

APPENDIX A3

POLITICAL PARTIES, ESS8 - 2016 ed. 1.0

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Austria

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	German
Year of last election:	2013
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ), Social Democratic Party of Austria, 26,8% 2. Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP), Austrian People's Party, 24,0% 3. Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ), Freedom Party of Austria, 20,5% 4. Die Grünen - Die Grüne Alternative (Grüne), The Greens - The Green Alternative, 12,4% 5. Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ), Communist Party of Austria, 1,0% 6. NEOS - Das Neue Österreich und Liberales Forum, NEOS - The New Austria and Liberal Forum, 5,0% 7. Piratenpartei Österreich, Pirate Party of Austria, 0,8% 8. Team Stronach für Österreich, Team Stronach for Austria, 5,7% 9. Bündnis Zukunft Österreich (BZÖ), Alliance for the Future of Austria, 3,5%
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 currently governs the country as the larger partner in a coalition with the ÖVP, with SPÖ leader Christian Kern serving as Chancellor of Austria. (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 smaller partner in a coalition government with the SPÖ, with ÖVP party leader Reinhold Mitterlehner as Vice-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 20.5% in 2013. (own extensions of http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Austria#Freedom_Party_of_Austria) 4. 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. 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) 5. The Communist Party of Austria is a communist party in 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.[1] 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) 6. 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) 7. The Pirate Party of Austria (German: Piratenpartei Österreichs, PIRAT) is a political party in Austria and part of the global Pirate Party movement which fights for freedom of information

	<p>and the protection of privacy. It is mostly known for opposing the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement. (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pirate_Party_of_Austria)</p> <p>8. Team Stronach for Austria is a Eurosceptic and right-wing populist political party in Austria founded by and named after Austrian-Canadian businessman Frank Stronach. The new party was registered on 25 September 2012, and was launched two days later. Team Stronach supports Austria leaving the Euro currency and returning to the Schilling. Although an advisor of Team Stronach suggested later on in an interview with the Austrian economic news magazine "Format" they want to keep the Euro but additionally introduce national currencies. Unlike some other anti-euro parties, Stronach is not anti-immigration. The party advocates cutting bureaucracy and instituting a 25% flat-rate income tax. Team Stronach supports ending conscription and introducing an all-volunteer army. Stronach supports democratic reform, including the use of primary elections. (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Team_Stronach)</p> <p>9. The Alliance for the Future of Austria (German: Bündnis Zukunft Österreich), abbreviated to BZÖ, is a national-conservative political party in Austria. The BZÖ was founded on 3 April 2005 by Jörg Haider as a moderate splinter from the Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ) and immediately took the FPÖ's place in coalition with the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP). The party won seven seats at the 2006 election, ending its involvement in government. The September 2008 election saw the BZÖ breakthrough with 21 seats, while the FPÖ's vote also increased. 13 days after the election, Haider died in a car crash; under a new leadership, the party moved towards economic liberalism, leading to the secession of the party's Carinthia branch to form the Freedom Party in Carinthia in December 2009. In the 2013 national election, the BZÖ failed to reach 4% of the vote and thus lost its seats in the national council. In all following regional elections, the BZÖ did not manage to win any seats. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_for_the_Future_of_Austria)</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
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.

Belgium

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Dutch and French
Year of last election:	2014
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Groen - Green (Flemish) - 5.3% 2. CD&V (Christen-Democratische en Vlaams) - Flemish Christian Democrats (Flemish) - 11.6% 3. N-VA (Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie) - New Flemish Alliance (Flemish) - 20.3% 4. Lijst Dedecker - List Dedecker (Flemish) - 0.4% 5. SP.A (Socialistische Partij Anders) - Socialist Party (Flemish) - 8.8% 6. PVDA+ (Partij van de Arbeid) - Labour Party (Flemish) - 1.8% 7. Vlaams Belang - Flemish Interest (Flemish) - 3.7% 8. Open VLD (Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten) - Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Flemish) - 9.8% 9. CDH (Centre Démocrate Humaniste) - Humanistic and Democratic Center (French) - 5.0% 10. Ecolo - Ecologists (French) - 3.3% 11. Front National - National Front (French) - 0.0% 12. MR (Mouvement Réformateur) - Reformist Movement (Liberal French) - 9.6% 13. PS (Parti Socialiste) - Socialist Party (French) - 11.7% 14. PTB (Parti du Travail de Belgique) - Labour Party (French) - 2.0% 15. Parti Populaire - People's Party - 1.5%
Description of political parties listed above	<p>1. Groen (left) Flemish progressive and ecologist party. Works closely together with its Francophone counterpart Ecolo. Good score at the federal elections in 1999. Part of the purple-green federal government under prime minister Verhofstadt. Kicked out of government after defeat in the federal elections in 2003. Since then, it won votes election after election but very slowly. At the 2014 elections 5.3% of the Belgian votes went to Groen. In opposition during fieldwork period.</p> <p>2. CD&V (center) Flemish Christian democratic party. 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. Formed a cartel with a much smaller but very Flemish nationalistic party N-VA in 2004. Won election after election but in 2008 the cartel with N-VA ceased to exist. At the next federal elections of 2010 CD&V has got the lowest score in history, while the former cartel partner N-VA became the biggest party in Belgium. CD&V is part of the government coalition during the fieldwork period.</p> <p>3. N-VA (right) Flemish-nationalistic, conservative, republican, economically ultraliberal. Was formed in 2001 after the split of Volksunie (also Flemish nationalists). Flirted with the electoral threshold of 5% at the federal elections in 2003. Formed a cartel with CD&V (see above) in 2004 and together they won elections. In 2008 the cartel with CD&V ceased to exist. At the federal elections of 2010 - where the communitarian relations stood central - N-VA became the biggest Flemish party. At the federal elections in 2014 was clearly the biggest party in Belgium. N-VA is part of the government coalition during the fieldwork period.</p> <p>4. Lijst Decker (right) Flemish right liberal, republican, neoliberal, libertarian political party founded in 2007 by former Open VLD senator Jean Marie Dedecker. Good result in first few years but lost heavily in 2010. The result was even worse in 2014. No representatives anymore in the Kamer/Chambre.</p> <p>5. SP.A (left) Flemish social democratic party and one of the three traditional movement in Belgium. Very strong electoral scores at the start of the 21st century under chairmanship of Steve Stevaert. Lost seats since then. Biggest Flemish opposition party during the fieldwork period.</p> <p>6. PVDA+ (extreme left) Marxist-Leninist, unitarian political party that was formed in 1979. Strong links with the Francophone PTB. Quite good scores in the most recent elections but still small compared to the other parties. In opposition during the fieldwork period.</p> <p>7. Vlaams Belang (extreme right) Flemish nationalistic, rightwing conservative political party and is know for their pursuit for an independent Flanders, its opposition to immigrants who - according to VB - are reluctant against integration or assimilation to Western standards, defense of traditional values and opposition to the alleged advance of political islam and islamic fundamentalism in Europe. Based on their "racistic values" of VB, the other parties decided that rapprochment with that party is undesirable at every political level (so called cordon sanitaire). Grew steadily in the 90's with a peak in 2004. It became the largest political party in Flanders. At the federal elections in 2007 the party stagnated but at the regional elections of 2009 they lost one third of all votes. A second electoral defeat followed at the federal elections of 2010 and in 2014 it became almost insignificant. In opposition during the fieldwork period.</p> <p>8. Open VLD (center right) Flemish, progressive liberal political party. Is a descendant of the first political party in Belgium, the Liberal Party (1846). Guy Verhofstadt transformed the party and renamed it VLD in 1992. After the Dioxin crisis in 1999, the VLD achieved a good score and became the biggest party in Flanders. Guy Verhofstadt became prime minister of the federal government and Patrick Dewael (also VLD) from the Flemish government (both in purple-green coalitions). At the federal elections in 2003 the party won again and Verhofstadt made a new (purple) coalition with him as prime minister. But leading up to the regional elections in 2004, the party was characterized by heavy clashes between figures at the top of the party. The party also abstained to vote on a bill granting foreigners to vote, although it was always said that the party opposed it. All this resulted in a very bad result in the Flemish elections in 2004. Also at the municipal and provincial elections in 2006 the party lost heavily. For the federal elections of 2007 the party changed his name to Open VLD but they lost and the initiative to form a government went to the Christian-Democrats again. The regional elections of 2009 brought about a major defeat for the Open VLD. The party achieved a score of 14.6%, a decrease of 5.2% in comparison to 2004. On April 26, 2010 Open VLD left the federal</p>

governing coalition of Leterme II because the party saw no way out of the negotiations on the split of BHV and the reform of the state. New federal elections were necessary and on June 13, 2010 the party lost five seats in the Chamber to 13. In the most recent federal elections of 2014, Open VLD was one of the few parties that won votes next to the domination of N-VA. Is part of the governing coalition during the fieldwork period.

9. CDH (center left) French Christian-democratic and humanistic party and was given its name in 2002 (before PSC - Parti Social Chrétien). Has the same political roots as its Flemish counterpart CD&V (split in 1972). The party faced a crisis at the elections in 1999 due to two external events: the Dutroux affair and the dioxin crisis. PSC went into opposition at all levels of government and Joëlle Milquet became the new president of the party. Under her presidency PSC changed to CDH. At the federal elections of 2003 the party does not progress and remains in the opposition. But at the regional elections of 2004 CDH wins which enabled it to return to power in the Walloon Region, French Community and the Brussels-Capital, in coalition with the PS and Ecolo in Brussels-Capital. In 2007 the party won 5 seats in the Federal Parliament and CDH participated to the government of Leterme I after a long negotiation process. After the federal elections in 2010 and yet another long negotiation process, it was part of the governing coalition under Di Rupo. At the federal and regional elections of 2014 the party had to choose: form a regional government with PS in Wallonia and Brussels or form a federal government with MR as the only other Frenchspeaking party and tolerate the Flemish nationalistic party N-VA. It chose for the former and is thus not part of the federal coalition during the fieldwork period.

