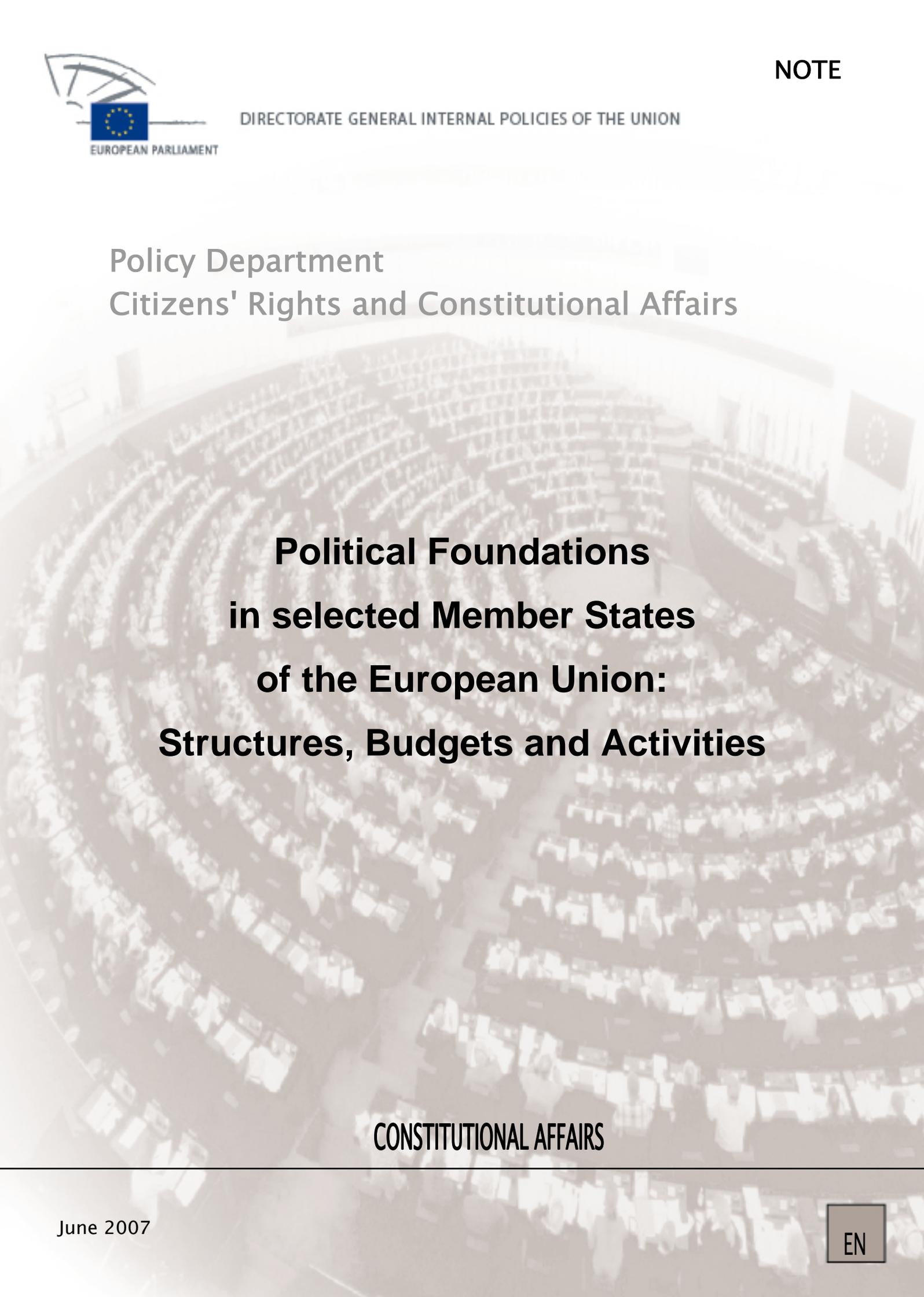


Policy Department
Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs



**Political Foundations
in selected Member States
of the European Union:
Structures, Budgets and Activities**

CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

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Directorate-General Internal Policies
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Citizens Rights and Constitutional Affairs

Political Foundations in selected Member States of the European Union:

Structures, Budgets and Activities

Abstract

The following survey provides a short overview of the legal form and the activities of political foundations in those Member States of the European Union where such bodies or similar organisations exist.

