

Expert Survey on Party–Citizen Linkages: Questionnaire and Codebook

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Dataset collected as part of the project “The Effects of Ethnic Parties on National Unity: Polarisation vs Inclusion” (ESRC grant no. ES/L008947/1).

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The Survey

Strong democracies require inclusive, programmatic parties, particularly so in diverse societies. How do we know when political parties are inclusive, or when more needs to be done to empower marginalised groups? The Party–Citizen Linkages survey asked country experts of 36 countries for their assessment of the inclusiveness of political parties around the world, from Albania to Zimbabwe (see Appendix I for a list of countries and parties).

Respondents were contacted and invited through a snowball system, beginning with experts from the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) and other foundations and NGOs working in the respective countries. Participating experts were asked to provide contact details of other experts for their country of expertise or other countries.

Experts were asked to answer questions on party organisation, campaign strategies, and political positions. The questionnaire consisted of four sections with a total of 31 questions. Experts on African countries were asked three further questions on candidate selection procedures (V11A_R, V12A_R, and V13A_R), designed by Merete Seeberg and colleagues (2017). A number of common questions (V6–9, 12–16, 19, 29–33) were adapted from those covered in the *Democratic Accountability and Linkages Project* (Kitschelt et al 2009).

The survey was conducted as a personalised online survey, using the University of Bristol’s own online survey tool *BOS*. While the participants were guaranteed anonymity, the personalisation meant that the researchers safeguarded control over participation and that the link to the survey could not be passed on to non-experts. In total, 149 individual experts assessed 148 parties in 36 countries, with 10% not currently living in or being citizens of their country of expertise, 64% being citizens of their country of expertise, and 26% being residents but not citizens of their countries of expertise.

The Data Files

Data collection resulted in two data files:

1. The expert-level file, collating the raw information provided by the experts
2. The party-level file, aggregating expert responses to arrive at one value per question per party

The questionnaire provided below corresponds to the questionnaire as it was received and answered by the experts and with the data provided in the supplementary **expert-level data file** (PCL_Experts).

This file allows matching parties with the answers provided by individual experts, though system variables and string variables were removed to guarantee anonymity and confidentiality. In addition to the variables listed in the questionnaire below, the file includes three identifiers for the respective country (a string variable of the name of the country as well as COW and ISO codes to facilitate matching with other comparative datasets); the party name; the number of respondents per country; and a unique respondent identifier to check individual respondents' response patterns. The main deviation between the questionnaire and the expert-level file is the labelling of missing values such as "don't know" and "not applicable" in single choice questions, which were set to negative values to allow for aggregation of the data.

The main data set contains the expert-level data aggregated to a **party-level data file** (*PartyAggregates*). Depending on the measurement level of the respective variable of the questionnaire (see below), the available party variables are the median, the mean (and standard deviation), and, where applicable, the mode value.

Single-choice questions are aggregated into a single column, whereas multiple-choice questions are translated in the data file as different columns. For the latter, the numbers listed below designate the column (e.g. V8.1), while the cell value is either 0 (no) or 1 (yes) in the expert-level file or their mode in the aggregated party-level file.

Finally, questions V29–33 only include values 1 to 5 for the calculation of the aggregate values. Any open-ended questions resulted in string variables are not included in the party-level file; interested users may refer to the expert-level file.

References

Kitschelt, Herbert, Kent Freeze, Kiril Kolev, and Yi-Ting Wang (2009) "Measuring Democratic Accountability: An Initial Report on an Emerging Data Set", *Revista de Ciencia Política* 29, no. 3: 741–773.

Seeberg, Merete Bech, Michael Wahman, and Svend-Erik Skaaning (2017) "Candidate nomination, intra-party democracy, and election violence in Africa", unpublished manuscript.

Citation

When using the data or document files, please request citation details from Dr Anaïd Flesken (anaid.flesken@bristol.ac.uk).

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Questionnaire

V1 Sequence number

V2–V5: System variables

Part I: Organisation of Political Parties

In the following questions on party organisation, please refer to actual practices, rather than informal rules as stipulated by party statutes or laws.

V6 (single choice)

Do the following parties or their individual candidates maintain an institutional presence (for example, a party branch or office) and paid or voluntary staff at the local or municipal-level? If yes, are these permanent or only during national elections?

Please check only one answer.