10. Ecolo (left) - Ecologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales - is a French ecologist party, a sister of the Flemish Groen and has been small and insignificant until the elections of 1999. It achieved a score of 18% of the votes in Wallonia and 14% in Brussels-Capital. Joined the federal government coalition under Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt. In the following years Ecolo has conflicts with other government parties. Bad elections in 2004. Fell below 10% and went in opposition. At the federal elections in 2007 Ecolo won again and doubled its representation in parliament but did not join the government coalition because sister party Groen was too weak. Groen and Ecolo formed a common parliamentary fraction. Ecolo again made a great leap forward in the regional elections in 2009. In the Walloon Regional Parliament it jumped from 3 to 14 seats. In Brussels from 7 to 16 seats. In Brussels, the Walloon Region and the French Community Ecolo joined the government coalition together with PS and CDH. In 2010 Ecolo could consolidate its 2007 federal result. At the elections of 2014 Ecolo lost about 1/3 of its electorate compared to 2010 and is back at the level of 2004. Ecolo is not part of the government coalition during the fieldwork period.

11. Front National (extreme right) is a French far-right political party and is an advocate for a unitary Belgian nationalism and is strongly against immigration. Founded in 1985 by Daniel Féret. In comparison to the Flemish far right party Vlaams Belang, FN always remained a fairly insignificant party except for some municipalities. In 1991 the party got his first seat in the Chamber. Two seats in 1995. At the regional elections in 1995 FN also won 2 seats in the Walloon parliament and 6 in the Brussels-Capital parliament. Their was a general decline at the federal and regional elections in 1999. In 2003 (federal) and 2004 (regional) the voting rate for the party rises again but not significantly. From then onwards it goes up and down again. The party is known for its internal problems and racist scandals. No representatives in the federal parliament.

12. MR (right, center right) is a French liberal party and was formed in 2002 by the merging of four existing parties. PRL (Parti Réformateur Libéral), the Francophone liberals and counterpart of the Flemish VLD. FDF (Front Démocratique des Francophones) a party which strongly defends the Francophone interests in the Brussels region. MCC (Mouvement des Citoyens pour le Changement) a movement torn from the PSC (now CDH) and PFF (Partei für Freiheit und Fortschritt), the sister party of PRL in the Germanophone region. At the federal elections of 2003 MR won 24 seats in the Chamber and went joined the government coalition under Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt. After a tax scandal by Brussels Minister-President Ducarme MR experienced a loss at the regional elections in 2004 and was rejected into opposition at the coalitions for the Walloon region, the French community and the Brussels-capital region. But MR continues to participate in the federal government. There is a rivalry between MR and PS to be the biggest party in the french regions. Had to break up the cooperation with the communitarian radical FDF in order to join the government coalition. At the elections of 2014, the party won a little while PS - biggest competitor in Frenchspeaking Belgium - lost a bit, though PS is still the biggest party on the Frenchspeaking side. Big rivalry between those two parties immediately after the elections. CDH was in the middle of the bed and CDH chose for PS to form a Walloon and Brussels government. MR was furious and decided to form a federal government with MR as the only Frenchspeaking party (thus federal government has a minority on the Frenchspeaking side) in a government with N-VA, CD&V and Open VLD. MR was able to deliver the prime minister (Charles Michel). Heavy opposition from PS on MR during fieldwork.. especially on the fact that MR is in a government with N-VA (which has - according to PS - some racist individuals). Is part of the federal government coalition during fieldwork.

13. PS (left) is a French social-democratic political party. Its Flemish counterpart is SP.a. At the elections of 2010 it became the second largest party in the Chamber and the largest Francophone party. The PS is very commonly part of governing coalitions especially in the Francophone areas. Since 1999 and until 2014 the party was always part of the government coalition in the French Community, the Walloon Government, Brussels-Capital region and the German-speaking Community. The party, or its members, have from time to time been brought into connection with criminal activities and political scandals. At the elections of 2014 the party lost a few seats but still the biggest party on the Frenchspeaking side. Heavy rivalry between PS and MR after election (see above). Is part of the Walloon and Brussels government but not part of the federal government coalition. Heavy opposition on the government under prime minister Charles Michel (MR).

14. PTB (extreme left) is the Francophone wing of PDVA+ (see above).

15. Parti Populaire (right) is a right wing liberal political party with a bilingual/federal structure (in Dutch "Personenpartij") - but in fact primarily a Francophone party - which was formed in November 2009. The party manifesto emphasizes efficiency and disinterestedness in governance, plain speaking and individual autonomy. PP wants to reform the justice system and strengthen the Belgian federal government relative to the regions and communities. No representatives in the federal parliament.

2. Electoral system

Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

Only one single vote registered: Yes

Two or more votes registered: No

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.

Czech Republic

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Czech
Year of last election:	2013
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy (KSČM) - Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia - 14,91 % 2. Česká strana sociálně demokratická (ČSSD) - Czech Social Democratic Party - 20,45 % 3. Tradice Odpovědnost Prosperita 09 (TOP 09) - Tradition Responsibility Prosperity 09 - 11,99 % 4. Akce nespokojených občanů 2011 (ANO 2011) - Action of Dissatisfied Citizens - 18,65 % 5. Občanská demokratická strana (ODS) - Civic Democratic Party - 7,72 % 6. Křesťanská a demokratická unie - Československá strana lidová (KDU-ČSL) - Christian and Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party - 6,78 % 7. Úsvit přímé demokracie Tomia Okamury - Dawn of Direct Democracy of Tomio Okamura - 6,88 %
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 closer to the ČSSD (especially so-called liberal wing of the party, represented by Miroslav Ransdorf or Jiří Dolejš). 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 2013 parliamentary elections, the party received 14,91 % of the vote for the Chamber of Deputies. This made it the third largest party in the Chamber of Deputies with 33 seats. 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 2013 parliamentary elections, the ČSSD obtained 20,45 % of the votes and 50 of 200 seats and formed a new government together with the ANO 2011 and the KDU-ČSL. The current chairman of the party, Bohuslav Sobotka, is also Prime Minister in the government. In the last elections to the regional councils in 2016 the party lost nearly a half of its mandates. 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 2013 parliamentary elections, the party moved into opposition. In the elections, TOP 09 obtained about 12 % of the total vote share and thus 26 of 200 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The current party leader is Miroslav Kalousek. 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 mogul 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 2013 parliamentary elections, ANO 2011 gained a surprisingly large amount of votes, 18,7 %, and attained second place behind the Czech Social Democratic Party. The party has become a part of government coalition. Andrej Babiš, the current Minister of Finance of the Czech Republic, have been chairman of the party since its establishment. The party won the last elections to regional councils in 2016 and 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. Until 2013, the ODS had been the strongest governmental party and Petr Nečas, the chairman of the party, had been Prime Minister. However, in the 2013 parliamentary election, the party was marginalized by only securing 16 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Thus, the party has been in opposition since 2013. It's ideology is mainly liberal and national conservatism, 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. 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). Klaus led the party until 2002, the current 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 conservatism, Christian democracy and regionalism. It is a member of the Centrist Democrat International and European People's Party. The KDU-ČSL is one of

	<p>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. In the 2010 Chamber of Deputies elections, the KDU-ČSL got only 4.4% of voters and thus narrowly missed securing parliamentary seats. Then chairman of the party, Cyril Svoboda, resigned as a consequence of the results. This downfall also contributed to internal party conflicts, which led the former party leader Miroslav Kalousek and some of his colleagues to break away and establish the TOP 09. In November 2010 new chairman Pavel Bělobrádek was elected at the party congress. After his election, the position of the party has shifted slightly to the right. In October 2013, the parliamentary elections resulted in the success of the KDU-ČSL, which gained 6,78 % of the votes and 14 seats. The party has joined government coalition with the ANO 2011 and the ČSSD.</p> <p>7. The Dawn of Direct Democracy of Tomio Okamura (from July 2014 the Dawn of Direct Democracy) is a populist political party seeking to amend the Constitution to strengthen direct democracy. The party is also noted for its xenophobic rhetoric targeting especially Roma people. The party was founded in May 2013 by Tomio Okamura, independent senator and the businessman. He founded it after he had been rejected as a candidate for the President of the Czech Republic due to lack of petition signatures. In the parliamentary election of 2013, the party obtained 6,88 % of the votes and gained 14 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The party is in the opposition. In the 2014 European Parliament elections the party failed and gained no seats. The party went through a big personal and financial crisis and splitted into different political subjects. Official name of the party has been changed in August 2015 to Dawn - National Coalition. Tomio Okamura left the party, new chairman of the party is Miroslav Lidinský.</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>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.</p>

Estonia

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Estonian
Year of last election:	2015
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eesti Reformierakond - Estonian Reform Party (27.7%) 2. Eesti Keskerakond - Estonian Centre Party (24.8%) 3. Erakond Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit - Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica (13.7%) 4. Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond - Social Democratic Party (15.2%) 5. Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised - Estonian Greens (0.9%) 6. Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond - Conservative People's Party of Estonia (8.1%) 9. Eesti Iseseisvuspartei - Estonian Independence Party (0.2%) 10. Üksikkandidaadid või muud - Individual candidates or other (0.2%) 11. Eesti Vabaerakond - Free Party (8.7%) 12. Rahva Ühtsuse Erakond - Party of People's Unity (0.4%) 13. Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei - Estonian United Left Party (0.1%)
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica (Estonian: Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL) 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. 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 Conservative 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. In the parliamentary election of 2015, the party entered the Riigikogu with 7 seats. At the same time it is the fourth largest Estonian party by membership size. 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. 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

