Codebook

Global Party Survey, 2019

www.GlobalPartySurvey.org

Pippa Norris

(Harvard and Sydney Universities)

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@PippaN15

Pippa_Norris@Harvard.edu

Email: Administrator@GlobalPartySurvey.org

Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, Cambridge, MA 02138

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Global Party Survey, 2019

I: TECHNICAL NOTE:

AIMS

The Global Party Survey, 2019 (GPS) is an international expert survey directed by Pippa Norris (Harvard University). Drawing on 1,861 party and election experts, the Global Party Survey, 2019 estimates key ideological values, issue positions, and populist rhetoric for 1,043 parties in 163 countries.

The research project is designed to replicate the tried and tested methods of expert surveys, while simultaneously innovating and broadening the research agenda in several important ways.

- By expanding the geographic scope of coverage, including parties and countries in all inhabited continents, it allows users to move beyond the traditional focus on Europe.
- By incorporating continuous scaled measures of populist rhetoric, as well as ideological values, analysts can compare the degree to which all parties commonly adopt this discourse, not simply confining analysis to those designated a priori in binary categories as 'populist' parties.
- By including party codes used in many other related cross-national studies, the dataset facilitates easy merger for multilevel analysis, such as by comparing party positions with their institutional characteristics or with the attitudes of their voters.
- At the same time, however, sufficient continuity is preserved with prior research measuring party positions to facilitate comparison with these established datasets. Several robustness and validity tests increase confidence in the external validity of the new study.

METHODS

Expert surveys have been widely adopted within the global scientific and policy communities and used for constructing multiple international and domestic indicators, ratings and rankings, exemplified by the World Bank Institute Good Governance indices, the Varieties of Democracy project, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, and the Electoral Integrity Project (Cooley and Snyder 2015).

This study builds in particular upon previous expert surveys designed to identify party ideological and issue positions. This includes research projects by Castles and Mair (1984), Huber and Inglehart in 42 societies (1995), Ray (1999), and the series of Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) conducted every four years since 1999 (Hooghe et al 2010; Bakker et al. 2012, 2015). For more details and technical documents, see www.GlobalPartySurvey.org

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The questionnaire for the Global Party Survey was administered through the Qualtrics platform. It includes 21 core items measured using ten-point continuous scales (illustrated in Figure 2 below). These were designed to identify each party's current ideological values, their position on several issues such as immigration, nationalism and environmental protection, and their use of populist rhetoric. A copy can be downloaded from the project website.

As well as the core items, the GPS survey also asked questions about the expert's nationality and citizenship, gender, age, party preferences, and their self-reported L-R ideology, as well as their familiarity with each of the parties, and the degree of difficulty they experienced in completing the survey. Many more items were considered but eventually dropped as the final design sought to establish a judicious trade-off which balanced the length of the questionnaire with the likely fall in the response rate from using a longer survey. The questionnaire was professionally translated and made available

through an optional drop-down menu in six major world languages (English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Mandarin).

Figure 1: Illustrating the question design format

Parties can be classified by their current stance on ECONOMIC ISSUES such as privatization, taxes, regulation, government spending, and the welfare state.

Those on the economic LEFT want government to play an active role in the economy. Those on the economic RIGHT favor a reduced role for government.

Where would you place each party on the following scale?

	0: Extreme Economic **Left**	1	2	3	4	× 5	× 6	7	8	9	10: Extreme Economic **Right**	Don't Know/Not applicable
» ${e://Field/P1Name}	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
» ${e://Field/P2Name}	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

PARTY COVERAGE

The survey sought to gather information about the position of parliamentary political parties represented in the lower (or single) House of Parliament/Congress in each country under comparison, thereby excluding parties which only contested presidential, supranational, and regional/local elections.

It is challenging to identify a comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date list of political parties worldwide, however, as there is no single published resource. In addition, lists can quickly become out-of-date as the names (and acronyms) of loosely institutionalized 'flash' parties and unstable party coalitions can shift rapidly over time. Leadership parties, formed as loose campaigning factions around the time of an election, but with minimal organizational structure or mass membership, are common in many developing countries. Determining a reliable list of the largest 'party blocs' is challenging in states with formal legal bans on party organizations and many independent candidates, such as Kuwait.

The project compiled a list of parliamentary parties (and their share of seat and vote) for each country running for election to the lower house of the legislature using the IFES Election Guide. The list of full party names (in English) for up to ten of the largest parties (with the highest number of legislators) was automatically merged as a field into the Qualtrics questionnaire and tailored for each country. Normally the party list reflected the legislative election closest to the starting date of the survey (Nov 2019), but in some cases the list in our records was compiled from an earlier election (specified in the dataset).

In one or two cases, like Italy, the names of the main party coalitions on the Center-Left and Center-Right were used. In future surveys this practice will be discontinued by including the names of the individual parties, not least because of the volatility of coalitions over successive contests. In total, the survey covers 1,043 parties worldwide (listed in Appendix A).

To facilitate merging and multilevel analysis, the dataset includes party metadata, such as each party's share of votes and seats in recent national elections. Standard party identification codes allow users to match the GPS data easily with several other party-level datasets, such as Party Facts (Doring and Regel 2019), CHES, the Political Party Database (Scarrow, Webb and Pogunte 2017), and ParlGov. Similarly integrated codes in the dataset also allow users to link GPS estimates of party values with party voters in cross-national surveys of the mass electorate, including the European Social Survey and World Values Survey.

COUNTRY COVERAGE

The project sought to cover independent nation-states worldwide, excluding micro-states (with populations less than 100,000, and those without de jure popular elections for the lower house of the

national parliament and/or severe party bans. Several other cases were dropped from the final dataset due to non-response. The countries in the study are listed in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Country coverage

	#	Definition and source
Total number of independent nation-states	194	Membership of the United Nations (plus Taiwan)
Excluded categories		
Micro-states (pop less than 100,000)	16	Andorra, Dominica, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, San Marino, Seychelles, St. Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Tonga, and Tuvalu.
Without de jure direct (popular) elections for the lower house of the national legislature and/or severe legal bans on parties	7	Brunei Darussalam, China, Oman, Qatar, UAE, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Saudi Arabia
Lack of response	8	Cape Verde, CAR, Honduras, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka
Covered in the 2019 GPS dataset	**163**	84% of all nation-states

The dataset includes country-level metadata, using the latest year available (usually 2018), including measures of levels of liberal and electoral democracy, the Regimes of the World typology, the type of electoral system, and several institutional party characteristics from the Varieties of Democracy project (Version 9.0), measure of democracy from Polity IV and Freedom House, as well as national-level measures from the World Bank Development Indicators of economic development (per capita GDP), area, and population size. Regional codes are included along with the Electoral Integrity Project index of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity. It also includes the standard country codes from the Correlates of War (COW) project, to facilitate merging other national-level data.

EXPERTS

Participation in the survey was by personal invitation only. Experts were defined as scholars of parties and elections selected for each country drawing upon the global database established since 2012 by the Electoral Integrity Project, checked and verified according to several criteria. Experts were defined as political scientists (or other social scientist in a related discipline) who had demonstrated knowledge of the electoral process and parties in a particular country, such as through publications, membership of a relevant research group, or university employment. This pool was supplemented in a few smaller countries, like island states in the Caribbean, by several additional scholarly party experts suggested by respondents using the 'snowball' technique.

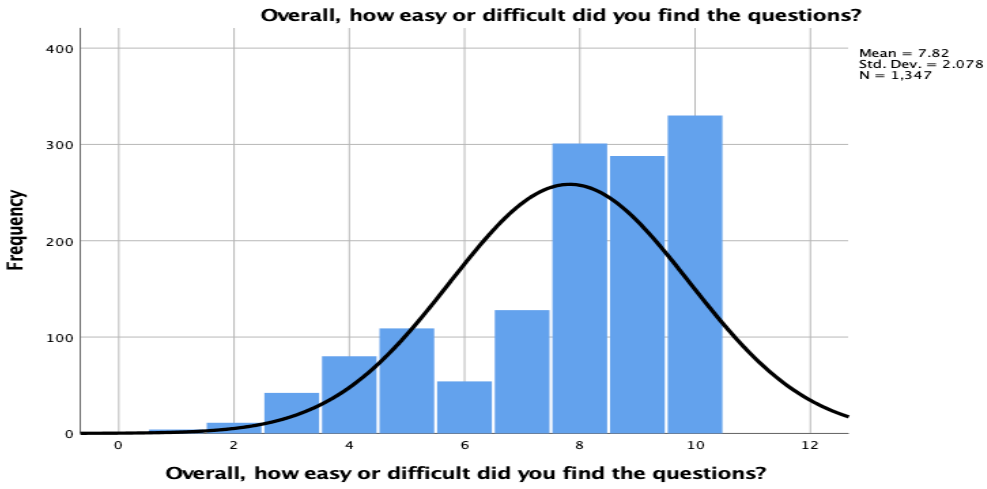
Expert surveys have greatly expanded in use during the last decade (Cooley and Snyder 2015). Like other approaches, however, there are many sources of potential bias in the estimates they produce (Martinez i Coma and Van Ham 2015). This includes errors of judgment arising from assessments of complex multidimensional phenomenon, varied contexts for party competition under different regimes, and the depth of scholars' expertise on the topic.

One classic issue which has arisen in cross-national surveys ever since Almond and Verba's Civic Culture (1963) arises from the appropriate benchmarks which people may employ in making their assessments, for example whether current party positions are judged relative to their past positions, or compared with other parties within a country, or against other societies. The external validity of the measures can be examined most effectively by comparing the GPS estimates with similar independent studies, included in the dataset (see section IX: Robustness tests).

To test for internal validity, the GPS expert-level dataset allows users to analyze whether estimates of party positions were systematically influenced by the background and personal characteristics of participants, such as their nationality, ideological leanings, gender, or age (Curini 2009).

Two-thirds of respondents were born in their country of expertise, while three quarters are currently a citizen of that country. One quarter of the experts in the survey were female, reflecting gender disparities in the discipline. Respondents were asked to identify party positions in one country reflecting their primary area of published expertise, irrespective of their nationality or institutional location. The survey included both resident (domestic) and international experts (e.g. a scholar teaching at an American university who specializes in Egyptian or Liberian politics).

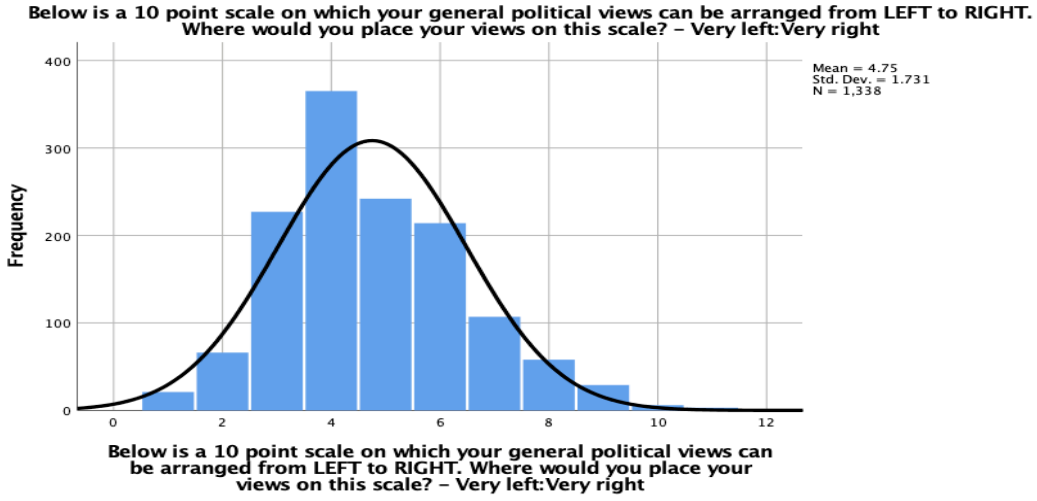
Figure 3: Experts' self-assessed difficult of completing the survey



Overall, when asked about the difficulty or ease of completing the survey on a ten-point scale, most reported positively that it was fairly easy (Mean 7.82). There was usually greater familiarity with larger parties, however, suggesting caution is advisable when analyzing estimates for the smaller parties.

The mean position of experts on the self-reported 10-point Left-Right ideological scale was 4.75, just below the mid-point.

Figure 4: Expert's left-right ideological position



RESPONSE RATE

Personalized survey invitations were distributed by email to experts, and responses collected online, through the Qualtrics platform. Fieldwork was conducted for one month, with an initial personal invitation to individual experts followed by two reminders, from 19 November to 20 December 2019.

Responses were received from 1,891 experts in total, representing an overall response rate of 23%. On average, each country included replies from around a dozen experts, but the numbers varied a great deal.

Like V-Dem, the GPS study aimed to include replies from a minimum of five experts per Country-Party. Sometimes we received fewer replies, however, especially in smaller developing societies in Africa and the Middle East; in states governed by autocratic regimes restricting freedom of expression; and in countries where fewer political scientists specialize in the study of parties and elections, and in 'all of the above'. For example, on average around 19 experts responded to assess parties in liberal democracies. By contrast, around five expert estimates were gathered in many closed autocracies.

There are obviously tensions between the desire for the broadest global coverage and the need for considerable caution about the reliability of the estimates for societies with few responses, generating large confidence intervals. Users can take several steps with these particular cases.

Firstly, the number of experts per country is included as a variable in the dataset (*Experts*). Users may choose to adopt any minimum threshold. For example, the V-Dem project advises users to drop country cases in their dataset with three or fewer expert estimates. The variable (*Min_experts*) can be selected in GPS to filter out cases below 4.9 experts, removing 193 party estimates.

Users may also choose to filter or weight the estimates based on several indicators. This includes a ten-point scaled measure of expert *familiarity* with each political party in each country, which was included as the first item in the questionnaire, along with a 0-10 point scaled measure of the *difficulty* which experts reported at the end of the questionnaire after completing the survey.

Finally, analysts may choose to aggregate across country cases, for example to compare world regions or party families.

THE CONCEPT OF POPULIST RHETORIC AND ITS MEASUREMENT

An important debate concerns the conceptualization, operationalization, and measurement of populism. Building upon our previous work (Norris and Inglehart 2019, Norris 2019), populism is conceptualized in the survey at a minimum as a form of discourse or rhetoric making two core claims, namely that: (i) the only legitimate democratic authority flows directly from the people, and (ii) establishment elites are corrupt, out of touch, and self-serving, betraying the public trust and thwarting the popular will. As discussed elsewhere, we argue:

> *"In the political sphere, populist arguments challenge the legitimacy of intermediate power structures linking citizens and the state in liberal democracies, including that of elected representatives, mainstream political parties, elected assemblies and parliaments, as well as the courts, judges, and rule of law, and public sector bureaucrats and mainstream media, along with the broader range of policy technocrats, professional think-tanks, academic opinion-formers, and scientific consultants. The roots of populism can be traced back to concepts of direct democracy and the voice of the people in Jean-Jacques Rousseau's The Social Contract (1762).*
>
> *In this regard, populism is treated not a distinct type of leadership, or even a family of political parties, as is often assumed, but rather as a discourse about governance that can be adopted by actors across the entire ideological spectrum. We reject the notion that populism, in itself, makes other ideological claims about substantive or programmatic claims about what should be done; instead it is a rhetoric about the rightful location of governance authority in any society.*
>
> *In Western democracies, the most common antithesis of populism is 'Pluralism', emphasizing the importance of tolerating multiculturalism and social diversity in society, governance through liberal democratic institutions, the role of checks and balances on executive powers, and respect for minority rights to counterbalance the majoritarian voice of the people.*
>
> *In non-democratic countries, however, populism may also be contested by those advocating 'elitism' – claiming that power should rest in the hands of a single leader, a leadership elite, or a predominant party."* (Norris and Inglehart 2019).