- 1 Yes, the party maintains a permanent presence in most districts.
- 2 Yes, the party maintains a permanent presence in some districts.
- 3 Yes, the party maintains has a local presence, but only during national elections.
- 4 No, the party does not maintain a local presence.
- 1 Don't know

V7 (single choice)

Generally, decision-making power at the national level – whether with regard to candidate selection, campaign platforms, or coalition strategies – is divided between local/municipal party actors, regional/state-level party organisations, and national party leaders. Which of the following four options best describes the following parties' balance of power in internal decision-making processes?

Please check only one answer.

- 1 Decisions are made by national party leaders with little participation from local or state-level organisations of the party.
- 2 Decisions are made by regional or state-level organisations of the party.
- 3 Decisions are made by local or municipal-level actors of the party.
- 4 Decision making is the outcome of bargaining between the different levels of party organisation.
- 1 Don't know

V8.1-V8.8 (multiple choice)

Political parties often have more or less routine and explicit linkages to formally established civil society organisations. The linkages might include leadership and membership overlap, mutual financial support, reserved positions for representatives of these organisations at national conventions, etc.

Do the following parties have strong linkages to one or more of the following civil society organisations?

Please check all relevant categories for each party.

- 1 Unions
- 2 Business and professional associations
- 3 Ethnic or religious organisations
- 4 Urban neighbourhood or rural associations
- 5 Women's organisations
- 6 Youth organisations
- 7 None
- 8 Don't know

V9 (single choice)

The previous question referred to linkages to formally established organisations. Parties may also have linkages to influential individuals at the local level, such as neighbourhood leaders, local notables, or religious leaders, who may operate in local constituencies on the parties' behalf. Do the following parties have such local intermediaries?

Please check only one answer.

- 1 Yes, they have such local intermediaries in most constituencies.
- 2 Yes, they have such local intermediaries in some constituencies.
- 3 No, they have no such local intermediaries.
- 1 Don't know

V10 (single choice)

Some parties are founded as political vehicles for already influential individual actors ("elites"), others emerge from the grassroots to address specific policy interests. Which of these options best describes the following parties' origins?

Please check only one answer per party.

- 1 Elites
- 2 Grassroots
- 3 Combination of elites and grassroots
- 1 Don't know

V11A_R (single choice, African countries only)

Which of the following options best describes who has more power regarding the selection of candidates for the national legislative election (if practices differ across districts, please refer to the most common practice)?

Tick only one box per party. [If different procedures apply in different districts, please let the response reflect the most common practice]

- 1 All voters through primaries, caucuses, mail ballot or the like
- 2 Party members and/or other party supporters through primaries, caucuses, mail ballot or the like
- 3 Party members only through primaries, caucuses, mail ballot or the like
- 4 Party delegates through conventions, central committees, congresses, or delegate bodies especially selected for the purpose of selecting candidates
- 5 Both party elite/leader and party delegates/members/supporters influence the selection process through a relatively balanced bargaining.
- 6 Party elite (small party agencies and committees that were indirectly selected or other less formal groupings)
- 7 Party leader

V12A_R (single choice, African countries only)

Which of the following options best describes the rules for the selection of candidates for the legislative election?

Tick only one box per party. [If different rules apply in different districts, please let the response reflect the most common situation]

- 1 Candidate selection follows clear rules written down in party regulations or national law.
- 2 Candidate selection follows clear rules which are, however, not written down.
- 3 There are clear rules for candidate selection, but these are often disregarded by the party leadership.
- 4 There are clear rules for candidate selection, but these are often disregarded at the local level.
- 5 Candidate selection procedures are informal and unclear.

V13A_R (single choice, African countries only)

In the most recent candidate selection process for the national legislative election was the selection period free from violence between members or supporters of this party?

Tick only one box per party. [Please note that the question only refers to violence related to the parties' candidate selection and not to the general legislative election.]

- 1 There were no acts of physical violence and no threats.
- 2 There were no acts of physical violence but some threats.
- 3 There were only a few acts of physical violence.
- 4 There were no deaths but a few were injured.
- 5 There were many acts of physical violence including injuries and threats but no deaths.
- 6 There were some acts of physical violence. They resulted in less than 10 people dead.

- 7 There were many acts of physical violence. They resulted in more than 10 people dead.

V11.1 (single choice)

Please indicate below how confident you are in the judgments you have made about the party organisation of the following parties.