Particular attention is given to their financial resources, legal status, range of activities and the form of their relationships with political parties.

June 2007

Executive Summary

Background

The rapporteur of the European Parliament's Committee on Constitutional Affairs on the statute of European political parties, Jo Leinen, asked for an overview of the forms and activities of political foundations in the Member States of the EU. The background for this request is the fact that some major European parties have recently created affiliated political foundations, which are temporarily funded by the European Commission on the basis of a budgetary pilot project (preparatory action). The question arises if, how and when such foundations at the European level could contribute to the formation of a European public space in a permanent way.

In this context, political foundations are conceived as formally independent organisations. But, in contrast to other social or cultural foundations they are usually affiliated to political parties sharing the same values and political objectives. Based on these values and objectives their portfolio of activities embraces not only the provision of research services, cultural events, political training and education but also think tank-type services and non-commercial consultancy in an international environment.

In order to define and analyse the status and operations of such foundations, the Policy Department devised the following list of questions:

- What is the legal basis of such institutions (e.g., constitution, organic law, ordinary law or executive order) ?
- What is the full name and legal personality of these institutions? How many are there and which parties are they affiliated with ?
- What are the institutions' main activities?
- How are these institutions financed (sources of revenue, including the proportion of the different types of income) ? What is their annual budget and how is it spent, including the main activities and their relative share of expenditure ?
- How are the relationships between foundations and parties organised? Is there an overlap at the staff or leadership level ?
- Are the parties represented in the structures of the foundations, such as advisory boards ?

These questions were transmitted to national parliaments by the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation (ECPRD), whose help is gratefully acknowledged. The following is a succinct evaluation of these replies (provided in early 2007).

Results

There is clear evidence in the replies received from the ECPRD correspondents that political foundations are an institutional phenomenon which is not widely known or does not even exist in many EU countries. Therefore, only 16 of the 27 national parliaments replied to the request. Moreover, several responses were of a rather general nature because structures such as those found in Germany or Sweden do not exist in most other member states. One illustrative example of this is the reply from the Belgian parliament, which states at the beginning that "the predominantly German concept of "political foundation" (*politische Stiftung*) is virtually unknown in Belgium".

Although social organisations, political think tanks and cultural foundations operate in all member states in manifold fields of activity, the affiliation of a foundation to a political party is much less common. This form of political work is quite typical and spread-out in the German institutional set-up but much less current in most other member states. However, the existence of foundations is probably perceived by some national publics as an indicator for the formation and existence of a lively civil society. Hence, political foundations are more widespread in the 'old' Member states, while the accession countries do still not have a comparable diversification of social, political and cultural organisations.

Prime examples of political foundations may be found in Sweden, Finland, Austria and Germany. They operate in a specific legal framework and are programmatically highly interlinked with "their" political party. Despite the fact that budgets are controlled and managed independently, these foundations seriously rely on public means to finance their activities. The operative control often remains in the hands of an active or former politician, which may also help to supervise the organisation's programmatic orientation. Nevertheless, formal and organisational independence as an overarching principle is strictly maintained.

A further aspect arising from this overview is the existence of cross-boarder cooperation between political foundations. Dense networks already exist between established and traditional foundations and newly evolving institutions in the EU.¹ The main objectives underlying these projects are aiming at the development and strengthening of European democracy, a common public and media area and civil society in these countries and at the European level. A typical example of supporting the creation and the establishment of cross-boarder cooperations is the commitment of German political foundations in Poland. There is a long-standing tradition of supporting the development of civil society structures and of sharing expertise on the background of common political values and programmes in order to maintain a sphere of mutual public awareness.