Populism is therefore treated minimally in the GPS survey as a rhetoric making claims about the first order principles concerning the source of legitimate authority, emphasizing 'power to the people' and

presenting a critique of the establishment, rather than presenting a set of coherent ideological beliefs about substantive public policies on issues like the economy, immigration, or nationalism. The chameleonic rhetoric is adaptable, and it is colored by second order principles, including varied social and economic values and programmatic policy positions.

As a form of rhetorical appeal, the contrast between words and actions is a source of considerable misunderstanding and confusion. Parties and leaders who are progressive liberals seek to put populist discourse into action, redistributing power and authority to those previously excluded from decision-making processes, expanding democracy to the 'left-behind'. More commonly, however, in practice populist discourse is deployed cynically as a façade to disguise the growing concentration of power in the hands of executive leaders, who claim to speak for the 'people', while dismantling pluralist checks and balances from counter-veiling institutions, including the courts, media, opposition parties, and the legislature, and simultaneously denigrating the rights of groups defined as outside the majority of 'the people'. As such, an important distinction differentiates authoritarian-populists (where strongman leaders work to defend deeply conservative social values) versus libertarian-populists (advocating progressive social values and more inclusive forms of decision-making) (Norris and Inglehart 2019).

The core measure operationalizing the minimalist conceptualization of populist rhetoric, treated as antithetical to pluralist rhetoric, uses the following measure (V8_scale):

> *"Parties can also be classified by their current use of POPULIST OR PLURALIST rhetoric.*
>
> *POPULIST language typically challenges the legitimacy of established political institutions and emphasizes that the will of the people should prevail.*
>
> *By contrast, PLURALIST rhetoric rejects these ideas, believing that elected leaders should govern, constrained by minority rights, bargaining and compromise, as well as checks and balances on executive power.*
>
> *Where would you place each party on the following scale?*
>
> *0 Strongly favors pluralist rhetoric…10 Strongly favors populist rhetoric"*

Given continuing debate in the research literature, however, rather than relying upon a single measure, the GPS survey includes several alternative indicators of populism, many used in other surveys, including V9 (the salience of populist rhetoric), V18 (Will of the people), V19 (People should decide), V20 (Politicians corrupt), and V21 (Strongman rule)). This allows users to select the particular variables and to construct composite measures closest to alternative conceptual frameworks. By combining measures, the dataset helps users to identify varieties of populists, along with their underlying values. Table 8 tests how far these items are correlated with independent estimates of populist parties.

MEASURES AND CONSTRUCTED TYPOLOGIES

There remains debate about the pros and cons of using categories or continuous measures. The survey employs 0 to 10-point scales throughout the questionnaire, providing continuous measures. This facilitates more fine-grained estimates than categories, such as how far parties favor spending or tax cuts, nationalism or multiculturalism, or liberal or conservative social values. Often, party positions are far from black and white, and scales allow experts to take account of subtle variations among parties and shifts over time.

Moreover, scales can always be converted subsequently into categories, for example to classify the most leftwing parties on the economy or the most egalitarian position towards women's rights. The core measures in the survey, -- estimating the position of parties towards economic values (V4), social values (V6), and their use of populist rhetoric (V8) – are offered to analysts as continuous 10-point scales, binary (0/1) categories, and as 1-4 ordinal categories.

Following the minimalist conceptualization in Norris and Inglehart (2019), populist rhetoric is measured in V8_scale as a matter of degree. The evidence suggests that the language can be adapted and used by multiple types of parties and leaders across the political spectrum. This marks a major point of departure

from previous studies treating 'populists' as a distinct type of party family, leadership style, or ideology, a practice conventional in the research literature.

Nevertheless, the Populist rhetoric scale can also be categorized (V8_Bin and V8_Ord) to analyze the characteristics of 'moderate' and 'strongly' populist parties, for users preferring categories and typologies. Robustness tests (see p.24) suggest that the category of 'strongly populist parties' based on this survey correlates closely with independent lists of 'populist' parties in Europe.

The dataset offers users several alternative party typologies constructed by categorizing variables.

Party Values (Type_Values)

The Values typology combines the types of *economic* values (V4_bin) and types of *social* values (V6-Bin). Economic and social values are often closely correlated in many West European societies, but elsewhere these can often be observed to diverge.

Populism (Type_Populism)

The Populism typology is generated by categorizing the populist rhetoric scale (V8) into four ordinal groups (V8_Ord). This assumes that the degree of populist and pluralist rhetoric can vary among parties and leaders, rather than being a fixed and distinct type of party family.

Populist Values (Type_Populist_Values)

The Populist Values typology combines the type of pluralist or populist rhetoric used by each party with their liberal or conservative social values.

Party-Voter comparisons

The dataset also includes measures of the location of party voters on functionally equivalent Left-Right and Liberal-Conservative scales, derived from the World Values Survey/European Values Survey Waves 1-7. Users can compare the GPS expert estimates of party positions with the location of their own party voters, and the position of the median voter in each country, as well as measures calculating the distance of parties on these scales from their own voters and the median voter in each country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The survey was directed by Pippa Norris at Harvard and administered by Laura Welty at the University of Sydney. It was funded by the Australian Research Council Laureate award as part of the Electoral Integrity Project. The EIP expert database has been compiled since 2012 by a team of research assistants in Sydney led by several survey managers including Max Grömping, Ferran Martinez I Coma, Alessandro Nai, Richard Frank, and Thomas Wynter.

The research design was developed in conjunction with colleagues at the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES), Liesbet Hooghe, Gary Marks and Ryan Bakker, the team conducting a similar survey in Europe and Latin America. The study also benefited from several other scholars of parties and elections who were consulted about the early draft survey design and who generously offered invaluable suggestions, including Mark Franklin, David Farrell, Ioannis Andreadis, Tim Bale, and Susan Scarrow.

Social media comments about the estimates from data visualization scatterplots in specific countries also proved very helpful for scrutinizing the face-validity of the results in particular cases. Further comments and corrections remain welcome for subsequent releases of the dataset.

Finally, the research could not have been completed without the time and effort which all the experts invested in completing the survey – and everyone's participation is greatly appreciated.

DATASETS

In February 2020, Version 1.0 of the dataset has been released in Excel, SPSS, Stata and .csv formats at the level of experts and parties, along with this Codebook and the Questionnaire. Files can be downloaded from: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/GlobalPartySurvey. Any corrections will be amended in subsequent versions.

Pippa Norris -- Cambridge, MA

I: COUNTRY AND PARTY CODINGS		
ID_GPS	Unique numeric code for each party in the GPS dataset	1 to 1051
ISO	Standard country code (ISO 3166-1) https://www.iso.org/standard/63545.html	3-letter code E.g. AFG
COUNTRY	Country name	E.g. Afghanistan
PARTYNAME	Party name in English	E.g. Islamic Society
PARTYABB	Party name abbreviation	E.g. SPD
CPARTY	ISO+ full party name in English	E.g. AFG_Islamic Society
CPARTYABB	ISO+ party acronym	E.g. AFG_Jamiat
REGION	World Region (Politico-geographic) V-Dem9 (https://www.v-dem.net/en/)	1 E. Europe & C. Asia 2 Latin Am. & Carib 3 MENA 4 Sub-Saharan Africa 5 W. Europe, N. America, Australia/NZ 6 Asia-Pacific(not Aus/NZ)
EXPERTS	Number of expert responses per country	#
MIN_EXPERTS	Use to select country cases with a minimum number of at least 5 expert assessments	0. Less than 4.9 1. Five or more
	CONSTRUCTED CATEGORICAL TYPES	
TYPE_VALUES	The **Party Values** typology combines two binary variables for each party, namely whether types of economic values are Left (pro-state) or Right (pro-market) (V4_bin) and whether types of social values are Liberal or Conservative (V6-Bin). See below for the variable questions (V4 and V6) and coding.	1. Left-Liberal 2. Left-Conservative 3. Right-Liberal 4. Right-Conservative
TYPE_POPULISM	The **Party Populism** typology categorizes whether parties favor the use of pluralism or populist rhetoric categorized into four groups (V8_Ord). See below for the variable question (V8) and coding.	1. Strongly Pluralist 2. Moderately Pluralist 3. Moderately Populist 4. Strongly Populist
TYPE_POPULIST_VALUES	The **Populist Values** typology combines the categories of rhetoric (V8_Bin) and the social values (B6_Bin) for each party. See below for the variable questions and coding.	1. Pluralist-Liberal 2. Pluralist-Conservative 3. Populist-Liberal 4. Populist-Conservative
TYPE_PARTYSIZE_VOTES	The size of **electoral parties** is gauged by categorizing their share of the vote in contests for the lower house of the national parliament/congress for Elec_Code	1. Fringe (0 thru 2.99%) 2. Minor (3.0 thru 9.99%) 3. Major (10.0 thru high)

TYPE_PARTYSIZE_SEATS	The size of **parliamentary parties** is gauged by categorizing their share of seats in the lower house of the national parliament/congress for Elec_Code	1. Fringe (0 thru 2.99%) 2. Minor (3.0 thru 9.99%) 3. Major (10% thru high)
II: GENERAL SURVEY QUESTIONS		
V1 FAMILIARITY	Q2.1 We start with a few general questions. First, how FAMILIAR are you with each of the following parties? Please indicate using the following scale.	0. Not very familiar 10. Very familiar 99. DK/MISSING
V2 PARTY UNITY	Q2.2 How far are the following parties generally UNITED OR DIVIDED in their current policy positions? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. Very divided 10. Very united 99.DK/NA/MISSING
V3 PROGRAM	Q2.3 In their party manifestos and election platforms, how far do the following parties present detailed plans and specific policies, or else offer more general slogans and vague promises? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. Very detailed plans and specific policies 10. Very general slogans and vague promises 99. DK/NA/MISSING
III: IDEOLOGICAL VALUES		
V4 ECONOMIC LEFT-RIGHT	Q3.1 Parties can be classified by their current stance on ECONOMIC ISSUES such as privatization, taxes, regulation, government spending, and the welfare state. Those on the economic LEFT want government to play an active role in the economy. Those on the economic RIGHT favor a reduced role for government. Where would you place each party on the following scale? Measured using three alternative variables: V4_Scale Continuous scale: from 0 to 10 V4_Bin. Binary categories: 0 (0 thru 4.9), 1 (5.0 thru 10) V4_Ord Ordinal; categories: 1 (0 thru 2.49)/ 2 (2.5 thru 4.9)/ 3 (5.0 thru 7.49)/ 4 (7.5 thru 10).	0. Extreme economic left 10. Extreme economic right 99. DK/NA/MISSING [+In CHES 2-17 and 2019 LRECON]
V5 L-R SALIENCY	Q3.2 And how IMPORTANT are economic issues for each of the following parties? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. No importance 10. Great importance 99. DK/NA/MISSING [+In CHES LRECON_SALIENCE]
V6 SOCIAL LIBERALISM-CONSERVATISM	Q3.3 Parties can also be classified by their current social values. Those with LIBERAL values favor expanded personal freedoms, for example, on abortion rights, same-sex marriage, and democratic participation. Those with CONSERVATIVE values reject these ideas in favor of order, tradition and stability, believing that government should be a firm moral authority on social and cultural issues. Where would you place each party on the following scale? Measured using three alternative variables: V6_Scale Continuous scale: from 0 to 10 V6_Bin. Binary categories: 0 (0 thru 4.9)/ 1 (5.0 thru 10) V6_Ord Ordinal Categories: 1 (0 thru 2.49)/ 2 (2.5 thru 4.9)/ 3 (5.0 thru 7.49)/ 4 (7.5 thru 10).	0. Very liberal 10. Very conservative 99. DK/NA/MISSING (+In CHES 2017 and 2019 GALTAN]

V7 SOCIAL VALUES SALIENCY	Q3.4 And how IMPORTANT are liberal/conservative social values for each of the following parties? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. No importance 10. Great importance 99. DK/NA/MISSING [+In CHES 2017 and 2019 GALTAN_SALIENCY]
V8 POPULIST RHETORIC	Q3.5 Parties can also be classified by their current use of POPULIST OR PLURALIST rhetoric. POPULIST language typically challenges the legitimacy of established political institutions and emphasizes that the will of the people should prevail. By contrast, PLURALIST rhetoric rejects these ideas, believing that elected leaders should govern, constrained by minority rights, bargaining and compromise, as well as checks and balances on executive power. Where would you place each party on the following scale? Measured using three alternative variables: V8_Scale Continuous scale: from 0 to 10 V8_Bin. Binary categories: 0 (0 thru 4.9)/ 1 (5.0 thru 10) V8_Ord Ordinal categories: 1 (0 thru 2.49)/ 2 (2.5 thru 4.9)/ 3 (5.0 thru 7.49)/ 4 (7.5 thru 10).	0. Strongly favors pluralist rhetoric 10. Strongly favors populist rhetoric 99. DK/NA/MISSING
V9 POPULIST SALIENCY	Q3.6 And how IMPORTANT is populist rhetoric currently for each of the following parties? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. No importance 10. Great importance 99.DK/NA/MISSING
IV: POLICY ISSUES		
V10 IMMIGRATION	Q4.1 Turning now to party positions on specific political issues, where do parties currently stand on IMMIGRATION? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. Strongly favors liberal immigration policies 10. Strongly favors restrictive immigration policies 99.DK/NA/MISSING [+In CHES 2017 and 2019 IMMIGRATE_POLICY]
V11 SPENDING V. TAX	Q4.2 Next, where do parties currently stand on PUBLIC SPENDING versus TAXATION? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0 Strongly favors increased public spending 10 Strongly favors reduced taxation 99.DK/NA/MISSING
V12 ENVIRONMENT	Q4.3 Next, where do parties currently stand on the issue of ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0 Strongly favors environmental protection 10 Strongly opposes environmental protection 99.DK/NA/MISSING [+In CHES 2019]