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V11.2 (single choice)

Judgments about the overall party organisation in [COUNTRY]

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V12: string variable (open-ended comments on party organisation in country)

Part II: Modes of Party Competition

V13 (single choice)

Parties can mobilise electoral support in different ways. One approach is to emphasise the attractiveness of their policy positions, making the party programme the most defining element in how the party attracts and engages its members and voters. To what extent do the individual parties seek to mobilise support by emphasising the attractiveness of the party's positions on policy issues?

Please check only one answer per party.

- 1 Not at all
- 2 To a small extent
- 3 To a moderate extent
- 4 To a great extent
- 1 Don't know

V14 (single choice)

Parties may also seek to mobilise electoral support by featuring a party leader's charismatic personality. To what extent do the individual parties seek to mobilise support by emphasising their leader's charisma?

Please check only one answer per party.

- 1 Not at all
- 2 To a small extent
- 3 To a moderate extent
- 4 To a great extent
- 1 Don't know

V15 (single choice)

In some countries, political parties may give or promise benefits to specific individual citizens or identifiable small groups of citizens. In exchange, politicians anticipate receiving the electoral votes cast by those individuals and small groups of voters. For example:

- A company receives subsidies only if its management credibly promise to deliver the votes cast by the firm's employees to the victorious party.
- A citizen is granted public housing by the authorities because authorities know that the citizen supports their political party.
- Only those poor families that voted for the victorious party receive basic food relief.

Please indicate the extent to which parties seek to mobilise electoral support in electoral party competition for national office by emphasizing the capacity of the party to deliver targeted material benefits to its electoral supporters.

Please check only one answer per party.

- 1 Not at all
- 2 To a small extent
- 3 To a moderate extent
- 4 To a great extent
- 1 Don't know

V16.1-V16.9 (multiple choice)

Considering such special advantages and benefits, whom do the parties most commonly rely on in their efforts to select the recipients and deliver the benefits to the target constituencies?

Please check all that apply for each party.

- 1 Unions
- 2 Business and professional associations
- 3 Ethnic or religious organisations
- 4 Urban neighbourhood or rural associations
- 5 Women's organisations
- 6 Youth organisations
- 7 Local leaders
- 8 Not applicable
- 9 Don't know

V17.1 (single choice)

Please indicate below how confident you are in the judgments you have made about the modes of competition and targeted exchange between parties and voters for each party.

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V17.2 (single choice)

Judgments about modes of competition and targeted exchange in [COUNTRY] generally

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V18: string variable (open-ended comments on modes of party competition in country)

Part III: Political Inclusion

V19.1-V19.8 (multiple choice)

Even where political parties aim to be catch-all parties, they may make special efforts to attract members of specific groups. These special efforts may be made openly or covertly. Do the parties make special efforts to attract one or several of the following groups?

Please check all that apply for each party.

- 1 Rural voters
- 2 Urban voters
- 3 Voters from specific ethnic or religious groups
- 4 Voters from a specific region
- 5 Poor voters
- 6 Middle income voters
- 7 Wealthy voters
- 8 Don't know

V20–23 only asked if respondent indicated in V19 that one or several parties make special efforts to attract “3. Voters from specific ethnic or religious groups” or “4. Voters from a specific region”.

V20: string variable (further specification of group(s) the respective parties seek to include)

V21.1r-V21.5r (multiple choice)

Please think about how the party appeals to the ethnic, religious, or regional group. Such group-specific appeals may be made openly or covertly, and can be material, political, or symbolic. Please indicate which of the above best describes the following parties' type of appeals, where applicable.

Please check all that apply for each party.

- 1 Material
- 2 Political
- 3 Symbolic
- 4 Not applicable
- 5 Don't know

V22r (single choice)

Are these policy positions generally aimed at achieving equality among all citizens of the country, or do they tend towards preferential treatment of the represented group(s)? Please indicate which of the above best describes the following parties' type of appeals.

Please check one answer.

- 1 Equality
- 2 Preferential treatment
- 2 Not applicable
- 1 Don't know

V23.1r-V23.7r (multiple choice)

Group-specific appeals may be made overtly or covertly, explicitly or implicitly. How does each party appeal to voters of the ethnic, religious, or regional group(s)?

Please check all that apply for each party, where applicable.