	<p>gained 8 seats after passing the 5-percent threshold in the 2015 Estonian parliamentary elections.</p> <p>12. The Party of People's Unity (Estonian: Rahva Ühtsuse Erakond, RÜE) is a nationalist political party in Estonia. It was founded in January 2014. The party declares that their main aim is strong civil society. However, they are mainly known for their controversial initiatives (e.g. initiative to ban practicing the teachings of Koran in public). The party is without parliamentary representation.</p> <p>13. The Estonian United Left Party (Estonian: Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei) is a political party in Estonia. On 28 June 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). The party has socialist characteristics, and it also seeks to represent the Russian minority in Estonia. It is a member of the Party of the European Left. The party is without parliamentary representation.</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>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 Riigikogu 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.</p> <p>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/</p> <p>More information: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_political_parties_in_Estonia http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2105_B.htm</p>

Finland

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Finnish
Year of last election:	2015
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	01. Kansallinen Kokoomus - The National Coalition Party - 18,2 % 02. Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue - Swedish People's Party of Finland - 4,9 % 03. Suomen Keskusta - Centre Party - 21,1 % 04. Perussuomalaiset - The Finns Party - 17,7 % 05. Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit - Christian Democrats - 3,5 % 06. Muutos 2011 - Freedom Party – Finland's Future - 0,3 % 07. Piraattipuolue - Pirate Party of Finland - 0,8 % 08. Itsenäisyyspuolue - Independence Party - 0,5 % 09. Köyhien Asialla - For the Poor - 0,0 % 10. Vihreä liitto - Green League - 8,5 % 11. Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue - Social Democratic Party of Finland - 16,5 % 12. Vasemmistoliitto - Left Alliance - 7,1 % 13. Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue - Communist Party of Finland - 0,3 % 14. Kommunistinen Työväenpuolue - Communist Workers' Party For Peace and Socialism - 0,0 % 15. Suomen Työväen Puolue - Workers Party of Finland - 0,0 %
Description of political parties listed above	1. The National Coalition Party is 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. Swedish People's Party of Finland is 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. Centre Party is the former Agrarian Union, clearly a right wing party. It is one of the four largest political parties in the country. 4. The True Finns Party emphasizes conservative social values, socio-cultural authoritarianism, and ethnic nationalism, religion, Finnish traditions. Wants to limit immigration; The main go-home party. 5. Christian Democrats is a small party emphasising christian values. The party describes itself as following the tenets of Christian Democracy. 6. Freedom Party Finland's Future is a very small anti-immigration party. 7. Pirate Party of Finland supports reform of copyright and patent law and free sharing of knowledge. 8. Independence Party is a small rightist party, wants the country to resign from EU. 9. For the Poor is a very small party with no clear political profile. 10. Green League emphasizes environmental issues and social liberal perspectives. 11. Social Democratic Party of Finland is one of the four major political parties in Finland. The main Leftist party in Finland. 12. Left Alliance is a party consisting of former members of the suppressed Communist Party and left-wing socialists. The second important leftist party. 13. Communist Party of Finland is a very small party continuing the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression. 1997. 14. Communist Workers' Party For Peace and Socialism is a very small party continuing the political traditions of the original Communist Party after its suppression. 15. Workers Party of Finland is a very small party on the extreme left.

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	The term is 4 years. Government formation follows parliamentarism, which means that often (although not always) 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 was divided for national elections into fifteen electoral constituencies. Candidates for the Eduskunta (Parliament) are almost invariably nominated by a political party. 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, however, and voters indicate their preferred politician by circling the number assigned to him or to her on their ballots. There is no electoral threshold.

France

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	French
Year of last election:	2012
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nouveau Centre - New centre - 2.20 2. FN (Front National) - National Front - 13.6 3. PR (Parti Radical Valoisien) - Radical Party - 1.24 4. NPA (Nouveau Parti Anticapitaliste) - The New Anticapitalist Party - 0.30 5. LO (Lutte Ouvrière) - Worker's Fight - 0.49 6. FDG (Front de Gauche) - Left Front - 6.91 7. PG (Parti de Gauche) - Left Parti - N/A 8. PCF (Parti Communiste Français) - French Communist Party - N/A 9. Parti Radical de Gauche - Left-wing radical party - N/A 10. MPF (Mouvement pour la France) - The Movement for France - 0.47 11. UDI (Union des Démocrates Indépendants) - The Union of Independant Democrats - N/A 12. PS (PARTI SOCIALISTE) PS - Socialist Party - 29.35 13. UMP (Union pour un Mouvement Populaire) - Union for a Popular Movement - 27.12 14. MODEM (Mouvement Démocrate) - Democrat Movement - 1.77 15. EELV (Europe Ecologie Les Verts) - The Greens - Europe Ecology - 5.46 16. Autres mouvement écologistes - Other Green Movements - 0.96 17. Autres - Other parties - 8.48 18. LR (Les Républicains) - The Republicans - N/A
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Centre, also known as the European Social Liberal Party (Parti Social Libéral Européen, PSLE) is a centre-right political party in France. 2. FN: Extreme right party. 3. PR: Center-Right Party. 4. NPA: Extreme Left Party. 5. LO: Trotskyist Party. 6. FDG: French electoral coalition created for the 2009 European elections by the Left Party (PG - Parti de Gauche) and the French Communist Party (PCF - Parti Comuniste Français). As the "Front de Gauche" is not a party but a coalition of the PG and the PCF, the two parties are separately listed in the response categories of the variable PRTCLFR (B18b). 7. PG is a left-wing party, member of the Left Front (FDG - Front de gauche). This party is listed in the response categories of the variable PRTCLFR (B18b). 8. PCF, the French communist party, is a member of the Left Front (FDG - Front de gauche) since 2009. This party is listed in the response categories of the variable PRTCLFR (B18b). 9. Radical party of the Left. 10. MPF: Conservative party. 11. UDI is a centrist political party in France founded on 18 September 2012, on the basis of the parliamentary group of the same name. This party is composed of 9 centrist parties. For now, no election took place since its creation, however 31 members of Parliament are now affiliated to this new party. This party is present in the response categories of the variable PRTCLFR. 12. PS: Main left-wing party. 13. UMP: Main right-wing party. It changed its name in 2015, it is now called "LR (Les Républicains)", it is present under its new name "LR" in the variable PRTCLFR. 14. MODEM: center party. 15. EELV: Green party. 16. Other ecological movements. 17. Other parties present in the last national elections. 18. LR: Main right-wing party. Before 2015, it was called "UMP (Union pour une Majorité Populaire)". For now, no election took place since its creation. This party is present under its old name "UMP" in the variable PRTVTFR.

2. Electoral system

Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:

Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	Maximal length of term: 5 years. 577 constituencies (magnitude =1). Voting system: Run-off electoral system. 12.5% of registered voters is necessary to move to the second round, except for the two leading candidates in the first round. Election is decided on the first round if a candidate gathers more than 50 per cent of the votes.

Germany

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	German
Year of last election:	2013
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<p>Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands - CDU/CSU - Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union - 41,5%</p> <p>Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands - SPD - Social Democratic Party - 25,7%</p> <p>Die Linke - Die Linke - The Left Party of Democratic Socialism - 8,6%</p> <p>Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen - Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen - Green Party - 8,4%</p> <p>Freie Demokratische Partei - FDP - Liberal Democratic Party - 4,8%</p> <p>Alternative für Deutschland - AfD - Alternative for Germany - 4,7%</p> <p>Piratenpartei - Piratenpartei - Pirate Party - 2,2%</p> <p>Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands - NPD - National Democratic Party / German People's Union - 1,3%</p>
Description of political parties listed above	<p>1. CDU/CSU: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. The CSU is the Bavaria-based sister party of the CDU. The CDU is one of the main national parties, based on Christian values. The social market economy is the basic topic of CDU policy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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). Therefore, the federal election of 2009 has been the first national electoral contest for this party.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. AfD: The AfD ("Alternative für Deutschland") is a relatively new party which originally focused almost solely on criticism of the European monetary system and the Euro, including transfer payments to other European countries during the European financial crisis. Since then it has moved into what many commentators consider a right-wing populist party which criticises immigration to Germany and supports traditional family policies.</p> <p>7. Piratenpartei (Pirate Party): The Pirate Party Germany was founded 2006 as part of the Pirate Parties International. The party promotes protection of data privacy and enhancement of transparent governance. It supports reforms of copyright, genetic patents and drug policy as well as unconditional basic income and direct democracy via e-democracy.</p> <p>8. NPD: National Democratic Party. The right-wing extremist party covers nationalistic issues like the REPUBLIKANER party, but is even more extreme and is closer to the Neo-Nazi-milieu.</p>

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	No
Two or more votes registered:	Yes
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 with roughly 208,000 voters in each district. 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.</p>

Iceland

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Icelandic
Year of last election:	2016
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Björt framtíð - Bright Future - 7,2% 2. Framsóknarflokkurinn - Progressive Party - 11,5% 3. Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn - The Independence Party - 29% 4. Flokkur fólksins - Party of the people - 3,5% 5. Húmanistaflokkurinn - Humanist Party - 0% 6. Flokk heimilanna - Households' Party - Not on ballot 7. Alþýðufylkingin - Alþýðufylkinguna - 0,3% 8. Samfylkingin - The Social Democratic Alliance - 5,7% 9. Dögun - Dawn - 1,7% 10. Vinstri hreyfingin - grænt framboð - The Left Green Movement - 15,9% 11. Píratar - Pirate Party - 14,5% 12. Viðreisn - Reform Party - 10,5% 13. Íslenska þjóðfylkingin - Icelandic Nationalist Party - 0,2%
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Center-party formed in 2012 by former members of the Social Democratic Alliance and the Progressive party, along with the Best Party in Reykjavik 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. 2. Center-right party founded in 1916. Originally a farmer's party, more recently generally center-right. Self-proclaimed "rationalism" neither left or right. Elements of nationalism/patriotism, liberalism, conservatism, EU-opposition. Governemnt-subsidized agriculture, fisheries and big (aluminum) industries. In governments with coalitions to left and right for most of it's history, f.x. from 1995-207 with the Independence Party. Supported minority-government of left-parties in 2009. 3. 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. 4. A new party dedicated to fighting for Icelanders that have been wronged. Based on Christian values and fighting against poverty and corruption. 5. Newly active again. An international party working towards radical changes in Iceland. Built around the values of freedom and human rights. 6. Households' Party stood in the elections in 2013 but did not gain a seat in Parliament. The party is concerned with household debt and poverty. The party did not manage to stand in the elections 2016 but the elections took place a few days before data collection so it was still in the questionnaire. 7. A new radical left party. Fighting for the common people to regain what is rightfully theirs from the elite. 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. A new centrist party built around values of democracy, fairness and justice. 10. 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-demorats from 2009-2013. 11. 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. 12. A new liberal, centre-right party. Focusing on a fair society, stable economy and increased opportunities. 13. A new party dedicated to preserving Iceland's idependence, Icelandic culture, language and religion.