V13 NATIONALISM	Q4.4 Next, where do parties currently stand on NATIONALISM VERSUS MULTILATERALISM. Those favoring MULTILATERALISM seek to respect international treaties, engage with United Nations agencies, and collaborate with regional organizations like the EU, OAS, AU, ASEAN, and OSCE. Those favoring NATIONALISM reject these ideas. Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0 Strongly favors nationalism 10 Strongly favors multilateralism 99.DK/NA/MISSING
V14 WOMEN'S RIGHTS	Q4.5 And where so parties currently stand on WOMEN'S RIGHTS? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0 Strongly favors women's rights 10 Strongly opposes women's rights 99.DK/NA/MISSING
V15 ETHNIC MINORITY RIGHTS	Q4.6 Next, where do parties currently stand on ETHNIC MINORITY RIGHTS? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0 Strongly favors ethnic minority rights 10 Strongly opposes ethnic minority rights 99.DK/NA/MISSING [+In CHES 2019]
V16 LIBERAL DEMOCRACY	Q4.7 Next, where do parties currently stand on LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC principles, norms and practices? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0: Strongly respects liberal democratic, principles, norms and practices 10: Strongly undermines liberal democratic principles, norms and practices 99.DK/NA/MISSING
V17 CLIENTALISM	Q4.8 Next, on clientelism, where do parties currently stand on DISTRIBUTING PUBLIC GOODS, like material benefits, subsidies, construction projects, and jobs. Do they favor giving universally to all citizens or else primarily to their own supporters? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0.Strongly favors universal distribution to all citizens 10.Strongly favors distribution mainly to their own supporters 99.DK/NA/MISSING
V: POPULIST RHETORIC		
V18 WILL OF THE PEOPLE	Q5.1 Next we seek to understand the type of rhetoric commonly used by each party, such as in their leadership speeches, rallies, press releases, party platforms, and campaign communications. Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. Strongly emphasizes that politicians should follow the will of the people 10. Strongly emphasizes that politicians should lead public opinion 99.DK/NA/MISSING

V19 PEOPLE SHOULD DECIDE	Q5.2 How would you characterize the rhetoric commonly used by various parties on whether the people or leaders should decide important issues? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0. Strongly emphasizes that ordinary people should decide important issues 10. Strongly emphasizes that leaders should decide important issues 99.DK/NA/MISSING [+In CHES 2017 and 2019 PEOPLE_VS_ELITE]
V20 POLITICIANS CORRUPT	Q5.3 How would you characterize the rhetoric commonly used by various parties on whether most politicians are honest or corrupt? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0 Strongly emphasizes that most politicians are honest and trustworthy 10. Strongly emphasizes that most politicians are dishonest and corrupt 99.DK/NA/MISSING
V21 STRONGMAN RULE	Q5.4 How would you characterize the rhetoric commonly used by various parties towards checks and balances on executive power? Where would you place each party on the following scale?	0 Strongly **favors** checks and balances on executive power 10. Strongly **opposes** checks and balances on executive power 99.DK/NA/MISSING
VI: PERSONAL BACKGROUND OF THE EXPERTS		
YOB	Q6.1 Finally, we would like to ask you a few questions about your personal background. What is your year of birth?	Year (1942 to 1992) 9999.DK/NA/MISSING
GENDER	Q6.2 What is your gender?	0 Women/1 Men Proportion of male respondents 9 Other or prefer not to answer 99.DK/NA/MISSING
BORN	Q6.3 Were you born in (the name of the country of expertise)	0 No 1 Yes 99.DK/NA/MISSING
CITIZEN	Q6.4 Are you currently a citizen of (the name of the country of expertise)	0 No 1 Yes 99.DK/NA/MISSING
PARTYSUPPORT	Q6.5 If you were able to participate in the last national election in (the name of the country of expertise), which political party, if any, did you generally support?	Party name selected from the list 99.DK/NA/MISSING
IDEOLOGY	Q6.6 Below is a 10-point scale on which your general political views can be arranged from LEFT to RIGHT. Where would you place your views on this scale?	0 Very left 10 Very right 99 DK/NA/MISSING

DIFFICULTY	Q7.2 Overall, how easy or difficult did you find the questions? On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means the questionnaire was 'very difficult to understand' and 10 means the questionnaire was 'very easy to understand'.	0 Very difficult to understand 10 Very easy to understand 99.DK/NA/MISSING
LANGUAGE	User language from optional translations of the survey questionnaire	EN English ES Spanish DE German RU Russian FR French
VII: PARTY METADATA		
Elec_code	Legislative election code used for recording % Votes and % Seats for each party	(ISO+DMY+Legislative round)
Elec_year	Legislative election year used for recording the % Votes and % Seats for each party	Year 2003-2019
PartyPerVote	Share of the vote recorded for each party in the legislative election in Elec_code, from *IFES Elections Guide* http://www.electionguide.org/	% 0-100
PartyPerSeats	Share of seats recorded for each party in the legislative election in the lower house of parliament in Elec_code, from *IFES Elections Guide* http://www.electionguide.org/	% 0-100
ENEP	Effective number of electoral parties (ENEP) in Elec_code	1.18-23.43
ENPP	Effective number of parliamentary parties (ENPP) in Elec_code	1.00-16.55
LSQINDEX	LSQ INDEX (Gallagher index of disproportionality) in Elec_code	0-33.28
CHES_lrecon	Values: The party is left (0) or right (10) on economic issues (CHES-2017)	0-10
CHES_lrecon_salience	Values: And how salient are economic issues for the party: No importance (0) to great importance (10) (CHES-2017)	0-10
CHES_galtan	Values: The party is liberal (0) or conservative (10) in their social values (CHES-2017)	0-10
CHES_galtan_salience	Values: And how salient are liberal/conservative social values for the party: No importance (0) to great importance (10) (CHES-2017)	0-10
CHES_immigrate_policy	Issues: Party favors liberal (0) or restrictive (10) immigration policies (CHES-2017)	0-10
CHES_ethnic_minorities	Issues: Party favors (0) or opposes (10) ethnic minority rights (CHES-2017)	0-10
CHES_people_vs_elite	Rhetoric: The people should decide important issues (0) or leaders should decide (10) (CHES-2017)	0-10
CHES_experts	Number of experts (CHES-2017)	#12 TO 22
CHES_vote	% vote (CHES-2017)	%
CHES_seat	% seat (CHES-2017)	%
CHES_electionyear	electionyear (CHES-2017)	2013-2017
CHES_family	Party family (CHES-2017)	1 Radical Right 2 Conservative 3 Liberal 4 Christian Democratic 5 Socialist 6 Radical Left 7 Green 8 Regionalist

CHES_govt	Party in government (CHES-2017)	0 No 0.5 Coalition partner 1 Government
PG_family	ParlGov Party Family (www.parlgov.org)	Agrarian Christian Democracy Communist/Socialist Green Liberal Other Rightwing Social Democracy
PG_left_right	ParlGov estimates of the position of parties. (www.parlgov.org)	0-10 left-right scale
PG_state_market	ParlGov estimates of the position of parties. (www.parlgov.org)	0-10 state regulation of the economy scale
PG_liberty_authority	ParlGov estimates of the position of parties. (www.parlgov.org)	0-10 liberty-authority scale
PG_eu_anti_pro	ParlGov estimates of the position of parties (www.parlgov.org)	0-10 anti-pro EU scale
Popu_List	Popu-List classification of populist parties by Rooduijn et al 2019. (www.popu-list.org)	0-1
WVS_LR_PARTYVOTER	*"In political matters, people talk of 'the left' and 'the right.' How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking."* The mean position of party voters on this Left-Right scale (E033) (WVS_1-7) (www.worldvaluessurvey.org)	Left (1) to Right (10)
WVS_LibCon_PartyVoter	*"Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card…. Abortion, Homosexuality, Divorce."* The mean position of party voters on the Liberal-Conservative scale (WVS_1-7) (www.worldvaluessurvey.org)	Liberal (0) to Conservative (10)
WVS_Mistrust_PartyVoter	*"How much confidence do you have in the following? The government, political parties, parliament, and the courts."* These four items are recoded and combined into a standardized 10-pt scale. The mean position of party voters on the mistrust scale (in (WVS1-7) (www.worldvaluessurvey.org)	Low (1) to High Mistrust (10)
WVS_LR_MedianVoter	Median voters' position in each country on the Left-Right values scale (E033) (WVS1-7)	Left (1) to Right (10)
WVS_LibCon_MedianVoter	Median voters' position in each country on the Liberal-Conservative social value scale (Homosexual rights, abortion, divorce) (WVS1-7)	Liberal (0) to Conservative (10)
LRdistancemedianvoter	Distance of the party position (estimated by GPS experts) from the median voter position in each country (from WVS_1-7) on the Left-Right economic values scale	Left (1) to Right (10)
LCdistancemedianvoter	Distance of the party position (estimated by GPS experts) from the median voter position in each country (from WVS_1-7) on the Liberal-Conservative social values scale	Liberal (0) to Conservative (10)
LRdistanceownvoters	Distance between the party position (estimated by GPS) and their own party voters (from WVS_1-7) on the Left-Right economic values scale	Left (1) to Right (10)
LCdistanceownvoters	Distance on Liberal-Conservative social values between the party position (estimated by GPS) and their own party voters (from WVS_1-7)	Liberal (0) to Conservative (10)
	PARTY IDENTIFIERS TO MERGE DATASETS	
ID_ParlGov	Party ID ParlGov (www.parlgov.org)	
ID_PartyFacts	Party ID Party Facts (https://partyfacts.herokuapp.com/data/)	

ID_CHES	Party ID Chapel Hill Expert Survey, 1999 – 2017 (https://www.chesdata.eu/)	
ID_ESS	Party ID European Social Survey (ESS) (http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org)	
ID_CMP	Party ID Comparative Manifesto Project (https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/)	
ID_castles_mair	Party ID Castles and Mair, 1984 https://ejpr.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1475-6765.1984.tb00080.x	
ID_huber_inglehart	Party ID Huber and Inglehart, 1995 https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1354068895001001004	
ID_ray	Party ID Ray, 1999 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1007009106184	
ID_benoit_laver	Party ID Benoit and Laver, 2006, https://www.tcd.ie/Political_Science/ppmd/	
ID_EES	Party ID European Election Study	
ID_WVS	Party ID for the World Values Survey	

VIII: COUNTRY METADATA		
CountryName	Country Name	Text
ID_COW	COW Nation id: Correlates of War project (https://correlatesofwar.org/)	3-digit
ID_VDem	Varieties of Democracy Nation id (https://www.v-dem.net/en/)	3-Digit
Region_9	Global region (World Bank, 9 cat)	1 E & S Asia 2 W & C Africa 3 E. Asia &Pac 4 S. Asia 5 E. Europe 6 W. Europe 7 M. East 8 N. Africa 9 Americas
Region_10	Region (politico-geographic-10 Categories) V-Dem9 (https://www.v-dem.net/en/)	1 E. Europe and C. Asia 2 Latin America 3 Middle East/N. Africa 4 Sub-Saharan Africa 5 W. Europe, N. America, Australia/NZ 6 East Asia 7 SE Asia 8 S. Asia 9 Pacific (not Aus/NZ) 10 Caribbean
Region_19	Region (geographic-19 categories) V-Dem9 (https://www.v-dem.net/en/)	1 Western Europe 2 Northern Europe 3 Southern Europe 4 Eastern Europe 5 Northern Africa 6 Western Africa 7 Central Africa 8 Eastern Africa 9 Southern Africa 10 Western Asia 11 Central Asia 12 East Asia 13 South-East Asia 14 South Asia 15 Oceania 16 North America 17 Central America 18 South America 19 Caribbean
OECD	OECD Member state (https://www.oecd.org/about/members-and-partners/)	0/1
Polity	Polity combined score for autocracy-democracy, (Polity IV) 2018	(-10->+10)
Polity2	Polity combined score for autocracy-democracy with mean substitution for missing codes, 2018 (Polity IV)	(-10->+10)
FH_Regime	Type of regime (Freedom House) www.freedomhouse.org	0 Free, 1 Partly Free, 2 Not Free
FH_PoliticalRights	Political rights 7-point scale (Freedom House) www.freedomhouse.org	1 High to 7 Low

FH_CivilLiberties	Civil Liberties 7-point scale (Freedom House) www.freedomhouse.org	1 High to 7 Low
Area	Land area of the country, 2018 (World Bank)	Sq Km
Pop1990	Total population, 1990 (World Bank)	millions
Pop2000	Total population, 2000 (World Bank)	millions
Pop2018	Total Population 2018 (World Bank)	millions
GDP	Per capita GDP in purchasing power parity, 2yr.lag to election year) (World Bank)	Constant 2011 intl $
Longevity	Life expectancy, 2018 (V-Dem-9)	Years
Corruption	Corruption perception index, 2018 (Transparency International)	0-100
Electoral_Integrity	Index of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (0-100), imputed (Electoral Integrity Project 7.0, 2019)	0-100
	VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY (V-Dem 9.0, 2018) No suffix= Measurement Model Output: (like Z scores) used for regression _osp=Original Scale — Linearized Original Scale Posterior Prediction: _ord=Ordinal Scale — Measurement Model Estimates of Original Scale Value: categories used for description See the Vdem codebook (pp29-30) for more details.	
VDem_regime	**Type of regime,** 2018 (Regimes of the World, V-Dem-9)	0 Absolute autocracy 1 Electoral autocracy 2 Electoral democracy 3 Liberal democracy
v2x_polyarchy	**Electoral democracy index**, 2018 (V-Dem-9) To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?	0/1
v2x_libdem	**Liberal democracy index,** 2018 (V-Dem-9) To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?	0/1
v2xel_frefair	**Clean elections index**: *'To what extent are elections free and fair?'* Composite measure (V-Dem 9.0)	0-1 scale
v2elfrfair	**Election free and fair:** *"Taking all aspects of the pre-election period, election day, and the post-election process into account, would you consider this national election to be free and fair?"*	-5 to +5 scale
v2elfrfair_osp	Election free and fair: continuous scale (V-Dem 9.0)	0 to 4
v2elfrfair_ord	Election free and fair: categories (V-Dem 9.0)	0 Not at all 1 Not really 2 Ambiguous 3 Yes somewhat 4 Yes
v2elloelsy	Lower chamber electoral system (V-Dem 9.0)	0 FPTP 1 Two round single member 2 Two round multimember 3 Block vote 4 Block vote 5 Parallel 6 Mixed-member proportional 7 List PR small DM 8 List PR large DM 9 STV 10 SNTV 11 Borda count

v2elparlel	Type of lower chamber electoral system (V-Dem 9.0)	0 Majoritarian 1 Proportional 2 Mixed 3 Other
v2elncbpr	Parties in cabinet government (V-Dem 9.0)	0 Parties not allowed 1 One party 2 Two party 3 Three parties 4 Four or more parties
v2eltrnout	Election **VEP turnout**: '*In this national election, what percentage (%) of all registered voters cast a vote according to official results?'* (Valid ballots cast/Voting Eligible population) (V-Dem 9.0)	% 28.8- 93.0%
v2elvaptrn	Election **VAP turnout** (Valid ballots cast/Voting Age Population) (V-Dem 9.0)	% 21.5-100%
v2psbars	**Barriers to parties:** *"How restrictive are the barriers to forming a party? Barriers include legal requirements such as requirements for membership or financial deposits, as well as harassment."* (V-Dem 9.0)	0 Parties are not allowed 1 Only government-affiliated parties can form by law 2 Parties face significant obstacles 3 Parties face modest barriers 4 No barriers
v2psbars_osp	Barriers to parties: Continuous scale (V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psbars_ord	Barriers to parties: Categories (V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psorgs	**Party organizations:** *'How many political parties for national-level office have permanent organizations? '*(V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psorgs_osp	Party organizations: Continuous scale (V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psorgs_ord	Party organizations: Categories (V-Dem 9.0)	0 No parties 1 Fewer than half 2 About half 3 More than half 4. All parties
v2psprbrch	**Party branches:** '*How many parties have permanent local party branches?*' (V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psprbrch_osp	Party branches: Continuous scale (V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psprbrch_ord	Party branches: categories (V-Dem 9.0)	0 No parties 1 Fewer than half 2 About half 3 More than half 4. All parties
v2psprlnks	**Party linkages:** *'Among the major parties, what is the main or most common form of linkage to their constituents?'* (V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psprlnks_osp	Party linkages: continuous scale (V-Dem 9.0)	

v2psprlnks_ord	Party linkages: categories (V-Dem 9.0)	0 Clientelistic. Constituents are rewarded with goods, cash, and/or jobs. 1: Mixed clientelistic and local collective. 2: Local collective. Constituents are rewarded with local collective goods 3: Mixed local collective and policy/ programmatic. 4: Policy/programmatic. Constituents respond to a party's positions on national policies, general party programs, and visions for society.
v2psplats	**Distinct party platforms:** '*How many political parties with representation in the national legislature or presidency have publicly available party platforms (manifestos) that are publicized and relatively distinct from one another?'* (V-Dem 9.0)	
v2psplats_osp	Distinct party platforms: continuous scale (V-Dem 9.0)	0-4
v2psplats_ord	Distinct party platforms: categories (V-Dem 9.0)	0 No parties 1 Fewer than half 2 About half 3 More than half 4. All parties
v2xnp_client	**Clientelism Index**: *'To what extent are politics based on clientelist relationships?'* Composite index (V-Dem 9.0)	0-1
v2xps_party	**Party institutionalization index**: *'To what extent are political parties institutionalized?'* (V-Dem 9.0)	0-1

IX: ROBUSTNESS TESTS

Does the data provide reliable and valid measures of party ideological values, issue positions and populist rhetoric? Alternative approaches to identifying party positions have been employed in the research literature, such as expert and mass surveys, content analysis of party documents and leadership speeches, and analysis of legislative roll call votes, each with potential strengths and weaknesses (Laver 2001; Norris 2020).