- 1 Overt reference in party platform
- 2 Focus on policy issues appealing to the group but without naming it overtly
- 3 Through choice of candidates and leaders
- 4 Through choice of the arena of contestation, for example by campaigning only in certain regions of the country
- 5 Through symbolic practices such as dress or language used
- 6 Not applicable
- 7 Don't know

For ALL respondents:

V24.1-V24.8 (multiple choice)

Parties may seek to exclude certain social groups in material, political, or symbolic terms. Do any of the following political parties explicitly exclude members of one or several of the following groups?

Please check all that apply for each party.

- 1 Rural voters
- 2 Urban voters
- 3 Voters from specific ethnic or religious groups
- 4 Voters from a specific region
- 5 Poor voters
- 6 Middle income voters
- 7 Wealthy voters
- 8 Don't know

V25.1-V25.5 (multiple choice)

Please indicate which of the above best describes the following parties' type of exclusionary appeals.

Please check all that apply for each party.

- 1 Material
- 2 Political
- 3 Symbolic
- 4 Not applicable
- 5 Don't know

V26 only asked if respondent indicated in V24 that one or several parties make special efforts to attract "3. Voters from specific ethnic or religious groups" or "4. Voters from a specific region".

V26: string variable (further specification of group(s) the respective parties seek to exclude)

For ALL respondents:

V27.1 (single choice)

Please indicate below how confident you are in the judgments you have made about the inclusiveness of the following parties.

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V27.2 (single choice)

Judgments about parties' inclusiveness in [COUNTRY] generally

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V28: string variable (open-ended comments on political inclusion/exclusion in country)

Part IV: Party Policy Positions

We would now like to learn what positions parties in your country of expertise take with respect to different policies and issues. For each of the following issues, please assign a score to each party's position on a scale of 1 to 5.

V29r (single choice)

State role in governing the economy

- 1 Party advocates a minimal role for the state in governing or directing economic activity or development.
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5 Party supports a major role for the state in regulating private economic activity to achieve social goals, direct development, and/or maintain control over key services.
- 6 No clear position
- 1 Don't know

V30r (single choice)

Taxes vs social policies

- 1 Party supports lower taxes at the expense of social policies.
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5 Party supports social policies, even when this leads to higher taxes.
- 6 No clear position
- 1 Don't know

V31r (single choice)

Traditional authority, institutions, and customs

- 1 Party advocates full individual freedom from state interference into any issues related to religion, marriage, sexuality, occupation, family life, and social conduct in general.
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5 Party advocates government-enforced compliance of individuals with traditional authorities and values on issues related to religion, marriage, sexuality, occupation, family life and social conduct in general.
- 6 No clear position
-1 Don't know

V32r (single choice)

Immigration

- 1 Party advocates pro-immigrant policies (such as reducing restrictions for immigration, favouring immigrant legalisation, or granting access to state benefits).
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5 Party advocates anti-immigrant policies (such as strengthening immigration requirements, sending away illegal immigrants or not granting them access to state benefits).
- 6 No clear position
-1 Don't know

V33r (single choice)

National identity

- 1 Party advocates toleration and social and political equality for minority ethnic, linguistic, religious, and racial groups and opposes state policies that require the assimilation of such groups to the majority national culture.
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5 Party defends and promotes the majority national identity and culture at the expense of minority culture.
- 6 No clear position
-1 Don't know

V34 (single choice)

Overall, were the parties' policy positions stable over the last two electoral periods or were substantial changes observable?

Please check one answer.

- 1 Reasonably stable
- 2 Substantial changes
- 1 Don't know

V35.1 (single choice)

Please indicate below how confident you are in the judgments you have made about the policy positions of the following parties.

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V35.2 (single choice)

Judgments about policy positions in [COUNTRY] generally

- 1 Very uncertain
- 2 Somewhat uncertain
- 3 Somewhat confident
- 4 Very confident

V36 (single choice)

Taking all aspects of party policy into account, please score each party in terms of how close it is to your personal views.

