Party Organization Codebook

Quotas and positions by sex, age and minority status

(1) Are there quotas or positions set aside in any of the national party bodies for people from diverse organizations or groups in society?

0 No; the statutes do not describe any quotas or special positions in the national party leadership
1 Yes; quotas or positions for women and men only
2 Yes; quotas or positions for women only
3 Yes; quotas or positions for youth or students only
4 Yes; quotas or positions for minorities (ethnic, linguistic or religious) only
5 Yes; quotas or positions for women and youth or students only
6 Yes; quotas or positions for women, youth and trade union representatives only
7 Yes; quotas or positions for youth or students and union workers only
8 Yes; quotas for at least five groups including women, youth or students, seniors and union workers
9 Yes; quotas for youth or students and union workers only
10 Yes; quotas for women and men, youth or students and union workers only
11 Yes; quotas for youth or students and minorities only
12 Yes; quotas for women, youth or students and minorities only
13 Yes; quotas for women, youth or students, union workers and minorities only
14 Yes; quotas for women and men and youth or students
15 Yes; quotas for men and women, youth or students and seniors
16 Yes; women, youth, seniors and minorities only
17 Yes; women, youth/students, and many workers unions
18 Yes; quotas for trade union employees or workers only
19 Yes; quotas for women, youth, union employees and seniors only
20 Yes; quotas for men and women and youth or students only
21 Yes; quotas for women, youth/students and seniors only
22 Yes; quotas for women, youth and the press
23 Yes; quotas for women, youth/students, minorities and journalists
24 Yes; quotas for men, women, students, union workers and citizens abroad
25 Yes; quotas for men, women, youth, union workers and minorities

(2) Do the national party statutes stipulate that there are quotas for candidates for parliament?

0 No; the statutes do not stipulate any quotas for candidates for parliament
1 Yes; quotas for women and men only
2 Yes; quotas for women only
3 Yes; quotas for youth or students only
4 Yes; quotas for minorities only
5 Yes; quotas for women and youth or students only
6 Yes; quotas for men, women, and youth or students only

Membership

(3) Which level of the party determines the membership fees?
0 Subnational level only
1 National level sets a minimum threshold and the subnational level can set membership fees equal to or greater than this threshold. Or, membership fees may exist at both levels where each level sets its own fees.
2 National level only
3 There are no fees required for membership
4 There are subnational memberships with fees set by the subnational level and national membership (less rights) with fees set by the national level
5 Not mentioned specifically but it does state that the national level controls all financial matters
6 National level determines fees; subnational level can grant discounts.
95 Not mentioned in statute
99 This is a coalition of parties and each party sets its own rules to govern its members

(4) Which level of the party receives the membership fees?
0 Subnational level only
1 National level receives the money and then redistributes the revenues to the subnational level
2 National level only
3 There are no fees required for membership
4 Not mentioned specifically but it does state that the national level controls all of the money
5 National level receives the money and redistributes it however it sees fit
6 National level receives a portion of the membership fees that is determined by the national level or the national level receives fees from each district based on the number of members
7 Not mentioned specifically but it does state that the subnational level controls all membership fee issues
8 Same as 6 except there are two types of memberships (answer 4 to previous question) and national receives the fees for national memberships
9 Subnational level receives 25% of membership fees, national level receives 75%
10 National level receives fees and redistributes however it sees fit. In the last year this happened to be such that the national level received less than 50% of the fees.

11 Subnational level receives the money and then redistributes the revenues to the National level.

12 The fees and allocations are stated in the statutes: the SN bodies receive 50% of the amount the national bodies receive (and some additional portion may go to campaign funds). So the SN:N split is 1:3:2:3.

13 National level receives the fees and then gives 85% to the state level. The state level can then allocate a portion of that to districts.

14 National, state, and district all receive a set portion of the fees.

95 Not mentioned

(5) Do the statutes require that the membership fee be discounted for any groups?

