Political Party Database

Unified Dataset Version Round 1a

Codebook Supplement

December 2016

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Country specific coding notes: The following notes any country specific coding notes as provided by the source coders. Only those variables requiring further notation are listed for each country. Supplement notes are limited to notes **NOT** included in the text responses for text variables.

BELGIUM

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR3GOVT
2011: Leterme II = caretaker government as from April 22, 2010
2012: Di Rupo I = formed 02/12/2011
FDF 2011 - 09 (until September 2011, as part of a cartel with MR – after September: cartel imploded)

CR4SEATS
MR 2011: until September: 18 seats; after September: 15 (split with FDF: loss of 3 MPs)
VB 2011: 11 seats (12 seats gained at the 2010 elections, but Jurgen Ceder left the party and is now an independent MP)

CR10PRICE1
Open VLD (2011, 2012): 12.5 (website) ; 10 to 15 (statutes)

CR12MBRNUM
Source: party secretariat
PS:
2011: 90.700 (64.820 with paid dues)
2012: 91.164 (73.475 with paid dues)

CR14AFFL
All parties: not authorized by party statutes => not applicable

CR18FRND
All parties: not authorized by party statutes => not applicable
PS: About 30.000 sympathizers in party database (with no official status)

CR19FRNDYR
FDF - No leader of PPG if group < 5 MPs
CR20PPGLDR
LDD (2011- 2012): No PPG leader (the party doesn't have enough MPs to have a PPG leader)

CR27REVMBR
PS (2011, 2012) - part of the membership fee is directly perceived by local branches

CR29REVSUB
FDF: the party is currently waiting for a judicial decision against its former cartel ally MR: the MR is accused to have kept the public subsidy for 2012 and the months of May, June, and September to December 2011)

CR35CONFNUM
PS 2012: 3 conferences organized (one extra conference on August 24-25, with 1,000 participants, to present candidates for local elections)
Groen 2012: 4 congresses – June and November not reported her for the following reasons:
June: start of the campaign congress – no votes – 434 participants
November: celebration day – starting local legislature 2013-2018 (local politics) - 332 participants

CR37CON1WHY
Ecolo 2012: special purpose = modification of statutes and leadership selection
CD-V 2011: Special purpose = approval participation to government
FDF 2011: Special purpose = first congress after split from the cartel with MR

CR42CON1D
SP.a: 1 delegate / 200 local branch members (only for the administrative congress of 20/11/2011 and government participation congress of 03/12/2011)

CR49CON2WHY
MR 2011: Special purpose = approval of government participation at the federal level
CDH 2011: Special purpose = approval of government participation
ECOLO 2012: Special purpose = modification of statutes and leadership selection
VB 2012: Special purpose = selection of a new leader after resignation former leader due to defeat at local elections
FDF 2012: Special purpose = local elections congress

MODULE A: Rules & Structures

A12SUBSTATE
All parties: Yes, because parties in Belgium can receive extra funding via Regional parliaments
A15SUBSMALL
All parties: Yes, if they have representatives in the regional parliaments

A16SUBDENY
All parties: Yes, dotation suspended for 1 to 4 months

A22PRIVLMT
500 euros per party/candidate/representative per year per person
2000 euros of total donations per person per year

A25DISCLOS
All parties: Yes, if donation exceeds 125 euros

A26STAFHQ
Source: party secretariat
Open: VLD (2011) – 21.95 (ESTIMATE)

A29STAFPPG
Source: party secretariat

A31STAFMP
Source: party secretariat

A37MBRWAIT
CD&V: no probationary period before full membership but no voting rights for the first 8 weeks of membership

A41EXCLUSIVE
Open VLD: Yes but exception for ADLE
Groen: Yes but exception for Ecolo
Ecolo: Yes except Groen or another party affiliated to the European Greens

A42MBRAGE
N-VA: no minimum age for membership but minimum voting age once affiliated: 16

A48LOWNUM
Source: list of addresses of the local chairs, provided by the party secretariat in June 2012 (lists are in possession of the VUB, cannot be disclosed due to privacy issues) – Local Chair Survey
SP.a, CD&V and OpenVLD: exact number
PS: estimate

A49WOMENORG
SP.a: source are web pages, not statutes

A82EXCNAME
Ecolo: Bureau Politique (the party does not consider the bureau politique as an executive body – the only executive body is the federal secretariat composed of 3 persons – for comparison purposes, the coders have chosen to provide the data for the bureau politique)

A86EXCPM
VB: No mention – probably never discussed given the Cordon Sanitaire

A88EXCMIN
Groen: Yes (only one minister (or state secretary) per government level (federal, Flanders, Brussels) has a right to vote)
VB: No mention – probably never discussed given the Cordon Sanitaire

A90EXCLDR
VB: 9 to 12, but have to be approved by the party council

A93EXCLEGNUM
SP.a: 13 out of 47 (when counting all members), 7 (when only taking into account the ones with full voting rights)

A94EXCWOMNUM
SP.a: 17 (when counting all members), 8 (when only taking into account the ones with full voting rights)
FDF: 2012 - 157 (not enough space to enter correct number)

A98WEBMBR1
SP.a: Yes, other: Complete, but with wire transfer, not direct electronic payment

MODULE C: Party Decisions

C19LDRROLE3
FDF (2011, 2012): Statutes do not explicitly mention that the party can only enter coalition agreements with the consent of the party leader. Yet, they mention that the leader leads the negotiations.
MR (2011, 2012): Statutes do not explicitly mention that the party can only enter coalition agreements with the consent of the party leader. Yet, they mention that the leader leads the negotiations.
N-VA (2011, 2012): Statutes do not explicitly mention that the party can only enter coalition agreements with the consent of the party leader. Yet, they mention that the leader chairs congresses on government participation and exit

C20PLSEL
CDH (2011): No, although there was a change of party leader in 2011, this change is the consequence of an election held in December 2009)

C22PLROLE
Ecolo: the leadership is shared between two co-presidents of the party (M/F)
SP.a (2011): the leadership is a team of 2: Leader and Vice-, F/M

C32PLNOM2
SP.a (2011): Yes – support of at least 10 local branches from at least 2 provinces that together represent at least 5000 members

C38PLINCUMB
CDH 2009: incumbent (Joelle Milquet) was not candidate to be re-selected but she submitted a joint ticket with the new candidate (Benoit Lutgen) to accompany him for a year in his new leadership

C49PLVT10
Ecolo: Not clear in the statutes: minimum 30 days (length to become a member) and maximum 6 months (statutes) – exact duration defined in a separate document
VB (2012) – Longer: full voting right after 1 year of membership

C51PLNUM
VB(2012): Data not available

C55PLVOT1B
NV-A (2011) – VB(2012): Not applicable (only one candidate)

C61ELSEL
All parties: No, no separate procedure (electoral leader not formally designated)

C91ELNUM
Source: Party secretariat

C92ELTO
Source: Party secretariat

C100MAN1
All parties (2011): no manifesto
SP.a (2012): No manifesto was adopted for the 2012 local elections – potentially local manifestos but no formal process
NV-A (2012): Yes (local elections)
PS (2012): Yes- Local elections 2012 – each local branch had the liberty to develop the programme – 262 separate processes
CD&V (2012): Yes (local elections manifesto)
FDF (2012): Yes (programme for the local elections)

C96MAN2
CD&V (2012): A and B (3) (party president + members directly chosen from Algemene Vergadering)
Groen (2012): Not applicable (Groen doesn't have conference delegates)
Ecolo (2011): A and B (3) – Members of the 'Congrès de fédération' can propose amendments to the initial text and vote the final version

C105MAN6
PS: Vote (2) – all party members in their local branch

C106MAN7
FDF (2012): A and B (3) (allowed to propose amendments + vote)

C111REF5
Source: Party secretariat

C112REF6
Source: Party secretariat

CANADA

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR20PPGLDR
Bloc Quebecois**:** Daniel Paille holds the position officially, however, did not have a seat in Parliament at the end of 2011. Louis Plamondon was acting leader inside the House during this time.
Liberal Party: Interim leader Bon Rae
NDP: Interim leader Nycole Turmel

CR22TOPCAND
For the Liberals and New Democrats, these were interim party leaders. While it was expected that they would be replaced by the next election, they were the equivalent of the top candidates at the time.

CR24INCOM
Income and spending data reported elsewhere may be slightly different from current official sources due to minor revisions by individual candidates/political parties. Income data include direct per vote subsidy, contributions, transfers, and loans (loan amounts listed below).
Liberal Party: 15,000,000
Bloc Quebecois: 0
New Democratic Party: 5,122,087.94
Green Party: 1,250,000
Conservative Party: 10,200,000

CR28REVPRV
0% for all parties as corporate and union contributions are prohibited

CR29REVSUB
This does not include a retroactive election campaign reimbursement that political parties are eligible to receive. As such, the numbers may be somewhat under-estimated. The campaign expense reimbursements received by each party in 2012 but based on 2011 election expenses are as follows:
Bloc Quebecois: 2,669,961
Conservative Party: 9,728,710
Green Party: 962,239
Liberal Party: 9,741,959
New Democratic Party: 10,159,784

CR30SPEND
Required by law.

CR37CONF1WHY
The 2011 Liberal conference was an 'extraordinary' conference to consider questions of leadership after the 2011 federal election. While the formal rules called for a new leader to be selected within 5 months, the conference was to discuss extending this deadline.

CR41CONF1C
Specific policy resolutions are debated and ratified at these conferences.