In conclusion, this short synopsis may not be perceived as complete as several Member States like France and Spain are not included here. Nevertheless, it offers an overview over the operations and remits of political foundations in those Member States where bodies fitting such a description exist.

The following tables provide more details on the characteristics of selected national foundations.

¹ See <http://www.european-network-of-political-foundations.eu>

	Legal bases	Legal personality, number and affiliated parties
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political foundations in DK must be established as separate legal persons (corporation etc.) - No systematic registration of political foundations in DK is required. 	- n/a
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No specific legal framework for political foundations in Estonia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Res Publica</i> Foundation is highly interlinked with the homonymous party
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different types of foundations: e.g. for fund- raising, collective agreements and pension security funds - There is an explicit legal framework for political foundations. - Procedures on management, accountancy, annual financial reports, liquidation and dissolution are defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no systematic registration of what is referred to as political foundations. Nevertheless, foundations which are affiliated to parties are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Olof Palme International Centre</i>- Social Democrats and Trade Unions ▪ <i>Green Forum</i>- Swedish Greens ▪ <i>Center Party International Foundation</i> ▪ <i>Left International Forum</i>- Left Party of Sweden ▪ <i>Christian Democrat's Council for Democracy and Development</i>- Swedish Christian Democrats - The types of linkage between foundations and parties are highly diversified.
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political parties are subject to regulations under the <i>Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000</i>. -The UK has no binding definition of legal forms of think tanks or fundraising groups linked to parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apart from independent foundations and think tanks like the 'Institute for Public Policy Research', there are institutions which are more attached to political parties. The <i>Fabian Society</i> to the Labour Party and the <i>Midlands Industrial Council</i> as a fundraiser for the Conservative Party.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal basis for the operation of a political foundation is defined in the constitution and a particular act on foundations. - <i>Constitution</i>, Art. 12, guarantees the freedom to establish civil organisations² - <i>Act on foundations</i> (Journal of Laws of 1991, no. 46, item 203 with adjustments): Art.1 determines activities to which this legislation applies³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are different types of foundations operating in Poland. Those who meet the criteria of a political foundation are the Konrad- Adenauer- Foundation, the Friedrich- Ebert- Foundation, the Friedrich- Naumann - Foundation and the Hanns- Seidel- Foundation. All of them are based in Germany and affiliated to German political parties.

² Article 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland: "The Republic of Poland ensures freedom to create and run trade unions, farmers' social and professional organizations, associations, civil movements, other voluntary organizations and foundations."

³ The qualifier "in particular" stresses that the identified goals for which a foundation can be established are listed only as examples. As a result, it is also possible to establish a foundation for a different goal than explicitly listed in Article 1 of the Act, but only provided that this goal is consistent with the basic interests of the Republic of Poland.

