





Methodological report

Political parties

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Statistics Poland – Social Surveys and Labour Market Department

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Metadata

Title of the methodological report	Methodological report Political parties
Authors	Statistical Office in Kraków – Research Centre for Social Economy Statistics Poland – Social Surveys and Labour Market Department
Scope of the survey by subject	Political parties
Objective scope of the survey	Activity of political parties, organizational structures, territorial scope of activity, forms of activity, membership, volunteer work, work based on an employment contract, other forms of paid work, revenues and costs, fixed assets and investment outlays, forms of cooperation with other entities, problems in activity
The type and method of survey	Full survey implemented as part of the reporting obligation in a two-year cycle
Data collection tools/data sources	Statistical data sources: • form SOF-3 Report on the activities of political parties Administrative data sources: • Register of political parties, • Central Register of Contribution Payers and Central Register of Insured Persons (Social Insurance Institution), • Database of personal income tax payers (Ministry of Finance), • National Electoral Commission, • Court and Economic Monitor
Presentation of survey results	Results of the survey are presented on the Statistics Poland website in the Social economy section https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/social-economy/
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Symbols and main abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BJŚ	Statistical Units Database
GUS	Statistics Poland
MSiG	Court and Economic Monitor
PKW	National Electoral Commission
PBSPP	Statistical Survey Program of Official Statistics
PS	Reporting Portal
REGON	National Official Business Register
SIB	IT system of the survey
ZUS	Social Insurance Institution

Introduction

Political parties are part of the non-profit sector. According to the international definition of non-profit organizations recommended by the United Nations and adopted by Statistics Poland, this sector includes entities that meet specific criteria such as: a sufficient degree of formalization, separation from public administration, non-profit character, self-governance and voluntary participation¹.

Since 2013, political parties have been subjected to regular statistical observation conducted by Statistics Poland. The purpose of the survey on political parties is to provide information characterizing these entities, determine their economic and social potential and analysis of how they function, scale and operating conditions. The data collected through the survey, combined with the results of research on other organizations, enable a comprehensive analysis of the non-profit sector in Poland. Moreover, the results are used to develop the Social Economy Satellite Account and national accounts².

Statistics Poland began work on statistical research of the non-profit sector in 1998, conducting a survey covering foundations, associations and similar organizations. Subsequent editions of the survey were conducted in 1999, 2002 and 2006. Their subjective scope varied depending on the year and included, in addition to foundations, associations and similar organizations, also trade unions and political parties. Due to insufficient data completeness and methodological limitations, the results of these studies were not made public, but were used in Statistics Poland analyses, including national accounts and employment statistics.

Since 2007, research on the non-profit sector has intensified. A crucial moment was the establishment of the Research Centre for Social Economy³ at Statistics Poland and the transfer of specialization in this area to the Statistical Office in Cracow in 2009. The development of research was planned as a multi-stage process, initiated in 2009 with the implementation of a survey using the SOF-1 reporting form and the Statistics Council's adoption of the 'Development Strategy of Official Statistics Research in the field of Third Sector and Social Capital'.

The survey conducted on the SOF-1 form included associations and similar organizations, foundations, and faith-based charities⁴. In 2011, a survey using the SOF-4 form was carried out, covering business and professional associations and employers' organizations. In subsequent years, the scope of research was expanded to include political parties (SOF-3 form) and trade unions (SOF-2 form). Figure 1. presents in detail the development of official statistics research in the non-profit sector, showing the expansion of the range of surveyed entities over the years.

This publication is the third methodological report dedicated to research on the non-profit sector. In 2019, the report 'Non-profit organizations: associations, foundations, business and professional associations and faith-based charities' was published and in 2024 the methodological report on the implementation of the survey 'Integration activities of social economy entities' was developed. The present publication focuses on the methodology of surveying political parties, complementing previous publications on non-profit sector research.

The methodological report consists of seven chapters. The first chapter defines the subjective and objective scope of the survey. Chapter two presents the characteristics of the survey and the data sources used to create

¹ *Satellite Account on Non-profit and Related Institutions and Volunteer Work*, United Nations, New York 2018, https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/UN_TSE_HB_FNL_web.pdf (accessed: 30.01.2025); *Methodological report: Non-profit organizations: associations, foundations, business and professional associations and faith-based charities*, Statistics Poland, Kraków, Warsaw 2019, p. 9-10.

² Political parties in the System of National Accounts (SNA/ESA) are included in the non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) sector. The Social Economy Satellite Account covers a broader set of entities than the NPISH sector - it also includes selected institutions outside this sector and the value of volunteer work.

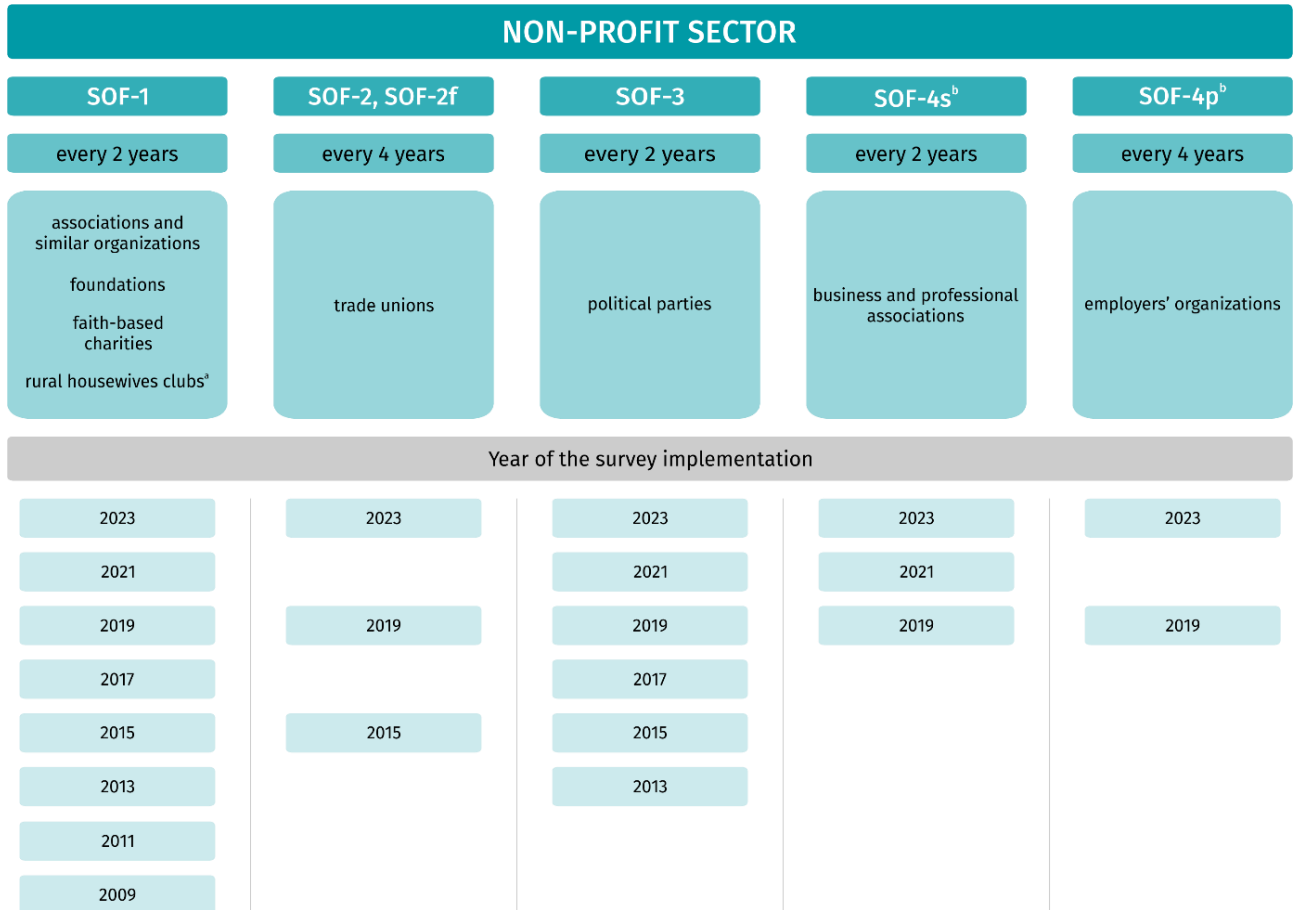
³ Currently Social Economy Research and Analysis Department at Social Surveys and Labour Market Department of Statistics Poland.

⁴ The data from the survey conducted using the SOF-1 form were presented in two forms: Informational brochure *Basic data on associations, foundations and faith-based charities operating in 2008* and a publication released within the Studies and Statistical Analyses series *Associations, foundations and faith-based charities in 2008*.

the file. The next two chapters discuss the data collection tools and the variables presented in the survey. The principles of organizing the survey are covered in chapter five, while chapter six describes the forms of presenting and sharing statistical data on political parties. The final, seventh chapter contains a discussion of the evaluation process of the survey. The publication is supplemented with a bibliography and appendices.

The survey on political parties is conducted on the basis of the Act of June 29th 1995 on Public Statistics (Journal of Laws 2024, item 1799) and the Regulation of the Council of Ministers on the Statistical Survey Program of Official Statistics for a given year, which defines the subjective and objective scope of the survey, as well as the types, forms and deadlines for sharing the resulting statistical information.

Figure 1. Development of public statistics survey on the non-profit sector



a Since 2021, rural housewives clubs have been included in the survey conducted on the SOF-1 form.

b In the years 2011–2017 the survey was conducted on the SOF-4 form (in 2017 excluding employers' organizations).

1. Subjective and objective scope of survey

1.1. Subjective scope

The subjective scope of the survey includes political parties whose activities are regulated by the Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties (Journal of Laws 2023, item 1215). According to article 1, paragraph 1 of this Act, a political party is a voluntary organization operating under a specific name, whose objective is to participate in public life by exerting influence on the formation of state policy or exercising of public authority through democratic methods. A political party acquires legal personality upon being entered into the register of political parties by the District Court in Warsaw.

1.2. Objective scope

The objective scope of the survey covers the following areas:

- **Activity and mode of operation of political parties** – basic information about the parties, including cooperation with other entities, territorial structures (the scope of operation of the party's lowest field organizational unit) and forms of activity.
- **Social aspects of activity** – data on the number of political parties' members, including the number of women and individuals who paid membership fees, as well as information on the number of people performing unpaid work for the parties. This area also includes data on members of collective bodies, internal parties' elections and youth associations affiliated with the parties.
- **Paid work** – information on employment status in political parties, including employment under an employment contract as of 31 December and employment under civil law contracts throughout the reporting year. Additionally, data are collected on individuals for whom the party is the main place of work, those employed full-time equivalent, and the average number of employees during the year.
- **Financial dimensions of activity** – financial data characterizing political parties from the perspective of their economic potential, including information on the financial resources as of 1 January (including the Expert Fund and the Electoral Fund), as well as the amount of revenues received and costs incurred during the reporting year. Supplementary data include information on fixed assets and investment expenditures, with a breakdown by buildings, structures and premises.
- **Operating conditions** – the most significant problems in the parties' activities that occurred during the reporting year.

2. Survey type and method

2.1. Survey type

In accordance with the Statistical Survey Program of Official Statistics (PBSSP), the survey on political parties is conducted under thematic block 'Social Economy', with the code 1.04.06.

The survey on political parties is carried out on a biennial basis, using the full observation method. The reporting obligation applies to all political parties that, as of 31 December of the reporting year, were registered in the register of political parties and were active. Data are collected for the reporting period from 1 January to 31

December or as of a specific date, in accordance with the guidelines for individual variables. According to the PBSSP, the primary deadline for data submission falls on one of the last days of April.

2.2. Data sources for creating files

The file for the survey on political parties is created on the basis of the Statistical Units Database (BJS), which serves as the statistical register of entities and includes units registered in the National Official Business Register (REGON).

The file is updated on the basis of a list of entities entered in the register of political parties. This list, as of December 31, is submitted annually by the District Court in Warsaw, which is the authority responsible for maintaining the register of political parties. Parties included in this list, that have not yet been registered in the REGON register, are assigned so-called contractual REGON numbers in the BJS, enabling their identification in the official statistics system.

3. Tools of data collection/data sources

3.1. Survey form

The survey on political parties is conducted using the statistical form SOF-3 Report on the activity of political parties, which constitutes Appendix 1. to this report. The SOF-3 form includes registration data as well as closed and semi-open questions, organized into six thematic sections. An integral part of the form are the explanatory notes, which contain basic definitions and instructions for completing the report.

The data collected on the SOF-3 form supplements information on political parties that cannot be obtained from available administrative sources. The research focuses primarily on the social potential of political parties, which includes, among other things, the number of parties' members, organizational structure, forms of activity, and voluntary work. In contrast, data characterizing economic potential of the parties are mostly obtained from administrative sources, therefore, only limited data is collected in the form.

The form consists of the following sections:

- **Section I. Activity and mode of operation of the party** – includes questions regarding the forms of party's activity, cooperation with other entities and the existence of territorial units.
- **Section II. Organizational structure, members, volunteers and other individuals providing unpaid services within the party** – is intended to collect information on the number of members and those providing volunteering to the party. It also includes data on members of collective bodies, internal party's elections and youth associations.
- **Section III. Persons employed under employment contracts and civil law contracts** – defines the scale of employment in parties based on employment contracts and civil law contracts.
- **Section IV. Revenues and costs of the party** – covers data on revenues and costs related to the party's activities.
- **Section V. Fixed assets, investment outlays** – includes questions about the fixed assets held and investment outlays incurred.
- **Section VI. Operating conditions** – refers to the most significant problems in the party's activity.
- **Registration data** – contains basic contact details.

In the last two editions of the survey, the SOF-3 form was extended to include Section VII, which concerns the current socio-economic situation. In the 2020 report, this section referred to the impact of COVID-19 on parties' activities, while in the 2022 report it focused on assistance provided by parties due to hostilities in the territory of Ukraine.

The methodology and research tools are regularly updated. In recent years, key changes have been introduced, including the alignment of the SOF-3 form with the SOF-1 and SOF-4s forms. The purpose of these modifications was to standardize the data collected, what enable to obtain consistent and comparable information across the entire non-profit sector, covering various types of entities and different aspects of their activities. Such data integration enables comprehensive analysis of the sector and a better understanding of how it functions.

Following the first edition of the survey, the SOF-3 form was modified as follows:

- the question regarding the number of party's members at the end of the year preceding the reporting period was removed;
- the scope of questions concerning volunteers was expanded by distinguishing two groups: party's members and individuals who are neither members nor employees of the party;
- the scope of questions regarding persons employed under employment contracts and civil law contracts was revised by removing the question about employees' education and adding questions about the number of employed women, the number of employees for whom the party was the main place of work, the number of full-time employees and the average number of full-time equivalents during the reporting year.

In the version of the form applicable from the 2018 reporting year, Section III was supplemented with a question about the number of employees who received the minimum wage in December. In turn, in Section IV, within the costs related to remuneration and social insurance and other benefits, the category of personal and non-personal salaries was distinguished.

To reduce the reporting burden, changes were made in the SOF-3 form for the year 2020 regarding the scope of financial and asset data to be collected. Questions about revenues received from the Electoral Fund and revenues and costs related to the Expert Fund were removed – these data are available in reports submitted by parties to the National Electoral Commission. Additionally, data on parties' property assets such as premises, cars and computers were removed. Questions on the total number of volunteers hours were also removed from the form. Simultaneously, new category was added – people under 18 among volunteers, allowing for a more detailed analysis of the activity of different age groups.

3.2. Other data sources

In the survey on political parties data from administrative sources are used. The legal basis for obtaining the data from public administration information systems is the Regulation of the Council of Ministers on the Statistical Survey Program of Official Statistics for the given reporting year. A detailed list of administrative data sources used in the survey on political parties is presented in Table 1.

Table1. Administrative data sources used in the survey of political parties

Administrator of data	Data source	Characteristics of the data source
District Court in Warsaw	Register of Political Parties	The Register of Political Parties is a public register maintained by the District Court in Warsaw. The rules for administering this register are defined in the Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties. Detailed procedures for maintaining the register are set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of November 8th 2021 on the template and method of maintaining the register of political parties and detailed rules for issuing copies and extracts from the register and statutes of these parties (Journal of Laws 2021, item 2049). Data from the Register of Political Parties are submitted annually by 30 January, based on the status as of 31 December of the previous year, in paper form. The scope of the submitted data includes: the full name of the party, abbreviated name, date of registration party in the register, address of the headquarter, contact details, date of the decision on the subject of the party's entry into the register, and the date of removal party from the register. The data obtained from the Register of Political Parties are essential for creating the survey file 1.04.06.
Ministry of Finance	Database of personal income tax payers	Data concerning personal income tax payers who do not conduct independent business activity are submitted once a year, in the first half of September, for the previous tax year, in the form of an electronic data file. The scope of data on income tax payers (PIT-11) includes, among others: residential address, gender, PESEL number of the taxpayer, NIP of the payer, revenue, deductible costs, income and tax-exempt income. Data from the Ministry of Finance are used to calculate the average gross salary.
Social Insurance Institution	Central Register of Contribution Payers and Central Register of Insured Persons	Central Register of Contribution Payers and Central Register of Insured Persons are part of a comprehensive IT system administered by the Social Insurance Institution. Their operation is based on the provisions of the Act of October 13th 1998 on the Social Insurance System (Journal of Laws 2024, item 497, as amended), as well as relevant implementing acts. The registers collect key data on contribution payers and individuals covered by social insurance, including identification information, about employment, contribution and payment history. Data from the central registers are submitted in the form of an electronic data file once a month, by the 50th day after the end of the reporting month (with extended deadlines for data from November and December). The data obtained enable quality control of the information collected through the SOF-3 form. In addition, the age structures of people employed in political parties and the number of disabled people employed are used for analysis. Starting from the next edition of the survey (Statistical Survey Program of Official Statistics for 2024), it is planned to use these data directly in order to reduce the reporting burden on entities and eliminate partially double reporting.

Additionally, during the implementation of the survey, publicly available information published in the Court and Economic Monitor⁵ and data published on the website of the National Electoral Commission⁶ are used.

⁵ The Court and Economic Monitor is a nationwide official journal for the public announcement and publication of legal acts and information in the field of commercial law, companies, foundations, associations, as well as matters related to court proceedings.

⁶ <https://pkw.gov.pl/finansowanie-polityki/akty-prawne> (accessed: 30.01.2025).

The Court and Economic Monitor contains announcements regarding the registration of new political parties, changes in statutes, boards and other matters related to political activity. It also publishes announcements on the bankruptcy and liquidation of political parties⁷. Based on this information, updates to the Statistical Units Database are carried out.

According to article 34, paragraph 5 and article 38, paragraph 4 of the Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties, the National Electoral Commission publishes in the Bulletin of Public Information submitted to it by political parties:

- financial information on received subvention and expenditures made from that subvention;
- reports on the sources of funding, including bank loans and the conditions under which they were obtained, as well as expenditures made from the Electoral Fund.

The data published by the National Electoral Commission include detailed information on the sources of political party revenues, the Electoral Fund and – for parties receiving subventions – expenditures from the subvention and the Expert Fund.

According to applicable law, the sources of political parties' revenues include:

- a) funds from the state budget (subventions, subjective subsidies);
- b) funds obtained from domestic individuals (membership fees, donations, inheritances, bequests);
- c) funds from own assets:
 - interest on funds held in bank accounts and deposits,
 - trading in Treasury bonds and Treasury bills,
 - sale of assets;
- d) revenues from own activities:
 - sale of the party's text of the statute or program and items symbolizing the party,
 - sale of publications promoting the goals and activities of the political party,
 - provision of minor paid services to third parties using office equipment;
- e) other sources, including non-monetary values.

Initially, data on revenue sources were collected through the SOF-3 form and compared with financial data published by the National Electoral Commission. After confirming their consistency, it was decided to remove questions about detailed revenue sources from the SOF-3 form and instead use data published by the National Electoral Commission. This simplified the SOF-3 form while ensuring access to reliable financial information about political parties. Only two questions were retained:

- the total amount of revenues obtained during the reporting year – this question serves to verify or supplement data from the National Electoral Commission;
- the amount of funds held by the parties on the first day of the reporting period, with a breakdown of the Expert Fund and the Electoral Fund – this question allows for the supplementation of missing data in the PKW, which are important for a complete financial analysis of the parties.

⁷ Court and Economic Monitor Announcements Search Tool: <https://wyszukiwarka-msig.ms.gov.pl/> (accessed: 30.01.2025).

3.3. Data collection techniques

The primary method of data collection from political parties subject to the reporting obligation is an electronic form made available via the Reporting Portal (PS) on the Statistics Poland website.

The survey begins at the turn of March and April with the sending of information to political parties regarding the reporting obligation. Entities with an active account in the PS receive an automatic notification generated by the system. For the remaining parties, the notification is sent by the survey coordinator via email and includes the survey form, cover letter with information about the reporting obligation and the deadline for submitting data and a temporary login and password for activating the PS account. In order to ensure maximum completeness of the survey, reminders of the reporting obligation (reminders) are sent to parties who have not submitted their reports by the deadline – both automatic, from the PS and sent by the survey coordinator via e-mail. In addition, telephone contact is undertaken to remind about the need to submit a report.

Data collected through the PS are constantly imported to the IT system of the survey (SIB) during the survey. However, data transmitted in paper form, by e-mail or by phone are recorded directly in the SIB by the survey coordinator.

Verification of data accuracy and quality is carried out at two levels. The first involves a preliminary check at the stage of filling out the form in the PS to detect logical-accounting errors and inconsistencies between related fields of the form. The second level is a detailed analysis of the consistency of the entire data set and an assessment of its quality, conducted at the SIB. If deficiencies, irregularities or values deviating from previous years' data or from average values are found, the data are verified by phone with those responsible for filling them out and supplemented or corrected if necessary.

4. Variables present in the survey

4.1. Characteristics of main variables

The variables present in the survey of political parties can be grouped into the following categories:

a) Identification variables:

- REGON number;

b) Contact and address variables:

- registered office address (voivodeship, district, commune, locality, postal code, street, building number, apartment number),
- entity's email address,
- telephone number;

c) Qualitative variables:

- forms of conducting activities of a political party outside the election campaign,
- the most serious problems in party's activities;

d) Quantitative variables:

- as of 31 December:

- number of political party members
- the number of field organizational units at the lowest level
- number of employees employed under an employment contract,
- value of fixed assets;
- during the reporting year (from 1 January to 31 December):
 - the number of people providing volunteering to the party at least once a year,
 - value of revenues and costs

average number of full-time equivalents. A detailed list of variables included in the survey is presented in Appendix 2.

4.2. Indicators and methods of their calculation

The output information, in addition to absolute figures, is presented in the form of indicators. Below are the key indicators developed based on the SOF-3 form and administrative data, concerning the following aspects:

a) membership of individuals:

- percentage of women among members of political parties,
- percentage of members paying membership fees,
- average number of individual members,
- median number of individual members;

b) volunteers:

- percentage of women among volunteers,
- percentage of party members among volunteers,
- average number of volunteers,
- median number of volunteers;

c) field units:

- average number of lowest-level field units,
- median number of lowest-level field units;

d) youth associations:

- percentage of women among members of youth associations,
- percentage of underage individuals among members of youth associations;

e) employment:

- percentage of women among persons employed under an employment contract,
- percentage of women among persons employed under civil law contracts;

f) revenues:

- percentage of individual sources of revenues,
- average value of revenues,

- median value of revenues.

The arithmetic mean and the median for each variable are calculated with reference to parties that exhibit a given characteristic, i.e. in which the given phenomenon occurred. This means that if a party does not have, for example, any volunteers or field units, it is not included in the calculation of the average and median for a given indicator.

4.3. Definitions and explanation of the basic terms

The subjective subsidy is a compensation instrument for political parties and electoral committees of voters for expenses incurred during election campaigns for the Sejm, Senate and the European Parliament. The right to receive a subsidy from the state budget is granted for each seat obtained in the Sejm or Senate and the amount of the subsidy is calculated based on the formulas specified in article 150 § 2 and article 151 § 2 of the Electoral Code. The subjective subsidy is granted only up to the amount of expenses reported in the financial statement and its disbursement is carried out by the minister responsible for public finance within 9 months from the election day. The basis for disbursement is the information from the National Electoral Commission on the entities entitled to receive the subsidy and the number of seats obtained by a given electoral committee⁸.

The Expert Fund is a collection of financial resources derived exclusively from the own contributions of political parties. These funds are allocated to finance legal, political, sociological, and socio-economic expert analyses, as well as publishing and educational activities related to the implementation of the party's statutory objectives. Parties receiving a subvention are required to allocate between 5% and 15% of the subvention to the Expert Fund. The resources of this fund are held in a separate sub-account of the party's bank account⁹.

The Electoral Fund is a fund established by a political party to finance participation in elections to the Sejm, Senate and the European Parliament, for the President of the Republic of Poland, as well as to local government bodies. The financial resources of the Electoral Fund may come from both the party's own contributions and from donations, inheritances and bequests. These funds are held in a specially designated bank account. All expenditures related to participation in elections are made exclusively through the Electoral Fund, starting from the beginning of the election campaign. For this purpose, funds are transferred to a separate bank account of the relevant electoral committee¹⁰.

The financial information on the received subvention and the expenditures incurred from the subvention is an annual declaration prepared by political parties that receive a subvention from the state budget. The information is submitted to the National Electoral Commission for a given calendar year by 31 March of the following year, together with an auditor's opinion selected by the National Electoral Commission. The Commission reviews the documentation within 6 months from the date of submission. The outcome of the review may be acceptance of the information without reservations, acceptance with identified irregularities or – in the case of violations – rejection of the information. Rejection occurs if it is found that a political party has used funds from the subsidy received for purposes unrelated to its statutory activities. A political party has the right to appeal the National Electoral Commission's resolution rejecting the information to the Supreme Court. The Act on Political Parties provides that a party loses the right to receive a subvention in the following calendar year if it fails to submit the information within the prescribed time, the information is rejected by the National Electoral Commission or the Supreme Court dismisses the complaint against the Commission's resolution¹¹.

⁸ The Act of January 5th 2011 Election Code (Journal of Laws 2023, item 2408, articles 150–151).

⁹ The Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties (Journal of Laws 2023, item 1215, article 30).

¹⁰ Ibidem, art. 35–37.

¹¹ Ibidem, art. 34–34c.

The National Electoral Commission is a permanent supreme electoral authority responsible for conducting elections and referenda¹². In addition to tasks related to the process of selecting local and national authorities, the National Electoral Commission is responsible for, among other things:

- control of the financial management of political parties and the financial management of election committees participating in elections;
- verifying whether political parties fulfill the obligation to maintain, update, or make available the register of donations and the register of agreements referred to in the Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties¹³;

imposing financial penalties for failure to maintain, update, or make available the register of donations or the register of agreements referred to in art. 27c of the Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties¹⁴.

A political party is a voluntary organization operating under a specific name, whose objective is to participate in public life by influencing the shaping of state policy or exercising public authority through democratic means¹⁵.

The report on the sources of financial resources, including bank loans and the conditions under which they were obtained, as well as expenditures incurred from the Electoral Fund, is a report submitted to the National Electoral Commission by all political parties no later than 31 March each year. The report must be accompanied by an auditor's opinion selected by the National Electoral Commission. As in the case of financial information, the Commission, within 6 months from the date of submission of the report, accepts it without objection, accepts it with an indication of deficiencies or rejects the report. The Commission is obliged to reject the report if the party has violated financing regulations. Rejection of the report results in the loss of the right to receive a subvention for three years. A political party has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court against a resolution of the National Electoral Commission rejecting a report. If a political party fails to submit the report on time, the National Electoral Commission submits a request to the District Court in Warsaw to remove the party from the Register of Political Parties¹⁶.

The subvention is a form of non-repayable budgetary support intended for the implementation of a political party's statutory objectives. The right to receive a subvention for the duration of the Sejm's term is granted to a party that, in the Sejm elections:

- has independently formed an electoral committee and received at least 3% of the validly cast votes nationwide for its district lists of candidates for deputies, or
- was a part of an electoral coalition whose district lists of candidates for deputies received at least 6% of valid cast votes nationwide.

The amount of the annual subvention is determined on the basis of gradual degression, proportionally to the total number of valid cast votes for the district lists of candidates for deputies representing a given party or electoral coalition (the detailed formula for calculating the subvention is specified in article 29 paragraph 1 of the Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties). The subvention is paid quarterly in four equal installments, from 1 January of the year following the elections until the end of the year in which the next Sejm elections are held. The subvention funds are held in a separate sub-account of the political party's bank account. The minister responsible for public finance transfers the subvention to the designated bank account¹⁷.

¹² The Act of January 5th 2011 Election Code (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 2408, art. 157 § 1).

¹³ Ibidem, art. 160 § 3a point 1).

¹⁴ Ibidem, art. 160 § 3a point 2).

¹⁵ The Act of June 27th 1997 on Political Parties (Journal of Laws 2023, item 1215, article 1, paragraph 1).

¹⁶ Ibidem, art. 38–38d.

¹⁷ Ibidem, art. 28–29.

The sources of financing for political parties are public. The assets of political parties consist of membership fees, donations (within a strictly limited amount and only from individuals), inheritances, bequests, income from assets and subsidies and subventions specified by law¹⁸.

5. Organization and management of the survey

The authoring unit of the survey is the Social Surveys and Labour Market Department of Statistics Poland. The organization and implementation of the survey are the responsibility of the Research Centre for Social Economy at the Statistical Office in Kraków. The preparation of the PS for the implementation of the survey is carried out in cooperation with the Statistical Information Centre.

The division of tasks between the units involved in the organization and implementation of the survey is as follows:

Social Surveys and Labour Market Department of Statistics Poland:

1. preparation and updating of records in the survey card;
2. approval of the SOF-3 form template;
3. preparation of result table mock-ups;
4. consultations and substantive support during the development of result data;
5. initiation and coordination of result and analytical publications;
6. initiation and coordination of methodological work.

Statistical Office in Kraków:

1. monitoring of legal changes regarding the activities of political parties;
2. initiating and coordinating work related to the construction of reporting form and the use of administrative data sources;
3. preparation of the survey schedule;
4. preparation and approval of the data set;
5. development of the SOF-3 form template;
6. preparation of assumptions for registration, formal and logical-accounting control of the electronic form in PS and SIB;
7. testing of the electronic form in PS;
8. creating and updating a file;
9. informing political parties without an account in PS about the reporting obligation;
10. monitoring parties that have not submitted the report on time;
11. data control and correction and clarification of errors with reporting entities;
12. analysis of data completeness and quality;
13. preparation and approval of the result dataset;

¹⁸ Ibidem, art. 23a–24 paragraph 1.

14. preparation of control and result tables;
15. preparation of a news release and contribution to the analytical publication;
16. preparation of the completeness report and the survey progress report;
17. preparation of the survey quality report;
18. preparation of data for the Knowledge Databases;
19. transfer of datasets to the Information Repository for Polish Statistical Data.

Statistical Information Centre:

1. development of the electronic version of the form in PS and its delivery for testing to the staff of the Statistical Office in Kraków;
2. import of the national survey file into PS;
3. making the electronic form available in PS;
4. notification of parties with an account in PS about the reporting obligation;
5. sending reminders to parties that have not submitted the report on time;
6. closing the survey edition in PS.

6. Way of presentation of the survey results

6.1. Forms, frequency and dates of publication of results

In accordance with the PBSSP, the results of political parties survey are presented in the form of the news release 'Political Parties', published every two years in electronic form on the Statistics Poland website. Until 2022, this study was made available in January of the year following the year in which the study was conducted. Starting with the 2024 edition of the study, the publication date has been brought forward — news release is published in October of the year in which the study is conducted.

The news release contains the basic results of the survey presented as a statistical report including a descriptive section and a set of result tables. The published data concern, among others, the number of political parties, the number of their members, employment structure, amount of revenues and costs, sources of financing, and the scope of activities.

Additionally, every four years, a sectoral publication 'The non-profit sector' is issued, which comprehensively presents the socio-economic potential of non-profit organizations in Poland, including political parties. The publication contains deepened cross-sectional and comparative analyses based on data from several surveys conducted by Statistics Poland, including:

- 1.04.01 Associations, foundations, business and professional associations and faith-based charities¹⁹ (SOF-1 form, SOF-4s form);
- 1.04.06 Political parties (SOF-3 form);
- 1.04.08 Social dialogue partners – employers' organizations and trade unions (SOF-2 form, SOF-2f form, SOF-4p form),

¹⁹ From the 2024 reporting year, it changes its name to Non-governmental organizations and faith-based charities.

as well as data from the Institute of Statistics of the Catholic Church SAC named after Rev. Prof. Witold Zdaniewicz.

A list of all publications based on the results of survey 1.04.06 is provided in Appendix 3. These publications are available in electronic format on the Statistics Poland website²⁰.

Moreover, the results of the political parties survey are made available on the Knowledge Databases platform (in the Society/Social Economy area)²¹ and in the Statistics Poland's general publications, such as the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland²².

Publications prepared based on the results of the survey take into account the information needs of various stakeholder groups, including:

- associations, foundations and other social organizations;
- national and regional media;
- government administration, the Sejm and the Senate;
- schools (teachers and students);
- Eurostat and other foreign statistical institutions;
- scientific/research institutions and universities (academic staff and students).

6.2. Cross-sections, criteria and methods of grouping the presented data

The result tables attached to the news release 'Political Parties' contain statistical data in the following areas:

- activity of political parties, broken down by participation in governing bodies²³;
- organizational structures of political parties, broken down by participation in governing bodies;
- scope of activity of political parties, broken down by: area of activity and participation in governing bodies;
- forms of activity of political parties, broken down by: type of activity and participation in governing bodies;
- membership in political parties, employment under an employment contract, other forms of paid work, voluntary work, broken down by: gender and participation in governing bodies;
- revenues of political parties, broken down by: type of revenues and participation in governing bodies;
- forms of cooperation between parties and other entities and problems in their activity, broken down by participation in governing bodies;
- fixed assets and investment outlays of political parties, broken down by participation in governing bodies.

The result tables included in the publication 'The non-profit sector' use the following data sets:

- organizational structure, broken down by: NUTS 1, NUTS 2 and type of organization;
- scope of activity, conditions of conducting activity, forms of activity, types of founders, and type of locality in which the headquarters of the non-profit organization is located, broken down by type of organization²⁴;

²⁰ <https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/social-economy> (accessed: 30.01.2025).

²¹ <https://dbw.stat.gov.pl/en> (accessed: 30.01.2025).

²² <https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/> (accessed: 30.01.2025).

²³ Within the category 'participation in governing bodies', the classification includes three groups: parties with representation in the Polish Parliament, parties with representation only in local government bodies and other parties.

²⁴ The typology of localities includes the following categories: city with county rights, city in an urban municipality, city in an urban-rural municipality, and village.

- fields of statutory activity of non-profit sector organizations, broken down by type of organization;
- membership and voluntary work in non-profit sector organizations, broken down by: gender and type of organization;
- employment under an employment contract and other forms of paid work in non-profit sector organizations, broken down by: gender, disability status, type of organization, and employment class;
- revenues in non-profit sector organizations and their structure, broken down by: sources of revenues, type of organization, and revenues' class;
- fixed assets and investment outlays in non-profit sector organizations, broken down by type of organization.

7. Assessment of the quality of the survey

In order to improve the quality of statistical surveys, in accordance with Internal Order No. 35 of the President of the Statistics Poland of 28 December 2011 on the measurement, assessment and monitoring of the quality of statistical surveys in official statistics, a detailed report is prepared after the completion of the survey containing an analysis of the basic quality components:

- **relevance** – assessment of whether the collected data meet current and future user needs; it is important that the results are useful for various audiences, such as public administration, research institutions or the media;
- **accuracy** – refers to the precision of the collected data and their compliance with reality, i.e. the extent to which the survey results reflect the actual state of the surveyed population; this examines errors in population coverage, measurement, processing and non-response;
- **timeliness and punctuality** – assessment of the time interval between the reference period and the moment when the data become publicly available; it also verifies whether data are published according to the schedule defined by Statistics Poland;
- **accessibility and clarity** – assessment of how easily users can access the data and how clearly they are presented; transparency of information about survey methods and support from Statistics Poland staff in using the data are also important;
- **comparability** – the possibility of comparing data across different reference periods, geographical areas, and statistical domains;
- **coherence** – assessment of how the survey aligns with other conducted statistical surveys; coherence enables the integration of results from different surveys, providing a more comprehensive picture of the phenomena under analysis.

The quality report also includes an assessment of survey costs, respondent burden and issues related to data confidentiality, transparency and security. Although these elements are not directly part of the quality components, they are essential to the overall survey process.

Below is an analysis of the individual quality components in the context of the political parties survey.

Relevance

Statistics on political parties respond to the information needs of national users such as ministries, central and local government offices, research and educational institutions, the media, and non-governmental organizations. The data from research serve not only scientific analyses but also the assessment of the development and activity of the non-profit sector, support for the development of civil society, and increased

transparency in the activities of political parties and the financing of their activities. The survey meets all user needs specified in the PBSSP, both in terms of variables and data release schedules.

Accuracy

The accuracy of the data assessed, among other things, on the basis of coverage, measurement, processing and non-response errors, is significantly affected by the specific nature of political parties' operations. These entities often carry out activities of a seasonal nature, increasing their activity especially during pre-election periods. In addition, it happens that they change their legal situation without formally reporting these changes to the relevant official registers. This results in limited actuality of the data used in the creation of the survey file, and requires the number of active political parties in the survey to be determined each time.

Subjective non-response due to refusal to participate in the survey does not occur or is very rare²⁵. However, objective non-responses, related to incomplete or missing data in the forms, are more frequently identified. In such cases, immediate telephone contact is made with party representatives to clarify and supplement the missing information. As a result, the final dataset is free from objective errors and is characterized by a high level of completeness.

Timeliness and punctuality

Preliminary results are not published in the political parties survey. Final data in the form of a news release and result tables are published according to the PBSSP schedule. In the 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 editions of the study, publication took place approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. For newer editions, this period is expected to be shortened to 10 months.

Accessibility and clarity

The criteria of accessibility and clarity are met by publishing the survey results in the form of a news release and analytical publication, which include metadata and result tables. These publications are publicly available on the Statistics Poland website. The metadata provide detailed descriptions of the variables covered by the survey, the classifications used, and the applied methodology. The statistical tables present variable values grouped according to the applied breakdowns.

Comparability

The political parties survey has been conducted biennially without interruption since the 2012 reporting year. There have been no breaks in the time series or other changes affecting temporal comparability since the survey was first implemented. There have also been no interruptions in the spatial comparability of the data.

Coherence

The political parties survey is coherent with survey 1.04.01 Associations, foundations, business and professional associations and faith-based charities, conducted using SOF-1 and SOF-4s forms and with survey 1.04.08 Social dialogue partners – employers' organizations and trade unions, conducted using SOF-2, SOF-2f, and SOF-4p forms. The results of these surveys ensure comparability of key socio-economic variables while taking into account the specific characteristics of each group of entities.

²⁵ In the latest edition of the survey for 2022, only one such case was recorded.

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2. The non-profit sector in 2022, Statistics Poland, Warsaw, Kraków 2024
3. Associations, foundations and faith-based charities in 2008, Statistics Poland, Warsaw 2010
4. Methodological report Non-profit organizations: associations, foundations, business and professional associations and faith-based charities, Statistics Poland, Kraków, Warsaw 2019

Legal acts

1. Act of 29 June 1995 on Official Statistics (Journal of Laws 2024, item 1799)
2. Act of 27 June 1997 on Political Parties (Journal of Laws 2023, item 1215)
3. Act of 13 October 1998 on the Social Insurance System (Journal of Laws 2024, item 479, as amended)
4. Act of 24 April 2003 on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work (Journal of Laws 2024, item 1491, as amended)
5. Act of 5 January 2011 Electoral Code (Journal of Laws 2023, item 2408, as amended)
6. Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 11 October 2019 on the Statistical Survey Program of Official Statistics for 2020 (Journal of Laws 2019, item 2366, as amended)
7. Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 8 November 2021 on the template and method of maintaining the Register of Political Parties and detailed rules for issuing copies and extracts from the register and statutes of these parties (Journal of Laws 2021, item 2049)
8. Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 19 November 2021 on the Statistical Survey Program of Official Statistics for 2022 (Journal of Laws 2021, item 2303, as amended)
9. Internal Order No. 35 of the President of the Statistics Poland of 28 December 2011 on the measurement, assessment and monitoring of the quality of statistical surveys in official statistics

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5. <https://dbw.stat.gov.pl/en> (accessed: 30.01.2025)
6. <https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/> (accessed: 30.01.2025)

Appendices

Appendix 1. Template of the SOF-3 form

Appendix 2. Variables present in the survey conducted using the SOF-3 form

Appendix 3. Publishing activity of Statistics Poland concerning political parties in the years 2014–2024



Nazwa i adres jednostki sprawozdawczej	SOF-3 Sprawozdanie z działalności partii politycznych	Portal sprawozdawczy GUS www.stat.gov.pl Urząd Statystyczny 31-223 Kraków, ul. K. Wyki 3
Numer identyfikacyjny – REGON	za 2022 r.	Termin przekazania: 28 kwietnia 2023 r.

Obowiązek przekazywania danych statystycznych wynika z art. 30 ust. 1 pkt 3 ustawy z dnia 29 czerwca 1995 r. o statystyce publicznej (Dz. U. z 2022 r. poz. 459, z późn. zm.).

Zbierane na tym formularzu dane są chronione tajemnicą statystyczną i nie będą nikomu udostępnione. Służą wyłącznie do zbiorczych opracowań i analiz statystycznych (art. 10 ustawy z dnia 29 czerwca 1995 r. o statystyce publicznej). ①

Wypełniając sprawozdanie proszę podać dane uwzględniające również **działalność jednostek podległych nieposiadających własnej, odrębnej osobowości prawnej** (np. ośrodki analityczne). Proszę nie uwzględniać biur parlamentarzystów.

W razie wątpliwości proszę korzystać z załączonych objaśnień (symbol ① pod numerem pytania sygnalizuje dodatkowe objaśnienia) lub skontaktować się telefonicznie (numery telefonów znajdują Państwo w załączonych dokumentach).

Sposób wypełniania formularza: pola przeznaczone do udzielenia odpowiedzi mają kolor szary i **tylko te pola** powinny zostać wypełnione (oznaczone). W zależności od rodzaju pytania proszę otoczyć kółkiem symbol wybranej odpowiedzi (1, 2, 3...), wpisać wartość liczbową lub tekst.

Dział I. AKTYWNOŚĆ I SPOSÓB DZIAŁANIA PARTII

1. Czy w 2022 r. partia prowadziła działalność (czy była aktywna)? (w przypadku odpowiedzi „tak” proszę przejść do pytania 3) ①	tak	1	→ pytanie 3
	nie	2	

2. Proszę określić powód braku aktywności prawno-ekonomicznej partii według stanu na dzień 31.12.2022 r. (po zaznaczeniu jednej z odpowiedzi należy zakończyć wypełnianie głównej części formularza i przejść do Danych Ewidencyjnych na stronie 5).			
nieprowadzenie w okresie sprawozdawczym działalności statutowej	1	jednostka w stanie likwidacji lub upadłości	4
niepodjęta działalność (od czasu wpisu do ewidencji partii politycznych)	2	tymczasowo zawieszona działalność	5
jednostka w budowie, w organizowaniu się	3	zakończona działalność	6

3. Czy w 2022 r. partia współpracowała z następującymi rodzajami organizacji z Polski? Jeśli tak to proszę podać, z iloma podmiotami była prowadzona współpraca: (proszę otoczyć kółkiem właściwe odpowiedzi, a następnie wpisać liczbę organizacji)		Tak, w oparciu o umowę, porozumienie		Tak, w sposób niesformalizowany		Nie
1	inne partie	1		2		3
2	związki zawodowe	1		2		3
3	organizacje pracodawców	1		2		3
4	organizacje samorządu gospodarczego lub zawodowego (np. cechy, izby rzemieślnicze i gospodarcze, zrzeszenia kółek rolniczych, zrzeszenia handlu)	1		2		3
5	kościół lub związki wyznaniowe, w tym organizacje religijne (np. Akcja Katolicka, Bractwo Młodzieży Prawosławnej)	1		2		3
6	stowarzyszenia i podobne organizacje społeczne lub fundacje	1		2		3

4. Czy w 2022 r. partia posiadała jednostki terenowe? (w przypadku odpowiedzi „nie” proszę przejść do pytania 7)	tak	1	→ pytanie 7
	nie	2	

5. Jaki zasięg działania w 2022 r. miała najniższa terenowa jednostka organizacyjna partii?	osiedle, dzielnica, sołectwo, wieś	1
	gmina	2
	powiat	3
	województwo	4
	szerszy niż jedno województwo	5

6. Proszę podać liczbę działających terenowych jednostek organizacyjnych partii najniższego szczebla według stanu na dzień 31.12.2022 r.	
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7. W jakiej formie prowadzona była w 2022 r. działalność statutowa partii, poza kampanią wyborczą? (można zaznaczyć więcej niż jedną odpowiedź; przy odpowiedzi „inna forma działalności” proszę wpisać, o jaką formę chodzi)	
udział we władzy państwowej (parlament, rząd)	1
udział we władzy samorządowej (gmina, powiat, samorząd województwa)	2
przedstawianie projektów aktów prawnych	3
działalność badawcza (np. ośrodek analityczny, think tank)	4
wydawanie publikacji merytorycznych oraz informujących o partii	5
organizowanie manifestacji i innych zgromadzeń publicznych	6
organizowanie innych akcji aktywności obywatelskiej np. pisanie listów, przypinanie wstążek	7
podejmowanie interwencji na rzecz pojedynczych osób zgłaszających się po pomoc	8
podejmowanie interwencji w celu rozwiązywania problemów grupy osób	9
udział w debacie publicznej, edukacja społeczna (np. organizowanie konferencji prasowych, udział w programach telewizyjnych i radiowych, konferencjach, seminariach)	10
inna forma działalności → Jaka?	11

Dział II. STRUKTURA ORGANIZACYJNA, CZŁONKOWIE, OSOBY PRACUJĄCE SPOŁECZNIE ORAZ INNE OSOBY NIEODPŁATNIE WYKONUJĄCE ŚWIADCZENIA W RAMACH PARTII

1. Jaka była liczba osób fizycznych, będących członkami partii według stanu na dzień 31.12.2022 r.? (jeżeli nie ma możliwości udzielenia dokładnej odpowiedzi proszę podać wartości szacunkowe)		
2. Czy wśród członków partii wskazanych w pytaniu 1. byli kobiety?	tak	1 → Ile ich było?
	nie	2
3. Czy wśród członków partii wskazanych w pytaniu 1. były osoby, które zapłaciły składkę członkowską za 2022 r.?	tak	1 → Ile ich było?
	nie	2
4. Czy w 2022 r. partia posiadała młodzieżówkę? (w przypadku odpowiedzi „nie” proszę przejść do pytania 8)		
nie	1	→ pytanie 8
tak, jako wyodrębnioną w ramach partii strukturę	2	→ pytanie 5
tak, jako oddzielnie zarejestrowane stowarzyszenie	3	
Proszę podać nazwę tego stowarzyszenia:	i jego numer REGON	
5. Proszę wpisać, ile osób było w młodzieżówce (wskazanej w pytaniu 4.) według stanu na dzień 31.12.2022 r. (UWAGA! Jeżeli nie jest możliwe podanie dokładnej liczby, proszę wpisać tę liczbę w przybliżeniu).		
6. Czy wśród członków młodzieżówki były kobiety?	tak	1 → Ile ich było?
	nie	2
7. Czy wśród członków młodzieżówki były osoby poniżej 18. roku życia?	tak	1 → Ile ich było?
	nie	2
8. Jaka była łączna liczba członków organów kolegialnych wszystkich jednostek organizacyjnych partii (Zarząd, Komisja Rewizyjna, Sąd Partyjny itp.) według stanu na dzień 31.12.2022 r.? (przy udzielaniu odpowiedzi nie należy brać pod uwagę Kongresu lub Konwencji)		Liczba członków: – w tym kobiety:
9. Czy w 2022 r. odbyły się wybory najwyższych władz partii? (w przypadku odpowiedzi „nie” proszę przejść do pytania 11)		tak 1 nie 2 → pytanie 11
10. Proszę podać liczbę osób, które wzięły udział w wyborach najwyższych władz partii w 2022 r. ① (jeżeli nie ma możliwości udzielenia dokładnej odpowiedzi proszę podać wartości szacunkowe)		bezpośrednio: pośrednio:
11. Proszę podać rok, w którym odbyły się ostatnie (przed 2022 r.) wybory najwyższych władz partii. (jeżeli dotychczas nie odbyły się żadne wybory w miejsce roku należy wpisać 0)		

12. Czy jednostka korzystała z pracy społecznej (dobrowolnej, bez wynagrodzenia) świadczonej przynajmniej raz w 2022 r. przez członków jednostki, w tym członków organów kolegialnych? ①	tak	1	→ Ile ich było? – w tym kobiety: – w tym osoby poniżej 18. roku życia:	
	nie	2		

13. Czy jednostka korzystała z pracy społecznej świadczonej przynajmniej raz w 2022 r. przez osoby niebędące jej członkami ani pracownikami	tak	1	→ Ile ich było? – w tym kobiety: – w tym osoby poniżej 18. roku życia:	
	nie	2		

Dział III. PRACUJĄCY NA PODSTAWIE STOSUNKU PRACY^{a)} ORAZ UMÓW CYWILNOPRAWNYCH^{b)}

^{a)} Osoby zatrudnione na podstawie stosunku pracy to osoby zatrudnione na podstawie umowy o pracę, powołania, wyboru lub stosunku służbowego.

^{b)} Osoby zatrudnione na podstawie umowy zlecenia, umowy o dzieło, kontraktu menedżerskiego, umowy agencyjnej oraz umowy o pracę nakładczą.

1. Czy na dzień 31.12.2022 r. partia zatrudniała pracowników na podstawie stosunku pracy ^{a)} ? ① (w przypadku odpowiedzi „nie” proszę przejść do pytania 5)	tak	1	→ Ilu? – w tym kobiety:	
	nie	2		→ pytanie 5

2. Czy na dzień 31.12.2022 r. partia zatrudniała pracowników na podstawie stosunku pracy ^{a)} , dla których była głównym miejscem pracy?	tak	1	→ Ilu? – w tym kobiety:	
	nie	2		

3. Czy na dzień 31.12.2022 r. partia zatrudniała pracowników na podstawie stosunku pracy ^{a)} w pełnym wymiarze czasu pracy (na pełen etat)?	tak	1	→ Ilu? – w tym kobiety:	
	nie	2		

4. Czy na dzień 31.12.2022 r. jednostka zatrudniała pracowników na podstawie stosunku pracy ^{a)} , którzy w grudniu otrzymali wynagrodzenie brutto nie przekraczające 3010 zł (wynagrodzenie minimalne)? UWAGA! Wynagrodzenia osób zatrudnionych w niepełnym wymiarze czasu pracy należy przeliczyć na wynagrodzenie przysługujące w pełnym wymiarze czasu pracy (pełny etat) i odnieść do kwoty 3010 zł.	tak	1	→ Ilu?	
	nie	2		

5. Proszę podać przeciętną liczbę zatrudnionych na podstawie stosunku pracy ^{a)} w 2022 r. w przeliczeniu na pełny wymiar czasu pracy (w etatach): (obliczeń należy dokonać najpierw w poszczególnych miesiącach 2022 r. sumując wszystkie osoby wówczas zatrudnione na pełnym etacie oraz ułamek odpowiadające osobom zatrudnionym na części etatów, dodać wszystkie sumy z poszczególnych miesięcy, wynik podzielić przez 12 i wpisać z dokładnością do jednego miejsca po przecinku)		
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6. Czy w 2022 r. partia korzystała z pracy osób pracujących na podstawie umów cywilnoprawnych ^{b)} , które nie pozostawały w tym czasie w stosunku pracy z partią ^{c)} ? (przy odpowiedzi „nie” proszę przejść do Działu IV)	tak	1	→ Ilu? – w tym kobiety:	
	nie	2		→ Dział IV

^{c)} Jeżeli kilka umów cywilnoprawnych było wykonywanych przez jedną osobę to dana osoba powinna być policzona tylko raz. W ustaleniu liczby takich osób może być pomocne sprawdzenie ilości formularzy PIT-11 za 2022 r. wydanych przez partię.

7. Czy w 2022 r. wśród osób pracujących na podstawie umów cywilnoprawnych ^{b)} , wymienionych w pytaniu 6. były takie, dla których praca w partii była z tego tytułu głównym źródłem utrzymania? ①	tak	1	→ Ilu? – w tym kobiety:	
	nie	2		

Dział IV. PRZYCHODY I KOSZTY PARTII (wszystkie kwoty proszę wpisać w pełnych złotych)

1. Proszę podać, jaki był stan środków partii na dzień 01.01.2022 r. z ewentualnym wyszczególnieniem poszczególnych funduszy oraz wpisać kwoty w złotych. (należy otoczyć kółkiem odpowiednie numery wierszy oraz przy każdym zaznaczeniu wpisać kwotę)		
ogółem (łącznie kwota środków na wszystkich kontach i w kasie partii)	1	zł
- w tym Fundusz Eksperski	2	zł
- w tym Fundusz Wyborczy	3	zł

2. Czy w 2022 r. partia uzyskała przychody (w tym m.in. składki członkowskie, darowizny, dotacje, subwencje lub przychód z majątku)?	tak	1	→ W jakiej kwocie?	zł
	nie	2		

3. Czy partia poniosła koszty w 2022 r.? (przy odpowiedzi „tak” proszę wpisać kwotę; w przypadku odpowiedzi „nie” proszę przejść do Działu V)	tak	1	→ W jakiej kwocie?		zł
	nie	2	→ Dział V		

4. Proszę zaznaczyć, które ze wskazanych niżej kosztów poniosła partia w 2022 r., a następnie wpisać kwoty w złotych. ① (należy otoczyć kółkiem odpowiednie numery wierszy, a przy każdym zaznaczeniu wpisać kwotę) UWAGA! Koszty te należy wykazać niezależnie od tego czy były włączane do kosztów działalności statutowej, czy w koszty administracyjne.					
zużycie materiałów i energii	1				zł
usługi obce	2				zł
podatki i opłaty	3				zł
amortyzacja	4				zł
wynagrodzenia oraz ubezpieczenia społeczne i inne świadczenia	5				zł
– w tym wynagrodzenia osobowe brutto (wyłącznie z tytułu stosunku pracy, bez kosztów pracodawcy)	6				zł
– w tym wynagrodzenia bezosobowe brutto (wynagrodzenia z tytułu umowy zlecenia lub umowy o dzieło)	7				zł
pozostałe: ubezpieczenia majątkowe i osobowe, koszty podróży służbowych, reprezentacji i reklamy, wypłaty diet, ryczałów lub ekwiwalentów dla pracowników i wolontariuszy	8				zł

Dział V. ŚRODKI TRWAŁE, NAKŁADY INWESTYCYJNE (wszystkie kwoty proszę wpisać w pełnych złotych)

1. Czy na dzień 31.12.2022 r. partia była właścicielem środków trwałych brutto? ① (przy odpowiedzi „tak” – proszę wpisać łączną wartość brutto środków trwałych w bieżących cenach ewidencyjnych bez potrącenia umorzeń, w tym budynków, budowli i lokali)	tak	1	→ W jakiej wartości?		zł
	nie	2	→ pytanie 3		
2. Czy na dzień 31.12.2022 r. partia była właścicielem budynków, budowli lub lokali? ①	tak	1	→ W jakiej wartości?		zł
	nie	2	→ O jakiej powierzchni?		m ²
3. Czy w 2022 r. partia poniosła nakłady inwestycyjne na nowe obiekty majątkowe lub na ulepszenie istniejących obiektów? ① (przy odpowiedzi „tak” proszę wpisać kwotę nakładów inwestycyjnych ogółem oraz nakłady na budynki, budowle i lokale)	tak	1	→ W jakiej wartości?		zł
	nie	2	– w tym na budynki, budowle i lokale:		zł

Dział VI. WARUNKI PROWADZENIA DZIAŁALNOŚCI

1. Jakie były najpoważniejsze problemy w działalności partii w 2022 r.? (o ile nie zaznaczono symbolu „11” można wybrać więcej niż jedną odpowiedź)	
problemy wynikające z przepisów i procedur prawnych (np. niejasne lub niekorzystne prawo, częste zmiany przepisów)	1
problemy w kontaktach z administracją publiczną (np. biurokracja, niewiedza urzędników, brak dostępu do informacji, brak zaufania oraz zrozumienia specyfiki działalności partii politycznych ze strony administracji, nadmierna kontrola)	2
trudności w pozyskiwaniu środków finansowych na działalność partii (w tym na koszty administracyjne)	3
trudności ze znalezieniem pracowników (np. brak chętnych, brak osób z odpowiednim wykształceniem lub umiejętnościami)	4
problemy pojawiające się wewnątrz partii (np. „wypalenie się” liderów, konflikty, napięcia)	5
trudności wynikające z kontaktów / współpracy z innymi organizacjami (np. konkurencja, konflikty w środowisku)	6
trudności w kontaktach z mediami (np. w dostępie do mediów, brak zainteresowania ze strony mediów, niekorzystny wizerunek partii w mediach)	7
niewystarczająca liczba chętnych do pracy społecznej	8
niewystarczające wsparcie społeczne (brak społecznego zainteresowania działalnością partii)	9
problemy wynikające z nagłych zmian sytuacji społeczno-gospodarczej (np. inflacja, wojna w Ukrainie)	10
inne → Jakie?	11
partia nie miała problemów	12

Dział VII. POMOC REALIZOWANA W 2022 R. W ZWIĄZKU Z DZIAŁANAMI WOJENNYMI NA TERYTORIUM UKRAINY

1. Czy w 2022 r. jednostka prowadziła działania mające na celu pomoc potrzebującym w związku z działaniami wojennymi na terytorium Ukrainy? (w przypadku odpowiedzi „tak” można zaznaczyć więcej niż jedną odpowiedź, w przypadku odpowiedzi „nie” przejść do Danych)	tak, na terenie Polski	1
	tak, na terenie Ukrainy	2
	nie → Dane ewidencyjne	3

2. Kim byli bezpośredni odbiorcy ^{d)} tych działań? (można zaznaczyć więcej niż jedną odpowiedź; przy odpowiedzi „inni odbiorcy” proszę wpisać słownie, o jakich odbiorców chodzi)		
osoby fizyczne	1 → Jaka była szacunkowa liczba osób objętych pomocą?	
organizacje pozarządowe (stowarzyszenia, fundacje, organizacje kościelne i podobne)		2
organy administracji samorządowej/lokalnej		3
placówki ochrony zdrowia, pomocy społecznej i inne jednostki świadczące usługi społeczne		4
zwierzęta		5
inni odbiorcy	→ Kto?	6

^{d)} Bezpośredni odbiorca to ten, do którego jednostka przekazała wprost swoją pomoc. Np. przy wysyłce konwoju z darami rzeczowymi należy wziąć pod uwagę tego, kto odebrał transport, a nie tych, którym ostatecznie dary zostały przekazane.

3. Jakiego rodzaju działania pomocowe zostały podjęte? (można zaznaczyć więcej niż jedną odpowiedź; przy odpowiedzi „inna forma działalności” proszę wpisać słownie, o jaką formę chodzi)		
przekazywanie środków finansowych	1 → Ile środków przekazano?	zł
przekazywanie darów rzeczowych	2 → Jaka była szacunkowa wartość przekazanego wsparcia?	zł
pomoc medyczna lub opieka zdrowotna		3
zapewnienie miejsc noclegowych		4
zapewnienie wyżywienia		5
opieka nad dziećmi lub wsparcie edukacyjne		6
usługi opiekuńcze nad osobami starszymi lub niepełnosprawnymi		7
usługi terapeutyczne lub psychologiczne		8
integracja zawodowa / zapewnienie miejsc pracy		9
pomoc prawna		10
transport		11
działalność informacyjna lub pomoc w sprawach organizacyjnych		12
inna forma działalności	→ Jaka?	13

DANE EWIDENCYJNE

adres		
korespondencyjny:	województwo	powiat
	gmina	mięscowość
	nazwa ulicy	nr domu nr lokalu
	kod pocztowy	pocztą skrytka
telefon jednostki	-	telefon komórkowy:
e-mail jednostki		

1. Proszę podać szacunkowy czas (w minutach) przeznaczony na przygotowanie danych dla potrzeb wypełnienia formularza		2. Proszę podać szacunkowy czas (w minutach) przeznaczony na wypełnienie formularza	
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Objaśnienia do formularza SOF-3

Wypełniany przez Państwa formularz jest objęty **TAJEMNICĄ STATYSTYCZNĄ**, która nakłada na służby statystyki publicznej absolutny obowiązek zachowania poufności i bezprecedensowo zakazuje im udostępniania jednostkowych dokumentów pozwalających na identyfikację osób, organizacji,

instytucji lub innych jednostek organizacyjnych. W związku z tym formularz ten nie będzie udostępniany żadnym osobom, urządowi, instytucjom, firmom itp.

1. Symbol ① przy pytaniu na formularzu oznacza, że wśród zawartych na tej karcie objaśnień znajdują się dodatkowe wyjaśnienia do tego pytania.

2. W razie pomyłki należy wyraźnie skreślić błędną odpowiedź i wpisać obok właściwą.

3. Na formularzu obok treści pytań lub bezpośrednio pod nimi znajdują się instrukcje oznaczone pochyłym drukiem. Informują one o tym, w jaki sposób należy odpowiedzieć na dane pytanie (np. że można zaznaczyć kilka odpowiedzi) lub zawierają inne przydatne wyjaśnienia.

4. Proszę zwrócić uwagę na strzałki umiejscowione po niektórych odpowiedziach. Wskazują one co należy zrobić po zaznaczeniu odpowiedzi. W niektórych przypadkach przewidziano zadanie pytania szczegółowego w celu zebrania dodatkowych informacji. W innych sytuacjach strzałki wskazują pytanie, do którego należy się skierować. Brak strzałki oznacza, że po wpisaniu odpowiedzi należy przejść do pytania następnego w kolejności.

DZIAŁ I. AKTYWNOŚĆ I SPOSÓB DZIAŁANIA PARTII

Pytanie 1. – Jako prowadzenie przez jednostkę działalności należy traktować prowadzenie **działalności statutowej** – jest to działalność, która nie spełnia przesłanek działalności gospodarczej, podejmowana jest zgodnie z prawem i wypełnia zapisy statutu organizacji, który określa jej cele oraz sposoby ich realizacji.