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
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

	<p>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 constituency. 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.</p>
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Ireland

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Irish and English
Year of last election:	2016
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-Austerity Alliance - People Before Profit (3.8%) 2. Fianna Fáil - Soldiers of Destiny (24.3%) 3. Fine Gael - Clan of the Irish People (25.5%) 4. Green Party - Comhaontas Glas (2.7%) 5. Independents (18%) 6. Labour (6.6%) 7. Sinn Féin - Ourselves Alone (13.8%) 8. Social Democrats (3%) 9. Socialist Party – United Left Alliance (0%)
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-Austerity Alliance—People Before Profit is a left-wing, anti-capitalism alliance formed for the 2016 election; they still maintain separate political identities, though will continue to join forces for elections. 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. It formed the United Left Alliance with a number of other left-wing groups to contest the 2011 general election. 2. Fianna Fáil is a party of the centre to centre-right, defining itself as representing the mainstream of Irish life. It is generally described as a populist and pragmatic party that is moderately nationalist. Since 2009, Fianna Fáil has been part of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR) in the European Parliament. 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. Fianna Fáil has formed several coalition governments: In 1989, it entered its first coalition government with the Progressive Democrats (a right-wing party that disbanded in 2008), from 1993-94 it formed a coalition government with the Labour Party, from 1997-2007 with the Progressive Democrats, from 2007-08 with the Progressive Democrats and the Green Party, and from 2008-11 with the Green Party. 3. Centre-Right, Christian Democratic: Fine Gael is a party of the centre-right, defining itself as a party of the progressive centre. Since the 2011 election, it is the largest party in the State and the senior partner governing in a coalition with the Labour Party. It is a member of the Christian Democratic European People's Party in the European Parliament. Fine Gael was formed in 1933, with the merger of the pro-treaty Cumann na nGaedheal, the Centre Party and the National Guard. It has served in several coalition governments, mainly with the Labour Party: from 1948-51 it formed the First Inter-Party Government with the Labour Party, Clann na Poblachta, Clann na Talmhan and National Labour, from 1954–57 with Labour and Clann na Talmhan, and with Labour from 1973-77, 1981-87, 1994-97 (this government also included Democratic Left) and since 2011. 4. The Green Party is a centre-left party, 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. The Green Party served in a coalition government with Fianna Fáil from 2007 to 2011 with 6 TDs, all of whom lost their seats in the 2011 general election. 5. Independents comprise non-party candidates and are a diverse group. The Independents from rural areas are generally conservative and many have political roots in Fianna Fáil, and are expected to follow the largest party's lead on most issues. Other independents have populist left-wing agendas - they are strongly Left-Wing and radical. 6. Labour is a party of the centre-left and ascribes to social democratic principles. Since 2011, it is the second-largest party in the state, forming a coalition government with Fine Gael. Labour 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. In 1999, it agreed a merger with Democratic Left, a left-wing party with whom the party had previously served in Government. Labour has served in several coalition governments, primarily with Fine Gael: from 1948-51 it formed the First Inter-Party Government with Fine Gael, Clann na Poblachta, Clann na Talmhan and National Labour, from 1954–57 with Fine Gael and Clann na Talmhan, from 1973-77 and 1981-87 with Fine Gael, from 1992-94 with Fianna Fáil, from 1994-97 with Fine Gael and Democratic Left, and since 2011 it is in coalition with Fine Gael. 7. 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 abstentionist 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. 8. Social Democratic (more left wing than The Labour Party). Strong on political reform and accountability. It was formed in 2015 by two Labour politicians and one Independent based on the Nordic model of social democracy. They would be considered a centre-left party and have

	<p>a pro-European ideology.</p> <p>9. This alliance no longer exists. the United Left Alliance dissolved in 2013. Some members of the Socialist party formed the Anti-Austerity Alliance. While the Socialist party still exists as a separate entity, all of the elected representative from AAA (now Solidarity) are members of the Socialist party. 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.</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	No
Two or more votes registered:	Yes
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>Ireland is Constitutional Republic and a multi-party parliamentary democracy with two elected houses of parliament, known as Oireachtas Éireann. The lower house (Dáil Éireann) is elected by popular suffrage (of all citizens aged 18+), while the upper house (Seanad Éireann) has a narrower electoral base, and provides for representation of sectoral interests and minorities. Under the Irish Constitution, elections to both houses must take place at least every five years. Most parliaments have a five year life span, although the President may dissolve parliament in a time of political crisis or at the request of the Taoiseach (Prime Minister). Members of Parliament (Teachtaí Dála) are elected from forty-two multi-seat constituencies, in which electors rank candidates (1,2,3 etc.) in order of their preference, to fill between three and five seats (depending on the geography and demography of the particular constituency). Voters may select any candidates on the ballot paper, and are not bound by party lists. The counting of votes begins with establishing a 'quota' in each constituency, based on the number of votes cast, divided by the number of seats available+1 plus one. First preference votes are counted first, and any candidate exceeding the quota is deemed elected. His/her surplus votes may then be distributed among the other candidates, based on second preferences, initially, and lower preferences, as counts progress. If no candidate reaches the quota, the person with the lowest number of votes is eliminated and his / her votes are distributed on the basis of his/her preferences. This process continues (for as many days as required) until such time as each seat is filled. Once elected, the 158 members of Dáil Éireann convene in the Parliament, and their first task is to elect a Taoiseach (Prime Minister), who is then charged with forming a government. As no party (since 1997) generally has a majority of the seats, weeks of negotiations ensue until such time as parties agree a Programme for Government, which generally needs the approval of party membership. Independent members of parliament may support the government from outside its ranks, or as is the case at present, some have become members of government/cabinet.</p>

Israel

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Hebrew, Arabic, Russian (in the questionnaires); English (SPSS)
Year of last election:	2015
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<p>Zionist Camp (HaMahane HaTzioni) - 18,67%</p> <p>Likud (HaLikud) - 23,40%</p> <p>Yisrael Beiteinu - 2,10%</p> <p>Shas - 5,74%</p> <p>Meretz - 9,93%</p> <p>The Jewish Home (HaBayit HaYehudi) - 6,74%</p> <p>United Torah Judaism (Yahadut HaTora) - 4,99%</p> <p>Yesh Atid - 8,82%</p> <p>Kulanu - 7,49%</p> <p>Yachad - 2,97%</p> <p>The Joint List (HaReshima HaMeshutefet) - 10,61%</p> <p>The Arab List (HaReshima HaArvit) - 0,1%</p> <p>Ale Yarok - 1,12%</p>
Description of political parties listed above	<p>1. Zionist Camp. The Labor Party and Hatnuah agreed on 10 December 2014 to form a joint ticket. The list was established to create a large electoral list for the centre-left bloc, in the hope that it will form the 34th government. Hatnuah leader Tzipi Livni has said that other parties will also be part of the alliance. Livni and Labor leader Isaac Herzog said that if the alliance forms the next government, they would take turns in the role of Prime Minister, with Herzog serving for the first two years and Livni for the second two, in a compromise known as rotation.</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. Yisrael Beiteinu (Hebrew: lit. Israel Our Home) is a secularist and right-wing nationalist political party in Israel. The party's base has traditionally been secular, Russian-speaking Israelis. The party describes itself as "a national movement with the clear vision to follow in the brave path of Zev Jabotinsky", the founder of Revisionist Zionism. It primarily represents immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Although it has attempted to expand its appeal to a more veteran Israeli public, it has not been successful, and most of its voters are Russian-speaking. It takes a strong line towards the peace process and the integration of Israeli Arabs, characterized by its 2009 election slogan "No loyalty, no citizenship". Its main platform includes recognition of the two-state solution, the creation of a Palestinian state that would include an exchange of some largely Arab-inhabited parts of Israel for largely Jewish-inhabited parts of the West Bank. The party maintains an anti-clerical mantle and encourages socio-economic opportunities for new immigrants, in conjunction with efforts to increase Jewish immigration. In the 2009 election the party won 15 seats, its most to date, making it the third largest party in the previous Knesset. In the 2013 election, the party won 11 seats, running on a joint list with the Likud party.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Meretz (Hebrew: lit. Vigour) is a left-wing social-democratic and Zionist political party in Israel. The party was originally formed in 1992 with the union of Ratz, Mapam, and Shinui and was at its peak in the 13th Knesset between 1992 and 1996, during which it held 12 seats. At the 2013 legislative elections the party won six seats. The secular party emphasizes a two-state solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, social justice, human rights (especially for ethnic and sexual minorities), religious freedom, and environmentalism.</p> <p>6. The Jewish Home (Hebrew: HaBayit HaYehudi) is a religious Zionist political party in Israel formed as the successor party to the National Religious Party. It was originally formed by a merger of the National Religious Party, Moledet and Tkuma in November 2008. However, after its top representative was placed 17th on the new party's list, Moledet broke away from the party, and instead ran on a joint list with Hatikva called the National Union. Tkuma also rejoined the National Union whereas the Ahi faction have joined Likud. For the 19th Knesset Elections, The Jewish Home and Tkuma parties merged their lists under the leadership of the chairman of The Jewish Home, Naftali Bennett; Uri Bank and his Moledet party supported the merger.</p> <p>7. 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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>8. Yesh Atid (Hebrew: lit. There is a Future) is a political party founded by former journalist Yair Lapid in 2012 that seeks to represent what it considers the center of Israeli society: the secular middle class. It focuses primarily on civic, social, and governance issues. In 2013, Yesh Atid placed second in the general election, winning 19 seats in the 120-seat Knesset, far more than polls had predicted it would win.</p> <p>9. Kulanu (Hebrew: lit. All of Us), also transliterated Koolanu,[3] is a political party in Israel led by Moshe Kahlon that focuses on economic and cost-of-living issues. The party was established on 27 November 2014 following months of speculation that Kahlon would form a new party after he took a break from politics in 2013. Opinion polls in the summer of 2014 had suggested that a new party formed by Kahlon could win 5–8 seats in the Knesset. On 8 December the party agreed on a vote-sharing arrangement with Yisrael Beiteinu for the March 2015 elections.</p> <p>10. Yachad. The party was established on 15 December 2014 following a rift between Shas leader Aryeh Deri and Yishai. Jewish Home member Yoni Chetboun announced on 14 December 2014 that he would join the party. Rabbi Meir Mazuz, the dean of the Kisse Rahamim yeshivah, has been named as the party's spiritual leader. Its name was not settled until it submitted its list of candidates for the 2015 elections, with early suggestions being Maran and HaAm Itanu (The Nation is with Us).</p> <p>11. 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.</p> <p>12. The Arab List (Hebrew: HaReshima HaArvit) established on 2015 for the 2015 elections. The Arab List is an alliance of The National Arab Party and The Democratic Arab Party.</p> <p>13. Ale Yarok (Hebrew: lit. Green Leaf) is a liberal (or libertarian) political party in Israel best known for its ideology of decriminalizing cannabis. To date, it has had no representation in the Knesset. Ale Yarok did not meet the electoral threshold for inclusion in the 19th Knesset on 2013, picking up zero seats.</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Netherlands

