.

11. The Patient Focus Party: Local party that achieved a 13,1% turnout locally in Finnmark, and 0,2% in Finnmark in the 2021 elections. This was enough to ensure one seat in parliament. The Patient Focus Party's main priority is the building of a new hospital in Alta.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Because of elections in 2021, two new questions have been added, B13c and B14c, regarding whether or not voted, and which party voted.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The primary legislative assembly at the national level in Norway is called the Storting. There are 169 seats or members of the Storting and general elections are held every four years for each of those seats. The Storting can not be dissolved and there is no opportunity to call for new elections outside the general election year. Every Norwegian citizen aged 18 or older by the end of the election year has the right to vote at the election. Norway practices universal suffrage. Everyone who is entitled to vote and who has lived in Norway for the last 10 years is eligible to be voted into the Storting with the exception of civil servants and people working in the Foreign Service. The Norwegian electoral system is based on the principle of direct election and proportional representation, and voting is by secret ballot. The ballot is a vote for a list of representatives from a political party and the names on the party list are candidates representing that particular party. These candidates have been chosen on the nomination conventions of each party, an the list is closed, i.e. voters are not permitted to rank candidates on the list. There are 11 counties in Norway which constitute the constituencies. These are divided into polling districts where the voters come to take ballot. 150 constituency representatives are elected to the legislative assembly - the Storting. Another 11 are distributed among the counties after the election. The allocation of seats is derived through a modified Sainte Laguë method

Poland

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Polish

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Koalicja Bezpartyjni i Samorządowcy	Koalicja Bezpartyjni i Samorządowcy	The Non-Partisans and Local Government Activists Coalition	0.78%
2.	Koalicja Obywatelska	Koalicja Obywatelska	Civic Coalition	27.40%
3.	Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość	Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość	Confederation Liberty and Independence	6.81%
4.	Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	Polish People's (Peasants') Party	8.55%
5.	Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	Law and Justice	43.59%
6.	Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej	Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej	Democratic Left Alliance	12.56%
7.	Platforma Obywatelska Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej	Platforma Obywatelska	Civic Platform	na
8.	Nowa Lewica	Nowa Lewica	New Left	na
9.	Kukiz'15	Kukiz'15	Kukiz'15	na
10.	Lewica Razem	Partia Razem	Together Party	na
11.	Porozumienie Jarosława Gowina	Porozumienie Jarosława Gowina	Jarosław Gowin's Agreement	na
12.	Solidarna Polska	Solidarna Polska	United Poland	na
13.	Ruch Polska 2050 Szymona Hołowni	Ruch Polska 2050 Szymona Hołowni	Szymon Holownia's Poland 2050 Movement	na
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Koalicja 'Bezpartyjni i Samorządowcy' [The Non-Partisans and Local Government Activists Coalition] (Party Facts ID: NA), founded in 2014 as 'Bezpartyjni Samorządowcy' [Non-Partisan Local Government Activists] (BS). This political movement is oriented towards regionalism and aspires to strengthen the role of the local government and direct democracy. It does not declare a particular political orientation although it is predominantly formed by right-wing politicians. BS advocates decentralisation of public administration, abolition of personal income tax, voluntary social security contributions, support for small enterprises, and introduction of free public transport. The movement originates from Lower Silesia where its activities were concentrated in the initial period. In 2015, the movement was represented in the presidential election by Paweł Kukiz, a former rock musician who came third in the election (20.8%) and then founded his own movement (Kukiz'15) independently of BS. Failing to reach an agreement with Paweł Kukiz's initiative, BS independently took part in the 2019 parliamentary elections, rallying right-wing politicians who represented various political initiatives. In December 2020, BS was registered as a union of associations - Ogólnopolska Federacja 'Bezpartyjni i Samorządowcy' [National Federation of Non-Partisans and Local Government Activists].

2. Koalicja Obywatelska (KO) [Civic Coalition] (Party Facts ID: NA). An electoral alliance formed before the 2018 local elections by the centre-right Platforma Obywatelska [Civic Platform] (PO, see below) and the liberal Nowoczesna [Modern] (Party Facts ID: 4630) in opposition to the ruling Prawo i Sprawiedliwość [Law and Justice] (see below). In the 2019 parliamentary elections, KO was expanded to include the left-wing Inicjatywa Polska [The Polish Initiative], the pro-environmentalist Partia Zieloni [Green Party], and Ruch Autonomii Śląska [Silesian Autonomy Movement] (Party Facts ID: 1430).

3. Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość (Konfederacja) [Confederation Liberty and Independence] (Party Facts ID: NA). Far-right political party with a Eurosceptic and libertarian profile. Formed in 2018 as an electoral alliance and ahead of the 2019 European Parliament elections, it was registered as a political party in 2019. Konfederacja includes the libertarian-conservative party Koalicja Odnowy Rzeczypospolitej 'Wolność i Nadzieja' [Coalition for the Renewal of the Republic - 'Liberty and Hope'] (KORWiN) led by Janusz Korwin-Mikke (Party Facts ID: 4629), the far-right Ruch Narodowy [National Movement] led by Robert Winnicki (Party Facts ID: 3224), the monarchist Konfederacja Korony Polskiej [Confederation of the Polish Crown] led by Grzegorz Braun, and several smaller far-right political initiatives. Konfederacja demands the abolition of personal income tax, voluntary social contributions, exiting the European Union, and the reinstatement of death penalty. It opposes migrants, refugees, and LGBTQ+ persons. After the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Janusz Krowin-Mikke made pro-Russian statements; as a result, some KORWiN party activists left the party and formed the libertarian party Wolnościowcy [Liberalists] led by Artur Dziambor, which became another part of Konfederacja.

4. Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL) [Polish People's (Peasants') Party] (Party Facts ID: 602). An agrarian centre-right party with a traditional outlook. Initially, the party was sceptical about EU integration but has become more positive about the benefits of Poland's EU membership over time. Its programme contains strong socially-oriented elements, such as the idea of financial support for the elderly and for families in a difficult financial situation (during the time that Władysław Kosiniak-Kamysz, PSL's leader, was the Minister of Labour in the PO-headed cabinet, he introduced a law that provided financial support for persons without the right to maternity or paternity leave, amoutning to PLN 1,000, i.e. approx. EUR 240 per month for 12 months after childbirth). Relative to other parties, PSL places the greatest emphasis on representing the interests of farmers (families earning their living from agriculture can use a more advantageous social security system). PSL also supports the development of renewable energy sources. Importantly, PSL has been present in all successive Polish parliaments since 1989. From 1993 to 1997 and from 2001 to 2005, PSL formed a ruling coalition with the post-communist Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD) [Democratic Left Alliance, see below]. In the years 2007–2015, PSL formed a ruling coalition with PO. PSL criticises the ruling PiS party, which is its main competitor for countryside voters. In connection with the 2019 European elections, PSL joined a broad Koalicja Europejska [European Coalition] whose main aim was to remove PiS from power. In the 2019 parliamentary elections, PSL has built a centrist and Christian democratic electoral coalition - Koalicja Polska [Polish Coalition] - which ran on PSL electoral lists. Koalicja Polska included Kukiz'15 led by Paweł Kukiz, the Union of European Democrats led by Elżbieta Bińczycka, as well as several Christian democratic and centrist initiatives. In November 2020, PSL ended its cooperation with Kukiz'15.

5. Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS) [Law and Justice] (Party Facts ID: 1565). The currently ruling party with a strong right-wing orientation. One of the two largest political parties in Poland. Since 2005, it has been competing for power mainly with Platforma Obywatelska (PO; see below). Traditional and patriotic values are the fundamental elements of this party's ideology. The party has a conservative stance on various issues such as abortion, in-vitro fertilisation (IVF), rights of the LGBTQ+ community, or the role of the Catholic Church in public life (the Catholic Church in Poland strongly supports PiS). The party promotes welfare-oriented policies. It has introduced the so-called '500 plus' programme, consisting of a monthly cash benefit of PLN 500 (approx. EUR 120) for the second and each subsequent child in the family, later extended onto every child in the family. PiS has also reversed the unpopular pension reform introduced earlier by PO, which had raised the retirement age to 67 years. However, after coming to power, PiS did not introduce any changes that would clearly increase taxes for the highest earners. PiS is a Eurosceptic party. It is a member of the Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformists (ACRE), a European political party.

PiS was founded in 2001 by twin brothers Jarosław and Lech Kaczyński (the latter served as the President of Poland from 2005 until his death in a 2010 air crash at the Smolensk airport in Russia). The party often stresses the importance of dealing with the communist past and has a declared focus on fighting corruption. It was the leading party in the 2005–2007 government. After the 2007 elections and until today, PiS has been the key rival to PO, which ruled the country until 2015. In the 2015 and 2019 parliamentary elections, PiS ran in a coalition called Zjednoczona Prawica (ZP) [United Right] which won and secured a majority of seats in the Sejm (the lower house of the Polish parliament) in both elections. The United Right also included Solidarna Polska [United Poland] (see below) and Polska Razem [Poland Together] led by Jarosław Gowin, which changed its name to Porozumienie [Jarosław Gowin's Agreement; see below] after joining activists from the Stowarzyszenie Republikanie [Republican Association]. In 2021, Porozumienie left - and Stowarzyszenie Republikanie joined - the United Right (ZP). Since then, the government led by PiS has had a minority character.

PiS has been criticised for a number of changes it introduced after coming to power, primarily for its judicial reforms which, according to the opposition, violated the Constitution. The same reforms have been also criticised by the European Union. In addition, PiS has been condemned for its changes to the public mass media. According to the opposition, the public mass media in Poland strongly favour the ruling party. Attempts to tighten the abortion law in 2016 and 2018 triggered social protests and PiS withdrew from the idea to implement those reforms - until October 22, 2020 when the Constitutional Tribunal of Poland, largely subdued by PiS, declared the unconstitutionality of abortion in case of fetal abnormalities. PiS has been also criticised for its reforms in education and foreign policy. According to its opponents, the foreign policy of the PiS-led government has undermined Poland's position in the EU.

PiS is the party of origin of the current President of Poland, Andrzej Duda, who won the presidential elections in 2015 and 2020.

6. Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD) [Democratic Left Alliance] (Party Facts ID: 57). A left-wing party which favours a progressive tax system, equal access to health care and education for all citizens, separation of Church and state, equal rights for women and men, and legalisation of civil unions. It strongly criticises Law and Justice's attempts to tighten the abortion law and the 2020 ruling of the Constitutional Tribunal (see above). SLD also supports the idea of strengthening the position of labour unions. However, it is worth stressing that SLD was criticised by other left-wing parties for not following a left-wing economic agenda sufficiently during its time in power in the years 1993–1997 and 2001–2005. Moreover, it implemented limited measures towards a secular state. SLD supports EU integration. Many politicians from other parties point out that the highest proportion of SLD activists originate from Socjaldemokracja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (SdRP) [Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland], a descendant of the former communist party Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (PZPR) [Polish United Workers' Party], disbanded in 1990. SLD formed a government in the years 1993–1997 and 2001–2005 in coalition with PSL (see above). In 2005, as a result of corruption scandals, SLD lost the vast majority of its electorate. Since that time, the party has failed to regain broad support. In 2015, SLD formed a coalition called Zjednoczona Lewica [United Left], which received 7.6% of the vote, below the mandatory 8% threshold for coalitions, and hence did not win any seats in the parliament (electoral alliances must win at least 8% of the vote; the threshold for individual parties is 5%). Shortly before the 2019 European elections, SLD joined the broad European Coalition [Koalicja Europejska] whose main aim was to remove PiS from power.

In the 2019 parliamentary elections, SLD built an electoral coalition SLD Lewica Razem [SLD Left Together], which ran on SLD's party lists. The coalition included the party Wiosna [Spring] led by Robert Biedroń (Party Facts ID: 7356), Lewica Razem [Left Together] led by Adrian Zandberg, as well as several other centre-left and left-wing initiatives. In 2021, SLD Lewica Razem was transformed into Nowa Lewica [New Left] (see below).

7. Platforma Obywatelska Rzeczpospolitej Polskiej (PO) [Civic Platform of the Republic of Poland] (Party Facts ID: 1117). The largest opposition party with a centre-right orientation. Since 2005, PO has mainly competed for power with PiS [Law and Justice; see above]. Initially, PO proclaimed liberal economic slogans, but subsequently began to introduce socially-oriented promises into its programme. The party initially favoured tax reductions and opposed the idea of adopting a central budget with a deficit. However, after coming to power, it withdrew from these ideas. PO raised the retirement age to 67. Together with its junior coalition partner PSL (see above), it also extended maternity leave from 26 weeks to 12 months. Despite its criticism of the socially-oriented policy of current PiS government, which it sees as a threat to the central budget, PO declares that it will maintain some of the existing welfare solutions, including the '500 plus' programme (see above). As far as socio-cultural orientation is concerned, PO holds more liberal views than PiS: it is in favour of government financing of in vitro fertilisation and it is against tightening of the abortion law. However, PO has been criticised by left-wing parties for not introducing any significant liberalisations during its time in power (2007–2015). For example, PO failed to adopt any laws that would legalise civil unions. PO has also criticised PiS for its excessive financial support for the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. However, PO's position on many issues is difficult to identify clearly. Its members include many left- and right-wing politicians. PO highlighted its effective spending of EU funds on infrastructure development, including contracts for the construction of approx. 400 km of motorways and 360 km of expressways. PO stresses the need for stronger integration with the EU and wants to initiate a discussion on the adoption of Euro by Poland. PO is a member of the European People's Party (EPP).