MODULE A: Rules & Structures

A21FINPRIV
Adjusted for inflation.

A28SUBPPG
Money is provided to individual political parties.

A37MBRWAIT
Green Party: Members have to wait 30 days before they have full voting rights.

A42MBRAGE
Green Party: Can join at 12, but cannot vote until 14.

A56UNIONNUM
NDP: Trade unions may be affiliated with the NDP, however, it is not clear how many are.

A86EXCPM
It is through the position of party leader, and not the prime ministership, that this eligibility is derived.

A93EXCLEGNUM
Conservatives: Party Constitution prohibits Members of Parliament or Senators, except the Leader, from sitting on the executive.

A94EXCWOMNUM
All parties: Total number of women on the executive as of 2013.

A98WEBMBR1
Note: All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A99WEBMB2
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A100GIVE1
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A101GIVE2
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A102GIVE3
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A103WEBHELP
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A104WEBTLK1
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A105WEBTLK2
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.

A106WEBTLK3
All parties: website questions answered as of 2013.
All parties have a contact section with a space for comments

MODULE B: National Legislative Elections (lower house)

B10CANRUL1
Data relating to the process of candidate selection come from party statues from each party. Additionally, the Conservatives and Liberals make available their specific nomination rules.

MODULE C: Party Decisions

C11DEPUTY
While there are not always deputy leaders, party leaders typically have the ability to appoint one.

C20PLSEL
Liberal Party: Interim leader selected (Bob Rae). Interim leader is selected by party caucus (only one other contender). Served for 23 months. Previous leader resigned after an electoral defeat.

New Democratic Party: Interim leader selected (Nycole Turmel). Interim leader is selected by party caucus and approved by the Federal Council (no other contenders). Served for 8 months. Previous electoral leader resigned for health reasons and recommended Turmel for the position.

Bloc Quebecois: Interim leader selected (Louis Plamandon). Interim leader is selected by the party caucus. Served for 7 months. Previous electoral leader resigned after electoral defeat.

C24PLRULE
While there are formal rules set by the party, some form of Executive Committee creates additional rules (i.e., the exact timing) for each leadership election.

C107REF1
Canadian parties hold party conventions (policy is discussed and voted on by delegates) but these are not policy referendums with direct membership participation.

FRANCE

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR27REVMBR
Socialist Party 2012: 41% if contributions by elected officials are included
UMP: 12.3% if contributions by elected officials are included

CR28REVPRV
Socialist Party: contributions by elected officials plus individual donations plus contributions from other political groups

CR30SPEND
Socialist Party: official Campaign expenditures are available at constituency level.

MODULE A: Rules & Structures

A15SUBSMALL
Socialist Party: One part of DSF is based on share of vote in legislative elections, irrespective of the party's number of seats

A24SPENDCAND
Socialist Party: Limit depends on size of constituency (limit=lump sum + sum*constituency population)

A28SUBPPG
Socialist Party: the national assembly provides parliamentary groups with an allowance. The sum depends on the size of the parliamentary group.

A33SUBMP
All Parties: in 2013 the allowance equaled €9,504 and was based on principle of 3 staff per MEP, but MPE can choose to have between 1 and 5 assistants.

A35MBRLVL
Socialist Party: members may also join at the local ('federal') level.

A41EXCLUSIVE
Socialist Party: Exception applies to party members of the Party of European Socialist or the Socialist International

A47LOWLVL
Socialist Party: district=departement

A48LOWNUM
All parties: number are estimates
Socialist party: This estimate includes on federation per department (metropolitan and overseas) and one for French people abroad ('Français de l'étranger).

A72EXCYOUTH
Socialist party: the president of the MJS sites on the national board

A78CONFREQ
Socialist Party: Congress is to be held b months after the presidential election and at the mid-term point, so it happens at a 2 year interval (since presidential term in 5 years) and them 3 year interval.
UMP: Congress to be held 4 months are the presidential election and at the mid-term point, so it happens at a 2 year interval (since presidential term in 5 years) and them 3 year interval.

A84EXECNUM
Socialist Party 2013: 306 plus MPS and PS members of Government

A85EXCSTATE
Socialist Party: 18 members are appointed by federal (departmental) first secretaries.

A103WEBHELP
Socialist Party 2013: Members may create a personal account

MODULE B: National Legislative Elections (lower house)

B12CANRULE3
Socialist Party: the candidate must sign a pledge to resign the seat if s/he leaves the party

ITALY

MODULE B: National Legislative Elections (lower house)

B1ELECTMO
All parties: 04/13/2008 (second to last legislative election); 02/25/2013 (last legislative election).

B2BALLOTTXT
Chamber of Deputies: Symbol, Party's program (as well as coalition's program if there is any), connected lists (if any) and the leader's name must be submitted to Home Office. At constituency level, the list must be promoted by 500 electors and presented to the Constitutional Court 45 days before elections (if the party does not have any presence in both National and European parliament). Source: *esto unico n°361 del 1957, modified at 2008. www.parlamento.it*

B3CANLAW1TXT
No legal rules; The constitution (art. 98) only establishes limitations in joining political parties for those people who holds public service at the higher level

B4CANLAW2TXT
No legal rules.

MODULE C: Party Decisions

C22PLROLE
Democratic Party: The Political Party Leader is considered automatically the political electoral leader, as specified in the party statute (art.4).
People of Freedom: The political party leader coincides with political electoral leader
Northern League: The party political leader is not automatically party electoral leader because of the party's participation in the centre-right electoral coalition.
Italy of Values: The party political leader is not automatically party electoral leader because of the party's participation in the centre-left electoral coalition.
Union of the Centre: The party political leader is not automatically party electoral leader because of the party's participation in the centre-right electoral coalition.

C26PLLOCTXT
Democratic Party: Provincial convention elects a fixed number of delegates to the National convention, respecting the proportion between the votes obtained from every single motion in the local branches elections.
Northern League: provincial congress vote the delegates to the Regional Congress
People of Freedom: provincial congress votes a list of delegates to the National Congress.
Italy of Values: provincial congress votes a list of delegates to the National Congress.
Union of the Centre: provincial congress elects a number of delegates to the National Congress, proportionally to the votes obtained in the past national election.

C35PLNOM5
All parties: Non applicable.

C37PLWHY
Northern League: 5 (The former president, Umberto Bossi, was investigated for fraud).

C46PLVT7
Northern League: 1. (Reference to provincial level).

C54PLVOT1A
Northern League: 400/600 (Percentage of congress' member that seconded the motion presented by the candidate Roberto Maroni).

C55PLVOT1B
Northern League: Unique candidate, no second candidate.

C59PLNAME
Northern League: Roberto Maroni

C60ELSEP:
According to the Italian case, it is possible to consider the "electoral leader" the person that has been chosen to guide the electoral coalition, both for the left-centered and right-centered parties. In 2012, open primary elections were held in November order to choose the left-centered electoral leader. The winner was Pierluigi Bersani, the Party Political Leader of the Democratic Party. However, this process cannot be considered as an internal party procedure, so it is not possible to answer to this part of the questionnaire.

NORWAY

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR1EPG

As Norway is not an EU-member, "n/a" has been chosen for all parties. For the record, the Norwegian parties` affiliations in the European context are as follows:

Labour Party: Member of the PES

Progress Party: No membership.

Conservative Party: Associate member of the EPP

Christian Democratic Party: Observer member of the EPP Centre Party: No membership.

Socialist Left Party: Member of the Nordic Green Left Alliance.

Liberal Party: Member of the ALDE

CR2PTYFED

The Labour party changed status in the SI from "full member" to "observer party" in the autumn of 2012. The party disagreed with the course of the SI.

CR6MBRRUL
The statutes used were the most recent versions (last changed at party conferences between 2009 and 2012) and the ones that were in force as of 01/30/2013.

CR7FRIEND
Note from coders: Statutes and communication with the parties reveals that no such categories exist. The exception could be the Conservative Party, since its statutes gives the National Executive Committee the ability to establish "different forms of support membership". It has not, according to our communication with the party. Other Norwegian parties mention "spouse membership" (Christian Democratic Party) or "household membership (Progress Party), but only on the membership section on the party website, *not in the statutes*. The Christian Democratic Party has not answered our enquiry. It would be our belief that "spouse members" do not qualify; as we assume that "spouse members" have reduced fees but full rights. We do not know the level of dues for the household members in the Progress Party have all rights except receiving the party newspaper, which in our interpretation is not sufficient to answer "yes" on this question. Some of the parties have one or a few branches in Spain. The members living there are not guaranteed to have full rights in nominations to elections to party bodies and public elections. This is, however, *not regulated by the party statutes*. The number of members in these branches is not available to us (cf. question CR18), but their members are included in the total number of members (cf. question CR12). To conclude, both the lack of statutory provisions, the reasons mentioned above, and the missing information on members in the categories, lead us to conclude that no support membership, as defined here, exists in the Norwegian parties.

CR8DUESLVL
There are regional differences in due levels in a few parties (in FrP, H, Sp and V, the statutes give the regional parties access to add on to a centrally determined minimum dues level). It is up to the regional parties if a higher rate is preferred and this come on top of the minimum set by the national party. The answer is therefore judged to be "yes" for all parties.

CR12MBRNUM
Non-paying members lose their membership rights after a certain amount of time and - a while after that - they will be considered non-members (withdrawals). The parties have different rules for when this occurs. National laws like Personvernloven (The Privacy Protection Act), enforced by Datatilsynet (The Norwegian Data Protection Authority), prohibit the parties from keeping former members in their registry beyond a certain amount of time.
All parties except for the Christian Democratic Party give the number of paid-up members in the main party (excluding the youth organization) in their annual reports.

