APPENDIX A3
POLITICAL PARTIES
ESS10 - 2020

THE ESS DATA ARCHIVE

Edition 1.0

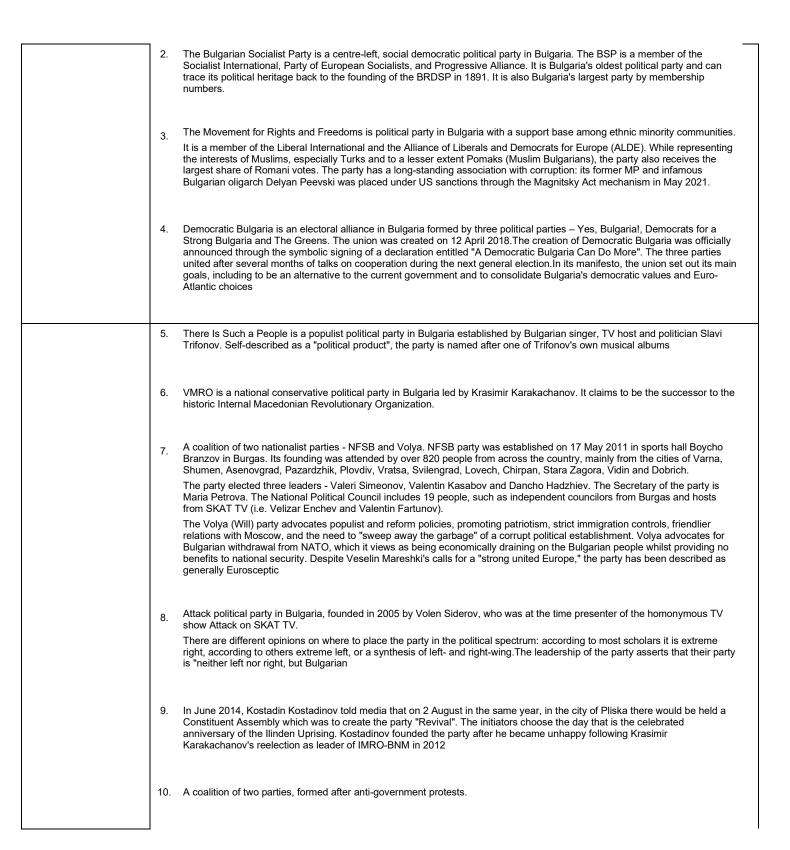# APPENDIX A3

POLITICAL PARTIES, ESS10-2020 ed. 1.0

Bulgaria

Z1 Political parties

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

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2021

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

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

Z3 Electoral system

| Keywords:

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

• Only one single vote registered: ☒

• Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
The National Assembly consists of 240 members elected for a four-year term, elected by proportional representation in multi-seat constituencies. Political parties must garner a minimum of 4% of the national vote in order to enter the Assembly. Bulgaria has a multi-party system.
The Assembly is responsible for enactment of laws, approval of the budget, scheduling of presidential elections, selection and dismissal of the Prime Minister and other ministers, declaration of war, concluding peace and deployment of troops outside Bulgaria, and ratification of international treaties and agreements. It is headed and presided by the Chairperson of the National Assembly of Bulgaria.
The Assembly administers the publication of the State Gazette, Bulgaria's gazette of record |

Croatia

Z1 Political parties

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

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes ⊠   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

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

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

Yes ⊠   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

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

Z3 Electoral system

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

- Only one single vote registered: ⊠

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

Czechia

Z1 Political parties

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

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2017

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

1. The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) is extreme-left party. It was formed in 1989 by the Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which decided to create a party for the territories of Bohemia and Moravia. It's ideology is based primarily on Marxism and communism. In the past, the party was largely isolated, but recently it has become a supporting party of the minority cabinet of ANO 2011 and ČSSD. The party is stronger with older voters, with the majority of the membership being over 60. The membership base of the KSČM is steadily decreasing. The KSČM has never been part of any government coalition since the advent of democracy in Czech Republic in 1989, although it has always been part of the Parliament. European Parliament political group: European United Left - Nordic Green Left. In the last European Parliament elections, the party gained three seats. In the 2017 parliamentary elections, the party received 7,76 % of the vote for the Chamber of Deputies. This is its worst result ever, with the loss of more than a half of votes from last election it has won only 15 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The party chairman is Vojtěch Filip.