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Dutch
Year of last election:	2012
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volkspartij voor Vrijheid ean Democratie, VVD. - People's Party for Freedom and Democracy 2. Partij van de Arbeid, PvdA - Labour Party 3. Partij voor de Vrijheid, PVV - Party for Freedom 4. Socialistische Partij, SP - Socialist Party 5. Christen Democratisch Appèl, CDA - Christian Democratic Appeal 6. Democraten 66, D66 - Democrats 66 7. ChristenUnie, CU - Christian Union 8. GroenLinks, GL - Green Left 9. Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij, SGP - Reformed Political Party 10. Partij voor de Dieren, PvdD - Party for the Animals 11. 50PLUS - 50PLUS
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VVD is a rightist-liberal party with progressive standpoints (favouring entrepreneurship and economic values). VVD was founded in 1948 and since 31 May 2006 it has been led by Mr. Rutte (currently the Prime Minister of the VVD/PvdA cabinet) . Since the 2012 Dutch general elections, VVD forms a coalition cabinet with the PvdA. Between 2010 and 2012 it formed a coalition cabinet with the CDA, with parliamentary support from the PVV. 2. PvdA is a leftist social democratic party, led by Mr. Asscher since 2016. It was founded in 1946 and now forms the coalition cabinet with the VVD. 3. PVV is a conservative-liberal party led by Mr. Wilders (fomer of the VVD). PVV was found in 2006 and it has strong stances on islam and immigration. The party is considered being populist, conservative, liberal, and leftist at the same time. Between 2010 and 2012 it supported the VVD-CDA cabinet. Currently it is in opposition. 4. SP is a Leftist (socialist) party led by Mr. Roemer since 2010. The party was founded in 1971. It gained it first parliamentary seats in 1994, and grew 16.6% in 2006. 5. CDA is a christian democratic party at the centre of the Dutch political centrum Since 2012, Mr. Van Haersma Buma is the political leader of the party. It was founded in 1980 after a fusion of several smaller christian parties. Currently it is in opposition. 6. D66 is a centre (social-liberal) party with many progressive standpoints. It is considered left wing on immigration, and right wing on economic issues. Since 2006 it has been led by Mr. Pechtold. in recent years, D66 often forms a coalition with GreenLeft. In 2010 it supported a budget agreement together with GL, CU, and the VVD-CDA coalition cabinet, after that cabinet collapsed following the PVV's withdrawal of parliamentary support. 7. Christen Unie is a christian (Protestant) democratic party led by Mr. Segers from 2015. CU has conservative stances on abortion, eutanasia and gay marriage. For other issues, the party is considered centre-left. 8. Groen links is a Leftist party with green environmentalist ideals, led by Mr. Klaver since 2015. It was founded in 1990, after a fusion of several smaller leftist parties. 9. SGP is an orthodox Protestant party with conservative standpoints. The party was founded in 1918 and is led by Mr. Van der Staaij. Only as of 2006, women has been allowed to become members of this party. Only in 2013 party regulations formally allow passive voting rights for women following a court order. 10. Partij voor de Dieren is a single-issue animal rights party with natural affinity for environmental issues (center-left).The party is led by Ms. Marianne Thieme. 11. 50PLUS is a special interest party for the elderly. It was founded in 2014 and is led by Mr. Krol.

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No

Norway

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	English
Year of last election:	2013
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<p>01. Rødt (R) - The Party Red - 1.1 %</p> <p>02. Sosialistisk Venstreparti (SV) - Socialist Left Party - 4.1 %</p> <p>03. Det norske Arbeiderparti (A) - Norwegian Labour Party - 30.8 %</p> <p>04. Venstre (V) - Liberal Party - 5.2 %</p> <p>05. Kristelig Folkeparti (KRF) - Christian Democratic Party - 5.6 %</p> <p>06. Senterpartiet (SP) - Centre Party - 5.5 %</p> <p>07. Høyre (H) - Conservative Party - 26.8 %</p> <p>08. Fremskrittspartiet (FRP) - Progress Party - 16.3 %</p> <p>09. Kystpartiet (KYST) - Coast Party - 0.1 %</p> <p>10. Miljøpartiet De Grønne (MDG) - Green Party - 2.8 %</p>
Description of political parties listed above	<p>1. The Red Party is a far-left political party and the leading party to the left of the Socialist Left and the Labour Party in Norway. Since 2007 the party has sought a seat in parliament. The party was founded in March, 2007 by a merger of the Workers' Communist Party and the Red Electoral Alliance. (1.3 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>2. Socialist Left Party: Formed in 1975 by merger of the Socialist People's Party, the Democratic Socialists and other socialist forces united previously in the Socialist Electoral League (established in 1973 largely as a result of the victory of the no-campaign for Norwegian EC membership). SV advocates non-alignment and socialism independent of international centres, based on workers' control, decentralized powers, gender equality and ecological principles. From 2005 to 2013 participating in the Red-Green Coalition with the Labour and the Centre Party. (4.1 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>3. Norwegian Labour Party is a social-democratic party with a hegemonic hold on government in post-war years. It was the senior partner in the (from 2005-2013) previous Norwegian government as part of the Red-Green Coalition. Jonas Gahr Støre replaced long-serving Jens Stoltenberg (2002-2014) as leader of the party in 2014, when the latter was appointed Secretary General of NATO. (30.8 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>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 election threshold. (4.1 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>5. 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 elections, the party has seen a conflict between its conservative and liberal wings over which direction their political ideology should shift in the future. (5.6 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>6. Centre Party: Agrarian party established 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. (5.5 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>7. 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. The Conservative Party currently holds the Prime Minister position (Erna Solberg) in Norway. (26.8 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>8. 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. Currently Norway's third largest party and since the 2013 elections junior partner in the Conservative Party-led minority coalition government. (16.3 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>9. Coastal Party was established in 1999 and has attracted defectors primarily from Centre Party and Christian Democratic Party. Occupied one seat in parliament in two successive periods (1997-2001 and 2001-2005). The party has district, fishing and coastal issues among its primary policies and is a staunch opponent of Norwegian EU membership. (0.1 % of votes in last national election.)</p> <p>10. Green Party was formed in 1988 from a number of local environmental election lists. Following the 2013 elections, the party has one member of parliament, and, since the last local elections in 2011, representation in 16 municipality councils. The party does not have a leader in the traditional sense - it is led by the national board which currently (2015) consists of ten persons. (2.8 % of votes in last national election.)</p>

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No

<p>Description of the electoral system for this assembly:</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, and the list is closed, i.e. voters are not permitted to rank candidates on the list. There are 19 counties in Norway which constitute the constituencies. These are divided into polling districts where the voters come to take ballot.</p> <p>150 constituency representatives are elected to the legislative assembly - the Storting. Another 19 are distributed among the counties after the election. The allocation of seats is derived through a modified Sainte Laguë method</p>
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Poland

