

# APPENDIX

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. What kind of political system does your country have? *Political system*
- A presidential system.
    - if so, please describe the general responsibilities and prerogatives of the president, the electoral system and procedure for presidential elections, requirements for candidacy, duration of term, possibility of re-election. Please give an overview of the results of the last two presidential elections in the report.
  - A kingdom with a parliamentary system.
    - if so, please describe the general responsibilities of the government, the electoral system and procedure for parliamentary elections (duration of electoral term, responsibility of the parliament, present challenges facing the parliament).
  - A parliamentary system with a directly elected legislative body and an executive that emerges from the legislature and is responsible to it.
    - if so, please describe the general responsibilities of the government, the electoral system and procedure for parliamentary elections (duration of electoral term, responsibility of the parliament, present challenges facing the parliament). Please also indicate the role and electoral procedure for the head of state.
  - A semi-presidential system with a directly elected president accountable to the electorate and a prime minister elected by parliament and accountable to it.
    - if so, what is the balance (responsibilities, power) between the president, the prime minister and the parliament?
2. In what year was the current constitution of your country introduced? Does the constitution establish basic civic rights? If so, which (please indicate which rights and the relevant article numbers)? Are these rights fully established/realised in practice? *Constitution*
3. Does the constitution assign special functions to political parties?
4. What is the state of liberal democracy in general in your country? *State of democracy*
5. Have there been significant changes within the past five years? If so, in what direction? What are the main reasons for change?
6. Please explain the state powers of the following and describe the balance between them: *Separation of powers*
- Executive (single executive, divided executive?)
  - Legislative branch (one chamber, two chambers ▪ is your country a unitary state or a federal state? ▪ if so, please describe party composition, parliamentary composition at state level and responsibilities of states (cooperative federalism [German style] or competitive federalism [U.S. style of federalism])
  - Judiciary (constitutional court, responsibilities, degree of independence)

*National assembly* 7. What are the main responsibilities of the national parliament? Please explain tasks, structure and significance of the national parliament in your political system.

Please explain also (if not already answered above) the electoral procedure for parliamentary elections and the present composition of the parliaments, i.e. number of seats of each party/party alliance. Please indicate the party/parties in government, party of the president and parties in opposition and give latest electoral results.

Please complete the following table and copy it into the report.

<b>Table 1   ELECTORAL RESULTS <sup>(1)</sup></b>		
<b>Name(s)/abbreviation(s) of party/parties</b>	<b>Latest election <sup>(2)</sup> (please indicate year)</b>	<b>Prior to latest election <sup>(2)</sup> (please indicate year)</b>
Party A		
Party B		
Party C		
Party D		

<sup>(1)</sup> Parliamentary elections, number of seats out of total.

<sup>(2)</sup> Please use the following abbreviations.

Abbreviations: PP = party of the president | P/supp. = parties that support the president

PPM/GA = party of the prime minister and sole party in government

PPM/GS = party of the prime minister and senior partner of a coalition government

GJ = party is junior partner in the government (i.e. holds some ministries) | O = party is in opposition.

## **II. PARTIES AND THE PARTY SYSTEM**

### **II.1 Party System**

*Legal regulation* 8. Are political parties allowed in your country?

9. Is there an act that regulates the tasks and the organization of parties?

10. Please describe the rules for party participation in national elections. Please indicate whether there are rules for

- party organization (organization in a minimum of districts/regions, minimum of members or supporters etc.)
- electoral thresholds to reach parliamentary seats (2 per cent, 5 per cent, 7 per cent)
- other/which rules.

Please select the best fitting category from the three above (or others) and describe more detailed in the report.

*Party financing* 11. What are the sources of income for parties? Please describe the rules and practice of party financing. Do parties have to give an account of their finances?

*Relevant parties* 12. How many relevant parties<sup>1</sup> are there in your country? Please indicate their names and abbreviations.

13. How has the number of parties developed over the past five years?

- increasing number
- decreasing number
- unchanged

Please select the most appropriate category above and describe the reasons for change in the report.

14. Do the parties in your country belong to one of the following party families according to their own description, their ideology/programme and core voters/supporters? *Party families*

Please complete the following table and copy it into the report (you can adapt this table so it fits the circumstances in your country, but please keep its main structure).

Table 2   IDEOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY SYSTEM			
	Founding year	Present situation <sup>(1)</sup>	Situation prior to present <sup>(1)</sup>
<i>Rural party (party of rural workers, landless)</i>	<i>Name(s)/abbreviation(s) of party/parties and Founding year<sup>(2)</sup></i>	<i>e.g. O</i>	<i>e.g. NR</i>
<b>Rural party</b> (party of landowners)			
<b>Labour party/parties</b>			
communist			
post-communist			
social democratic			
Parties with <b>religious</b> values, programmes, voters			
Christian Democrats			
Muslim			
Others			
<b>Conservative</b>			
<b>Liberal</b>			
<b>Green/Environmental</b>			
<b>Extremists</b> (what kind of extremism)			
<b>Others</b> (in this case please assign to an appropriate category)			
...			

<sup>(1)</sup> Please use the following abbreviations.

<sup>(2)</sup> Example: "Party of Landless" (PoL), 1950.

Abbreviations: see Table 1.

*Origins of parties* 15. What are the main reasons for party formation in your country?

Parties are primarily ...