	<p>Art.7 contains the obligatory registration in the National Court Register⁴.</p> <p>Art.5 determines the extent of rights which founders of Foundations enjoy.</p> <p>Art.19 regulates the operation of representative offices in Poland.</p>	
Latvia	<p>- Political foundations or institutions which meet the specified criteria do not exist.</p> <p>- The operation of other foundations is determined by the <i>Associations and Foundations Law</i>, adopted by the Saeima on 30 October 2003.</p>	--
Italy	<p>- No political foundations fit the outlined criteria.</p> <p>- The legal basis for similar institutions is defined by the regulation on associations or foundations provided by the Italian Civil Code (articles 14-35)</p>	- A great deal of foundations, associations and organisations with manifold cultural, political and educational objectives is registered in Italy. However, non of them fulfils the outlined criteria.
Slovakia	<p>- no legal definition of political foundations</p> <p>- Foundations are regulated by <i>Act on Foundations No. 34/2002 Coll.</i></p> <p>- the Act on Foundations applies to the same extent to foreign foundations⁵</p>	<p>- Associations operating in Slovakia are, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Institute for Public Questions</i> (Inštitút pre verejné otázky) ▪ <i>F. A. Hayek Foundation</i> ▪ <i>Slovak Foreign Policy Association</i> (SFPA – Slovenská spoločnosť pre zahraničnú politiku) ▪ <i>MESA 10</i> ▪ <i>M. R. Stefanik Conservative Institute</i>
Slovenia	<p>- No specific regulations referring to political foundations</p> <p>- The establishment and financing of political parties is regulated by the <i>Political Parties Act</i> (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 62/94) and by the <i>Electoral Campaign Act</i> (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 62/94, 17/97, 103/06)</p>	<p>- The <i>Liberal Academy - Society for the Research of Political Democracy and Liberalism</i>, established in 1992 is an organisation meeting the specified criteria.</p> <p>- The academy is closely interlinked with the Liberal Democratic Party.</p>
Lithuania	- Political Foundations meeting the specified criteria do not exist.	- An organisation operating in a political environment is the Institute of Democratic Policy.

⁴ As soon as the registration court issues the decision on entering a foundation in the register of associations, other social and professional organizations, foundations and public health care institutions, such entity obtains the legal personality. Thus foundations belong to the category of legal persons. The registration court shall issue the decision to enter the foundation in the National Court Register after ascertaining that the purpose and the articles of the foundation are consistent with legal regulations (Article 9 par. 1 sentence 2). Hence, the court also examines whether the purpose of the foundation is consistent with the requirements of Article 1 of the Act on foundations. In the event that the court comes to a conclusion that the purpose of the foundation does not meet the conditions specified in this provision, it should decline the foundation's registration.

⁵ A legal entity which its registered office is outside the territory of the Slovak Republic is a foundation under the law of the country in whose territory it has its registered office.

Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - several organisations meet the outlined criteria - legal form of a foundation, but also of a non-profit society - specific act on the regulation of foundations: <i>Bundesgesetz über die Förderung politischer Bildungsarbeit und Publizistik 1984, BGBl. I 1997/130</i> (Federal Law on the Promotion of Political Educational Work and Journalism of 1984; Federal Law Gazette I n° 1997/130) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political foundations have a long tradition in Austria. Examples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Dr. Karl Renner-Institut</i>: Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ) ▪ <i>Politische Akademie der ÖVP</i>: Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) ▪ <i>Grüne Bildungswerkstatt</i>: Greens (Grüne) ▪ <i>Freiheitliche Akademie</i>: Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ)
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No political foundations as outlined in the questions asked. - According to Belgian civil law, foundations are established by "a legal act issued by one or more physical or legal persons, by which a patrimony is allocated to the realization of an altruistic purpose". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No organisation matching the criteria specified.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - political parties can establish research and educational foundations which are financed by the state - Their legal base is the law for financing political parties. - The control over their activities is regulated by the Civil Code. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No organisation matching the criteria specified.
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - foundations can be established in Finland according to the regulations set out in the Foundations Act (109/1930) - This Act contains rules about the establishment, administration, supervision and dissolution of a foundation - Activities in the field of political training and education are organised by non-profit organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Kalevi Sorsa</i> Foundation affiliated to the Social democratic party fits the given definition. - Other non-profit-making societies/ educational organisations affiliated with political parties are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Maaseudun Sivistysliitto ry</i>: Centre Party. ▪ <i>Alkio-opisto</i>: Centre Party. ▪ <i>Työväen Sivistysliitto ry-Arbetarnas Bildningsförbund rf</i>: Social Democratic Party. ▪ <i>Työväen Akatemia</i>: Social Democratic Party. ▪ <i>Kansallinen Sivistysliitto ry</i>: National Coalition Party. ▪ <i>Kansan Sivistysliitto ry</i>: Left Alliance. ▪ <i>Vihreä Sivistysliitto ry-Gröna Bildningsförbund rf</i>: Greens. ▪ <i>Svenska Bildningsförbund rf</i>: Swedish Peoples' Party.

Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities of the political foundations are determined by Article 9 (1) and 12 (1) of the Basic Law - No further explicit legal basis for political foundations exists. - Activities of political foundations are not subject to regulations of political parties. - Political foundations must respect the constitutional order and maintain their independence and distance from the respective parties. 	<p>Names of relevant foundations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES)</i> - Socialdemocratic Party (SPD) ▪ <i>Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNST)</i>- Liberal Party (FDP) ▪ <i>Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS)</i>- Christian Conservative Party (CSU) ▪ <i>Heinrich Boell Foundation (HBS)</i> - Greens (B90/Grüne) ▪ <i>Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS)</i> - Christian Conservative Party (CDU) ▪ <i>Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (RLS)</i> - Socialist Party (PDS)
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several independent political institutions in Cyprus operate in the field of education, training and research - Mutual cooperation between some organisations and political parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisations working in a political environment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Organisation for Women's Rights</i> ▪ <i>Educational Research Institutions</i>

	Sources of revenue (including the proportion of the different types of income), annual budget and relative share of expenditure for different activities	Main activities
Estonia	- n/a	- There are NGOs and foundations active in the fields of political training, education and research.
Sweden	<p>- A wide range of foundations working in international development and democracy building is financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) which is a government agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The total budget in 2005 was 22.4 billion Swedish Crowns (2.4 bn. Euro) which is 1% of the Swedish GNI.</p> <p>- Other political foundations e.g. the <i>Olof Palme Foundation</i>, are financed by their member organisations (parties, trade unions etc.)</p>	- There is a great variety of activities within Swedish foundations. Some political foundations are involved in the work of democracy building in developing countries as well as in eastern Europe. Other political foundations are dedicated to fund-raising, bargaining collective agreements and pension security.
United Kingdom	- Many organisations are limited companies and have public accounts, but others are registered in different legal forms without public access.	- There is a whole range of different types of bodies, from pressure groups loosely associated with political parties, such as the Institute for Public Policy Research, to organisations which fundraise on behalf of parties, such as the Midlands Industrial Council, which has reportedly raised almost £1m on behalf of the Conservative Party. ⁶ Another example would be the Fabian Society, which is affiliated to the Labour Party at a national and regional level, but is organisationally independent.
Poland	- Political Foundations like the House of Polish-German cooperation are co-financed by the organisations involved (e.g. German political foundations)	- A central goal of German-Polish cooperation platforms or German foundations in general is not only political education, democracy and civil society building and research but also the provision of grants for students and researcher and the co-funding of civil projects carried out by Polish organisations.

⁶ "Body in Tory funding row names 22 members", 16 October 2006 *Guardian*

Latvia	- n/a	- Latvian foundations are working in the civil sector or in research and cultural areas. There are a certain number of foreign political foundations which work in political education, consultancy etc.
Slovakia	- The foundation fund is prohibited to finance political parties, political movements and the candidates for elective office (Section 29 par. 3 in the Act on Foundations).	- In general, Slovak foundations are promoting the development of civil society and the democratic structure in their country in an educational, cultural and scientific context. - The main objectives of foreign political foundations are the consolidation of democracy, the promotion of European unification, the intensification of transatlantic relations and the development of political cooperation. They provide financial support to gifted young people. Furthermore, these organisations are aiming at human rights protection and at international cooperation.
Slovenia	- Societies operating in Slovenia are financed by membership fees, donations, public funds as well as from their own activities. - Surpluses must be spent according to the objectives of the foundation	- the Liberal Academy Society, for example, carries out the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the dissemination of liberal and democratic political ideas and values through public lectures, seminars and scientific or political publications • the cooperation with similar institutions and other national/international organisations according to its underlying principles • - the support of supplementary education
Lithuania	- n/a	- The Institutes that operate in Lithuania work like think tanks and collaborate with political parties in areas of research, conferences, publishing etc.
Austria	Foundations are almost exclusively financed by public means. The amount of funding is allocated according to the following guidelines: 1. A basic amount is equally provided to all	- The main tasks of these institutions are: political education in the spirit of the Austrian constitution, political and cultural education, promoting