Notes from coders on Christian party: The party`s annual reports only provides all members, non-paying included (32591). In their communication with us, they have provided paid-up members in 2012, but the number (25075) also includes the youth organization. We do not have the number of paid-up members in the youth organization in the last two years. Therefore, we have decided to use the average number of paid-up youth members in 2009 (1109) and 2010 (1119) to make an estimate: 25075-1114 = 23961. Our estimate is that the Christian Democratic Party had 23961 paid-up members in 2012; a number we believe is very close to the actual number (and much closer than any of the alternatives).

CR13MBRYR
See CR12MBRNUM

CR16ALLMBR
See CR12MBRNUM

CR17ALLYR
See CR12MBRNUM

CR21ORGLDR
Notes from coders : In the Norwegian context, judging the strength of different actors regarding final say in organizational changes is not always easy, and it probably depends on the strength of different actors at different times. For some parties it could be difficult to decide whether the correct answer is party political leader or the secretary general/party secretary. It is especially so with the Labour Party, in which historically the elected party secretary has often had a strong position. Furthermore, major reforms to the extra-legislative organization will most likely have to be adopted at party conferences, and judging the strength of different actors at these is not necessarily an easy task. To mention just one name is probably somewhat misleading. It is safer to assume that a major reform would be very unlikely without the support of the National Executive Committee (and even more unlikely against the wishes of the National Council). Should one still mention one name, it should be the party political leaders. But this can vary; at some points in time any given party political leader can have a much weaker position in the party than any of them do at this point. In that case, a reform could pass despite the wishes of the leader, either because of his/her weak position or because of tactical reasons (not wanting to "take the fight").

CR24INCOM
Note from coders: Two sources that are considered to be highly reliable give numbers that deviate for all seven Norwegian parties. In addition to SSB, there is a webpage called partifinansiering.no. SSB is the entity that processes the data also for partifinansiering.no. When contacting SSB about this deviation, we were told they would look into it, but that we should use SSBs webpage as our starting point and source. The numbers still deviated in March 2013. It was, however, not a large deviation, and the numbers used give a credible and accurate picture of the individual parties and the differences between parties.

CR27REVMBR
Note regarding both CR27 and 28: The questions are quite detailed, but with the Norwegian publically available numbers, they can still be difficult to separate.

Note from the coders: One post in the overview of party income is "lotteries and such". Even though it cannot be determined with certainty, the revenues from this will most likely come almost exclusively from members. A good example would be the Labour Party, which has the greatest relative income from this post, with "lotteries and such" constituting 7 % of the party's total income: their lottery "Roselotteriet" (rose lottery), labels itself "the Labour Party`s own *membership* lottery". "Lotteries and such" is therefore included in "individual member donations".

CR28REVPRV
Note from coders: The posts included as private donations are: private businesses, organizations of the labour market (employers- and employee organizations), other organizations, individuals, and "other" ("other" is a very low share of the total income for all parties, but is included as it falls under the same segment of posts as the listed).

CR30SPEND
Note on Progress party: The party claimed not to have a separate account or separate section with accounts for campaign expenses when the party answered our enquiry, but Norwegian newspaper Dagsavisen has gone through the parties` budget for 2009, and found that the party had budgeted for campaign expenses of 18 Million NOK. This should be considered an estimate, as it does not seem like Dagsavisen has seen the accounting figures.

Note on the Christian Democrats and Centre Party: These parties did not answer our enquiries, so we have to rely on the numbers Dagsavisen provides us. For these parties Dagsavisen have accounting figures, so this should be considered reliable. The numbers collected by Dagsavisen and those reported to us by the four parties that answered our enquiries about campaign expenses are identical. In addition, all parties have reported the national party expenses. For these reasons, we are confident that the figures for the Christian Democrats and Centre Party are for the national party, and that they are reliable. For the Centre Party, that is a reliable *estimate*, according to Dagsavisen.

CR42CONF7D
The Conservative Party and Liberal Party both had long processes of involving the party organizations before their 2012-conferences, and both adopted documents with long term policy ambitions with plans of how to reach them; the processed were called "Norway 2030" and "Welfare when you need it", respectively. These are considered long term party policy documents, and they were non-campaign documents.

CR43CONF1E
In the Norwegian parties, delegates are sent from regional (county) party branches, and elected at the counties annual meetings. The number of delegates allocated to each county is decided based on either number of members in the county; votes received at the last election (regional in some parties, national in most parties); number of MPs to be elected from the county; or a combination of the above. However, it should be noted that members are connected to the party through local branches, and that (across the parties, a varying degree of the total number of) the delegates to the county annual meetings are sent from local party branches, so that it is not entirely wrong to claim that the delegates to the conferences are sent from local parties. Officially, however, delegates are allocated to and sent from regional parties, and (as a side note) sit accordingly at the conference.

MODULE A: Rules & Structures

A1RGSTR1
The party law was changed February 1st 2013, and the changes enter into force from March 1st. It does not affect the answers for 2012, but is a reminder it will affect future data, as many questions in Module A will have the party law as a source. The changes are described as including more

openness and control with the finances and financing of political party, as well as a greater number of possible sanctions for breaking the regulations of the party law.

A4RECPARTYTXT
"Memorandum of association" refers to the Norwegian word "stiftelsesprotokoll".

A5RECPPGTXT
Only because the question specifies "full privileges" can it be answered "must be elected from the same registered political party": If a MP leaves his party group or joins another party group, his or her grant is cut in half, receiving 50% of the representative-based grant.
There are no indications that additional requirements exist (in the party law, electoral law, parliamentary rules of procedure, and general searches).

A6SUBSIDY
In the Norwegian party law (§10 – 3) it is explicitly stated that the financing from state, county or municipality will be given without terms/conditions that conflict with the independence of political party. Furthermore, the law (§10 – 4) also guarantees that the authorities will not conduct controls with the parties` use/disposal of the support. It would be misleading to answer that the funding is for either "non-election work" or "campaigns and elections". The parties are free to use the funds however they like, and - with the large percentage of party income public subsidies amount to - almost certainly use them for both.

A7SUBVOTE – A8SUBSEAT
A7-A8: The large majority, at least 90 %, comes from number of votes received.

A10SUBDONR
In Norway, the sitting government received more than 15.000.000 NOK from organizations (from unions, with the Labour Party firmly on top with more than 12.000.000) in 2011, while the 4 opposition parties received less than 100.000 NOK. If a new government with a different majority basis forms after the 2013 national elections, it could enhance its own relative financial status by making the allocation of public subsidies negatively proportional to money received from organizations. The fact that the Conservative Party also receives large funds from non-public subsidies (close to 7.000.000 NOKs from private enterprises in 2011) makes a change less likely.

A11SUBLOCL- A13SUBNAT
In the current version of the Party Law, it is specified that the three §§ that lay out the rules and formula for allocation to parties on the three levels are going to change on March 1st 2013.

The local and regional parties must fulfill the requirements in Chapter 2 of the party law to be able to apply for subsidies (these are the requirements to be officially registered and recognized as a political party, as given in question A8TXT). This does not mean that the parties must fulfill the requirements on a national level to qualify for public support. It is enough to qualify either regionally for regional support or locally for local support. Cooperative Lists *("felleslister"*, electoral cooperation's with two or more parties fulfilling the requirements in Chapter 2 on a joint electoral register/- list) can also receive subsidies on a local or regional level.

A14SUBCAND
The Parliament *finances the work of the parties` parliamentary groups*.
The party law does not open for candidate support, but neither does it reject such support. The problem arises from the question who is a candidate? Members of Parliament in Norway receive a whole lot of extra benefits beyond their above average compensation (salary). They receive free official journeys; free homeward journey for commuters; free residence in Oslo if their home is more than 40 kilometers away from the Parliament; free phone expenses; and a free mobile office and tablet (*nettbrett*).

Note from coders: This could be considered "some kind of direct subventions." The interpretation issues arise from several things: First, it is not direct subventions if by subventions one means financial support (i.e. money). Second, one may ask if the Parliaments support for its sitting MPs should be classified as "public subventions". And third, should the sitting MPs be considered candidates, when not all candidates will be incumbents? consider that by subventions one thinks of direct financial support, and that the benefits for sitting MPs should be considered just this, and not support for their possible candidacy for reelection (even though surely, the benefits is an advantage for those seeking reelection). Individual candidates are, to our knowledge, not given direct financial subventions/support-

A17FINCORP- A25DISCLOS
Searches in laws and official government and parliament documents give no indication that donations are regulated or that there are spending limits. In fact, in the Royal Proposition/proposition to the Storting (the Parliament), it is specifically argued against such regulations or limits, and the Act that followed (party law) reflects that by not including regulations or limits.

A document from the Liberal Party`s party conference of 2010 support this; a minority wanted a limit to organizational-, commercial-, and private contributions to the political parties.

A26STAFHQ
Centre Party: Number must be considered a good estimate (we lack information on full time and part-time).

A32STAFPPG
Centre Party: Number must be considered a good estimate (we lack information on full time and part-time).

A30SUBMP
The allowance, the financial support, goes to the party groups. See also note on A18.