- a result of ideological clashes in society
- a result of traditionally grown and stable milieus
- a result of the programmatic competition between parties
- a result of people running for office
- a result of patronage relationships
- built on an ethnic basis
- built on no systematic basis

Please select the most appropriate categories above (multiple/other reasons are possible) and describe in the report.

*General significance of parties* 16. What is the general purpose/role of political parties in your country?

- Parties are important for the political integration of voters
- Parties are important for policy formulation
- Parties are important for democratic candidate selection
- Parties are important for good governance
- Parties are basically vehicles for individual candidates to pursue their ends
- Parties do not play any role in the political system

Please select the most appropriate categories above (multiple/other reasons are possible) and describe in the report.

*Voter-party-relations* 17. What principal concerns predominately determine how people vote? (Multiple answers are possible; for categories see question 15. Please select the most appropriate category and describe in the report).

18. What are the relations like between parties and voters?

- stable
- unstable

19. How have the relations between parties and voters developed over the past five years?

- have become more stable
- have become less stable
- have remained unchanged

Please select the most appropriate category above and describe in the report.

## **II.2 Individual Parties**

*Party membership* 20. Do the parties have membership statistics? Please indicate membership figures of the relevant parties. Complete the table and integrate it into the report.

**Table 3a | MEMBERSHIP FIGURES**

<b>Name(s)/abbreviation(s) of party/parties</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Present membership density<sup>(1)</sup></b>
Party A			
Party B			
Party C			
Party D			
Party E			
...			

<sup>(1)</sup>Members/voters × 100.

If unknown, please indicate the trend of membership development.

**Table 3b | TRENDS IN MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Name(s)/abbreviation(s) of party/parties</b>	<b>rising</b>	<b>falling</b>	<b>constant</b>	<b>unknown</b>
Party A				
Party B				
Party C				
Party D				
Party E				
...				

21. Are there certain social groups (profession, region, sex, age etc.) overrepresented in one party (or more)? Please explain.

22. To which social strata are the parties primarily connected? Please try to give an answer for each of the relevant parties.

23. Do the parties have statutes which regulate internal party affairs?

*Party organization*

- yes, all
- partially
- no
- unknown
  
- if yes,
  - Are these statutes known and understood by all party members?
  - Have these statutes been adopted by democratic procedures?

Please select the most appropriate category and try to provide an answer for each of the relevant parties.

24. Down to which regional level are parties in your country organized? Does this organization reflect the administrative organization of the country?

- if the parties have local branches: are these branches also active between elections (what do they do?) or only in preparation for elections?
  - permanently active
  - only during campaigns

Please select the most appropriate category and try to provide an answer for each of the relevant parties.

25. Do parties have associated organizations (e.g. youth organizations, labour wings, women's organization etc.)? Please try to appraise their influence in policy-making and programme debates within each party.

*Societal entrenchment* 26. Do the parties have relationships to collective civil society organizations (e.g. unions, church/religious organizations, social movements)? How close are these relationships?

*Internal decision-making* 27. Who is the most influential internal party decision-maker on the parties' basic principles? Who dominates and regulates the process of decision-making?

- the party leader/president, prime minister, other individuals
- the leader of the parliamentary group
- the party convention
- particular inner-party sub-groups (which?)
- others

Please select the most appropriate category and try to provide an answer for each of the relevant parties.

28. How are candidates for national elections formally nominated (e.g. pre-elections, caucuses, plebiscites)? Are there any formal quotas for nomination (e.g. for women, representatives of ethnic/social groups)?

29. How are the internal relationships (internal participation, communication, decision-making) within the parties characterised?

- democratic (bottom-up)
- hierarchical (top-down)
- patronage-style
- others

Please select the most appropriate category above and try to provide an answer for each of the relevant parties.

*Stability of party ideology/programmes* 30. What significance do the party names (abbreviations) have? Do parties frequently change their names? If so, please describe.

31. How significant at their programmes for the parties, if one considers the integration and mobilisation of voters? Which bodies decide the party programmes? Do the national party committees undertake programmatic work (e.g. working on election programmes, defining basic principles)?

32. How and by using which media do parties communicate with their voters and their (potential) supporters/members. Do the parties make use of professional agencies for communication and advertising? What percentage of their budgets do parties spend on communication and advertising (on average/during campaigns)? *Communication*

33. What are frequent problems/obstacles for more effective political communication (e.g. lack of access to the internet, government repression, illiteracy, lack of eligible party staff or other scarce resources)?

34. Are MPs largely members of a party or independents? What is the relationship like between parties (the extra-parliamentary organization) and their parliamentary groups? Are MPs largely the parliamentary "arm of the party" or do they enjoy a large degree of independence from the party (at national level)? *Relationship between party and parliamentary groups*

### III. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

35. How do you evaluate the general situation of party democracy in your country? Do the parties fulfil their functions (e.g. integration/political socialisation of voters, offer of programmes and political alternatives, selection of candidates for public offices, participation in elections)? Please specify for individual parties.

36. How would you best describe the state of party democracy in your country, taking into consideration:

- the parties' organizational strength (local organization, membership density),
- the state of internal democracy
- their social entrenchment (relationship to civil society organizations),
- their capacity for and success in integrating and socialising voters
- their duration (under the same name),
- their activity between elections,
- their programmatic foundations, and
- their performance in government and/or opposition?

37. What are, in your opinion, the major obstacles to an institutionalisation of party democracy?

1| *Parties are considered as relevant if they have won seats in parliament for two subsequent parliamentary periods or if they force other parties to react because they concern themselves with similar issues or because they campaign for the same group of voters.*