- 1 Party holds views that are the same as mine.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Party holds views that are absolutely different from mine.
- 1 Don't know

V37: string variable (open-ended comments on party policy positions in country)

V38–V42: personal information (profession, citizenship, political involvement, other countries of expertise, recommendation of other experts) – redacted

Appendix: Countries and parties covered

Country	Party
Albania	Democratic Party of Albania (Partia Demokratike e Shqiperise, PD)
	Party for Justice, Integration and Unity (Partia Drejtesi, Integrim dhe Unitet, PDIU)
	Socialist Movement for Integration (Levizja Socialiste per Integrim, LSI)
	Socialist Party of Albania (Partia Socialiste e Shqiperise, PS)
	Unity for Human Rights Party (Partia Bashkimi per te Drejtat e Njeriut, PBDNj)
Argentina	Front for Victory (Frente Para la Victoria, FPV)
	Radical Civic Union (Union Civica Radical, UCR)
	Renewal Front (Frente Renovador, FR)
	Republican Proposal (Propuesta Republicana, PRO)
Bolivia	Christian Democratic Party (Partido Democrata Cristiano, PDC)
	Movement for Socialism (Movimiento Al Socialismo, MAS-ISPS)
	Movement Without Fear (Movimiento Sin Miedo, MSM)
	National Unity Front (Frente de Unidad Nacional, UN)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (Savez Nezavisnih Socijaldemokrata, SNSD)
	Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica Bosne i Hercegovine, HDZ BiH)
	Democratic Front (Demokratska Fronta, DF)
	Party of Democratic Action (Stranka Demokratske Akcije, SDA)
	Serb Democratic Party (Srpska Demokratska Stranka, SDS)
Brazil	Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (Partido do Movimento Democratico Brasileiro, PMDB)
	Social Democratic Party (Partido Social Democratico, PSD)
	Workers Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores, PT)
Chile	Christian Democratic Party (Partido Democrata Cristiano, PDC)
	Independent Democratic Union (Union Democrata Independiente, UDI)
	National Renewal (Renovacion Nacional, RN)
	Socialist Party of Chile (Partido Socialista de Chile, PS)
Colombia	Colombian Conservative Party (Partido Conservador Colombiano, PC)
	Colombian Liberal Party (Partido Liberal Colombiano, PLC)
	Ebony Foundation of Colombia (Fundacion Ebano de Colombia)
	Indigenous Authorities of Colombia (Autoridades Indigenas de Colombia, AIC)
	Social Party of National Unity (Partido Social de Unidad Nacional, Partido de la U)
Czech Republic	Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce Nespokojenych Obcanu, ANO)
	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunisticka strana Cech a Moravy, KSCM)
	Czech Social Democratic Party (Ceska Strana Socialne demokraticka, CSSD)

Ecuador	Dawn - National Coalition (Usvit - Narodni Koalice)
	Creating Opportunities (Creando Oportunidades, CREO)
	PAIS Alliance (Alianza PAIS, Patria Altiva I Soberana)
	Plurinational Unity of the Lefts (Unidad Plurinacional de las Izquierdas, UPI)
	Social Christian Party (Partido Social Cristiano, PSC)
Egypt	Al-Nour Party (Hizb al-Nur)
	Freedom and Justice Party (Hizb al-Hurriya Wal-Adala)
	New Wafd Party (Hizb Al-Wafd Al-Jadid)
El Salvador	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional, FMLN)
	Grand Alliance for National Unity (Gran Alianza por la Unidad Nacional, GANA)
	Nationalist Republican Alliance (Alianza Republicana Nacionalista, ARENA)
Guatemala	Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, URNG-MAIZ)
	National Unity of Hope (Unidad Nacional de la Esperanza, UNE)
	Renewed Democratic Liberty (Libertad Democratica Renovada, LIDER)
	Together for Guatemala (Encuentro por Guatemala, EG)
India	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
	All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
	Indian National Congress (INC)
	Shiv Sena
Indonesia	Functional Group Party (Golkar)
	Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerinda)
	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan, PDI-P)
	National Awakening Party (PKB)
	National Mandate Party (PAN)
Japan	Democratic Party of Japan (Minshuto, DPJ)
	Komeito (NKP)
	Liberal Democratic Party of Japan (Jiyu-Minshuto, LDP)
Kenya	Democratic Party of Kenya (DP)
	Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)
	The National Alliance (TNA)
	United Republican Party (URP)
	Wiper Democratic Movement – Kenya (WDM-K)
Malawi	Alliance for Democracy (Aford)
	Democratic Progressive Party (DDP)
	Malawi Congress Party (MCP)