	<p>political foundations.</p> <p>2. Additional funds are granted in proportion of the share of respective MPs in the national Parliament.</p> <p>3. Foundations working in an international environment are permitted to receive further means (another 40% of the funds mentioned in 1. and 2.).</p> <p><u>Annual Budget (2005) of the foundations:</u> -Dr. Karl Renner-Institut: 3,188,508.40 € -Politische Akademie: 3,531,724.00 € -Grüne Bildungswerkstatt: 1,403,787.28 € -Freiheitliche Akademie: 1,438,108.84 € 9,562,128.52 €</p>	<p>understanding of political, economical, legal and social relationships on a national/international level. In order to fulfil these tasks, these institutions seek to organise training sessions, information seminars, public lectures and workshops. Furthermore, they are granting scholarships for students and researchers and publish their expertise in form of analyses and background papers.</p>
Belgium	<p>- The Belgian legislation on public financing of political parties perceives these organisations, irrespective of their legal form, as institutional entities of the political party they are affiliated with. The same legislation demands the publishing of the internal accounting of political parties.</p>	<p>- "State-approved" foundations operate within philanthropic, philosophical, religious, scientific, educational or cultural environments.</p>
Greece	<p>- The financial status of the foundations is evaluated by the affiliated political party and presented to state authorities. Access by the public is not available.</p>	<p>- Greek foundations are part of the civic society and work in research and education.</p>
Finland	<p>- The <i>Kalevi Sorsa Foundation's</i> budget, as an example, is mainly financed by the Ministry of Education (152,000 euros). Further funding is acquired from other governmental entities (e.g. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), from other foundations and from the private sector. The annual budget for 2006 was about 200,000 euros.</p> <p>- Other non-profit making societies are private, although their main source of revenue is the Ministry of Education.</p>	<p>- The main focus of political foundations in Finland is public policy research and the promotion of democracy in transitional economies and in developing countries.</p> <p>- Hence, they participate in public opinion shaping by holding seminars, publishing political analyses and scientific background papers in the context of promoting multipartite democracy and the development of modern party structures.</p>
Germany	<p>- The majority of public allowances come from federal Ministries: the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI), the Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Foreign Office (AA). There is also funding from the <i>Bundestag</i>.</p> <p>- The distribution of the allowances made by the Federal budget to the six political foundations is specified upon an annually basis. The distribution is based on the average results of the last four elections to the Bundestag. The foundation whose</p>	<p>The main activities of the six German political foundations are highly diversified as they work in a wide range of different areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political education comprises the organisation of conferences and information sessions as well as scientific research and political consultancy. Moreover, socioeconomic concepts, analytical results and

	<p>political party gained the highest share of parliamentary seats will receive the highest proportion of public funds.</p> <p>- Budget of the 6 German political foundations in 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friedrich Ebert Foundation (SPD): 111 million Euros • Konrad Adenauer Foundation (CDU): 106 million Euros. • Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FDP): 45,3 million Euros • Hanns Seidel Foundation (CSU): 45,3 million Euros • Heinrich Böll Foundation (B90/Grüne): 36,5 million Euros • Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (PDS): 11,9 million Euros <p>- All together, the foundations employ a total of 1800 persons in Germany and abroad.</p>	<p>their political programmes are spread by manifold background papers and articles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific support is provided by subsidising university projects and giving grants and scholarships to students and researchers. • International development and cooperation as well as consultancy and scientific support are promoted by several representative offices throughout the world. • The promotion and sponsorship of art and culture is a further goal of German political foundations.
Cyprus	<p>- Political institutions operating in Cyprus are financially support by governmental ministries and/or other official authorities.</p>	<p>- The political institution's main activities are in the areas of political training, education and research.</p>

	Structural relationships between foundations and parties and possible overlaps at the staff or leadership level	Party representation in advisory boards or similar bodies
Estonia	- Co-operation between NGOs and political parties exist but there is no close linkage.	- n/a
Sweden	- Political Foundations in Sweden have a certain degree of interdependence with their affiliated party. For example, the <i>Olof Palme International Centre</i> is managed by a general assembly which is composed of members of the socio-democratic party, the trade unions confederation and the co-operative union. They decide not only on the nomination of the presidency and single deputies but also on the budget and the management of member fees.	- Party members may be part of general assembly or advisory boards (e.g., in the <i>Olof Palme International Centre</i>).
Germany	- Although political foundations are formally independent, there are various organisational and personnel intersections. - Personal relations are based on shared values. All advisory bodies of the political foundations are nearly exclusively appointed by members of that political party. In most cases, political foundations are chaired by a former-high-ranking party politician.	- Political foundations are closely interlinked with the corresponding party. On all personnel levels, but particularly at the leading positions, there are members of the respective party. The executive committees are composed of senior officials from the Bundestag, the federal parliaments or the party administration.
Cyprus	- Political institutions are perceived as politically independent and co-operations with a specific party are avoided.	The political institutions operating in Cyprus are neither closely affiliated to the political parties nor do they cooperate with any specific party.
United Kingdom	- Think tanks and foundations may recruit their senior staff from political parties they are affiliated with. For example, the <i>Fabian Society's</i> executive committee is composed of various former or active MPs who decide on the society's budget and operative control.	- Active or former politicians may be members of foundations and work in the directorate, advisory council or executive committee.
Poland	- There are think tanks and foundations which are chaired by former statesmen or active MPs (e.g., the Polish Robert Schuman Foundation).	- There are former statesmen and politicians chairing foundations and think tanks (e.g., ex-prime minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and ex-foreign affairs secretary Piotr Nowina-Konopka are the heads of the Polish Robert Schuman Foundation).
Italy	- Foundations operating in Italy are formally independent and not necessarily cooperating with political parties.	- Foundations in Italy are perceived as formally and organisationally independent from political parties.

Slovakia	- The Slovak foundations are not officially connected with the Slovak political parties.	- Statutory entities may interfere in the formation and operation of civil societies and organisations within the limits established by law.
Slovenia	- In Slovenia, there are societies that might be considered as related to political parties.	- Members of political parties may be involved in the operation and management of Slovenian political foundations. An example is the Liberal Academy which recruits its staff partly from the Liberal Democratic Party of Slovenia.
Lithuania	- The institutions operating in Lithuania are not organisationally linked with political parties.	- Parties are not represented in the advisory boards of institutions operating in Lithuania.
Austria	- Austrian political foundations are economically independent from political parties, but there is a dense network of formal cooperation. There is no overlap at the staff level, but MPs might be nominated as senior officials	- In some cases, the statutes of foundations determine that one member of the executive board has to be a MP. But there is no legal requirement.
Belgium	- Belgian foundations are perceived as independent and refuse to be attached to a political party. They feel rather affiliated to political ideals or social values. - Nevertheless, research and education centres are considered to be a component of the work of political parties.	- In general, party members are not represented in the organisational structures of foundations. However, there are research and education centres which are part of political parties.
Greece	- The specific type of political foundations operating in Greece are being established by the political parties.	- Foundations operating in Greece are part of the political parties.
Finland	- The Kalevi Sorsa Foundation was founded and its board was nominated by the Social democratic party. There are currently overlaps at staff and leadership levels. - The non-profit-making societies, as well as traditional training centres, are traditionally associated with political parties.	- Party Politicians may be appointed as chairpersons for Finish foundations. For example, the Kalevi Sorsa Foundation is chaired by Maarit Feldt-Ranta which is the General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party.

n/a = not applicable or information not available.