2. The Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD) is a major left-wing political party in the Czech Republic. To support freedom, solidarity and justice, and to support the socially responsible development of country - these are the main goals of the party, as declared on its official website. The party is a member of the Socialist International and the Party of European Socialists. It claims to be inspired by Keynesianism and political ideology of social democracy. In the European Parliament, the party belongs to the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats. The ČSSD currently has four elected seats in the European Parliament. The origin of the party can be traced back to the Austro-Hungarian times. The party has its current name since 1993. In the 2017 parliamentary elections, after leading an economically successful government with ANO 2011, the ČSSD obtained only 7,27 % of the votes and 15 off 200 seats. This is one of its worst results since 1993, although the party is part of the minority government led by ANO. The current chairman of the party is Jan Hamáček,

3. TOP 09 (Tradition Responsibility Prosperity 09) is a conservative centre-right party. It is noted for its support of the free market and the European Union. The party claims to be based on the platform of conservatism and fiscal responsibility with a strong emphasis on European Judeo-Christian tradition. TOP 09 is a member of the European People's Party. The party was established shortly before the 2010 parliamentary elections, in 2009, by Miroslav Kalousek, Minister of Finance in the Topolánek government, who left the KDU-ČSL. The party leader became the popular political figure Karel Schwarzenberg, Topolánek´s Minister of Foreign Affairs. TOP 09 was led by Karel Schwarzenberg until November 2015. After the 2017 parliamentary elections, the party formed with other three parties (ODS, KDU-ČSL, STAN) "Democratic block" to cooperate effectively in the parliamentary opposition. In the elections, TOP 09 obtained only about 5 % of the total vote share and thus 7 of 200 seats in the Chamber of Deputies (after the breakup of its previous electoral alliance with STAN). The current party leader is Markéta Pekarová Adamová.

4. ANO 2011 is a centre-right political party founded in 2012. It is based on the former movement Action of Dissatisfied Citizens founded in autumn of 2011 by agronomic oligarch Andrej Babiš. The main objectives of the party include fighting against corruption and unemployment, and improving the transport infrastructure. The party targets voters who are dissatisfied with traditional parties and the current situation in the country. In the European Parliament, the party belongs to the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Group. ANO 2011 won 2014 Czech European Parliament election obtaining 16,13 % of votes and 4 seats. In the 2017 parliamentary elections, ANO 2011 became a winner party with the total amount of nearly 30% of votes and 78 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The party formed a minority government with ČSSD, supoorted by KSČM. Andrej Babiš, the current Prime Minister, have been chairman of the party since its establishment. The party is currently the most popular party in the Czech Republic.

5. The Civic Democratic Party (ODS) had been for a long time the largest right-wing political party in the Czech Republic. The party was founded by Václav Klaus (President of the Czech Republic in the period 2003-2013) in 1991 as the pro-free market wing of the Civic Forum (political movement in the Czech part of Czechoslovakia established during the Velvet Revolution in 1989). Until 2013, the ODS had been the strongest governmental party. However, in the 2013 parliamentary election, the party was marginalized by only securing 16 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. It's ideology is mainly liberal and national 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. In the last parliamentary election the party gained 11% of votes, i.e.25 seats and became a second biggest party in the Chamber of Deputies and the biggest opposition party. The current party leader is Petr Fiala.

6. The Christian and Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (KDU-ČSL) is a medium sized, centrally-oriented party. It expresses particularly Christian democratic views. Ideology of the party includes social conservativism, Christian democratism and regionalism. It is a member of the Centrist Democrat International and European People's Party. The KDU-ČSL is one of the oldest Czech political parties, it was originally created in 1919 as Czechoslovak People's Party (ČSL), reuniting other Catholic parties. After the Velvet Revolution in 1989, the ČSL attempted to shed its compromised figures and policies of the past: this included a change of name in 1992 after the merger with the Christian Democratic Union. The KDU-ČSL has relatively low but stable support of voters (6-10 %), which is strongest in the traditionally Catholic rural areas in Moravia. The party has been the most frequent member of the coalition government since 1993, because of its ability to cooperate with parties on the right and on the left as well. In the last parliamentary election the party gained 5,80% of votes, i.e. 10 seats. The current party leader is Marián Jurečka.

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

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

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

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Z2 Party variables

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

Z3 Electoral system

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

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

Estonia

Z1 Political parties

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

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019 March

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Z2.1 Have there been any changes in the party vote variable (PRTVTxx) since the last ESS round? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, please describe: The Estonian United Left Party - small parties which did not get any seats in the 2015 Estonian parliamentary elections - were merged under category 'other' in ESS 2018, but presented in the questionnaire in 2020. Also two new parties are added to the ESS questionnaire list: Estonia 200 (founded in 2018 and gaining popularity) and Tulevikuerakond, founded in 2020. **Z2.2 Have there been any changes in the party closeness variable (PRTCLxx) since the last ESS round?**

	Yes ☒	No ☐

If yes, please describe:

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

Z3 Electoral system

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

Finland

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

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

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2019

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	19. Animal Justice Party. A very small party emphasizing animal rights.
	20. Feminist Party. A very small party emphasizing gender equality and opposing all forms of discrimination.
	21. Open Party. A very small liberal party emphasizing societal and environmental development through streamlining welfare state practises and adopting new technologies and more humane attitudes.
	22. Crystal Party. A small party which supports spiritual values, alternative medicine, anti-EU sentiments and strong individual freedoms. During the corona pandemic, the party profiled itself as an opponent of COVID-vaccinations and assembly restrictions.
	23.
	24.
	25.