0 No; the statutes do not ensure discounted membership fees for any groups in society

1 Yes; youth or students only

2 Yes; unemployed or low income

3 The statutes say that the membership can be reduced or waived in special or extreme cases that are not further specified

4 Yes; students or youth, pensioners and union workers may have reduced fees

5 Yes; for youth or students, unemployed and under “special situations” membership fees may be discounted or waived

6 Yes; for old age and disability pension recipients, and people that register to work on special issues within the party

7 Yes; for people who have contributed greatly in one form or another to the party

8 Yes; for students, people in the army and pensioners

9 Yes; for households and trial memberships (the latter of which can last up to one year)

10 Yes; for people who have been in the military or civil service for at least six months (discount), for people with pensions completely paid for by the government (free), and for people aged 65 or older who have been paid members for 30 years.

11 It doesn’t say so in the statutes, but in an interview I was told that students, retired persons, unemployed persons and people in the army pay half price. Also, in the statutes (and confirmed in the interview) it states that honorary memberships exist for those members who exerted an extraordinary effort for the party.

12 Yes; for youth/students, seniors, and disabled or unemployed people

13 Yes; for unemployed, pensioners, people that work less than part time,
people in government training, members of trade unions, officials of the party, and youth or students.
14 Yes, for youth, unemployed, low income, or seniors.
15 Yes; the national level of the party can decide to reduce or waive fees for people with financial hardship.
98 Not applicable; there are no membership fees mentioned in the statutes

(6) Are there non-voting memberships in addition to voting memberships?
0 No; all members have voting privileges
1 Yes; some memberships do not include voting rights
2 The statutes do not say if any memberships entail voting rights
3 The statutes do not say if there are non-voting memberships, but they do state that memberships are determined at the subnational level
4 There are supporters without less voting rights, but they still have some voting rights. In DPJ, for example, they can vote for the president still
5 Non-members can gain the status of supporters of a working group (e.g. women’s group) and can speak, submit motions, nominate candidates, vote, and be elected within that group.
6 There is no mention of nonvoting memberships in the statutes. However, online people can sign up to be a “supporter,” which basically means they receive emails and are in the party database. They maybe invited to events but cannot vote.
7 Yes, but someone can only hold this guest membership status for a maximum of one year.

(6a) If the answer to question 6 is yes, do non-voting members have to pay a membership fee as well?
0 No
1 Yes
2 The fees for all members are set at the subnational level
95 The statutes do not say
98 Not applicable; the answer to 6 is not yes

(7) Can a subnational party organ suspend or revoke a person’s membership effective immediately?
0 No
1 Yes
2 Membership falls under the jurisdiction of the subnational party and is not specified further
3 The statutes state that a national elite organization can set rules for member suspension and expulsion
4 Yes, but the members of the subnational organ are appointed by the national level of the party
95 The statutes say nothing about suspension or expulsion of members (and they do not state that membership matters are under the jurisdiction of the subnational party)

(7a) If the answer to question 7 is yes, is either of the following true: (1) the member may appeal to the national body to reverse the subnational body’s decision or (2) a national level party actor must approve the suspension or expulsion in order for it to stay in effect?

0 No
1 Yes
2 Yes, but appeals can only be made if the person is suspended or expelled because they were a candidate for another party or lapsed in membership fees
98 Not applicable; the answer to 7 is not yes

(8) Does it explicitly state in the statutes that a person who wishes to become a member must sign a form or request membership in writing?

0 No
1 Yes

(9) Does it explicitly state in the statutes that a person who wishes to become a member must sign a form or request membership in person?

0 No
1 Yes

(10) How long must someone be a member before s/he can vote in the party?

0+ Answer is in months
6,18 Six months for all voting rights with the exception of voting for secretary general which is 18 months (PS Portugal)
90 A member can vote in the first meeting after the meeting at which they formally become a member
91 A member must register by a specified date each year in order to have voting privileges for the upcoming year
92 This is set by the subnational level but must be no more than two years
93 A member is active as soon as the party processes and accepts his/her application, which is within 4 weeks (max).
95 This is not mentioned in the statutes

(11) Does it explicitly state in the statutes that a person must pay for his or her own membership fee?
(12) What types of group memberships, such as memberships of unions and other organizations, exist in the party?