Comparison across datasets provide health checks of the reliability and robustness of the estimates in this survey. The CHES estimates have been compared, for example, with data from party manifestos, surveys of MPs, and other expert studies (Bakker et al. 2012; Hooghe et al., 2010; Marks et al., 2007; Netjes and Binnema, 2007; Steenbergen and Marks, 2007; Whitefield et al., 2007).

Nevertheless, studies can be expected to vary in their estimates for various reasons, not least the use different question wordings, party lists, and methods. Parties are also far from static in their positions and ideological values, whether responding to leadership turnover, the shifting saliency of issues on the policy agenda, changes in their electoral fortunes, or new patterns of party competition. Where studies conducted within a few years of each other can be compared, however, this helps to assess the external validity and robustness of several key GPS estimates.

ELITE SURVEYS:

Common methods in party research involves elite-level surveys such as asking independent experts to monitor perceptions of party issue positions. Other elite-level studies have monitored the attitudes and values of party members and supporters (van Haute and Gauja 2015), party elites like the Comparative Candidate Survey, and legislators in national and European parliaments (Norris and Lovenduski 1995; Katz and Wessels 1999; Schmitt and Thomassen 1999; Bailer 2014).

International expert surveys have become one of the most common tools in the social and policy sciences, used to measure and rank everything from perceptions of corruption to levels of democracy and human rights, press freedom, good governance, rule of law, and electoral integrity (Cooley and Snyder 2015).

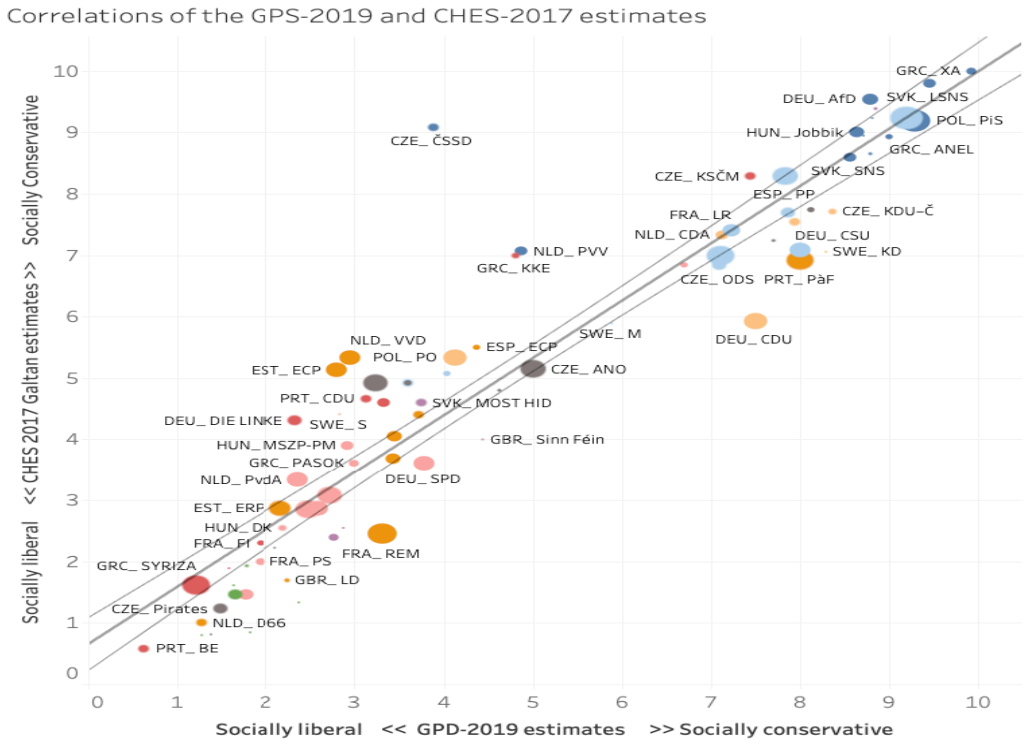
CHES-2017

Accordingly, the results in this study can be compared with the Chapel Hill Expert Survey, established to compare the issue position of European parties every four years since 1995. For comparison with the most recently-available estimates, the CHES-2017 dataset contains seven identical (or functionally equivalent) items designed to measure ideological values and issue positions. Comparing the estimates in both studies generates remarkably strong and significant correlations in 84 European parties contained in both studies (See Figures 5 and 6). Despite differences in the timing, selection of experts, and fieldwork methods, in fact both studies produce very similar estimates of party positions.

Figure 5: Comparing GPS and CHES estimates

	R	*Sig*
V4 Values: The party is left (0) or right (10) on economic issues	0.848	0.000
V5 Saliency: The importance of economic issues	0.822	0.000
V6 Values: The party is liberal (0) or conservative (10) in their social values	0.939	0.000
V7: Saliency: The importance of social values	0.788	0.000
V10 Issues: Party favors liberal (0) or restrictive (10) immigration policies	0.936	0.000
V15 Issues: Party favors (0) or opposes (10) ethnic minority rights	0.885	0.000
V19 Rhetoric: The people should decide important issues (0) or leaders should decide (10)	0.598	0.000

Figure 6: Correlations between the GPS-2019 and CHES-2017 estimates, 84 parties



Note: Q: "*Parties can also be classified by their current social values. Those with LIBERAL values favor expanded personal freedoms, for example, on abortion rights, same-sex marriage, and democratic participation. Those with CONSERVATIVE values reject these ideas in favor of order, tradition and stability, believing that government should be a firm moral authority on social and cultural issues. Where would you place each party on the following scale?*"

Sources: www.GlobalPartySurvey.org CHES-2017

ParlGov

Comparisons can also be drawn for 192 parties in this study with estimates in the Parliaments and Government (ParlGov) database (Döring and Manow 2019). The position of political parties was estimated in ParlGov by combining data from previous expert surveys conducted by Castles/Mair 1983, Huber/Inglehart 1995, Benoit/Laver 2006, and CHES 2010.

The GPS estimates of the Left-Right economic position of parties was strongly correlated with the ParlGov left-right estimates (R=0.739***). Similarly, ParlGov's 10-point value scale for the position of parties on the 'libertarian/authoritarian' dimension was strongly related to the GPS's estimate on this dimension (R=0.828 ***). Given the differences in time periods and measures used, this is a remarkably strong correlation.

Comparative Manifesto Project

Another common approach has sought to identify where parties stand on policy issues through extracting data from hand and automatic textual coding of party platforms, exemplified by the long-standing Comparative Manifesto Project (Budge 2000; Budge et al 2001; Klingemann et al 2006; Benoit and Laver 2007; Krouwel and Elrinkhof 2014).

This approach is most suitable for comparing programmatic parties, such as the manifestos published in established parliamentary democracies in Western Europe. But collective party platforms and manifesto documents may not function as important guides to party policy or values in other cases,

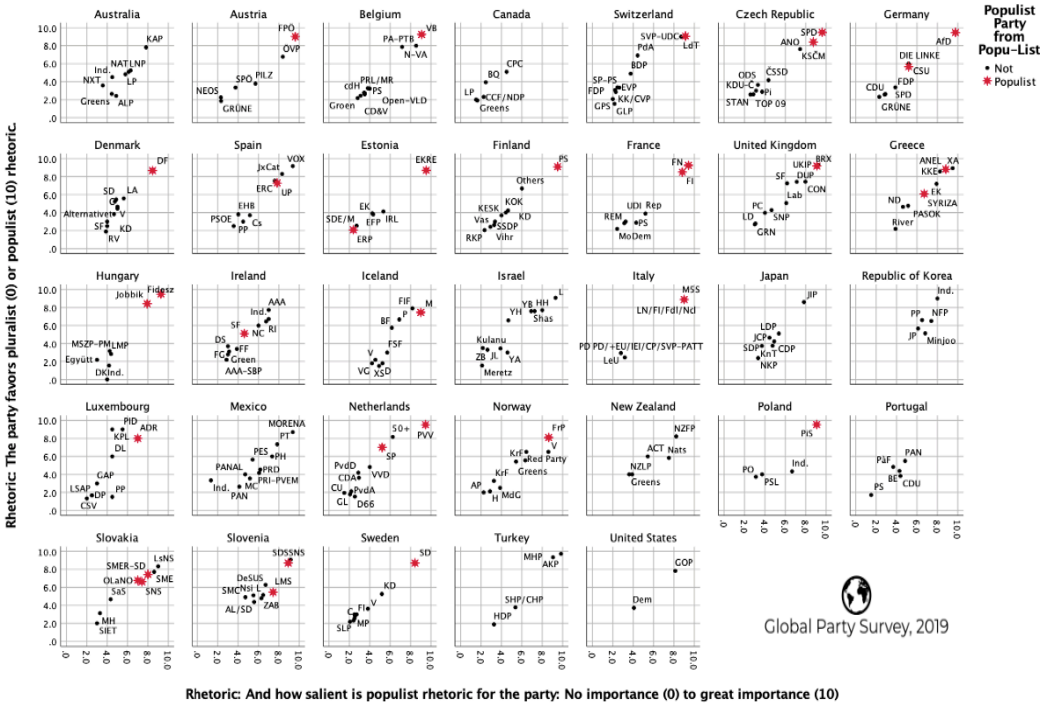
such as in countries with personalistic presidential executives, clientelist party campaigns, or where new parties are poorly institutionalized.

The GPS measure of Left-Right economic values can also be compared with the Comparative Manifestoes Project Left-Right ideological party positions, based on textual analysis of the salience of issues in party platforms. The CMP data was averaged for parliamentary election held from 2014-19. The results showed a moderately strong correlation between GPS and these CMP estimates (R=.569**, N. 157), still statistically significant, but a weaker fit than with the CHES and PG expert surveys.

Popu-List

The position of populist parties has been subject to considerable debate in recent years, not least the European tradition of classifying these using legacy concepts as part of the 'extreme right', 'far right', or 'radical right' party family. The Popu-List project (Rooduijn et al 2019) provides a test of the face-validity of the GPS estimates. The study consulted thirty scholars of populism to classify the position of 127 European parties with at least 2% of the vote in a national parliamentary election since 1998. Parties were categorized using simple (0/1) binary codes into the four dimensions, namely as populist, far right, far left, and Eurosceptic (Rooduijn et al 2019). Where comparisons could be drawn, Figure 7 shows the Popu-list classification of populist parties (highlighted in red) is strongly correlated with the GPS scaled estimates of populism, using the core V8 pluralism-populism scale.

Fig 7. Comparing the GPS pluralism-populism scale and the Popu-List classification of populist parties



Notes: V8 Populism scale: *"We seek to understand the type of rhetoric commonly used by each party, such as in their leadership speeches, rallies, press releases, party platforms, and campaign communications. Vertical Axis: Parties can be classified by their current use of POPULIST OR PLURALIST rhetoric. POPULIST language typically challenges the legitimacy of established political institutions and emphasizes that the will of the people should prevail. By contrast, PLURALIST rhetoric rejects these ideas, believing that elected leaders should govern, constrained by minority rights, bargaining and compromise, as well as checks and balances on executive power. Where would you place each party on the following 0-10 scales? And how important is populist rhetoric for each of these parties?"* Parties in RED are identified as populist by the Popu-List project. **Source**: https://popu-list.org/ www.GlobalPartySurvey.org

Moreover, to examine this further, the Popu-List classification of populist parties in Europe can be compared against all the measures in the GPS survey. As shown in Figure 8, the V8 scale measure of pluralism-populism proved to be the single measure most strongly correlated with parties classified as populist by the Popu-List project. Several other items in the GPS survey were also strongly correlated with the Popu-List classification, such as whether party rhetoric emphasized the 'will of the people' and political corruption, as well as issues such as opposition to ethnic minority rights and immigration, as shown in Figure 8. By contrast, economic values were unrelated to the Popu-List classification of populist parties.

Figure 8: Correlations of GPS items with the Popu-List classification of populist parties.

		R	*Sig*
V8_scale	Party favors pluralist or populist rhetoric	0.542	***
V13	Party favors multilateralism or nationalism	0.509	***
V18	Party rhetoric strongly emphasizes that politicians should follow the will of the people	0.496	***
V16	Party respects or undermines liberal democratic principles	0.436	***
V20	Party rhetoric emphasizes that most politicians are dishonest and corrupt	0.457	***
V15	Party opposes ethnic minority rights	0.425	***
V19	Party rhetoric emphasizes that the people should decide important issues	0.380	***
V21	Party rhetoric opposes checks and balances on executive power	0.369	***
V10	Party favors liberal or restrictive immigration policies	0.366	***
V14	Party opposes women's rights	0.333	***
V12	Party opposes environmental protection	0.330	***
V17	Party favors distribution of public goods mainly to their own supporters (clientelism)	0.296	***
V3	Party presents detailed plans or more general slogans and vague promises	0.258	***
V6	Party is conservative in their social values	0.256	***
V11	Party favors increased public spending or reduced taxation	0.052	N/s
V4	Party is leftwing or rightwing in their economic values	0.004	N/s

Source: https://popu-list.org/ www.GlobalPartySurvey.org

The World Values Survey/European Values Survey, 1981-2020.