PO was founded in 2001. It headed the government cabinet in the years 2007–2015, in coalition with PSL [Polish Peasants' Party]. Donald Tusk (PO) served as the Prime Minister until 2014. In 2014, he stepped down to assume the role of the President of the European Council (and was re-elected in 2017 despite strong opposition from PiS). In 2015, PO lost the national elections and became the major opposition party. Since 2016, PO has been been trying to build a coalition to remove PiS from power. The first opportunity to do so was during the 2018 local government elections when PO formed a coalition with Nowoczesna [Modern Poland]. In relation to the European elections in May 2019, the European Coalition [Koalicja Europejska] was formed. The European Coalition included PO and Nowoczesna [Modern Poland], as well as PSL (see above), SLD, and Partia Zieloni [Green Party].

In the 2019 parliamentary elections, a broad coalition called Koalicja Obywatelska (see above) ran from PO's electoral lists. In 2021, Donald Tusk was elected chairman of the party, replacing Borys Budka.

8. Nowa Lewica [New Left] (Party Facts ID: -). Left-wing political party established in 2021 by the transformation of Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD) [Democratic Left Alliance] (see above) and as a result of the merger with centre-left Wiosna [Spring] (Party Facts ID: 7356). Nowa Lewica is divided into two factions, bringing together activists from both former parties. Robert Biedroń (Wiosna faction) and Włodzimierz Czarzasty (SLD faction) were elected co-chairmen of the party at its founding convention.

9. Kukiz'15 (Party Facts ID: 4631). A right-wing political party in Poland led by former rock musician Paweł Kukiz. In terms of economic policies, the party favours liberal solutions, such as the reduction or even abolition of income taxes. Kukiz'15 criticises politicians for representing the interests of their respective political parties rather than the interests of citizens who elected them. Kukiz'15 also accuses the current electoral system of benefiting large parties. Kukiz'15 promotes the idea of a majoritarian electoral system, first past the post (which, according to its leader, will reduce the role of political parties), as well as the idea of providing more opportunities for citizens to express their views via referendums. This party opposes excessive EU integration and criticises many EU regulations (including climate and refugee policies). The movement was founded after the 2015 presidential elections when Paweł Kukiz ran as a candidate.

In the 2015 parliamentary elections, Kukiz'15 ran together with the nationalist Ruch Narodowy [National Movement] (see Confederation). In the 2019 parliamentary elections, it ran as part of the Christian democratic Koalicja Polska [Polish Coalition], which ran on the electoral lists of Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL) [Polish People's (Peasants') Party] (see above). Cooperation with PSL ended in November 2020. In May 2021, Kukiz'15 concluded a programme agreement with the ruling party Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS) [Law and Justice], declaring support for certain PiS bills.

10. Lewica Razem (Razem) [Left Together] (Party Facts ID: 4871). An opposition party formed in May 2015, with a strong left-wing orientation. The party highlights the need to introduce welfare-oriented solutions, higher taxes for higher earners, and observance of workers' rights. In terms of socio-cultural orientation, the party stresses the need for a secular state and liberalisation of the abortion legislation. In the 2015 parliamentary elections, Razem received 3.6% of the vote, falling below the 5% threshold and winning no seats in the parliament. Unlike other political parties in Poland, Razem has a collective leadership. The party has criticised the current PiS government for violating the Constitution and expressed criticism about the PO-led government (2007–2015). Razem has also been highly critical of the economic reforms introduced by the first non-communist government after 1989.

In February 2019, Razem joined forces with Unia Pracy [Labour Union] (Party Facts ID: 1104) and Ruch Sprawiedliwości Społecznej [Social Justice Movement] in the Lewica Razem [Left Together] coalition, formed for the European Parliament elections. In June 2019, shortly after the European Parliament elections, the party changed its name from Partia Razem [Together Party] to Lewica Razem [Left Together]. In the 2019 parliamentary elections, Razem ran as part of the left-wing coalition Zjednoczona Lewica [United Left] under the electoral list of Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej [Democratic Left Alliance] (see above) and succeeded at introducing its members to parliament.

	11. Porozumienie Jarosława Gowina (Porozumienie) [Jarosław Gowin's Agreement] (Party Facts ID: -). A centre-right political party with a liberal-conservative and Christian democratic profile. It was formed in November 2017, resulting from the merger between Polska Razem [Poland Together] and activists from the Stowarzyszenie Republikanie [Republican Association]. In the years 2017-2021, Porozumienie was part of the ruling political camp Zjednoczona Prawica (ZP) [United Right] (see Prawo i Sprawiedliwość [Law and Justice]). In 2021, a dispute between PiS and Porozumienie led to an intra-party split in Porozumienie. At that time, a group of politicians left Porozumienie to join Partia Republikańska [Republican Party] associated with the Stowarzyszenie Republikanie, the party that later became part of ZP. Since Porozumienie's demands - regarding taxes as well as the law regulating the functioning of the media - have not been met, Porozumienie left ZP.
	12. Solidarna Polska (SP) [United Poland] (Party Facts ID: 328). A far-right and nationalist party founded in 2012, following the split of Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS) [Law and Justice] (see above). Opposes abortion, euthanasia, and same-sex marriage. SP is strongly Eurosceptic, criticising the European Union mainly for its migration policy. In the 2015 and 2019 parliamentary elections, SP ran as part of the Zjednoczona Prawica [United Right] coalition led by PiS. SP has representatives in parliament and in the government.
	13. Ruch Polska 2050 Szymona Hołowni (PL2050) [Szymon Hołownia's Poland 2050 Movement] (Party Facts ID: -). Centrist political party founded by Szymon Hołownia. Registered in August 2020 as an association and then transformed into a political party in March 2021. Its programme combines Christian democratic, liberal, and social democratic elements. It supports green policies and Poland's achievement of carbon neutrality. It has several representatives in parliament who have moved to PL2050 from various political parties.
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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Due to political changes involving the unification of parties and the formation of new coalitions, there had been several significant changes in the list of parties about which the respondents were asked. The KORWiN party, which became part of Konfederacja, was removed from the list, as well as Kukiz'15 party, which became part of Koalicja Polska led by PSL. Partia Razem [Together Party] and Zjednoczona Lewica coalition [United Left] were also removed from the list and replaced by the SLD party as it was from SLD's lists that these entities ran in the 2019 parliamentary elections. PO and Nowoczesna were replaced by the joint position Koalicja Obywatelska (see above).

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

(1) Modern [Nowoczesna] party (Party Facts ID: 4630) had been removed from the list of parties. (2) Due to a change of name and party structure, Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (Democratic Left Alliance) was replaced by Nowa Lewica [New Left] (see above). (3) The party Wolność [Freedom] had been removed from the list of parties. Wolność was to be the new name of the party KORWiN (Party Facts ID: 4629), but it failed to register due to formal reasons. The party therefore reverted to the name KORWiN (see Konfederacja described above).

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

In the voting to the Sejm (the primary legislative assembly) only one vote per voter is recorded. Each voter (a Polish citizen who is 18 years old or older on the election day) may select one candidate for the assembly. This vote is cast for a candidate and, at the same time, for the election committee (a party or a coalition) that nominated the candidate. A total of 460 members of parliament are elected in the Sejm elections. The elections are organised in constituencies. In 2019, the number of constituencies was 41. The number of mandates allocated to each constituency ranges from 7 to 20 seats. Parties that receive at least 5% of votes ('electoral threshold') and coalitions that receive at least 8% of votes at the country level participate in the allocation of seats (this requirement does not apply to national minorities). The number of seats for parties and coalitions in each constituency is calculated according to the d'Hondt method. The parties that successfully placed their representatives in the Sejm (as well as those who failed to do so but achieved at least 3% of votes across Poland) receive funding from the central budget. The received sums depend on the performance in the elections, i.e. the highest level of funding goes to the political party with the highest numbers of MPs.

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Portugal

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Portuguese

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Aliança	A	Alliance	0,77
2.	Bloco de Esquerda	BE	Left Bloc	9,52
3.	CDS - Partido Popular	CDS-PP	CDS – People's Party	4,22
4.	Chega	CHEGA	Enough	1,29
5.	Iniciativa Liberal	IL	Liberal Initiative	1,29
6.	Juntos Pelo Povo	JPP	Together for the People	0,20
7.	LIVRE	L	LIVRE/ FREE	1,09
8.	Movimento Alternativo Socialista	MAS	Socialist Alternative Movement	0,06
9.	Partido da Terra	MPT	Earth Party	0,25
10.	Nós, Cidadãos!	NC	We, the Citizens!	0.24
11.	Pessoas-Animais-Natureza	PAN	People–Animals–Nature	3,32
12.	CDU - Coligação Democrática Unitária	PCP-PEV	The Unitary Democratic Coalition	6,33
13.	Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses/Movimento Reorganizativo do Partido do Proletariado	PCTP/MRPP	Portuguese Workers' Communist Party/Re-Organized Movement of the Party of the Proletariat	0,69
14.	Partido Democrático Republicano	PDR	Democratic Republican Party	0,22
15.	Partido Nacional Renovador	PNR	National Renovator Party	0,33
16.	Partido Social Democrata	PSD	Social Democratic Party	27,76
17.	Partido Socialista	PS	Socialist Party	36,34
18.	Partido Trabalhista Português	PTP	Portuguese Labour Party	0,16
19.	Partido Popular Monárquico	PPM	People's Monarchist Party	0,16
20.	Partido Unido dos Reformados e Pensionistas	PURP	United Party of Retirees and Pensioners	0,22
21.	Reagir Incluir Reciclar	R.I.R.	React, Include, Recycle	0,67
22.				
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Alliance is founded by former Prime Minister Pedro Santana Lopes, following his departure from the Social Democratic Party (PSD). It is a centre-right party.

2. The Left Bloc is a left-wing, democratic socialist political party founded in 1999. It was founded by former members of the Portuguese Comunist Party and other smaller left and far left political parties.

3. The CDS – People's Party is a conservative and Christian democratic party. It is characterized as being between the centre-right and right-wing of the political spectrum. The party was founded on 19 July 1974 during the Carnation Revolution. The party has been involved in centre-right coalitions with the Social Democratic Party (PSD).

4. Chega is a national conservative, right-wing populist political party formed in 2019 by André Ventura, former member o PSD (Social Democratic Party). It is characterized as being between the right-wing and far-right of the political spectrum.

5. The Liberal Initiative is a liberal political party in Portugal currently led by João Cotrim de Figueiredo.It was founded in 2017 and is located in the centre-right to right wing spectrum.

6. Together for the People is a party with its origins in Santa Cruz, Madeira (Portuguese Autonomus Region). Its founding principles are Unity, Transparency and Resistance, as evidenced by its symbol. It was legalised by the Portuguese Constitutional Court on 2015. It can be described as a catch-all centre party.

7. LIVRE (FREE) is an eco-socialist political party in Portugal founded in 2014. Its founding principles are ecology, universalism, freedom, equity, solidarity, socialism and Europeanism. It was founded by Rui Tavares, a former Portuguese Communist Youth member. The political position is standing between center-left and left-wing.

8. The Socialist Alternative Movement, formerly known as the Left Revolutionary Front is a Trotskyist organization founded in 2000. It was the Portuguese section of the International Workers' League (Fourth International) until they split in 2017. It ran on a joint list with the Madeira-based Labour Party in the 2015 parliamentary elections. It is a left-wing party.

9. The Earth Party previously called The Earth Party Movement, is a green-conservative political party founded on 1993. Its main political priorities are the promotion of environmental-friendly policies and the preservation of the national and cultural heritage of Portugal and of the remaining Portuguese-language countries.It is a center-right party.

10. We, the Citizens! is a party founded by members of the Portuguese Institute of Democracy (Instituto Democracia Portuguesa, IDP) after the large protest against the introduction of a single social tax in 2012. The party ideology is based on Liberalism and Pro-Europeanism and is positioned in the centre-right of the political spectrum.

11. People–Animals–Nature (PAN) is an environmentalist and animal rights and welfare focused political party founded in 2009. The party has also been described as holding ecofeminist and progressive ideologies.However, it has also been described as being "identified neither from the right nor from the left." It is mostly identified as being on the centre-left of the political spectrum.

12. The Unitary Democratic Coalition (CDU) is an electoral and political coalition between the Portuguese Communist Party and the Ecologist Party "The Greens" founded in 1987. The coalition also integrates the political movement Democratic Intervention. Since the beginning of the coalition, the member parties have never participated separately in any election. The Communist Party is the major force inside it and has the majority of places in the electoral lists. It follows the marxist-leninist communist ideology and is located in the left wing to far-left politcal spectrum.

13. The Portuguese Workers' Communist Party/Re-Organized Movement of the Party of the Proletariat is a Maoist party founded in 1970 by Arnaldo de Matos.The party was among the most active resistance movements before the Carnation Revolution, especially among students in Lisbon. It is located in the far-left political spectrum.

14. The Democratic Republican Party is a Portuguese political party, founded in 2014. It was created by António Marinho e Pinto, an MEP formerly for the Earth Party.It is a traditionalist party located in the centre political spectrum.

15. The National Renovator Party is a far-right nationalist political party. It was founded in 2000. It is an eurospectic, conservative, anti-immigration and right-wing populist party.