A32MBRULE
Some Norwegian parties undoubtedly have uniform national rules in one nationally adopted document. Others have national rules while opening for regional and local variations; in 3 parties (or 4: the Christian Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals, and to a lesser degree and different kind the Socialist Left Party) regional and local parties can make their own statutes based on both the national parties` statutes, and *nationally adopted* "normal statutes for local/regional parties"

("normalvedtekter/-lover"). In these parties, the regional and local parties' freedom is limited by the national party statutes *and* the normal statutes for regional and local parties. Their own regional/local statutes come in addition to, but cannot be in violation of, these national rules.

Note from Coders: Using the most populous state would mean Oslo. It would not be wise to use Oslo, for two reasons: First, it would not have a big impact on the answers. Second, and more importantly, Oslo is both a municipality and a county, and the organization of the parties in Oslo will to a different degree probably reflect this, and not necessarily be very representative of the rest of the country. The national party statutes and the normal statutes for local and regional parties are both adopted nationally, and in our opinion they give more representative and comparable data. These are the data used here.

A33MBRJOIN
For all Norwegian parties, *the main rule* is to join a party as a member of a local (i.e. municipal) party branch. *Almost all* members are connected to the party via local party branches. In Norway, the local party branches almost always coincide with the administrative and political boundaries of the municipalities. The exception is the largest municipalities and cities, especially Bergen and Oslo, where the local (municipal) party branch has different borough branches. The answers for the Norwegian parties to this question still has to be "yes" for some parties, as it is *possible* to become a member nationally.

A34MBRDATA
The answer to this is based not on positive confirmation, but on the membership section of the party websites (where you give up contact information), and on former knowledge.

A35MBRLVL
Annotation: See A32.

A39GROUPMB
Both the Labour Party and the Socialist Left Party, however, write in their statutes that members that have the "opportunity" to do so, "should" be members of unions. But they do not *have to* belong to related organizations.

The Christian Democratic Party writes in § 2 that "MPs, members of county councils, municipal councils, members of boards, and all others who are elected or appointed to some sort of positions of trust, must be professing Christians. It does not seem to include all members.

A41EXCLUSIVE
The Christian Democratic Party: We miss confirmation that the party actually has written rules saying that a member may not belong to another party. We believe strongly that such a condition for membership exists, but lack access to the document that (we believe) regulates this.

A42MBRAGE
The Labour Party: No minimum age, but individuals under 15 need parental consent.

Conservative Party: In some cases, individuals under 15 (with parental consent) can become party members.

A44LAPSE
All parties have rules for when *membership rights expire*, and these rules are partly given in the statutes. We say "partly", because it is not specified to such a degree that it is possible to give a "number of months" with any certainty. In some cases it may seem that *paid dues for the previous year* is sufficient to have full rights in any given year, but then the number of months depends on what party body is holding a meeting/conference and when it is holding it. In other cases it seems that *paid dues this year* is necessary, but then the rules for collecting dues is not specified in the statutes. Sometimes, the words "expired dues" are used, without any further specifications. As the party statutes are to form the basis for this answer, not applicable is the only safe answer.

The party statutes do not lay out rules for when members failing to pay their dues are *removed from the membership register*. However, in 2012 The Norwegian Data Protection Authority (*Datatilsynet*) criticized Norwegian parties for keeping data on individuals for too long, and a law called Personvernloven (a privacy protection act) regulates storage of sensitive information (political affiliation is considered one kind of sensitive information). Therefore, the parties will need to have rules or conventions for when individuals must be removed, and might have such rules beyond the statutes.

A45EXPEL
The Socialist Left Party: The party does not have what is called "eksklusjonsparagraf" in their statutes (a paragraph of exclusion, which gives the party a right to throw a person out of the party), and has been listed as one of the parties that do not. It should still be mentioned that the party has two other paragraphs which specify that people elected to positions of trust in the party can be deprived of their position by the same party body that elected them (§3-3), or that they can be suspended if they abuse their position or clearly harm the party (§3-4). The statutes do not specify time-limits to, or rules for ending, the suspension. These paragraphs could very well be interpreted, or could in practice function, as paragraphs of exclusion.

A46LOWLVL
Norway in numbers, 01/01/2013: 19 counties, 428 municipalities.
In Norway, the municipality is almost always the geographical and functional area of the smallest units of the parties *that get representation at a higher level*. The statutory name for this level vary, the Labour Party calls them municipal parties (*kommunepartier*), the Conservative Party labels them associations (*foreninger*), and the five other parties call them local branches (*lokallag*).
Almost all party members are connected to the party through "lokallag" (see A36). Local party members elected at local level (i.e. municipal level) meetings constitute the majority of delegates to the party bodies at a regional level (i.e. the 19 county party branches), and elect the ruling bodies at a regional level. At meetings/conferences at a regional level, delegates sent from local party branches (i.e. municipal branches) are also the ones that nominate candidates to regional and national elections, and send delegates to the party conference which (amongst other things) adopt the party program/manifesto, elects the party leader and elects the national executive committee. They are represented at the highest level.

The numbers given in A51 are for these municipal level parties that get representation at a higher level, and – if available – the borough branches in Oslo. Oslo is a special case, because both the municipal and county geographical area is the same, delimited by the city borders. It is the boroughs that send delegates to the decision making bodies in the regional (i.e. county) party branch.

All parties open up for branches below the municipal level, especially in the larger cities and municipalities. It should also be mentioned that at least two parties, the Labour Party and the Socialist Left Party, open up for these "lower branches" at (for example) work places and institutions of education. Neither these nor sub-municipal party branches are included in the numbers in A51. Most importantly because they are not the branches that get the statutory representation at higher levels (as the units functioning at municipal level are), but also because (of the more practical reason that) we do not have the numbers of branches at this level across parties.

A48LOWNUM
Labour Party: Number includes municipal level party branches, borough level parties in Oslo, and the party branch at Svalbard.

Progress Party: Number includes municipal level party branches, and borough level parties in Oslo.

Conservative Party: Number includes municipal level party branches, and borough level parties in Oslo. (Estimate, the number is "probably not 100 % accurate", according to the party).

Christian Democratic Party: Unknown whether the borough branches in Oslo are included.
Centre Party: Unknown whether borough branches in Oslo are included. (Estimate, there are "about 420" branches, according to the party).

Socialist Left Party: Number includes municipal level party branches, and borough level parties in Oslo.

Liberal Party: Unknown whether the borough branches in Oslo are included.

A49WOMENORG
6 of the 7 Norwegian parties have some form of Women organization/ forum/ network/ committee. However, only three parties can be said to have the form of organizations that (in our interpretation) are asked for above A52.

The Labour Party, Conservative Party and Socialist Left Party have (respectively) a women network, -forum and –committee. These groups have some common characteristics:
These women groups leaders are elected by the parties` party conferences, the highest national bodies of the women groups are elected/appointed by the parties` national executive committees, the highest bodies at the county level are elected at the county annual meetings, and all women members of the parties` have an offer to participate in the groups. The women groups in these parties are not independent, but rather included in the main party bodies and part of them.

The Christian Democratic Party, Centre Party and Liberal Party have women organizations which fit more with the definition above A52: These organizations hold their own national conferences/national annual meetings in which they elect their leaders and highest bodies nationally, they adopt action programs/women programs, they elect their own members/delegates to the parties` bodies, all women of the parties are/can be members and have voting rights in the women organizations. These organizations are independent, and elect their own ruling bodies on the side of the party (but still with parallel/similar organizational structures as the parties).

The Progress Party used to have a committee working on women issues (with the name RUFF), but this committee has been dismantled, and the party currently does not have a group or organization of the kinds mentioned above.

A51SENIORORG
The Progress Party`s Senior Committees/Boards are structured and organized quite similarly to the women network/forum/committee in the Labour Party, Conservative Party and Socialist Left Party. All members of the Progress Party (turning 60 in the calendar year and above) have an offer to participate; the senior committees are elected by the party`s highest executive committees at local-, regional-, and national level; and the senior committees in this party are not independent, but rather included in the party bodies and part of these. Therefore, it has been answered "no".

In contrast to the Progress Party, the Conservative Party`s senior organization resembles the women organizations in the Christian Democratic Party, Centre Party and Liberal Party, and has therefore been answered "yes".

A54ETHNICORG
The Centre Party: The party`s Sami Political Council holds national conferences, elects its own leader and ruling body (-ies), adopts a program, elects its representatives to Centre Party bodies, has its own statutes, and thus fit with the definition of a sub-organization. However, it is much more questionable whether the Sami Political Council is a *non-territorial* sub-organization. Its program is somewhat vague on this point, but one gets the impression that working for Sami-rights everywhere is an ambition. Because of this, and because the Sami-law (*Sameloven*) states that the Sami Parliament will work for the rights of the Sami people everywhere, it is doubtful that this sub-organizations focus (the only one of its kind in any Norwegian party) is strictly territorial. It should most reasonably be viewed as in some sort of middle-position.

A56UNIONNUM
The Labour Party: There is a body called "Samarbeidskomiteen" (in its current form, with small variations, it has existed since 1927). It is active both at national- and county level, and nationally the top-leadership from the Labour Party and The Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (*Landsorganisasjonen, LO*) participate in it. This is not mentioned in the statutes or any other party document we have obtained, and is not a formal affiliation of the kind asked for in these questions.

A58CONWOM
In addition, supplementing information has been received via the communications with the national party headquarters.

Note from coders: Here, a dilemma arises: based on the characters of the women groups we have answered "no" on A52 for the Conservative Party and Socialist Left Party. Consequentially, we cannot answer "yes" here.
Note also: In all parties except for the Labour Party (and the Progress Party, which has no such group), the women organization/ network/ forum/ committee send *at least* one delegate: the leader of the women group is a delegate through membership in the National Council or National Executive Committee.

Six parties` (exception - the Progress Party) have gender quotas and/or allocation of delegates to women groups, securing women representation. For details, see A82.

A59CONYOUTH
For the Labour Party, the answer "no" should be discussed or nuanced. Although there are no reserved seats for youth sub-groups or affiliated organization, the youth organization AUF is secured representation and influence in the local and county organs which send delegates to the conference, and is represented at the conference.

A60CONSENIOR
In the Progress Party, the Senior Organization gets to send three observers with the right to speech and initiative/proposal.

A67CONOTHER
Some Norwegian parties have either both a *student* association and a *studies* association, while some parties have one or the other.

The Progress Party: the party`s studies association does not qualify according to our definitions in A52. Moreover, it only gets to send one observer with the right to speech and initiative/proposal, but not vote.

The Conservative Party: the party`s student association is organized according to our definition (it holds annual meetings/national conferences, has its own statutes, elects its own leader, and elects the delegates it sends to the Conservative Party`s party conference).

The Centre Party: the party`s studies association is organized according to our definition. Even though its Council is elected by the Centre Party`s party conference, the organization still holds annual meetings, has its own statutes, elects its own Board and own leader (who is also member of all central party bodies in the Centre Party), and hires its central administration (two people). The studies association is, because the Council is elected at the Centre Party`s party conference, somewhat more closely intertwined with the Centre Party`s organization. Still, as described, it is independent enough to be included as a sub-organization here.

The Liberal Party: the party`s student association is organized according to our definition (it holds annual meetings/national conferences, has its own statutes, elects its own leader, and elects the delegates it sends to the Conservative Party`s party conference).

A68EXECWOMEN
Annotation: Here, a dilemma arises: based on the characters of the women groups we have answered "no" on A52 for the Labour Party and Conservative Party. Consequentially, we cannot answer "yes" here. Note: In five parties the women group has the same representation in the Nat.Exc.Com; their leader is a member. (Exceptions: the Socialist Left Party, where the woman political leader will be a member from 2013, and the Progress Party, which has no women group).

A70EXECSENIOR
In the Progress Party, the Senior Organizations leader gets to meet with the right to speech and initiative/proposal.

A75EXECUNION
For the Labour Party, the leader (or a high-ranking member) from each of the three largest trade unions have had a seat in the national executive committee since at least the mid- to late 1990s (The leader of *LO* has been there at least since 1945). This is not regulated in the party statutes or other written rules we have obtained. This question can, therefore, as the case is with *Samarbeidskomiteen* (A59), not be considered formal party rules from statutes or other party documents, and has been answered "no".

There is room for small variations for each of the parties, so one could imagine answering 1,5 or 2,5 for some parties. However, the main purpose must be to separate the parties with annual and biannual conferences, and in real life all parties have held conferences between February and May/June for the last 10-15 years. Therefore 1 and 2, no decimals, cover the interesting variation between annual and biannual conferences.

A82EXECNAME
The Conservative Party: What the party calls "Arbeidsutvalget" (the Working Committee) has an equal place in the organizational hierarchy and equal functions as what the other parties call "Sentralstyret" (National Executive Committee). (Of course there are minor variations among the parties, but the Conservative Party does not stand out in the crowd).

A84EXCNUM
The Conservative Party: In the Conservative Party, the number may vary. According to the party statutes the members are the party leader, 2 deputy leaders, leader of the Women`s Forum, and 2 more members. In addition, members are also the leaders of the Parliamentary Group, Government Group and youth organization. The statutes say nothing about deputy members if one person holds several positions.

Per 12/31/2012, there were 7 members, as Erna Solberg was both party leader and leader of the Parliamentary Group, and as the party was not in government. If the party was in government and the leadership split in three, it could seemingly be 9 members.

A91EXCWOMTXT
The Socialist Left Party: From 2013, the women political leader is a member of the National Executive Committee.

A92EXCETHTXT
The Socialist Left Party: As one will see from the answer, the 2 people do not have to be members of the National Executive Committee, but could instead be in the National Council. It is still falls within "any specification", and it gives incentives to the representation of ethnic minorities.

A93EXCLEGNUM
The Liberal Party: The low number/share of the Nat.Exc.Com which is also a member of the parliament is not surprising when one considers that the party`s parliamentary group consists of 2 MPs.

The Socialist Left Party A96-A98: In addition, one member of the Nat.Exc.Com is a deputy MP.

A99WEBMB2
The Labour Party: The party website does have a section called "mittarbeiderparti.no", but it is for members *and sympathizers* (in other words, anyone who wants to), and not members *only*. Therefore, the question has been answered "no."

The Progress Party: The two webpages found seem to be only for those elected by the people or those with positions in the party organization (*positions of trust*, tillitsverv). The number with claim to access will be well over 1000, as the party got more than 1000 people elected in the local and regional elections of 2011, and will have many more people in the party organization with access. It is a *members only* page (as one must be member to be nominated and elected in the party) and has been answered "yes"; but it's *not for all members*.

The Conservative Party: We have not found out whether the webpage is for all members, or, as in the case of the Progress Party, for all members with positions of trust and all members who are in popularly elected positions.

The Socialist Left Party: Same comment as Conservative Party.

The Liberal Party: They have a platform for the same groups (members only, but not all members) as the Progress-, Conservative-, and Socialist Left Party, but it seems a narrower one in the sense that it is an e-mail platform. The way the party describes it on its webpage does, however, indicate that it is intended to be used for more than just emails. In that case, and since the coders could not log-on to see how the membership sections of the different parties actually are, it would be wrong to answer "no" for the Liberal Party.

A101WEBGIVE2
The Socialist Left Party: No donations (via credit card or paypal etc.) via the party website. The party does, however, provide a bank account number for electronic transfers.

The Centre Party: No donations (via credit card or paypal etc.) via the party website. The party does, however, provide a bank account number for electronic transfers.

A102WEBGIVE3

The Socialist Left Party: It seems most likely, based on searches, that the party started giving this option in February 2013, ahead of the September 2013 national elections. But we might have overlooked it earlier. The answers are supposed to be for 2012, so it has been answered "no".

A104WEBTLK1
The Conservative Party: The party did have a survey out last year, in a process called "Norway 2030" (*Norge 2030*) regarding long term party policy. But it was removed some time during the last months of 2012. In addition, like for the Progress Party, the survey was also connected to the making of the new party program, due to be adopted at party conferences in the spring of 2013.

A105WEBTLK2
The Labour Party: The website was accessed through the main section of the party`s website, and is clearly the party`s and is both a discussion and blog forum, which is open to all sympathizers.

The Liberal Party: The website was accessed through the main section of the party`s website, and is clearly the party`s discussion forum.

A106WEBTLK3
The Labour Party: The section of the webpage seems to be similar to the Liberal Party, but for the Labour Party it has been answered "yes". The reason is the form where one can send questions (which easily are/can be opinions) directly, similar to the other parties "tell us what you think".

The Socialist Left Party: It is the two sources combined that make us consider it as links for people to "tell us what you think". The party clearly invite/call upon people to make contact and communicate their views to the party.

The Liberal Party: The party has "contact"-pages similar to the other parties, but no special form to communicate their views directly, and no invitations/calls of a similar kind to the Socialist Left Party. Therefore, this question has been answered "no".

MODULE B: National Legislative Elections (lower house)

B3CANLAW1TXT
The party law used to have some regulations of the candidate selection procedure; among the few was a rule that parties needed to secure a geographical distribution of delegates to the party county meeting that nominated candidates. This was removed when the new party law was adopted in 2002.

B10CANRUL1

Note from coders on Christian Party: The party did not answered our enquiry. Neither statutes nor the Nomination Rules state that candidates must be members. We still feel it is *very* likely that such a demand *does exist*, either in written or through norms/traditions. Considering that the guidelines demand that to participate in the proposal of candidates and at the Nomination Meeting, one must have been a paying member for three months and have voting rights in the coming national election, it would be odd if such a demand did not also rest upon potential candidates. All

this said, we do not have indication that a demand of membership also applies to candidates in the Christian Democratic Party, and have chosen missing.

Note from Coders on Centre Party: The party has not answered out enquiry. Neither statutes nor the Nomination Guidelines state that candidates must be members. On the contrary, the statutes say "*should"*. Two articles from the party website that also focuses on the "should"-part, reinforce this impression. We do not believe that such a demand exists, and consider that the data give sufficient support to say that candidates *do not have to members*.

B11CANRULE2
Conservative: The guidelines do not specify a number of months, but candidates must be "paying members".

B12CANRUL3
Note from coders on Labour, Christian, Centre, Socialist and Liberal parties: We do not believe that such loyalty pledges/agreements exist in these parties, especially in the Socialist Left Party and Liberal Party. But we do not have the information to confirm it. Confirmation is needed (as pledges turned out to exist in the Conservative- and Progress Party).

B18CANRUL5
Christian: The party changed the relevant paragraph in its statutes at the 2013 party conference. This was held in late April, when candidate nominations for the September 2013 national election were already finished, and should mean that the candidates for this election still "must be professing Christians".

B15CANRUL6
In all the parties, local branches may suggest candidates. Furthermore, in most parties individual members may also suggest candidates (or party statutes/other rules let regional branches decide whether individual members may participate). A nomination committee then drafts a list of candidates, and the mentioned party levels can suggest changes to this list. The final list of candidates for the county is elected at a "nomination meeting" at the county level. The delegates to the meeting are local party members, elected locally at a board of representatives meeting or an all-membership meeting. Because of these facts, it would be misleading to answer "no" to this question. Party members have a large role to play in Norwegian nominations, and they suggests/recommends candidates, either as individuals or in meetings in (/as parts of) local party branches.

Christian and Centre: The Nomination Guidelines have not been sent to us by the party (as the guidelines from H and V were). Instead, we have found the guidelines online on two different regional party branches in each party. These are included in the bibliography. The two are identical in the Christian Democratic Party, and it is stated that "This recommendation must be used, together with the electoral law and additional regulations." In the Centre Party, large sections are identical across the two regional parties` guidelines, and the National Executive Committee`s guidelines are referred to in each case; this makes us confident that the identical sections are the central parties` guidelines.

Socialist: The data are limited; both the party statutes section on nominations and the guidelines sent to us by the party are very short, perhaps indicating a somewhat larger degree of freedom for local and regional party branches in the nomination process than in other parties. Alternatively, it could be that we do not have access to all guidelines or rules.

B4CANLAW2TXT
All parties: In all text-boxes, we have tried to use the (translated versions of the) parties` rules as they have formulated them, to stay true to important nuances; this way we can separate between absolute demands, recommendations and advices (for example the difference between must (må/*skal*), should (*bør*), recommend (*anbefale*) and encourage (*oppfordre*)).

Socialist: The party statutes say that "in elections to representative bodies at county- and national level, at least 40 % of each gender will be elected". However, this is under the chapter that contains the rules for people in "positions of trust"/ "representatives" in the party organization. We interpret this *not* to be valid/in force when the party nominates its candidates for national political elections. This is interpretation is supported by the fact that under the heading "the nomination process in the county branch" (i.e. for regional and national elections), the party writes that the "In its list proposal, the Nomination Committee must emphasize good gender balance".

Christian and Liberal: To put the interpretation of the Socialist Left Party`s statutes in perspective, and for reasons of comparison: the Christian Democrats have their formulation about gender quotas under the heading of "Gender quotas at elections etc." and the language (e.g. "pre-cumulating") makes it clear that the quotas also apply to national elections. The Liberal Party, on the other hand, writes under the heading "Organization" that "both genders must as a main rule be represented with at least 40 % in the *Liberal Party`s* boards and committees" (my italics); it is under the heading that contains the same types of rules as those mentioned for the Socialist Left Party, and it specifically mentions the *party*`s boards and committees. It is, as with the socialist party, interpreted *not* to be valid/in force when nominating candidates for public elections.

B19CANETH1
Christian: This is based on the fact that the party statutes demand that all MPs (and all people elected at any party level) are professing Christians. This paragraph has been changed from 2013 onwards (but this happened after the nominations for the 2013-election were finalized). In the nomination process before the next national election in 2017 (providing that the party does not reverse the change at the 2015-party conference), there will not be an absolute demand anymore.

B20CANETHTX
Christian: See B19.

Socialist: For one of the statements on representation of ethnic minorities, the same interpretation as for gender applies (See B22): under the chapter that contains the rules for people in "positions of trust"/ "representatives" in the party organization, the party states that "in elections to representative bodies at county- and national level, minority representation should also be strived for". We interpret this *not* to be valid/in force when the party nominates its candidates for national political elections.

B21CANRUL1
Socialist: The party has fewer rules/guidelines set out by the central party, indicating a freer role for the regional branches to decide on the degree of influence for individual members and local branches. To our knowledge, there are no indications that the regional branches use this opportunity to centralize the decision-making power, and exclude local branches. In fact, the freedom seems to be used, in the sense that there are examples of counties where "only" local branches may suggest candidates to the Nomination Committee, and counties where both local branches and individual members may suggest candidates. Moreover, the final list of candidates is adopted at the Annual Meeting in some county branches, while other county branches (e.g. Troms and Oslo) elect to hold county-wide referendums to decide on its list of candidates.

B29CANETHTOT
Christian Democratic Party: See B19.

B30CANETHLIST
Christian Democratic Party: See B19.

B32REPETH
Christian Democratic Party: See B19.

MODULE C: Intra-Party Decisions

C22PLROLE
All Norwegian parties: None of the Norwegian parties make a statutory separation between the party political leader and electoral leader. And today, in all parties, the person holding the office of party political leader, must also be considered the electoral leader as defined here. For more information, see note on question C61.

C23PLMP
All Norwegian parties: Even though statutes do not demand that a candidate for the leadership position already is MP, the last party leader that was elected without having experience as an MP was Torbjørn Jagland in the Labour Party in 1992 (and he had then been Party Secretary, a traditionally powerful position in the party, from 1987-1992, and was elected to the Parliament in 1993). In practice if not by rules, therefore, the leaders' connection to and place in the Parliament is important for the parties.

C24PLRULE
All parties: The more formal rules, governing the process before the party conferences (including the elections/appointments and tasks of the parties` electoral committees and the composition of the party conference), are set out in party statutes. The more specific rules, the rules governing the elections in the party conferences (including the electoral rules), are often set out in the rules of procedures that are adopted at the start of the party conferences (the exception is the Progress Party, which has detailed rules regarding the elections in its statutes, and refers to the statutes in the rules of procedures). The rules of procedures each party adopts rarely change:

Conservative Party: The written rules have been the same for at least the last 20 years, spelled out in the party`s rules of procedure for the party conference.

Socialist Left Party: The written rules have been the same since (at least) 2005, spelled out in the party`s rules of procedure for the party conference.

Liberal Party: The written rules have been the same since (at least) 2008 (probably the mid-1990s), spelled out in the party`s rules of procedure for the party conference.

C25PLMBRTX

Note from coders on all parties: The leadership selection process is long in Norway. All parties elects/appoints an *Electoral Committee*; the committees usually start their work in the late summer or early autumn the year before the leadership elections. The actual leadership elections take place in the party conferences in the spring of the next year. Leadership elections are *rarely publically competitive* in Norway. Disagreement and competition that might exist at an early stage is forgotten when the parties (usually) elect their leaders by acclamation at the party conferences. The Progress Party and the Centre Party always vote, as their statutes demand a written vote. Even still, the leaders that end up being elected receive 90 % or more of the votes, the rest being abstentions, since no opposing candidate is running. In the other parties, a certain number of delegates must ask for a written vote if it is to take place. No party leader has received less than 90 % of the vote since Lars Sponheim was reelected party leader for the Liberal Party with 86 per cent of the vote in 2002, at a time when his position was weak and his leadership questioned. Put very crudely: The leadership is given to the person the electoral committee nominates. And in the (very rare) cases of split nominations, the person with the most backing in the electoral committee wins.

Not since Kåre Willoch (Conservative Party) and Helge Seip (Liberal Party) were elected leaders in their respective parties in 1970, has the candidate nominated by the electoral committee lost (these were split nominations, but Willoch and Seip had fewer votes than the other candidate(s). In the Conservative Party, three candidates ran, and the 1970-case is the only incident of a second round of voting (because no candidate won more than 50 % of the votes in the first round) in leadership elections in Norwegian parties since 1960. Every leadership vote in the Conservative Party since then has been unanimous, by acclamation. In the Liberal Party, two candidates ran, and the 1970-case is the only example of a sitting leader (that wanted reelection) that has been defeated in election. 19 of the 21 leadership elections in the Liberal Party we have data for since then, have been unanimous.

Even though leadership elections are not publically competitive and seemingly somewhat undemocratic (in that a vote were opposition against a sitting leader can be expressed does not usually take place), the public story does not tell the full story. This is where the electoral committee's role is important: the Electoral Committees in the different parties have quite similar working processes and almost identical ambitions.

All regional (and in some parties all local) party branches are invited to propose candidates for election (leaders, deputy leaders and members of the National Executive Committee). In some parties, individual members are also asked (or the local branches are asked/ encouraged to give all

members the opportunity to participate in the suggestions of candidates). Most parties have some sort of background check and often interviews with candidates (especially with lesser known candidates and candidates to the National Executive Committee). Some parties have a second round of proposals from the different levels of the party, based on a shortlist made by the electoral committee after the first round.

When we talk about the leadership position (and also the deputy leaders), one very rarely see changes between the list that is officially and publicly presented by the Electoral Committee a few weeks before the party conference and the elected leader (and deputy leaders) at the party conference. In the few cases when there have been changes, it usually has to do with candidates withdrawing just before or during the course of the conference (e.g. when Prime Minister Brundtland shocked the party by resigning as Labour Party leader at the opening day of the 1992-party conference).

In all parties, it is a clear ambition of the electoral committee to arrive at a unanimous nomination, a list of candidates that has sufficient support in the party to avoid public disagreement and competition and voting in the party conference (especially concerning the top positions, the leadership). In the cases when there is disagreement within the party and within the committee, it is an ambition to resolve it internally, within the committee, without leaks, especially to the press. In some parties, there have been (a very few) instances of test-voting in the Electoral Committee to reach a unanimous nomination. In addition, on rare occasions, "bartering" have also occurred if the Electoral Committee is split in two; one group gets their candidate for one position, and the other gets their candidate for another position. The few cases of test-voting and barters are usually for members of the National Executive Committee. In case of disagreement regarding deputy leaders or leader, the committee will rather deliver a split nomination and let a vote in the party conference decide. However, examples of this can be viewed as "the exception(s) that prove the rules", especially regarding leadership elections in the last 30 years.