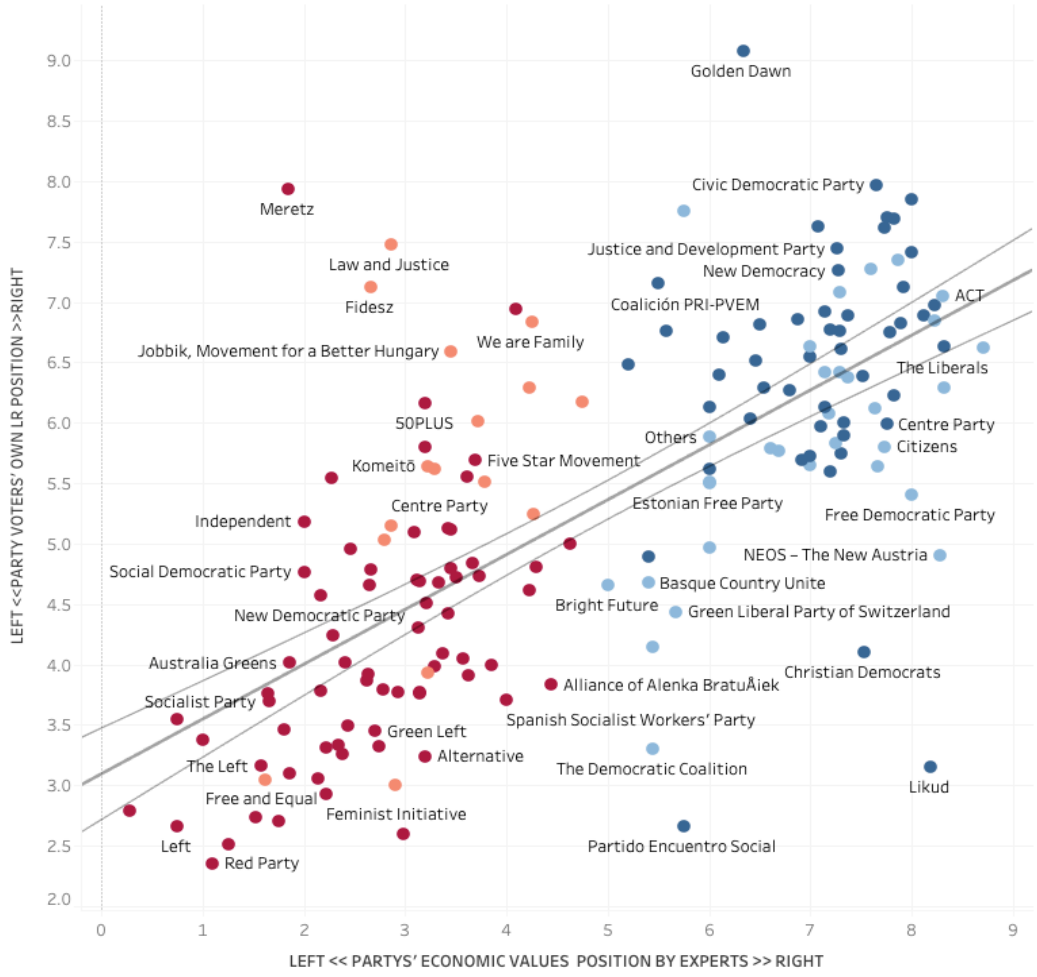
Finally, comparisons can also be drawn between the GPS estimates on major ideological values and the position of voters for each party, using the World Value Survey/European Values Survey (World Values Survey). This dataset was pooled over all seven waves, to maximize the number of respondents who reported voting for smaller parties, although this generates less up-to-date estimates than using only the most recent wave.

The *Left-Right scale* in the WVS/EVS has asked respondents to identify their ideological position based on the following question: *"In political matters, people talk of 'the left' and 'the right.' How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking."* Coded Left (1) to Right (10).

The *Liberal-Conservative social values* scale was constructed from adding responses to three items then converting to a 10-point scale: *"Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card….Abortion, Homosexuality, Divorce."* This was coded from 'Always justifiable' (1) to 'Never justifiable' (10) for each item. This is similar but obviously not identical to the CHES/GPS measure of Liberal-Conservative social values (known as the Gal/tan scale).

Strong and significant correlation (R.477*** N. 401 parties) link the GPS expert estimates of party locations on the Left-Right scale (horizontal axis below) with where party voters placed themselves on the same scale in the WVS/EVS (vertical axis below). Moreover, the correlation strengthened (R=.632***) when comparing the subset of 157 parties within the liberal democracies, with more stable and institutionalized party systems.

Figure 9: Comparing expert estimates of party positions with each party's own voters on the Left-Right scale, OECD only



Note: Vertical axis=WVS_LR_PARTYVOTER. Horizontal Axis=V4_scale. Colors by Type_Values Crimson =Left-Liberal/ Umber=Left-Conservative/ Azure=Right-Liberal/ Royal Blue=Right-Conservative. **Sources:** GPS 2019 and WVS/EVS 1-7.

Similar patterns can be observed when comparing voter's social values with the position of parties on the liberal-conservative social values scale (R=.483*** N. 416 parties).

Overall therefore, where comparisons could be drawn with a wide range of independent evidence, the robustness tests serve as a health check confirming the external validity of the GPS estimates. The inclusion of several independent estimates in the GPS dataset allows analysts to make their own further comparisons, for example by global region or party type. At the same time, however, as discussed earlier, there remains a health warning about the size of the margin of error of the GPS estimates in parties and countries with few respondents. Replication of the survey in future years would help to provide further cross-checks on the robustness of the estimates.

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APPENDIX A: LIST OF POLITICAL PARTIES

ID_GPS	Country	Party name	Partyabb
1	Afghanistan	Islamic Society	JI
2	Afghanistan	Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan	HWIA
3	Afghanistan	National Islamic Movement of Afghanistan	Junbish
4	Afghanistan	People's Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan	PIUPA
5	Afghanistan	Republican Party of Afghanistan	RPA
6	Angola	Broad Convergence for the Salvation of Angola – Electoral Coalition	CASA-CE
7	Angola	National Front for the Liberation of Angola	FNLA
8	Angola	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola	UNITA
9	Angola	People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola	MPLA
10	Angola	Social Renewal Party	PRS
11	Albania	Democratic Party of Albania	PD
12	Albania	Libra Party	LIBRA
13	Albania	Party for Justice, Integration and Unity	PDIU
14	Albania	Social Democratic Party of Albania	PSD
15	Albania	Socialist Movement for Integration	LSI
16	Albania	Socialist Party of Albania	PS
17	Argentina	Cambiemos	PRO-UCR
18	Argentina	Citizen's Unity	UC
19	Argentina	Civic Front for Santiago	FCpS
20	Argentina	Evolución	Evolucion
21	Argentina	Front for the Renewal of Concord	FR
22	Argentina	Justicialist Party	PJ
23	Argentina	Progressive, Civic and Social Front	FPCyS
24	Argentina	Union for Córdoba	UpC
25	Argentina	United for a New Alternative	1País
26	Argentina	Workers' Left Front	FIT
27	Armenia	Bright Armenia	BA
28	Armenia	My Step Alliance	IKD
29	Armenia	Prosperous Armenia	PAP
30	Australia	Australia Greens	AG
31	Australia	Australian Labor Party	ALP
32	Australia	Independent	Ind.
33	Australia	Katters Australia Party	KAP
34	Australia	Liberal National Party	LNP
35	Australia	Liberal Party of Australia	LP
36	Australia	National Party of Australia	NAT
37	Australia	Nick Xenophon	NXT
38	Austria	Austrian People's Party	ÖVP
39	Austria	Freedom Party of Austria	FPÖ
40	Austria	NEOS – The New Austria	NEOS
41	Austria	Peter Pilz List	PILZ
42	Austria	Social Democratic Party of Austria	SPÖ
43	Austria	The Greens – The Green Alternative	GRÜNE
44	Azerbaijan	Independents	Ind.
45	Azerbaijan	New Azerbaijan Party	YAP
46	Burundi	Front for Democracy in Burundi	FRODEBU
47	Burundi	National Council for the Defense of Democracy	CNDD-FDD
48	Burundi	Union for National Progress	UPRONA
49	Belgium	Christian Democrats and Flemish	CD&V
50	Belgium	Flemish Interest	VB
51	Belgium	Francophone Reformist Movement	PRL/MR
52	Belgium	Green	Groen
53	Belgium	Humanist Democratic Centre	cdH
54	Belgium	New Flemish Alliance	N-VA
55	Belgium	Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	Open-VLD
56	Belgium	Socialist Party	PS
57	Belgium	Socialist Party Differently	SPA

58	Belgium	Worker's Party	PA-PTB
59	Benin	Alliance nationale pour le developpement et la democratie	AND
60	Benin	Alliance pour un Benin triomphant	ABT
61	Benin	Alliance Soleil	AS
62	Benin	Build the Nation Union	UN
63	Benin	Cauri Forces for an Emerging Benin	FCBE
64	Benin	Eclaireur	AE
65	Benin	Forces democratiques unies	FDU
66	Benin	Party of Democratic Renovation	PRD
67	Benin	Renaissance du Benin-Reveil Patriotique	RB-RP
68	Benin	Union for Benin	UB
69	Burkina Faso	Alliance for Democracy	ADF-RDA
70	Burkina Faso	Congress for Democracy and Progress	CDP
71	Burkina Faso	Convention of the Democratic Forces	CFDB
72	Burkina Faso	Organisation for Democracy and Labour	ODT
73	Burkina Faso	Party for Democracy and Socialism	PDS
74	Burkina Faso	The Other Burkina Faso	FA
75	Burkina Faso	Union for Democracy and Development	UDD
76	Burkina Faso	Union for Progress and Change	UPC
77	Burkina Faso	Union for Rebirth-Sankarist	UPR-PS
78	Burkina Faso	Union for the Republic	UPR
79	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Awami League	AL
80	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Nationalist Party	BNP
81	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Tarikat Federation	BTF
82	Bangladesh	Jatiya Party	JP
83	Bangladesh	Jatiya Party (Manju)	JP(M)
84	Bangladesh	Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal	JSD
85	Bangladesh	Worker's Party of Bangladesh	WPB
86	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Socialist Party	BSP
87	Bulgaria	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	GERB
88	Bulgaria	Movement for Rights and Freedoms (DPS)	DPS
89	Bulgaria	United Patriots	UP
90	Bulgaria	Will	Volya
91	Bahrain	National Islamic Al-Menbar	AM
92	Bahrain	Independents	Ind.
93	Bahrain	Islamic Al Asalah	AA
94	Bahamas	Democratic National Alliance	DNA
95	Bahamas	Free National Movement	FNM
96	Bahamas	Progressive Liberal Party	PLP
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Alliance of Independent Social Democrats	SNSD
98	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratic Front	DF
99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratic People's Alliance	DNS
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	HDZ-HSS-HSP-HNS-HKDU-HSP-AS BiH-HDU BiH	HDZ-HSS-NS
101	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Our Party	
102	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Party of Democratic Action	SDA
103	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Party of Democratic Progress	PDP
104	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SDS-NDP-NS-SRS	SDS-List
105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Social Democratic Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina	SDP
106	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Union for a Better Future of BiH	SBB-BiH
107	Belarus	Belarusian Patriotic Party	BPR
108	Belarus	Communist Party of Belarus	PKB
109	Belarus	Liberal Democratic Party of Belarus	LDPB
110	Belarus	Non-partisans	Non-Part
111	Belarus	Republican Party of Labour and Justice	RPTS
112	Belarus	United Civil Party	UCP
113	Belize	Others	Other
114	Belize	People's United Party	PUP
115	Belize	United Democratic Party	UDP
116	Bolivia	Christian Democratic Party	PDC
117	Bolivia	Movement for Socialism	MAS
118	Bolivia	National Unity Front	UN

122	Brazil	Brazilian Democratic Movement	MDB
119	Brazil	Brazilian Republican Party	PRB
120	Brazil	Brazilian Socialist Party	PSB
121	Brazil	Democrats	DEM
123	Brazil	Progressive Party	PP
125	Brazil	Social Democracy Party	PSDB
128	Brazil	Social Liberal Party	PSL
129	Brazil	Workers' Party	PT
130	Barbados	Barbados Labor Party	BLP
131	Barbados	Democratic Labor Party	DLP
132	Bhutan	Bhutan United	DNT
133	Bhutan	Peace and Prosperity	DPT
134	Botswana	Botswana Congress Party	BCP
135	Botswana	Botswana Democratic Party	BDP
136	Botswana	Umbrella for Democratic Change	UDC
137	Canada	Bloc Quebecois	BQ
138	Canada	Conservative Party	CPC
139	Canada	Green Party	GPC
140	Canada	Liberal Party	LP
141	Canada	New Democratic Party	NDP
142	Switzerland	Christian Democratic People's Party	CVP
143	Switzerland	Conservative Democratic Party of Switzerland	BDP
144	Switzerland	Evangelical People's Party of Switzerland	EVP
145	Switzerland	The Liberals	FDP
146	Switzerland	Green Liberal Party of Switzerland	GPS
147	Switzerland	Green Party of Switzerland	GLP
148	Switzerland	Social Democratic Party	SP
149	Switzerland	Swiss Party of Labour	PdA
150	Switzerland	Swiss People's Party	SVP
151	Switzerland	Ticino League	LdT
152	Chile	Broad Front	FA
153	Chile	Chile Let's Go	CV
154	Chile	Democratic Convergence	DC
155	Chile	The Force of the Majority	FM
156	Cote d'Ivoire	Independents	Ind.
157	Cote d'Ivoire	Ivorian Popular Front	FPI
158	Cote d'Ivoire	Rally of Houphouetists for Democracy and Peace	RHDP
159	Cote d'Ivoire	Union for Cote d'Ivoire	UPCI
160	Cote d'Ivoire	Union for Democracy and Peace in Cote d'Ivoire	UDPCI
161	Cameroon	Cameroon Democratic Union	UDC
162	Cameroon	Cameroon People's Democratic Movement	CPDM
163	Cameroon	Cameroon Renaissance Movement	CRM
164	Cameroon	Movement for the Defense of the Republic	MDR
165	Cameroon	National Union for Democracy and Progress	UNDP
166	Cameroon	Social Democratic Front	SDF
167	Cameroon	Union of the Peoples of Cameroon	UPC
168	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Heading for Change	CACH
169	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Joint Front for Congo	FCC
170	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lamuka Coalition	Lamuka
171	Republic of the Congo	Action Movement for Renewal	MAR
172	Republic of the Congo	Club 2002 PUR	2002
173	Republic of the Congo	Congolese Party of Labour	PCT
174	Republic of the Congo	Dynamic for the Republic and Recovery	DRD
175	Republic of the Congo	Independents	Ind.
176	Republic of the Congo	Pan-African Union for Social Democracy	UPADS
177	Republic of the Congo	Party for Agreement and Political Action	PAPA
178	Republic of the Congo	Patriotic Front	PA
179	Republic of the Congo	Rally for Democracy and Social Progress	RPDS
180	Republic of the Congo	Union for a People's Movement	UPM
181	Colombia	Alternative Democratic Polo Party	PDA