	16. The Social Democratic Party (PSD) is a liberal-conservative political party. A party of the centre-right, the PSD is one of the two major parties in Portuguese politics, its rival being the Socialist Party (PS) on the centre-left. The PSD was founded in 1974, two weeks after the Carnation Revolution. The party has formed a grand coalition with the Socialist Party in the past, known as the Central Bloc, but in 1985 under the leader Aníbal Cavaco Silva the party has shifted to the right. Recently, the party has had alliances with CDS - People's Party
	17. The Socialist Party is a social democratic political party. It was founded on 1973 (pre-Carnation revolution) in the German city of Bad Münstereifel by militants from the Portuguese Socialist Action. A party of the centre-left, the PS is one of the two major parties in Portuguese politics, its rival being the Social Democratic Party (PSD) on the centre-right. The leader of the PS is António Costa, the current Prime Minister of Portugal. In 2019, the year of the elections sated above, PS, Left Bloc and CDU formed a left winged alliance (CDU and Left Bloc signed a conffidence and supply agreement) to support a PS minority government. For the first time in Portuguese democracy, the leader of the second most voted political force became Prime Minister.
	18. The Portuguese Labour Party is a Portuguese centre-left political party currently led by Amândio Madaleno. In the 2015 Madeiran regional election, the party ran on an electoral list with the Socialist Party, the People–Animals–Nature and the Earth Party, in an alliance named Mudança (Change).
	19. The People's Monarchist Party is a political party founded in 1974 by various groups opposing the Estado Novo, in the context of the Carnation Revolution. It is tipically right-wing. Currently it is a small monarchist party with little political support. It is known that the claimant to the Portuguese throne, Dom Duarte Pio, Duke of Braganza, does not support this party officially.
	20. The United Party of Retirees and Pensioners (PURP) is a political party focused on securing the rights of pensioners. It was founded by António Mateus Dias and Fernando Loureiro in 2015. The party is generally anti-austerity and sees itself as a defender of the weak and vulnerable in Portuguese society, which also includes people in poor, neglected inland areas. They're a catch-all party with no distinct ideology.
	21. React, Include, Recycle is a political party led by Vitorino Silva, better known as Tino de Rans (a portuguese television personality). The RIR presents itself as a humanist, pacifist, environmentalist, pro-European and universalist party with the purpose of bringing voters and elected officials closer, seeking to return the emphasis on public service to politics. It can be described as a syncretic party.
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Z2 Party variables

	Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?
	Yes ☒ No ☐
	If yes, please describe:
	New parties have been added: CHEGA; IL (Iniciativa Liberal); A (Aliança); R.I.R. (Reagir Incluir Reciclar). some parties were reformed due to former alliances being dismantled: PTP-MAS-Agir (are now MAS and PTP, separated); PPD/ PSD-CDS-PP (Portugal à Frente) are now PPD/PSD and CDS-PP separated. PPV/CDC (Partido Cidadania e Democracia Cristã) was removed due to no representation in the 2019 elections.
	Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?
	Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, please describe:

New parties have been added: CHEGA; IL (Iniciativa Liberal); A (Aliança); R.I.R. (Reagir Incluir Reciclar). Some parties were reformed due to former alliances being dismantled: PTP-MAS-Agir (are now MAS and PTP, separated); PPD/ PSD-CDS-PP (Portugal à Frente) are now PPD/PSD and CDS-PP separated. PPV/CDC (Partido Cidadania e Democracia Cristã) was removed due to no representation in the 2019 elections.

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
The 2019 Portuguese legislative election was held on 6 October 2019. All 230 seats to the Assembly of the Republic were contested. The Socialist Party (PS) won the elections with 36% of the votes and 108 seats.

The Assembleia da República (Assembly of the Republic) is currently composed of 230 Members. However, the Constitution establishes that this number may vary between a minimum of 180 and a maximum of 230.Members of the Assembleia da República are elected from lists that parties or coalitions of parties put forward in each constituency. Votes are converted into seats using the proportional representation system and the d'Hondt's highest-average rule. Members represent the entire country and not only the constituencies that elect them. Their term of office is four years, which corresponds to one legislature.

Any Portuguese citizen (over the age of 18) may be a Member of the Assembleia da República. The electoral law lays down some exceptions relating to the nature of certain functions, such as judges, military personnel in active service, diplomats, etc.

The D'Hondt's highest-average rule is used to distribute seats among candidates on the lists running in elections based on the principle of proportional representation.

Serbia

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Serbian

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	ALEKSANDAR VUČIĆ – ZA NAŠU DECU.	ALEKSANDAR VUČIĆ – ZA NAŠU DECU.	ALEKSANDAR VUCIC - FOR OUR CHILDREN.	60.65
2.	IVICA DAČIĆ – „Socijalistička partija Srbije (SPS), Jedinstvena Srbija (JS) – Dragan Marković Palma"	IVICA DAČIĆ – „Socijalistička partija Srbije (SPS), Jedinstvena Srbija (JS) – Dragan Marković Palma"	IVICA DACIC - "Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS), United Serbia (JS) - Dragan Markovic Palma"	10.38
3.	Dr VOJISLAV ŠEŠELj – SRPSKA RADIKALNA STRANKA	Dr VOJISLAV ŠEŠELj – SRPSKA RADIKALNA STRANKA	Dr. VOJISLAV SESELj - SERBIAN RADICAL PARTY	2.05
4.	Vajdasági Magyar Szövetség-Pásztor István – Savez vojvođanskih Mađara – Ištvan Pastor	Vajdasági Magyar Szövetség-Pásztor István – Savez vojvođanskih Mađara – Ištvan Pastor	Vajdasági Magyar Szövetség-Pásztor István - Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians - Istvan Pastor	2.23
5.	ALEKSANDAR ŠAPIĆ – POBEDA ZA SRBIJU	ALEKSANDAR ŠAPIĆ – POBEDA ZA SRBIJU	ALEKSANDAR ŠAPIĆ - VICTORY FOR SERBIA	3.83
6.	ZA KRALjEVINU SRBIJU	ZA KRALjEVINU SRBIJU (Pokret obnove Kraljevine Srbije, Monarhistički front) - Žika Gojković	FOR THE KINGDOM OF SERBIA (Movement for the Renewal of the Kingdom of Serbia, Monarchist Front) - Zika Gojkovic	2.67
7.	UJEDINjENA DEMOKRATSKA SRBIJA	UJEDINjENA DEMOKRATSKA SRBIJA (Vojvođanski front, Srbija 21, Liga socijaldemokrata Vojvodine, Stranka moderne Srbije, Građanski demokratski forum, DSHV, Demokratski blok, Zajedno za Vojvodinu, Unija Rumuna Srbije, Vojvođanska partija, Crnogorska partija)	UNITED DEMOCRATIC SERBIA (Vojvodina Front, Serbia 21, League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina, Party of Modern Serbia, Civic Democratic Forum, DSHV, Democratic Bloc, Together for Vojvodina, Union of Romanians of Serbia, Vojvodina Party, Montenegrin Party)	0.95
8.	Akademik Muamer Zukorlić – Samo pravo	Akademik Muamer Zukorlić – Samo pravo – Stranka pravde i pomirenja (SPP) – Demokratska partija Makedonaca (DPM)/ Akademik Muamer Zukorlić – Samo pravo – Stranka pravde i pomirenja (SPP) – Demokratska partija Makedonaca (DPM)/ Akademik Muamer Zukorlić – Samo pravo – Stranka na pravda i pomirenije (SPP) – Demokratska partija na Makedoncite (DPM)	Academician Muamer Zukorlic - Samo pravo - Party of Justice and Reconciliation (SPP) - Democratic Party of Macedonians (DPM) / Academician Muamer Zukorlic - Samo pravo - Party of Justice and Reconciliation (SPP) - Democratic Party of Macedonians (DPM) / Academician Muamer Zukorlic - Samo pravo - Party for Justice and Reconciliation (SPP) - Democratic Party of Macedonians (DPM)	1
9.	METLA 2020	METLA 2020	BROOM 2020	2.24
10.	Milan Stamatović – Zdravo da pobedi – Dragan Jovanović – Bolja Srbija – Zdrava Srbija	Milan Stamatović – Zdravo da pobedi – Dragan Jovanović – Bolja Srbija – Zdrava Srbija	Milan Stamatović - Hello to win - Dragan Jovanović - Better Serbia - Healthy Serbia	1.04

11.	SDA Sandžaka – dr Sulejman Ugljanin SDA Sandžaka – dr. Sulejman Ugljanin	SDA Sandžaka – dr Sulejman Ugljanin SDA Sandžaka – dr. Sulejman Ugljanin	SDA Sandzak - dr Sulejman Ugljanin SDA Sandzak - dr. Sulejman Ugljanin	0.77
12.	Milica Đurđević Stamenkovski – Srpska stranka Zavetnici	Milica Đurđević Stamenkovski – Srpska stranka Zavetnici	Milica Djurdjevic Stamenkovski - Serbian Party of "Zavet"	1.43
13.	NARODNI BLOK – Velimir Ilić – general Momir Stojanović	NARODNI BLOK – Velimir Ilić – general Momir Stojanović	PEOPLE'S BLOCK - Velimir Ilic - General Momir Stojanovic	0.24
14.	SERGEJ TRIFUNOVIĆ – POKRET SLOBODNIH GRAĐANA	SERGEJ TRIFUNOVIĆ – POKRET SLOBODNIH GRAĐANA	SERGEJ TRIFUNOVIĆ - MOVEMENT OF FREE CITIZENS	1.58
15.	SUVERENISTI	SUVERENISTI	SOVEREIGNTY	2.3
16.	"ALBANSKA DEMOKRATSKA ALTERNATIVA – UJEDINjENA DOLINA" "ALTERNATIVA DEMOKRATIKE SHQIPTARE – LUGINA E BASHKUAR"	"ALBANSKA DEMOKRATSKA ALTERNATIVA – UJEDINjENA DOLINA" "ALTERNATIVA DEMOKRATIKE SHQIPTARE – LUGINA E BASHKUAR"	"ALBANIAN DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE - UNITED VALLEY" "ALTERNATIVE OF DEMOCRATIC SHQIPTARE - LUGINA E BASHKUAR"	0.82
17.	Grupa građana: 1 od 5 miliona	Grupa građana: 1 od 5 miliona	Citizens' group: 1 out of 5 million	0.63
18.	NEK MASKE PADNU – Zelena stranka – Nova stranka	NEK MASKE PADNU – Zelena stranka – Nova stranka	LET THE MASKS FALL - Green Party - New Party	0.24
19.	RUSKA STRANKA – SLOBODAN NIKOLIĆ	RUSKA STRANKA – SLOBODAN NIKOLIĆ	RUSSIAN PARTY - SLOBODAN NIKOLIC	0.2
20.	Čedomir Jovanović – KOALICIJA ZA MIR (	Čedomir Jovanović – KOALICIJA ZA MIR (Liberalno demokratska partija, TOLERANCIJA Srbije, BOŠNjAČKA GRAĐANSKA STRANKA – BOŠNjAČKA GRAĐANSKA STRANKA, STRANKA CRNOGORACA, Vlaška narodna stranka – Partia neamului rumânesc, Liberalno demokratski pokret Vojvodine, UDRUŽENjE JUGOSLOVENA U SRBIJI, AMARO – Akciona mreža asocijacija i romskih organizacija, Udruženje građana „Rumuni Homolja", Skaska)	Cedomir Jovanovic - COALITION FOR PEACE (Liberal Democratic Party, TOLERANCE OF SERBIA, BOSNIA CIVIL PARTY - BOSNIA CIVIL PARTY, MONTENEGRIN PARTY, Vlach People's Party - Wallachian People's Party - Party of the Roma, UN organization, Association of Citizens "Romanians Homolja", Skaska)	0.32
21.	POKRET LEVIJATAN – ŽIVIM ZA SRBIJU	POKRET LEVIJATAN – ŽIVIM ZA SRBIJU	LEVIATHAN MOVEMENT - I LIVE FOR SERBIA	0.7
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions	**Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above** 1. "Serbian Progressive Party (Srpska napredna stranka) is the ruling party in Serbia (in coalition wth several other parties). The head of the party - Aleksandar Vučić is also Head of the State (the President). The Party has been formed in 2008, when Tomislav Nikolic, together with Aleksandar Vucic and several other pople left radical right wing Serbian Radical Party and formed new one - Serbian Progressive Party. In 2012, Tomislav Nikolic became the President of Serbia, and Serbian Progressive Party, together with Socialist Party of Serbia, New Serbia, Movement the Strenght of Serbia, and Movement of Socialists, made coalition Government. The Party won majority of the seats in Parliament in 2014 and 2016 elections and formed coalition Government with Socialist Party of Serbia and several other smaller parties. In 2017. Aleksandar Vučić became President of Serbia. In 2016 Serbian progressive party proposed Ana Brnabić as first gay Prime Minister. Ideological orientation of the party is national-conservative, populist; the party is pro-EU oriented, but also oriented as pro- Russian." 2. "Sociodemocratic Party of Serbia (Socijaldemokratska partija Srbije) has been formed in 2008. The head of the party is Rasim Ljajić, who is also Vice-president and Minister in the Government of Ana Brnabić. Earlier, Rasim Ljajić has been president of the Sandžak democratic party (a party of Bosniaks from Sandžak region in Serbia). At 2008 and 2012 elections the party has been part of the coalition of Democratic party (ruling party until 2012), while at 2014 and 2016 elections they formed coalition with Serbian progressive party . From 2008 until now the Sociodemocratic party of Serbia is the part of the ruling coalitions. Ideological orientation is nominally sociodemocratic."