Z2 Party variables

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:

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

2) Three parties were removed from the official register of parties after the 2015 parliamentary election since they had failed to win a single seat in two consecutive parliamentary elections: Change 2011, For the Poor, and Workers Party of Finland.
These haven't re-entered the register after that, so they were removed from the list of parties in the variable PRTCLFI.

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

Z3 Electoral system

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

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

Keywords:	
Length of term, form of government, constituencies, voting system (e.g. voting requirements, multimember vs. single member constituencies, electoral formula, electoral threshold)	• Two or more votes registered: ☐
	Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
	The term is 4 years. Government formation follows parliamentarism, which means that usually the leader of the largest party in Parliamentary election becomes the new PM. All Finns over the age of eighteen by the year of an election are eligible to vote. Voting is not compulsory. The country is divided for national elections into thirteen electoral constituencies. Candidates for the Parliament (Eduskunta) are almost invariably nominated by political parties. Finland uses the d'Hondt constituency list system with only slight modifications. Under this system, elections are based on proportionality rather than on plurality, and seats are allotted to parties commensurately with the number of votes polled. Votes go to individual candidates. There is no electoral threshold.

France

Z1 Political parties

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

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2017

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. La France Insoumise is a far left party founded in 2016.

5. The Parti Socialist is the French socialist party. It was founded in 1905. It stands as a socialist / social/democratic party.

6. Europe Ecologie les Verts, is a French environmentalist political party that succeeded the "Les Verts" party on 13 November 2010.

7. La République en Marche is a center right party created by Emmanuel Macron in 2016.

8. Le Modem (Mouvement Démocrate) is a center right party created in 2007 by François Bayrou.

9. Les Républicains (LR) is a French Gaullist and liberal conservative political party, classified on the right of political spectrum. It succeeded UMP in 2015.

10. Debout la France is a French party classified on the right or extreme right of the political spectrum.

11. Le Front National (FN) is a extreme right party. Since 2018 it has been renamed Rassemblement National (RN).

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Z2 Party variables

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

Yes ☐　　　　　No ☒

If yes, please describe:

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

Yes ☒　　　　　No ☐

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

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:

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

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

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

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

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

Hungary

Z1 Political parties

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

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2018

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | Yes ☒ | No ☐ |

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

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

| | Yes ☒ | No ☐ |

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

Z3 Electoral system

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

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

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

Parliamentary elections are held every 4 years.

Keywords:

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

Lithuania

Z1 Political parties

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Z1.1 In which language are the party names delivered to NSD?</td><td>English</td></tr>
</table>

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
Answer categories changed due to parties which participated in 2020 parliamentary elections.

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, please describe:
Answer categories changed due to parties which participated in 2020 parliamentary elections.

Z3 Electoral system

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

- Only one single vote registered: ☐

- Two or more votes registered: ☒

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

Slovakia

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

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

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2020

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Z2 Party variables

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

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

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

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

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

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

For the People (new)

Z3 Electoral system

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

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

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

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

Keywords:

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

Slovenia

Z1 Political parties

Last national election as referred to in PRTVTxx

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

Z1.2 Year of last national election: 2018

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

Please use the Latin alphabet when giving the official party name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

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

Yes ☐   No ☒

If yes, please describe:

Z3 Electoral system

Keywords:

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

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

- Only one single vote registered: ☒

- Two or more votes registered: ☐

Z3.2 Please give a short description of the electoral system for this assembly:
Mode of designation Directly elected 90

Constituencies - 8 electoral units each divided into 11 single-seat constituencies (88 seats in all) - special constituencies for two members, respectively representing the Hungarian and Italian minorities

Voting system: Proportional:
Proportional representation using the simple quotient and the preferential system with a threshold of a 4 per cent for 88 members (simple majority preferential vote for the two Deputies representing the Italian and Hungarian communities). Regarding party lists, each sex must be represented by at least 35 per cent of the total number of candidates on the list (a temporary provision set a 25-per-cent quota applicable to both male and female candidates for the first elections held in 2008). Lists containing only three candidates must have at least one male and one female candidate. Each voter votes for a party-list or an individual candidate with indication of his/her choice among the candidates. Seats are distributed on a proportional basis. Remaining seats are distributed at the national level using the d'Hondt method, with Deputies being selected from those lists which have the highest remainders. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the candidate who would have been elected by the same party had not the original candidate won. If no candidate can be identified in this manner or if a vacancy occurs within six months after the beginning of the term, a by-election is held. No by-election is held if the vacancy arises less than six months before the expiry of the term. Voting is not compulsory.

Voter requirements - age: 18 years
- Slovene citizenship

- disqualifications: mental disorder