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	English (original names in the Polish version of questionnaire)
Year of last election:	2015
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KORWiN - KORWiN (4.76 %) 2. Kukiz'15 - Kukiz'15 - (8.81 %) 3. Nowoczesna - Modern Poland (7.60 %) 4. Platforma Obywatelska - Civic Platform (24.09 %) 5. Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe - Polish Peasants' Party (5.13 %) 6. Prawo i Sprawiedliwość - Law and Justice - (37.58 %) 7. Razem - Together Party (3.62 %) 8. Zjednoczona Lewica - United Left (7.55 %)
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KORWiN – now Wolność [Liberty] - is a conservative liberal and eurosceptic political party established in 2015 by Janusz Korwin-Mikke following his removal from his former party, the Congress of the New Right. Until October 8, 2016, the party was known as the Coalition for the Renewal of the Republic - Liberty and Hope. The party's Polish name was originally an acronym of the founder's name (KORWiN). In the 2015 parliamentary elections the KORWiN Party received 4.8% of the vote, below the 5% threshold for gaining seats in parliament. 2. Kukiz'15 is a right-wing political party in Poland led by punk rock musician Paweł Kukiz. The movement was founded after Kukiz stood in the 2015 presidential election, and is particularly popular among young people. In the 2015 parliamentary election Kukiz'15 gained parliamentary seats. Kukiz criticizes politicians that they represent the interests of their political parties (not the citizens, who have elected them) and electoral system as benefits large parties. As opposition party they support most frequently government. 3. Nowoczesna [Modern] is a classical liberal political party. The party was founded in May 2015 by the economist Ryszard Petru and admitted into the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE). In the 2015 parliamentary elections Modern received 7.6% of the vote. Nowoczesna is an opposition party, very active and pose similar critics toward government to the PO. To the large extend Nowoczesna competing with PO for the same electorate. 4. Platforma Obywatelska Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (PO) [the Civic Platform of the Republic of Poland] – the largest opposition party with a centre-right orientation, strongly pro-European. Member of the European People's Party. PO was founded in 2001, initially in opposition to the government formed by the SLD [Democratic Left Alliance] and then to that headed by PiS [Law and Justice]. It first entered the Parliament in 2001. The PO came to power following the 2007 parliamentary election and formed a government coalition with the PSL. Party leader and co-founder Donald Tusk became Prime Minister of Poland. The support for the two coalition parties did not change significantly in the 2011 parliamentary elections: the two formed a government again and Tusk was re-elected as Prime Minister. He became the longest-serving prime minister in the history of Poland's post-1989 democracy. In 2014 he stepped down to assume the post of President of the European Council (re-elected in 2017 with strong opposition from PiS). Ewa Kopacz, a co-chair of the PO and the Speaker of the lower house at that time, and Health Minister in 2007–2011, replaced Donald Tusk in both roles (prime minister and party leader). Prime Minister Ewa Kopacz led the party in the 2015 parliamentary election but was defeated by the Law and Justice party. On November 16, 2015 the PO government stepped down after exactly 8 years in power. In 2010, the PO candidate Bronisław Komorowski (previously the Speaker of the lower house) was elected as President of Poland, but failed to win re-election in May 2015. Komorowski conceded the presidency of Poland to the rival candidate supported by PiS, Andrzej Duda. PO is critical about the government's performance in almost all spheres. PO maintained that Poland has been going through a crisis related to rising debts, e.g.: due to an increased social spending, repealing education and pension reforms (by lowering the retirement age). PO announcing that PiS breaking democracy rules, trying to politicized media, making constant attempts to prevent the course of justice (e.g. acts adopted since November 2015 amending the Act on the Constitutional Tribunal, which have aimed at paralysis of the Tribunal's work). Such a situation may pose a threat to the rule of law, democracy and protection of human rights. 5. Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL) [Polish Peasants' Party] – a centre-right party with a traditional outlook. The party is agrarian and professes euroscepticism. Importantly, the PSL has been present in all successive Polish parliaments since 1989. The media call it 'a rotary party' due to its ability to form a coalition with any winning party. Originally, the PSL was a left-wing party, entering into coalitions with the post-communist Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD) [Democratic Left Alliance, see above] but later the alliance collapsed. Since then the PSL has moved towards more centrist and conservative policies. In the 2015 parliamentary elections the PSL received just over 5% of the vote. 6. Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS) [Law and Justice] – the ruling party with a strong right-wing orientation, eurosceptical. It is a member of the Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformists (AECR), a European political party. The nation and patriotic values are fundamental elements of the party ideology. The party is conservative (e.g.: supports initiative to introduce a complete ban on abortion) and prosocial. Due to all those qualities the Catholic Church back PiS up strongly. PiS was founded in 2001 by brothers Jarosław and Lech Kaczyński. The party often stresses the importance of dealing with the communist past and has a declared focus on fighting corruption. It was a leading party in the government in 2005–2007. After the 2007 elections and until today PiS has been the key rival to the PO that ruled until 2015. PiS attaches great importance to closer relations with the USA, accentuating the protection of Poland's interests within the EU and highlighting potential threats. PiS also criticises the PO on foreign policy for taking a weak position in the negotiation of the 2014–2020 EU budget, which resulted (in the view of PiS) in a cut in financial aid for Poland. The PiS candidate Lech Kaczyński won the 2005 presidential elections, outperforming Donald Tusk (the PO candidate). Lech Kaczyński

	<p>was the President of Poland until his death in 2010 in the air-crash at Smolensk-North airport in Russia. PiS criticises the previous government (mainly PO) for not spending enough time clarifying the causes of that accident and for being too meek vis-à-vis the Russians. In the last presidential elections in 2015 the PiS candidate Andrzej Duda won, outperforming the acting president (closely connected with the PO) Bronisław Komorowski. Since that victory the electorate of PiS has continued to grow even more rapidly.</p> <p>After the parliamentary elections in 2015, lost by the PO, PiS has a majority in the Sejm and Senate. The government was formed under Prime Minister Beata Szydło's (PiS) leadership (with strong unofficial influence of Jarosław Kaczyński) and consists of representatives of PiS and two right-wing parties: Poland Together (with Jarosław Gowin as Minister of Science and Higher Education - a former PO member and opponent of Jarosław Kaczyński) -and Solidarity Poland (with Zbigniew Ziobro as Minister of Justice and serving as Public Prosecutor General – excluded from PiS in 2011 as a key party opponent of Jarosław Kaczyński; see NTS ESS7 for further explanations). Inclusion of the right-wing opposition parties in the government</p> <p>7. Partia Razem [Together Party] is an opposition party with a left-wing orientation formed in May 2015. In the 2015 parliamentary elections the Together Party received 3.6% of the vote, below the 5% threshold for gaining seats in parliament. Leading positions are held by younger generations, contrary to SLD (the highest proportion of its activists originates from Socjaldemokracja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (SdRP) [Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland], a descendant of the communist party Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (PZPR) [Polish United Workers' Party], disbanded in 1989).</p> <p>Note: Poland Together is different grouping with a right-wing orientation. See comments to PiS and NTS ESS7 for further explanations.</p> <p>8. Zjednoczona Lewica [United Left]. In July 2015 the Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD) [Democratic Left Alliance] along with Twój Ruch [Your Movement], Unia Pracy [the Labour Union] and Partia Zielonych [The Greens] formed the United Left electoral alliance. In the 2015 parliamentary election the United Left list received 7.6% of the vote, below the 8% threshold for gaining seats in parliament (electoral alliances must win at least 8% of the vote, as opposed to 5% for individual parties). SLD formed a majority government: between 1993-1997 (with Polish Peasants' Party - PSL) and 2001-2005 (with PSL and Labor Union). As a result of corruption scandals SLD lost vast majority of the electorate.</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>The Polish Parliament consists of two assemblies: the Sejm (the lower chamber) and the Senate (the higher chamber).</p> <p>The elections to each assembly usually take place once every four years.</p> <p>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 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) which has nominated this candidate. A total of 460 members of parliament are elected in the Sejm elections. The elections are organised in constituencies. In 2011 the number of constituencies was 41. The number of mandates allocated to each constituency is expressed by a single-digit number or a double-digit number below 20. Parties which receive at least five per cent of votes (the so-called 'electoral threshold') and coalitions which receive at least 8 per cent 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.</p> <p>The groupings which have successfully placed their representatives in the Sejm (as well as those which failed to do so but have achieved at least 3 per cent of votes across Poland) receive funding from the central budget. The sums received depend on the performance at the elections, i.e. the highest level of funding goes to the groupings which have the largest numbers of MPs. This financial solution is often mentioned as a barrier for new groupings to play a considerable political role, for instance by getting elected to the parliament.</p> <p>In the voting to the Senate (the secondary legislative assembly) the first-past-the-post voting system was applied for the first time in Poland, i.e. only one candidate could get a seat in the parliament from each constituency. The seat was assigned to the candidate who received the largest number of votes from the constituency.</p>

