Online Appendix

Party Registration Rules and Legal Sources in Latin America (1978-2011)

Su, Yen-Pin. 2015. "Party Registration Rules and Party Systems in Latin America." *Party Politics* 21 (2): 295-308.

Country	**Number of Signatures Required for Registering a Party for National Lower House Elections**	**Legal Sources**
Argentina	1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011: District (Provincial) Party: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.4% of the registered voters in one district in the last lower house election (equivalent to 0.017% registered voters at the national level). National Party: Fulfill the requirement of being a regional party for in least 5 districts. **Note:** Since 2011, political parties are required to hold primaries.	1. Article 7 and 8 of Political Party Law (Ley #23298), 1985. 2. Article 2, 3, and 5 of Law of Democratization of the Political Representation, the Transparency, and the Electoral Equality (Ley #26571), 2009
Bolivia	1985,1989, 1993: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.5% of the valid votes in the last general election. 1997: A number of signatures that is no less than 1% of the valid votes in the last general	1. Article 212 of Electoral Law (reformed by Ley #857), 1986 2. Article 83 of Electoral Law (Ley #1246), 1991

	election. 2002, 2005, 2009: Political Parties: A number of signatures that is no less than 2% of the valid votes in the last general election. Political movements: A number of signatures that is no less than 2% of the valid votes in the last general election.	3. Article 83 of Electoral Law (Ley #1779), 1997 4. Article 8 of Political Party Law (Ley #1983), 1999, and Article 11 of Law of Civil Groups and Indigenous People (Ley #2771), 2004.
Brazil	1998, 2002, 2006, 2010: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.5% of the valid votes in the last general election with 101 founders living in at least one third of the states.	Article 7 and 8 of Political Party Law (Ley #9096), 1995.
Chile	1989, 1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.5% of the valid votes in the last lower house election in each of the eight of the regions that serve as this new party's base for registration, or in each of the three geographically adjoining regions that serve as this new party's base for registration.	Article 5, 6, and 7 of Political Party Law (Ley #18603), 1987.
Colombia	1986, 1990: 10,000 signatures of the registered voters. 1991, 1994, 1998, 2002: 50,000 signatures of the registered voters.	1. Article 4 of Ley 58 de 1985, 1985. 2.Article 108 of the Constitution of 1991, 1991. 3. Article 108 of the Constitution of

	2006, 2010: A number of signatures that is no less than 2% of the valid votes in the last lower house election. **Note:** These rules apply only to the parties that seek a juristic personality in which the party can have benefits such as access to state media and public financing (Hernández Becerra 2006, 345).	1991 (reform by Acto Legislativo Numero 01 de 2003), 2003.
Costa Rica	1978, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006: Provincial Party: a number of signatures that is no less than 0.1% of the total registered voters in one district in the last lower house election (equivalent to 0.014% registered voters at the national level) National Party: 3,000 signatures of the registered voters. 2010: Provincial Party: 1,000 signatures of the registered voters in a district. National Party: 3,000 signatures of the registered voters.	1. Article 64 of Electoral Code (Ley #1536), 1952. 2. Article 60 of Electoral Code (Ley #8765), 2009.
Dominican Republic	1978, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994: A number of signatures that is no less than 3% of the valid votes in the last lower house election. 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010:	1. Article 65 of Electoral Law (Ley Electoral #5884), 1962. 2. Article 42 of Electoral Law (Ley Electoral #275-97), 1997.

	A number of signatures that is no less than 2% of the valid votes in the last lower house election. **Note:** A party must organize in each of the chief municipalities of the provinces and the National District.	
Ecuador	1979-1994: Both political party and political movement: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.5% of the registered voters in the last lower house election (Birnir 2004, 17; Conaghan 1995), being organized in at least ten provinces with two of them are from the most populous three provinces in the country. 1994-2009: Political Party: A number of signatures that is no less than 1.5% of the registered voters in the last lower house election, being organized in at least ten provinces with two of them are from the most populous three provinces in the country. Political Movement: A number of signatures that is no less than 1.5% of the registered voters in the last lower house election.	1. Article 10 and 12 of Political Party Law (Decreto Supremo 2262), 1978. 2. Law Amending of Political Party Law (by Ley #109 de 18 de diciembre de 1995), 1995. 3. Article 109 of the Political Constitution, 2008.
El Salvador	1988, 1991: 3,000 signatures of registered voters. 1994, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009: 3% total valid votes of the last lower house election.	1. Article 109 of Electoral Code (Decreto #863, 1988) 2. Article 159 of Electoral Code (Decreto #417, 1992)

Guatemala	1985, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2003: 2,000 signatures of the registered voters with half of them being literate, being organized in 50 municipalities in at least 12 departments. 2007, 2011: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.3% of the registered voters in one district in the last lower house election, being organized in 50 municipalities in at least 12 departments.	1. Article 19 and 49 of Electoral and Political Parties Law (Decreto 1-85), 1985. 2. Article 19 and 49 of Electoral and Political Parties Law (reformed by Decreto 35-2006), 2006.
Honduras	1981, 1985: 10,000 signatures of the registered voters in the last lower house election. 1989, 1993, 1997, 2001: 20,000 signatures of the registered voters in the last lower house election. 2005, 2009: 50 founders + A number of signatures that is no less than 2% of the valid votes in the last lower house election. **Note:** from 1981 to 2009, a party must organize in at least half of the municipalities and half of the departments.	1. Article 25 of the Electoral and the Political Organizations Law (Gaceta #23407), 1981. 2. Article 25 of the Electoral and the Political Organizations Law (reformed by Decreto #147-86, Gaceta #25076), 1986. 3. Article 65 of the Electoral and the Political Organizations Law (Decreto #44-2004), 2004.
Mexico	1991, 1994: 65,000 registered voters' signatures, with 3,000 members in at least half of the states or 300 members in at least half of the electoral districts.	1. Article 24 of Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (COFIPE), 1990.

	1997, 2000, 2003: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.13% of the registered voters in the last election, with 3,000 members in at least 10 states or 300 members in at least 100 of the single member electoral districts. 2006, 2009: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.26% of the registered voters in the last election, with 3,000 members in at least 20 states or 300 members in at least 200 of the single member electoral districts.	2. Article 24 of Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (COFIPE), reform of 1996. 3. Article 24 of Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (COFIPE), reform of 2003.
Nicaragua	1990: 9 members at national level, 7 members at the region level (9), 7 members at departmental level (15), and 5 members in every municipality (153). 1996: 9 national committee members, 7 members per department/ autonomous region (17), and 5 members in at least half of the municipalities (77). 2001: A number of signatures that is no less than 3% of the registered voters in the last election, plus 9 national committee members, 7 members per department/ autonomous region (17), and 5 members in every municipality (153). 2006, 2011: 9 national committee members, 7 members per department/ autonomous region (17), and 5 members in every municipality (153) (The Supreme Court declared the requirement of 3% of the registered voters' signatures as unconstitutional and inapplicable in 2002).	1. Article 70 of Electoral Law of 1988 (Leyes #43 & 56). 2. Article 65 of Electoral Law of 1996 (Ley #211). 3. Article 65 of Electoral Law of 2000 (Ley #331).
Panama	1994, 1999: A number of signatures that is no less than 5% of the valid votes in the	1. Article 9 of Ley #17, 1993.

	last presidential election. 2004, 2009: A number of signatures that is no less than 4% of the valid votes in the last lower house election. **Note:** from 1989 to 2009, a party must have no less than 15 affiliated members in at least 40% of total districts, 20 members in each of the 9 provinces, and 10 members in each of the 5 indigenous regions (Comarca).	2. Article 41 of Electoral Code, 2003.
Paraguay	1993: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.5% of the valid votes in the last presidential election. 1998, 2003, 2008: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.5% of the valid votes in the last Senate election. **Note:** Regional movement is allowed to register for local elections only.	1. Article 22 of Electoral Code (Ley #01/90), 1990 2. Article 21 of Electoral Code (Ley #834/96), 1996
Peru	1980: 40,000 signatures of the registered voters, with party committees organized in at least half of the departments (i.e., 12 departments). 1985, 1990, 1995: 100,000 signatures of the registered voters, with party committees organizing in at least half of the departments (i.e., 12 departments). 2000: A number of signatures that is no less than 4% of the registered voters in the last election.	1. Article 26 of Decreto Ley #21995, 1977, and Article 26 of Decreto Ley #22652 , 1979 2. Article 19 of Ley #23903, 1984 3. Article 88 of Law of Organic Elections (Ley #26859), 1997

	2001, 2006: A number of signatures that is no less than 1% of the voters in the last general election. 2011: A number of signatures that is no less than 3% of the voters in the last general election. **Note 1:** for 2006 and 2011, a party must organize committees with each comprised of 50 affiliated members in at least one third of the provinces (i.e., 65 provinces) located within two-thirds of the departments (i.e. 17 departments). **Note 2:** A constituency-level party is allowed to register for local elections only.	4. Article 8 of Ley #27369, 2000 5. Article 5 and 8 of Political Party Law (Ley #28094), 2003 6.Ley #29490, 2009 (reforming Article 5 of Political Party Law)
Uruguay	1984, 1989, 1994, 1999, 2004: 500 signatures of the registered voters. 2009: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.05% of the registered voters in the last election **Note:** from 1984-2004, there exists no regulation about the number of signatures that a new party needs to collect for registration.	1. Article 11 of Political Party Law (Ley #9831), 1931. 2. Article 7 of Political Party Law (Ley #18485), 2009.
Venezuela	1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010: Regional Party: A number of signatures that is no less than 0.5% of the registered voters in one district in the last lower house election (equivalent to 0.02% registered voters at the national level).	Article 10 of Law of Political parties, Public Reunions, and Manifestations (Ley #27725), 1965

	National Party: An authentic certificate showing that the party has been organized in at least 12 states.	