## Appendix B: Parties included in the analysis by party family

Note: Parties are classified on the basis of their affiliations with EP party groups and other international networks prior to and closely after the 2014 EP elections, because this is also the time when party positions were measured for the VAAs examined in this study. Changes in party affiliations (e.g. MEP(s) of a party moving from one EP group to another) that took place after 2014 are not taken into account, unless the party was left initially unclassified and joined a group later.

Centre-right

Members of the European People’s Party (EPP) group in the European Parliament.

AP (Portugal),C (Denmark), CD&V (Belgium), CDA (Netherlands), cdH (Belgium), CDU-CSU (Germany)[[1]](#footnote-1), CSV (Luxemburg), DISY (Cyprus), FG (Ireland), FI (Italy), Fidesz-KDNP (Hungary),GERB (Bulgaria), HDZ (Hungary), IRL (Estonia),KD (Finland), KD (Sweden), KDH (Slovakia), KDU-ČSL (Czech Republic), KOK (Finland),M (Sweden), Most-Híd (Slovakia), ND (Greece), Nsi (Slovenia), ÖVP (Austria), PDL (Romania), PMP (Romania), PN (Malta), PNL (Romania)[[2]](#footnote-2), PO (Poland), PP (Spain),PSL (Poland), RB (Bulgaria), SDKU-DS (Slovakia), SDS (Slovenia), SLS (Slovenia), SMK-MKP (Slovakia), TOP 09 (Czech Republic), TS-LKD (Lithuania),UDMR (Romania), UMP (France), V (Latvia)

Centre-left

Members of the Party of European Socialists (PES); in the European Parliament The Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D).

BSP (Bulgaria), ČSSD (Czech Republic), EDEK (Cyprus), DIKO (Cyprus), DIMAR (Greece), FI (Sweden), Kukuriku (Croatia), Lab (United Kingdom), LP (Ireland), LSAP (Luxemburg), LSDP (Lithuania), MSZP (Hungary), PASOK (Greece), PD (Italy), PL (Malta), PS (Belgium), PS (France), PS (Portugal), PSD (Romania), PSOE (Spain), PvdA (Netherlands), S (Denmark), SAP (Sweden), Saskaņa (Latvia), SD (Slovenia), SDE (Estonia), SDLP (United Kingdom), SDP (Finland), SLD (Poland), Smer-SD (Slovakia), sp.a (Belgium), SPD (Germany), SPÖ (Austria), To Potami (Greece)

Liberals

Members of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party (ALDE) group in the European Parliament.

ANO (Czech Republic),B (Denmark), C (Sweden), D66 (Netherlands), DeSUS (Slovenia), DL (Slovenia) ,DP (Lithuania), DP (Luxemburg), DPS (Bulgaria), Drasi (Greece), FDP (Germany), FF (Ireland), FP (Sweden), KESK (Estonia), KESK (Finland), LA (Latvia), LIB (United Kingdom), LRLS (Lithuania), MR (Belgium), NEOS (Austria), Open VLD (Belgium), REF (Estonia),SaS (Slovakia), SE (Italy), SFP (Finland), UDI-MODEM (France), UpyD (Spain), V (Sweden), VVD (Netherlands)

Green

Members of the European Green Party (EGP). In the European Parliament, EGP forms a joint group (Green/EFA) with European Free Alliance (EFA). EFA member parties sit in different groups in the European Parliament and are therefore not classified as green parties, even if they are in the Green/EFA party group.

AD (Malta), Ecolo (Belgium), EELV (France), EER (Estonia), GL (Netherlands), GP (Ireland), GP (United Kingdom), Gréng (Luxemburg), Groen (Belgium), Grüne (Austria), Grüne (Germany), KOP (Cyprus), LIVRE (Portugal), LMP (Hungary),MP (Sweden), OP (Greece),ORAH (Croatia)[[3]](#footnote-3), PAN (Portugal), SF (Denmark), SZ (Czech Republic), ZZS (Latvia), VIHR (Finland)

Conservatives/eurosceptics

Members of the European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) group in the European Parliament. Most of the members are affiliated to the Alliance of Conservatives and Reformists in Europe (AECR, since 2016 ACRE), but some European Christian Political Movement and EFA parties are also classified into this group, as they have joined the ECR.

ADR (Luxemburg), AfD (Germany), BWC (Bulgaria), CON (United Kingdom), CU-SGP (Netherlands)[[4]](#footnote-4), LLRA (Lithuania), N-VA (Belgium)[[5]](#footnote-5), NA (Latvia), NOVA (Slovakia), O (Denmark), OľaNO (Slovakia)[[6]](#footnote-6), ODS (Czech Republic), PiS (Poland), PRJG (Poland)[[7]](#footnote-7), PS (Finland), UUP (United Kingdom)

Far-left

Members of the GUE/NGL EP group after the EP elections (2014) and some parties without a EP representation, but are members of other international far-left networks.

AKEL (Cyprus), BE (Portugal), CDU (Portugal),FG (France), IU (Spain), KKE (Greece)[[8]](#footnote-8), KSČM (Czech Republic), Lénk (Luxemburg)[[9]](#footnote-9), Linke (Germany), LSP (Latvia)[[10]](#footnote-10), N (Denmark), NPA (France)[[11]](#footnote-11), PCTP-MRPP (Portugal), PvdA (Belgium), PvdD (Netherlands), SF (Ireland), SF (United Kingdom), SP (Ireland)[[12]](#footnote-12), SP (Netherlands), SYRIZA (Greece), Tsipras (Italy), V (Sweden), VAS (Finland)

Populist/far-right

This is the only group of parties that has no clear reference point in terms of some international party networks/groups. All the parties that belong to the Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF) group in the European Parliament are classified as populist right, also most of the Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy (EFDD) EP group parties are classified here.[[13]](#footnote-13) However, many other right-populist parties are unaffiliated internationally. Therefore, we have included here various other parties that are often described as being right-populist and/or far-right in academic literature and media.

ANEL (Greece), ATAKA (Bulgaria), BZÖ (Austria), DLR (France), EKRE (Estonia), ELAM (Cyprus), FdI-AN (Italy), FN (France), FPÖ (Austria), Jobbik (Hungary), KNP (Poland), LN (Italy), ĽSNS (Slovakia), NFSB (Bulgaria), PTIT (Lithuania), PVV (Netherlands), SD (Sweden), SNS (Slovakia), SP (Poland), UKIP (United Kingdom), ÚSVIT (Czech Republic), VB (Belgium), XA (Greece)

Unclassified

50+ (Netherlands), ABV (Bulgaria), DUP (United Kingdom), Europa+ (Poland), EVROKO (Cyprus), HL (Croatia), I (Denmark), LKS (Latvia)[[14]](#footnote-14), M5S (Italy), PC (United Kingdom)[[15]](#footnote-15), Piráti(Czech Republic), PP ((Sweden), PP-DD (Romania), PS (Slovenia), SZH (Croatia), SNP (United Kingdom)24, SYPO (Cyprus)

1. In some cases, party alliances were coded separately in one VAA and as a single party in the other. Such cases were most of the times excluded from the analyses to ensure better comparability of data. Exceptions were made for the alliances in which one party is clearly central. For example, we included the German CDU/CSU, which was coded as one party in EUvox, but separately (CDU and CSU) in EUandI. In this case, CDU/CSU in EUvox is compared with with CDU in EUandI. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Formerly a member of ALDE [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Candidate member of the European Green Party. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Member of the The European Christian Political Movement (ECPM), but sits in the ECR group in the European Parliament. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Member of the European Free Alliance (EFA), but sits in the ECR group in the European Parliament. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Member of the The European Christian Political Movement (ECPM), but sits in the ECR group in the European Parliament. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Member of the The European Christian Political Movement (ECPM), but sits in the ECR group in the European Parliament. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Member of The Initiative of Communist and Workers' Parties. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Member of The Party of the European Left. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Member of The Initiative of Communist and Workers' Parties [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Member of European Anti-Capitalist Left network. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Member of The European Anti-Capitalist Left network. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. With the exception of the Italian Five Star Movement that is not generally perceived as a right-populist party, despite their Euroscepticism. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Sits in the Green/EFA group in the European Parliament, but is not related to EGP, so does not qualify as a green party. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Sits in the Green/EFA group in the European Parliament, but is not related to EGP, so does not qualify as a green party. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)