	3.	"Party of United Pensioners of Serbia (Partija ujedinjenih penzionera Srbije) has been formed in 2005. Although the party primarily gathers pensioners as their members, they also have members of other age groups (including their own youth organizations). In the parliamentary elections in 2008, the party performed independently, then in 2012 and 2014, the party performed in coalition with the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) and United Serbia (JS). At the elections in 2016, the party won twelve deputy seats in the Serbian Parliament, as part of the coaltion around the rulling Serbian Progressive Party. The party's ideological orientation is sociodemocratic (populists, "the interests of the pensioners")."
	4.	"Socialist Party of Serbia (Socijalistička partija Srbije) has been formed in 1990, as succssesor of Communist Party of Serbia. The first president of the party was Slobodan Milošević. The party was at power from 1990-2000. After year 2000 the party became opposition for the first time, but returned to power in 2008, as part o the coalition government of Democratic party, United Serbia and party of United Pensioners of Serbia. After 2012 elections SPS' chief Ivica Dačić became Prime Minister, forming the Government together with Serbian Progressive Party (although the party won only 14.53% votes). In 2014 elections, the party again entered the Government together with Serbian Progressive Party (Ivica Dačić became Vice-President of the Goverment and Minister of External Affairs). At 2016 elections SPS won 10.95% of votes, and again entered the government together with Serbian Progressive Party. Ideological orientation of the party is nominally sociodemocratic".
	5.	"Serbian Radical Party (Srpska radikalna stranka) has been formed in 1991, by the unification of the Serbian Chetnik Movement (led by Vojislav Seselj) and a number of local committees of the National Radical Party (led by Tomislav Nikolic). Head of the party was and still is Vojislav Šešelj, far right politician and paramilitary leader indited at International War Crime Tribunal in Hague for his role in war crimes in the wars in Croatia, Bosna and Herzegowina , but also in Voivodina. During 1998-2000 period Vojislav Seselj was Vice-president of the Government. In 2003, Seselj went to Hague and remained in prisonf for next 11 years, when he was released due to his health condition. In 2018 Hague Tribunal convicted him for persecution of Croats in Voivodina. After Seselj went to Hague, his deputy president Tomislav Nikolić assumed de facto leadership of the party until its split in 2008. Nikolić resigned from the SRS over disagreements with Šešelj on the direction of the party and took much of the high-ranking members with him to form the Serbian Progressive Party (SNS). In the Serbian parliamentary election, 2016 the SRS gained 22 seats in the national assembly. It is radical, far right, nationalist party."
	6.	"Democartic party (Demokratska stranka) has been formed in 1919, banned in 1945, and again renewed in 1990. The first president was Dragoljub Mićunović. During the 1990-2000 period it acted as the strongest opposition party to Milošević's regime.In 1993 the head of the party became Zoran Đinđić. As part of Democratic Opposition of Serbia, Democratic Party won parliamentary elections in 2000, and Zoran Đinđić became the Prime Minister in the new government. Đinđić has been killed in 2003. The party returned to power in 2007 (in coalition with G17, League of sociodemocrats of Voivodina and Sociodemocratic party of Serbia, but also with Socialist party of Serbia). Boris Tadić from DP won 2008 presdiental elections. Democratic party lost 2012 parliamentary and presidental elections. Since then, DP is acting as opposition party. The party underwent several rounds of splitting: in 1990's Vojislav Koštunica left the party to form Democratic party of Serbia; in 1996 Dragoljub Mićunovic formed Democratic center, but rejoined in 2004; in 2004 Čedomir Jovanović left and formed Liberal-democratic party; in 2014 Boris Tadic left and formed his own Sociodemocratic party; in 2015 Borko stefanovic left and formed The Left of serbia; in 2016 Dragan Đilas left and in 2019 formed The party of freedom and justice. ideological orientation of the party is left center/sociodemocratic. "
	7.	"Democratic Party of Serbia (Demokratska stranka Srbije) is national-conservative, Christian-democratic political party, formed in 1992, when its leader, Vojislav Koštunica (together with several other prominent members) left Democratic party. Together with Serbian Renewal Movement and New Democracy, they formed alliance Democratic Movement of Serbia (DEPOS). Until 2000 the party acted as parliamentary opposition. In year 2000, its head, VojislavKoštunica, defetead Slobodan Milošević at presidential elections.DSS, as part of Democratic opposition of Serbia also won Pariamentary elections in 2000 and formed coalition government with Democratic party and a number of other oppositon parties. In late 2001, DSS split from the coalition. After 2003 parliamentary elections they formed minority government together with G17, New Serbia and Serbian Renewal Movement. Vojislav Koštunica acted as Prime Minister from 2003 till 2008. From 2008 they act as parliamentary opposition."
	8.	"Serbian Movement Dveri(Doors) is political party, formally formed in 2015, although it exists from 2011 as political group. The group was initially formed as NGO of students gathered around journal "Serbian doors". The party's leader Boško Obradović has been publishing texts in neofascists journal "The New Spark". In the period 2012-2016 Dveri acted as non-parliamentary opposition and at 2016 elections they entered the Parliament and act as parliamentary opposition. Ideology: right wing, nationalism, social conservativism, euroscepticism, protectionism, antiglobalism, clericalism."

9. "New Serbia (Nova Srbija) is a minor populist and monarchist political party in Serbia. It was established in 1998 by a group of dissidents led by Velimir Ilić from the Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO). New Serbia was part of the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) bloc which defeated Slobodan Milošević in the 2000 presidential election.The party took part in the 2003 parliamentary election in coalition with the Serbian Renewal Movement. The coalition received 7.7% of the popular vote and 22 seats; 9 seats were allocated to New Serbia.New Serbia ran in the 2007 election in coalition with the Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS) and United Serbia (JS). The coalition received 16.55% of the popular vote and 47 seats in parliament, 10 of which went to New Serbia.The party ran again in coalition with the DSS a year later in the 2008 election, receiving 11.62% of votes and 30 seats, with 9 allocated to NS.New Serbia ran in the 2014 election in coalition with the Serbian Progressive Party (SNS) and several other parties. The coalition received 48.2% of the popular vote and 158 seats in parliament, 6 of which went to New Serbia. New Serbia ran in the 2016 election in coalition with the Serbian Progressive Party (SNS) and several other parties. New Serbia holds 1 seat in the Parliament. Ideology:populism, conservativism, Cristian democracy, monarchisam, pro-EU."

10. "United Serbia (Jedinstvena Srbija) is a political party in Serbia, based in Jagodina. It was previously a close ally of New Serbia, and was a member of its coalition with the Democratic Party of Serbia. In the 2008 parliamentary election United Serbia won three seats as part of the coalition with the Socialist Party of Serbia and the Party of United Pensioners of Serbia. After the election coalition held unsuccessful talks with former partners Democratic Party of Serbia on forming the parliamentary majority. United Serbia was the first to announce the beginning of talks with the coalition For a European Serbia, led by the President Boris Tadić, on forming the new government. The party leader is Dragan Marković, Mayor of Jagodina.At 2016 elections they entered the parliament as part of the Serbian Progressive Party electoral list. Ideology: national-conservativism, populism, social conservativism, pro-EU.".

11. "It's Enough-Restart (Dosta je bilo) commonly known in English as Enough is Enough is a Serbian political organization, established on 27 January 2014 around former Minister of Economy Saša Radulović and his associates from the ministry. It took part in Serbian elections in 2014 and 2016. The It's Enough–Restart group in the National Assembly lost three of its members in February 2017, when three deputies left to start an organization called the Civic Platform. This led to new waves of leaving, when deputies formed their own organizations or joined others. By the mid-November 2018, DJB was reduced to only two deputies in the Assembly and no parliamentary club. Ideology: liberalism, reformism, progressivism, euroscepticism."

12. L"iberal-democratic party (Liberalno demoksratska partija) is a liberal political party in Serbia. The Liberal Democratic Party was founded on 5 November 2005 by former members of the Democratic Party, led by Čedomir Jovanović, who were expelled in 2004. Jovanović had become critical of the new direction of the Democratic Party and its newly elected president, Boris Tadić. The LDP is one of the few political parties in Serbia to actively support Serbia's membership into NATO and the independence of Kosovo. The LDP is also highly supportive of LGBT rights in Serbia. The LDP's first electoral performance was during the 2007 Serbian parliamentary election, the LDP ran in a coalition together with the Civic Alliance of Serbia, the Social Democratic Union and the League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina which collectively received 5.31% of the popular vote. The Civic Alliance would later merged into the LDP the same year. The next election followed a year later, with the LDP receiving only 5.24% of the popular vote, its worst performance to date. The Liberal Democratic Party competed in the 2012 Serbian parliamentary election as part of the U-Turn coalition. The coalition received 6.53% of the popular vote. In the period 2014-2016 LDP acted as non-parliamentary opposition. At 2016 elections, LDP entered the parliament together with League of sociodemocrats of Voivodina and Sociodemocratic Party. Ideology: liberal democracy, economic liberalism, decentralization, regionalism, secularism, anti-nationalism, pro-EU, pro-NATO."

13. "League of Socio-democrats of Voivodina (Liga socijaldemokrata Vojvodine) is autonomist, regionalist,social-democratic political party in the Vojvodina region of Serbia. The founder and current leader of the party is Nenad Čanak. The party was founded on 14 July 1990 in Novi Sad. In the first years of its existence, the party's activities were mainly directed towards organization of anti-war actions. Together with other parties, it organized anti-war demonstrations in Vojvodina and publicly opposed mobilization of Vojvodina citizens for the front lines in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. By the 1997 the party acted as non-parliametary opposition. At 2000 elections, LSV entered the Government as the part of Democratic Oppostion of Serbia. In the 2003-2007 period they were non parliamentary opposition, and from 2007 till now LSV acts as parliamentary opposition. Ideology: autonomis, regionalism, decentralization,social-democracy, pro-EU."

14. "Sociodemocratic party (Sociodemokratska stranka) is a parliamentary political party in Serbia. The party was founded and is headed by Boris Tadić, who was previously president of the Democratic Party and the former President of Serbia. Between June and October 2014, the name of the party was the New Democratic Party. Party participated in the 2014 parliamentary election under that name in coalition with Together for Serbia, League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina and some other minor parties.This coalition won 5.7% of the electoral vote and 18 seats in the National Assembly of Serbia. Of these, 11 seats were allocated to the "New Democratic Party – Greens", but only one to the original Greens (Ivan Karić) and 10 to the group around Boris Tadić. As of January 2017, the Social Democratic Party holds four seats in the National Assembly of Serbia. It exists in a parliamentary alliance with the People's Movement of Serbia, which holds one seat. Ideology: Social democracy, Social liberalism, Anti-nationalism, Pro-Europeanism, Atlanticism. "

	15.	"Alliance of Voivodina's Hungarians (Savez vojvođanskih Mađara) is an ethnic Hungarian political party representing the Hungarian minority in Serbia, primarily active in the province of Vojvodina. It is an associate member of the European People's Party. They are supporting Government of Serbian Progressive Party form 2014. Ideology: Hungarian minority interests, Conservatism, Autonomism, Regionalism, Pro-Europeanism."]
	16.	"The New Party (NOVA stranka) is a Serbian liberal political party led by Zoran Živković, former Prime Minister of Serbia, himself a former member of the Democratic Party.Established in early 2013, the party advocates close ties to the western powers and European integration.The party contested the 2014 parliamentary election as part of a wider coalition of moderate parties led by the Democratic Party. At 2016 party won one seat in Parliament. The party acts as parliamentary opposition. Ideology: Pro-Europeanism,Reformism, Fiscal conservatism , Economic liberalism, Social liberalism, Anti-nationalism, Laissez-faire, Atlantism."
	17.	"Bosniaks Democratic Union of Sandžak (Bošnjačka demokratska zajednica Sandžaka) is also known as The Justice and Reconciliation Party is a political party of the Bosniak ethnic minority concentrated in the Sandžak region in southwestern Serbia. It contested the 2014 parliamentary elections as part of a joint list with the Liberal Democratic Party and Social Democratic Union, but the alliance received only 3.4% of the vote, failing to win a seat.In the 2016 parliamentary elections it ran alone, winning two seats.The party officially changed its name from the Bosniak Democratic Union of Sandžak to the Justice and Reconciliation Party on December 23, 2017.Jahja Fehratović had led the party from its formation until this time; following the name change, Muamer Zukorlićwas recognized as leader. Ideology: Islamism, Bosniak nationalism, Hard Euroscepticism."
	18.	"Party of Democratic Action of Sandžak (Stranka demokratske akcije Sandžaka) is a political party that represents the Bosniak ethnic minority concentrated in Serbia, in Sandžak region.The Party of Democratic Action of Sandžak (SDA) was founded on 29 July 1990 in Novi Pazar, as a branch of the Party of Democratic Action based in Sarajevo,[which was then a pan-Yugoslav political party. The branch was founded in order to protect the interests of Muslims of Sandžak, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo. From 2008 to 2014 the party entered the government. They act as parliamentary opposition. ideology: Bosniak minority interests,Bosniak nationalism, Autonomism, Separatism, Pro-Europeanism, Atlanticism. "
	19.	"Don't Let Belgrade Drawn Iniciative (Inicijativa Ne davimo Beograd) gather organizations and individuals interested in urban and cultural policies, sustainable urban development, fair use of common resources and involvement of citizens in the development of their environment. It acts as non-parliamentary opposition. "
	20.	"Pokret slobodnih građana is a social-democraticand social-liberal political movement in Serbia. It is a centre-left political organization in Serbia, founded after 2017 presidential elections, by Saša Janković, who ended up second with nearly 17% of the vote. It has no representatives in the National Assembly, since it was founded after the last parliamentary elections in Serbia. Ideology: Social democracy, Social liberalism, Pro-Europeanism, Transparency, Participatory democracy, Environmentalism."
	21.	. "Serbian People's party (Srpska narodna stranka) is a right-wing, populist political party in Serbia, formed in 2014 by former members of the Democratic Party of Serbia. It has three members in the National Assembly of Serbia, all of whom serve in the parliamentary group of the governing Serbian Progressive Party. Nenad Popović, the Serbian People's Party's leader, is a minister without portfolio in the government of Ana Brnabić.Ideology: Populism, National conservatism, Economic liberalism, Christian democracy, Soft Euroscepticism, Russophilia"
	22.	"The Party of Freedom and Justice (abbreviated as SAA) is a social democratic political party in Serbia . It is led by Dragan Djilas. It was founded in April 2019, by merging the Green Environmental Party - Greens and the Left of Serbia . Since its founding, it has established itself as the largest and most important opposition political party in Serbia, after leading two opposition alliances, the Alliance for Serbia and the United Opposition of Serbia . He leads the United for Victory coalition The Freedom and Justice Party is oriented towards social democracy and green politics. It sits at the center-left of the political spectrum and advocates and supports Serbia's accession to the European Union."
	23.	
	24.	
	25.	

Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

	Yes ☒	No ☐

If yes, please describe:

New coalitions are formed and new parties emerged

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

	Yes ☒	No ☐

If yes, please describe:

New coalitions are formed and new parties emerged

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

lections for National Assembly are being held each 4 years, which is the period of mandate of one convocation of the National Assembly . In addition to these regular, extraordinary elections are also possible, which are carried out when the National Assembly is dissolved by the decree of the President of the Republic in the cases specified by the Constitution. Elections for deputies are announced by the President of the Republic. The last National Assembly elections were held in 2020.

Elections are held in the Republic of Serbia as one constituency, by voting for the electoral lists on the basis of a proportional election system. Parliamentary mandates are being distributed in proportion to the number of votes that the electoral lists have won at elections The right to elect members of the deputies and to be elected as deputies are business-capable citizens of the Republic of Serbia who have reached 18 years of age and who have registered residence in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. Candidates for deputies may propose registered political parties, coalitions of political parties or a group of citizens.

In the distribution of parliamentary mandates, only the electoral lists that have passed the so-called electoral censorship, ie received at least 3% of the votes from the total number of voters who voted. There are two exceptions to this rule. The first exception is the electoral lists of political parties of national minorities, which the Republic Electoral Commission, upon their request, recognized this status in the elections, on the basis of which they do not have to pass the election census, but in the distribution of parliamentary mandates, regardless of the number of votes (the so-called natural threshold principle), which, however, is not a guarantee that the parliamentary mandate will actually be allocated to them during the distribution. The second exception exists in a situation in which no electoral list has received at least 5% of voters' votes; in this case, the mandates are distributed among all electoral lists. Each electoral list belongs to the number of seats that is proportional to the number of votes received. The mandates are distributed by applying the largest coefficient system (the so-called D`Ontov system), by dividing the total number of votes each individual electoral list is given by numbers from one to 250. The obtained quotients are sorted by size and taking into account the 250 largest quotient. Each election list receives as many mandates as the largest quotients it belongs to among the top 250.

MP mandates are allocated to candidates from electoral lists. When the assembly confirms the mandates of deputies, deputies (and not the political parties) become the bearers of the mandates. This means that one deputy could enter the Assembly on one list (or as a member of one party), but during his mandate to change his/hers party afiliation. In this way the party composition of the Assembly may or may not reflect electoral results.Also, deputies could enter the Parliament as members of electoral lists, but need not to be members of specific parties. For example, in the table above (Z1.3) is given the the percentage of mandates for each electoral list on the basis of the % of votes won at the 2020 elections. Current composition of the Serbian National Assembley is the following:

ALEKSANDAR VUCIC - FOR OUR CHILDREN	60,65%
IVICA DACIC - "Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS), United Serbia (JS) - Dragan Markovic Palma"	10.38%
Dr. VOJISLAV SESELJ - SERBIAN RADICAL PARTY	2.05%
Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians - Istvan Pastor	2.23%
ALEKSANDAR ŠAPIĆ - VICTORY FOR SERBIA	3.83%
FOR THE KINGDOM OF SERBIA (Movement for the Renewal of the Kingdom of Serbia, Monarchist Front) - Zika Gojkovic	2.67%
UNITED DEMOCRATIC SERBIA	0.95%
Academician Muamer Zukorlic - Samo Pravo - Party of Justice and Reconciliation (SPP) - Democratic Party of Macedonians (DPM)	1.00%
BROOM 2020	2.24%
Milan Stamatović - Hello to win - Dragan Jovanović - Better Serbia - Healthy Serbia	1.04%
SDA Sandzak - Dr. Sulejman Ugljanin	0.77%
Milica Djurdjevic Stamenkovski - Serbian Party of Patrons	1.43%
PEOPLE'S BLOCK - Velimir Ilic - General Momir Stojanovic	0.24%
SERGEJ TRIFUNOVIĆ - MOVEMENT OF FREE CITIZENS	1.58%
SOVEREIGNTY	2.30%
"ALBANIAN DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE - UNITED VALLEY"	0.82%
Citizens' group: 1 out of 5 million	0.63%
LET THE MASKS FALL - Green Party - New Party	0.24%
RUSSIAN PARTY - SLOBODAN NIKOLIC	0.20%

| | Cedomir Jovanovic - COALITION FOR PEACE | 0.32% |
| | LEVIATHAN MOVEMENT - I LIVE FOR SERBIA | 0.70% |

The executive power in the Republic of Serbia is vested in the Government. The Government is composed of the President of the Government (Prime Minister), one or more Vice Presidents and Ministers with portfolios. The Government may have Ministers without portfolio. The number of Vice Presidents of the Government and Ministers without portfolio is determined by the National Assembly upon each election of the Government, at the proposal of the candidate for the President of the Government.

The Government is elected by the National Assembly after each constitution, at proposal of candidate for Prime Minister. The National Assembly decides on the choice of the Government as a whole. The government is elected by a majority of the votes of the total number of MPs. The Government's term of office is terminated by termination of the National Assembly term of office, vote of no confidence, resignation of Government, vote of no-confidence in President of the Government and resignation of President of the Government.

Slovakia

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? slovak

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Obyčajní Ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti	Oľano - Obyčajní Ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti	Ordinary People and Independent Personalities	25,03
2.	Smer – sociálna demokracia	SMER – SD	Direction – Social Democracy	18,29
3.	SME Rodina	SME Rodina	We Are Family	8,24
4.	Ľudová strana – Naše Slovensko	ĽSNS - Ľudová strana naše Slovensko	People's Party – Our Slovakia	7,97
5.	Pogresívne Slovensko - Spolu	PS SPOLU	Progressive Slovakia - Together	6,97
6.	Sloboda a Solidarita	SAS - Sloboda a solidarita	Freedom and Solidarity	6,22
7.	Za ľudí	ZA ĽUDÍ	For the People	5,77
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Slovak: Obyčajní Ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti, OĽaNO), is a populist political movement in Slovakia. It presents itself as an anti-corruption movement that accommodates all parts of the political spectrum. At the February 2020 parliamentary election, the Party received 25.0% of the vote, winning a 53 of 150 seats in the National Council. Party leader Igor Matovič was appointed as the Prime Minister designate. In 2014–2019 party was member of European Parliament group of European Conservatives and Reformists and in 2019 switched to the European People's Party group.

2. Direction – Slovak Social Democracy, formerly and legally called Direction – Social Democracy (Slovak: Smer – sociálna demokracia, SMER–SD), is a national-populist political party in Slovakia led by the former prime minister Robert Fico. The party claims to be social-democratic with Slovak national specifics, while political scientists observe extremist, anti-establishment rhetoric. After the 2020 parliamentary elections, the party remained in opposition. After the departure of the faction of former Prime Minister Peter Pellegrini, the party continued radicalization.

3. We Are Family (Slovak: Sme Rodina), previously the Party of Citizens of Slovakia, is a right-wing populist political party in Slovakia led by Boris Kollár known for its populism and opposition to immigration. The party took 8.24% of the vote in the 2020 parliamentary election, winning 17 seats in the National Council.

4. The People's Party – Our Slovakia (Slovak: Ľudová strana – Naše Slovensko, ĽSNS), is a far-right neo-Nazi political party. ĽSNS express anti-immigrant and antiziganist rhetoric, Christian fundamentalism, paternalism and economic interventionism, interest-free national loans, replacement of the euro currency with the Slovak koruna, strengthening of law and order, rejection of same-sex civil unions, and strong anti-establishment sentiment, most notably against Slovakia's current foreign and domestic policy.

5. Coalition of two parties: Progressive Slovakia -Together. Progressive Slovakia (Slovak: Progresívne Slovensko) is a social-liberal, progressive, pro-European political party in Slovakia established in 2017. Together - civic democracy (Slovak: SPOLU – občianska demokracia) is a conservative-liberal and environmentalist political party in Slovakia. It was established in 2018. However the PS/Spolu coalition narrowly missed on entering the National Council after finishing with 6.96% of the vote, as coalitions must reach a threshold of 7% in order to enter parliament.

6. Freedom and Solidarity (Slovak: Sloboda a solidarita, SaS) is a right-wing liberal political party in Slovakia. It is positioned on the centre-right of the political spectrum. After the 2020 Slovak parliamentary election, the party lost several seats in the National Council but was part of the coalition government with For the People and We Are Family.

7. For the People (Slovak: Za ľudí) is a centrist political party in Slovakia founded by former President Andrej Kiska in 2019. Kiska became party's leader on founding convention on 28 September 2019.Deputy Prime Minister and Investments, Regional Development and Informatisation Minister Veronika Remišová became the new chair of the party. The party took 5.77% of the vote in the 2020 parliamentary election, winning 12 seats in the National Council.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
2016
Direction – Social Democracy
Freedom and Solidarity
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities OLANO-NOVA
Slovak National Party (new)
Kotleba – People's Party Our Slovakia
We Are Family
Most–Híd
Network

2020
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities OLANO
Direction – Social Democracy
We Are Family
The People's Party – Our Slovakia (formerly: Kotleba – People's Party Our Slovakia)
Coalition of two parties: Progressive Slovakia –Together (new)
Freedom and Solidarity
For the People (new)

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

2016
Direction – Social Democracy
Freedom and Solidarity
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities OLANO-NOVA
Slovak National Party (new)
Kotleba – People's Party Our Slovakia
We Are Family
Most–Híd
Network

2020
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities OLANO
Direction – Social Democracy
We Are Family
The People's Party – Our Slovakia (formerly: Kotleba – People's Party Our Slovakia)
Coalition of two parties: Progressive Slovakia –Together (new)
Freedom and Solidarity

For the People (new)

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

he National Council is a unicameral parliament consisting of 150 members who are elected for a four-year term. The head of state is the president, elected for five years. The president appoints a prime minister responsible for forming a government. Most executive power lies with the prime minister, who is usually the leader of the winning political party or coalition. The parliament is elected under a proportional system in a single nationwide constituency.Voters choose a party or coalition's list of candidates. They may additionally express preferential vote for not more than four candidates on the chosen list. Parties receiving more than five per cent of valid votes participate in the National Council.

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Slovenia

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Slovenian

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2018

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	DeSUS – DEMOKRATIČNA STRANKA UPOKOJENCEV SLOVENIJE	DESUS - Demokratična stranka upokojencev Slovenije	Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia	4,93 %
2.	L - LEVICA	L - Levica	United Left	9,33 %
3.	LMŠ - LISTA MARJANA ŠARCA	LMŠ - Lista Marjana Šarca	The List of Marjan Šarec	12,60 %
4.	NOVA SLOVENIJA - KRŠČANSKI DEMOKRATI	NSI - Nova Slovenija – Krščanski demokrati	New Slovenia – People's Christian Party	7,16 %
5.	POZITIVNA SLOVENIJA	PS - Pozitivna Slovenija	Positive Slovenia	
6.	SOCIALNI DEMOKRATI	SD - Socialni demokrati	Social Democrats	9,93 %
7.	STRANKA ALENKE BRATUŠEK	SAB - Stranka Alenke Bratušek	Alenka Bratušek Party	5,11 %
8.	SLOVENSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA	SDS - Slovenska demokratska stranka	Slovenian Democratic Party	24,92 %
9.	SLOVENSKA LJUDSKA STRANKA	SLS - Slovenska ljudska stranka	Slovene People's Party	2,62 %
10.	SMC STRANKA MODERNEGA CENTRA	SMC - Stranka modernega centra	Modern Centre Party	9,75 %
11.	SLOVENSKA NACIONALNA STRANKA	11 - SNS - Slovenska nacionalna stranka	Slovene National Party	4,17 %
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. DeSUS - DEMOKRATIČNA STRANKA UPOKOJENCEV SLOVENIJE - Left, Party of Pensioners, part of the coalition

2. LEVICA - Left, newer 'left party coalition', opposition

	3.	LMŠ - LISTA MARJANA ŠARCA - Newer party, opposition
	4.	NOVA SLOVENIJA - KRŠČANSKI DEMOKRATI - Right, Christian, part of coalition
	5.	POZITIVNA SLOVENIJA
	6.	SD - SOCIALNI DEMOKRATI - Left, opposition
	7.	STRANKA ALENKE BRATUŠEK - Left , small party, derived from disintegrated Pozitivna Slovenija (PS), opposition
	8.	SLOVENSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA - SDS - Right, part of the coalition and president of the party is Prime minister
	9.	SLOVENSKA LJUDSKA STRANKA - Righr, conservative party
	10.	SMC STRANKA MIRA CERARJA - Centre, part of coalition
	11.	SLOVENSKA NACIONALNA STRANKA - Extreme Right / conservative, opposition
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Z2 Party variables

	Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?
	Yes ☐ No ☒
	If yes, please describe:
	Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?
	Yes ☐ No ☒
	If yes, please describe:

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:** • Only one single vote registered: ☒ • Two or more votes registered: ☐ **Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** Mode of designation Directly elected 90 Constituencies - 8 electoral units each divided into 11 single-seat constituencies (88 seats in all) - special constituencies for two members, respectively representing the Hungarian and Italian minorities Voting system: Proportional: Proportional representation using the simple quotient and the preferential system with a threshold of a 4 per cent for 88 members (simple majority preferential vote for the two Deputies representing the Italian and Hungarian communities). Regarding party lists, each sex must be represented by at least 35 per cent of the total number of candidates on the list (a temporary provision set a 25-per-cent quota applicable to both male and female candidates for the first elections held in 2008). Lists containing only three candidates must have at least one male and one female candidate. Each voter votes for a party-list or an individual candidate with indication of his/her choice among the candidates. Seats are distributed on a proportional basis. Remaining seats are distributed at the national level using the d'Hondt method, with Deputies being selected from those lists which have the highest remainders. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the candidate who would have been elected by the same party had not the original candidate won. If no candidate can be identified in this manner or if a vacancy occurs within six months after the beginning of the term, a by-election is held. No by-election is held if the vacancy arises less than six months before the expiry of the term. Voting is not compulsory. Voter requirements - age: 18 years - Slovene citizenship - disqualifications: mental disorder

Spain

Z1 Political parties

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Spanish

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019 (November)

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Partido Socialista Obrero Español	PSOE	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party	28
2.	Partido Popular	PP	Popular Party	20.8
3.	Vox	Vox	Vox	15.1
4.	Unidas Podemos	Unidas Podemos	United, we can	9.8
5.	En Comú Podem	En Comú Podem	Together we can	2.3
6.	Ciudadanos	Ciudadanos	Citizens	6.8
7.	Más País	Más País	More Country	1.4
8.	Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya	ERC	Republican Left of Catalonia	3.6
9.	Junts per Catalunya	Junts x Cat	Together, for Catalunya	2.0
10.	Candidatura d'Unitat Popular	CUP	Popular Unity Candidacy	1.0
11.	EAJ-PNV	EAJ-PNV	Basque Nationalist Party	1.6
12.	Euskal Herria Bildu	EH-Bildu	Basque Country Gather	0.14
13.	Coalición Canaria (CC-PNC-NC)	CC-PNC-NC	Canarian Coalition-Canarian Nationalist Party- New Canaries	0.5
14.	Navarra Suma (UPN)	Navarra Suma		0.4
15.	Més Compromis		More Compromise	0.7
16.	Bloque Nacionalista Galego	BNG	Galician Nationalist Bloc	0.5
17.	Partido Regionalista de Cantabria	PRC	Regionalist Party of Cantabria	0.3
18.	Teruel Existe	Teruel Existe	Teruel exists	0.1
19.	Partido Animalista Contra el Maltrato Animal	PACMA	Animalist Party against the Mistreatment of Animals	0.9
20.	Izquierda Unida	IU	United left	--
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Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. PSOE (Socialdemocrats, centre-left). It was founded in 1879 by Pablo Iglesias. In its 28th Congress (1979) the party agreed to move away from its Marxist ideology. It was the incumbent party between 1982 and1993 (majority governments) and between 1993-1996 (minority government). During that time, Prime Minister was Felipe González. The PSOE also ruled between 2004 and 2011 (minority government, 110 seats in the Congress of Deputies), with José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero as Prime Minister. He ruled with the support of ad-hoc legislative majorities. After losing two consecutive general elections in 2011 and 2015, there was a renewal in the party leadership and Pedro Sánchez became the new leader of the party. The difficult political negotiations and the decision of the majority of the party to allow a conservative government after the 2016 elections made him resign, but he would later regain the leadership of the party in the 2017 internal elections. In 2018 Pedro Sánchez became the Prime Minister after Mariano Rajoy lost a vote of no confidence. The PSOE won the 2019 April general elections, but was unable to form a parliamentary majority that would support a government. It also won the 2019 November general election and this time it did manage to form a government in coalition with Unidas Podemos.

2. PP (Conservatives, right wing). Originally named Alianza Popular, it was founded in 1976 by Manuel Fraga (a former Minister of Franco's regime). It was relaunched in 1989 adopting a new denomination: People's Party. It was the incumbent party between 1996 and 2000 (minority government), 2000 – 2004 (majority government), being J.M. Aznar, the Prime Minister. It won the 2011 general elections (186 seats) and Mariano Rajoy became Prime Minister. The PP also won the 2015 elections but it failed to obtain enough parliamentary support to form government, so new general elections were held in June 2016. Mariano Rajoy was ousted in a no confidence vote in Parliament in June 2018, Pedro Sánchez (PSOE) became Prime Minister.

3. Vox (far right/radical-right). It was founded in December 2013 as a split from the People's Party. The party platform sought to rewrite the constitution to abolish regional autonomy and parliaments. It has also placed a tough reaction to the demands of Catalonian independentist parties at the center of its electoral strategy. Starting with a focus in economically liberal stances and recentralization proposals, the focus of their message shifted towards stances compatible with European right-wing populism, endorsing anti-Islam as well as criticism of multiculturalism. Their view of European Union is that of a soft euroscepticism, arguing that Spain should make no sovereignty concessions to the EU. Vox is considered antifeminist and wants to repeal the gender violence law which they consider discriminatory agains men. The party went from having no representation in the lower Parliamentary chamber to achieving 24 deputies in the April 2019 general elections and 52 in the ones that took place in November 2019.

4. Unidos Podemos is a left-wing electoral alliance formed by Podemos, United Left and other small left-wing parties in May 2016 to contest the 2016 Spanish general election. Later on it became Unidas Podemos (i.e. using the feminine form of "Unidos") to contest the April 2019 general elections. Podemos (Left-wing).Podemos originated in the aftermath of the 15M or Indignados protests. It was founded in January 2014. In the European Parliament elections in 2014, Podemos received 8% of the total vote and quickly grew in the electoral support anticipated by election polls and in its presence in the media (especially his leader, Pablo Iglesias). The party and its leaders repeatedly present Podemos as a citizens' platform appealing people with no ideology or from the two sides of the ideological spectrum. Despite this, general population surveys carried out by CIS show that the electorate clearly places it in the left (average of 2-2,5 on a scale from 1-10). In the 2015 general elections it became the third most voted party in Spain, and in the 2016 elections it kept this position (this time it ran the elections in coalition with United Left, with the name of Unidos Podemos). Even if it lost votes in both the April and November 2019 general elections, it gained protagonism as its support was necessary for a left-wing government to be formed.

5. En Comú Podem is an electoral coalition formed by Podemos, Barcelona en Comú, Initiative for Catalonia Greens and United and Alternative Left, led by the Mayor of Barcelona, Ada Colau, and formed in October 2015 to contest the 2015 Spanish general election in Catalonia. In May 2019 it managed to retain the local government of Barcelona. It has also participated in the 2016, and both general elections that took place in 2019..

6. Ciudadanos/Ciutadans (Center/ against nationalist/seccesionist movements). It was formed in Catalonia in July 2006 in response to the call made in a manifesto by a group of well-known figures in Catalonian civic society. This manifesto called for forming a new political party which was not "another" representative of the Catalan nationalism, and that would defend the use of Spanish in Catalonia. In addition to its opposition to nationalist-separatist movements, the party has insisted on themes such as the struggle against corruption. Since the 2014 European elections it has run state-wide and sub-national elections in all Autonomous Communities, as well as the 2015 and 2016 general elections, becoming thus a state-wide party. When it started competing at the state-wide elections it tried to avoid defining itself as either right or left: according to CIS surveys it was located around position 6 (average) by the electorate on a 1-10 scale. Later on its stances and government alliances leaned mostly to the right, and its perception by the electorate also reflected this placing it now on an average around position 7 on a 1-10 left-right scale.

7. Más País ("More Country"). Political party and electoral platform formed by Íñigo Errejón as an extension of Más Madrid, which had been created to take part in the May 2019 Regional/Local elections in Madrid. The main aim of Más País was to contest the November 2019 general election and attract dissatisfied centre-left voters over the failure in the government formation process between the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) and Unidas Podemos. Iñigo Errejón was one of the founders of Podemos.

8. ERC -(pro Catalan independence, left). It was founded in 1931. The ERC ruled in Catalonia during the Second Spanish Republic. The ERC declared an independent Catalan Republic in 1931 and again in 1934. The party has a clear stand for Catalonia's secession from Spain. Its leader is Oriol Junqueres. In the 2012 Catalan regional elections it became for the first time the second largest party in the Catalan parliament, replacing the PSC (Partit dels Socialistes Catalans), the Catalan branch of the PSOE.

9. Junts per Catalunya (pro Catalan independence, center-right) is a political party in Catalonia centred around former President of the Generalitat of Catalonia Carles Puigdemont. It was formed as an electoral alliance of the Catalan European Democratic Party (PDeCAT), successor of the Democratic Convergence of Catalonia, and other independent candidates to contest the 2017 Catalan regional election. Convergéncia Democrática de Catalunya- Partit Demòcrata Europeu Català (PDeCAT). The predecessor of both Junts and PDeCAT was Convergència Democratica de Catalunya (Democratic Convergence of Catalonia). Founded in the wake of the Spanish transition to democracy, Convergència was the major partner in the long-standing coalition Convergence and Union (CiU), together with Unió Democràtica de Catalunya (UDC, Democratic Union of Catalonia). While the CDC was a more liberal party, UDC could be considered a Christian democratic party. CiU ruled in the regional government of Catalonia between 1983 and 2003 and again, since 2010. In 2012, CDC adopted a position in favour of the secession of Catalonia from Spain, which was not shared by UDC. This eventually led to their split in 2015. Once CiU split, in the 2015 Spanish general election, the party ran as the main member of the Democracy and Freedom, and later on the 2016 general elections as CDC

10. CUP (Secessionist Catalan, extreme left). Traditionally the CUP concentrated on local politics but in 2012, the CUP decided for the first time to run for Catalan parliamentary elections, gaining 3 MPs out of 135. In the 2015, elections they obtained 10 MPs. The CUP is made up of autonomous local assemblies representing towns or neighbourhoods. These assemblies may have some ideological differences, but their common ground is independence for the Catalan Countries and clear left-wing politics, often in the form of anti-capitalism, socialism, and eco-socialism. On both the local and national level, decisions are made in assembly according to the principles of deliberative democracy.

11. EAJ-PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco/Basque Nationalist Party, Basque nationalist-centre). It was founded by Sabino Arana in 1895. Originally, it was a Catholic conservative party and it sought the self-government for the Basque Country. After transition to democracy, the PNV became the largest party in the Basque Country. The party has led the Basque regional government for a long period from initial Basque autonomy in the early 1980s until 2009, and again from 2012 and 2016. It has also played an important role in the Spanish Congress of Deputies, along with other nationalist parties.

12. EH-Bildu (pro Basque independence, left wing). EH Bildu, short for Euskal Herria Bildu (English: Basque Country Gather) is a leftist, Basque nationalist and pro-independence political coalition active in the Spanish autonomous communities of Basque Country and Navarre. EHB's predecessor Bildu ("Gather") was launched in April 2011 to take part in the May 2011 local elections. It was formed as a reaction to the Supreme Court of Spain's ruling in March 2011 that barred the new left-wing Basque nationalist (Abertzale left) Sortu party from electoral participation. EH-B was created in 2012 with several founding components: Eusko Alkartasuna, Aralar, Alternatiba, Sortu, and independents of the Abertzale left (groups and independent individuals from the Basque leftist-nationalist milieu, many of whom had been members of Batasuna, a secessionist party that did not reject the strategy and actions of terrorist band ETA. XXX

13. CC-PCN is the electoral coalition formed by Coalición Canaria and Partido Nueva Canaria to run the general elections in 2011, 2015 and in 2016. CC (nationalist, centre/centre-right). It was founded in 1993, and formed from a grouping of different parties (Agrupaciones Independientes de Canarias, Iniciativa Canaria Nacionalista, Asamblea Majorera, Partido Nacionalista Canario, Centro Canario Independiente). The main goal of the CC is to get greater self-government for the Canary Islands. The party has ruled the regional government in the Canary Islands since 1993 until 2019. PNC-Partido Nueva Canaria is a center-left Canarian nationalist party created in 2009 after a split from Coalición Canaria

14. Navarra Suma (right/ regionalist) is a joint list in Navarre formed by Navarrese People's Union (UPN), Citizens (Cs) and the People's Party (PP) ahead of the 2019 Spanish general and local elections, as well as the concurrent Navarrese regional election.[The agreement was formally presented as a UPN–Cs alliance, with UPN integrating some PP members within its reserved posts in the alliance's lists as a result of a previous agreement between the two parties.

	15. Compromís was founded in 2010. It is a left-wing regionalist political party, based in the Comunidad Valenciana. It was originally an electoral coalition made up of the Valencian Nationalist Bloc, the left-wing Valencian People's Initiative, and environmentalist parties. In November 2019 it contested the general election together with Más País (Compromís-Mès).
	16. BNG (Galician Nationalist Bloc) is a political coalition of left-wing Galician nationalist parties. Formed in 1982, under the guidance of historical leader Xosé Manuel Beiras, the BNG calls for further devolution of powers to the Parliament of Galicia and the official and unambiguous[a] recognition of Galicia as a nation
	17. PRC (regionalist, centre-right). The PRC originated in the Association in Defense of the Interests of Cantabria (ADIC), founded on 14 May 1976, with the objective of promoting Cantabrian autonomy. Except for the period between 2011 and 2015, it has been held regional government in Cantabria. It has not contended most of the general elections, but decided to do so in Apriil 2019 and November 2019, obtaining one deputy in both occasions.
	18. Teruel Existe is a political party based in the provincie province of Teruel. It was founded in November 1999 as a citizen platform with the goal of demanding a fair and equal treatment for the province of Teruel. In the autumn of 2019 it decided to establish itself as a grouping of electors, in order to contest the upcoming genral elections in the province of Teruel. This happened in a context of mobilisation of the least populated areas in Spain (the so called "España vacía") to draw attention to the lack of public services in those areas. In November 2019 It became the most-voted political force in thoese elections, obtaining one of the three deputies chosen in the province. Their political role and visibility was enhanced by the fact that its support was crucial for the investiture of Pedro Sánchez as Presidente del Gobierno.
	19. PACMA was founded in 2003. It is focused on animal rights and animal welfare. Although it has not managed to obtain parliamentary representation so far neither at the regional nor at the national level, it is one of the non-parliamentary parties with a highest number of votes.
	20. IU (Left-wing). Founded in 1986, the IU is a political coalition made up of leftist, greens, socialist, left-wing republicans and the Communist Party of Spain (PCE). In Catalonia, it takes part in general elections forming a coalition with Initiative for Catalonia (Iniciativa per Catalunya-Verds, now known as ICV), which is an ecosocialist party based in Catalonia. Its current leader is Alberto Garzón. In the term 2011-15 IU was part of the parliamentary group named the Plural Left, and it has 11 seats in the Spanish lower chamber (Congress of Deputies), including 2 from ICV and 1 seat from Chunta Aragonesista, a small left-wing regionalist party from Aragón). Since 2016 it has contended all general elections as part of Unidos-as/Podemos, together with Podemos.
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Z2 Party variables

	Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, please describe: Only a slight change, since the questionnaire was Self Administered we included in the list all parties with at least one seat in the lower chamber (Congreso de los Diputados), and recoded the parties under "other, which?" which had a relevant number of answers (PACMA). **Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?**

	Yes ☒	No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Only a slight change, since the questionnaire was Self Administered we included in the list all parties with at least one seat in the lower chamber (Congreso de los Diputados), and recoded the parties under "other, which?" which had a relevant number of answers (PACMA).

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:** • Only one single vote registered: ☒ • Two or more votes registered: ☐ **Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The legislature Spain (Cortes Generales) consists two chambers, the Congreso de los Diputados or Congress of Deputies, and an upper house, the Senado or Senate. Congress has greater legislative power than the Senate. The Congress of Deputies is composed of 350 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for a four-year term of office. Each one of Spain's fifty provinces is a constituency entitled to an initial minimum of two seats while the cities of Ceuta and Melilla elect one member each. The remaining 248 seats are allocated among the fifty provinces in proportion to their populations. Parties, federations, coalitions and agrupaciones de electores (electors' groups) may present candidates or lists of candidates in each constituency. The lists are closed, so electors may not choose individual candidates or alter the order of candidates in such lists. Electors cast a ballot for a single list, or for a single candidate in Ceuta and Melilla. The seats in each constituency are apportioned using the d'Hondt formlain 1899. In order to participate in the allocation of seats, a list must receive at least three percent of all valid votes cast in the constituency, including blank ballots. The single-member seats in Ceuta and Melilla are filled by the plurality or first-past-the-post method, i.e. the candidate obtaining the largest number of votes in the constituency is elected..

Sweden

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD? Swedish

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2018

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Centerpartiet	Centerpartiet	Centre party	8.61
2.	Liberalerna	Liberalerna (tidigare Folkpartiet)	Liberals	5.49
3.	Kristdemokraterna	Kristdemokraterna	Christian Democrats	6.32
4.	Miljöpartiet de gröna	Miljöpartiet de gröna	Green party	4.41
5.	Moderata samlingspartiet	Moderaterna	Conservatives	19.84
6.	Socialdemokraterna	Socialdemokraterna	Social democrats	28.26
7.	Vänsterpartiet	Vänsterpartiet	Left party	8.00
8.	Sverigedemokraterna	Sverigedemokraterna	Sweden Democrats	17.53
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Centern/Centre party:

   Place in the middle on the left right scale. Lean to the right on economic issues but to the left on migration/social issues. Historically connected to farmers and people living in rural.

2. Folkpartiet/Liberals: Belong to the right coallition, but place in the middle on the left right scale.

3. Kristdemokraterna/Christian Democrats: Belong to the right coallition. Adhere many non religious people on issues of moral.

4. Miljöpartiet/Green party: Belong to the red-green coallition.

5. Moderaterna/Conservatives: Belong to the right coallition. More liberal (in an economic sense) than conservative.

6. Socialdemokraterna/Social democrats: left, part of the red-green coalition

7. Vänsterpartiet/Left: to the left, former communist party, part of the red-green coalition

8. Sverigedemokraterna/Sweden democrats: nationalist right-wing party, established 1988, elected for the first time into the Riksdag (parliament) in 2010.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Piratpartiet/The pirate party was removed since this party only recived 0,43% votes in the national election 2014. The corresponding figure in the national election 2018 was 0,11 %

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Piratpartiet/The pirate party was removed since this party only recived 0,43% votes in the national election 2014. The corresponding figure in the national election 2018 was 0,11 %

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:

Members of Parliament are directly elected by a proportional representation system to serve four-year terms.

4% threshold to enter parliament

Switzerland

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   French // German // Italian

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Union Démocratique du Centre(UDC) // Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) // Unione Democratica di Centro (UDC)	Swiss People's Party	Swiss People's Party	25.59
2.	Parti socialiste (PS) // Sozialdemokratische Partei (SP) //Partito socialista (PS)	Social Democratic Party	Social Democratic Party	16.84
3.	PLR. Les Libéraux-Radicaux // FDP. Die Liberalen // PLR. ILiberali Radicali	FDP. The Liberals	FDP. The Liberals	15.11
4.	Les Verts (PES) // Grüne (GPS) // Partito ecologista svizzero - I Verdi	Green Party	Green Party	13.2
5.	Parti démocrate-chrétien (PDC) // Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei (CVP) // Partito Popolare Democratico (PPD/PPDC)	Christian Democratic People's Party	Christian Democratic People's Party	11.38
6.	Parti vert'liberal (PVL) // Grünliberale (GLP) // Partito verde-liberale	Green Liberal Party	Green Liberal Party	7.8
7.	Parti Bourgeois Démocrate (PBD) // Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei (BDP) // Partito borghese democratico (PBD)	Conservative Democratic Party	Conservative Democratic Party	2.44
8.	Parti évangélique suisse (PEV) // Evangelische Volkspartei (EVP) //Partito evangelico (PEV)	Evangelical People's Party	Evangelical People's Party	2.08
9.	Union Démocratique Fédérale (UDF) // Eidgenössische Demokratische Union (EDU) // Unione Democratica Federale (UDF)	Federal Democratic Union	Federal Democratic Union	1.0
10.	Lega dei Ticinesi (Lega) // Lega deiTicinesi (Lega) // Lega dei Ticinesi (Lega)	Ticino League	Ticino League	0.75
11.	Parti Suisse du travail (PdT) - Parti Ouvrier et Populaire (PST-POP) // Parteider Arbeit der Schweiz (PdAS) // Partito svizzero del lavoro (PSdL-POP)	Swiss Labour Party	Swiss Labour Party	~0.55
12.	solidaritéS / Ensemble à Gauche (EàG) / Alternative (AL) // Alternative (AL) / solidaritéS / Ensemble à Gauche (EàG) // solidaritéS / Ensemble à Gauche (EàG) / Alternative (AL)	Small leftist parties (Solidarity, Together on the Left, Alternative Left)	Small leftist parties (Solidarity, Together on the Left, Alternative Left)	~0.5
13.	Centre Gauche-PCS (CG-PCS) // Mitte Links-CSP (ML-CSP) // Centro Sinistra (Partito cristiano sociale PCS)	Center Left-CSP (former Christian Social Party)	Center Left-CSP (former Christian Social Party)	0.26

14.	Parti libéral-démocrate (LDP, Bâle) // Liberal-Demokratische Partei (LDP, Basel) // Partito liberal-democratico (LDP, Basilea)	Liberal-Democratic Party (Basel)	Liberal-Democratic Party (Basel)	(1 seat in parliament but % included in PLR, >0.3%)
15.	Mouvement Citoyens Romand (MCR) - incluant MCGe et autres sections cantonales // Mouvement Citoyens Romand (MCR): beinhaltet MCGe und die anderen kantonalen Parteien // Mouvement Citoyens Romand (MCR): incluso MCGe e le altre sezioni cantonali	Movement of the Citizens of French-speaking Switzerland (MCGe and other cantonal sections)	Movement of the Citizens of French-speaking Switzerland (MCGe and other cantonal sections)	0.22
16.	Parti Pirate Suisse // Piratenpartei Schweiz // Partito Pirata della Svizzera	Pirate Party Switzerland	Pirate Party Switzerland	0.27
17.	Autre parti (notez) ou panachage // Andere Partei (notieren) (oder gemischt, panaschiert: not proposed) // Altro partito (annotare) (o lista mista: not proposed)	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)	
18.	J'ai voté blanc // Ungültig gestimmt/ Leere Stimmabgabe // Ho votato scheda bianca	Voted blank	Voted blank	
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Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions	**Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above**

1. Swiss People's Party ==> Right, conservative
Founded in 1936 from an association of farmers and artisans, this party became more and more populist, especially its right wing. Since the 1990's, they adopted certain anti-foreigner positions from the far-right. The Swiss People's Party considered itself during long time as an opposition party. Since 2015 however, they have not only two members in the Federal Council (7 members in total) but they are also the biggest political party in terms of share of votes and hence can take quite a lot of influence. In this sense, the Swiss People's Party is now a full ruling party. Nevertheless, the party is still presenting itself as a political force which stands in opposition to the power of the media, the intellectuals, or the great money, and maintains critical distance to the government.

While in terms of vote share they form the biggest political party in Switzerland, they are outreached by the Christian Democrats and the "FDP.The Liberals" in terms of membership. In the national elections of 2019, The Swiss People's Party lost almost 4 percentage points of their electorat after regaining a share of electorate of almost 30% in the previous elections. In the general assembly they hold 53 out of 200 seats in the National council and 6 of 46 in the council of States. They form their own parliamentary group (fraction) in alliance with the Lega (1 seat), the Federal Democratic Union (1 seat) and one independent councillor, resulting in a total of 62 seats (55 in the National Council, 7 in the Council of States).

2. Social Democratic Party ==> Centre-left
As a merge of several cantonal workers' parties, the Social Democratic Party has been founded in 1888. It is currently the most pro-European party in Switzerland. It ranks fourth in terms of membership, but is, despite losing the 2019 elections along with the SVP, the second biggest party in terms of votes and seats (47) in the General Assembly.

The Social Democrats also form their own parliamentary group in the General Assembly. They currently hold 39 seats in the National Council and 9 seats in the Council of States. They are represented in the Federal Council by two members.

3. FDP.The Liberals (Radical Liberals, NEW since 2009) ==> Right, conservative
After some years of political alliance between the Radicals and the much smaller Liberal Party, in January 2009, they merged to form the new party "FDP.The Liberals". The former FDP was founded in 1894, growing out of the liberal, radical and democratic movements that dominated the first decades of the federal state. The Liberal Party equally has roots going back as far as to the 19th century and has developed mainly in French-speaking Switzerland.
As well as its predecessors, "FDP. The Liberals" relies on classical liberalism.
The party has two members in the Federal Council, holds 29 seats in the National Council and 12 seats in the Council of States. FDP.The Liberals also form their own parliamentary group in the General Assembly. With 120'000 members, it has by far the highest number of membership of all Swiss parties.

4. Green Party ==> Left, centre left
Born from the environmental movement, this party was founded in 1983 and gained strength throughout the1980s. It is the strongest party not represented in the national executive government and, together with the Green Liberals, the winner of the 2019 elections.

They currently hold 28 seats in the National Council and 5 seats in the Council of States and form their own faction together with the Swiss Labour Party (1 seat) and Ensemble à Gauche (1 seat).

5. Christian Democratic Party ==> Centre-right, conservative
This party was founded by conservative Catholics, who lost the short civil war of 1847. Nevertheless, they are currently also present in protestant cantons, with more eccentric positions. They claim for a social market economy. It is the second largest party in terms of membership, but the smallest of the four government parties in terms of votes and seats. They have been losing votes consistently in the last elections but still hold the most representatives in the Council of States.

The Christian Democrats have one Federal Councillor. They hold 25 seats in the National Council and 13 seats in the Council of States. Together with the Evangelical People's Party (3 seats) and the Conservative Democratic Party (3 seats) they form a parliamentary group in the General Assembly, with 45 members the third largest. After another loss of votes in the 2019 election, they decided to merge with the Conservative Democratic Party into a new Party "The Center"

6. Green Liberal Party ==> Centre, liberal
Founded in 2007, they immediately won a seat in the Council of States and three in the National Council. Since then, they successfully expanded in the cantonal elections. Sharing the idea of environmentalism with the Green Party, its party program differs strongly with respect to regulation of the economy. It aims to combine moderate economic liberalism, liberalism on civil liberties and environmental sustainability.

They hold 16 seats in the National Council but have no seat in the Council of States. They form their own parliamentary group (faction).

7. Conservative Democratic Party ==> Centre right (NEW since 2008)
(Former English translation: Bourgeois (Conservative)-Democratic Party of Switzerland)
The Conservative Democratic Party was created in November 2008 as a split from the Swiss People's Party.
The Swiss People's Party (UDC, SVP) becoming more and more populist, some members split off and created the more moderate "Conservative Democratic Party of Switzerland".They stand for conservative values and economic liberalism. From 2008 to 2015 the party was represented in the National Executive by a Federal Councillor (Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf). Currently it has 3 seats in the National Council. They are represented in the faction with the Christian Democratic Party with which they merged into the new party "The Center" due to the loss in seats as of January 2020. The party thus not exist anymore.

8. Evangelical's People Party ==> Centre
Founded in 1919, this small protestant party takes a centre-left position on some issues (redistribution, education, immigration, environment), but is conservative on others (abortion, family, euthanasia). The economic position is centrist. They are aligned with the Christian Democrats, being in the same parliamentary group on the national level.

They currently hold 3 seats in the National Council.