0. None; all memberships in the party are individual
1. Subsets of otherwise nonpartisan groups may join the party. (For example, the Liberal Democratic Association of Trade Unionists in Britain is a subset group.) Members in the organization must also be individual members and are only counted as party members once (through either the organization or the region in which they reside).
2. As above, subsets of otherwise nonpartisan groups may join the party. Members in the organization are counted as party members twice.
3. Groups may join the party and all of their members are automatically party members. An individual must request to be uncounted if they are in the organization and do not want to be counted as a party member.
4. Groups may join the party but none of their members are automatically party members.
5. There are group memberships like those in answers 1 and 3.
6. The same as answer 3, except group members do not have equal rights as individual or regionally based members. The group, however, does have delegates based on the number of members in it.
7. Groups may join the party and all of their members are automatically party members. The statutes do not say that members of the groups who do not want to be party members may opt out.
8. Groups may join the party at multiple levels of the party. Their rights and roles are determined by contracts with the executives of the relevant branches of the party. [Note, if this is the case the answer to the following question is 5.]
9. Same as 8 except this can only occur at the national level of the party.
10. Groups may join the party, and it is stated that they must pay a fee but it does not mention whether or not all of their members are counted as members of the party.
11. Individuals that are members of the party already may also be members of several national or international organizations, such as the “young liberals.” (Non party members may also be members of these organizations.) They may participate in elite party bodies, upon approval of those bodies, with participation rights but not voting rights.
12. “Affiliated organizations” may join the party and all of their members that pay the political levy (and aren’t already members of the party) may be automatically made members of the party if the national party approves them to be. They may also join the party for reduced fees.
13. Individuals may form alliances within the party. These alliances may join
with other organizations with the approval of the Party Executive Committee or the appropriate regional body.

14 Existing party members may form an affiliated organization. If recognized by National level of the party they can use party logo. They can’t fundraise, and have no additional rights.

97 The statutes do not state that all memberships are individual but they also do not mention any group memberships.

(12a) If the answer to question 12 is 3, 5, 6 or 12, is the number of votes that an organization holds in the party a function of the number of members or financial contribution of the organization? If so, is it capped?

0 No; the number of votes for the organization is not a function of the number of members in its organization.

1 Yes; the number of votes for the organization is a function of the number of members in its organization and it is not capped.

2 Yes; the number of votes for the organization is a function of the number of members in its organization and it is capped.

3 Yes; the number of votes for the organization is a function of the number of members in its organization and it is not capped but it is a decreasing function.

4 Yes; the number of votes for the organization is a function of the number of members and is not capped for affiliate organizations and a function of the contribution for contributory organizations and is capped.

5 Yes; the number of votes for the organization is determined by a contract between the organization and the level of the party that admits the group.

97 This falls under the jurisdiction of the subnational party.

98 Not applicable; the answer to 12 is not 3, 5, 6 or 12.

Manifestos

(13) Who can propose amendments and approve the party manifesto?

0 The national convention made up primarily of subnational delegates.

1 A national elite organization elected by the national convention described above.

2 The parliamentary party can propose amendments, as can the national convention, but the national convention must vote to approve any amendments.

3 National elite organization supervises with consultation from the parliamentary party group.

4 Either a national elite organization elected only partially by the convention or the convention can propose amendments, only the national convention can approve changes to the manifesto.

5 Convention and parliamentary group map propose amendments; national
elite party organization approves changes
6 Any member may propose amendments, only the national convention may approve the manifesto
7 The statutes do not mention the manifesto but do state that the leader decides the “political direction of the party.”
8 The convention presents the manifesto but does not vote on it or ultimately decide on it. It’s not clear but I think the national elite body does in these cases.
9 The party leader has full control over the manifesto. (Note that in previous codings the party leader may have been coded as national elite.)
10 The manifesto is not mentioned, but it does say that the national convention is responsible for the party’s “broad party lines of ... policy.”
11 The party leadership/elite.
95 The actors that may amend and approve the manifesto are not identified in the statutes at all.