	Peoples Party (PP)
	United Democratic Front (UDF)
Malaysia	Democratic Action Party (Parti Tindakan Demokratik, DAP)
	Malaysian Chinese Association (Persatuan Cina Malaysia, MCA)
	Malaysian Islamic Party (Parti Islam Se-Malaysia, PAS)
	Peoples Justice Party (Parti Keadilan Rakyat, PKR)
	United Malays National Organisation (Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu, UMNO)
Moldova	Democratic Party of Moldova (Partidul Democrat din Moldova, PDM)
	Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova (Partidul Liberal Democrat din Moldova, PLDM)
	Liberal Party (Partidul Liberal, PL)
	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova (Partidul Comunistilor din Republica Moldova, PCRM)
	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova (Partidul Socialistilor din Republica Moldova, PSRM)
Mozambique	Democratic Movement of Mozambique (Movimento Democratico de Mocambique, MDM)
	Mozambican National Resistance (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana, RENAMO)
	Mozambique Liberation Front (Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique, FRELIMO)
Myanmar	Arakan National Party
	National League for Democracy
	Shan Nationalities League for Democracy
	Union Solidarity and Development Party
New Zealand	Maori Party
	New Zealand First
	New Zealand Labour Party
	New Zealand National Party
Peru	Peru Wins (Gana Peru)
	Popular Force (Fuerza Popular, FP)
	Possible Peru Alliance (Alianza Electoral Peru Posible)
Philippines	Liberal Party of the Philippines (Partido Liberal ng Pilipinas)
	Nacionalista Party (Partido Nacionalista)
	National Unity Party (NUP)
	Nationalist Peoples Coalition (NPC)
	United Nationalist Alliance (UNA)
Poland	Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska, PO)
	Democratic Left Alliance (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD)
	German Minority (Mniejszosc Niemiecka, MN)
	Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwosc, PiS)
	Polish Peasants Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL)

Romania	Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania (DAHR, Romaniai Magyar Demokrata Szovetseg, RMDSZ/UDMR)
	Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania (Demokratisches Forum der Deutschen in Rumanien, DFDR)
	Party of the Roma (Partida le Romenge, PR)
	Right Romania Alliance (Alianta Romania Dreapta, ARD)
	Social Liberal Union (Uniunea Social Liberala, USL)
Serbia	Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (Vajdasagi Magyar Szovetseg, VMSZ)
	Democratic Alliance of Croats in Vojvodina (Demokratski Savez Hrvata u Vojvodini, DSHV)
	Democratic Fellowship of Vojvodina Hungarians (Vajdasagi Magyarok Demokratikus Kozossege, VMDK)
	Serbian Progressive Party (Srpska Napredna Stranka, SNS)
	Socialist Party of Serbia (Socijalisticka Partija Srbije, SPS)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
	Democratic Alliance (DA)
	Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)
	Freedom Front Plus (Vryheidsfront Plus, VF+)
	Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)
Tanzania	Civic United Front (CUF)
	Party for Democracy and Progress (Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo, Chadema)
	Party of the Revolution (Chama Cha Mapinduzi, CCM)
Tunisia	Call for Tunisia (Nidaa Tounes)
	Ennahda (Hizbu Harakatu n-Nahdah)
	Free Patriotic Union (el-Itihad el-Watani el-Hurr, UPL)
Turkey	Felicity Party (Saadet Partisi, SP)
	Great Unity Party (Buyuk Birlik Partisi, BBP)
	Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi, AKP)
	Nationalist Movement Party (Milliyetci Hareket Partisi, MHP)
	Republican Peoples Party (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi, CHP)
Uganda	Democratic Party (DP)
	Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)
	National Resistance Movement (NRM)
	Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC)
Ukraine	All-Ukrainian Union Svoboda (Vseukrayinske obyednannia Svoboda)
	Peoples Front (Narodnyj Front)
	Petro Poroshenko Bloc Solidarity (Blok Petra Poroshenka Solydarnist)
	Union Self Reliance (Obyednannya Samopomich)
Uruguay	Colorado Party (Asociacion Nacional Republicana – Partido Colorado, ANR-PC)
	Movement of Popular Participation (Movimiento de Participacion Popular, MPP)

Zambia	National Party (Partido Nacional, PN)
	Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD)
	Patriotic Front (PF)
Zimbabwe	United Party for National Development (UPND)
	Movement for Democratic Change Ncube (MDC-N)
	Movement for Democratic Change Zimbabwe Tsvangirai (MDC-T)
	Zimbabwe African Peoples Union-Federal Party (ZAPU)
	Zimbabwe African Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF)