Political Party Database

Unified Dataset Version Round 1a

Compilation of Text Responses

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PARTY	YEAR	A4RECPARTYTXT: Requirements for party recognition
AUSTRALIA		
All Parties	2011	500 members or 1 member of parliament; $500 application fee; party must be established as an organisation on the basis of a written constitution, one of the aims of the party must be to contest elections.
AUSTRIA		
All Parties	2011	Parties are officially founded when they submit their statutes at the Ministry for Internal Affairs, publish them in a periodical publication and when there are no constitutional objections against their formation (e.g. because of a constitutional law that makes the formation of National Socialist organizations illegal).
BELGIUM		
All Parties	2011-2012	To be recognized as parties (for public funding): need to create an association of natural persons, with or without legal personality, that participates in elections as planned in the Constitution and that 'attempts to influence the will of the people in accordance with its statutes or its program'. Furthermore, the party needs to be represented either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate by at least 1 directly elected representative.
CANADA		
All Parties	2011	According to Elections Canada: "the names, addresses and signatures of 250 electors and their declarations in the prescribed form that they are members of the party and support the party's application for registration".
CZECH REPUBLIC		
All Parties	2012	Minimum of 3 Czech citizens older than 18 can form a preparatory committee; they can be members of only one political party at a time. They need to submit an official proposal for establishing a new party signed by all members of the preparatory committee.

DENMARK

All Parties	2012	Ballot access as a party requires signatures (1/175 of the eligible votes at the most recent election).

FRANCE

All Parties	2012	At least 15 MPs (deputies) are necessary to form a parliamentary group in the National Assembly

GERMANY

All Parties	2011-2012	No rules.

HUNGARY

All Parties	2011	Must have support of 10 Hungarian citizens, statutes, and an elected set of representatives and leadership.

IRELAND

All Parties	2012	To be registered, the party: 1. must be organised to contest elections; 2. must have 300 members aged 18 or over (100 to register to contest local elections or elections in part of the state), or have 1 member of the lower house of parliament or European Parliament, (or have 3 members of a local authority to register to contest local elections); 3. must have a set of rules that provide for a regular meeting of the party and an executive committee elected by the party; 4. must have a name that is not longer than six words and is not excessively similar to an existing party; and 5. must not have an emblem that is excessively similar to that of an existing party or that is offensive or illegal.

ISRAEL

All Parties	2013	A party will not be registered if its goals or actions, expressly or implicitly, include any of the following: a. Deny the existence of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state; b. Aggregate racism. c. Support the armed struggle of an enemy state or organization against Israel; d. A reasonable conclusion that the party will be a cover for illegal actions. A party must have administrative regulations concerning: a. Conditions for admission of party members, suspension and exclusion, disciplinary proceedings, their right and obligations; b. The authority of party branches; c. Determining party institutions, functions, composition, powers and ways of operation, and the selection of candidates for elections to the Knesset; d. Dates of meetings of party institutions and deliberation procedures; e. Provisions regarding the administration of the party according to the party law. The party must have a central institution, management and an auditor.

ITALY

All Parties	2011	No rules.

NETHERLANDS

All Parties	2011	Political groups needs to be an association with complete legal capacity.

NORWAY

All Parties	2012	Must have signatures from a minimum of 5000 people with voting rights in national elections. Must have a memorandum of association, confirming the establishment of the party. Must inform who is elected as members of the party`s executive body, and have the authority to represent the national party in cases pertaining to the law. Must have a by-law determining which organ of the party chooses the party`s executive body. Must have a name which cannot be confused with other registered parties or Sami-political units.

POLAND

All Parties	2013	Involves registration in the "Political Party Registry" by the court, after which the party will become a “legal person”. In order to registered, the group needs to collect 1000 supporting signatures, and present its statutes, the name of the party and party’s “seat”, and the names of those persons who will be direct representatives of the party.

PORTUGAL

All Parties	2011	In order to be officially recognized, the party must deliver to the Constitutional Court the party statute, a declaration of principles or party program, the name and symbol, and 7500 signatures (with identification). Registration must be accepted by the Constitutional Court, which verifies the legality of the request.

SPAIN

All Parties	2011-2012	1) Constituent members have to be over 18 and not have been previously charged with illicit association or with serious crimes; 2) The document of foundation must include: a) identification of the founding members; b) name of the party (cannot resemble an existing one nor contain words or expressions against people's rights and liberties); c) indicate the location of the party's headquarters; d) indicate the composition of the temporary party organs; e) submit the party constitution.

SWEDEN

All Parties	2012	No registration is required. However, registration is needed in order to protect the party name. Doing this requires 1500 signatures.

UNITED KINGDOM

All Parties	2011	In order to register with the Electoral Commission parties must pay a fee, draw up a party constitution, issue a financial statement, and choose a leader, treasurer and nominating officer. Parties must supply their names, descriptions and emblems. Registered parties must ensure that all donations and loans over £500 come from mainly UK based sources, report donations and loans every quarter, and report weekly during a general election. Parties should also keep to campaign spending limits at elections and keep accurate records of accounts, and send the electoral commission annual accounts if income or expenditure is over £250,000.

PARTY	YEAR	A5RECPPGTXT: Requirements for official legislative party groups
AUSTRALIA		
All Parties	2011	A party must have at least one member elected to parliament.
AUSTRIA		
All Parties	2011	5 MPs are required. If these MPs were not part of the same electoral list, a majority vote in the lower chamber (Nationalrat) is required to grant the formation of a legislative party group.
BELGIUM		
All Parties	2011-2012	ART.11 of internal rules of the House of representatives: to be recognized as legislative party group, parties have to have a minimum of 5 members.
CANADA		
All Parties	2011	12 seats in the House of Commons.
CZECH REPUBLIC		
All Parties	2012	At least 10 MPs are needed to form a Legislative Party Group. If the number decreases below minimum, the group will be dissolved. An MP can only be a member of one group at a time. Party needs constitutive document, including signatures and list naming members.
DENMARK		
All Parties	2011	Minimum of 4 MPs.
FRANCE		
All Parties	2012	A political party is any group (non-profit organisation) that receives public funding or has appointed a financial agent ('mandataire financier') or a financing organisation
GERMANY		
All Parties	2011-2012	5% of the members of the Bundestag are minimum requirement to form a parliamentary group.

HUNGARY

All Parties	2011	10 MPs and presence of the label on the ballot at the previous election.

IRELAND

All Parties	2012	7 seats in the lower house of parliament.

ISRAEL

All Parties	2013	8A. For these Regulations, a faction in the Knesset [party group] is a list of candidates from which members were elected to the Knesset. The number of faction members will be the number of selected candidates. Source: Knesset Regulations updated 30.5.2012.

ITALY

All Parties	2011	Legislative Party Groups require a minimum of 20 deputies making part of it. The presidency bureau can approve groups with less than 20 members, if these deputies are members of an affirmed Party in the country.

NETHERLANDS

All Parties	2011-2012	Formal recognition of the parliamentary party (1 MP can form a party).

NORWAY

All Parties	2012	Must be elected from the same registered political party.

POLAND

All Parties	2013	The Legislative Group must become an actual political party, which is a general process that involves registration in Political Party Registry by the court after which the party will become a “legal person”. In order to registered the group needs to collect 1000 supporting signatures, include statute, name of the party and party’s “seat”, as well as names of those persons who will be direct representatives of the party.

PORTUGAL

All Parties	2011	Parliamentary rules establish that for constituting a parliamentary group all MPs who want to enter the group must deliver a note to the President of the Assembly. It must contain a designation of the group and the name of its president, and, if applicable, its vice-presidents. Each parliamentary group defines its own organization autonomously.

SPAIN

All Parties	2011-2012	1. A parliamentary group may be formed by a minimum of fifteen members. A Parliamentary Group may also be formed by members of one or more political parties not reaching such minimum, have secured parties which, although no fewer than five seats and at least fifteen per cent of the votes in the constituencies in which they have put up a candidate, or five per cent of the votes cast in the country as a whole. 2. In no case may a separate parliamentary group be formed by members of the House belonging to the same party.

SWEDEN

All Parties	2012	No rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

All Parties	2011-2014	All MPs must swear an oath of allegiance to the monarch.

PARTY	YEAR	A79CONWOMTXT: Women's representation at party conferences, party statute rules

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2011	The party has adopted a '40:40:20' rule, whereby a minimum of 40% of party positions (including conference delegates) should be held by either gender. It is up to State parties to enforce this rule.
Liberal Party	2011	The composition of the Federal Council includes the President of the Women's Section in each Division of the Party (7) as well as the President of the Federal Women's Committee.
National Party	2011	Provision is made for 2 delegates from each State party to be nominated by the Women's Federal Council.
The Greens	2011	No rules.

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2011	The Bundesfrauenvorstand (federal women's organization) sends 30 delegates and each of the nine Landesfrauenvorstände (regional women's organization) sends one delegate to the party congress. Further, the statute calls for at least 40% of women/men when selecting party functionaries.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Freedom Party	2011	No rules.
The Greens	2011	According to the statute, every elected body should have at least 50% of female members.
Alliance for the Future	2011	No rules.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	No rules (but there are gender quotas for all organizational units except congress).
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2011-2012	No rules.
Reform Movement	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011-2012	No rules.

Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011-2012	No rules.
Flemish Interest	2011-2012	No rules.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2011-2012	No rules.
Ecolo	2011-2012	No rules.
Green	2011-2012	No rules.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2011-2012	No rules.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011-2012	No rules.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
New Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No rules.
Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2011	No rules.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Social Democratic Party	2012	At least one of the deputy chairperson should be a woman.
Civic Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
TOP 09	2012	No rules.
Communist Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No rules.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	No rules.
Danish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist People's Party	2011	No rules.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	No rules.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No rules.
Conservatives	2011	Chair of women's group is ex officio member.
Liberals	2011	No rules.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	The principle of parity applies throughout the party, including for the election of conference delegates. However, there are no rules that define clearly what parity means in the making of party lists
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No rules.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2011-2012	No rules.
Social Democratic Party	2011-2012	At least 40% of the delegates have to be women/men.
Free Democratic Party	2011-2012	No rules.
The Left	2011-2012	Minimum of 50% women. If requirement of 50% women is not reached, then fewer delegates will be send to party congress.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2011-2012	At least 50% of the delegates have to be women.
Christian Social Union	2011-2012	No rules.
Pirate Party	2011-2012	No rules.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No rules.
Jobbik	2011	No rules.
Politics Can Be Different	2011	One of the two spokespersons, one third of the national board and every third parliamentary candidates must be female. A maximum two consecutive persons can belong to the same gender on the party lists. At least two members of the presidium must be women. Local organizations are free to set higher quotas.
Socialist Party	2011	The president of the women's section is entitled to participate and one fifth of the delegates must be women.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2012	No rules.
Labour Party	2012	No rules.
Fianna Fáil	2012	No rules.
Sinn Féin	2012	The members of the party executive are among the conference delegates and 40% of executive members must be women.
Green Party	2012	No rules.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No rules (because no party conference).
Likud	2013	CEO of Heut Israel Women
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No rules.
Labor Party	2013	At least 40% of the delegates must be women. Ex offfio from Naamat (Organization of Working Women): National and regional Chairwomen and members of its management.
Shas	2013	No rules.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No rules.
Hadash	2013	No rules.
Meretz	2013	40% minimum from each gender. Members of the secretariat of working women organization (Na'amat), Head of the Forum for Gender Equality
National Religious Party	2013	0.2

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2011	No rules.
Northern League	2011	No rules.
Democratic Party	2011	Equal gender representation is declared in the Party Statute.
Italy of Values	2011	At least 30% of the congress representatives must be women.
Union of the Centre	2011	Women must represent at least 20% of candidates in the list to the congress. (The lists of candidates to the national congress are blocked and voted by provincial congresses).

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2011	No rules
Labour Party	2011	No rules
Socialist Party	2011	No rules
Christian Democratic Appeal	2011	The woman's sub organization can send 10 delegates to the congress.
Democrats 66	2011	No rules
Christian Union	2011	No rules
Green Left	2011	No rules
Reformed Political Party	2012	No women are allowed to hold political functions
Party for the Animals	2011	No rules
50PLUS	2012	No rules

NORWAY

Labour Party	2012	Party statutes (§13-9): In all elections, nominations and appointments, both genders will have a representation of 50 %, or when not dividable by two, as close to 50 % as practically possible.
Progress Party	2012	No rules.

Conservative Party	2012	The Women Forum has the right to send 20 delegates: Its leader (through being member in the National Council*), and 19 representatives (1 from each county). *Note: Høyre has different names for its party bodies, and calls this the Nat.Exe.Com. We have called it the National Council here, as this body is what other parties call Nat.Cou. This makes it comparable across parties in terms of organizational functions, status and hierarchy.
Socialist Left Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 9-1): The woman-political Leader is a member of the National Council, and its members are delegates. Party statutes (§ 3-2): At least 40 % of each gender will be elected to all representative bodies at county and national level. Party statutes (§ 7-3): Gender distribution must be considered when the counties Annual Meetings elect their delegates.
Centre Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 4 A): In all elections and nominations both sexes will be represented with at least 40 %. Party statutes (§§9 and 10): 26 delegates from the women organization. Ex officio: The organization's leader and three members through their position in the National Council. Elected by the organization: The organization's 19 county leaders and three members from its working committee/Board.
Christian Democratic Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 11): In all elections/appointments to the party`s political and organizational bodies with more than three members, both genders will as far as practically possible have a representation of 40 %. Party statutes (§ 4): The party`s women's organization can send 13 delegates: its leader as a member of the National Executive Committee, and 12 delegates that the women's organization elects.
Liberal Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 9): Reserved for the party`s women's organization is a minimum 4 and maximum 13 delegates: the leader of the women organization through membership in the National Council; one member of the women organization through membership in the National Council; a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 11 members of the women's organization. How many are selected this way depends on the number of members, in competition with the youth organization and the student organization.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2013	No rules.
Law and Justice	2013	No rules.
Palikot's Movement	2013	Only a statement that the party tries to ensure parity between the genders and applies the alternate rule (zigzag) for all party-level offices
Polish People's Party	2013	No rules.

Democratic Left Alliance	2013	Both genders are represented evenly among the candidates for positions in party offices, including candidates for Congress Delegates: no fewer than 35% of either gender.
United Poland	2013	No rules.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	Ex officio representation of leadership of the women's socialist organization. According to Party Statutes, the Party bodies and the lists of candidates proposed by them and for them must ensure a representation of not less than 33% of party members of either sex.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Left Bloc	2011	No rules.
Communist Party	2011	No rules.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No rules.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	Either sex is entitled to not less than 40% nor more than 60% of representation in all party organs.
United Left	2012	No rules.
Basque Nationalist Party	2012	No rules.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	No rules.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2012	No rules.
Left Party	2012	According to the statues women should be represented in elected bodies and positions of trust by at least 50% unless there are exceptional circumstances which prevent this.
Green Party	2012	Each body of the party central organization should have a representation of no less than 40% of each sex and should strive for gender balance.

Centre Party	2012	There is a recommendation in the statutes that each election within the party (boards, delegates, external positions of trust and election candidates) should take into account gender, age and ethnicity to create a uniform distribution of assignments and good representativeness.
Liberal People's Party	2012	The women's organization is granted 2 congress delegates.
Christian Democrats	2012	The women's organization is granted 2 congress delegates.
Moderate Party	2012	No rules.
Sweden Democrats	2012	No rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Labour Party	2011	Affiliated organizations such as trade unions appoint one congress delegate per 5,000 members. It is a requirement that affiliated trade unions and other organizations appoint women, at least, in proportion to the organizations membership. Where the affiliated organization has less than 5,000 members an additional woman delegate may be appointed if women's membership is 400 or more. Constituency Labour Party (CLP) organizations appoint one congress delegate for the first 749 party members and a further delegate for every additional 250 members in the constituency. At least every second delegate from a CLP shall be a woman. Where only one delegate is appointed then this must be a woman every second year. If a CLP is required to send a female delegate but is unable to find one, they will not be allowed to send a man as a delegate. If there are more than 100 members of a CLP that are women, an additional woman delegate may be appointed.
Liberal Democrats	2011	No rules.
Scottish National Party	2011	No rules.
Plaid Cymru	2011	The Standing Orders for Conference request Constituency Committees to send 2 delegates, a woman and a man. Also, they require that at least 1 of the 4 delegates from branches is a man and at least 1 a woman. Finally, all members of the National Council are conference delegates and these include 4 representatives of the women's section.
Green Party	2012	No rules.
UK Independence Party	2014	No rules.

PARTY	YEAR	A80CONETHTXT: Ethnic minority representation at party conferences, party statute rules
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2011	No rules.
Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
National Party	2011	No rules.
The Greens	2011	No rules.
Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
AUSTRIA		
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Freedom Party	2011	No rules.
The Greens	2011	9 members of the sub-organization for ethnic minorities.
Alliance for the Future	2011	No rules.
BELGIUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2011-2012	No rules.
Reform Movement	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011-2012	No rules.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011-2012	No rules.
Flemish Interest	2011-2012	No rules.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2011-2012	No rules.

Ecolo	2011-2012	No rules.
Green	2011-2012	No rules.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2011-2012	No rules.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011-2012	No rules.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
New Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No rules.
Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2011	No rules.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Social Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
Civic Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
TOP 09	2012	No rules.
Communist Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No rules.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	No rules.
Danish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist People's Party	2011	No rules.

Red-Green Alliance	2011	No rules.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No rules.
Conservatives	2011	No rules.
Liberals	2011	No rules.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	The statutes indicate that lists should 'try to pay attention to the representation of diversity, notably geographical and sociological, of French society. No specific rule about how this may be implemented
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No rules.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2011-2012	No rules.
Social Democratic Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Free Democratic Party	2011-2012	No rules.
The Left	2011-2012	No rules.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2011-2012	No rules.
Christian Social Union	2011-2012	No rules.
Pirate Party	2011-2012	No rules.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No rules.
Jobbik	2011	No rules.
Politics Can Be Different	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	No rules.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2012	No rules.
Labour Party	2012	No rules.
Fianna Fáil	2012	No rules.
Sinn Féin	2012	No rules.
Green Party	2012	No rules.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No rules (because no party conference).
Likud	2013	No rules.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No rules.
Labor Party	2013	14 prominent Arab figures.
Shas	2013	No rules.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No rules.
Hadash	2013	No rules.
Meretz	2013	No rules.
National Religious Party	2013	No rules.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2011	No rules.
Northern League	2011	No rules.
Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Italy of Values	2011	No rules.
Union of the Centre	2011	No rules.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2011	No rules
Labour Party	2011	No rules

Socialist Party	2011	No rules
Christian Democratic Appeal	2011	No rules.
Democrats 66	2011	No rules
Christian Union	2011	No rules
Green Left	2011	No rules
Reformed Political Party	2012	No rules
Party for the Animals	2011	No rules
50PLUS	2012	No rules

NORWAY

Labour Party	2012	No rules.
Progress Party	2012	No rules.
Conservative Party	2012	No rules.
Socialist Left Party	2012	Party statutes (§§ 8-2 and 7-3): Among the members of the National Council, which are all delegates, at least two must have ethnic minority background.
Centre Party	2012	Party statutes (§9 - 2): Delegates to the national conference are the party`s MPs in the Sami Parliament, the leaders of the Sami Political Forum in electoral districts, three members of the board of the Sami Political Council.
Christian Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
Liberal Party	2012	No rules.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2013	No rules.
Law and Justice	2013	No rules.
Palikot's Movement	2013	No rules.
Polish People's Party	2013	No rules.
Democratic Left Alliance	2013	No rules.
United Poland	2013	No rules.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	No rules.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Left Bloc	2011	No rules.
Communist Party	2011	No rules.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No rules.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	No rules.
United Left	2012	No rules.
Basque Nationalist Party	2012	No rules.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	No rules.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2012	No rules.
Left Party	2012	No rules.
Green Party	2012	No rules.
Centre Party	2012	There is a recommendation in the statutes that each election within the party (boards, delegates, external positions of trust and election candidates) should take into account gender, age and ethnicity to create a uniform distribution of assignments and good representativeness.
Liberal People's Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democrats	2012	No rules.
Moderate Party	2012	No rules.
Sweden Democrats	2012	No rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Labour Party	2011	Members of the Executive Committee of the Black Socialist Society have ex officio representation at the annual Conference.
Liberal Democrats	2011	No rules.
Scottish National Party	2011	No rules.
Plaid Cymru	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2012	No rules.
UK Independence Party	2014	No rules.

PARTY **YEAR** **A81CONDELTXT: Conference delegate allocation rules**

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2011	Total of 400 delegates, allocated to State branches on the basis of the size of their membership, with a fixed number of delegate positions for Young Labor, the federal parliamentary Labor Party, the President and Vice-Presidents and the parliamentary leaders.
Liberal Party	2011	Divisions (state parties) have an equal number of representatives irrespective of the size of the party/population. A set number of places are also reserved for the Divisional Presidents, Presidents of Divisional Women's Sections, Divisional Presidents of the Young Liberal Movement, the parliamentary leader from each Division, the federal parliamentary party leaders, the federal leaders of the Young Liberal Movement, the Women's Committee, the Chairman of the Rural and Regional Committee and the federal President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer.
National Party	2011	Each geographic region (determined by federal electoral boundaries) is given a set number of representatives, irrespective of membership size. Women's and youth sub-organisations also receive a set number of delegate places, as do the State and federal parliamentary parties.
The Greens	2011	Delegate places are allocated to State parties on the basis of their membership size, with a minimum of 4 delegates for each State (up to a maximum of 10). A fixed number of places are allocated to delegates from federal and State parliamentary parties, as well as elected local government representatives.

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2011	The district organizations send 350 delegates (d.): every organization sends one d., the rest is allocated according to D'Hondt (basis: membership fees). Members abroad are counted as one district organization. Regional organizations sent 30 d.: every organization sends one d., the rest is allocated according to D'Hondt (basis: fees). Members of the 2nd smallest executive (Bundesparteivorstand), members of the control commission, the federal party secretary, the club director and 7 members of the parliamentary group are also d. Further, a large amount of non-territorial sub-organizations send at least 1 d. (s. A70). Consulting d. (if not already regular d.): invited speakers & guests; members of the federal and regionals governments, the federal ombudsman, regional party secretaries, delegates of project groups that are recognized by the executive and have no right to send regular d., members of the lower and upper house and the EP and members of commissions that prepared the conference.
People's Party	2011	Delegates (d.) are members of the party executive, regional governments, the lower and upper house, the EP; presidents of regional parliaments, chairmen of regional parl. groups; regional heads, regional directors, secretary generals & regional secretaries of the Teilorganisationen, heads of expert committees (established by the executive), d. of regional parties (1 d. per 10000 votes in the last legislative election, but at least 10 d.; including the heads of district parties if not already sent otherwise), d. of the Teilorganisationen (1 for every 10.000th member or part thereof and at least 25 of them), 20 d. of related associations (nahestehende Verbände), at least 2 d. for each, the further allocation is decided by the party executive, (j) one d. of the ÖVP group at the EU. Consulting d.: (a) all members of regional parliaments, (b) federal financial controller (Bundesfinanzprüfer), federal committee of control members (Bundeskontrollausschuss), head of the federal party court.

Freedom Party	2011	The conference consists of the members of the Bundesparteileitung (an executive body, the 3rd smallest) and delegates sent by the federal parties. The Bundesparteileitung consists of (a) all members of the Bundesparteivorstand (the 2nd smallest party executive), (b) members sent by the regional parties, one for every 1000th party member, (c) FPÖ members of the national government, regional governments, members of city governments (over 20.000 inhabitants or statutory cities) and (deputy) heads of Viennese districts and (d) FPÖ members of the lower and upper house, the regional parliaments and the European Parliament. The regional parties select the delegates on their regional party conferences (one delegate for every 100th member of the regional party).
The Greens	2011	188 delegates compromise 9 delegates from each of the 9 Austrian regions and 9 delegates from the group for ethical minorities. The remaining 98 delegates are allocated according to the population in each region (d'Hondt). Additional delegates: EP members, lower and upper chamber members (Nationalrat and Bundesrat), members of the 9 regional parliaments, government members from the federal and the regional level, members of the Bundesvorstand (highest executive body) and members of the board of the Grüne Bildungswerkstatt (Educational Academy).
Alliance for the Future	2011	The 9 regional congresses send the delegates.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2011-2012	Open to all members.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	Each section can send one delegate per 250 (paying) members.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2011-2012	Open to all members.
Reform Movement	2011-2012	Open to all members.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011-2012	Every local section gets 1 representative per 200 members.

Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011-2012	Open to all members with voting rights.
Flemish Interest	2011-2012	Open to all members.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2011-2012	Open to all members.
Ecolo	2011-2012	Open to all members.
Green	2011-2012	Open to all members
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2011-2012	Open to all members
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011-2012	Open to all members

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	20 delegates from each EDA. Delegates from the Commissions (Youth, Women, Seniors). Aboriginal delegates (up to two from each EDA).
New Democratic Party	2011	Each EDA is entitled to 1 delegate per 50 members of less and 1 additional delegate for every 50 additional members. Youth, Labour, and Affiliated delegates. Federal leaders of the party, all members of the caucus, all members of the council.
Bloc Québécois	2011	13 members elected by the constituency organization, at least 3 members not less than 30years or less. Each constituency organization may elect one or an additional delegate for each full three hundred (300) members in good standing.
Conservative Party	2011	An equal number not exceeding 10 from each electoral district association. The official candidate of the Party for each electoral district. The Party caucus. Elected members of the National Council. Former leaders of the Party. Leaders of provincial parties who are also members of the party.
Green Party	2011	Individual members and proxies.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Social Democratic Party	2012	Minimum 2/3 of delegates with advisory votes should be elected from delegates on lower posts. Chairpersons of local organizations, if not members of higher organizations, are counted as part of these 2/3 of delegates from lower levels.
Civic Democratic Party	2012	District party elects delegates for the national conference (simple majority) according to the key procedures set by executive council; party groups represented, members of the cabinet.
TOP 09	2012	Members of executive committee, representatives of regional organizations elected from regional conferences.
Communist Party	2012	Delegates selected based on a procedural electoral key which is not described in the statutes, and was not disclosed.
Christian Democratic Union	2012	Members of national committee, representatives of district organizations, elected at district conferences according to an electoral formula. Rest of delegates elected according to a formula at the regional level. Electoral allocation formula is based on voter basis in the district, electoral results and number of registered voters.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	Executive committee. 8 representatives from the youth organization. Chairs and one more from constituency organizations. Chairs of joint committees in municipalities with more than one constituency, organizations within a municipality at least one delegate and in addition one more delegate for each 200 members within the municipality/constituency.
Danish People's Party	2011	At least local chair and 1 per 10 party members; executive group may decide to have more.
Social Liberal Party	2011	All members have access and may speak. Only delegates have voting rights. Municipal parties send delegates. They are entitled to one delegate per 15 members.
Socialist People's Party	2011	Branch organizations may send 1 delegate per 40 members (1 for 1-40, 2 for 41-80 etc.). Others may participate but not vote, including members of landsledelsen, MPs etc., other guests invited by landsledelsen and rank-and-file members if space allows it.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	Delegates based on party membership figures but at least 2 from each unit
Liberal Alliance	2011	All members who have paid their dues may attend.

Conservatives	2011	1 per 100 members and 1 per 1000 votes.
Liberals	2011	1 per 150 members in branch, minimum one from each branch. One from each municipality organization. Chairs of constituency organizations. The members of the executive committee. Liberal Parliamentary Group members. Liberal candidates for the General Election. Liberal MEPs. Candidates for the coming EP. Ministers. Liberal mayors at the local and regional levels. Parliamentary Group leaders at the local and regional level where there are no Liberal mayors. Maximum 25 members of Liberal Youth's executive body. Executive body of the organization that arranges education and cultural spare time activities. Chairs of Liberal Students

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	Allocation per party unit (federation): number of delegates depends on its membership size; additional delegates: members of the party's National Council, members of the parliamentary parties (National Assembly, Senate, European Parliament), and national representatives of the Mouvement des Jeunes Sociliastes (young socialists)
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	The party conference (congress) is not a representative body; it is composed of all party members.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2011-2012	Composed of 1000 delegates of Land party organizations. They may be elected by local, regional (Bezirk) or Land party conferences; plus delegates from foreign groups and honorary party chairs. 200 of the 1000 delegates of Land associations are allocated proportional to the second votes cast for the respective Land lists in the previous federal election - 800 are allocated proportional to the number of members of the Land associations.
Social Democratic Party	2011-2012	Composed of 600 delegates elected by party conferences on regional level (Bezirke). Every regional unit receives 2 “basic seats”. All further delegates are allocated proportional to the number of regional members. Regions can defer delegate selection wholly or partially to sub-regional party conference (Unterbezirksparteitag) - 40% of the delegates must be women.

Free Democratic Party	2011-2012	662 delegates. 660 delegates are elected at Land party conferences. 2 are elected by the membership assembly of the European foreign group (Auslandsgruppe Europa). Other foreign groups send one delegate each without voting rights.
The Left	2011-2012	The party conference is composed of: 500 delegates elected by member or delegate conferences in delegate constituencies. (A delegate constituency comprises one or more territorially connected district (Kreis) party branches. Its boundaries are decided by the Land executives every two years.) Delegates of the youth association (2 delegates per 250 active members; maximum of 50 delegates). Delegates of further national associations within the party (2 delegates per 250 party members that belong to the association; maximum of 50 delegates). Further delegates without full voting rights (i.e. without an active voting right) can also be part of the party conference.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2011-2012	Delegates are elected by the member conferences of local units. Protection of parity (minimum of 50% women) is obligatory. Determining of the number of delegates sent per local unit: Number of members per local unit multiplied by 750; Result divided by number of members on national level. This number (in round figures) represents the respective number for conference delegates per local unit, whereas the minimum always has to be 1 (“basic seat”)
Christian Social Union	2011-2012	The district (Kreis) party conference or district assembly of delegates elects 1 party congress delegate per 200 members. The regional (Bezirk) party congress elects 1 party congress delegate per 2000 members of the regional party.
Pirate Party	2011-2012	The executive committee invites every (sic) member six weeks before the beginning of the conference to participate as a delegate. Every member who paid his/her dues and who inscribes within this period is a delegate for the party congress.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	Local units send at least one delegate, plus one additional delegate for every 10 participants at their delegate-picking assembly. The number of delegates of the affiliate organizations is regulated in the contract between Fidesz and the affiliate organizations but cannot exceed 10. The members of the national presidium, the presidents of the party sections, 10 additional delegates per party sections, the presidents of the affiliated organizations if they are party members, and the founders of the party.
Jobbik	2011	Local unit send delegates proportional to their size. On average, one delegate is granted per every 10 members.
Politics Can Be Different	2011	Local units send delegates quasi-proportional to their size, but the smaller units are somewhat overrepresented.
Socialist Party	2011	Local organizations send proportionately delegates. At least 75% of the delegates are elected by local organizations. Based on the number of registered members the Board allocates mandates to regions (megye, county). The regions determine the number of delegates per local organization. If a local organization is too small for one delegate then the other organizations jointly select someone for the position. All office-holders elected by the previous congress, all MPs and MEPs, presidents of the platforms, of the affiliated youth organization, all presidents of the sections (25 at the moment).

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2012	Conference delegates are the members of the Executive Council; officers of each Constituency Executive, which corresponds to the area of a lower house constituency (there is provision for at least 11 officers per Constituency Executive) and District Executive, which corresponds to the area of a local election constituency (there is provision for at least 8 officers per District Executive); delegates from each basic unit (Branch), the number to be determined by the Executive; members of the Parliamentary Party; and members of the Council of Local Representatives.

Labour Party	2012	Conference delegates are: 2 delegates per basic unit (branch) with less than 10 members, with one additional delegate for every 5 additional members (or for every 10 additional affiliated members); delegates elected by constituency members (who do not have full branch member rights) in the same proportion; delegates elected by group members in identical proportions for the first 50 members, but reducing proportions thereafter; and one delegate elected by each Constituency Council and Party Section. Members of the Parliamentary Party, the Central Council and the Executive Board have speaking right but do not have voting rights.
Fianna Fáil	2012	The Ard Fheis includes all paid up members of 12 months standing; members of the Parliamentary Party; members of the Councilors' Forum; and members of the party executive.
Sinn Féin	2012	Conference delegates are: the officers and members of the party executive; 2 delegates from each regional unit and local unit; 2 delegates each from basic units with 20 members or less and three delegates from each basic unit with more than 20 members; 2 youth organisation delegates from each region; 2 delegates from the national forum of local elected representatives; one delegate from the Parliamentary Party in the Northern Ireland Assembly; 1 delegate from the Parliamentary Party in the lower house of parliament in the Republic of Ireland. All elected representatives have speaking rights, but not voting rights.
Green Party	2012	Delegates are elected by Constituency Groups, Local Groups and Regional Groups in proportion to their membership strength.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No rules (because no party conference).

Likud	2013	Party members elect delegates from branches. Each branch is represented according to membership size (40%) and electoral strength (60%).33% more delegates to branches in municipalities. Ex officio delegates: Ministers and MKs, Mayors, members of the management of the Jewish Agency and Jewish World Organization, Likud CEO and heads of executive branches, members of the party secretariat, its constitution committee, its oversight committee, its central election committee, deputy mayors, Chairman of the Nationalist Federation of Unions (Histadrut Ovdim Leumit), CEO Herut Women Organization, Leaders of international and national Betar and its settlement movement, chairperson of international, national and young Makabi.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	150 appointed by the chairman, 300 elected by the members in the branches. Each branch representation reflects the number of members and voters. Ex officio: members of government and Knesset, local government and other elected bodies.
Labor Party	2013	75% selected by members at the party local and regional branches (Each branch according to its proportional size), 25% by a committee of 9 people following rules about ex officio and other types of representation.
Shas	2013	No rules (because no conferences).
Agudat Yisrael	2013	Branch membership size and number of voters is taken into account.
Hadash	2013	The central committee makes the rules.
Meretz	2013	Ex officio - chairperson, MKs, local government, federation of trade union officials, various intraparty forums. 15% from a central list. The others from local branches according to the number of members and voters.
National Religious Party	2013	Not specified in constitution: constitution says only that this is to be specified separately.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2011	Delegates are elected from provincial congresses (75% of seats) and all members (25% of seats) in proportion to votes obtained in the last national election.

Northern League	2011	The number of members of Federal congress is decided by the federal council; the number of delegates for each “regional” party is decided in proportion to votes obtained in the last national election.
Democratic Party	2011	The number of delegates is fixed at 1000. The allocation of delegates within the regions depends at 50% by the size of membership, and at 50% by votes gained in the last National election.
Italy of Values	2011	The number of members is decided by “Ufficio Nazionale di presidenza” and is proportionally allocated by the regions on the number of votes obtained in the past National elections.
Union of the Centre	2011	The number of National Congress members is determined as follows: 1 seat per every 1500 votes obtained in the past national election. The seats are then shared between provincial voting constituencies, and delegates are elected by provincial party assembly.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2011	Each 'afdeling' chooses one delegate. In the general assembly of delegates this delegate gets 1 vote for every 50 members of the 'afdeling'.
Labour Party	2011	Each 'afdeling' chooses one delegate per 500 members. Each by the executive body acknowledged group of network can also send delegates, but they have no voting rights.
Socialist Party	2011	Each 'afdeling' chooses one delegate per 50 members of that 'afdeling'.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2011	Each provincial unit can send 10 delegates plus one delegate for each 500 members of the unit. Both the youth and women's sub-organization can also send 10 delegates.
Democrats 66	2011	All members
Christian Union	2011	Each 'kiesvereniging' chooses one delegate. This delegate gets 1 vote for every 75 members of the 'kiesvereniging'. Also the youth organization (one vote for every 75 members, with a maximum of 10% of the total votes and an absolute maximum of 30 votes) and the 'bestuurdersvereniging' (5 votes) may send a delegate.
Green Left	2011	All members
Reformed Political Party	2012	Based on the number of members of a 'plaatselijke kiesvereniging' sends 2 or more delegates to the congress (with a maximum of 5 for 'kiesverenigingen' with more than 750 members).

Party for the Animals	2011	All members
50PLUS	2012	All members

NORWAY

Labour Party	2012	There are 300 delegates: 299 delegates allocated to the 19 county party branches, distributed based on average number of dues paying members in the counties in the two years preceding the national conference. 1 delegate to the Svalbard branch (archipelago between Norway and the North Pole) providing an active party branch there.
Progress Party	2012	The delegates include: 1) The National Council, which includes a) the National Executive Committee with the party leader, 2 party deputy leaders, 6 members, chairman of the youth organization, leader of the parliamentary party; b) the 19 county leaders and one more representative from each county; c) 5 representatives from the parliamentary group; d) the first deputy chairman of the youth organization; e) if in government, one representative from the government group. 2) MPs which do not meet via the Nat.Cou. or Nat.Exe.Com. 3) Government ministers which do not meet via the Nat.Cou. or Nat.Exe.Com. 4) 5 members from the youth organizations Nat.Exe.Com. 5) From each county party branch as many delegates as MPs (that the law specified) that were to be elected from the county at the last national election.
Conservative Party	2012	The delegates include: 1) The National Council* (amongst others, including the Nat.Exe.Com with the party leader, 2 deputy leaders, women- and youth leader and two members); 2) Parliamentary Group; 3) Government Group; 4) County Mayors or group leaders in County Councils without a Høyre-mayor (19); 5) One representative from the Women`s Forum in each county (19); 6) As many delegates from each county as MPs the county elects +1 delegate for every 15000 Høyre-votes in the county at the last national election ; 7) 1 delegate elected by Svalbard Høyre, 20 by the youth organization, 6 by the student organization, 7 by the senior organization; 8) The leader of the studies association; 9) The Secretary General. *Note: Høyre has different names for its party bodies, and calls this the Nat.Exe.Com. We have called it the National Council here, as this body is what other parties call Nat.Cou. This makes it comparable across parties in terms of organizational functions, status and hierarchy.

Socialist Left Party	2012	The delegates include: 1) County delegates: The National Council decides and distributes among the 19 counties a number of up to 300 delegates in total. The distribution is based on the number of paying members at the last turn of the year, with a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 30 delegates from each county. The County Leader represents the County. The local branches suggest delegates, and the county Annual Meeting elects them according to numbers of members, as well as and geographic- and gender distribution. 2) The National Council, which include a) the National Executive Committee with the party leader, two party deputy leaders, the party secretary, the women-political leader, the leader of the youth organization, the parliamentary leader, and four members; b) one member from each of the 19 counties, elected at their Annual Meetings; and c) 6 members elected by the national conference.
Centre Party	2012	The delegates include: 1) National Council, which includes a) the Nat.Exe.Com. with the party leader, two deputy leaders, six members, and the leader of the youth- and women organization, and studies association; b) the leaders of the 19 county organizations; c) 2 members of the parliamentary group; d) one member - Sami Parliament group; e) 3 members - women`s organization; f) 3 members - youth organization; g) one member - Sami political Councils board. 2) MPs and (if any) government members. 3) One delegate for each started 3000 votes in the last (regional or national) election in the county, though still with at least two delegates from each county. 4) County Mayors and group leaders in the County Councils. 5) Sami Parliament - MPs. 6) Women's organization: county leaders + 3 Board members. 7) Youth organization: county leaders + 5 Nat.Exc.Com members. 8) The leaders of the Sami Political Forum in electoral districts + 3 members of the board of the Sami Political Council

Christian Democratic Party	2012	The delegates include: 1) The National Executive Committee, which include the party leader; two party deputy leaders; 5 members; the leaders of the women- and youth organization; the leader of the parliamentary group; and one representative from the party`s employees. 2) The parliamentary group. 3) Members of the government if the party has any. 4) Delegates from the counties elected by the following rules: a) the county leader, 2 delegates if the party has up to 1000 members, 3 delegates if up to 2000 members, 4 delegates – 3000 members, 5 delegates – 4000 members, 6 delegates – 6000 members, and 1 delegate for every started 2000 members thereafter. / b) 1 delegate for up to 2000 votes in the county at the last national election, 2 delegates for up to 5000 votes, 3 delegates - 9000 votes, 4 delegates – 14000 votes, and 1 delegate for every started 5000 votes thereafter. 5) 12 delegates elected by the women organization. 6) 12 delegates elected by the youth organization.
Liberal Party	2012	The delegates include: 1) The National Council, which include a) the Nat.Exe.Com. with the party leader, two party deputy leaders, four members, and the leaders of the women- and youth organization; b) eight members; c) the leaders of the 19 county branches; d) one member elected by the women organization; e) one by the student association; and f) two by the youth organization. 2) Delegates elected by the counties - rules of allocation: a) 1 delegate for each started 1200 votes up to 8000 votes at the last regional election, and 1 delegate for each started 2000 votes thereafter. b) 1 delegate for each started 120 paying members at the last turn of the year. 3) The youth, women and student organization: 15 delegates in total, the number for each decided by number of members, though with at least 2 delegates each. (To qualify they must: hold annual meetings, be organized in 4 counties or educational institutions, have 100 members).

POLAND

Civic Platform	2013	Regional conventions choose candidates beyond those specified in the statute, which are: Members of National Council, National Review Board, and the Peer Disciplinary Tribunal as well as all PO members who hold political/managerial positions at the national level; PO representatives as decided by the National Board.

Law and Justice	2013	Delegates; 1) honorary PiS Chairman, 2) PiS Chairman, 3) members of: PiS Political Council, National Review Board, and the Peer Disciplinary Tribunal, Chairman of the Regional Councils; 4) members of the Council of Ministers, Marshals and Deputy Marschals of the provinces, MPs and senators, EU parliament members – as long as they are members of PiS; 5)Delegates elected by Regional conventions – at least twice the number of the delegates mentioned in the points 1-4 .
Palikot's Movement	2013	Chosen by District Conventions: 1 for 50 members in a district but no fewer than one delegate and no more delegates than this districts' magnitude for Sejm elections. PLUS: Members of National Council, National Review Board, and the Peer Disciplinary Tribunal.
Polish People's Party	2013	1) 1 delegate is selected by each district (Powiat) convention. 2) delegates chosen by provincial conventions. The number of delegates set by the Governing Council based on: the number of votes PSL received in a province in elections to the Sejm and regional assemblies as well as the number of PSL members registered in a province and the level of political activity in the province. Beyond elected representatives: the honorary Chairman, the Chairman, members of the National Council, Peer Tribunal and Review Board, Disciplinary Spokesman, MPs- members of PSL, provincial chairmen.
Democratic Left Alliance	2013	Members of National Council, National Review Board, and the Peer Disciplinary Tribunal as well as delegates chosen by regional conventions according to the rules specified by the National Council.
United Poland	2013	The delegates are: Chairman, Members of National Council, National Review Board, and the Peer Disciplinary Tribunal, provincial council chairmen, MPs and EU Parliament reps, Delegates elected by Regional and Provincial Conventions according to the rules as set by the General Council.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	The total number of delegates elected cannot exceed 750. The number of delegates elected is proportional to the number of members registered and allowed to vote according to party rules (active electoral capacity). The Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores as well as the Foreign Constituency have the right to send an established number of delegates. Each unit, in the continental territory, with more than 40 members has the right to send a delegate. The rest of delegates are allocated to the Secções of the continent proportionally to the number of members that belong to each unit and in the fullness of their rights. Delegates elected by the Juventude Social Democrata (youth organization) cannot exceed 70; delegates elected by the Trabalhadores Social Democratas (workers' organization) cannot exceed 70.
Socialist Party	2011	The number of delegates elected by each unit is proportional to the number of members registered and allowed to vote according to party rules (active electoral capacity). Ex-officio delegates may not exceed one quarter of the total number of elected delegates. Members of the Juventude Socialista (youth organization) that are in the National Commission as well as the President of the Tendência Sindical Socialista and of the Departamento Nacional das Mulheres Socialistas are ex officio members of the National Congress.
People's Party	2011	The total number of delegates elected by party structures cannot be less than three-fourths of the total number of delegates to the Congress. The National Council sets the number of delegates. Delegates are reserved for the Juventude Popular (youth organization) and for the Federação dos Trabalhadores Democrata-Cristãos (workers' organization).
Left Bloc	2011	According to Left Bloc Statutes, the rules for the Convenção Nacional are set by the Mesa Nacional. In 2011 it was established that delegates were to be elected in proportion of 1 delegate for 15 members. All the Municipalities, which had 100 or more members, constituted an electoral assembly where party members could elect their delegates. Those Municipalities with less than 100 members needed to merge. Only members that have joined the party at least 3 months before (and with payment of dues regularized) were eligible to vote for the delegates.
Communist Party	2011	According to Party Statutes, the number of delegates elected is in proportion to the members of each organization. Party members of the National Directorate of the communist youth

		organization (Juventude Comunista Portuguesa) are ex officio members of the National Congress.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	The number of delegates elected is in proportion to the members of each organization.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011-2012	Allocation takes into the membership register of each provincial party branch (75%) and the results obtained in the previous election (25%). The youth organization (NNGG) also send delegates who are elected by their plenary organs.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	Allocation takes into account the membership register of each provincial party branch. The Organizations sectoriales (party working groups) and the youth organization (JSE) also send delegates who are elected by their plenary organs.
United Left	2012	It takes into account regional branches' strength in terms of membership and votes (Each regional branch number of delegates is calculated using the following formula: 50% membership; 30% vote share last general elections; 20% number of votes last general election).
Basque Nationalist Party	2012	Allocation takes into account the membership register of each territorial party branch (Presidents of the Consejos Territoriales). The Organizations Municipales send delegates (burukides) who are elected by their plenary organs.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	Allocation takes into account membership registries of each party branch (Equips Locals), Abroad Organizations, Sectoral Organizations, and the Youth Organization (JNC).

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2012	Regional branches elect 350 delegates distributed proportionally according to the number of members in each regional branch.

Left Party	2012	There should be 225 delegates. The number of delegates is divided between districts in proportion to the number of members at the time of the congress convocation, but no earlier than eight months before its implementation. Each district shall be represented by at least two representatives.
Green Party	2012	Each local branch elects one delegate per 100 members. In addition to these, the youth organization elects one delegate per 300 members.
Centre Party	2012	Each local branch elects one delegate. Regional branches elect 200 delegates. This distribution is based on the number of members in each regional branch. In addition to these three organizations (the women's organization, the youth organization and the student organization) have 4 delegates each.
Liberal People's Party	2012	Regional branches elect 174 delegates. In addition to one delegate per regional branch the delegates are distributed on the basis of the number of members in each regional branch.
Christian Democrats	2012	Each regional branch elects two delegates and one additional delegate per hundred members. In addition to these, three associated organizations (women's organization, youth organization and senior organization) select two delegates each.
Moderate Party	2012	Regional branches elect 200 delegates. The number of delegates each branch can elect is based on the number of members and is distributed proportionally. Each regional branch, however, is assured at least one representative.
Sweden Democrats	2012	Regional branches elect 2 delegates for each electoral constituency within their branches. In addition to these 100 delegates are distributed proportionally according to the number of members among the regional branches.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2011	Conference delegates to the Conservative Party’s Annual Party Conference are allocated equally between party units, irrespective of membership or electoral strength. They comprise the three wings of the party: the National and Regional Party Executives; Members of the Regional, National, and European Parliaments as well as selected candidates for these; Delegates of territorial party units (Constituency Associations, Local Groups) and non-territorial party units (Recognized Organisations).

Labour Party	2011	Congress delegates are allocated to affiliated trade unions and organizations on the basis of one delegate per 5,000 members. Delegates appointed from Constituency Labour Party (CLP) organizations are appointed on the basis of one delegate for the first 749 members and thereafter one delegate for every additional 250 members. Ex officio congress delegates are given to the National Executive Committee, members of parliament and parliamentary candidates, MEPs, the General Secretary of the Labor Party, party organisers, Chairs of National Executive Committee sub-committees, National Policy Forum members, officers of local government, the chair of the National Committee of Young Labour, members of the Scottish Parliament and National Assembly of Wales, the association of Labour Group and the convenor of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities Labour Group, Members of the Association of Labour Councilors, members of the Executive Committee of the Black Socialist society.
Liberal Democrats	2011	Representatives are elected by local parties. Local Parties are represented on the following basis: Membership of Local Party Number of Representatives (30 to 50= 4), (51 to 75= 5), (76 to 100 =6), (101 to 150= 7), (151 to 200= 8), (201 to 250 =9), (251 to 300= 10), (301 to 350 =11), (351 to 400= 12), (401 to 450 =13), with a further representative for every 100 members (or part thereof) in excess of 450.
Scottish National Party	2011	a) delegates from each Branch; each Branch having two delegates for the first twenty members / one additional delegate for each additional twenty members / b) four delegates from each Constituency Association / c) members of the National Executive Committee / d) fifteen elected members of National Council / e) each Member of the Scottish Parliament / f) each Member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom / g) each Scottish MEP / h) two Scottish National Party councilors from each local authority where twenty-five per cent of the / councilors in the local authority, or six councilors (whichever figure is lower), are party councilors / i) one SNP Councilor from each local authority not covered under (h) / j) a number of delegates from each Affiliated Organisation, calculated by applying (a) to the / Affiliated Organisation as if it were a Branch, though no Affiliated Organisation may have more than / 15 delegates nor less than 6 delegates.

Plaid Cymru	2011	Conference delegates to the Plaid Cymru's Annual Conference are allocated equally between Constituency Committees, but take the membership strength of branches into account. These have four delegates if the membership is less than 50 and two additional delegates for each further 50 members or part thereof. Conference delegates comprise the three wings of the party: the Chair and Vice-Chair of the National Party Executive; All Members and ratified prospective candidates of the National Assembly, MEPs, and MPs; Delegates of territorial party units (Constituency Committees, Branches, Regional Coordinators), the leaders of the voluntary wing (President and Vice-President), and representatives of each recognized national section.
Green Party	2012	All paid up members of the Green Party shall be eligible to attend and vote at Conference. In the case of the membership of the Party exceeding 10,000 continuously for a period of two years the Party will reinstate delegate conferences in which case all voting will be solely by elected representatives of constituted Local Parties.
UK Independence Party	2014	The party constitution simply states that 'The Annual Conference shall be open to Party members "in good standing", associate members and guests.' (Article 5.5). There are no specific rules regarding representation of branches or any other type of part unit. Only full members 'in good standing' may actually vote at conference.

PARTY **YEAR** **A91EXCWOMTXT: Executive membership rules: gender**

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2011	Yes - subject to the 40:40:20 rule, where a minimum of 40% of party positions must be held by either gender.
Liberal Party	2011	Includes the President of the Federal Women's Committee.
National Party	2011	One place is allocated to the President of the Women's Federal Council.
The Greens	2011	The Bylaws state: 'In line with principles of affirmative action, it is important, if possible, that...gender equity is achieved'.

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2011	Reserved seat for the head of the SPÖ women's organization. Further, the statute calls for at least 40% of women/men when selecting party functionaries.
People's Party	2011	The chairwoman of the ÖVP women's organization has a reserved seat.
Freedom Party	2011	No rules.
The Greens	2011	According to the statute, every elected body should have at least 50% of female members.
Alliance for the Future	2011	No rules.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	Only 4/5 of the appointed delegates (by the local sections) may be of the same sex.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2011-2012	No rules.
Reform Movement	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011-2012	The highest executive body should consist of men AND women. So it cannot be entirely male or female.

Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011-2012	No rules.
Flemish Interest	2011-2012	No rules.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2011-2012	No rules.
Ecolo	2011-2012	No rules.
Green	2011-2012	6 to 10 volunteers are additionally elected to the executive body, of which maximum 2/3 of the same sex.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2011-2012	President of women's sub-organization has guaranteed seat.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011-2012	No rules.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Chair of the National Women's Liberal Commission is a voting member of the executive.
New Democratic Party	2011	Requirements for gender representation in almost every subgroup. For example, two members of caucus sit on the executive and one must be a woman. Likewise, half of the youth members must also be women. Furthermore, six regional Women Commission representatives sit on the executive.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No Rules.
Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2011	No Rules.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Social Democratic Party	2012	Reserved seat for the chairperson of Women's sub organization, and Senior sub organizations, but they have only advisory votes.

Civic Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
TOP 09	2012	No rules.
Communist Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No rules.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	No rules.
Danish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist People's Party	2011	No rules.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	No rules.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No rules.
Conservatives	2011	No rules.
Liberals	2011	No rules.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	No rules.
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No rules.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2011-2012	1 /3rd of seats should be occupied by women (note: this is a recommendation).
Social Democratic Party	2011-2012	At least 40% of the delegates have to be men/women.

Free Democratic Party	2011-2012	No rules.
The Left	2011-2012	Minimum of 50% women. If 50% women not reached, the respective seats will remain vacant.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2011-2012	The Bundesvorstand consists of six members. There are two chairwomen/men with equal rights, of which a minimum of one must be a woman. The Bundesvorstand consists to a minimum of a half of women.
Christian Social Union	2011-2012	40 % of the 32 elected ordinary member of the party executive have to be women. The chair of the women's organization is an ex officio member of the party executive.
Pirate Party	2011-2012	No rules.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No rules.
Jobbik	2011	No rules.
Politics Can Be Different	2011	At least 2 members out of the 15.
Socialist Party	2011	At least 1/5 of the presidium must be women. The women who receive most of the votes fill these positions, but they need to get 50% in order to be eligible. If not enough women candidates receive half of the votes, then these positions are not filled.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2012	It provides for the membership of two representatives of the Women's Group.
Labour Party	2012	Of the six delegates elected to the party executive by the party conference, three shall be women.
Fianna Fáil	2012	It guarantees thirteen places for women on the Ard Comhairle: it includes five vice-presidents of whom at least one shall be a woman; five representatives of the Parliamentary Party, of whom at least one shall be a woman; twenty members elected by the Ard Fheis, ten of whom shall be women; and three co-opted members at least one of whom shall be a woman.

Sinn Féin	2012	At least 40% of the positions on the executive should be filled by women (and at least 40% by men). The Ard Comhairle may co-opt members to ensure that this is the case.
Green Party	2012	Additional members may be selected from among candidates for the national executive to achieve gender balance. If gender balance cannot be achieved in this way, the national executive may co-opt members to achieve gender balance.

ISRAEL

Likud	2013	20% elected by women members of the conference/central committee (same body). Head of N'aamat (Working Women Organization) Likud Faction
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	Head of the intraparty women's forum.
Labor Party	2013	At least 30% women, including the national and regional heads of the Working Women Organization.
Shas	2013	No rules.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No rules.
Hadash	2013	No rules.
Meretz	2013	40% for each gender; ex officio head of Working Women organization (Naamat) party faction, Head of the intraparty forum for gender equality.
National Religious Party	2013	20% and ex officio the head of affiliated women organization (Amana).

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2011	No rules.
Northern League	2011	No rules.
Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Italy of Values	2011	No rules.
Union of the Centre	2011	No rules.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2011	No rules
Labour Party	2011	No rules
Socialist Party	2011	No rules
Christian Democratic Appeal	2011	No rules
Democrats 66	2011	No rules
Christian Union	2011	No rules
Green Left	2011	No rules
Reformed Political Party	2012	No women are allowed to hold political functions.
Party for the Animals	2011	No rules
50PLUS	2012	No rules

NORWAY

Labour Party	2012	Party statutes (§9-1): The National Executive Committee consists of 20 members elected by the party conference (in addition to one member appointed by the youth organization), among these the leader of the Women Network. Party statutes (§13-9): In all elections, nominations and appointments, both genders will have a representation of 50%, or when not dividable by two as close to 50% as practically possible.
Progress Party	2012	No rules.
Conservative Party	2012	The leader of the Women`s Forum is a member.
Socialist Left Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 3-2): At least 40 % of each gender will be elected to all representative bodies at county and national level.
Centre Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 11-1): Of the 9 members elected by the party conference, there will be at least 4 of each gender. Party statutes (§ 11-1): The leader of the women organization is a member.

Christian Democratic Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 11): In all elections/appointments to the party`s political and organizational bodies with more than three members, both genders will as far as practically possible have a representation of 40 %. Party statutes (§ 6): The leader of the party`s women organization is a member.
Liberal Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 3): Both genders will have a representation of 40 % in the Liberal Party`s boards and committees. Party statutes (§ 7): The leader of the women organization is a member of the National Executive Committee.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2013	No rules.
Law and Justice	2013	No rules.
Palikot's Movement	2013	No rules.
Polish People's Party	2013	No rules.
Democratic Left Alliance	2013	The chairwomen of the SLD's women's faction is part of the body as long as she is an SLD member.
United Poland	2013	No rules.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	The party bodies must ensure a representation of at least one third of members of either sex. The President of Departemento Nacional das Mulheres Socialistas is ex-officio member of the Secretariado Nacional.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Left Bloc	2011	Left Bloc Statutes specify the need for observing the "criteria of equality between genders" in the composition of lists for the elections of the following party's bodies: Comissão de Direitos and Mesa Nacional (MN). The Members of the executive body, the Comissão Política, are elected from the members of the MN.
Communist Party	2011	No rules.

Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No rules.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	Yes - neither sex shall be represented below 40% nor over 60% (neutral gender quota).
United Left	2012	Yes - At least 40% women (or 50% if there was only one competing list).
Basque Nationalist Party	2012	No rules.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	No rules.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2012	No rules.
Left Party	2012	No rules.
Green Party	2012	No rules.
Centre Party	2012	No rules.
Liberal People's Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democrats	2012	No rules.
Moderate Party	2012	Yes, the chairman of the women's organization holds a seat in the working committee.
Sweden Democrats	2012	No rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Labour Party	2011	One of the three frontbench Members of Parliament must be a woman. One of the members of the NEC must also be a member of the Young Labour Conference. This person must be a woman every other term.

Liberal Democrats	2011	No rules.
Scottish National Party	2011	No rules.
Plaid Cymru	2011	The party constitution states that “it is the aim of the party that it should have a gender balanced list of National Officers” (14), and all National Officers sit on the Executive Committee. Further, with regard to the Executive Committee it demands a balanced chair: “When the Chair is a man, the Vice Chair shall be a woman and vice versa.” (14.1.v)
Green Party	2012	No rules.
UK Independence Party	2014	No rules.

PARTY	YEAR	A92EXCETHTXT: Executive membership rules: gender
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2011	No rules.
Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
National Party	2011	No rules.
The Greens	2011	No rules.
AUSTRIA		
Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Freedom Party	2011	No rules.
The Greens	2011	No rules.
Alliance for the Future	2011	No rules.
BELGIGUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2011-2012	No rules.
Reform Movement	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011-2012	No rules.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011-2012	No rules.

Flemish Interest	2011-2012	No rules.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2011-2012	No rules.
Ecolo	2011-2012	No rules.
Green	2011-2012	No rules.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2011-2012	No rules.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011-2012	No rules.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Chair of the Aboriginal Peoples' Commission is a voting member of the executive.
New Democratic Party	2011	The Chairs of the Participation of Visible Minorities Committee and the Aboriginal Committee are members of the executive.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No rules.
Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2011	No rules.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Social Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
Civic Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
TOP 09	2012	No rules.
Communist Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No rules.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	No rules.
Danish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist People's Party	2011	No rules.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	No rules.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No rules.
Conservatives	2011	No rules.
Liberals	2011	No rules.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	No rules.
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No rules.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2011-2012	No rules.
Social Democratic Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Free Democratic Party	2011-2012	No rules.
The Left	2011-2012	No rules.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2011-2012	No rules.
Christian Social Union	2011-2012	No rules.
Pirate Party	2011-2012	No rules.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No rules.
Jobbik	2011	No rules.
Politics Can Be Different	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	No rules.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2012	No rules.
Labour Party	2012	No rules.
Fianna Fáil	2012	No rules.
Sinn Féin	2012	No rules.
Green Party	2012	No rules.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No rules.
Likud	2013	10% non-Jews elected by non-Jewish members of the conference/central committee (same body).
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No rules.
Labor Party	2013	Ethnicity (non Ashkenazi Jews) at least a third.
Shas	2013	No rules.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No rules.
Hadash	2013	No rules.
Meretz	2013	No rules.
National Religious Party	2013	No rules.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2011	No rules.
Northern League	2011	No rules.
Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Italy of Values	2011	No rules.
Union of the Centre	2011	No rules.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2011	No rules
Labour Party	2011	No rules
Socialist Party	2011	No rules
Christian Democratic Appeal	2011	No rules
Democrats 66	2011	No rules
Christian Union	2011	No rules
Green Left	2011	no rules
Reformed Political Party	2012	No rules.
Party for the Animals	2011	No rules
50PLUS	2012	No rules

NORWAY

Labour Party	2012	No rules.
Progress Party	2012	No rules.
Conservative Party	2012	No rules.

Socialist Left Party	2012	Party statutes (§ 3-2): Minority representation should be strived for. Party statutes (§ 8-2): 2 of the following 10 people will have an ethnic minority background: the 4 ordinary members of the National Executive Committee and the 6 members of the National Council that are elected directly by the party conference.
Centre Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
Liberal Party	2012	No rules.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2013	No rules.
Law and Justice	2013	No rules.
Palikot's Movement	2013	No rules.
Polish People's Party	2013	No rules.
Democratic Left Alliance	2013	No rules.
United Poland	2013	No rules.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	No rules.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Left Bloc	2011	No rules.
Communist Party	2011	No rules.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No rules.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011-2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011-2012	No rules.
United Left	2012	No rules. But there are specifications for young people (at least 20% of positions for people under 30 years)
Basque Nationalist Party	2012	No rules.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	No rules.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2012	No rules.
Left Party	2012	No rules.
Green Party	2012	No rules.
Centre Party	2012	No rules.
Liberal People's Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democrats	2012	No rules.
Moderate Party	2012	No rules.
Sweden Democrats	2012	No rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Labour Party	2011	One member of the NEC is to be elected by the Labour Party Black Socialist Society. This is possible if the membership of the society reaches 2500 and a third of trade unions have affiliated to the society.
Liberal Democrats	2011	No rules.

Scottish National Party	2011	No rules.
Plaid Cymru	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2012	No rules.
UK Independence Party	2014	No rules.

PARTY	YEAR	B2BALLOTTXT: Ballot access rules
AUSTRALIA		
All Parties	2013	Parties must be registered with the Australian Electoral Commission. They must have either 500 members or one member of parliament and be established on the basis of a written constitution.
AUSTRIA		
All Parties	2008	In order to be included on ballots, a party has to either collect the signatures of three MPs or 2600 signatures of eligible votes (Lower Austria, Vienna: 500 voters; Upper Austria, Styria: 400 voters; Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol: 200 voters; Burgenland, Vorarlberg: 100 voters) supporting the parties' lists on the federal state level.
BELGIUM		
All Parties	2014	Party shall present lists of candidates in each of the district in which they want to run. These lists composed of full candidates (running for direct election) and of substitute candidates (who would only sit in parliament in case a full candidate resign). In each district, the minimum number of full candidates is 1 and the maximum number equals district magnitude. For the substitute candidates, there is a fixed number of candidates equals to half the number of full candidates (with a minimum of six substitute candidates in districts where DM < 12). Lists shall be endorsed by either three incumbent MPs or by a certain number of voters. The number of signatures required equals 200 in district comprising less than 500,000 inhabitants, 400 in districts between 500,000 and 1 million inhabitants and 500 in districts with more than 1 million inhabitants.
CANADA		
All Parties	2011	Political parties must be first registered with Elections Canada. For candidates to be on the ballot, there are a number of additional requirements: (1) completion of nomination papers; (2) 100 signatures of electors entitled to vote in the riding; (3) $1,000 deposit; (4) letter of endorsement from the party leader.

DENMARK

All Parties	2011	Parties represented after the previous election and still present in parliament are eligible to nominate candidates. Other parties are required to collect signatures from a number of voters totaling 1/175 of all valid votes cast at the previous election (set for five years). No voter may sign for more than one party. The signatures are verified by electoral authorities.

FRANCE

All Parties	2012	A candidate must be over 18 years of age and on the electoral register. The candidates must not have been struck from the electoral register or made ineligible by an administrative tribunal or the Constitutional Council. The candidate must have appointed or be about to appoint a financial agent. Some functions are incompatible with candidacy (Defender of Rights, prefect, judge, some senior positions in the Civil Service, being part of the military).

GERMANY

All Parties	2013	Most of the legal requirements are stated in the Bundeswahlgesetz (Federal Electoral Act). Candidates have to hold the German citizenship and be of full age (18 years) on the election day (§15). Parties with 5 representatives in the Bundestag or a Landtag since the last election are entitled to propose their own candidates; other parties need to announce their candidature to the Federal Returning Officer in time. They must have been approved as a party by the Federal Electoral Committee (§18 (2)). A party is allowed to nominate only one candidate per constituency and to hand in one Land list per state (§18 (5)). A party may not nominate a member of a different party (§21 (1)). Constituency candidates must be elected in a democratic, secret election by an assembly of the party members in a constituency, or by a similar board (§21 (3)). The Land list must include a ranking of candidates, and candidates need to give their written acceptance to their nomination (§27).

HUNGARY

All Parties	2010	750 recommendations are necessary to nominate a candidate in a SMD. A party must fill at least one quarter of the SMDs in each county (MMD) in order to be able to nominate a county list. In order to nominate a national party list, a party must have county lists for at least one third of the counties. 5 % is the threshold

IRELAND

All Parties	2011	Candidates may nominate themselves and be nominated by a Dáil elector for the constituency. The latest date for nominating a person as a candidate is 12 noon on the seventh day after the issue of the writs. A candidate may have their photograph included on the ballot paper by providing a photograph in the specified format with their nomination. A candidate may also include party affiliation and a party emblem. If the candidate has no party affiliation they may describe themselves as "non-party" or leave the appropriate space blank. Candidates not in possession of a certificate of political affiliation must comply with one or other of the following procedures before the expiration of the time for receiving nominations: (i) the completion of statutory declarations by 30 assenters to the nomination who are registered as Dáil electors in the relevant constituency. (ii) Alternatively, the candidate may lodge a deposit of €500 with the returning officer.

ISRAEL

All Parties	2013	A candidates list shall not participate in elections to the Knesset, and a person shall not be a candidate for election to the Knesset, if the goals or actions of the list or the actions of the person, expressly or by implication, include one of the following: (1) negation of the existence of the State of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state; (2) incitement to racism; (3) support for armed struggle by a hostile state or a terrorist organization against the State of Israel.

ITALY

All Parties	2012	Chamber of Deputates: Symbol, party's program (and coalition's program if there is any), connected lists (if any) and the name of the Leader must be submitted to the Ministero dell'Interno. At constituency level, the list must be promoted by 500 electors and presented to the Court 45 days before elections (if the party does not have any presence in national and European parliament).

NETHERLANDS

All Parties	2012	On July 31, 'Nomination day,' parties which wanted to participate at the elections had to hand in: a candidate list for each electoral sub-district in which the party wanted to participate, plus an informed consent and ID document from each candidate on the list. Parties which wanted to participate for the first time or held no seats in the parliament also had to pay a deposit of 11.25 Euro and had to hand in 30 declarations of support for each electoral sub-district in which the party wanted to participate (for Bonaire only 10).

NORWAY

All Parties	2013	The party or group must deliver its list (lists) for a county (the counties) by the end of March (31st) in the election year. Each party or group can only have one list in each electoral district (i.e. each county). The party- or group-name must not be confusable with another party- or group-name. All lists must declare a spokesperson with a substitute. All lists must have as many candidates on the list as MPs to be elected from the county, and can have up to six more in addition. All lists must include the first name, surname and year of birth for all candidates. For registered political parties which received at least 500 votes in one county or 5000 votes nationwide in the last national election, and for parties registered after the last national election, list(s) must be signed by two members of the party`s highest body in the county which the list is fro. For other parties or unregistered groups, list(s) must be signed by at least 500 people with voting rights in the county.

POLAND

All Parties	2011	Only "electoral committees." Each committee can only have 1 electoral list per district. Each list must have at least as many candidates as there are seats up for election in the district, and cannot be longer than twice the number of seats up for election in the district. No list may have fewer than 35% of either females or males. Each list must be supported by at least 5000 signatures of those who have a right to vote and live in the district (some exemptions apply); parties which are registered in at least half the districts do not need to present signatures. Lists have to be filed no later than at midnight 40 day before elections. Candidates may only run in one district, and cannot run simultaneously for the Sejm (lower chamber) and Senate (upper chamber) seat. They must be at least 21 on the election day and must be a Polish citizen (art. 99 ust.1 Constitution).

PORTUGAL

All Parties	2011	Candidates included in party list must be electors, must be 18 years or older, must have Portuguese nationality, full political and civic rights, and must not ineligible due to specific professional conditions. The number of candidates on a party list must be the same as the number of seats in the electoral constituency. Lists must contain the names and identification of the candidates, and a declaration of acceptance and eligibility signed by all candidates. Candidates may only be nominated by one party or coalition, and may only appear on the list in one constituency.

SPAIN

All Parties	2011	Parties must submit a list of candidates for each district (province) to the provincial electoral authority. Candidates can only be included in one ballot. Gender provisions must be respected (see B8CANLAW).

SWEDEN

All Parties	2014	The system is explicitly based on parties. Parties can, and usually do, register their own party names with the Election Authority (although they can still take part if they do not). They then order their own ballot papers from the relevant county administration, which they then distribute to voters before and on election day. Parties that got at least 1% in one of the two previous elections get the cost ballot papers covered. To be a candidate on a party list, you must be eligible to vote. (Source: Election Authority website 2015-05-10.)

UNITED KINGDOM

All Parties	2010	If a party wishes to field candidates at elections, and have the party name appear on ballot papers, it must register formally with the Electoral Commission. Registered political parties must then comply with financial regulations and reporting requirements relating to elections, as set out in the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 ('PPERA'). These rules include donation and loan controls, spending controls during regulated elections, annual accounts reporting and annual registration confirmation. Registered parties MUST appoint the following three officers: Party Leader, Party Treasurer, and Party Nominating Officer (whose task is to authorize candidates to stand on behalf of the party). A registered party is required to supply a copy of its constitution to the Electoral Commission. The Commission does not stipulate what must be in the party constitution, but it will ensure that there are no provisions that conflict with the requirements of PPERA.

PARTY	YEAR	B3CANLAW1TXT: Legal framework: candidate selection
AUSTRALIA		
All Parties	2013	No legal rules.
AUSTRIA		
All Parties	2008	No legal rules.
BELGIUM		
All Parties	2014	No legal rules.
CANADA		
All Parties	2011	No legal rules.
DENMARK		
All Parties	2011	No legal rules.
FRANCE		
All Parties	2012	No legal rules.
GERMANY		
All Parties	2013	Yes, there are several legal rules: Bundeswahlgesetz/Federal Electoral Act (BWG/FEA) cf. answer to the question B6BALLOT.
HUNGARY		
All Parties	2010	No legal rules.

IRELAND

All Parties	2011	No legal rules.

ISRAEL

All Parties	2013	No legal rules.

ITALY

All Parties	2012	No legal rules.

NETHERLANDS

All Parties	2012	No legal rules.

NORWAY

All Parties	2013	No legal rules.

POLAND

All Parties	2011	Yes. 1) Candidate must be at least 21 on the election day and must be Polish citizen (art. 99 ust.1 Constitution). 2) A list in a district cannot have fewer than 35% of females or males (quota).

PORTUGAL

All Parties	2011	No legal rules.

SPAIN

All Parties	2011	Yes, there are gender provisions (see B8CANLAW2).

SWEDEN

All Parties	2014	No legal rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

All Parties	2010	No legal rules

PARTY	YEAR	B4CANLAW2TXT: Legal framework: candidates' gender

AUSTRALIA

All Parties	2013	No legal rules.

AUSTRIA

All Parties	2008	No legal rules.

BELGIUM

All Parties	2014	List shall be composed of half male and half female candidates, with a maximum difference of one for odd lists. Moreover, the first two positions on the list shall be occupied by a male and a female candidate, in the order determined by the party.

CANADA

All Parties	2011	No legal rules.

DENMARK

All Parties	2011	No legal rules.

FRANCE

All Parties	2012	A 50% parity rule requires parties to select as many women as men. The law allows for a 2 percentage point difference between genders.

GERMANY

All Parties	2013	No legal rules.

HUNGARY

All Parties	2010	No legal rules.

IRELAND

All Parties	2011	No legal rules.

ISRAEL

All Parties	2013	No legal rules.

ITALY

All Parties	2012	No legal rules.

NETHERLANDS

All Parties	2012	No legal rules.

NORWAY

All Parties	2013	No legal rules.

POLAND

All Parties	2011	Yes. Each list has a gender quota: there must be at least 35% male and 35% female candidates (Electoral Code).

P0RTUGAL

All Parties	2011	Party lists must have at least 33.3% representation of each sex. Party lists cannot contain more than two candidates of the same sex placed consecutively.

SPAIN

All Parties	2011	Yes, party lists must incorporate a minimum of 40% and a maximum of 60% of either sex into candidates' lists for all elections (legislative, regional, local and European). This proportion must also be respected in each set of five candidates, thus applying a double quota on the initial positions of lists.

SWEDEN

All Parties	2014	No legal rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

All Parties	2010	No legal rules

PARTY	YEAR	B18CANWOMTXT: Party selection rules: gender (description)

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	The party operates a 40:40:20 rule whereby candidates selected should be 40% men, 40% women and 20% of either gender.
Liberal Party	2013	No rules.
National Party	2013	No rules.
The Greens	2013	In the Senate (upper house where the Greens traditionally win more seats and where there is a party list) women are preferenced over men in the ballot to ensure that a women occupies every other place on the list.

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2008	There must be at least 40% female and male candidates on candidate lists. These numbers apply to the overall number of candidates, and should also be met for those list positions at top that are likely to gain a seat.
People's Party	2008	No rules.
Freedom Party	2008	No rules.
The Greens	2008	Starting with the second party list position, a male candidate is only allowed to run if he would not increase the total amount of men already on the list to over 50 per cent. If there is no female candidate running for such a place, it is necessary to interrupt the election in order to find new female candidates.
Alliance for the Future	2008	No rules.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2014	No rules.
Socialist Party	2014	Gender quota in electoral rules, but statutes specifically mention that the party has to ensure parity on its lists

Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2014	Gender quota already in electoral rules, but statutes specifically mention that the party has to ensure gender balance on its lists
Reform Movement	2014	No rules.
Socialist Party Alternative	2014	Gender quota in electoral rules, but statutes specifically mention that the party has to ensure parity on its lists
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2014	No rules.
Flemish Interest	2014	No rules.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2014	Gender quota in electoral rules, but statutes mention that national party level can add extra rules
Ecolo	2014	Gender quota in electoral rules, but statutes specifically mention that the party has to ensure parity on its lists
Green	2014	Gender quota in electoral rules, but statutes specifically mention that the party has to ensure parity on its lists
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2014	No rules.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2014	No rules.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Rules call for the "careful consideration of potential candidates who are female and who are reflective of the demographic makeup of the local electorate".
New Democratic Party	2011	Party is "committed to having 50% female candidates in winnable ridings and giving women support to help them win nominations and elections".
Bloc Québécois	2011	No rules.
Conservative Party	2011	No rules.

Green Party	2011	Rules state that "EDAs shall conduct an acceptable search for nomination contestants, including women and/or minorities reflective of the demographic makeup of the local electorate." Further, each EDA must provide evidence that at least one woman was approached to run.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	If both genders are not represented among candidates for national elections, the regional branch is to supply an extra candidate of the unrepresented gender.
Danish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist People's Party	2011	No rules.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	No rules.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No rules.
Conservatives	2011	No rules.
Liberals	2011	No rules.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	The party applies the principle of parity to achieve a 50/50 gender balance. For parliamentary elections, the national executive decides which constituencies without incumbents will have male candidates and which constituencies without incumbents will have female candidates.
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No rules.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2013	One out of three candidates on a list should be female (statute §15 (5)). There are easy ways to make exceptions. There is no rule for direct candidates.

Social Democratic Party	2013	A minimum of 40% of the list candidates have to be women, with list candidates alternating by gender depending on the gender of the leading candidate (Wahlordnung (WO) / electoral regulations §4).
Free Democratic Party	2013	No rules.
The Left	2013	At least 50% of the list have to be female candidates (Bundessatzung §10). One of the first two list candidates needs to be female; alternating rule for the rest of the list: every uneven place on the list is for a female; exceptions are possible.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2013	50% plus- Rule for party lists, alternating, every uneven place (1, 3, 5…) of a list is for a female candidate (Statute §11 (5)). Exceptions can be made but are rarely practiced; strict regulations stipulated by the “Frauenstatut” (Women's statute). Women can run for uneven and even list places: even places are “open” ones not male ones.
Christian Social Union	2013	No rules.
Pirate Party	2013	No rules.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	No rules.
Jobbik	2010	No rules.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	Every third places in the lists is reserved for women.
Socialist Party	2010	At least one fifth of the candidates must be women.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2011	No rules.
Labour Party	2011	Where there is more than 1 candidate in a constituency, gender rules ‘may be prescribed’.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No rules.
Sinn Féin	2011	No rules.

Green Party	2011	No rules.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No rules.
Likud	2013	The 10th, 20th, 24th, 29th and 34th places will be reserved for women.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No rules.
Labor Party	2013	Women's representation will be ensured so that 2 out of every 10 candidates (until the 45th position) will be women. Candidates that appear on the list by virtue of their role in the party (chairperson, general secretary) will not be counted as one of the two women.
Shas	2013	No rules.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No rules.
Hadash	2013	No rules.
Meretz	2013	Out of every 5 candidates, the 3rd and 5th places will be representative of gender. According to the Party Rule Book, clause 60, a 40% representation is guaranteed to both genders. Hence, if a woman is elected to the first or second place out of the five, the third place is guaranteed for a man and vice versa.
National Religious Party	2013	Positions 4 and 8 on the candidate list are reserved for women in case no women is selected to these positions or to higher ones
Balad	2013	On the basis of the news we know that the third position on the list was saved for a women

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2012	No rules.
Northern League	2012	No rules.
Democratic Party	2012	Women candidates should be at least 1/3 of the overall candidates.
Italy of Values	2012	No rules.
Union of the Centre	2012	No rules.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	No rules.
Labour Party	2012	No strict rules, but strive for 50/50 gender representation.
Party for Freedom	2012	No rules.
Socialist Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	No rules.
Democrats 66	2012	No rules.
Christian Union	2012	No rules.
Green Left	2012	No rules.
Reformed Political Party	2012	No women were allowed to hold a representative function.
Party for the Animals	2012	No rules.
50PLUS	2012	No rules.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	In all elections, nominations and appointments, both genders must have 50 % representation; when not dividable by two, this should be as close to 50 % as practically possible. In nominations to the Parliament, Sami-Parliament, County Councils and Local Councils both genders must be represented among the top two candidates on the list.
Progress Party	2013	No rules.
Conservative Party	2013	The Nomination Committee must emphasize that as many women as men are represented on the list of candidates.
Socialist Left Party	2013	In its list proposal, the Nomination Committee must emphasize good gender balance. / The county branches are encouraged to consider the following in the nomination process: Prioritize women candidates. It is especially important to have women on top of the list in the counties where the party has a chance to win a direct mandate (constituency representative).

Centre Party	2013	In all elections and nominations both genders must be represented with at least 40 %. Both genders must be equally represented among the top-four candidates on the list of candidates.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	In political and organizational positions, women and men are to be represented as equally as possible. When pre-cumulating lists, and in all elections and appointments to the party`s political and organizational bodies with more than three members, the results – as much as practically possible – must be at least 40 % of each gender. To secure even representation of the genders, there should be two women and two men among the top four candidates.
Liberal Party	2013	No rules.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2011	No rules.
Palikot's Movement	2011	No rules.
Polish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Democratic Left Alliance	2011	No rules.
United Poland	2011	No rules.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	Party Statutes require that the lists of candidates proposed by the party bodies must ensure a representation of no less than 33% of either sex.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Left Bloc	2011	No rules.
Communist Party	2011	No rules.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No rules.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	Party lists shall have no less than 40% and no more than 60% of either sex. This provision also applies to winnable positions.
United Left	2011	Party lists shall contain at least 40% women. Half the provincial lists (districts) must be headed by women.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	There is a gender-neutral parity quota for party bodies and electoral tickets, stipulating a minimum of 40% and maximum of 60% for either sex.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No rules.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2014	Party statutes (2013) require an "even distribution [of places] on the ballot paper between the sexes".
Left Party	2014	No rules. (A gender balance is, implicitly, assumed.)
Green Party	2014	No rules. (A gender balance is, implicitly, assumed.)
Centre Party	2014	The party's procedures requires its nomination committees to take account of various factors, including a balance between sexes, in their proposals for party lists.
Liberal People's Party	2014	No rules.
Christian Democrats	2014	The party's statutes require its nomination committees to take account of various factors, including a balance between sexes, in their proposals for party lists.
Moderate Party	2014	No rules.
Sweden Democrats	2014	No rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2010	No rules.

Labour Party	2010	'... targeted action will be taken to increase the representation of women, ethnic minority and disabled members and those from manual and clerical backgrounds on the national panel.' (Rule Book 2010, p.27). Note: 'Targeted action' sometimes entails the use of All-Women Shortlists of nominees.
Liberal Democrats	2010	The Federal LibDems Constitution, 2012,p.30 states: 'In deciding whether to enter an applicant on a list, each State Candidates Committee shall take into account...(c) the need to ensure that the (short-)list contains a reasonable balance between both sexes and different age groups, and includes representatives of different social and economic groups and of ethnic minorities'. It goes on to state (p.31): 'Subject to there being a sufficient number of applicants of each sex, short lists of two to four must include at least one member of each sex and short lists of five or more must include at least two members of each sex; there must also be due regard for the representation of ethnic minorities.'
Scottish National Party	2010	'The Parliamentary Candidate Vetting and Selection Rules will specify processes for ensuring a balanced list of candidates, particularly in regard to gender.' (SNP Constitution, p.10).
Plaid Cymru	2010	The panel that recommends to the National Executive who should be on the register of approved candidates 'shall consider in particular whether the list is balanced, particularly in regard to gender...' (Constitution of Plaid Cymru, p.157). Moreover, the Constitution also states: 'Any two constituency committees shall have the right to request that they be allowed to jointly select two candidates, one male, and the other female. Any such request shall be submitted to the National Executive Committee which shall have the right to agree or reject the request, and to make any variations to these rules as it shall consider necessary in order to facilitate the process.' (p.175) Finally, the constitution adds: 'No short list (of applicants) shall contain fewer than 5 names, and where there are both male and female applicants, there shall be at least one person of each gender on the short list.' (p.178).
Green Party	2010	No rules.
UK Independence Party	2010	No rules.

PARTY	YEAR	B20CANETHTXT: Party selection rules: ethnicity and/or religion (description)

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	No rules.
Liberal Party	2013	No rules.
National Party	2013	No rules.
The Greens	2013	No rules.

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2008	No rules.
People's Party	2008	No rules.
Freedom Party	2008	No rules.
The Greens	2008	No rules.
Alliance for the Future	2008	No rules.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2014	No rules.
Socialist Party	2014	No rules.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2014	Statutes mention the necessity to have a balance of all groups in society on the list
Reform Movement	2014	No rules.
Socialist Party Alternative	2014	No rules.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2014	No rules.

Flemish Interest	2014	No rules.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2014	National executive sets directives regarding balance ethnic origins
Ecolo	2014	Statutes specifically mention that the party has to ensure respect and representation of minorities
Green	2014	No rules.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2014	No rules.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2014	No rules.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Rules call for the "careful consideration of potential candidates who are female and who are reflective of the demographic makeup of the local electorate".
New Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No rules.
Conservative Party	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2011	Rules state that "EDAs shall conduct an acceptable search for nomination contestants, including women and/or minorities reflective of the demographic makeup of the local electorate."

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	No rules.
Danish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist People's Party	2011	No rules.

Red-Green Alliance	2011	No rules.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No rules.
Conservatives	2011	No rules.
Liberals	2011	No rules.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	No rules, although party statutes mention that the pool of candidates should reflect the country's 'diversity.'
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No rules.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2013	No rules.
Social Democratic Party	2013	No rules.
Free Democratic Party	2013	No rules.
The Left	2013	No rules.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2013	No rules.
Christian Social Union	2013	No rules.
Pirate Party	2013	No rules.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	No rules.
Jobbik	2010	No rules.

Politics Can Be Different	2010	No rules.
Socialist Party	2010	No rules.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2011	No rules.
Labour Party	2011	No rules.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No rules.
Sinn Féin	2011	No rules.
Green Party	2011	No rules.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No rules.
Likud	2013	If no minority candidate is selected in one of the first 25 places on the list, a minority candidate will be jumped to the 25th place on the list.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No rules.
Labor Party	2013	According to the party candidate selection rules, two spots in the list- number 18 and 26- are reserved for ethnic minorities.
Shas	2013	No rules.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No rules.
Hadash	2013	No rules.
Meretz	2013	No rules.
National Religious Party	2013	No rules.
Balad	2013	No rules.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2012	No rules.

Northern League	2012	No rules.
Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
Italy of Values	2012	No rules.
Union of the Centre	2012	No rules.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	No rules.
Labour Party	2012	No strict rules, but are supposed to strive to reflect the diversity in The Netherlands.
Socialist Party	2012	No rules.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	No rules.
Democrats 66	2012	No rules.
Christian Union	2012	No rules.
Green Left	2012	No rules.
Reformed Political Party	2012	No rules.
Party for the Animals	2012	No rules.
50PLUS	2012	No rules.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	No rules.
Progress Party	2013	No rules.
Conservative Party	2013	No rules.
Socialist Left Party	2013	The county branches are encouraged to consider the following in the nomination process: Prioritize minority candidates.
Centre Party	2013	No rules.

Christian Democratic Party	2013	All of the party's representatives in public office and party officials are committed to and should work for the party's Christian values as defined in §1.
Liberal Party	2013	No rules.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2011	No rules.
Palikot's Movement	2011	No rules.
Polish People's Party	2011	No rules.
Democratic Left Alliance	2011	No rules.
United Poland	2011	No rules.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	No rules.
People's Party	2011	No rules.
Left Bloc	2011	No rules.
Communist Party	2011	No rules.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No rules.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011	No rules.
Socialist Party	2011	No rules.
United Left	2011	No rules.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	No rules.

Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No rules.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2014	No rules.
Left Party	2014	No rules.
Green Party	2014	No rules.
Centre Party	2014	The party's procedures requires its nomination committees to take account of various factors, including "diversity" (which means ethnic diversity), in their proposals for party lists.
Liberal People's Party	2014	No rules.
Christian Democrats	2014	No rules.
Moderate Party	2014	No rules.
Sweden Democrats	2014	No rules.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2010	No rules.
Labour Party	2010	'... targeted action will be taken to increase the representation of women, ethnic minority and disabled members and those from manual and clerical backgrounds on the national panel.' (Rule Book 2010, p.27).
Liberal Democrats	2010	The Federal LibDems Constitution, 2012,p.30 states: 'In deciding whether to enter an applicant on a list, each State Candidates Committee shall take into account...(c) the need to ensure that the (short-)list contains a reasonable balance between both sexes and different age groups, and includes representatives of different social and economic groups and of ethnic minorities'. It goes on to state (p.31): 'Subject to there being a sufficient number of applicants of each sex, short lists of two to four must include at least one member of each sex and short lists of five or more must include at least two members of each sex; there must also be due regard for the representation of ethnic minorities.'

Scottish National Party	2010	'The Parliamentary Candidate Vetting and Selection Rules will specify processes for ensuring a balanced list of candidates.' (SNP Constitution, p.10)
Plaid Cymru	2010	No rules.
Green Party	2010	No rules.
UK Independence Party	2010	No rules.

PARTY	YEAR	B22CANRUL2TXT: Candidate selection process: individual members

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	Individual members have the right to vote for the candidate in their electorate (NSW).
Liberal Party	2013	May participate in the selection committee established to select Liberal candidates (NSW).
National Party	2013	Individual members vote for candidates (NSW).
The Greens	2013	Individual members vote for candidates (NSW).

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2008	May apply for a candidate slot.
People's Party	2008	May apply for a candidate slot.
Freedom Party	2008	May apply for a candidate slot.
The Greens	2008	May apply for a candidate slot.
Alliance for the Future	2008	May apply for a candidate slot.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2014	No specific role for party members
Socialist Party	2014	No specific role for party members
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2014	Formal vote (approval) on the list at the constituency level (via meeting or postal vote)
Reform Movement	2014	No specific role for party members
Socialist Party Alternative	2014	No specific role for party members
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2014	Formal vote (approval) on the list at the constituency level

Flemish Interest	2014	No specific role for party members
Democrat Humanist Centre	2014	Formal vote (approval) on the list, via a poll at a meeting or by mail
Ecolo	2014	At the constituency level, all members analyze candidacies for all eligible places on the list one by one, and vote in Assembly (quorum of at least 20% of members required)
Green	2014	At the constituency level, all members analyze candidacies for all eligible places on the list, and vote in Assembly
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2014	No specific role for party members
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2014	No specific role for party members

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Membership vote, nominate candidates.
New Democratic Party	2011	Individuals who have been members for 30 days have the right to vote, nominate candidates.
Bloc Québécois	2011	Membership vote, nominate candidates.
Conservative Party	2011	Individuals that have been party members for 21 days prior to the nomination meeting are eligible to vote. Proxy voting is not allowed.
Green Party	2011	Nominate candidates. Individuals who have been members for at least 30 days prior to the nomination meeting. Proxy voting is not allowed.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	Right to participate in the nomination of candidates and seek nomination after one year's membership.
Danish People's Party	2011	No role.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No role.

Socialist People's Party	2011	Suggest candidates.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	Advisory postal ballot on top-10 candidates.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No role.
Conservatives	2011	May participate and vote at the meeting where candidates for each nomination district are nominated.
Liberals	2011	No role.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	Individual members may be consulted to select parliamentary candidates by the National selection committee (Commission nationale d'investiture) or the departmental committee (optional)
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	Individual members may be consulted to select parliamentary candidates by the National selection committee (Commission nationale d'investiture) or the departmental committee (optional)

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2013	Constituency candidates: if constituency has a constituency assembly, individual members can participate in the election of constituency candidate. List candidates: No role.
Social Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: if constituency has a constituency assembly, individual members can participate in the election of constituency candidate (OrgStatut §12 (3)). List candidates: No role.
Free Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: if constituency has a constituency assembly, individual members can participate in the election of constituency candidate (Statute §10 (1)). List candidates: No role.
The Left	2013	Constituency candidates: if constituency has a constituency assembly, individual members can participate in the election of constituency candidate (Statute § 36 (1)). List candidates: if there is an open general assembly, every individual member can participate in the election (Statute §36 (3)).

Alliance '90/The Greens	2013	Constituency candidates: if constituency has a constituency assembly, individual members can participate in the election of constituency candidate. List candidates: No role.
Christian Social Union	2013	Constituency candidates: if constituency has a constituency assembly, individual members can participate in the election of constituency candidate. List candidates: No role.
Pirate Party	2013	Constituency candidates: if constituency has a constituency assembly, individual members can participate in the election of constituency candidate. List candidates: No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	Members can propose SMD candidates and vote for them in the local organization. (The Assembly of the Local Organization proposes SMD candidates, the Electoral District Organization evaluates/endorses the proposals made by local organizations, the proposals go to the national Election Coordination Committee, the Committee takes them into account and comes up with the final proposals for SMD seats and creates the draft for the lists for the regional and the national tier, the final decision is made for all candidates by the National Board. The Election Coordination Committee is composed of the party president, the president of the national board, the faction leader, the national campaign manager, a delegate of the national presidium, a delegate of the national board (the body includes the EP faction leader for EP election). The national campaign manager is chosen by the Presidium, proposed by the President. The Election Coordination Committee is therefore a modified version of the Presidium.)
Jobbik	2010	Members can propose SMD candidates and vote for them in the local organization. (An electoral committee was formed before the election. The committee was led by the party director. Local and county organizations proposed local candidates for the county lists, but the committee had veto-right. The committee proposed and the presidency approved the national list. SMD-candidates were selected through an interactive process between the committee and the local and county organizations.)
Politics Can Be Different	2010	Members can propose SMD-candidates and vote for them in local organizations.

Socialist Party	2010	Members can propose SMD candidates. (The district level assembly (at least 50% of the eligible) decides about them, the presidium can veto (if a candidate is vetoed then she cannot be renominated). According to the new (2011) rules the candidates for PM and SMD candidates need the support of 10 percent of the eligible voters and need to file an application. The territorial assembly decides about the territorial lists. The congress decides about the national list, EP list, PM candidate, presidential candidate, all based on the proposal of the board and the presidium, the original initiative comes from the presidium.)

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2011	Members of registered branches can vote at conventions.
Labour Party	2011	OMOV for branch members.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No role.
Sinn Féin	2011	Unclear from the constitution, but may be in the additional rules. There is reference to candidate conventions. SES: code as missing?
Green Party	2011	Reference to a selection meeting, but few details in the Constitution (separate Rules and Procedures).

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No role.
Likud	2013	They are the selectorate.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No role.
Labor Party	2013	They are the selectorate.
Shas	2013	No role.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	An option that was never used
Hadash	2013	No role.
Meretz	2013	No role.
National Religious Party	2013	They are the selectorate.
Balad	2013	No role.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2012	Every individual member (and voter too) has the right to participate in the candidate selection process (open primary.) Art. 2, 4 statute.
Northern League	2012	Every individual member (and voter too) has the right to participate in the candidate selection process (open primary.) Art. 2, 4 statute.
Democratic Party	2012	Every individual member (and voter too) has the right to participate in the candidate selection process (open primary.) Art. 2, 4 statute.
Italy of Values	2012	Every individual member (and voter too) has the right to participate in the candidate selection process (open primary.) Art. 2, 4 statute.
Union of the Centre	2012	Every individual member (and voter too) has the right to participate in the candidate selection process (open primary.) Art. 2, 4 statute.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	At the congress members with voting rights approve the selection criteria for candidate list; they may rank candidates in the selection process; they can be proposed as candidates.
Labour Party	2012	At the congress members who have voting rights approve the final candidate list.
Socialist Party	2012	Can apply as a candidate.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	Can apply as candidate.
Democrats 66	2012	Can vote by mail for the candidate list (by placing a certain number of candidates in the preferred order); can apply as candidate; membership approves at a congress the selection criteria for the candidates.
Christian Union	2012	Can be selected as candidates.
Green Left	2012	Can apply as a candidate; members who attend the congress can participate in the voting procedure which determines the final candidate list.
Reformed Political Party	2012	Can be selected as candidates.

Party for the Animals	2012	Can apply as candidate; members who attend the congress can vote for the candidate list.
50PLUS	2012	Can apply as candidate; at the congress members who have voting rights can vote for the candidate list and determine the candidate list.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) party branch can decide that individual members will be more strongly involved in the nomination process than the statutes specify, for example the right to suggest candidates. In the municipalities that choose to use all member-meetings to elect delegates to the nomination meeting, all members may participate.
Progress Party	2013	All members that meet the demands of the party statutes (17 years old, paying and member for three months) have voting rights at the local party Annual Meeting which elects delegates to the county Nomination Meeting. The local party Annual Meeting or an all member-meeting suggest candidates to the Nomination Committee; all members that meet the same demands may participate.
Conservative Party	2013	All members are (and all voters should also be) invited to suggest candidates. All paying members (who have been members for 30 days and can vote in the national election) have voting rights at the local party branch meeting that elects delegates to the Nomination Meeting.
Socialist Left Party	2013	The Nomination Committee must arrange for a high degree of influence for members, local branches and the youth organization in the nomination process. In the Nomination guidelines, the National Council “points out” Troms SV`s (regional branch) decision to select the final list of candidates through holding a (county wide) all member-referendum.
Centre Party	2013	All members should be encouraged to participate by suggesting candidates in the first round of proposals to the Nomination Committee, either directly or at all member-meetings. All members may participate in the second round, when branches call all member-meetings to decide on their proposal of a complete list of candidates.

Christian Democratic Party	2013	All members are invited and asked to participate directly by suggesting candidates in the first round. If the board of the local branch (as recommended) makes its first round-suggestions through an all member-meeting, members may participate if they have been paying for at least three months and have voting rights in the national election. Members that meet the same requirements may participate at (what must be) an all member-meeting in which the local branches make their list with ten prioritized candidates based on the Nomination Committee`s first draft of a list of candidates. Members that meet the same requirements may participate the local party branch elects its delegates to the county Nomination Meeting.
Liberal Party	2013	The Nomination Committee invites all members in the county to propose candidates. After the list of all proposed candidates are sent to the members (in alphabetical order), members are asked to return the list with their ranking of the candidates. At some point, the Nomination Committee invites all members to a meeting, where proposed top-candidates may present themselves and answer questions.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2011	None beyond the right to be a candidate.
Law and Justice	2011	Not applicable: party did not run in 2011 elections.
Palikot's Movement	2011	No role.
Polish People's Party	2011	None beyond the right to be a candidate.
Democratic Left Alliance	2011	None beyond the right to be a candidate.
United Poland	2011	None beyond the right to be a candidate.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	No role.
Left Bloc	2011	No role.

Communist Party	2011	No role.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011	Participate in local assemblies that will propose candidates.
Socialist Party	2011	Participate in local assemblies that will propose candidates.
United Left	2011	Participate in local assemblies that will propose candidates.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	Participate in local assemblies that will propose candidates, or directly propose candidates.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	Participate in local assemblies that will propose candidates, or directly propose candidates.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency and congress delegates.
Left Party	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency congress delegates.
Green Party	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency congress delegates.
Centre Party	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency congress delegates.
Liberal People's Party	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency congress delegates.
Christian Democrats	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency congress delegates.
Moderate Party	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency congress delegates.

Sweden Democrats	2014	Nomination of candidates; plus nomination and voting for district/constituency and national congress delegates.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2010	Can vote in person at Special General Meeting of Constituency Association OR in postal ballot of all Constituency Association members, depending on which method is used (procedure can vary from constituency to constituency).
Labour Party	2010	The selection of candidates shall consist of a vote, by eliminating ballot, of all eligible individual members of the constituency on the basis of one member one vote' (Rule Book 2010, p27). Thus, individual members make the selection by ballot from the shortlisted nominees. They also have the right to vote on whether a sitting MP should be re-adopted as the candidate for the next election in a 'trigger ballot'. This should happen BEFORE any selection procedure involving other nominees; the latter only takes place if the MP fails to win re-adoption in the trigger ballot.
Liberal Democrats	2010	Decide on the choice of candidate through a formal one-member, one-vote ballot. Eligible voters may cast their ballot at a selection -meeting or via the post (on request).
Scottish National Party	2010	Individual members resident in a constituency have the right to make the final selection, by vote, of candidates.
Plaid Cymru	2010	Participate in final vote to select candidate (on a one-member, one-vote basis).
Green Party	2010	Party members in a given constituency elect the candidate by postal ballot (using single transferable vote).
UK Independence Party	2010	Those attending a hustings meeting may take part in a ballot to select the candidate.

PARTY	YEAR	B23CANRUL3TXT: Candidate selection process: local organization

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	No role (NSW)
Liberal Party	2013	No formal role (NSW).
National Party	2013	No formal role (NSW).
The Greens	2013	No formal role (NSW).

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2008	Local constituency organizations may propose candidates (advisory role) for the federal state level lists. If there is no pre-election on the regional (state) level, ad hoc regional constituency conferences (Regionalwahlkreiskonferenz) select the regional lists.
People's Party	2008	The regional parties select the regional lists for the national elections after a pre-selection process that is decided by the national party executive (Bundesparteivorstand).

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2014	Initiative and Formal input: Electoral college at constituency level can decide which places on the list are protected, deals with the unprotected places on the list and makes suggestions to the national level
Socialist Party	2014	Initiative and formal input: constituency organization is in charge of building the list, in accordance with the directies from national executive and congress
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2014	Initiative and Formal input (amendments): constituency and national levels coordinate the building of the list
Reform Movement	2014	No specific role for constituency level
Socialist Party Alternative	2014	Initiative and formal input: executive of the constituency proposes a list, congress approves
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2014	Initiative: can build the list to be submitted for membership approval

Flemish Interest	2014	Formal input: provincial executive advises national executive
Democrat Humanist Centre	2014	Initiative and formal input (amendments): The constituency level organizes the poll for federal elections (House of representatives)
Ecolo	2014	Initiative, formal input (amendments) and formal approval: The constituency organization analyzes candidacies for all eligible places on the list, and votes via membership vote ((quorum of at least 20% of members required)
Green	2014	Initiative, formal input (amendments) and formal approval: The constituency organization
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2014	Formal vote on the lists proposed by national level
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2014	Initiative and Formal input (amendments): executive at the level of constituency builds the list together with national executive

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Open nomination contest, search for candidates, provide membership lists for candidates, hold nomination meetings and votes.
New Democratic Party	2011	Call nomination meeting, send notice to members, search for candidates, hold meetings and votes.
Bloc Québécois	2011	Hold nomination meeting and facilitate voting.
Conservative Party	2011	Send notice to membership, search for candidates, interview candidates, hold nomination meetings, provide candidates with membership information, hold membership votes.
Green Party	2011	Search for candidates, provide membership lists for candidates, hold meetings and membership votes.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	Nominate candidates.
Danish People's Party	2011	No role.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No role.

Socialist People's Party	2011	Nominates candidates.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	No role.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No role.
Conservatives	2011	Nominates one candidate in each of the nomination districts at the annual meeting.
Liberals	2011	Selects candidate.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	No role.
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No role.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2013	Constituency candidates: According to the electoral law (Bundeswahlgesetz), constituency candidates must be elected in a democratic and secret election by an assembly of the party members in a constituency or by a similar board defined by the party (§21 (3)). List candidates: No role.
Social Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: According to the electoral law (Bundeswahlgesetz), constituency candidates must be elected in a democratic and secret election by an assembly of the party members in a constituency or by a similar board defined by the party (§21 (3)). List candidates: No role.
Free Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: According to the electoral law (Bundeswahlgesetz), constituency candidates must be elected in a democratic and secret election by an assembly of the party members in a constituency or by a similar board defined by the party (BWG §21 (3)). List candidates: No role.
The Left	2013	Constituency candidates: According to the electoral law (Bundeswahlgesetz), constituency candidates must be elected in a democratic and secret election by an assembly of the party members in a constituency or by a similar board defined by the party (BWG §21 (3)). List candidates: No role.

Alliance '90/The Greens	2013	Constituency candidates: According to the electoral law (Bundeswahlgesetz), constituency candidates must be elected in a democratic and secret election by an assembly of the party members in a constituency or by a similar board defined by the party (§21 (3)). List candidates: No role.
Christian Social Union	2013	Constituency candidates: The Local Leadership has the right to propose candidates. Holds a constituency assembly. List candidates: The Local Leadership has the right to propose candidates (Statute §41 (1)).
Pirate Party	2013	Constituency candidates: According to the electoral law (Bundeswahlgesetz), constituency candidates must be elected in a democratic and secret election by an assembly of the party members in a constituency or by a similar board defined by the party (§21 (3)). List candidates: No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	The Assembly of the Local Organization proposes SMD candidates. The Electoral District Organization evaluates/endorses the proposals made by local organizations.
Jobbik	2010	Local organizations proposed local candidates.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	Local organizations proposed local candidates.
Socialist Party	2010	The local assembly (at least 50% of the eligible members) decides about SMD candidates. According to the new (2011) rules the candidates need the support of 10 percent of the eligible voters.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2011	Constituency executives responsible for establishing and administering conventions to select candidates.
Labour Party	2011	Constituency conventions administer the selection process.
Fianna Fáil	2011	Constituency organization is responsible for organizing candidate selection. The selection takes place at constituency level, with the selection convention comprising three delegates from each branch.

Sinn Féin	2011	Unclear
Green Party	2011	Constituency group administers the selection meeting.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No role.
Likud	2013	No Role.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No role.
Labor Party	2013	No role.
Shas	2013	No role.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No role.
Hadash	2013	No role.
Meretz	2013	No role.
National Religious Party	2013	No role.
Balad	2013	No role.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2012	No role.
Northern League	2012	No role.
Democratic Party	2012	At least 2/3 of the overall candidates are presented by the local level.
Italy of Values	2012	No role.
Union of the Centre	2012	No role.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	Can propose candidates.

Labour Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	At the congress local delegates vote to approve the candidate list.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	Can propose candidates; has the right to vote for the entire candidate list.
Democrats 66	2012	No role.
Christian Union	2012	Vote for each place on the candidate list; determines the final candidate list.
Green Left	2012	No role.
Reformed Political Party	2012	Elects the list-leader (Lijsttrekker); can propose candidates for the rest of the candidate list; advises the national executive about the candidate list.
Party for the Animals	2012	No role.
50PLUS	2012	No role.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	Local (i.e. municipal) party branches are encouraged to propose candidates in the first round. After the county Nomination Committee has delivered its first draft of a list of candidates, the local branches may suggest changes to the list. The delegates to the county Nomination Meeting are sent from local party branches; the number of delegates allocated to each branch is decided based on the number of members the previous year, while still guaranteeing all local branches a minimum representation. The local delegates to the Nomination Meetings are elected by an all member-meeting or board of representative-meeting after the nomination committee has delivered the final list proposal.

Progress Party	2013	Local (i.e. municipal) party branches are encouraged to propose candidates. After the county Nomination Committee has delivered its first draft of a list of candidates, the local branches can suggest changes to the list. The local delegates to the county Nomination Meeting are elected at Annual Meetings in local party branches: 1 delegate for each, and in addition: 1 delegate for each 650 votes in the municipality (max. 14 delegates). 1 delegate if election result in the municipality is above county average. 1 delegate if number of paying members in the local branch is 1 % or more of the population in the municipality. Sum: 17 delegates max. Number of guaranteed delegates (1) for local branches must be increased to ensure that local branches constitute at least 2/3 of the delegates if the nominations are made at the county Annual Meeting. 1/3 of local branches in the county, representing 1/3 of paying members, can demand a new Nomination Meeting after the ordinary one.
Conservative Party	2013	Local (i.e. municipal) party branches are encouraged to suggest candidates. After the county Nomination Committee has delivered its first draft of a list of candidates, the local branches can suggest changes to the list. Local party branches should hold all member-meetings (must be members for 30 days and have voting rights in national elections) with "test nomination votings". In the same meeting, the branches elect delegates to the county Nomination Meeting based on this formula: 1 delegate if the party received 20-100 votes in the municipality in the last national election. After that: 1 delegate for each started 500 votes in the municipality if the party received less than 25 % of the votes in the county in the last election. 1 delegate for each started 700 votes in the municipality if the party received more than 25 % of the votes in the county in the last election. Note: four county branches held advisory county-wide referendums on their list of candidates.
Socialist Left Party	2013	The county Nomination Committee must arrange for a high degree of influence for members, local branches and the youth organization in the nomination process. Unless otherwise decided by the branches, the composition of the county Nomination Meeting is the same as the county Annual Meeting, with the same number of delegates for the local branches. Note: Two counties (Oslo and Troms) held county-wide referendums on their list of candidates.

Centre Party	2013	In the first round, the local (i.e. municipal) party branches are asked to suggest five names from the county, at least one from their own branch. In the second round, after the county Nomination Committee has used the first round-results to suggest 3-5 names it considers to be the most likely (supported) top candidates, the branches hold all member-meetings to decide on a proposal of a complete list of candidates. The second round-meetings elect the local branches delegates to the county Nomination Meeting: 1 delegate per started 300 votes in the municipality in the last (national or regional) election. 1 delegate per 60 members of the branch in the last election year (60-119 = 1 delegate, etc.).
Christian Democratic Party	2013	The local (i.e. municipal) party branches are asked to suggest candidates. After the county Nomination Committee delivered its first draft of a list of candidates, all member-meetings in the local branches must propose a list of 10 prioritized candidates. The local branches send delegates to the county Nomination Meeting: 1 delegate for 0-150 votes in the municipality in the last national election, and thereafter: 1 delegate for every started 250 votes up to 1900 votes. 1 delegate for every started 400 votes up to 7900 votes, and thereafter 1 delegate for every started 700 votes.
Liberal Party	2013	Local (i.e. municipal) branches may suggest candidates in the first round. After the Nomination Committee proposes an unranked list of candidates based on the first round-results, local branches are asked to return the list with a ranking of the candidates; paying members in the branches may participate in the all member-meetings which perform this task. The composition of the Nomination Meeting is the same as to the regional (i.e. county) Annual Meeting. Local branches elect delegates to the meeting in separate all member-meeting, based on number of members: Up to 25 members in the local branch = 1 delegate, 26-50 members = 2 delegates, 51-100 members = 3 delegates, and after that 1 delegate per 50 members. In addition, based on number of votes in the municipality in the last election in the county: Up to 150 votes = 1 delegate, 151-1900 votes = 1 delegate per started 250 votes; 1901-7900 = 1 delegate per started 400 votes; and more than 7900 votes = 1 delegate per 700 votes.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2011	None for the lowest level. One level higher- district council proposes candidates.

Law and Justice	2011	NA- party did not run in 2011 elections.
Palikot's Movement	2011	Club (smallest unit) proposes candidate list to the district council.
Polish People's Party	2011	No role.
Democratic Left Alliance	2011	No role.
United Poland	2011	No role.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	The Political Committees of the local parties (municipality level) are consulted by the Political Committees of the district/regional level. (The local level does not correspond to the electoral constituency).
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	No role.
Left Bloc	2011	No role.
Communist Party	2011	No role.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011	Local party assemblies propose candidates.
Socialist Party	2011	Local party assemblies propose candidates.
United Left	2011	Local party assemblies propose candidates.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	Local party assemblies propose candidates.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" the year before.
Left Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.
Green Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" the year before.
Centre Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.
Liberal People's Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.
Christian Democrats	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.
Moderate Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at a previous congress.
Sweden Democrats	2014	District/constituency congress MAY choose candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at a previous congress.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2010	Local party Candidate Selection Committee sifts applications and recommends at least 3 to the Constituency Association Executive Committee. The Executive Committee then interviews these applicants and nominates at least 2 to the Special General Meeting of all Constituency Association Members, which makes the final decision on who will be the candidate. If a sitting MP applies to be re-selected, the local party Executive Committee may re-adopt him or her with no further procedure required. (If the Executive declines to readopt the sitting MP, the latter may ask for a postal ballot of all local members, or be added to a short list of applicants being chosen between by a Special General Meeting).
Labour Party	2010	A Constituency Labour Party Shortlisting Committee draws up a shortlist of eligible nominees on whom the local members vote.

Liberal Democrats	2010	Short-listing of candidates shall be carried out by the executive committee of the Local Party or by a short listing sub-committee appointed by it.
Scottish National Party	2010	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2010	Forms a Constituency Committee and 'Designated Officer' that manages the selection process in the constituency. This includes the task of drawing up a short-list.
Green Party	2010	Stage hustings meetings and appoint Electoral Returning Officer.
UK Independence Party	2010	Regional Organiser and Regional/County and Branch Chairman shall provide a confidential statement concerning the strengths and weaknesses of each applicant (Party Rule Book, p.48).

PARTY	YEAR	B24CANRUL4TXT: Candidate selection process: regional organization

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	Consultative and veto power; can select a candidate if requested (NSW).
Liberal Party	2013	Power of veto and to review nominations; members of State Council serve on selection committees (NSW).
National Party	2013	Has veto power (NSW).
The Greens	2013	No formal role (NSW).

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2008	The regional party organizations make their proposals for the regional list after consulting ad hoc regional constituency organizations (Wahlkreisorganisationen) and the parties' regional women organization. The regional party organization make their proposal for the federal list after consulting the local constituency organizations and the parties' regional women organization. If the decision is not made by a regional party congress, the regional party council (Landesparteirat) selects the federal list. It has to consider the results of the ad hoc regional constituency conferences (Regionalwahlkreiskonferenz).
People's Party	2008	The executive of the regional parties (Landesparteivorstand) selects the federal state level list for the national elections.
Freedom Party	2008	Election of candidates on the regional and federal state level list for the national election which need to be confirmed by the national party executive in mutual agreement.
The Greens	2008	Election of candidates for the regional and federal state level list which need to be confirmed by the national party congress.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2014	Not mentioned
Socialist Party	2014	Not mentioned

Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2014	Not mentioned
Reform Movement	2014	Not mentioned
Socialist Party Alternative	2014	Not mentioned
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2014	Not mentioned
Flemish Interest	2014	Not mentioned
Democrat Humanist Centre	2014	Not mentioned
Ecolo	2014	Not mentioned
Green	2014	Not mentioned
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2014	Not mentioned
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2014	Not mentioned

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Provincial campaign chair establishes the rules within existing guidelines (cut-off date for membership, notice to eligible members, may add additional voting stations where geography necessitates).
New Democratic Party	2011	Provincial party's in their respective provinces set rules for candidate selection.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No role.
Conservative Party	2011	No role.
Green Party	2011	No role.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	Nominate candidate of the gender that is not represented among the candidates if all candidates have same gender.
Social Liberal Party	2011	Decide on the candidate selection procedure.
Socialist People's Party	2011	Decides on whether candidates stand in parallel or on party list.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	Elects all candidates except the top nominee.
Liberal Alliance	2011	Elects all candidates except the top nominee.
Conservatives	2011	Responsible for nomination of candidates and arranges nomination meeting.
Liberals	2011	No role.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	The federation organizes the hustings in each constituency of the department.
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	The national selection committee may decide to consult the relevant departmental committee, which in turn may decide consult party members in the constituency (optional).

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2013	Constituency candidates: According to electoral law, the Land executive can veto the selection of a constituency candidate. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter. List candidates: According to electoral law, a general assembly of a Land organization has to have a secret vote on the Land list.
Social Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: According to electoral law, the Land executive can veto the selection of a constituency candidate. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter. List candidates: A general assembly of delegates of a Land organization has to have a secret vote on the Land list (OrgStatut § 12 (5) & WO §1 (1) f).
Free Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: According to electoral law, the Land executive can veto the selection of a constituency candidate. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter. List candidates: According to electoral law, a general assembly of a Land organization has to have a secret vote on the Land list.

The Left	2013	Constituency candidates: According to electoral law, the Land executive can veto the selection of a constituency candidate. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter. List candidates: A general assembly of individual members or delegates of a Land organization has to have a secret vote on the Land list (Statute § 36 (3)).
Alliance '90/The Greens	2013	Constituency candidates: According to electoral law, the Land executive can veto the selection of a constituency candidate. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter. List candidates: According to electoral law, a general assembly of a Land organization has to have a secret vote on the Land list.
Christian Social Union	2013	Constituency candidates: The Land Leadership has the right to propose candidates and can veto the selection of a constituency candidate. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter (Statute §41). List candidates: A general assembly of delegates of every constituency plus a few further delegates has to have a secret vote on the Land list (Statute §34). The executive boards of all local levels have the right to propose candidates. The Land Leadership has the right to veto. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter (Statute §41).
Pirate Party	2013	Constituency candidates: According to electoral law, the Land executive can veto the selection of a constituency candidate. In this case, the procedure has to be repeated and will be binding thereafter. List candidates: According to electoral law, a general assembly of a Land organization has to have a secret vote on the Land list.

HUNGARY

Jobbik	2010	County organizations proposed candidates for the county lists.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	County organizations proposed candidates for the county lists.
Socialist Party	2010	County organizations proposed candidates for the county lists.

IRELAND

Sinn Féin	2011	Reference to ‘6 counties’ vs. ’26 counties’

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No role.
Likud	2013	No role.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No role.
Labor Party	2013	No role.
Shas	2013	No role.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No role.
Hadash	2013	No role.
Meretz	2013	No role.
National Religious Party	2013	No role.
Balad	2013	No role.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2012	No role.
Northern League	2012	No role.
Democratic Party	2012	The regional secretary draws up a pre-selection list that must be approved by the national coordinator.
Italy of Values	2012	No role.
Union of the Centre	2012	The Regional Committee proposes the list of candidates for national elections.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	Can propose candidates.
Labour Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	No role.

Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	Can propose candidates; determines the last places on the list in their own electoral sub-district.
Democrats 66	2012	No role.
Christian Union	2012	No role.
Green Left	2012	Can determine the 'regional places' at the bottom of its electoral sub-district candidate list.
Reformed Political Party	2012	No role.
Party for the Animals	2012	No role.
50PLUS	2012	No role.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	The Annual Meetings of the regional (i.e. county) party branches or Board of Representatives of the regional party branches, elect the Nomination Committee with 7-9 members. The regional branch of the youth organization is represented with at least one member in the Nomination Committee and seven delegates at the Nomination Meeting.
Progress Party	2013	Annual Meetings of the regional (i.e. county) party branches elect a Nomination Committee with 5-9 members. The County Boards in the counties decide if the Nomination Meeting is held as a separate meeting or as an own-point-item on the agenda of the county Annual Meeting. With a 2/3 majority, a County Board may demand a new Nomination Meeting after the ordinary one.
Conservative Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) Boards appoint the Nomination Committees, which should have limited number of members (7-11) - more members in larger the county branches with many local (i.e. municipal) branches, and many party members. The youth organization must be represented in the Nomination Committee. The County Boards decide when the Nomination Meetings are held.
Socialist Left Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) Annual Meeting elects/appoints a County Nomination Committee. If the youth organization has a branch in the county, it shall be represented in the committee. Unless otherwise decided by the branches, the composition of the Nomination Meeting is the same as the county Annual Meeting, with the same number of delegates for the local branches.

Centre Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) Annual Meeting or County Board appoints the county Nomination Committee. The boards of the youth- and women organizations elect three delegates each to the Nomination Meeting.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) Nomination Committee is appointed at the county Annual Meeting, and consists of 9 members, including one each from the women- and youth organization. The County Board sets the date for the Nomination Meeting.
Liberal Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) Annual Meeting or a meeting in the County Board elects a Nomination Committee with a leader, deputy leader and 1-3 other members. The youth organization or other side organizations may participate as members.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2011	Regional council submits opinion on the candidates to the Political Committee (national).
Law and Justice	2011	NA- party did not run in 2011 elections.
Palikot's Movement	2011	District council prepares the list.
Polish People's Party	2011	The Voivodship convention sets the lists.
Democratic Left Alliance	2011	No role.
United Poland	2011	Proposed the list.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	The Political Committees of the Party at District/Regional level propose the lists of candidates to the National Political Committee after hearing the opinion of their Assemblies and of the Political Committees of the local parties (Secções/municipality level).
Socialist Party	2011	The Political Committees of the Party Federations approve the list of candidates for the respective electoral constituencies in compliance with the list of objective criteria and prerogatives formulated by the National Political Committee.
People's Party	2011	No role.
Left Bloc	2011	The District and Regional Assemblies propose to the Mesa Nacional the lists of candidates for public offices in accordance with the general direction of the Movement.

Communist Party	2011	The regional/district organizations are consulted during the whole process.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011	Provincial Electoral Committees draft the province's electoral ticket which are submitted to the National Electoral Committee.
Socialist Party	2011	Provincial branches draft the province's electoral ticket. Regional branches may issue a report on the drafted lists which are submitted to the National Electoral Commission.
United Left	2011	Regional federations draft the final tickets.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	Local party assemblies propose candidates which are submitted to the National Executive Body (Consejo Nacional - Euzkadi Buru Batzar).
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" the year before.
Left Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.
Green Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" the year before.
Centre Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.
Liberal People's Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.
Christian Democrats	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at the previous congress.

Moderate Party	2014	District/constituency congress chooses candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at a previous congress.
Sweden Democrats	2014	District/constituency congress MAY choose candidates, having chosen a "selection committee" at a previous congress.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2010	No role.
Labour Party	2010	No role.
Liberal Democrats	2010	Each Regional Party shall have a Candidates Committee elected by the Regional Party by its internal procedures. The chair of each regional committee sits on the 'state' (i.e., English, Scottish or Welsh) candidates committee.
Scottish National Party	2010	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2010	No role.
Green Party	2010	May invoke a procedure whereby candidate is selected at constituency meeting by members, where an election is called at short notice and no candidate is in place.
UK Independence Party	2010	Regional Organiser and Regional/County and Branch Chairman shall provide a confidential statement concerning the strengths and weaknesses of each applicant (Party Rule Book, p.48).

PARTY	YEAR	B25CANRUL5TXT: Candidate selection process: national organization

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	No formal role (NSW).
Liberal Party	2013	Veto power.
National Party	2013	No formal role (NSW).
The Greens	2013	No formal role (NSW).

AUSTRIA

Social Democratic Party	2008	All proposed candidates are confirmed by the Bundesparteirat (National Party Council) after a proposal by the party executive (Bundesparteivorstand). If there is a party congress scheduled on a date close to the Bundesparteirat meeting, the party congress could decide to make the final decision. The party executive needs to make decision on regional and federal state lists in agreement with the parties' regional organizations.
People's Party	2008	The party executive (Bundesparteivorstand) selects the national list after the proposal by the party leader (Bundesparteiobmann).
Freedom Party	2008	The party executive (Bundesparteivorstand) selects the candidates for the national list. The party executive also confirms the candidates proposed by the regional organizations for the regional and federal state level lists in mutual agreement with the regional organizations.
The Greens	2008	The party congress elects the candidates for the national list. The party congress also confirms the candidates proposed by the regional organizations for the regional and federal state level lists for the national election.
Alliance for the Future	2008	The ultimate decision is made by the party leader (Bündnisobmann/-frau).

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2014	Initiative and formal vote: Partij bestuur (national executive) Can decide which places on the list are protected, in agreement with Partiraad (party council); National electoral commission can add candidates that were not suggested by the constituency level (special majority required); Party council has final formal vote
Socialist Party	2014	Formal input: national executive and party leader set directives for the building of the lists
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2014	Initiative, formal input and formal approval: constituency and national levels coordinate the building of the list
Reform Movement	2014	Initiative, formal input and formal approval: National organization controls all steps of the process via the 'Commission electorate' composed of the Party Leader, the Governmental Leader, and the members of the National executive
Socialist Party Alternative	2014	Formal input: National executive has the right to give an advice on the list proposed by constituency
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2014	No specific role (decentralized to constituency level, except for EP elections)
Flemish Interest	2014	Initiative, formal input and formal approval: national executive has the initiative, national council has formal vote
Democrat Humanist Centre	2014	Initiative, formal input and formal approval: The national level sets directives, double-check lists designed by constituency level before the poll, and final say
Ecolo	2014	Formal input: The 'conseil de fédération' can adopt a procedure to co-decide on the lists for all elections
Green	2014	Formal input: The national council designs the rules for the organization of polls, and the national executive formally adopt these rules
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2014	Initiative, formal input and formal approval: National organization controls all steps of the process via the 'commission electorate' composed of 5 members of the Conseil général, appointed by the Bureau; party leader belongs to the 'commission electorate' but only with consultative vote
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2014	Initiative, formal input and formal approval: National executive designs rules, builds the lists with the constituency level, and has a final say

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Interview candidates where required, disallow candidates.
New Democratic Party	2011	Find a candidate when the EDA is unable to do so.
Bloc Québécois	2011	Open nomination process.
Conservative Party	2011	Open nomination process; may add additional voting locations in ridings where geography may hinder members; may disallow candidacy.
Green Party	2011	Opens nomination process; secure a candidate if the EDA is unable to do so; remove candidate.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	No role.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No role.
Socialist People's Party	2011	National committee approves candidates.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	Top-10 candidates (1 in each electoral district) elected at national, annual meeting.
Liberal Alliance	2011	Top-10 candidates (1 in each electoral district) elected at national, annual meeting.
Conservatives	2011	No role.
Liberals	2011	No role.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	The National Council endorses or vetoes selected candidates
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	The national selection committee draws the list of approved candidates. Designated candidates have to be approved by the National Council.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.

Social Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Free Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
The Left	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Christian Social Union	2013	Not applicable since the CSU is a regional party (Bavaria).
Pirate Party	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	The National Election Coordination Committee (party president, the president of the national board, the faction leader, the national campaign manager, a delegate of the national presidium, a delegate of the national board) finalizes the final proposals for SMD seats and creates the draft for the lists for the regional and the national tier. The final decision is made for all candidates by the National Board.
Jobbik	2010	Presidency approved all the candidates.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	The final decision-maker was the national congress. It had to approve all lists and candidates. But all candidates had to be approved by the national leadership.
Socialist Party	2010	The presidium could veto any candidate. The congress decided about the national list and the EP list.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2011	Executive Council, on proposal of party leaders, determines the number of candidates to run in each constituency and can add, delete or substitute candidates proposed by constituency conventions.
Labour Party	2011	The Executive Board ‘shall prescribe the procedures’ subject to the Constitution.

Fianna Fáil	2011	National executive selects convention chairman; convenes selection conventions; sets deadline for receipt of nominations; can exclude members from nomination; recommends - and can determine - the number of candidates; and can select, add, and veto candidates.
Sinn Féin	2011	Dominant role of Ard Comhairle and 'National Election Department'.
Green Party	2011	National Executive Committee can add or subtract candidates.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	A three-member nomination committee selected the candidates.
Likud	2013	No Role.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	A small committee design the list and present it to the chairperson who bring it to the ratification of the delegates of the central committee.
Labor Party	2013	No role.
Shas	2013	No role.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	The central committee is an option that was never used. The Council of Sages determines the candidates
Hadash	2013	The selectorate is the party council composed of about 100 delegates Each delegate will rank 4 candidates out of each of the two lists of five (8 candidates all together).
Meretz	2013	Conference delegates are the selectorate. Each delegate will rank 4 candidates out of each of the two lists of five (8 candidates altogether).
National Religious Party	2013	No role.
Balad	2013	The party conference is the selectorate unless it decides to authorize another selectorate.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2012	The National Leader, in accordance with the Presidency Bureau, approves the lists of candidates for national and EU elections
Northern League	2012	The Federal Council has the exclusive competence in national candidate selection. (art. 9 statute)
Democratic Party	2012	The national leadership could indicate 1/3 of regional candidates at most.

Italy of Values	2012	The National Leader approves the lists of candidates for national and EU elections.
Union of the Centre	2012	Not clear.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	Responsible for the selection process; determines deadlines; can propose candidates.
Labour Party	2012	Determines schedule of candidate selection process; determines selection criteria for candidates; appoints selection committee; drafts a provisional candidate list based on advice from selection committee.
Socialist Party	2012	Installs a selection committee, which drafts a preliminary list; the national executive committee may change this list before sending it to the congress where the list will be adopted.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	Responsible for the selection process; determines selection criteria for candidates; installs a committee which determines whether or not a possible candidate meets the requirements; drafts a preliminary candidate list.
Democrats 66	2012	A national election committee is responsible for the candidate selection process; selects those candidates which meet the requirements and drafts a preliminary list.
Christian Union	2012	Drafts selection criteria for candidates for the parliamentary group and selection committee; drafts a candidate list based on advice of the selection committee.
Green Left	2012	Installs a selection committee at a congress 11 months prior to the elections, which deals with the selection and drafts a preliminary candidate list.
Reformed Political Party	2012	Recommends the list-leader (Lijsttrekker); selects selection committee; determines the candidate list based on advice from selection committee.
Party for the Animals	2012	Responsible for the candidate selection process; can draft the candidate list or install a selection committee which is given the task to draft the candidate list; determines selection criteria for candidates.
50PLUS	2012	Determines schedule of candidate selection process; installs a selection committee which drafts a preliminary list.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	The National Executive Committee set the deadlines for the nomination process before national elections.
Progress Party	2013	The National Executive Committee makes rules for the nomination process beyond what the statutes specify. National Executive Committee may demand new Nomination Meeting after the ordinary one. Electoral- /list cooperation with other parties must normally not take place, and in case it does, it must be approved by the National Executive Committee.
Conservative Party	2013	The National Executive Committee makes guidelines for the nomination process. Deviations from the guidelines must be approved by the National Executive Committee. Electoral- /list cooperation with other parties must be approved by the National Executive Committee, and the committee may also instruct the regional branches to enter such cooperation.
Socialist Left Party	2013	The National Council makes "Recommendations for the nomination process", in which a few points on gender- and ethnic balance and referendums are made.
Centre Party	2013	The National Executive Committee makes the guidelines for the nomination process, where the rules in the statutes are specified and additional rules are set out.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	The National Executive Committee make the guidelines for the nomination process, where the rules in the statutes are specified and additional rules are set out.
Liberal Party	2013	The National Executive Committee or the National Council makes the guidelines the counties use in the nomination process.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2011	President: submits candidate list for approval by the Political Committee.
Law and Justice	2011	NA- party did not run in 2011 elections.
Palikot's Movement	2011	National council approves candidate list.
Polish People's Party	2011	Supreme Council- decides on the rules according to which lists are created. National Electoral Convention: approves the lists.
Democratic Left Alliance	2011	The National Board prepares the lists. National Council: decides on the rules of selecting candidates to public offices, approves candidate lists.

United Poland	2011	National Council approves candidate lists.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	The National Political Committee submits to the National Council the proposed lists of candidates. The National Council approves the lists.
Socialist Party	2011	The National Political Committee, on proposal of the Secretary-General, has the right to nominate candidates for the lists and indicate their place of order, taking into consideration their constituency size. The total number should not exceed 30% of the number of deputies. Lists, previously approved by the Party Federations, are finally ratified by the National Political Committee, in order to assess their conformity with party rules.
People's Party	2011	The National Council sets the standards for the preparation of the lists and their final approval.
Left Bloc	2011	The final ratification of the lists proposed by the Regional and Districts Assemblies is made by the Mesa Nacional.
Communist Party	2011	The lists of candidates for legislative elections are prepared and presented by the Comité Central and its executive bodies (the Comissão Política and the Secretariado.)
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	There are no explicit rules regarding the list of candidates. Party Statutes only mention that the National Council defines the political principles of the electoral participation of the party. In addition, the party ran in coalition with the Portuguese Communist Party forming the Coligação Democrática Unitária (CDU).

SPAIN

People's Party	2011	The National Electoral Committee approves the candidate tickets, has veto power, and can redraft the lists including new names and re-adjusting the order of candidates.
Socialist Party	2011	The National Electoral Commission has veto power, can redraft the lists including new names and re-adjusting the order of candidates. Finally, the Federal Executive Committee approves the lists.
United Left	2011	National bodies ratifies the final tickets.

Basque Nationalist Party	2011	The Consejo Nacional - Euzkadi Buru Batzar propose according the Territorial preference the final candidates that the National Assembly may or may not approve.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	The Federation's National Executive Commission (CDC + UDC) proposes the Candidate and the Federation National Council ratifies it.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2014	No role.
Left Party	2014	No role.
Green Party	2014	No role.
Centre Party	2014	No role.
Liberal People's Party	2014	No role - but the national level can select its own list, to run alongside the district/constituency one (votes are accumulated).
Christian Democrats	2014	No role - but the national level can select its own list, to run alongside the district/constituency one (votes are accumulated).
Moderate Party	2014	No role.
Sweden Democrats	2014	National congress MAY (and always does) choose candidates.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2010	The national party Board's 'Committee on Candidates' vets applicants and draws up an official 'Approved List' of prospective parliamentary candidates. The local party organizations then choose their candidates from this list.
Labour Party	2010	1. The National Executive Committee establishes the precise rules and procedures for candidate-selection. 2. The NEC also creates a national panel of eligible candidates from which CLPs can select candidates (though interested individual may also apply directly to a CLP for selection without being on this national panel). 3. The NEC must endorse any candidate that a CLP wishes to adopt before the candidacy is officially confirmed.

Liberal Democrats	2010	I am taking the 'State' party to mean 'national' in this case. The functions of a State Candidates Committee shall be: (a) to make provision for there to be lists of approved candidates for Parliamentary and for European Parliamentary elections; (b) to co-ordinate and regulate the procedure for the selection and adoption of candidates; (c) to identify and publish criteria for the assessment of candidates in the course of the approval and selection processes and to ensure, so far as possible, their consistent application; (d) to provide training for candidates; and (e) to make and from time to time to vary rules for the selection and adoption of prospective Parliamentary and European Parliamentary candidates.
Scottish National Party	2010	Draws up approved list of candidates
Plaid Cymru	2010	National Executive Committee ratifies constituency choices of candidates, and appoints the panel that draws up the Register of approved candidates from which constituencies select.
Green Party	2010	No role.
UK Independence Party	2010	The NEC creates an Approved List of eligible candidates. People on this list may apply to constituency parties to be selected as their candidates. The NEC may withdraw a person from the Approved List at any time. /

PARTY	YEAR	B26CANRUL6TXT: Candidate selection process: affiliated organizations

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	No formal role (NSW).
Liberal Party	2013	No formal role (NSW).
National Party	2013	No formal role (NSW).
The Greens	2013	No formal role (NSW).

AUSTRIA

People's Party	2008	The affiliated organizations of the ÖVP (“Teilorganisationen”) have an advisory role.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2014	Not mentioned
Socialist Party	2014	Not mentioned
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2014	Not mentioned
Reform Movement	2014	Not mentioned
Socialist Party Alternative	2014	Not mentioned
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2014	Not mentioned
Flemish Interest	2014	Not mentioned
Democrat Humanist Centre	2014	Not mentioned
Ecolo	2014	Not mentioned
Green	2014	Not mentioned

Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2014	Not mentioned
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2014	Not mentioned

CANADA

New Democratic Party	2011	No role.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No role.
Conservative Party	2011	No role.
Green Party	2011	No role.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	No role.
Social Liberal Party	2011	No role.
Socialist People's Party	2011	No role.
Red-Green Alliance	2011	No role.
Liberal Alliance	2011	No role.
Conservatives	2011	No role.
Liberals	2011	No role.

FRANCE

Socialist Party	2012	No role.
Union for a Popular Movement	2012	No role.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Social Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Free Democratic Party	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
The Left	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Christian Social Union	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.
Pirate Party	2013	Constituency candidates: No role. List candidates: No role.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2013	No role.
Likud	2013	No role.
Yisrael Beiteinu	2013	No role.
Labor Party	2013	No role.
Shas	2013	No role.
Agudat Yisrael	2013	No role.
Hadash	2013	No role.
Meretz	2013	No role.
National Religious Party	2013	No role.
Balad	2013	No role.

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2012	No role.
Northern League	2012	No role.
Democratic Party	2012	No role.
Italy of Values	2012	No role.
Union of the Centre	2012	No role.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	No role.
Labour Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	No role.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	No role.
Democrats 66	2012	No role.
Christian Union	2012	No role.
Green Left	2012	No role.
Reformed Political Party	2012	No role.
Party for the Animals	2012	No role.
50PLUS	2012	No role.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	No role.
Progress Party	2013	No role.
Conservative Party	2013	No role.
Socialist Left Party	2013	No role.

Centre Party	2013	No role.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	No role.
Liberal Party	2013	No role.

POLAND

Civic Platform	2011	No role.
Law and Justice	2011	NA- party did not run in 2011 elections
Palikot's Movement	2011	No role.
Polish People's Party	2011	No role.
Democratic Left Alliance	2011	No role.
United Poland	2011	No role.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	No role.
Left Bloc	2011	No role.
Communist Party	2011	No role.
Ecologist Party "The Greens"	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
United Left	2011	No role.

Basque Nationalist Party	2011	No role.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2014	Can nominate candidates through the municipal branches to which they are affiliated.
Left Party	2014	No role.
Green Party	2014	No role.
Centre Party	2014	No role.
Liberal People's Party	2014	No role.
Christian Democrats	2014	No role.
Moderate Party	2014	No role.
Sweden Democrats	2014	No role.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2010	No role.
Labour Party	2010	Affiliated organizations can recommend individuals for inclusion in the national panel of eligible candidates through their own processes subject to agreement between the NEC and the affiliate that their process sets similar criteria for accreditation.
Liberal Democrats	2010	No role.
Scottish National Party	2010	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2010	No role.
Green Party	2010	No role.
UK Independence Party	2010	No role.

PARTY	YEAR	C9LDRTITLE: Title of leadership position for which C11-C19 were answered
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party
Liberal Party	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Liberal Party
National Party	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Nationals
The Greens	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Greens
BELGIUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011-2012	General President (algemeen voorzitte)
Socialist Party	2011-2012	President (Président)
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2011-2012	General President (algemeen voorzitte)
Reform Movement	2011-2012	President (Le/la Président(e))
Socialist Party Alternative	2011-2012	Party President (partijvoorzitter)
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011-2012	Party President (partijvoorzitter)
Flemish Interest	2011-2012	Party President (partijvoorzitter)
Democrat Humanist Centre	2011-2012	President (Président)
Ecolo	2011-2012	Co-President (Co-Président)
Green	2011-2012	National President (Landelijke partijvoorzitte)
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2011-2012	President (Président)

Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011-2012	Party President (partijvoorzitte)

CANADA

Liberal Party	2011	Leader
New Democratic Party	2011	Leader
Bloc Québécois	2011	Leader
Conservative Party	2011	Leader
Green Party	2011	Leader

CZECH REPUBLIC

Social Democratic Party	2014	Party Chairman (predseda strany)
Civic Democratic Party	2014	Party Chairman (predseda strany)
TOP 09	2014	Party Chairman (predseda strany)
Communist Party	2014	Party Chairman (predseda strany)
Christian Democratic Union	2014	Party Chairman (predseda strany)

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2011	Party Chair (partiformand)
Danish People's Party	2011	Party Chair (partiformand)
Social Liberal Party	2011	Party Leader (partileder)
Socialist People's Party	2011	Party Chair (partiformand)
Red-Green Alliance	2011	Political Spokesperson (politisk ordfører)
Liberal Alliance	2011	Party Chair (partiformand)

Conservatives	2011	Party Leader (partileder)
Liberals	2011	Party Chair (partiformand)

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012	National Chairman (Bundesvorsitzende)
Social Democratic Party	2012	Chairman (Vorsitzender)
Free Democratic Party	2011	National Chairman (Bundesvorsitzende)
The Left	2012	Party Chairman (Parteivorsitzende)
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012	National Chairman (Bundesvorsitzende)
Christian Social Union	2011	Chairman (Vorsitzender)
Pirate Party	2012	Chairman (Vorsitzender)

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	Party President (pártelnök)
Jobbik	2011	Party President (pártelnök)
Politics Can Be Different	2011	Leader of the Parliamentary Group (frakcióvezető)
Socialist Party	2011	Party President (pártelnök)

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2012	Party Leader
Labour Party	2012	Party Leader
Fianna Fáil	2012	Party Leader

Sinn Féin	2012	President

ISRAEL

Kadima	2012	Party Chair
Likud	2012	Party Chair
Yisrael Beiteinu	2012	Chairman
Labor Party	2011	Party Chair
Shas	2012	Chairman
Meretz	2012	Party Chair
National Religious Party	2011	Party Chair

ITALY

The People of Freedom	2011	President (Presidente)
Northern League	2011	President (Presidente)
Democratic Party	2011	Secretary (Segretario)
Italy of Values	2011	President (Presidente)
Union of the Centre	2011	Secretary (Segretario)

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2011	Politiek leider
Labour Party	2011	Politiek leider

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	Party Leader (partileder)
Progress Party	2013	Party Leader (partileder)

Conservative Party	2013	Party Leader (partileder)
Socialist Left Party	2013	Party Leader (partileder)
Centre Party	2013	Party Leader (partileder)
Christian Democratic Party	2013	Party Leader (partileder)
Liberal Party	2013	Party Leader (partileder)

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2011	President of the National Political Committee (Presidente da Comissão Política Nacional)
Socialist Party	2011	Secretary-General (Secretário-Geral)
People's Party	2011	Party President (Presidente do Partido)
Left Bloc	2011	Spokesperson of the Political Committee (Porta-voz da Comissão Política)
Communist Party	2011	Secretary-General (Secretário-Geral)

SPAIN

People's Party	2011-2014	President (Presidente)
Socialist Party	2011-2014	Secretary-General (Secretario General)
United Left	2011-2014	Federal Coordinator (Coordinador Federal)
Basque Nationalist Party	2011-2014	President (Presidente)
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011-2014	President (Presidente)

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Left Party	2012	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Green Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)

Centre Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Liberal People's Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Christian Democrats	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Moderate Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Sweden Democrats	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2011	Leader of the Party
Labour Party	2013	Leader of the Labour Party
Liberal Democrats	2011	Leader of the Party
Scottish National Party	2014	Leader
Plaid Cymru	2011	Leader of the Party's Group in the National Assembly
Green Party	2012	Leader
UK Independence Party	2014	Party Leader

PARTY	YEAR	C21PLTITLE: Title of political leader position
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party
Liberal Party	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Liberal Party
National Party	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Nationals
The Greens	2013	Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Greens
BELGIUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011	General President (algemeen voorzitte)
Socialist Party	2011	President (Président)
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2010	General President (algemeen voorzitte)
Reform Movement	2011	President (Le/la Président(e))
Socialist Party Alternative	2011	Party President (partijvoorzitter)
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011	Party President (partijvoorzitter)
Flemish Interest	2008, 2012	Party President (partijvoorzitter)
Democrat Humanist Centre	2009	President (Président)
Ecolo	2011	Co-President (Co-Président)
Green	2009	National President (Landelijke partijvoorzitte)
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2009	President (Président)

Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011	Party President (partijvoorzitte)

CANADA

Liberal Party	2013	Leader
New Democratic Party	2012	Leader
Bloc Québécois	2011	Leader
Conservative Party	2004	Leader
Green Party	2006	Leader

CZECH REPUBLIC

Civic Democratic Party	2012	Party Chairman (predseda strany)
Communist Party	2012	Party Chairman (predseda strany)

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2005, 2012	Party Chair (partiformand)
Danish People's Party	2011-2014	Party Chair (partiformand)
Social Liberal Party	2007, 2014	Party Leader (partileder)
Socialist People's Party	2010, 2012, 2014	Party Chair (partiformand)
Liberal Alliance	2009, 2011-2014	Party Chair (partiformand)
Conservatives	2011-2014	Party Leader (partileder)
Liberals	2011-2014	Party Chair (partiformand)

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012, 2014	National Chairman (Bundesvorsitzende)
Social Democratic Party	2011, 2013	Chairman (Vorsitzender)
Free Democratic Party	2011, 2013	National Chairman (Bundesvorsitzende)
The Left	2012, 2014	Party Chairman (Parteivorsitzende)
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012, 2013	National Chairman (Bundesvorsitzende)
Christian Social Union	2011, 2013	Chairman (Vorsitzender)
Pirate Party	2011-2014	Chairman (Vorsitzender)

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	Party President
Jobbik	2011	Party President
Socialist Party	2012	Leader of the Parliamentary Group

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2002	Party Leader
Labour Party	2014	Party Leader
Fianna Fáil	2011	Party Leader
Sinn Féin	2014	President

ISRAEL

Kadima	2012	Party Chair
Likud	2012	Party Chair

Labor Party	2011, 2013	Party Chair
Shas	2013	Chairman
Meretz	2012	Party Chair
National Religious Party	2012	Party Chair
Northern League	2012	President (Presidente)

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	Party Leader
Progress Party	2012	Party Leader
Conservative Party	2012	Party Leader
Socialist Left Party	2012	Party Leader
Centre Party	2012	Party Leader
Christian Democratic Party	2013	Party Leader
Liberal Party	2012	Party Leader

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2014	President of the National Political Committee (Presidente da Comissão Política Nacional)
Socialist Party	2011	Secretary-General (Secretário-Geral)
People's Party	2011	Party President (Presidente do Partido)
Left Bloc	2012	Spokesperson of the Political Committee (Porta-voz da Comissão Política)
Communist Party	2012	Secretary-General (Secretário-Geral)

SPAIN

People's Party	2012	President (Presidente)
Socialist Party	2012, 2014	Secretary-General (Secretario General)

United Left	2012	Federal Coordinator (Coordinador Federal)
Basque Nationalist Party	2013	President (Presidente)
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	President (Presidente)

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Left Party	2012	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Green Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Centre Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Liberal People's Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Christian Democrats	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Moderate Party	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)
Sweden Democrats	2011	Party Chair (partiordförande)

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2005	Leader of the Party
Labour Party	2010	Leader of the Labour Party
Liberal Democrats	2007	Leader of the Party
Scottish National Party	2014	Leader
Plaid Cymru	2012	Leader of the Party’s Group in the National Assembly
Green Party	2012, 2014	Leader
UK Independence Party	2010	Party Leader

PARTY	YEAR	C25PLMBRTXT: Pol. leader selection rules: individual members
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2013	Individual members were able to vote for the party leader. This accounted for 50% of the total vote (the other 50% being held by the Federal Parliamentary Party).
Liberal Party	2013	No role.
National Party	2013	No role.
The Greens	2013	No role.
BELGIUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.
Socialist Party	2011	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2010	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.
Reform Movement	2011	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.
Flemish Interest	2008, 2012	Formal approval of the candidate proposed by the party executive.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2009	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.
Ecolo	2011	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members at the party congress.
Green	2009	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members at the party congress.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2009	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members at the party congress.

Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011	Right to vote: universal suffrage for party members.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2013	Members were eligible to vote
New Democratic Party	2012	Direct membership vote (online or at convention)
Bloc Québécois	2011	Direct membership vote
Conservative Party	2004	Direct vote of members
Green Party	2006	Direct membership vote

CZECH REPUBLIC

Civic Democratic Party	2012	Every party member is eligible to become party leader.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2005, 2012	Decide on party chair in postal ballot if none of the candidates get 3/4 of the votes at the congress. Otherwise through delegates at congress.
Danish People's Party	2011-2014	No role.
Socialist People's Party	2010, 2012, 2014	Selects at postal ballot all even years if more than one candidate
Liberal Alliance	2009, 2011-2014	May participate at national conference
Conservatives	2011-2014	Party leader is elected at annual meeting where individual members may attend as delegates
Liberals	2011-2014	Through delegates at annual national conference

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012, 2014	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2011, 2013	The National Leadership can decide a membership ballot about the potential leaders. But the results are not binding. (§14 (11))
Free Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
The Left	2012, 2014	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012-2013	No role.
Christian Social Union	2011, 2013	No role.
Pirate Party	2011-2014	No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No role.
Jobbik	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	No role.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2002	No role.
Labour Party	2014	Members vote for candidates using PR-STV.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No role.
Sinn Féin	2014	No role.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2012	They are the selectors
Likud	2012	They are the selectors

Labor Party	2011, 2013	They are the selectors
Meretz	2012	No role.
National Religious Party	2012	Selecting the leader

ITALY

Northern League	2012	Provincial congresses elect the delegates sent to the national congress.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	Select the candidate.
Labour Party	2012	Right to vote (Alternative Vote System)
Socialist Party	2012	Could apply for position as political leader.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	Could apply for position as political leader; right to vote
Democrats 66	2012	Could apply for position as political leader; right to vote
Green Left	2012	Could apply for position as political leader; right to vote

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	The formal role is for the regional (i.e. county) branches, and the regional branches decide as to the extent and degree of the involvement of local party branches and individual members.
Progress Party	2012	The formal role is for the local party branches, which may suggest candidates via the regional party branch. The local party leadership decides to what extent it involves members.
Conservative Party	2012	The formal role is for the local party branches, which may suggest candidates directly to the Electoral Committee. The local party leadership decides to what extent it involves members.

Socialist Left Party	2012	In a first communication from the preparatory electoral committee, the local party branches are encouraged to contact all members to receive suggestions of candidates from them, either individually or at all-membership meetings. The result from either solution is then processed by the local branch leadership, before it is sent to the preparatory electoral committee.
Centre Party	2012	The formal role is for the regional (i.e. county) branches, and the regional branches decide as to the extent and degree of the involvement of local party branches and individual members.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	The formal role is for the regional (i.e. county) branches, and the regional branches decide as to the extent and degree of the involvement of local party branches and individual members.
Liberal Party	2012	All members are invited to suggest candidates via mail to the Electoral Committee.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2014	All individual members holding full voting rights select the Party Leader by an individual and secret vote
Socialist Party	2011	All individual members holding full voting rights select the Party Leader by an individual and secret vote.
People's Party	2011	In this leadership selection, held in February 2011, all individual members holding full voting rights selected the Leader by an individual and secret vote

SPAIN

People's Party	2012	Be delegates of the party conference /
Socialist Party	2012, 2014	Be delegates of the party conference /
United Left	2012	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2013	Be delegates of the party conference
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	Be delegates of the party conference

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to constituency organization congress.
Left Party	2012	Indirect role, electing delgates to constituency organization congress.
Green Party	2011	The right to nominate candidates. Members also elect delegates to the party congress.
Centre Party	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to constituency organization congress.
Liberal People's Party	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to constituency organization congress.
Christian Democrats	2011	The right to nominate candidates. Members also elect delegates to the party district congresses who elect delegates to the national congress.
Moderate Party	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to constituency organization congress.
Sweden Democrats	2011	The right to nominate candidates. Members also elect delegates to the party congress.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2005	To vote in final round of voting/run-off between final two candidates
Labour Party	2010	They were entitled to vote on a one-member, one-vote basis in the 'Individual membership' section of the electoral college. This section had one-third of all the electoral college votes.
Liberal Democrats	2007	Responsible for nominating candidates.(200 supporters required per candidate) / Eligible to vote in leadership election
Scottish National Party	2014	To nominate candidates (at least 100 supporters needed from at least 20 different party branches) / To vote in leadership election
Plaid Cymru	2012	Eligible to vote in leadership election
Green Party	2012, 2014	Members elect the leader in a postal ballot. In addition, at least 20 members must sign the nomination papers of a candidate before he or she may stand for the leadership.
UK Independence Party	2010	To elect the leader in a postal ballot

PARTY	YEAR	C26PLLOCTXT: Pol. leader selection rules: local organization
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2013	No role.
Liberal Party	2013	No role.
National Party	2013	No role.
The Greens	2013	No role.
BELGIUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2010	No role.
Reform Movement	2011	No role.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011	No role.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011	No role.
Flemish Interest	2008, 2012	No role.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2009	No role.
Ecolo	2011	The ‘Conseil de fédération’ (composed of regional delegates, parliamentarians and coopted delegates) has the right to determine the process and modalities of the selection of the party leader, with the exception that the election must occur via universal suffrage of party members
Green	2009	No role.

Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2009	No role.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011	No role.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2013	Each electoral district was allocated 100 points to ensure regional equality
New Democratic Party	2012	No role.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No role.
Conservative Party	2004	Each electoral district is weighed equally to ensure regional equality
Green Party	2006	No role.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Civic Democratic Party	2012	Recommends candidates for party executive bodies.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2005, 2012	Delegates of constituency organization votes on party chair at party congress.
Danish People's Party	2011-2014	No role.
Socialist People's Party	2010, 2012, 2014	Through delegates at annual national conference
Liberal Alliance	2009, 2011-2014	No formal role
Conservatives	2011-2014	Delegates of constituency organizations elects party leader at annual meeting
Liberals	2011-2014	Through delegates at annual national conference

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012, 2014	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Free Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
The Left	2012, 2014	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012-2013	No role.
Christian Social Union	2011-2013	No role.
Pirate Party	2011-2014	No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No role.
Jobbik	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	No role.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2002	No role.
Labour Party	2014	No role.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No role.
Sinn Féin	2014	They send delegates to the party conference that selects the party leader.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2012	No role.
Likud	2012	No role.

Labor Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Meretz	2012	No role.
National Religious Party	2012	No role.

ITALY

Northern League	2012	Each regional congress elects a number of delegates (proportional to the votes obtained in the region) to the national congress.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	Right to nominate candidates.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	The formal role is for the regional (i.e. county) branches, and the regional branches decide as to the extent and degree of the involvement of local party branches and individual members. / The delegates to the Annual Meetings and the Board of Representatives meetings in the regional (i.e. county) party branches are elected by the local party branches.
Progress Party	2012	The leadership of the local party branches may suggest candidates (but are not officially contacted for this) to the Electoral Committee via the regional party branches. / Some of the delegates to the county Annual Meeting are elected by the local party branches.
Conservative Party	2012	The leadership of the Local party branches may suggest candidates directly to the Electoral Committee (but are not officially contacted for this). / Some of the delegates to the county Annual Meeting are elected by the local party branches.
Socialist Left Party	2012	The local party branches are asked to suggest candidates to the preparatory Electoral Committee. / The delegates to the Annual Meetings of the regional party branches are elected by the local party branches.

Centre Party	2012	The formal role is for the regional (i.e. county) branches, and the regional branches decide as to the extent and degree of the involvement of local party branches and individual members. (Local branches that have caught the debate, have sometimes made suggestions, and these are then included in the Electoral Committee`s work). / Some of the delegates to the county Annual Meeting are elected by the local party branches. /
Christian Democratic Party	2013	The formal role is for the regional (i.e. county) branches, and the regional branches decide as to the extent and degree of the involvement of local party branches and individual members. / Some of the delegates to the county Annual Meeting are elected by the local party branches. /
Liberal Party	2012	All local party branches are invited to suggest candidates via mail to the Electoral Committee. / The delegates to the Annual Meetings of the regional party branches are elected by the local party branches.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2014	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2012	Select delegates for party conference in the provincial assemblies /
Socialist Party	2012, 2014	Select delegates for party conference in the provincial assemblies /
United Left	2012	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2013	Select delegates to the National Congress
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	Select delegates to the National Congress

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to national congress.
Left Party	2012	Indirect role, electing delgates to national congress.
Green Party	2011	The right to nominate candidates.
Centre Party	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to national congress.
Liberal People's Party	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to national congress.
Christian Democrats	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to national congress.
Moderate Party	2011	Indirect role, electing delgates to national congress.
Sweden Democrats	2011	No role.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2005	No role.
Labour Party	2010	No role.
Liberal Democrats	2007	No role.
Scottish National Party	2014	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2012	No role.
Green Party	2012, 2014	No role.
UK Independence Party	2010	No role.

PARTY	YEAR	C27PLREGTXT: Pol. leader selection rules: regional organization
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2013	No role.
Liberal Party	2013	No role.
National Party	2013	No role.
The Greens	2013	No role.
BELGIUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2010	No role.
Reform Movement	2011	No role.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011	No role.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011	No role.
Flemish Interest	2008, 2012	No role.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2009	No role.
Ecolo	2011	The ‘Conseil de fédération’ (composed of regional delegates, parliamentarians and coopted delegates) has the right to determine the process and modalities of the selection of the party leader, with the exception that the election must occur via universal suffrage of party members
Green	2009	No role.

Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2009	No role.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011	No role.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2013	No role.
New Democratic Party	2012	No role.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No role.
Conservative Party	2004	No role.
Green Party	2006	No role.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Civic Democratic Party	2012	Oblastni snem: elects delegates to the party congress.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2005, 2012	Delegates of regional organization votes on party chair at party congress.
Danish People's Party	2011-2014	No role.
Socialist People's Party	2010, 2012, 2014	Through delegates at annual national conference
Liberal Alliance	2009, 2011-2014	No formal role
Conservatives	2011-2014	No role.
Liberals	2011-2014	Through delegates at annual national conference

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012, 2014	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Free Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
The Left	2012, 2014	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012, 2013	No role.
Christian Social Union	2011, 2013	No role.
Pirate Party	2011-2014	No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No role.
Jobbik	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	No role.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2002	No role.
Labour Party	2014	No role.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No role.
Sinn Féin	2014	They send delegates to the party conference that selects the party leader.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2012	No role.
Likud	2012	No role.

Labor Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Meretz	2012	No role.
National Religious Party	2012	No role.

ITALY

Northern League	2012	The national congress elects the national secretary.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	Right to nominate candidates.
Democrats 66	2012	Installs a commission which is responsible for the selection procedure

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) branches are contacted by the Electoral Committee and given the opportunity to suggest candidates. / The delegates to the party conference are elected by Annual Meetings or Board of Representatives meetings in the regional (i.e. county) branches.
Progress Party	2012	The Electoral Committee sends a formal request to the regional party branches, asking them to suggest candidates. / The Electoral Committee`s members may contact "their" counties (or other counties) and ask suggestions early in the process. / After the first round of answers from the regional (county) party branches, the Electoral Committee drafts a preliminary list of candidates; the counties may comment on and suggest changes to the draft list. / The delegates to the National Conference are elected at the Annual Meetings of the regional party branches.
Conservative Party	2012	The Electoral Committee sends a formal request to the regional party branches, asking them to suggest candidates. / The county (i.e. regional) delegates to the National Conference are elected at the Annual Meetings of the county (i.e. regional) party branches.

Socialist Left Party	2012	The regional party branches are asked to suggest candidates to the preparatory Electoral Committee. / The delegates to the National Conference are elected at the Annual Meetings of the regional party branches.
Centre Party	2012	The regional (i.e. county) branches are contacted by the Electoral Committee and given the opportunity to suggest candidates. / The delegates to the party conference are elected by Annual Meetings in the regional (i.e. county) branches.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	The regional (i.e. county) branches are contacted by the Electoral Committee and asked to suggest candidates. / The delegates to the party conference are elected by Annual Meetings in the regional (i.e. county) branches.
Liberal Party	2012	All regional party branches are invited to suggest candidates via mail to the Electoral Committee. / The delegates to the National Conference are elected at the Annual Meetings of the regional party branches.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2014	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Party	2012-2014	No role.
United Left	2012	Integrates the selectorate which elects the party leader on the second phase (see below).
Basque Nationalist Party	2013	Select delegates to the National Congress
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	Select delegates to the National Congress.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	No role.
Left Party	2012	No role
Green Party	2011	No role.
Centre Party	2011	No role.
Liberal People's Party	2011	No role.
Christian Democrats	2011	No role.
Moderate Party	2011	No role.
Sweden Democrats	2011	The right to nominate candidates. Also elects delegates to the party congress.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2005	No role.
Labour Party	2010	No role.
Liberal Democrats	2007	No role.
Scottish National Party	2014	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2012	Eligible to nominate candidates
Green Party	2012, 2014	No role.
UK Independence Party	2010	No role.

PARTY	YEAR	C28PLNATTXT: Pol. leader selection rules: national organization
AUSTRALIA		
Labor Party	2013	No role.
Liberal Party	2013	No role.
National Party	2013	No role.
The Greens	2013	No role.
BELGIUM		
New Flemish Alliance	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2010	No role.
Reform Movement	2011	National Electoral Committee organizes the voting procedures and overlook the process
Socialist Party Alternative	2011	No role.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011	No role.

Flemish Interest	2008, 2012	The selection of the leader is a two-step process emphasizing the dominant role of the party executive. The first step of the process corresponds to the designation of the candidate. All members of the party executive can apply, and the selection of the candidate is made by a secret vote of the party executive. The candidate who wins a majority of the votes after the first round is proposed to the congress as candidate-leader. If no candidate reaches a majority of the votes, a second round is organized, with only the top-two candidates of the first round. In the second step of the process, the candidate-leader is presented to the party congress, where all members with voting rights are invited to vote (Members are granted the right to vote after one year of party affiliation). If the candidate does not reach a majority of the votes, the party executive has to propose an alternative candidate, under the exact same procedure.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2009	No role.
Ecolo	2011	The 'Conseil de fédération' (composed of regional delegates, parliamentarians and coopted delegates) has the right to determine the process and modalities of the selection of the party leader, with the exception that the election must occur via universal suffrage of party members
Green	2009	No role.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2009	No role.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011	No role.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2013	Set an election date, establish spending limits, and other administrative rules
New Democratic Party	2012	Set election deadline, membership eligibility, and other administrative rules
Bloc Québécois	2011	Set guidelines and timetables for the selection process
Conservative Party	2004	Set election date, spending limit, and administrative rules (eligibility, etc.)
Green Party	2006	Set election date, other administrative rules

CZECH REPUBLIC

Civic Democratic Party	2012	The congress selects the political leader.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2005, 2012	Ordinary national congress (every fourth year) elects party chair if he/she gets 3/4 of the votes.
Danish People's Party	2011-2014	Annual conference elects party chair. In practice this is simply a confirmation of the choice already made by the party elite and parliamentary group. The National committee or 25 delegates may propose candidates.
Socialist People's Party	2010, 2012, 2014	If there are more than two candidates the annual national conference votes on all candidates where after the two candidates with most votes proceed to a postal ballot among all members.
Liberal Alliance	2009, 2011-2014	Annual conference where all members may vote elects party chair. In practice this is simply a confirmation of the choice already made by the party elite and parliamentary group.
Conservatives	2011-2014	Annual conference elects party chair. In practice this is simply a confirmation of the choice already made by the party elite and parliamentary group.
Liberals	2011-2014	Annual conference elects party chair. In practice this is simply a confirmation of the choice already made by the party elite and parliamentary group.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012, 2014	All delegates (with full voting rights) of the national party congress elect the party administrative leaders.
Social Democratic Party	2011, 2013	The National Leadership has to propose a list of candidates not later than two weeks before the delegate meeting. Delegates can submit additional proposals. (OrgStat §23 (4) & (5)). At the national party congress all delegates elect the board including the national leader (OrgStat §20 (2))
Free Democratic Party	2011, 2013	All delegates (with full voting rights) of the national party congress elect the party administrative leaders.

The Left	2012, 2014	All delegates with full voting rights elect the Party Administrative Leader.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012-2013	All delegates (with full voting rights) of the national party congress elect the party administrative leaders.
Christian Social Union	2011, 2013	All delegates (with full voting rights) of the national party congress elect the party administrative leaders.
Pirate Party	2011-2014	All Party members (with full voting rights) in attendance at the national party congress.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	The president is elected by the Congress (delegate meeting).
Jobbik	2011	The president is elected by the Congress (delegate meeting).
Socialist Party	2012	The president is elected by the Congress (delegate meeting).

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2002	The Parliamentary Party selected the Party Leader in 2002.
Labour Party	2014	The Executive Board appoints a returning officer and 'may make rules' for the election. Candidates are proposed and seconded by members of the lower house (TDs). The Executive Board can postpone election for up to three months.
Fianna Fáil	2011	Candidates for the leadership must be members of the lower house. Details of this election process are set out in the Rules of the Fianna Fáil Parliamentary Party. The election is then endorsed by the National Executive. In 2011, candidates were proposed and seconded by members of the lower house (TDs) and the Party Leader was elected by TDs in a secret ballot using PR-STV.
Sinn Féin	2014	The delegate party conference selects the party leader.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2012	No role.
Likud	2012	No role.
Labor Party	2011, 2013	No role.

Meretz	2012	The delegates of the party committee (about 1000) compose the selectorate
National Religious Party	2012	No role.

ITALY

Northern League	2012	No role.

NETHERLANDS

People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	2012	Right to nominate candidates.
Socialist Party	2012	The congress selects the political leader.
Christian Democratic Appeal	2012	Installs a commission which is responsible for the selection procedure
Christian Union	2012	The congress selects the political leader.
Green Left	2012	Installs a commission which is responsible for the selection procedure
Party for the Animals	2012	The congress selects the political leader.
50PLUS	2012	The congress selects the political leader.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	The National Council appoints the Electoral Committee, after the regional (i.e. county) branches have suggested members of the committee. / The party leader, deputy leader and members of the National Executive Committee are elected at the National Conference.
Progress Party	2012	The National Executive Committee appoints one of the five members of the Electoral Committee. / The leader, deputy leaders, and National Executive Committee members are elected at the National Conference.

Conservative Party	2012	The National Council nominates the Electoral Committee, and the committee is elected at the National Conference preceding the leadership elections (i.e. 2012 Electoral Committee was elected at the 2011 party conference). / The leader, deputy leaders, and National Executive Committee members are elected at the National Conference.
Socialist Left Party	2012	The National Council appoints a "preparatory Electoral Committee", that proposes a list of candidates to the "National Conference Electoral Committee" (its composition is suggested by the National Council or National Executive Committee, and it is formally elected at the start of the National Conference). / The leader, deputy leaders, National Executive Committee members and some of the members in the National Council are elected at the National Conference.
Centre Party	2012	The National Conference appoints the counties that that will have members in the next Electoral Committee, and the National Council elects which persons (after suggestions from the chosen counties). / The party leader, deputy leaders and members of the National Executive Committee are elected at the National Conference. /
Christian Democratic Party	2013	National Conference elects the Electoral Committee, and the sitting Electoral Committee suggests the next committee`s composition. / The party leader, deputy leaders and members of the National Executive Committee are elected at the National Conference. /
Liberal Party	2012	The Electoral Committee is elected at the National Conference in even-number years. / The party leader, deputy leader, members of the National Executive Committee and some of the members of the National Council are elected at the National Conference.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2014	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2012	The political leader is elected by party conference delegates by an individual and secret vote.

Socialist Party	2012	The National Electoral Commission supervises the process but political leader is elected by party conference delegates by an individual and secret vote.
Socialist Party	2014	Party conference delegates ratify the leader.
United Left	2012	Party conference elects 70% of members of the Consejo Político Federal (Federal Political Council) during party conference. During the conference this selectorate nominates a party leader. The party leader needs to be ratified by 100% of members of the Federal Political Council. The other 30% is made of regional party leaders and representatives of the regional branches.
Basque Nationalist Party	2013	The party political leader is elected by party conference delegates by individual and secret vote.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	The party political leader is elected by party conference delegates by individual and secret vote.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	National congress elects party leader.
Left Party	2012	National congress elects party leader.
Green Party	2011	National congress elects party spokepersons.
Centre Party	2011	National congress elects party leader.
Liberal People's Party	2011	National congress elects party leader.
Christian Democrats	2011	National congress elects party leader.
Moderate Party	2011	National congress elects party leader.
Sweden Democrats	2011	National congress elects party leader.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2005	If there are more than two candidates the Parliamentary Party votes in multiple rounds to eliminate other candidates until two remain.

Labour Party	2010	Vote in leadership elections: all Parliamentary members (national and European) - one person one vote aggregating 33.33% of total vote.
Liberal Democrats	2007	Responsible for nominating candidates (10% of party's national legislators required for each candidate)
Scottish National Party	2014	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2012	No role.
Green Party	2012, 2014	No role usually: In the event of the suspension or resignation of both the Leader and Deputy Leader, or of both of two Co- Leaders, the Chair of the Green Party Executive shall have the position of Acting Leader until a new election has taken place. /
UK Independence Party	2010	No role.

PARTY	YEAR	C29PLSUPTXT: Pol. leader selection rules: non-member supporters

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	No role.
Liberal Party	2013	No role.
National Party	2013	No role.
The Greens	2013	No role.

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2010	No role.
Reform Movement	2011	No role.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011	No role.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011	No role.
Flemish Interest	2008, 2012	No role.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2009	No role.
Ecolo	2011	No role.
Green	2009	No role.
Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2009	No role.

Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011	No role.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2013	Supporters were eligible to vote
New Democratic Party	2012	No role.
Bloc Québécois	2011	No role.
Conservative Party	2004	No role.
Green Party	2006	No role.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2005, 2012	No role.
Danish People's Party	2011-2014	No role.
Socialist People's Party	2010, 2012, 2014	No role.
Liberal Alliance	2009, 2011-2014	No formal role
Conservatives	2011-2014	No role.
Liberals	2011-2014	No role.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012, 2014	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Free Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.

The Left	2012, 2014	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012-2013	No role.
Christian Social Union	2011, 2013	No role.
Pirate Party	2011-2014	No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No role.
Jobbik	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	No role.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2002	No role.
Labour Party	2014	No role.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No role.
Sinn Féin	2014	No role.

ISRAEL

Kadima	2012	No role.
Likud	2012	No role.
Labor Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Meretz	2012	No role.
National Religious Party	2012	No role.

ITALY

Northern League	2012	No role.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	No role.
Progress Party	2012	No role.
Conservative Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Left Party	2012	No role.
Centre Party	2012	No role.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	No role.
Liberal Party	2012	All people may suggest candidates via mail to the Electoral Committee.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2014	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	No role.

SPAIN

People's Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Party	2012, 2014	No role.
United Left	2012	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2013	No role.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	No role.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	No role.

Left Party	2012	No role
Green Party	2011	No role.
Centre Party	2011	No role.
Liberal People's Party	2011	No role.
Christian Democrats	2011	No role.
Moderate Party	2011	No role.
Sweden Democrats	2011	No role.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2005	No role.
Labour Party	2010	No role.
Liberal Democrats	2007	No role.
Scottish National Party	2014	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2012	No role.
Green Party	2012, 2014	No role.
UK Independence Party	2010	No role.

PARTY	YEAR	C30PLAFFLTXT: Pol. leader selection rules: affiliated organizations

AUSTRALIA

Labor Party	2013	Each member of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party was able to vote for the Leader. This accounted for 50% of the total vote (the other 50% being held by individual party members).
Liberal Party	2013	Federal parliamentary party selects the leader.
National Party	2013	Federal parliamentary party selects the leader
The Greens	2013	Federal parliamentary party selects the leader

BELGIUM

New Flemish Alliance	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
Christian-Democrat and Flemish	2010	No role.
Reform Movement	2011	No role.
Socialist Party Alternative	2011	No role.
Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	2011	No role.
Flemish Interest	2008, 2012	No role.
Democrat Humanist Centre	2009	No role.
Ecolo	2011	No role.
Green	2009	No role.

Federalists, Democrats, Francophone	2009	No role.
Libertarian, Direct, Democratic	2011	No role.

CANADA

Liberal Party	2013	No role.
New Democratic Party	2012	No role. (labour received 25% of the vote in the previous election)
Bloc Québécois	2011	No role.
Conservative Party	2004	No role.
Green Party	2006	No role.

DENMARK

Social Democrats	2005, 2012	No role.
Danish People's Party	2011-2014	No role.
Socialist People's Party	2010, 2012, 2014	No role.
Liberal Alliance	2009, 2011-2014	No formal role
Conservatives	2011-2014	No role.
Liberals	2011-2014	No role.

GERMANY

Christian Democratic Union	2012, 2014	No role.

Social Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Free Democratic Party	2011, 2013	No role.
The Left	2012, 2014	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012-2013	No role.
Christian Social Union	2011, 2013	No role.
Pirate Party	2011-2014	No role.

HUNGARY

Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2011	No role.
Jobbik	2011	No role.
Socialist Party	2012	No role.

IRELAND

Fine Gael	2002	No role.
Labour Party	2014	No role.
Fianna Fáil	2011	No role.
Sinn Féin	2014	No role.

ISARAEL

Kadima	2012	No role.
Likud	2012	No role.
Labor Party	2011, 2013	No role.
Meretz	2012	No role.

National Religious Party	2012	No role.

ITALY

Northern League	2012	No role.

NORWAY

Labour Party	2013	No role.
Progress Party	2012	No role.
Conservative Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Left Party	2012	No role.
Centre Party	2012	No role.
Christian Democratic Party	2013	No role.
Liberal Party	2012	No role.

PORTUGAL

Social Democratic Party	2014	No role.
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
People's Party	2011	delegates of affiliated organizations (youth, workers) were eligible to vote for selecting the party president

SPAIN

People's Party	2012	No role.
Socialist Party	2012, 2014	No role.
United Left	2012	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2013	No role.

Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2012	No role.

SWEDEN

Social Democrats	2011	No role.
Left Party	2012	No role
Green Party	2011	The party youth organization is represented at the national congress by one delegate for each 300 members.
Centre Party	2011	The party women organization, youth organization and student organization are represented by four delegates each at the national congress.
Liberal People's Party	2011	The party women organization is represented by two delegates and the party youth organization is represented by three delegates at the national congress.
Christian Democrats	2011	No role.
Moderate Party	2011	No role.
Sweden Democrats	2011	The party youth organization is represented by its chairperson at the national congress.

UNITED KINGDOM

Conservative Party	2005	No role.
Labour Party	2010	Vote in leadership elections: all affiliated organisations - one member one vote aggregating 33.33% of total vote.
Liberal Democrats	2007	No role.
Scottish National Party	2014	No role.
Plaid Cymru	2012	No role.
Green Party	2012, 2014	No role.
UK Independence Party	2010	No role.

Party	Year	C65ELMBRTXT: Party leader selection rules: individuals members
Germany		
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2012	Can participate in case there is a membership ballot (OrgStat Â§13 (1))
Free Democratic Party	2013	No role.
The Left	2013	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012	No rules: in 2012 there was a ballot where every party member was allowed to vote for a leading team. The vote was binding.
Hungary		
Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	No role.
Jobbik	2010	No role.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	No role.
Socialist Party	2009	No role.
Israel		
Shas	2013	No role.
Spain		
Socialist Party	2011	Sign up for a candidate and participate in the internal ballot if primaries are held (if there is more than one candidate)
United Left	2011	Participate in party primaries if there is more than one candidate - candidates require the signatures of at least 10% party members
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	Participate in local assemblies that will propose candidates or directly propose candidates.

Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.

Party	Year	C66ELLOCTXT: Party leaders selection rules: local organizations
Germany		
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2012	At least three Ortsvereine (Local Organizations) can propose a candidate together (Wahlordnung Â§3 (6))
Free Democratic Party	2013	No role.
The Left	2013	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012	No role.
Hungary		
Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	No role.
Jobbik	2010	No role.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	No role.
Socialist Party	2009	No role.
Israel		
Shas	2013	No role.
Spain		
Socialist Party	2011	Organise the membership vote following the instructions of national party organs
United Left	2011	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	Local party assemblies propose candidates.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.

Party	Year	C67ELREGTXT:Party leader selection rules: regional organizations
Germany		
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2012	No rules.
Free Democratic Party	2013	No role.
The Left	2013	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012	No role.
Hungary		
Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	No role.
Jobbik	2010	No role.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	No role.
Socialist Party	2009	No role.
Israel		
Shas	2013	No role.
Spain		
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
United Left	2011	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	Local party assemblies propose candidates which are submitted to the National Executive Body (Consejo Nacional - Euzkadi Buru Batzar).
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.

Party	Year	C68ELNATTXT: Party leaders selection rules: national organizations
Germany		
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2012	The National Leadership can nominate a candidate, the delegate meeting elects the final candidate. This is how they handled it in 2012, but it is not explicitly mentioned in statute because chancellor candidate is no official office under German party law.
Free Democratic Party	2013	No role: in 2013 the National Leadership nominated a candidate and the delegate meeting confirmed the final candidate by acclamation.
The Left	2013	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012	No role.
Hungary		
Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	The national Election Coordination Committee creates the draft for the national list, the final decision is made by the National Board.
Jobbik	2010	The national Election Coordination Committee proposes the national list, the final decision is made by the Presidium
Politics Can Be Different	2010	The Board proposes the national list, the final decision is made by the Congress
Socialist Party	2009	The Board proposes the national list, the final decision is made by the Congress
Israel		
Shas	2013	The spiritual leader selects the political leader.

Spain

Socialist Party	2011	Sets the rules of the whole process, issues the ballots, supervises the process and the electoral act as and proclamates the winner /
United Left	2011	Party conference elects electoral leader if it is an electoral year. Otherwise, the Federal Political Council elects the electoral leader. If there is more than one candidate primaries are held (party members only)
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	The Consejo Nacional - Euzkadi Buru Batzar propose according the Territorial preference the final candidates that the National Assembly may or may not approve.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	The National Executive Committee of the coalition Convergence and Union, where Convergencia Democratica de Catalunya integrates, appoints the electoral leader

Party	Year	C69ELSUPTXT: Party leader selection rules: non-member
Germany		
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2012	Can be included in the decision-making progresses but only in case where the national leadership decides to have an open decision about it (OrgStat Â§14 (10))
Free Democratic Party	2013	No role.
The Left	2013	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012	No role.
Hungary		
Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	No role.
Jobbik	2010	No role.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	No role.
Socialist Party	2009	No role.
Israel		
Shas	2013	No role.
Spain		
Socialist Party	2011	Sympathisers can vote in the primaries if have had this status for at least six months
United Left	2011	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	No role.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.

Party	Year	C70ELAFFLTXT: Party leader selection rules: affiliated organizations
Germany		
Christian Democratic Union	2012	No role.
Social Democratic Party	2012	No role.
Free Democratic Party	2013	No role.
The Left	2013	No role.
Alliance '90/The Greens	2012	No role.
Hungary		
Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	2010	No role.
Jobbik	2010	No role.
Politics Can Be Different	2010	No role.
Socialist Party	2009	No role.
Israel		
Shas	2013	No role.
Spain		
Socialist Party	2011	No role.
United Left	2011	No role.
Basque Nationalist Party	2011	No role.
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia	2011	No role.