For the top three positions (leader, and deputy leaders), the norm is a unanimous Electoral Committee and a unanimous party conference (except in the Progress Party and Centre Party, where statutes demand that a written votes must be held). The Electoral Committee will not nominate someone without sufficient support in the party organization; the candidate(s) it nominates need to have enough support to win a clear majority in case of a vote, and the process of involving regional (and local) party branches early and heavily is meant to secure this. The *internal process is more competitive and inclusive* than the impression given by leadership elections at the party conferences.

The Electoral Committee is appointed/ elected as follows:

Progress: The Committee consists of five members and has been appointed in the same way for the last 20 years; the National Executive Committee appoints one member, and the four county branches in the counties in which the Progress Party achieved the best % of votes in the last (regional or national) election appoints one member each.

Conservative: The Secretary General suggests the composition of the Electoral Committee, and the National Executive Committee uses this to nominate a committee before the Party Conference. The conference elects the Electoral Committee.

Socialist: The National Council appoints the Preparatory Electoral Committee, and the Electoral Committee of the Party Conference is elected at the conference (the Nat.Exc.Com of Nat.Cou suggests its composition).

C29PLSUPTXT
Liberal: The interview with the senior staff member, in addition to the article from the party webpage, confirms that all people may suggest candidates in the party.

All Norwegian parties (except the Liberal Party): Non-member supporters do not have an official role. But they are the parties (potential) electorate, and the parties would probably be very hesitant to elect a candidate they knew had weak support among non-member supporters. But again: they have no official role.

C31PLNOM1
All Norwegian parties: There is no written, specified minimum number or –percentage in any of the parties. Support from a near unified membership would probably enable a candidate to be nominated by the Electoral Committee despite somewhat lacking/ -weak support among elected officials. However, as described in note C9, elected regional leaders have a prominent role as an actor and a link in the process were local and regional branches suggest candidates to the Electoral Committee early in the process. The regional branches combined also send the majority of the delegates to the party conferences were the actual votes on the new leaders take place. If a potential candidate lack support among a substantial number of the county leaders, the Electoral Committee would be very careful before nominating the candidate. He or she would in all likelihood not be nominated. The same could also be the case if a more or less unified parliamentary group opposes a candidate, though this group does not have the numerical strength in the party conference (if the group are delegates at all), and could not block the election of a new leader in the same way as (local and) regional branches can.

C32PLNOM2
All Norwegian parties: There is no written, specified minimum number or –percentage in any of the parties. As described in the note in C9 and C15, however, it would be extremely difficult to be nominated without the electoral committee knowing that the candidate has strong and sufficient support among the members in the local- and regional branches. It would be misleading to answer "no", even though a specified number does not exist.

C36PLDAT
See C37.

C37PLWHY
All Norwegian parties: All parties have rules in party statutes, demanding a contest be held every two years (for more details, see note on C5).

C38PLINCUMB
See C37.

C39PLCOMP
See C37.

Note from coders on Socialist Party: In voting process that took place in the party conference, there was only one contestant. After previous leader Kristin Halvorsen resigned in the wake of the electoral "defeat" (the party lost many members of Municipal- and County Councils and mayors in the 2011 local- and regional elections), three candidates publically confirmed they were interested in the position as the new party leader. Bård Vegar Solhjell withdrew his candidacy after a short while, realizing he did not have the support needed in the party organization. Heikki Holmås and Audun Lysbakken were in the race since the late fall of 2011 until Holmås withdrew a month before the mid-March party conference, also because of lacking support (he said he had counted the delegates and realized he would not be elected, reckoning he had about 40 % support). Therefore, there was more than one contestant for this job, for a long time. In the actual election, in the days of and the vote of the Party Conference, there was only one candidate.

The preparatory Electoral Committee was split between Lysbakken and Holmås (6 for Lysbakken and 2 for Holmås). After Holmås withdrew, he publicly supported Lysbakken, and the Party Conference Electoral Committee was unanimous in its support for Lysbakken. No opposing candidate was suggested. A written vote was still demanded and carried out, as Lysbakken and others wanted an indication of his support. He received 192 votes (93 %), there were 15 abstentions.
The process in the Socialist Left Party after Halvorsen resigned, was the most open and public party leadership contest in Norway in the last 20 years (at least); the candidates and others in the party leadership wanted a party wide referendum in the beginning of the process (at least publicly), and one county (Troms) held a county wide referendum which Lysbakken won. The candidates held public debates. The support for a party wide referendum was not strong enough among the county branches, and the party did not pursue this strategy.

C40PLVT1
See C37.

C41PLVT2
All parties: All delegates (with full voting rights) to the party Party Conference may cast a vote, and the composition of the party conference is regulated by statutes. The majority of the delegates to the conference are sent from the county branches, and the county branches elect the delegates at the branches` Annual Meetings. (Local Party branches send some of the delegates to the county Annual Meeting, the number vary across parties).

Progress: The National Executive Committee is part of the National Council, which members are delegates to the party conference.

Conservative: The National Executive Committee is part of the National Council, which members are delegates to the party conference. (Note, the party has different names for these two party bodies, but they are organizationally and hierarchically the same).

Socialist: The National Executive Committee is part of the National Council, which members are delegates to the party conference.

Liberal: The National Executive Committee is part of the National Council, which members are delegates to the party conference.

C42PLVT3
Progress: In addition, all government members (i.e. all Cabinet Ministers).

Conservative: In addition, all government members (i.e. all Cabinet Ministers).

C44PLVT5
Progress: The regional leaders are members of the National Council, which members are delegates to the party conference.

Conservative: The regional leaders are members of the National Council, which members are delegates to the party conference.

Socialist: The regional leaders will lead the regional delegations to the party conference.

Liberal: The regional leaders are members of the National Council, which members are delegates to the party conference.

C48PLVT9
Not applicable.

C49PLVT10
Not applicable.

C51PLNUM
See C37.

All Norwegian parties: The number of participants given on this question is the total number of delegates with full voting rights at the party conference; *these are the electorate*. In the cases where a vote takes place (i.e. the when the leader is not elected by acclamation), this number need not add up 100 % with the number in C37 (the actual vote), because there will be a (very few) leaves of absences and a (very) few delegates may choose not to participate in the vote. A relevant example is the Centre Party, where 153 of 166 potential voters gave their opinion in the 2013 reelection of Liv Signe Navarsete (whereas 162 of 166 weighed in when deputy leader Borten Moe was reelected).

Conservative: The number of delegates at the Party Conference is from the Friday, the elections were held on the Sunday. It should therefore be considered a (very good) estimate. The number of delegates will not vary much between days, only a (very) few leaves of absences. Moreover, the number will not vary much between years: there were 311 delegates in 2010 and 312 in 2011. The reason for the stability is that the statutory number of delegates allocated to different party bodies and levels have been the same since 2009.

C53PLCAN1
See C37.

C54PLVOT1A
Progress: Party statutes say that a written vote must be held. Siv Jensen received 219 votes (95%), 12 delegates abstained.

Conservative: No written vote was demanded. The answer is 100% because election by acclamation must be counted as unanimous.

Socialist: A written vote was demanded, and Lysbakken received 192 of 207 votes (93%), 15 delegates abstained.

Liberal: No written vote was demanded. The answer is 100% because election by acclamation must be counted as unanimous.

C60ELSEP
All parties: None of the Norwegian parties make a statutory separation between the party political leader and electoral leader. And today, in all parties, the person holding the office of party political leader, must also be considered the electoral leader as defined here. However, it has not always been like this. The most recent examples of split leadership are:

Labour Party 2000-2002: Jagland was party political leader (1992-2002) and Stoltenberg was Prime Minister and electoral leader (2000-2002), until Stoltenberg consolidated his leadership when he was elected party political leader in 2002.
Christian Democratic Party 1995-2005: Haugland was party political leader (1995-2004) and Bondevik was party electoral leader (95-05) and Prime Minister (97-00 and 01-05).

There are other, earlier examples of split leadership in Norwegian parties as well. However, the separation is not regulated in party statutes or other written party rules that we are aware of. Because of this, (open / public) elections of electoral leaders (in party conferences or other bodies) are not held. The decision to split the leadership is most likely made by small party elites, perhaps in closed meetings in National Executive Committees. If elections are held there, they are not public and not statutory. In other words, to our knowledge, the party electoral leader has not been elected (and will probably not in the foreseeable future), regardless of whether the leadership is consolidated or split.

PORTUGAL

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR1EPG
Ecologist Party "the Greens": this party ran the 2009 European Elections in coalition (CDU) with the Portuguese Communist Party. The two seats won by the coalition went to the PCP, thus actually the Ecologist party has no European deputies. In spite of that, formally this party belongs to the European Green Party whose European parliamentary group is the Greens/European free Alliance.

CR3GOVT
Social Democratic Party and Democratic and Social Centre: legislative elections have been held on June 5, 2011, and a coalition government between these two parties has been formed on 21 June 2011. This is the reason why we have calculated 6 months for both in national government.

CR12MBRNUM

Ecologist Party "The Greens": the number is referred to the first part of 2012 when the party was preparing the XII National Convention held on May 2012. For this party there is no previous data available.

Portuguese Communist Party: the number is referred to 2012. This party refreshed the number of members while preparing the XIX National Congress held on December 2012. Previous data available refers to 2008 (when the party held the XVIII National Congress) and indicate a lower number: 58.928 members, as indicated by secondary literature: Lisi, 2011

Socialist Party: the number is referred to 2012 (December). Previous data available refers to 2010, the number was slightly lower: 78.152 individual members, as indicated by secondary literature: Lisi, 2011.