9. Federal Democratic Union ==> Far right, conservative

The Christian, national-conservative Federal Democratic Union has regained one seat in the National Council in 2019 after losing their only seat in parliament in the 2011 elections, while they won two seats in the 2003 elections and one in 2007. They stand for value-oriented, biblical positions and strongly refuse European integration of Switzerland.

They are in the Swiss People's Party faction.

10. Ticino League ==> Far right, isolationist
Founded in 1991, this very populist party was created on the model of the Italian Lega Lombarda. It defends national-conservative and isolationist positions. It is one of the major parties in the Canton of Ticino.

They lost one of their two seats in the National Council in the 2019 elections and belong to the Swiss People's Party faction.

11. Swiss Labour Party ==> Far left
This party was founded in 1944 by the illegal Communist Party of Switzerland.

They regained a seat in the 2019 election and are represented in the parliamentary group of the Green Party.

12. Small leftist parties (Solidarity, Together on the Left, Alternative Left) ==> Far left

There are several small leftist parties on the cantonal level that sometimes candidate on the same lists, sometimes separately. In the French speaking part, Solidarities and Together on the left are the main players and they won a seat in the National Council, represented in the parliamentary group of the Green Party. In the German part it is the Alternative left and several small parties. In the past all these parties have formed for a short time the national party Alternative Left (2007-2011).

13. Center Left-CSP (former Christian Social Party) ==> Centre left

This is a small party that sometimes gains a seat in parliament, sometimes doesn't. They are strong in a few Swiss German cantons and the Ticino. Currently, they received 0.26% of the votes and are therefore not represented in the national parliament.

14. Liberal-Democratic Party (Basel) ==> Centre

The Liberal-Democratic Party is only active in the canton of Basel-Stadt but is an important political force in this canton. It was founded in 1905. It is a bourgois party and has a rather elitist image. The party represents liberal (but not neo-lliberal) thinking and combines conservative, (SMB) business and ecologist ideas and thus differentiates itself clearly from the liberal-radical party. They have a representative in the National Council but the person is officially representing the liberal-radicals (FDP) as the LDP does not exist on the national level.

15. Movement of the Citizens of French-speaking Switzerland (Mouvement des Citoyens Romand, MCR) ==> Far right

In 2005, a member of the Swiss People's Party and a former member of the Liberal Party founded the (local) patriotic protest party "Mouvement des Citoyens Genevois". After their first appearance in national elections in 2007 in the canton of Geneva,in 2011 they participated also in the canton of Vaud.

They bring forward anti-foreigner positions, especially against frontier workers from France. Contrarily, they take traditionally leftist stances in social welfare discourses.

They lost all their seats in the National Council in the 2019 elections and are thus not represented in the General Assembly. They are still a relevant party in the cantons of Geneva and Vaud.

16. Pirate Party Switzerland ==> Centre, liberal, thematic

The Swiss Pirate Party has been founded in 2009. Its positions are mainly thematic such as legislation of the internet and transparency of the state. In their first national elections, they won a total of .27% of votes, being listed in five cantons: Aargau (share of votes in the canton: 0.3%), Basel-City (0.4%), Berne (0.6), Vaud (0.8%), Zürich (0.5%). They hold no seats in the two national parliaments.

17. The Centre ==> Centre (NEW since 2020)

This party was proposed only for the party closeness variable because it was a result of the 2019 election when both the Christian Democratic Party and the Conservative Democratic Party lost votes in several consecutive elections. Also, within the Christian Democratic Party, there was a strong discussion whether the religion (or even catholocism) should still play such a strong role as there are potential electors who would vote for the center position the party represents but do not feel close to the religion in its name. As of January 2020, both parties merged into this new party located in the political centre. They make up the third-strongest faction in the parliament together with the EVP.

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Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

In 2019, the national elections took place in Switzerland. This means that we updated the party list according to two principles. First, we reordered the parties according to strength in votes received, second we equilibrated small parties across regions as some small parties differ strongly across cantons. In that, we included the strongest regional party from the major regions. We also updated the party labels to their current official form.

In Particular, we moved up the Green party one place as they made more votes than the Christian Democratic Party. We bundled the small leftist parties together because their composition is different across cantons.We also kept the MCG (which is a party active only in the French part) even though they lost a lot of votes and their seat in the national parliament to show the respondent that also regional parties can be named. For the German part, we added the LDP, a liberal party that co-exists (and fiercely competes) with the FDP (liberal-radicals) on the cantonal level of Basel-Stadt. They are a strong party in Basel and they have defended their seat in the national parliament (where they are listed as FDP); they have a national vote of >0.3%, so they are a strong force in Basel-Stadt. Another party relevant in some Swiss German cantons is the Pirate Party. A small party relevant in Ticino and the Swiss German part is the Christian Social Party.

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Due to the fusion of the Christian Democratic Party (CVP) and the Conservative Democratic Party (BDP) as of January 2020, the party closeness uses a different list from the party vote list. We dropped the CVP and the BDP from the party closeness list as they do not exist anymore (in a few communes, there is still a CVP as they refused to give up the confessional link but they are exceptions and those voters can use the "other" option) and added the new party "The Center" into which the two parties merged. The rest corresponds to the party vote variable, thus the same changes to ESS18 apply as well for the party closeness variable.

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

Keywords:

Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
GENERAL ABOUT ALLIANCES:
Concerning the political alliances between parties and except the factions (parliamentary groups) described above, there are important variations between the Cantons and they are built and broken according to the treated subjects. In general, the small parties join their forces with bigger ones in order to defend a subject. The Greens and the Socialists often form a camp, the so-called Bourgeois parties another group. In several Cantons the Swiss People's Party align with Radicals, whereas in other cantons Radicals are more close to Christian-Democrats.
GENERAL ABOUT SWISS PARTIES: It was relatively late that political trends of the 19th century developed into actual party organizations in Switzerland. Its history, political and cultural boundaries between cantons and its electoral system have had as consequence the emergence of many political parties. The four main parties are: the FDP.The Liberals, the Christian-Democrats, the Social-Democrats and the Swiss People's Party. Contrary to what happened in Germany, Austria and Italy, the Radical Liberal Party has remained powerful: the permanency of radicalism is even one of the peculiarities of Swiss politics. Apart from these four parties that are represented by many members of the Federal Council and which represent the main tendencies at a national level, there are numerous small parties which sometimes have only regional significance. The so-called bourgeois groups are clearly dominated by the Radical Party (FDP) which developed from the Liberal- and Radical Democrats who created the Modern Federal State in the 19th century. The only liberal conservative party which is slightly different of them is the Swiss Liberal Party, which disappeared from the national level in 2009 and continues to exist on the cantonal level (notably in Basel where they are stronger than the Radicals and they have a representant in the national parliament). The Swiss People's Party (SVP) developed as a farmer's branch of the mainstream liberal movement. After the de-election of the Federal Council Christoph Blocher, the SVP expulsed some members linked to the de-election. Those members founded the Conservative Democratic Party (BDP) that had a Federal Council for a few years (who replaced Christoph Blocher) but they remained small. The Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP) dominates the field of confessional and social parties; it has a trades-allied wing and a Christian-social wing. However during its long decline, discussions regarding being less confessional were emerging. As also the BDP is politicising in the middle and has declining popularity, the two parties decided to merge into the party "The Center" by the end of 2019 after the federal elections. Thus CVP and BDP do not exist anymore on the federal level since first January 2020 but are united in the party "The Center". At the communal level, a few CVP communal parties

decided to keep the name CVP for its confessional reasons.

The other party with a definite confessional character, the Evangelic People's Party (EVP), has been far smaller than the former CVP. The mainstream within the socialist movement is represented by the Swiss Social Democratic Party (SPS). There are also groups further to the left, movements on the extreme right with a low number of supporters, and various "Green" groups, generally positioned at centre left, except the Green liberal party which constitutes a new trend combining liberal and green thinking. The Greens and the Green Liberals have significantly won many seats in the 2019 election.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM for the legislative assembly at the national level: Switzerland has a two-chamber parliament: The National Council and the Council of States, together referred to as the Federal Assembly, constitute the legislative power in the federal state. The National Council represents the population as a whole, the Council of States the individual cantons. The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate, in spite of the reapportionment in cantons. On the contrary, the Council of the States, because of the system of the majority vote, comprises few Social-Democrats (Socialist Party) and Swiss People's Party and many Radicals and Christian-Democrats. also see www.ch.ch and www.parlament.ch The National Council comprises 200 members who represent the Swiss people. The individual cantons are represented in proportion to the number of their inhabitants. Each canton is a constituency, and each returns at least one member. The National Council is elected using a system of proportional representation, whereby each party is allocated a number of seats in proportion to its numerical strength. The candidates who receive the highest number of votes obtain the seats won by their party. Unlike majority voting, proportional representation allows smaller parties to obtain a seat in parliament. The election of the National Council takes place every 4 years, on the second last Sunday in October. The members are elected for a term of 4 years, while re-elections are possible.

The Council of States is made up of 46 representatives of the Swiss cantons. Each canton returns two members, with the exception of the smaller cantons of Obwalden, Nidwalden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Landschaft, Appenzell Ausserrhoden and Appenzell Innerrhoden, which have one representative each. The elections are carried out according to cantonal legal rules. In most Cantons it is a majoritarian election system, only in two cantons it is proportional.

United Kingdom

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?   English

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

The list of political parties should reflect all parties included in PRTVTxx and PRTCLxx, i.e. all parties present in the data file as categories of one, all or any of the party variables listed above

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

Size should refer to votes in the last national election (i.e. the same election as referred to in PRTVTxx)

Z1.3 Please list the official party names and the corresponding English name:

	Official name	Name used in party variables	English name	Size (%)
1.	Conservative	Conservative		43.6
2.	Labour	Labour		32.1
3.	Liberal Democrat	Liberal Democrat		11.6
4.	Scottish National Partyu	Scottish National Party		3.9
5.	Plaid Cymru	Plaid Cymru		0.5
6.	Green Party	Green Party		2.7
7.	UK Independence Party	UK Independence Party		0.1
8.	Brexit Party	Brexit Party		2.0
9.	Other	Other		0.3
10.	Ulster Unionist Party	Ulster Unionist Party (nir)		0.3
11.	Democratic Unionist Party	Democratic Unionist Party (nir)		0.8
12.	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein (nir)		0.6
13.	Social Democratic and Labour Party	Social Democratic and Labour Party (nir)		0.4
14.	Alliance Party of Northern Ireland	Alliance Party (nir)		0.4
15.	Traditional Unionist Voice	Traditional Unionist (nir)		did not run
16.	Green Party in Northern Ireland	Green Party (nir)		included in Green Party above
17.	Independent(s)	Independent(s) (nir)		not available
18.	People Before Profit Alliance	People Before Profit Alliance (nir)		0.02
19.	Progressive Unionist Party	Progressive Unionist Party (nir)		not available
20.	Aontú	Aontú (nir)		0.03
21.	Northern Ireland Conservatives	Northern Ireland Conservatives (nir)		Included in Cnservatives above
22.	Other	Other (nir)		
23.	Independent candidate	Independent candidate		
24.				
25.				

Keywords: ideological orientation (left-right position), short history electoral alliances, coalitions

Z1.4 Please give a short description of each political party listed above

1. Conservative - traditionally right-leaning party. Was in coalition with the Liberal Democrats until 2015, now governing as single party

2. Labour - traditionally left-leaning party. Currently in opposition.

3. Liberal Democrat - traditionally central though now more left wing. Was previously (until 2015) in office in coalition with the Conservative party

4. Scottish National Party - Regional Scottish party which campaigns for the independence of Scotland from the United Kingdom. Social democratic leaning. Significant upsurge in popularity at 2015 election, largest party in Scotland. This followed a referendum for independence in 2014.

5. Plaid Cymru - Regional Welsh party, supports independence for Wales, a view to attain Full National Status, left-leaning/social democracy

6. Green Party - in England and Wales only, follows traditions of Green politics

7. UK Independence Party (UKIP) - a right-wing party primarily campaigning for the UK's withdrawal from the European Union

8. Brexit Party - a right-wing populist political party in the United Kingdom, endorsing Euroscepticism

9. The following parties were asked in Northern Ireland only
Ulster Unionist Party - regional party supporting the Union - has fielded joint candidates with the Conservative party in the past

10. Democratic Unionist party - regional party, largest unionist party in Northern Ireland

11. Sinn Fein - Regional party in Northern Ireland, aim of a creating a united Ireland

12. Social & Democratic Labour Party - social democratic Irish nationalist political party in Northern Ireland, supports Irish reunification and devolution of powers to Northern Ireland while part of the UK

13. Alliance Party - regional party in Northern Ireland, liberal, aim to promote unity within Northern Ireland

14. Traditional Unionist Voice Party - regional party, unionist party in Northern Ireland formed from a split from the DUP

15. Green Party (nir) - a regional party campaigning on environmental issues in Northern Ireland

16. Independents (nir) - used to include independent (non-affiliated) candidates standing in elections in Northern Ireland constituencies

17. People Before Profit Alliance - a socialist party in Ireland

18. Progressive Unionist Party - a smaller unionist party in Northern Ireland

	19. UK Independence Party (UKIP) (nir) - a right-wing party primarily campaigning for the UK's withdrawal from the European Union
	20. Aontú is an all-Ireland political party that was founded in a split from Sinn Fein. It is socially conservative and is opposed to abortion
	21. Northern Ireland Conservatives - is a section of the United Kingdom's Conservative Party that operates in Northern Ireland.
	22.
	23.
	24.
	25.

Z2 Party variables

Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?

Yes ☐   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

Z3 Electoral system

Z3.1 Please indicate the number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Keywords: *Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)*	**Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:** The UK Parliament is elected according to a 'first-past-the-post system'. The country is divided into a number of constituencies with each constituency electing one Member of Parliament (MP). The party with the largest number of MPs forms the government