Russian Federation

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	English
Year of last election:	2016
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<p>1. Единая Россия - United Russia - 54% of votes in latest Parliamentary elections (2016) on federal list, 90% in single mandate districts, 76% seats in Parliament</p> <p>2. КПРФ (Коммунистическая партия Российской Федерации) - CPRF (Communist party of RF) - 13% of votes in latest Parliamentary elections (2016) in PR, 3 in single mandate districts, 9% seats in the Parliament</p> <p>4. Родина - Rodina - 1,5% of PR votes in latest parliamentary elections, not in the Parliament</p> <p>6. Яблоко - Yabloko - 1,99% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>8. РППС - Российская партия пенсионеров за справедливость - RPPS - Russian party of pensioners for fairness - 1,79% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>11. Справедливая Россия - Fair Russia - 6,22% of votes in last Parliamentary elections, 5% of seats in parliament</p> <p>12. Партия роста - Part of growth - 1,29% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>13. ЛДПР (Либерально-демократическая партия) - LDPR - 13,1% of votes in last Parliamentary elections (8,6% seats)</p> <p>15. «Зелёные» - Greens - 0,76% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>16. Патриоты России - Patriots of Russia - 0,59% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>17. Партия народной свободы (Парнас) - Party of people's freedom (Parnas) - 0,73% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>18. Гражданская платформа - Party "Civic Platform" - 0,22% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>20. «Коммунисты России» - Communists of Russia - 2,27% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p> <p>21. «Гражданская сила» - Civic force - 0,14% of votes in the latest elections (no seats)</p>
Description of political parties listed above	<p>1. United Russia Established in 2001 Current leader -prime-minister Dmitry Medvedev (former - Vladimir Putin). Pro-government center party Pro-government party established before elections 1999 under name "Edinstvo" (23,7% of votes). Participated in elections 2003 (38,2%) and became the largest party in the Parliament. In elections 2007 won 64,1% of votes and got 315 seats in State Duma, 49% vote votes in national district in 2011 and 54% of votes in 2016 (along with single mandate districts it got 76% of seats in the Parliament Support and initiate all government policies, centrist in economic views, support government policy on creation of large state-run companies in all major industries, strong centralization in politics.</p> <p>2. CPRF Established in 1993 (as a heritage of Communist party of USSR) Current leader - Gennady Zyuganov Left (greater state control in economy, extensive social welfare policies, strong state) Participated in all Parliamentary selections, always elected and nominated candidate in all Presidential elections (V.Zhyuganov). In 1993-12% of votes, 1995 – 22,7%, 1999-24,8, 2003 – 12,8%, 11,6% of votes in 2007, 19% in 2011. In latest Parliamentary elections (2016) - 13% of votes in single national districts by PR system and 3% in single mandate districts. It currently has 9% seats in the Parliament.</p> <p>4. Rodina Established in 2003 as electoral bloc "People's partiotic union Rodina", then it was dismissed from 2006 till 2006 and started to work again in September 2012 Current leader - Alexie Zhuravlev Left (strong social welfare system, active government intervention into economy, nationalism, traditionalism After the revival of it's activities in 2012 the party participated in some regional elections. It participated in latest Parliamentary elections to State Duma in 2016 and got 1,5% votes in single national district by PR system.</p> <p>6. Yabloko. Established at 1993 Current leader is Sergei Mitrochin Liberal democratic Participated in all Parliamentary elections – 7,8% of votes in 1993, 7,0 in 1995, 6,0 in 1999, 4,0 in 2003 (did not pass 5% threshold), 1,59% of votes in 2007. In June 2008 former leader and founder of the party Grigory Yavlinsky left the post of the head of the party. In latest 2011 elections the party got 3,4% of votes (no seats), 1,99% votes in elections of 2016. Party is popular in large cities among intelligentsia in latest elections).</p> <p>8. РППС - Российская партия пенсионеров за справедливость Established in 1997 as Party of pensioners, in 2007-2012 was reorganized as public movement and returned to the status of political party in 2012. Leader - Igor Zotov Left party, social conservative Participated in Parliamentary elections in 1999 (1,95% of seats), in 2003 as a member of election bloc with Party of social fairness (3,09% of votes). It participated in different regional elections. In latest elections the party participated only in elections in single national district (1,79% of votes) but was not allowed to participated in elections in single mandate districts by administrative reasons.</p> <p>11. Spravedlivaya Russia. Established at 1998 – Party of Russian regions, since 2004 – Party "Rodina", from 2006 Party "Fair Russia: Rodina/ Pensioners/Life, from June 2009 – party "Fair Russia"</p>

	<p>Current leader is Sergei Mironov Center left, social democratic, member of Socintern In Parliamentary elections of 2007 got 7,8% of votes, 13,2% of votes in 2011 but only 6,22% in 2016. Major issues are Social security issues, rights of people in need, interests of pensioners, socially-oriented state</p> <p>12. Party of growth (rost) Established in 2008 as the party Pravoje Delo. Liberal-conservative Leader - Boris Titov. Main issues are economic growth, independence of courts, political freedoms and freedoms of Internet. It was established as liberal opposition party, but now it's limit the program on economic issues and economic growth and declares the cooperation on implementing this task postponing the issues of political freedoms to later times. The party participated in national Parliamentary elections in 2016 and got 1,29% of seats</p> <p>13. Established in 1990 Current leader is Vladimir Zhirinovskiy Nationalist, populist Participated in all Parliamentary selections, was always elected. nominated candidate in all Presidential elections (V.Zhirinovskiy). In 1993 -22,9% of votes, 1995 – 11,4%, 1999-6,1, 2003 – 11,6%, 2007 got 8,2%, 2011 - 11,7%. In elections of 2016 it got 13,1%.</p> <p>15. Greens Established in 1993 as public movement, in 2002 it was transformed into political party, in 2008-2012 it returned to the status of public movement and since 2012 - political party again. Ecological issues Participated in 1993 elections in election bloc Kedr (0,76%), then in 1995, 2003, It got 0,76% votes in parliamentary elections of 2016.</p> <p>16. Patriots of Russia Established at April 2002 Leader is Gennady Semigin Left center, social-democrat, patriotic Party was organized after splitting from Communist Party of Russia. Formally the party was formed by changed the name and the leadership of Russian party of Labor. It included a lot of members of Russian party of labor, Nationalno-derzhavnaya party of Russia, Eurasian Party and since 2008 -Party of Revival of Russia. It was also united with Russian political party of peace and unity in 2008 but splitted with it in 2011. Party got 0,59% of votes in 2016 elections. Major issues are social provision, social-democratic principles, patriotic slogans "Patriotism is higher than politics".</p> <p>17. Parnas (former Party of people's freedom) Leader - Mikhail Kasiyanov Right center, opposition party The party was established on the base of Republican party of RF, in 2007 it was banned. In 2010 it joined the coalition "For Russia without voluntarism and corruption". In 2011 the official registration of the party of renewed (and the ban was recognized as illegal). In 2015 it got the name Parnas. In 2015 one of the leader of this party Boris Nemtsov was killed in Moscow. The party got 0,73% of votes in 2016 Parliamentary elections and it is not represented in the Parliament. Main issues are civic rights and freedoms, protection of private property, independent judicial system.</p> <p>18. Party "Civic Platform" Established in June 2012 by top businessman in Russia Michail Prochorov after his participation in Presidential elections in 2012. Party is manifested to be new type of party uniting activists of different ideology and giving the opportunity for new people for be elected . Official leader is Rifat Shaikitdinov. Mission of the party is civic rights and freedoms, rule of law, liberalization of the economy</p> <p>20. Communists of Russia Established in 2009 Leaders - Maxim Suraikin, Konstantin Zhukov Left party, marxists The party was established as the alternative to CPRF to unite people who disagree with policies of CPRF leadership. Party participated in some regional elections in recent years, in 2016 parliamentary elections it got 2,27% of votes.</p> <p>21. Civic force Established in 2007 Leader - Kirill Bykanin Main issues are economic reforms, rights of small and medium-size businesses and civic right issues. The party participated in national Parliamentary elections of 2007 and got 1,05% of votes and 0,14% in 2016.</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No

<p>Description of the electoral system for this assembly:</p>	<p>The major legislative body in the country is State Duma – lower chamber of the Parliament (higher chamber is not elected by direct popular vote). The total number of 450 deputies elected for 5-years term since 2011 (4 years before). There were 7 Parliamentary elections in Russia since the break down of the Soviet Union – elections of 1993, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2016. Four parliamentary elections were conducted using mixed system – 50% of the Parliament was elected in 225 single mandate district according to plurality rule (the nominated of candidates were either through parties or independent candidates collecting the required number of voter's signatures), 50% - in single national district by proportionate party system with 5% threshold. The turnout of 50% of all voters was required to count the elections valid. Since 2005 new electoral rules were introduced and applied to 2007 and 2011 elections. All 450 deputies were elected by proportional party system in single national district with 7% threshold and no minimum turnout requirement. The law also excluded the option "against all" in the ballot, forbid electoral blocs (only individual parties) and forbid independent observers (only observers from political parties participating in the elections). Latest elections of 2016 was conducted by mixed electoral system again -50% of the Parliament was elected in 225 single mandate district according to plurality rule, 50% - in single national district by proportionate party system with 5% threshold. The minimumj turnout of voters was not required to count the elections valid.</p>
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Slovenia

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Slovenian
Year of last election:	2014
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DeSUS, DEMOKRATIČNA STRANKA UPOKOJENCEV SLOVENIJE - Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia 2. Državljska lista - Civic List 3. NOVA SLOVENIJA, KRŠČANSKI DEMOKRATI - New Slovenia Christian People's Party 4. POZITIVNA SLOVENIJA - Positive Slovenia 5. SD, SOCIALNI DEMOKRATI - Social Democrats 6. SLOVENSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA (SDS) - Slovenian Democratic Party 7. SLOVENSKA LJUDSKA STRANKA - Slovene People's Party 8. SMC STRANKA MIRA CERARJA - Party of Miro Cerar / Party of Modern Center 9. VERJAMEM! LISTA DR. IGORJA ŠOLTESA - I Believe! Party of Igor Šoltes 10. ZAVEZNIŠTVO ALENKE BRATUŠEK - Alenka Bratusek Alliance 11. KOALICIJA ZDRUŽENA LEVICA (DSD, IDS IN STRANKA TRS) - United Left
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DeSUS - DEMOKRATIČNA STRANKA UPOKOJENCEV SLOVENIJE - Left, Party of Pensioners, part of the coalition 3. NOVA SLOVENIJA - KRŠČANSKI DEMOKRATI - Right, Christian, small party, opposition 5. SD - SOCIALNI DEMOKRATI - Left, part of the coalition 6. SLOVENSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA - SDS - Right, second largest government party, opposition 8. SMC STRANKA MIRA CERARJA - Centre, largest government party, coalition 10. ZAVEZNIŠTVO ALENKE BRATUŠEK - Left, small and new party, opposition, derived from disintegrated Pozitivna Slovenija (PS) 11. KOALICIJA ZDRUŽENA LEVICA (DSD, IDS IN STRANKA TRS) - Left, new party, opposition

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>Mode of designation Directly elected 90</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Voter requirements - age: 18 years - Slovene citizenship - disqualifications: mental disorder</p>