Candidate selection

(14) Which party actor(s) nominate, (s)elect and potentially veto candidates for parliament?
0 Subnational party actor(s) exclusively nominate and select candidates and are not subject to a national level veto
1 National level party actor(s) exclusively nominate and select candidates and are not subject to a subnational level veto
2 Subnational party actors nominate and select potential candidates for parliament, national party actors may veto candidates with a supermajority vote
3 Subnational party actors nominate potential candidates to parliament, national level party actors veto and elect candidates from the pool nominated by the subnational party actors
4 NZ (MMP) only: national level party actor(s) exclusively nominate and select list candidates; subnational party actors nominate and select electorate candidates and national party actors may veto electorate candidates with majority vote - note the electorate seats hardly change the mapping at all
5 The same as the answer for two (subnational nominate and select, national veto) for the number of candidates equal to 70 percent of the candidates elected in the last election, national level can exclusively nominate and select remaining 30 percent
6 A subnational level actor where a majority of voters are appointed by a national level actor nominates and elects and the national level actor can veto candidates
7 There are separate lists at the subnational and national level and subnational bodies exclusively nominate and select candidates to their own lists. A national body must “approve" this list but no further information is stated.
National level party actor determines candidate selection and can ultimately add, delete or substitute any candidate chosen by a subnational party actor

Subnational party actors nominate and select potential candidates for parliament, national party actors may veto candidates with a majority vote

Both subnational and national actors nominate candidates, subnational actors elect candidates, and national actors may veto, override and replace candidates

NZ (MMP) only: For electorate seats, SN nominate, 50/50 SN N elect, no N veto; For list seats: SN nominate, N elects

A national level body proposes a list. If the subnational body does not accept it with a \( \frac{3}{5} \) majority, then the SN and N bodies may propose candidates and the SN elects without veto.

For \( \frac{1}{4} \) of the seats the N nominates and elects, for \( \frac{3}{4} \) of the seats SN nominates and elects, national vetoes

Subnational actors exclusively nominate and select candidates; national party actors may join an arbitrage committee with a nondecisive share of seats if the national level does not approve the candidates

Subnational actors nominate and select candidates. The statutes then state that the national level makes the final decision, but it is not clear if this is a ratification or if the national level body can modify candidates

Same answer as 10 except it’s not clear if the national level can override and replace candidates

National actor nominates, subnational actor selects, not subject to veto

National and subnational actors nominate. Subnational actors select. National actors veto. Convention (made of SN only) may amend with 2/3 vote.

Subnational nominates candidates. National level may then veto those candidates before the election. SN elects.

Subnational nominates candidates. From the list of nominated candidates the national level comes up with a list of approved candidates and an advisory list of the order of candidates (open list). The party convention then votes on this list. Last, the every party member may vote on the order of the list using STV.

The process of candidate selection is not mentioned at all in the statutes

(14a) If subnational party actors (s)elect candidates, which party actor determines the selection method used?

Subnational party actors may choose their own selection method and the method in one region can be different from that in a different region

National party actors determine the selection method used, or the selection method is stated in the statutes

The statutes do not state the selection mechanism but an interviewee stated that all subnational bodies had the same mechanism.
Subnational actors choose between two (quite similar) selection methods. Subnational actor chooses the method subject to national actor’s set criteria. Party convention (made up of SN) chooses. Subnational actors select candidates but nothing is mentioned about how or under what discretion. Not applicable; subnational party actors do not (s)elect candidates or the answer to 14 is 95.

(14b) If subnational party actors nominate candidates, can any party member or group of party members directly nominate someone to compete to be a candidate for parliament?

0 No
1 Yes
2 Individual members may propose candidates to a subnational level but this level is below that at which candidates are finally chosen.
6 Subnational actor chooses the method subject to national actor’s set criteria
8 Any member can nominate him or herself as long as s/he secures the approval of a specified number of other current members in the district. This nomination is subject to a veto by the National level of the party.
95 Subnational actors nominate candidates but nothing is mentioned about how or under what discretion
97 Candidate nomination procedures are under the jurisdiction of subnational parties
98 Not applicable; subnational party actors do not nominate candidates or the answer to 14 is 95.

(14c) If subnational party actors (s)elect candidates, can party members directly vote for candidates in these elections?

0 No
1 Yes
6 Subnational actor chooses the method subject to national actor’s set criteria
95 Subnational actors select candidates but nothing is mentioned about how or under what discretion
97 Candidate selection procedures are under the jurisdiction of subnational parties
98 Not applicable; subnational party actors do not (s)elect candidates or the answer to 14 is 95.