DZIAŁ II. STRUKTURA ORGANIZACYJNA, CZŁONKOWIE, OSOBY PRACUJĄCE SPOŁECZNIE ORAZ INNE OSOBY NIEODPŁATNIE WYKONUJĄCE ŚWIADCZENIA W RAMACH PARTII

Pytanie 10. – Jeśli w 2022 r. odbyły się wybory władz partii, należy podać liczbę osób, które skorzystały z czynnego prawa wyborczego (oddaly głos w wyborach). Nie należy brać pod uwagę wyborów uzupełniających.

W przypadku partii, która posiada jednostki lokalne/oddziały terenowe/okręgi – chodzi wyłącznie o wybory na najwyższym szczeblu. Jeśli partia posiada prosty system wyborczy powinna wskazać tylko osoby biorące bezpośredni udział w wyborach. Natomiast jeśli partia posiada złożony system wyborczy, a więc głosowanie odbywa się np. za pośrednictwem delegatów, należy podać również osoby, które brały udział pośredni, czyli uczestniczyły w wyborach poszczególnych delegatów.

Pytanie 12. – **Praca społeczna** to nieodpłatna i dobrowolna praca świadczona dla realizacji celów społecznych. Często określa się ją mianem wolontariatu. Jest świadczona przez członków organizacji/partii lub inne osoby fizyczne nieodpłatnie wykonujące zadania w organach jednostki lub bezpłatnie wykonujące inne prace, np. organizowanie imprez i spotkań; zbieranie podpisów, pieniędzy; prowadzenie szkoleń; pomoc osobom potrzebującym; zbieranie informacji lub danych naukowych, popularyzowanie wiedzy; wykonywanie prac biurowych.

DZIAŁ III. PRACUJĄCY NA PODSTAWIE STOSUNKU PRACY ORAZ UMÓW CYWILNOPRAWNYCH

Pytanie 1. – Do **pracowników zatrudnionych na podstawie stosunku pracy** zaliczamy również osoby, które otrzymują zasiłki chorobowe, macierzyńskie, ojcowskie, rodzicielskie i opiekuńcze.

– Do **pracowników zatrudnionych na podstawie stosunku pracy nie zaliczamy**: osób będących na stażu finansowanym z urzędu pracy, bądź jakichkolwiek innych osób oddelegowanych do pracy na rzecz jednostki przez inną instytucję/organizację/firmę, osób korzystających z urlopów

bezpłatnych lub wychowawczych w wymiarze powyżej 3 miesięcy (nieprzerwanie), osób przebywających na świadczeniach rehabilitacyjnych.

Pytanie 7. – W razie trudności z odpowiedzią na to pytanie pomóc może określenie na podstawie gromadzonych w księgowości oświadczeń zleceniobiorców, ilu z nich nie posiada innych pracodawców opłacających za nich składki na ubezpieczenie społeczne.

DZIAŁ IV. PRZYCHODY I KOSZTY PARTII

Pytanie 4. – **Zużycie materiałów i energii** to zużycie energii elektrycznej i ciepłej, wody, paliw, opakowań oraz innych materiałów.

Usługi obce to np. usługi transportowe, remontowo-budowlane, telekomunikacyjne, pocztowe, poligraficzne, informatyczne, bankowe, opłaty manipulacyjne i prowizje oraz pozostałe usługi (pranie odzieży, utrzymanie czystości, wywóz śmieci), prowadzenie ksiąg, usługi najmu, dzierżawy lokali, sprzętu i terenów.

Podatki i opłaty to podatek od nieruchomości, od środków transportu, opłaty urzędowe (opłaty skarbowe, sądowe i notarialne).

Pod pojęciem **amortyzacja** należy rozumieć planową amortyzację środków trwałych oraz wartości niematerialnych i prawnych.

DZIAŁ V. ŚRODKI TRWAŁE, NAKŁADY INWESTYCYJNE

Pytanie 1. – **Środki trwałe** to stanowiące własność lub współwłasność (w tym również na podstawie umowy o leasing finansowy) kompletne i nadające się do użytku składniki majątkowe o przewidywanym okresie użytkowania dłuższym niż rok. Do środków trwałych zalicza się m.in. budynki, grunty, prawo do użytkowania wieczystego gruntu, prawo do lokalu mieszkalnego, maszyny, urządzenia techniczne, środki transportu i inwentarz żywy.

Pytanie 2. – **Budynki, budowle i lokale** – to obiekty zaliczane do grupy 1 i 2 majątku trwałego wg Klasyfikacji Środków Trwałych. Są to m.in. budynki, wyodrębnione lokale (mieszkalne i niemieszkalne) oraz obiekty inżynierii lądowej i wodnej, w tym drogi, parkingi, budowle sportowe i rekreacyjne (np. pola namiotowe, korty tenisowe, odkryte baseny, przystanie).

Pytanie 3. – **Nakłady inwestycyjne** to nakłady finansowe lub rzeczowe, których celem jest stworzenie nowych środków trwałych lub ulepszenie (przebudowa, rozbudowa, rekonstrukcja lub modernizacja) istniejących obiektów majątku trwałego, a także nakłady na tzw. pierwsze wyposażenie inwestycji.

Appendix 2. Variables present in the survey conducted using the SOF-3 form

Activity and mode of operation of the party

1. Status of the political party's activity.
2. Reasons for inactivity.
3. Number and type of entities with which the party cooperated, including on the basis of contracts or agreements as well as informally.
4. Possession of field organizational units.
5. Scope of operation of the lowest-level territorial organizational unit of the political party.
6. Number of the lowest-level territorial organizational unit (as of 31 December).
7. Forms of conducting political party activity outside of election campaigns.

Organizational structure, members, volunteers and other individuals providing unpaid services within the party

8. Number of political party members, of which the number of women (as of 31 December).
9. Number of political party members who paid membership fees (as of 31 December).
10. Possession of youth associations as an internal party structure.
11. Possession of youth associations as a separate association.
12. Name and REGON number of the association.
13. Number of youth associations members, of which the number of women (as of 31 December).
14. Number of youth associations members under 18 years of age (as of 31 December).
15. Number of members of the party's collective bodies, of which the number of women (as of 31 December).
16. Number of persons voting directly or indirectly in elections of the party's highest authorities.
17. Year of the last elections of the party's highest authorities.
18. Number of political party members (of which members of collective bodies) who provided voluntary work for the party at least once during the year, of which the number of women.
19. Number of political party members (of which members of collective bodies) under 18 years of age who provided voluntary work for the party at least once during the year.
20. Number of persons who were neither members nor employees of the party and who provided voluntary work for the party at least once during the year, of which the number of women.
21. Number of persons who were neither members nor employees of the party, under 18 years of age, who provided voluntary work for the party at least once during the year.

Persons employed under employment contracts and civil law contracts

22. Number of persons employed on the basis of employment contracts, of which the number of women (as of 31 December).
23. Number of persons employed on the basis of employment contracts for whom the party was the main place of work, of which the number of women (as of 31 December).

- 24. Number of persons employed full-time on the basis of employment contracts, of which the number of women (as of 31 December).
- 25. Number of persons employed on the basis of employment contracts who received gross remuneration in December not exceeding the minimum wage.
- 26. Average number of full-time positions in the reporting year.
- 27. Number of persons working under civil law contracts who were not simultaneously in an employment relationship with the party, of which the number of women.
- 28. Number of persons working under civil law contracts who were not simultaneously in an employment relationship with the party, for whom this work constituted their main source of income, of which the number of women.

Revenues and costs of the party

- 29. State of party funds as of 1 January – in full and with details of the Expert Fund and Election Fund.
- 30. Total revenues.
- 31. Total costs.
- 32. Costs of materials and energy.
- 33. Costs of external services.
- 34. Costs of taxes and duties.
- 35. Costs of depreciation.
- 36. Salaries, social security, and other benefits.
- 37. Gross personal salary costs (employment contracts only, excluding employer's costs).
- 38. Gross non-personal salary costs (remuneration based on mandate contracts or specific-task contracts).
- 39. Other costs.

Fixed assets, investment outlays

- 40. Value of total fixed assets, of which buildings, structures, and premises (as of 31 December).
- 41. Floor area of premises owned by the party.
- 42. Investment outlays on new assets or improvements of existing assets, including buildings, structures, and premises.

Operating conditions

- 43. The most serious barriers in the party's activity.

Registration data

- 44. REGON number.
- 45. Correspondence address.
- 46. Telephone number.
- 47. E-mail address.

Additional variables included in the 2020 survey

Impact of COVID-19 on political party activity

48. Impact of COVID-19 on political party activity in 2020 – description response

Additional variables included in the 2022 survey

Support providing in 2022 due to hostilities in the territory of Ukraine

49. Taking additional activity due to hostilities in the territory of Ukraine.

50. Direct recipients of assistance, of which estimated number of recipients.

51. Types of form of support provided, of which the amount of financial support and estimated amount of material support.

Appendix 3. Publishing activity of Statistics Poland concerning political parties in the years 2014-2024

Year of issue	Type of publication	Title
2014	information note	Political parties in 2012
2016	information note	Political parties in 2014
	statistical analyses and studies	Sector non-profit in 2014
2018	news release	Political parties in 2016
2020	news release	Political parties in 2018
	statistical analyses	The non-profit sector in 2018
2021	experimental studies	Social Economy Satellite Account for Poland 2018
2022	news release	Political parties in 2020
2024	news release	Political parties in 2022
	statistical analyses	The non-profit sector in 2022