Coding:

* 1 = business
  + Membership companies: This is an organization that has business companies as members. For instance the American Association of Car Manufacturers.
  + Association of membership companies: this is an umbrella organization whose members are organizations with companies as members. E.g. the International Association of Car Manufacturers, which has the associations of car manufacturers of several countries as its members. Another example are the Brewers of Europe, whose members are the national brewers’ organizations from every EU country e.g. the Belgian Brewers for Belgium.
* 2= professionals:
  + Individuals as professionals like doctors, teachers, lawyers,… E.g. The Belgian English Language Teachers Association
  + Association of Individuals as professionals like doctors, teachers, lawyers, … E.g. European Lawyers Association
* 3 = labour unions:
  + Individuals as employees e.g. trade unions
  + Association of Individuals as employees e.g. European Trade Union Confederation
* 4 = identity groups:
  + Individuals as persons - ‘identity groups’: ethnic groups, elderly groups, patient organizations – Groups usually only recruit within these specific constituencies. E.g. the Hispanic Association of Women. Also religious groups.
  + Association of Individuals as persons - ‘identity groups’: ethnic groups, elderly groups, patient organizations – Groups usually only recruit within these specific constituencies. E.g. European Disability Forum
  + This category can also include organizations which indicate no formal membership on their website (but for example get donations or involve volunteers).
* 5 = cause groups
  + Individuals as citizen (not work/identity related) e.g. cause groups like cause groups, Plan België, Quart-Monde (but also consumer organizations)
  + Association of Individuals as citizen (not work/identity related) e.g. European Environmental Bureau
  + This category can also include organizations which indicate no formal membership on their website (but for example get donations or involve volunteers).
* 6 = leisure
  + Individuals – leisure (sport, arts, music, literature), for instance sports associations like the Dutch Rowing Federation
  + Association of Individuals – leisure (sport, arts, music, literature), for instance sports associations like International Rowing Federation
* 7 = institutions & public authorities:
  + Membership public authorities: this is an organization that has public authorities as members, i.e. authorities that are part of the political system. These are cities, provinces, mayors, etc. Not included are organizations that are part of the bureaucracy such as hospitals, police forces, or schools. These are called institutions. E.g. EUROCITIES
  + Membership institutions: this is an organization that has non-profit institutions as members. Institutions are public or semi-public organizations without members such as hospitals, schools, universities, etcetera. E.g. European University Association.
  + Association of membership public authorities: this is an umbrella organization of organizations whose members are public authorities. For instance the International Association of Cities.
  + Association of membership institutions: this is an umbrella organization of organizations whose members are institutions. For instance the International Hospital Federation.
* 8 = rest:
  + Network of interest groups: This is a network or coalition of interest groups. This is a group of interest groups that cooperate, but there is no (formal) hierarchy within the network. E.g. the Alliance of Energy Intensive Industries or the Green 10. *Do not solely code this category on the basis of the name of the organization!*
  + Lobby firm: this is a firm that specializes in lobbying (often described as ‘public affairs’). A lobby firm has several clients (usually companies) who pay the firm to represent their interests. A lobby firm does not defend an interest of its own. E.g. Hill and Knowlton
  + Companies. Organization which aims to gain a profit. Lobby firms are not included. E.g. Deutsche Bank
  + Research organization/think tank. The primary function of this organization is to do research.. Think-tanks are also included in this category. E.g. CEPS – Centre for European Policy Studies
  + Institutions: this is a non-profit organization that does not have members. This includes hospitals, universities, research institutions, etcetera. These are mainly organizations in the public sector or the semi-public sector.
  + Public authority. Authorities that are part of the political system. These are cities, provinces, regions, etc. Not included are organizations that are part of the bureaucracy such as hospitals, police forces, or schools. These are called institutions.
  + Foundation. Organizations that are funded by one or a few persons. Key is that they do not depend on members for financial survival, although often people can also contribute to these organizations. In this case code the organization as both a foundation and a membership contributor organization. E.g. the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.