(15) If the method used to select candidates is stated in the party statutes - for the relevant level of government (see previous question) - what is it? [Note: proportionate reallocation means that votes are redistributed with a weight of the fraction of surplus votes that the winner received. Disproportionate reallocations
occur when votes are redistributed with a weight of one once the winner is decided.

0 Single transferable vote with proportionate reallocation
1 Single transferable vote with disproportionate reallocation
2 Single non-transferable vote - top vote receivers get on list
5 The method is determined by the national party elite each election
6 Subnational actor chooses the method subject to national actor’s set criteria
7 MMP systems only: For electorate seats STV is used, for list seats majority runoff is used
8 Optional preferential system
9 Ranked voting. Whoever gets the most first place votes gets first place. Then, whoever gets the most first and second place votes gets second place. Etc.
10 Whoever receives the most votes is on the list. A 3/5 majority must approve the list.
11 Executive of level proposes list. If passed with absolute majority, it stands. Otherwise, candidates are voted on and receive spots based on the number of votes they receive.
12 MMP only: majority runoff for electorate seats, most votes on list for list seats
13 President of the party exclusively chooses all candidates
14 Multiple seat majority run-off
15 National level proposes a list. If majority of members of the SN organization pass it, it stands. Otherwise SN proposes lists until one is accepted by a majority of SN.
16 The people with the most votes get on the party list.
17 Simple Majority
18 Each place on the list is voted on separately starting at the top.
19 SMD with preferential vote for more than two candidates (and majority with two). Specifics on vote allocation are determined at the subnational district level.
20 Single transferable vote. Votes are reallocated until each candidate receives at least 50% of the vote for his/her spot on the party list (open list).
21 SMD: Sequential, separate ballots with dropping last place candidate each time. Must receive 50%+1 to win.
95 The method used to select candidates for the relevant level of government is not stated in the statutes

(16) Which party actor(s) determine the order of candidates on the party list in the general election?

0 Subnational party actors exclusively control the list
1 National level party actor(s) exclusively control the list
2 Subnational party actors control the list subject to national level veto
There are subnational and national lists and each actor controls its own list. Candidates are listed alphabetically. N proposes list; SN approves or can veto. If vetoes, SN chooses list. N election procedures regulate order on list but these elections are held at the SN level. For example, this is the case with the Finnish Kokoomus where the list follows the number of votes received by SN actors. Party congress determines the order of list. N proposes list order. SN may change with single transferable vote system. The way this works is not further specified.

The party list is not mentioned in the statutes.

Do the statutes stipulate that the party’s incumbent members of parliament are automatically renominated?

0 No
1 Yes
2 A meeting is held at level of the party in charge of selection and if a majority supports reelection the incumbent may stand without going through ordinary procedures
3 The national elite party body decides whether or not incumbent MPs will run again.
4 This is determined by the National level and varies over time. In the current election (Can Lib) incumbents are renominated if there are at least 400 members in their riding, and 40 members who pay $10 a month.
5 If a majority of members in the district vote to not have a nomination contest the incumbent is automatically renominated.

Party conventions

Does the party hold a regular convention or congress where a decisive number of delegates are selected by regional parties?

0 No
1 Yes
2 Regional delegates make up exactly 50% of the votes at the party convention and affiliated organizations make up the rest.

If the answer is yes to question 18, how often must the convention meet?

0 At least every election year
1 At least once a year
2 At least once every other year
3 At least once every three years
5 At least twice a year
7 Every three to four years
8 The year before and after the national election
9 Every four years
95 The statutes do not say
98 Not applicable; the answer to question 18 is not yes

(18b) If the answer is yes to question 18, who can call a special meeting of the party convention?
0 No one
1 Only a national level party actor
2 Both a national level party actor and a set number of subnational party organizations
3 Only a set number of subnational party organizations
4 A national actor, a set number of subnational party organizations or a set percent of members
5 A national actor or a set percent of members
6 A national party actor, the convention itself or a set number or percent of delegates to the convention
7 The convention itself, a supermajority of a national elite body, a set number of subnational bodies or a set number or percent of members
8 A national actor or a set number of convention delegates
9 A supermajority of a national actor, a set number of subnational bodies or the convention itself
10 The convention itself, a national level actor or a set number of subnational organizations
11 The convention itself, a national level actor, a set number of subnational organizations or a set percent of members
12 The party president or a majority in the joint session of the members of parliament from the party
13 A majority of any one of the three following bodies: the national party board (elite body), four or more state party organizations, or the parliamentary group.
14 The Party Executive Committee can convene an Extraordinary Party Congress without following the normal timeline, and the Federal Committee, Land or District Associations (that together consist of 1/4 of members), or 1/4 of voting delegates can immediately convene a Regular or Extraordinary Party Congress within the normal timeline.
95 The statute does not mention special meetings
98 Not applicable; the answer to question 18 is not yes

(18c) If the answer is yes to question 18, how are the number of regional delegates to
this convention determined?