Sweden

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	Swedish
Year of last election:	2014
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Centerpartiet - Centre party - 6.11 % 2. Folkpartiet liberalerna - Liberals - 5.42 % 3. Kristdemokraterna - Christian Democrats - 4.57 % 4. Miljöpartiet de gröna - Green party - 6.89 % 5. Moderata samlingspartiet - Conservatives - 23.33 % 6. Socialdemokraterna - Social democrats - 31.01 % 7. Vänsterpartiet - Left party - 5.72 % 8. FI (Feministiskt initiativ) - Feminist Initiative - 3.12 % 9. Piratpartiet - The Pirate Party - 0.43 % 10. Sverigedemokraterna - Sweden Democrats - 12.86 %
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Centern/Centre party: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale. Connected to farmers and people living in rural areas. 2. Folkpartiet/Liberals: Belong to the right coalition, but place in the middle on the left right scale. 3. Kristdemokraterna/Christian Democrats: Belong to the right coalition. Adhere many non religious people on issues of moral. 4. Miljöpartiet/Green party: Belong to the red-green coalition. 5. Moderaterna/Conservatives: Belong to the right coalition. 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 (red-green coalition dissolved after the 2010 election). 8. Feministiskt initiativ/Feminist Initiative: feminist party. 9. Piratpartiet/The pirate party: Focusing on laws regulationg copyright and patents and personal privacy. 10. Sverigedemokraterna/Sweden democrats: nationalist right-wing party, established 1988, elected for the first time into the Riksdag (parliament) in 2010.

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	Members of Parliament are directly elected by a proportional representation system to serve four-year terms.

Switzerland

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	French, German, Italian
Year of last election:	2015
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Union démocratique du centre (UDC) // Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) // Unione democratica di centro (UDC) - Swiss People's Party - 29.4 % 2. Parti socialiste (PS) // Sozialdemokratische Partei (SP) // Partito socialista svizzero (PS) - Social Democratic Party - 18.8 % 3. PLR. Les Libéraux-Radicaux // FDP. Die Liberalen // PLR. I Liberali Radicali - FDP. The Liberals - 16.4 % 4. Parti démocrate-chrétien (PDC) // Christlich-demokratische Volkspartei (CVP) // Partito Popolare Democratico (PPD) - Christian Democratic Party - 11.6 % 5. Les Verts (PES) // Grüne Partei (GPS) // I Verdi - Partito ecologista svizzero (I Verdi) - Green Party - 7.1 % 6. Parti vert liberal (PEL / PVL) // Grünliberale (GLP) // Partito Verde-Liberale - Green Liberal Party - 4.6 % 7. Parti bourgeois démocrate (PBD) // Bürgerlich-demokratische Partei (BDP) // Partito borghese democratico (PBD) - Conservative Democratic Party - 4.1 % 8. Parti évangélique (PEV) // Evangelische Volkspartei (EVP) // Partito evangelico (PEV) - Evangelical People's Party - 1.9 % 9. Union démocratique fédérale (UDF) // Eidgenössische Demokratische Union (EDU) // Unione Democratica Federale (UDF) - Federal Democratic Union - 1.2 % 10. Lega dei Ticinesi // Lega dei Ticinesi // Lega dei Ticinesi - Ticino League - 1.0 % 11. Parti du travail (PdT) / Parti ouvrier populaire (POP) // Partei der Arbeit (PdA) // Partito del lavoro (PdL) - Swiss Labour Party - 0.4 % 12. Mouvement Citoyens Romands // Mouvement Citoyens Romands // Mouvement Citoyens Romands - Movement of the Citizens of French-speaking Switzerland - 0.3 % 14. Gauche alternative // Alternative Linke // La sinistra - Alternative Left - * 16. Parti Pirate // Piratenpartei // Partito Pirata - Pirate Party Switzerland - *
Description of political parties listed above	<p>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 rightwing. Since the 1990's, they adopted certain anti-foreigner positions from the far-right. The Swiss People's Party considered itself during longtime 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 2015, they regained a share of electorate of almost 30%, after a slight decrease in the previous elections. In the general assembly they form their own parliamentary group (fraction) in alliance with the Lega (2 seats), the Geneva Citizen's Movement (1 seat) and one independant councillor, resulting in a total of 74 seats. In the National Council they hold 68 out of 200 seats and in the Council of States 6 out of 46 seats.</p> <p>2. Social Democratic Party ==> Centre-left (Former English translation: Socialist Party) 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 the second biggest party in terms of votes and seats (55) in the General Assembly. The Social Democrats also form their own parliamentary group in the General Assembly. They currently hold 43 seats in the National Council and 12 seats in the Council of States.They are represented in the Federal Council by two members.</p> <p>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 as 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 33 seats in the National Council and 13 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.</p> <p>4. Christian Democratic Party ==> Centre-right, conservative (Former translation: Christian Democrats) 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. The Christian Democrats have one Federal Councillor. Together with the Evangelical People's Party (2 seats) and the Christian Social Party Obwalden (1 seat) they form a parliamentary group in the General Assembly. They hold 31 seats in the National Council and 13 seats in the Council of States.</p> <p>5. Green Party ==> Left, centre left Born from the environmental movement, this party was founded in 1983 and gained strength throughout the 1980s. It is the strongest party not represented in the national executive government. They currently hold 12 seats in the National Council and form their own faction. In the Council</p>

of States they are represented with 1 seat.

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 7 seats in the National Council and 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 of the Swiss People's Party.
The Swiss People's Party (UDC, SVP) becoming more and more populist, some members split off and create 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 7 seats in the National Council and one in the Council of States.
This party is represented by its own faction in the national parliament.

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 two seats in the National Council.

9. Federal Democratic Union ==> Far right, conservative
The Christian, national-conservative Federal Democratic Union lost 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.

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.
With their two seats in the National Council they 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.
In 2011, they lost their only seat in the parliament and are no longer represented.

12. 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 are represented by one seat in the National Parliament belonging to the parliamentary group of the Swiss People's Party.

14. Alternative left ==> Far left
After the disintegration of the feminist groups in the cantons of Basel and Zurich and the joining together of the Green Party and the Alternative Party of the canton of Zug, in 2007, only the Alternatives of Zurich participated in the national elections. In 2011, together with other small groups that so far mainly had campaigned in cantonal elections, they registered as the loose formation of the "Alternative Left". Hence, their political programme generally can be described as traditional leftist, with particularly accentuated stances in the field of sexual discrimination. Election lists were presented in the cantons of Zurich (1.0% of votes), Basel(-), Berne (.5%), Schaffhausen (-) and Valais (.6%).
They are not represented in the National Council nor in the Council of States.

16. Pirate Party Switzerland ==> Center, 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 .5% of votes, being listed in seven cantons: Zurich (share of votes in the canton: .9%), Berne (.7), Freiburg (.6%), Basel-City (1.9%), Aargau (0.8%). They hold no seats in the two national parliaments.

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

	<p>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. The Swiss People's Party (SVP) developed as a farmer's branch of the mainstream liberal movement. The National Association of Independent (LdU), which is closely allied to the largest retail concern in Switzerland, calls itself social-liberal. 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. The other party with a definite confessional character, the Evangelic People's Party (EVP), is far smaller. 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.</p> <p>CHANGES IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF PARTY NAMES (wave 8): Please note that several English translations of party names (Name used in party variables, English name) have been adjusted due to outdated or incorrect translations. The translation "Radical Liberals" has been changed into "FDP - The Liberals", as defined in their party statutes (http://www.fdp.ch/images/stories/Dokumente/Divers/Dokumentation/Statuten_FDP_Die_Liberalen_DEF_d.pdf) "Social Democratic Party", "Christian Democratic Party" and "Conservative Democratic Party" are the English party name translations used by the Swiss Statistical Office. See for this: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/politics.assetdetail.40161.html "Mouvement Citoyens Romand" normally isn't translated. So we left the old translation.</p>
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2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	No
Two or more votes registered:	Yes
Description of the electoral system for this assembly:	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

United Kingdom

1. Political parties	
Language used in data file:	English
Year of last election:	2015
Official party names, English names/translation, and size in last election:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservative - 36.9 % 2. Labour - 30.4 % 3. Liberal Democrat - 7.9 % 4. Scottish National Party - 4.7 % 5. Plaid Cymru - 0.6 % 6. Green Party - 3.8 % 7. UK Independence Party - 12.6 % 8. Ulster Unionist Party - 0.4 % 9. Democratic Unionist Party - 0.6 % 10. Sinn Fein - 0.6 % 11. Social Democratic and Labour Party - 0.3 % 12. Alliance Party - 0.2 % 13. Traditional Unionist Party - 0.1 % 14. Green Party Northern Ireland (size included in Green Party above) 15. Independents (Size unavailable) 16. People Before Profit Alliance 0.0 %
Description of political parties listed above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The following parties were asked in Northern Ireland only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Ulster Unionist Party - regional party supporting the Union - has fielded joint candidates with the Conservative party in the past. 9. Democratic Unionist party - regional party, largest unionist party in Northern Ireland. 10. Sinn Fein - Regional party in Northern Ireland, aim of a creating a united Ireland. 11. 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. 12. Alliance Party - regional party in Northern Ireland, liberal, aim to promote unity within Northern Ireland. 13. Traditional Unionist Voice Party - regional party, largest unionist party in Northern Ireland. 14. Green Party (nir) - a regional party campaigning on environmental issues in Northern Ireland. 15. Independents (nir) - used to include independent (non-affiliated) candidates standing in elections in Northern Ireland constituencies. 16. People Before Profit Alliance - a socialist party in Ireland.

2. Electoral system	
Number of votes registered in the election for primary legislative assembly at the national level:	
Only one single vote registered:	Yes
Two or more votes registered:	No
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.