Social Democratic Party: the number is referred to 2012. In 2008 (prior data available) the number of individual members was quite higher:153.361, according to secondary literature: Lisi, 2011. After that year there have been two National Congresses for which the party should have refreshed the number according to who pays regularly the dues.

Democratic and Social Centre: the number is referred to the end of 2012 and is approximately 30.000. In the first months of 2011 (prior data available) the number was slightly lower: 23.345, according to secondary literature: Lisi, 2011.

CR18FRND
Socialist Party: data is not yet available.

CR20PPGLDR
Left Bloc: in this party there was a change on December 2012 when they have elected Pedro Filipe Soares as leader of PPG. Given that our calendar year is 2011 we have maintained Luís Fazenda as PPG leader.

CR21ORGLDR
Left Bloc: in December 2012 there was a change also in the party's leadership towards a form of dual leadership. The party is now lead by two coordinators (Catarina Martins and João Semedo). Given that our calendar year is 2011 we have maintained the name of Francisco Louçã as party leader.

CR22TOPCAND
Left Bloc: given the change in the leadership occurred at the end of 2012 and the new established "dual leadership" it is not yet clear who could be the top candidate in the next election.

Ecologist Party "The Greens": This is not clear because the party runs in coalition with the Portuguese Communist Party. However, the top candidate tends to be the Secretary-General of the PCP, which is the "major partner" of the coalition.

CR23POLLDR
Ecologist Party "The Greens": we have chosen Heloísa Apolónia just because she is the leader of the PPG and thus the party official who is more present on media.

CR24INCOM
ECFP is an authority of the Portuguese Constitutional Court committed to the inspection of party finance and campaign expenditure. Parties provide this information to this authority.
The party finance data for 2011 has not yet been verified by the ECFP, so data is put as provided to the authority by parties before that ECFP presents its report.
The information provided does not allow in most cases to discriminate which part of the income is derived from individual members, private donations or public subsidies.

CR30SPEND
As for income, data on party expenditure is provided by the ECFP, the authority to which parties must send expenditures and income in order to be accounted.

CR32SPENDTOT
Note from coders: The Portuguese Communist Party and the Ecologist Party form a electoral coalition named Democratic and Unitary Coalition (CDU) and the information for campaign expenditure is thus merged, so it is not possible to disentangle campaign expenditure for each party singularly considered.

Thus, we have allocated the expenditure between these two parties in a pro rata fashion: we considered the number of candidates each party ran, and we found that the Ecologist Party presented approximately 10% of the total coalition candidates. According to this we attributed to this party 10% of the campaign expenditure and the remaining 90% to the Portuguese Communist Party.

SPAIN

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR3GOVT
PSOE: The Spanish Socialist Worker's Party was in the government between 18th April 2004 - 21 October 2011

CR4SEATS1
IU: Izquierda Plural coalition. Coalition of left parties (IU, ICV and CHA). The parliamentary group has 11 members, 7 belonging to the IU

CR5SEATS2
PSOE: 112 seats of 350
IU: 7 seats of 350

CR32SPENDTOT
PSOE: 2011

SWEDEN

Year for which data is reported: 2012

Data Collection Team Member Names:
Niklas Bolin and Nicholas Aylott

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR8DUESLVL
Source: Party statutes
If statutes says that congress decides on a basic level this is interpreted as "Yes (1)."

CR21ORGLDR
The Green Party has two spokespersons that can be regarded to be equally important

CR27REVMBR
Centre Party has reported 0 in membership dues.

CR30SPEND
No party publishes data on party expenses.

CR36CON1MO
Christian Democrat party congress was held in late June AND July.

CR41CON1C
Complete policy programmes have been indicated, i.e., not including specific policy platforms.

MODULE A: Rules & Structures

A26STAFHQ
Centre Party: Party central organization has 43 employees in total, however 23 of these are positioned in one of the party's local offices and not at the party headquarter
Christian Democrats: the party has a combined party headquarter and parliamentary office
Social Democrats: the party has a combined party headquarter and parliamentary office

A29STAFPPG
Christian Democrats: the party has a combined party headquarter and parliamentary office
Social Democrats: the party has a combined party headquarter and parliamentary office

A33MBRJOIN
In the Christian Democrats, the Left Party and the Social Democrats membership can only be through municipal branch or an even lower level.

A51BRANCH
Centre Party: estimate
Christian Democrats: exact numbers
Green Party: exact numbers
Left Party: exact numbers
Moderate Party: estimate
People's Party: exact numbers
Sweden Democrats: exact numbers

A78CONFREQ
The Moderate Party holds an ordinary congress every four years, the year after ordinary general election and a working congress every four years, the year before ordinary general election. Taken together, hence, the party holds scheduled congresses every second year.

A93EXCLEGNUM
The coders did *not* count individuals who were elected to parliament but who then (temporarily) resigned their seats in order to become government ministers (which is necessary in Sweden).

A99WEBMB2
The Green Party and the Left Party have special member sections. However, these sections are publicly open.

MODULE C: Intra-Party Decisions

C51PLNUM
Approximate numbers, except for the Social Democrats.

C51PLCAN1
Green Party has two spokespersons, one male and one female. In total there were 10 candidates, 5 of each sex.

C57PLVOT2A
Green Party holds separate elections for male and female spokesperson. The percentage of votes indicates the both votes taken together.

C107REF1
Coders were unable to receive answers from the Christian Democrats and the Moderate Party. However, to their knowledge these parties have not held any intra-party policy referendums since the last election.

UNITED KINGDOM

CORE MODULE: Resources & Events

CR18FRND
Conservatives: the number of 'friends' the party has is not reported anywhere so '0' is given.

CR22TOPCAND
SNP**:** for the 'top candidate for next election' the coder has indicated that it is not clear, since he presumed they would just wait to see who gets elected, and then decide who is the Westminster group leader. SNP are more intent on contesting Scottish Parliament seats and that is undoubtedly where the overall political leader (Salmond) is.
Plaid Cymru: for the 'top candidate for next election', the coder has put 'not clear', since he assumes this to be a reference to the next Westminster election. PC are more intent on contesting Welsh Assembly seats and that is where she is the top candidate and undoubtedly the overall political leader currently sits (Leanne Wood).

CR20PPGLDR
Plaid Cymru: for 'parliamentary leader' the coder has put Elfyn Llwyd, leader of the 3 MPs in the Commons.

CR21ORGLDR
Plaid Cymru: for extra-legislative leader the coder has put Jill Evans, the party president.

CR25INCOMLVL
Conservatives: returns are for national HQ, but not constituency associations.
Labour: returns are for 657 accounting units registered with Commission. Presumably this includes all constituency Labour parties, plus the national HQ, plus regional/devolved organizations.
LibDems: returns are for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations). POLD's income is included because the other major parties do not issue separate accounts for their parliamentary organizations, but they DO include income to their parliamentary bodies (eg, public subsidies and grants) in the overall national party accounts. In order to be consistent, therefore, it is necessary to include the POLD data.
Plaid Cymru: returns are for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations). POLD's income is included because the other major parties do not issue separate accounts for their parliamentary organizations, but they DO include income to their parliamentary bodies (eg, public subsidies and grants) in the overall national party accounts. In order to be consistent, therefore, it is necessary to include the POLD data.

CR27REVMBR
Conservatives: % membership donations = individual membership fees only
Labour: % membership donations = individual membership fees only
LibDems: % membership income is for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations).
Plaid Cymru: % membership income is for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations).

CR28REVPRV
Conservatives: % private donations will include 'donations' from individual members, non-members who are sympathizers, and corporations ('donations' in party's statement of accounts).
Labour**:** % private donations = affiliation fees + 'donations' in party's statement of accounts.
LibDems: % donations is for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations).
Plaid Cymru: % membership income is for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations).

CR29REVSUB
Conservatives: % direct public subsidies = 'government grants' in party's statement of accounts.
Labour: % direct public subsidies = 'government grants' in party's statement of accounts.
LibDems: % subsidies is for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations).
Plaid Cymru: % membership income is for Federal Party, Scottish State Party, English State Party, Welsh State party and POLD (but not constituency associations).

CR32SPENTOT-CR34SPENDCAND

Conservatives: Campaign expenditure 2010 is taken from Statement of Accounts 2011 as well. This clearly does NOT include individual candidates' campaign expenditures.
Labour: Campaign expenditure 2010 is taken from Statement of Accounts 2011 as well. This clearly does NOT include individual candidates' campaign expenditures.
LibDems: Campaign expenditure 2010 is taken from Statement of Accounts 2011 as well. This clearly does NOT include individual candidates' campaign expenditures.
SNP: Campaign expenditure 2010 is taken from Statement of Accounts 2011 as well. This clearly does NOT include individual candidates' campaign expenditures.
Plaid Cymru: Campaign expenditure 2010 is taken from Statement of Accounts 2011 as well. This clearly does NOT include individual candidates' campaign expenditures.

CR35CONNUM-CR59CON2LEN

SNP: there are references in the media to a 'spring conference' but nothing in the party constitution about this - just references to the annual party conference. The coder therefore is disregarding the 'spring' event, which I suspect does not have the same official status as the annual conference in the party statutes.
Plaid Cymru: Note that there are reference in the media to a 'spring conference' but nothing in the party constitution about this - just references to the annual party conference. The coder therefore is disregarding the 'spring' event, which I suspect does not have the same official status as the annual conference in the party statutes.