0. The number of delegates is a function of the population or number of eligible voters in that region (or the number of delegates is equal across regions and regions are determined by population)

1. The number of delegates is even across regions (and regions are not determined by population)

2. The number of delegates is a function of the number of members of the party in that region

3. The number of delegates is a function of the membership fees from that region, and membership fees are not equal across regions

4. The number of delegates is a function of the number of votes received in that region in the last election

5. Each region gets a set number of delegates plus an additional number of delegates that are a function of the number of members of the party in that region

6. The maximum number of delegates from the subnational level is set in the statutes and given this the national convention itself can decide how many are chosen by region

7. The number of delegates per region is determined by the national elite party body

8. Each region gets a set number of delegates plus an additional number of delegates that are a function of the region’s population

9. The number of delegates is a function of the number of members in that region and the number of votes for the party in that region from the last election

10. All members may attend and vote at the convention

11. Not mentioned in the statutes, and answer to 18 is yes.

12. The number of eligible delegates is a function of the population or number of eligible voters in that region (or the number of delegates is equal across regions and regions are determined by population). However, the difference between this code and 0 is that this is an upper bound and some parties may not send this many.

98. Not applicable; the answer to question 18 is not yes

Statutes

(19) How can the party statutes be amended?

0. By supermajority vote in a national convention of the sort described above

1. By a national level party body other than the convention subject to the convention’s ratification or veto

2. By a national level party body other than the convention without necessary ratification by the convention

3. By a majority vote in the national convention of the sort described above with the exception of changing the rule about how to change the rules which
requires a supermajority
4 A national elite party body other than the convention may change the statutes temporarily, but the convention must approve this or change the statutes itself with a majority vote
5 A national elite party body other than the convention may change the statutes temporarily, but the convention must approve this or change the statutes itself with a supermajority vote
6 By a majority vote in a national convention of the sort described above
7 By the national convention of the sort described above (the vote is not specified)
8 By a majority in the national convention or a set percent of members via referendum
9 Depending on the statute, it requires either only a supermajority of the convention or both a supermajority of the convention and a supermajority of the members of parliament. Most are the latter.
10 The statutes can be amended by a supermajority vote in a national convention of the sort described above with at least half of those eligible to vote voting yea, or by a simple majority in a membership referendum.
11 By (1) a majority of convention delegates AND a majority of delegates from a majority of the states, OR (2) by a referendum with 2/3 support and a majority of votes from a majority of the states.
95 Not mentioned in the statutes

Parliamentary party

(20) Who must approve pre or post election coalitions with other parties?
0 The parliamentary party only
1 A national level party body
2 The national convention
3 On recommendation of the party leader only, either a party convention or national elite party body must approve electoral coalitions, unless the party was in government immediately prior to the election
4 The parliamentary group and national party body must approve coalitions
5 The statutes state which coalitions the party may join
6 Preelectoral coalitions must be agreed to by the convention. Postelectoral coalitions must be agreed upon by a national level elite body as well as the parliamentary group.
7 EU coalition members are specified in statutes but no within-country coalitions are specified.
8 Electoral coalitions require the approval via vote of party members. The specific percent is not mentioned.
9 Coalitions are not mentioned in the statutes. Interviews revealed that these
are up to the MPs and leader completely.

10 Coalitions are not mentioned in the statutes. But the manifesto states that the party will not enter any formal coalitions, and the manifesto is approved by the party convention.

95 Coalitions are not mentioned

(21) Do the statutes stipulate that the parliamentary group of the party must confer with the party organization before issuing statements of policy or pursuing legislation?

0 No
1 Yes

(22) Who selects the party leader? How? (open ended)