182	Colombia	Citizen Option Party	OC
183	Colombia	Coalition List of the Decency	List of
184	Colombia	Colombian Conservative Party	PCC
185	Colombia	Colombian Liberal Party	PLC
186	Colombia	Democratic Center Party	PCD
187	Colombia	Green Alliance Party	VA
188	Colombia	Independent Movement of Absolute Renovation	Mira
189	Colombia	National Unity Social Party / Party of the U	la U
190	Colombia	Radical Change Party	CR
191	Comoros	Convention for the Renewal of the Comoros	CRC
192	Comoros	Democratic Rally of the Comoros	RDC
193	Comoros	Independents	Ind.
194	Comoros	JUWA party	Sun
195	Comoros	Party for the Harmony of the Comoros	PEC
196	Comoros	Rally for an Alternative of Harmonious and Integrated Development	RADHI
197	Comoros	Union for the Development of the Comoros	UPDC
198	Cape Verde	African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde	PAICV
199	Cape Verde	Democratic and Independent Cape Verdean Union	UCID
200	Cape Verde	Labour and Solidarity Party	PTS
201	Cape Verde	Movement for Democracy	MPD
202	Cape Verde	People's Party	PP
203	Cape Verde	Social Democratic Party	PSD
204	Costa Rica	Accessibility without Exclusion	AE
205	Costa Rica	Broad Front	FA
206	Costa Rica	Citizens Action Party	PAC
207	Costa Rica	Libertarian Movement Party	PML
208	Costa Rica	National Integration	PIN
209	Costa Rica	National Liberation Party	PLN
210	Costa Rica	National Restoration	PREN
211	Costa Rica	New Generation Party	PNG
212	Costa Rica	Social Christian Unity Party	PUSC
213	Costa Rica	Social-Christian Republican Party	PRS
214	Cuba	Communist Party	PCC
215	Cyprus	Citizen's Alliance	SYM
216	Cyprus	Democratic Alignment	DIKO
217	Cyprus	Democratic Rally	DISY
218	Cyprus	Green Party - Citizen's Alliance	CG
219	Cyprus	Movement of Social Democrats	EDEK
220	Cyprus	National People's Front	ELAM
221	Cyprus	Progressive Party of the Working People	AKEL
222	Cyprus	Solidarity Movement	KINHMA
223	Czech Republic	ANO 2011	ANO
224	Czech Republic	Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party	KDU–Č
225	Czech Republic	Civic Democratic Party	ODS
226	Czech Republic	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	KSČM
227	Czech Republic	Czech Pirate Party	Pi
228	Czech Republic	Czech Social Democratic Party	ČSSD
229	Czech Republic	Freedom and Direct Democracy	SPD
230	Czech Republic	Mayors and Independents	STAN
231	Czech Republic	TOP 09	TOP 09
232	Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens	GRÜNE
233	Germany	Alternative for Germany	AfD
234	Germany	Christian Democratic Union	CDU
235	Germany	Christian Social Union in Bavaria	CSU
236	Germany	Free Democratic Party	FDP
237	Germany	Social Democratic Party	SPD
238	Germany	The Left	DL
239	Djibouti	Center of Unified Democrats	CDU
240	Djibouti	Union for Democracy and Justice / Djibouti Development Party	UDJ-PDD
241	Djibouti	Union for the Presidential Majority	UMP
242	Denmark	Alternative	A
243	Denmark	Christian Democrats	KD
244	Denmark	Conservative People's Party	C

245	Denmark	Danish People's Party	DF
247	Denmark	Liberal Alliance	LA
248	Denmark	Radical Left	RV
249	Denmark	Social Democratic Party	SD
250	Denmark	Socialist People's Party	SF
251	Denmark	Unity List-Red Green Alliance	En-O
246	Denmark	Left, Liberal Party of Denmark	V
252	Dominican Republic	Dominican Liberation Party	PLD
253	Dominican Republic	Institutional Social Democratic Bloc	BIS
254	Dominican Republic	Liberal Reformist Party	PRL
255	Dominican Republic	Modern Revolutionary Party	PRM
256	Dominican Republic	Social Christian Reformist Party	PRSC
257	Algeria	HMS Alliance	TAJ
258	Algeria	Nadha-Adala-Bina	NAB
259	Algeria	National Democratic Rally	RND
260	Algeria	National Liberation Front	FLN
261	Algeria	Tajamoua Emel El Djazair	MPA
262	Ecuador	Creating Opportunities Movement	CREO
263	Ecuador	Fuerza Ecuador	FE
264	Ecuador	January 21 Patriotic Society Party	PSP
265	Ecuador	Movimiento Alianza Pais	PAIS
266	Ecuador	Pachakutik Plurinational Unity Movement - New Country	MUPP
267	Ecuador	Party of the Democratic Left	ID
268	Ecuador	Social Christian Party	PSC
269	Egypt	Conference Party	Conferen
270	Egypt	Conservative Party	Con
271	Egypt	Democratic Peace Party	DPP
272	Egypt	Free Egyptians Party	FEP
273	Egypt	Guards of the Homeland	Guards
274	Egypt	Independents	Ind.
275	Egypt	Nation's Future Party	NFP
276	Egypt	Party of the Light (Al-Nour)	HaN
277	Egypt	Republican People's Party	RPP
278	Egypt	The New Wafd Party	Wafd
279	Eritrea	People's Front for Democracy and Justice	PFDJ
280	Spain	Basque Country Unite	EHB
281	Spain	Citizens	Cs
282	Spain	People's Party	PP
283	Spain	Republican Left of Catalonia	ERC
284	Spain	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party	PSOE
285	Spain	Together for Catalonia	JxCat
286	Spain	Unidas Podemos	UP
287	Spain	Vox	VOX
288	Estonia	Conservative People's Party of Estonia	EKRE
289	Estonia	Estonian Centre Party	EK
290	Estonia	Estonian Free Party	EFP
291	Estonia	Estonian Reform Party	ERP
292	Estonia	Social-Democratic Party	SDE/M
293	Estonia	Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica	IRL
294	Ethiopia	Afar National Democratic Party	ANDP
295	Ethiopia	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front	EPRDF
296	Ethiopia	Somali People's Democratic Party	SPDP
297	Ethiopia	The Argoba People Democratic Organization	ADPO
298	Ethiopia	The Benishangul Gumuz Peoples Democratic Party	BGPDP
299	Ethiopia	The Gambela People's Unity Democratic Movement	GPUDM
300	Ethiopia	The Harari National League	HNL
301	Finland	Center Party	KESK
302	Finland	Christian Democrats	KD
303	Finland	Green League	Vihr
304	Finland	Left Alliance	Vas
305	Finland	National Coalition Party	KOK
306	Finland	Others	Others
307	Finland	Social Democratic Party	SSDP

308	Finland	Swedish People's Party	RKP
309	Finland	The Finns Party	PS
310	Fiji	Fiji Labor Party	FLP
311	Fiji	FijiFirst	FF
312	Fiji	HOPE Party	HOPE
313	Fiji	National Federation Party	NFP
314	Fiji	Social Democratic Liberal Party	SODELPA
315	Fiji	Unity Fiji Party	UFP
316	France	Democratic Movement	MoDem
317	France	La France Insoumise	FI
318	France	La République En Marche	REM
319	France	National Rally	FN
320	France	Socialist Party	PS
321	France	The Republicans	Rep
322	France	Union of Democrats and Independents	UDI
323	Gabon	Circle of Liberal Reformers	UNPR
324	Gabon	Gabonese Democratic Party	PDG
325	Gabon	National Union	RHM
326	United Kingdom	Brexit Party	BRX
327	United Kingdom	Conservative and Unionist Party	CON
328	United Kingdom	Democratic Unionist Party	DUP
329	United Kingdom	Green Party	GRN
330	United Kingdom	Labour Party	Lab
331	United Kingdom	Liberal Democrats	LD
332	United Kingdom	Plaid Cymru	PC
333	United Kingdom	Scottish National Party	SNP
334	United Kingdom	Sinn Féin	SF
335	United Kingdom	UK Independence Party	UKIP
336	Georgia	Free Democrats	FD
337	Georgia	Georgian Dream	GD
338	Georgia	Independents	Ind.
339	Georgia	Topadze - Industrialists, Our Fatherland	Topadze
340	Georgia	United National Movement	UNM
341	Ghana	National Democratic Congress	NDC
342	Ghana	New Patriotic Party	NPP
343	Guinea	New Generation for the Republic	NGR
344	Guinea	Party of Hope for National Development	PEDN
345	Guinea	Rally of the Guinean People	RPG AR
346	Guinea	Union for the Progress of Guinea	UPG
347	Guinea	Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea	UFDG
348	Guinea	Union of Republican Forces	UFR
349	the Gambia	Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	APRC
350	the Gambia	Gambia Democratic Congress	GDC
351	the Gambia	National Reconciliation Party	NRP
352	the Gambia	People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism	PDOIS
353	the Gambia	People's Progressive Party	PPP
354	the Gambia	United Democratic Party	UDP
355	Guinea-Bissau	African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde	PAIGC
356	Guinea-Bissau	Assembly of the People United–Democratic Party of Guinea-Bissau	APU-PDGB
357	Guinea-Bissau	Madem-G15	Madem
358	Guinea-Bissau	New Democracy Party	PND
359	Guinea-Bissau	Party for Democratic Convergence	PCD
360	Guinea-Bissau	Party for Social Renewal	PRS
361	Guinea-Bissau	Union for Change	UM
362	Equatorial Guinea	Citizens for Innovation	CI
363	Equatorial Guinea	Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea	PDGE
364	Equatorial Guinea	Together We Can	JP
365	Greece	Communist Party of Greece	KKE
366	Greece	Golden Dawn	XA
367	Greece	Independent Greeks	ANEL
368	Greece	New Democracy	ND

369	Greece	Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement	PASOK
370	Greece	Syriza Unionist Social Front	SYRIZA
371	Greece	The River	River
372	Greece	Union of Centrists	EK
373	Grenada	New National Party	NNP
374	Guatemala	Commitment, Renewal, and Order Party	CREO
375	Guatemala	Encounter for Guatemala	EG
376	Guatemala	Everyone Together for Guatemala	Todos
377	Guatemala	Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity	GNRU
378	Guatemala	National Convergence Front	FCN
379	Guatemala	National Union for Change	UCN
380	Guatemala	National Unity for Hope	UNE
381	Guatemala	Patriot Party	PP
382	Guatemala	Renewed Democratic Liberty Party	LIDER
383	Guatemala	Vision with Values	Viva
384	Guyana	People's Progressive Party – Civic	PPP-C
385	Guyana	United Guyana-National Unity (APNU)	APNU/A FC
386	Croatia	Bridge of Independent Lists	MOST
387	Croatia	Croatian Labourists - Labour Party	CL-LP
388	Croatia	Even Stronger Istria Coalition	SIC
389	Croatia	For Prime Minister Coalition	PMC
390	Croatia	HDSSB Coalition	HDSSB
391	Croatia	HDZ Coalition	HDZ
392	Croatia	Homeland Coalition	HC
393	Croatia	People's Coalition	SPH
394	Croatia	The Only Option Coalition	OOP
395	Croatia	Turn Croatia Around Coalition	TCAC
396	Haiti	Alternative League for the Progress and Emancipation of Haiti	LAPEH
397	Haiti	Convention for Democratic Unity	KID
398	Haiti	Fanmi Lavalas	FL
399	Haiti	Haiti in Action	AAA
400	Haiti	Haitian Tet Kale Party	PHTK
401	Haiti	Tet Kole sous Chimen Devlopman pou un Nord'Ouest uni et Renonve	MOSANO
402	Haiti	Organization of People in Struggle	OPL
403	Haiti	Patriotic Unity Party	IP
404	Haiti	Regrouping of Social Democratic Fusion	RSDF
405	Haiti	Truth	Verite
406	Hungary	Fidesz	Fidesz
409	Hungary	Hungarian Socialist Party - Dialogue for Hungary	MSZP-PM
407	Hungary	Independents	Ind.
408	Hungary	Jobbik, Movement for a Better Hungary	Jobbik
410	Hungary	National Self-Government of Germans in Hungary	MNOÖ
411	Hungary	Politics Can Be Different	LMP
412	Hungary	The Democratic Coalition	DK
413	Hungary	Together – Party for a New Era	Együtt
414	Indonesia	Democratic Party	PD
415	Indonesia	Great Indonesia Movement Party	Gerindra
416	Indonesia	Indonesian Democratic Party	PDI
417	Indonesia	National Awakening Party	PKB
418	Indonesia	National Democrat Party	NDP
419	Indonesia	National Mandate Party	PAN
420	Indonesia	Party of the Functional Groups	Golkar
421	Indonesia	People's Conscience Party	Hanura
422	Indonesia	Prosperous Justice Party	PKS
423	Indonesia	United Development Party	PPP
424	India	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	ADMK
425	India	All India Trinamool Congress	AITC
426	India	Bharatiya Janata Party	BJP
427	India	Biju Janata Dal	BJD
428	India	Communist Party of India	CP
429	India	Indian National Congress	INC
430	India	Shivsena	SHS

431	India	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	TRS
432	India	Telugu Desam	TDP
433	India	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	YSRCP
434	Ireland	Anti-Austerity Alliance - People Before Profit	AAA
435	Ireland	Fianna Fail	FF
436	Ireland	Fine Gael	FG
437	Ireland	Green Party	Green
438	Ireland	Independent Alliance	NC
439	Ireland	Independents	Ind.
440	Ireland	Labour Party	Lab
441	Ireland	Renua Ireland	RI
442	Ireland	Sinn Fein	SF
443	Ireland	Social Democrats	DS
444	Iran	Executives of Construction Party	ECP
445	Iran	Front of Islamic Revolution Stability	FIRS
446	Iran	Islamic Iran Participation Front	IIPF
447	Iran	United Front of Principalists	UFP
448	Iraq	Fatah Alliance	FA
449	Iraq	Kurdistan Democratic Party	KDP
450	Iraq	Marching Towards Reform	Saairun
451	Iraq	Movement for Change	BG
452	Iraq	National Coalition	AW
453	Iraq	National Wisdom Movement	NWM
454	Iraq	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	PUK
455	Iraq	State of Law Coalition	SLC
456	Iraq	Uniters for Reform Coalition	Muttahidon
457	Iraq	Victory Alliance	Victory
458	Iceland	Bright Future	BF
459	Iceland	Centre Party	M
460	Iceland	Independence Party	D
461	Iceland	Left-Green Movement	VG
462	Iceland	People's Party	FIF
463	Iceland	Pirate Party	P
464	Iceland	Progressive Party	FSF
465	Iceland	Reform Party	V
466	Iceland	Social Democratic Alliance	XS
467	Israel	Jewish Home	HH
468	Israel	Joint List: Hadash, United Arab List, Balad, Taal	JL
469	Israel	Kulanu/All of Us	Kulanu
470	Israel	Likud	L
471	Israel	Meretz	Meretz
472	Israel	Shas	Shas
473	Israel	United Torah Judaism	YH
474	Israel	There is a Future	YA
475	Israel	Israel is our Home	YB
476	Israel	Zionist Bloc	ZB
477	Italy	Centre-Left Coalition (Democratic Party, More Europe,Together, Popular Civic, SVP-PATT)	CCS
478	Italy	Associative Movement Italians Abroad	MAIE
479	Italy	Centre-Right Coalition (Lega Nord, Forza Italia, Brothers of Italy, Us with Italy)	CD
480	Italy	Five Star Movement	M5S
481	Italy	Free and Equal	LeU
482	Italy	South American Union of Italian Emigrants	USEI
483	Jamaica	Jamaica Labour Party	JLP
484	Jamaica	Marcus Garvey People's Political Party	PPP
485	Jamaica	National Democratic Movement	NDM
486	Jamaica	People's National Party	PNP
487	Jordan	Islamic Action Front	IAF
488	Jordan	Islamic Centrist Party	ICP
489	Jordan	National Union Party	NUP
490	Jordan	Stronger Jordan	SJ

491	Jordan	The Homeland	Home
492	Japan	Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan	CDP
493	Japan	Japanese Communist Party	JCP
494	Japan	Komeitō	NKP
495	Japan	Liberal Democratic Party	LDP
496	Japan	Nippon Ishin no Kai	JIP
497	Japan	Party of Hope	KnT
498	Japan	Social Democratic Party	SDP
499	Kazakhstan	Birlik	Birlik
500	Kazakhstan	Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan	QKHP
501	Kazakhstan	Democratic Party of Kazakhstan	AQJOL
502	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Social and Democratic Party 'Auyl'	Auyl
503	Kazakhstan	Nationwide Social Democratic Party	ZSDP
504	Kazakhstan	Nur Otan	NO
505	Kenya	Amani Coalition	ANC
506	Kenya	Chama Cha Uzalendo	CCM
507	Kenya	Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-People	Ford Peo
508	Kenya	Independents	Ind.
512	Kenya	Jubilee	JP
509	Kenya	Kenya African National Union	KANU
510	Kenya	Orange Democratic Movement	ODM
511	Kenya	Party for Development and Reform	PDR
513	Kenya	Wiper Democratic Movement - Kenya	WDM-K
514	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan Party	KP
515	Kyrgyzstan	Onuguu-Progress	OP
516	Kyrgyzstan	Respublika - Ata-Zhurt	RAZ
517	Kyrgyzstan	Social Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan	SDPK
518	Kyrgyzstan	Socialist Party Ata Meken	AM
519	Kyrgyzstan	Stay United	SU
520	Cambodia	Cambodian People's Party	CPP
521	Cambodia	League for Democracy Party	LDP
522	Cambodia	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful & Cooperative Cambodia	FUNCINPE
523	Republic of Korea	Independents	Ind.
524	Republic of Korea	Justice Party	JP
525	Republic of Korea	Minjoo Party	Minjoo
526	Republic of Korea	New Frontier Party	NFP
527	Republic of Korea	People's Party	PP
528	Kuwait	Hadas	Ind.
529	Kuwait	Islamic Salafi Alliance	ISA
530	Kuwait	Justice and Peace Alliance	JPA
531	Kuwait	Kuwait Democratic Forum	KDF
532	Kuwait	National Democratic Alliance	NDA
533	Kuwait	National Islamic Alliance	NIA
534	Kuwait	Popular Action Bloc	PAB
535	Laos	Independents	Ind.
536	Laos	Lao People's Revolutionary Party	LPRP
537	Lebanon	Amal Movement	Amal
538	Lebanon	Azm Party	Azm
539	Lebanon	Free Patriotic Movement	FPM
540	Lebanon	Hezbollah	HZ
541	Lebanon	Independents/Others	Ind.
542	Lebanon	Kataeb-Phalangist Party	Kataeb
543	Lebanon	Progressive Socialist Party	PSP
544	Lebanon	Tadamun Party (Solidarity)	TP
545	Lebanon	The Future Movement	FM
546	Lebanon	The Lebanese Forces	LF
547	Libya	Justice and Construction Party	JCP
548	Libya	Libyan National Democratic Party	LNDP
549	Libya	National Centrist Party	NCP
550	Libya	National Forces Alliance	NFA
551	Libya	National Front Party	NFP
552	Libya	National Party for Development and Welfare	NPDW

553	Libya	The Foundation	Foundation
554	Libya	The Message	Message
555	Libya	Union for Homeland	UH
556	Libya	Wadi al-Hiya Alliance	WHA
557	Lesotho	All Basotho Convention	ABC
558	Lesotho	Alliance of Democrats	AD
559	Lesotho	Basotho National Party	BNP
560	Lesotho	Basutoland Congress Party	BAC
561	Lesotho	Democratic Congress	DC
562	Lesotho	Lesotho Congress for Democracy	LCD
563	Lesotho	Movement for Economic Change	MEC
564	Lesotho	National Independent Party	NIP
565	Lesotho	Popular Front for Democracy	PFD
566	Lesotho	Reformed Congress of Lesotho	RCL
567	Lithuania	Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats	TS-LKD
568	Lithuania	Independents	Ind.
569	Lithuania	Labor Party	DP
570	Lithuania	Liberal Movement	LRLS
571	Lithuania	Lithuanian Center Party	LCP
573	Lithuania	Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union	LVŽS
572	Lithuania	Lithuanian List	LL
574	Lithuania	Lithuanian Poles' Electoral Action - Christian Family	LLRA
575	Lithuania	Order and Justice	PTT
576	Lithuania	Social Democratic Party of Lithuania	LSDP
577	Luxembourg	Alternative Democratic Reform Party	ADR
578	Luxembourg	Christian Social People's Party	CSV
579	Luxembourg	Communist Party of Luxembourg	KPL
580	Luxembourg	Democratic Party	DP
581	Luxembourg	Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party	LSAP
582	Luxembourg	Party for Complete Democracy	PID
583	Luxembourg	Pirate Party	PP
584	Luxembourg	The Green Alternative	GAP
585	Luxembourg	The Left	DL
586	Latvia	For Development/For!	AP!
587	Latvia	From the Heart for Latvia	NSL
588	Latvia	Harmony	SPDS
589	Latvia	Latvian Association of Regions	LRA
590	Latvia	National Alliance	NA
591	Latvia	New Unity	JV
592	Latvia	The New Conservative Party	JKP
593	Latvia	Union of Greens and Farmers	ZZS
594	Latvia	Who Owns the State	KPV LV
595	North Macedonia	Alliance of Albanians	AA
596	North Macedonia	Besa Movement	BESA
597	North Macedonia	Democratic Party of Albanians	PDSH
598	North Macedonia	Democratic Union for Integration	BDI
599	North Macedonia	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonia	VMRO-DPM
600	North Macedonia	Social Democratic Union coalition	SDSM
601	Morocco	Authenticity and Modernity Party	PAM
602	Morocco	Constitutional Union	CU
603	Morocco	Democratic and Social Movement	DSM
604	Morocco	Federation of the Democratic Left	FDL
605	Morocco	Istiqlal Party	PI
606	Morocco	Justice and Development Party	JDP
607	Morocco	National Rally of Independents	RNI
608	Morocco	Party of Progress and Socialism	PPS
609	Morocco	Popular Movement	PM
610	Morocco	Socialist Union of Popular Forces	USFP
611	Moldova	Democratic Party of Moldova	PDM
612	Moldova	Liberal Democratic Party	PLDM
613	Moldova	Liberal Party	PL

614	Moldova	Party of Communists	PCRM
615	Moldova	Party of Socialists	PSRM
616	Madagascar	Andrin Ny Madagasikara	ANM
617	Madagascar	Antoko Maitso	Greens
618	Madagascar	Economic Liberalism and Democratic Action for National Recovery	LEADER-F
619	Madagascar	Hiaraka Isika	PHI
620	Madagascar	Independents and Minor Parties	Ind.
621	Madagascar	Ravalomanana Movement	MR
622	Madagascar	Sambo Fiaran I Noe	SFN
623	Madagascar	Trano Kasaka	TK
624	Madagascar	Vondrona Politika Miara dia Malagasy Miara Miainga	VPM MMM
625	Madagascar	With President Andry Rajoelina	MAPAR
626	Maldives	Adhaalath Party	AP
627	Maldives	Jumhooree Party	JP
628	Maldives	Maldives Development Alliance	MDA
629	Maldives	Maldivian Democratic Party	MDP
630	Maldives	Progressive Party of Maldives	PPM
631	Mexico	Coalición PRI-PVEM	PRI-PVEM
632	Mexico	Independent	Ind.
633	Mexico	Movimiento Ciudadano	MC
634	Mexico	Movimiento Regeneracion Nacional	MOREN A
635	Mexico	Partido Accion Nacional	PAN
636	Mexico	Partido de la Revolucion Democrática	PRD
637	Mexico	Partido del Trabajo	PT
638	Mexico	Partido Encuentro Social	PES
639	Mexico	Partido Humanista	PH
640	Mexico	Partido Nueva Alianza	PANAL
641	Mali	African Solidarity for Democracy and Independence	SADI
642	Mali	Alliance for Democracy in Mali	ADEMA
643	Mali	Alternative Forces for Renewal and Emergence	FARE
644	Mali	Congress for Democratic Initiative	CNID
645	Mali	Economic and Social Development Party	ESDP
646	Mali	Independents	Ind.
647	Mali	Rally for Mali	RPM
648	Mali	Union for Democracy and Development	UDD
649	Mali	Union for the Republic and Democracy	URD
650	Malta	Forza Nazzjonali	FN
651	Malta	Malta Labor Party	PL
652	Myanmar	Arakan National Party	ANP
653	Myanmar	Kachin State Democracy Party	KSDP
654	Myanmar	Kokang Democracy and Unity Party	KDUP
655	Myanmar	Lisu National Development Party	LNDP
656	Myanmar	National League for Democracy	NLD
657	Myanmar	Pa-O National Organization	PNO
658	Myanmar	Shan Nationalities League for Democracy	SNLD
659	Myanmar	Ta-Arng Nationality Party	TNP
660	Myanmar	Union Solidarity and Development Party	USDP
661	Myanmar	Zomi Congress for Democracy	ZCD
662	Montenegro	Albanians Decisively	AO
663	Montenegro	Bosniak Party	BS
664	Montenegro	Croatian Civic Initiative	CCI
665	Montenegro	Democratic Front	DF
666	Montenegro	Democratic Montenegro	DCG
667	Montenegro	Democratic Party of Socialists	DPS
668	Montenegro	Key Coalition	Kljuc
669	Montenegro	Social Democratic Party	SDP
670	Montenegro	Social Democrats of Montenegro	SD
671	Mongolia	Democratic Party	DP
672	Mongolia	Independents	Ind.

673	Mongolia	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party	MAXN
674	Mongolia	Mongolian People's Party	MAN
675	Mozambique	Mozambican Liberation Front	FRELIMO
676	Mozambique	Mozambican National Resistance	RENAMO
677	Mozambique	Mozambique Democratic Movement	MDM
678	Mauritania	National Rally for Reform and Development	RNRD
679	Mauritania	Other	Other
680	Mauritania	Union for the Republic	UPR
681	Mauritius	Militant Socialist Movement- Maurition Social Democracy	MSM-PMSD
682	Mauritius	Rodrigues People's Organisation	OPR
683	Mauritius	The Labor Party - Mauritian Militant Movement	PTR-MMM
684	Malawi	Alliance for Democracy	AFORD
685	Malawi	Democratic Progressive Party	DPP
686	Malawi	Independents	Ind.
687	Malawi	Malawi Congress Party	MCP
688	Malawi	People's Party	PP
689	Malawi	United Democratic Front	UDF
690	Malawi	United Transformation Unit	UTM
691	Malaysia	Alliance of Hope	PH
694	Malaysia	National Front	BN
692	Malaysia	Independents	Ind.
693	Malaysia	Malaysian Islamic Party	PAS
695	Malaysia	Sabah Heritage Party	SABAH
696	Namibia	All People's Party	APP
697	Namibia	Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Namibia	DTA
698	Namibia	Rally of Democracy and Progress	RDP
699	Namibia	SWAPO Party of Namibia	SWAPO
700	Namibia	United Democratic Front	UDF
701	Nigeria	Action Alliance	AA
702	Nigeria	African Democratic Congress	ADC
703	Nigeria	African Peoples Alliance	APA
704	Nigeria	All Progressives Congress	APC
705	Nigeria	Alliance For Democracy	AD
706	Nigeria	Allied Congress Party of Nigeria	ACPN
707	Nigeria	Citizens Popular Party	CPP
708	Nigeria	National Conscience Party	NCP
709	Nigeria	Peoples Democratic Party	PDP
710	Nigeria	Peoples Party of Nigeria	PPN
711	Nicaragua	Alliance for the Republic	APRE
712	Nicaragua	Conservative Party of Nicaragua	PC
713	Nicaragua	Independent Liberal Party	PLI
714	Nicaragua	Liberal Constitutionalist Party	PLC
715	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Liberal Alliance	ALN
716	Nicaragua	Sandinista National Liberation Front	FSLN
717	Netherlands	50PLUS	50+
718	Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal	CDA
719	Netherlands	Christian Union Party	CU
720	Netherlands	Democrats 66	D66
726	Netherlands	Green Left	GL
721	Netherlands	Labour Party	PvdA
722	Netherlands	Party for Freedom	PVV
723	Netherlands	Party for the Animals	PvdD
724	Netherlands	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy	VVD
725	Netherlands	Socialist Party	SP
727	Norway	Centre Party	Sp
728	Norway	Christian Democratic Party	KrF
729	Norway	Conservative Party	H
730	Norway	Green Party	MdG
731	Norway	Labour Party	AP

732	Norway	Liberal Party	MdG
733	Norway	Progress Party	Frp
734	Norway	Red Party	R
735	Norway	Socialist Left Party	SV
737	Nepal	Communist Party of Nepal	UML
736	Nepal	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre)	CPN(M)
738	Nepal	Federal Socialist Forum, Nepal	FSFN
744	Nepal	National Democracy Party	RPP
743	Nepal	National Janata Party	RJPN
742	Nepal	National People's Front	JMN
740	Nepal	Nepal Worker's Peasants Party	NMN
741	Nepal	Nepali Congress	NC
739	Nepal	New Power Party	NSP
745	New Zealand	ACT	ACTNZ
746	New Zealand	Green Party	Greens
748	New Zealand	Labour Party	Labour
749	New Zealand	National Party	Nats
747	New Zealand	New Zealand First Party	NZFirst
750	Pakistan	Awami National Party	ANP
751	Pakistan	Balochistan Awami Party	BAP
752	Pakistan	Grand Democratic Alliance	GDA
753	Pakistan	Independents	Ind.
754	Pakistan	Movement for Justice	PTI
755	Pakistan	Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal	MMA
756	Pakistan	Muttahida Qaumi Movement	MQM
757	Pakistan	Pakistan Muslim League-Qaid	Qaid
758	Pakistan	Pakistan Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction	PML-N
759	Pakistan	Pakistan People's Party	PPP
760	Panama	Democratic Change	CD
761	Panama	Democratic Revolutionary Party	PRD
762	Panama	Independents	Ind.
763	Panama	Liberal Republican Nationalist Movement	MOLIRE NA
764	Panama	Panemeñista Party	PP
765	Peru	Alliance for the Progress of Peru	APU
766	Peru	Broad Front	FA
767	Peru	Peruvians for Change	PKK
768	Peru	Popular Action	AP
769	Peru	Popular Alliance	PCC
770	Peru	Popular Force	FP
771	Philippines	Independents	Ind.
772	Philippines	Liberal Party	LP
773	Philippines	Nacionalista Party	NP
774	Philippines	Nationalist People's Coalition	NPC
775	Philippines	Philippine Democratic Party-People's Power	PDB LA
776	Philippines	Struggle of Democratic Filipinos	LDP
777	Philippines	United Nationalist Alliance	UNA
778	Papua New Guinea	National Alliance Party	NAP
779	Papua New Guinea	Pangu Party	PP
780	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Party	PNGP
781	Papua New Guinea	People's Labour Party	PLP
782	Papua New Guinea	People's National Congress	PNC
783	Papua New Guinea	People's Progress Party	PPP
784	Papua New Guinea	PNG National Party	PNG-Nat
785	Papua New Guinea	Social Democratic Party	SDP
786	Papua New Guinea	Triumph Heritage Empowerment Rural Party	T.H.E.Part y
787	Papua New Guinea	United Resources Party	URP
788	Poland	Civic Platform	PO
789	Poland	Independents	Ind.
790	Poland	Law and Justice	PiS
791	Poland	Polish Peasant Party	PSL
792	Portugal	Democratic Unity Coalition	CDU

793	Portugal	Left Bloc	BE
794	Portugal	People-Animals-Nature	PAN
795	Portugal	Portugal Ahead	PàF
796	Portugal	Socialist Party	PS
797	Paraguay	Authentic Liberal Radical Party	PLRA
798	Paraguay	Beloved Fatherland	PQ
799	Paraguay	Green Party	PVP
800	Paraguay	Let's Do It	PH
801	Paraguay	National Crusade Movement	MCN
802	Paraguay	National Encounter Party	PEN
803	Paraguay	National Republican Association - Colorado Party	ANR
804	Romania	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats	ALDE
805	Romania	Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania	UDMR
806	Romania	National Liberal Party	PNL
807	Romania	Party of Social Democracy of Romania - Social Democratic Party	PSD
808	Romania	People's Movement Party	PMP
809	Romania	Save Romania Union	USR
810	Russia	A Just Russia	CP
811	Russia	Liberal Democratic Party of Russia	LDPR
812	Russia	Party of Growth	Rosta
813	Russia	Party of People's Freedom	PARNAS
814	Russia	Rodina	Rodina
815	Russia	Russian Ecological Party	Greens
816	Russia	Russian Party of Pensioners for Justice	CPl
817	Russia	The Communist Party of the Russian Federation	CPRF
818	Russia	United Russia	ER
819	Russia	Yabloko	Yabloko
820	Rwanda	Democratic Green Party of Rwanda	DGPR
821	Rwanda	Liberal Party	PL
823	Rwanda	Rwanda Patriotic Front	RDF
824	Rwanda	Social Democratic Party	PSD
822	Rwanda	Party Imberakuri	PSI
825	Sudan	Democratic Unionist Party	DUP
826	Sudan	Democratic Unionist Party (led by Jalal al-Digair)	DUP al-D
827	Sudan	Independents/Other Parties	Other
828	Sudan	National Congress	NCP
829	Singapore	Independent	Ind.
830	Singapore	National Solidarity Party	NSP
831	Singapore	People's Action Party	PAP
832	Singapore	People's Power Party	PPP
833	Singapore	Reform Party	RF
834	Singapore	Singapore Democratic Alliance	SDA
835	Singapore	Singapore Democratic Party	SDP
836	Singapore	Singapore People's Party	SPP
837	Singapore	Singaporeans First	SF
838	Singapore	Workers' Party	WP
839	Solomon Islands	Democratic Alliance Party	SIDP
840	Solomon Islands	Independent	Ind.
841	Solomon Islands	Kadare Party of Solomon Islands	Kadare
842	Solomon Islands	People's Alliance Party	PAP
843	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Party for Rural Advancement	SIPRA
844	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands People First Party	PFP
845	Solomon Islands	United Democratic Party	UDP
846	Sierra Leone	All People's Congress	APC
847	Sierra Leone	Coalition for Change	C4C
848	Sierra Leone	Independents	Ind.
849	Sierra Leone	National Grand Coalition	NGC
850	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone People's Party	SLPP
852	El Salvador	Christian Democratic Party	PDC
853	El Salvador	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front	FMLN
855	El Salvador	Grand Alliance for National Unity	GANA
858	El Salvador	National Coalition Party	PCN
860	El Salvador	Nationalist Republican Alliance	ARENA

861	Somalia	Democratic Party of Somalia	DPS
862	Somalia	Greater Somalia League	GSL
863	Somalia	Peace and Development Party	PDP
864	Somalia	Somali African National Union	SANU
865	Somalia	Somali Youth League	SYL
866	Somalia	Somalia Green Party	SGP
867	Somalia	Tayo Party	TPP
868	Serbia	Coalition for a Better Serbia	CBS
869	Serbia	Democratic Party	DS
870	Serbia	Democratic Party of Serbia-Dveri	DSS-Dver
871	Serbia	Enough is Enough	DJB
872	Serbia	Serbian Progressive Party	SNS
873	Serbia	Serbian Radical Party	SRS
874	Serbia	Socialist Party of Serbia	SPS
875	Sao Tome and Principe	Force for Change Democratic Movement - Democratic Convergence Party	MDFM/PL
876	Sao Tome and Principe	Independent Democratic Action	ADI
877	Sao Tome and Principe	Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome & Principe-Social Democratic Party	MLSTP-SD
878	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe Independent Citizen Movement Party	MCISTP
879	Suriname	A Combination	AC
880	Suriname	National Democratic Party	NDP
881	Suriname	Party for Democracy and Development through Unity	DOE
882	Suriname	Progressive Reform Party	VHP/V7
883	Suriname	Progressive Workers' and Farmers' Union	PALU
885	Slovakia	Direction Social Democracy	SMER
886	Slovakia	Freedom and Solidarity	SaS
884	Slovakia	Bridge	MH
887	Slovakia	Network	SIET
888	Slovakia	Ordinary People and Independent Personalities	OLaNO
889	Slovakia	People's Party - Our Slovakia	LsNS
890	Slovakia	Slovak National Party	SNS
891	Slovakia	We are Family	SME
892	Slovenia	Alliance of Alenka BratuÅ¡ek	ZAB
893	Slovenia	Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia	DeSUS
894	Slovenia	Left	L
895	Slovenia	List of Marjan Sarec	LMS
896	Slovenia	New Slovenia - Christian Democrats	Nsi
897	Slovenia	Party of Modern Center	SMC
898	Slovenia	Slovenian Democratic Party	SDS
899	Slovenia	Slovenian National Party	SNP
900	Slovenia	Social Democrats	AL/SD
901	Sweden	Center Party	C
902	Sweden	Christian Democrats	KD
903	Sweden	Feminist Initiative	FI
904	Sweden	Green Party	MP
905	Sweden	Liberal Party	SLP
906	Sweden	Moderate Party	M
907	Sweden	Sweden Democrats	SD
908	Sweden	Swedish Social Democratic Party	S
909	Sweden	The Left Party	V
910	Eswatini	Communist Party	CP
911	Eswatini	Ngwane National Liberatory Congress	NNLC
912	Eswatini	People's United Democratic Movement	PUDM
913	Syrian Arab Republic	Independents	Ind.
914	Syrian Arab Republic	National Progressive Front	NPF
915	Syrian Arab Republic	Popular Front for Change and Liberation	PFCL
916	Chad	Chadian Convention for Peace and Development	CCPD
917	Chad	Democratic and Socialist Party for Alternation	DSPA
918	Chad	Federation Action for the Republic	FAR
919	Chad	National Rally for Democracy in Chad	le Réve
920	Chad	National Rally for Development and Progress	NRDP
921	Chad	National Union for Democracy and Renewal	UNDR

922	Chad	Party for Unity and Reconstruction	PUR
923	Chad	Patriotic Salvation Movement	MPS
924	Chad	Rally for Democracy and Progress	RDP
925	Chad	Union for Renewal and Democracy	FAR
926	Togo	Rainbow Coalition	CAEC
927	Togo	Save Togo Group	CST
928	Togo	Union for the Republic	UNIR
929	Togo	Union of Forces of Change	UFC
930	Thailand	Bhumjaithai Party	BJT
931	Thailand	Charthaipattana Party	CP
932	Thailand	Democrat Party	PP
933	Thailand	Future Forward	PAM
934	Thailand	New Economics Party	NEP
935	Thailand	Palang Pracharat Party	PPRP
936	Thailand	Pheu Thai Party	PTP
937	Thailand	Prachachart Party	PPRP
938	Thailand	Puea Chat Party	PTP
939	Thailand	Thai Liberal Party	TLP
940	Tajikistan	Agrarian Party of Tajikistan	APT
941	Tajikistan	Communist Party of Tajikistan	CPT
942	Tajikistan	Party of Economic Reforms	PER
943	Tajikistan	People's Democratic Party	PDP
944	Tajikistan	The Socialist Party	SP
945	Turkmenistan	Democratic Party	DPT
946	Turkmenistan	Party of Agrarians and Citizens' Nominees	ATP
947	Turkmenistan	Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	STP
948	Timor Leste	Change for Progress Alliance	AMP
949	Timor Leste	Democratic Development Front	FDD
950	Timor Leste	Hope of the Fatherland Party	PEP
951	Timor Leste	National Development Movement	MDN
952	Timor Leste	Republican Party	PR
953	Timor Leste	Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor	FRETIL
954	Timor Leste	Social Democratic Movement	MSD
955	Timor Leste	Timorese Democratic Party	PD
956	Trinidad and Tobago	Congress of the People	COP
957	Trinidad and Tobago	People's National Movement	PNM
958	Trinidad and Tobago	United National Congress	UNC
959	Tunisia	Afek Tounes	AT
960	Tunisia	Congress for the Republic	CPR
961	Tunisia	Ennahda Movement	E
962	Tunisia	Free Patriotic Union	UPL
963	Tunisia	Nidaa Tounes	NT
964	Tunisia	Popular Front	FP
965	Turkey	Justice and Development Party	AKP
966	Turkey	Nationalist Movement Party	MHP
967	Turkey	People's Democratic Party	HDP
968	Turkey	Republican People's Party	SHP/CHP
969	Taiwan	Chinese Nationalist Party	KMT
970	Taiwan	Democratic Progressive Party	DPP
971	Taiwan	Green-Social Democratic Coalition	PGC
972	Taiwan	New Party	NP
973	Taiwan	New Power Party	NPP
974	Taiwan	Non-Partisan Solidarity Union	NPSU
975	Taiwan	Other Parties	Other
976	Taiwan	People First Party	PFP
977	Taiwan	Taiwan Solidarity Union	TSU
978	Tanzania	Alliance for Change and Transparency	ACT
979	Tanzania	Chama Cha Mapinduzi	CCM
980	Tanzania	Civic United Front	CUF
981	Tanzania	National Convention for Construction and Reform	NCRR
982	Tanzania	Party for Democracy and Development	Chadema
983	Uganda	Democratic Party	DP
984	Uganda	Forum for Democratic Change	FDC

985	Uganda	Independents	Ind.
986	Uganda	National Resistance Movement	NRM
987	Uganda	Uganda People's Congress	UPC
988	Uganda	Uganda People's Defense Force	UPDF
989	Ukraine	All-Ukrainian Union 'Fatherland'	BA
990	Ukraine	Opposition Bloc	OB
991	Ukraine	People's Front	NF
992	Ukraine	Petro Poroshenko Bloc	PPB
993	Ukraine	Radical Party of Oleh Lyashko	RP
994	Ukraine	Self Reliance Party	SP
995	Uruguay	Broad Front	FA
996	Uruguay	Colorado Party	PC
997	Uruguay	Independent Party	PI
998	Uruguay	National Party	PN
999	Uruguay	Popular Assembly	AP
1000	United States	Democratic Party	Dem
1001	United States	Republican Party	GOP
1002	Uzbekistan	Democratic Party of Uzbekistan 'Milliy tiklanish'	OMTDP
1003	Uzbekistan	Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businesspeople - Liberal Democratic Party	LDP
1004	Uzbekistan	People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan	PDP
1005	Uzbekistan	Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan 'Adolat'	ASDP
1006	Venezuela	Democratic Unity Roundtable	MUD
1007	Venezuela	Others	Other
1008	Venezuela	United Socialist Party of Venezuela/Great Patriotic Pole	PSUV/GP P
1009	Viet Nam	Communist Party	CPV
1010	Viet Nam	Other	Other
1012	Vanuatu	Land and Justice Party	GJP
1011	Vanuatu	Lauko Group	IG
1013	Vanuatu	Nagriamel	N
1014	Vanuatu	Natatok Indiginous People's Democratic Party	NIPDP
1015	Vanuatu	National United Party	NUP
1016	Vanuatu	Our Land Party	VP
1017	Vanuatu	Peoples Progressive Party	PPP
1018	Vanuatu	Reunification of Movements for Change	RMC
1019	Vanuatu	Union of Moderate Parties	UMP
1020	Vanuatu	Vanuatu National Development Party	VNDP
1021	Samoa	Human Rights Protection Party	HRPP
1022	Samoa	Tautua Samoa Party	TSP
1023	Yemen	al-Haqq Party	AH
1024	Yemen	Al-Islah	AI
1025	Yemen	Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party	ASBP
1026	Yemen	Democratic Nasserist Party	DNP
1027	Yemen	General People's Congress	GPC
1028	Yemen	Hizb ut-Tahrir	Tahrir
1029	Yemen	Nasserist Reform Organization	NRO
1030	Yemen	Nasserist Unionist People's Organization	NUPO
1031	Yemen	South Yemen Movement	SYM
1032	Yemen	Yemeni Socialist Party	YSP
1033	South Africa	African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP
1034	South Africa	African Independent Congress	AIC
1035	South Africa	African National Congress	ANC
1036	South Africa	Congress of the People	COPE
1037	South Africa	Democratic Alliance	DA
1038	South Africa	Economic Freedom Fighters	EFF
1039	South Africa	Freedom Front Plus	FF
1040	South Africa	Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP
1041	South Africa	National Freedom Party	NFP
1042	South Africa	United Democratic Movement	UDM
1043	Zambia	Forum for Democracy and Development Party	FDD
1044	Zambia	Independents	Ind.
1045	Zambia	Movement for Multiparty Democracy	MMD

1046	Zambia	Patriotic Front	PF
1047	Zambia	United Party for National Development	UPND
1048	Zimbabwe	Independents	Ind.
1049	Zimbabwe	Movement for Democratic Change	MDC
1050	Zimbabwe	Movement for Democratic Change Ncube	MDC-N
1051	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front	ZANU PDF