Codebook
for a Website-based Network Analysis
of the Cooperation
between Trade Unions
and Social Movement Organisations
in Europe.

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I. Basic Information

The objective of this codebook is to capture the structure of the network between trade unions (TUs) and social movement organisations (SMOs) through their joint involvement in cooperation events in three cases: The European Social Forum, the Alter Summit, and the Stop-TTIP campaign. We want to trace the configuration of these networks and map their overlaps over time. Being able to explain the emerging patterns, we require knowing key attributes about the cooperation events and the organisations involved. To gather this information, this codebook was developed in order to systematically code the websites of the cooperation events and the organisations that participated in these events. The participation of organisations in the selected cooperation events is going to provide a two-mode network with cooperation events being one node type and organisations being the other node type.

The following type of events were considered:

1) all cooperation events of the three cases on the European level;

2) all cooperation events linked to the three cases that took place in Germany, either at the national level or at a local level in Berlin, Frankfurt, or Bochum.

The following organisations were included:

1) all organisations operating on a European level;

2) organisations from Germany.

3) organisations from Italy in the case of the European Social Forum,

4) organisations from Spain and Greece in the case of Alter Summit;

5) organisations from the UK in the case of the Stop-TTIP campaign.

We only code organisations that have participated in at least one of the selected cooperation events. Organisations that have not participated in any of the cooperation events are not included. As such our second node type (i.e. organisations) is determined by the first (i.e. events).

II. Sample

In order to identify events and organisations we rely on information found in websites. Our starting points are the websites considered central of the respective cases (European Social Forums, Alter Summit, Stop-TTIP). In these websites, we look for information regarding the events linked to the cases. In the following steps, the organisations participating in these events are researched and the content of their websites are coded. The sampling procedure therefore follows a snowball method.

The website selection process for the cooperation events takes place in two steps.

A. Empirically identified central Websites of the three cases as starting points

For each case, its main website(s) was identifies, and subsequently used as starting websites[1]. Based on the information provided, the cooperation events promoted by the three cases in Europe were identified. In the case of Alter-Summit, only those cooperation events which have a reference to "Anti-Austerity" were considered.

The events were then coded (variables 1 to 8.9). Subsequently, each organisation taking part in each event was coded (variables 1 to 7 and 9.1 to 9.7) together with all variables in the edges table.

Additionally, a more detailed coding scheme was developed and applied to German organisations and to organisations from the countries belonging to the different cases (Italy for ESF, Spain and Greece for Anti-Austerity, and UK for Stop-TTIP). These additional variables (marked with an * in this codebook) aim at providing further insight to the patterns of cooperation.

B. Events of network-members in Germany

In order to be able to map and compare the network structure of the three issue areas in one country, in a second step all cooperation events in which the German member organisations participated from 2000 to 2017 in Germany were included.

The German organisations identified through the European-wide cooperation events of our case-network were further analysed to check their activities in Germany, with a focus on the cooperation events they are involved in and that belong to our case-networks/issue-field and involve at least one SMO and one TU

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[1] http://www.altersummit.eu/ ; http://www.fse-esf.org/ ; https://stop-ttip.org/ ; http://www.ttip-unfairhandelbar.de/ ; http://www.nottip.org.uk/ ;

III.   Two-Mode Network

The network consists of two node-types: *events* and *organisations*. An event and an organisation are connected through an edge when the organisation had taken part in the event. The unit of analysis of events is determined by our three cases, the unit of analysis of organisations is determined by the set of events, as all organisations that have participated in at least one of the events are considered. The two sets of nodes each have different sets of variables. This allows us to see which organisations have participated in the same events and draw on their attributes in order to explain cooperation patterns.

IV.   Node-Type: cooperation events

Our first node-type consists of cooperation events. With the term cooperation *events* we want to shift focus from protest alone to cooperation, since we consider cooperation crucial for the building and maintenance of social movements. Although most protest events are themselves mostly cooperation events, since different organisations are involved, there are also less visible cooperation events.

Examples of these *other* cooperation events are preparatory meetings, conferences for the exchange of information or for strategy building, or collaborative production of education material. Indeed, these less visible cooperation events often lay the foundation for protest events and, ultimately, social change. While protest events have received extensive attention in social movement research, other forms of cooperation events remain understudied. We therefore advocate the need to widen the scope of empirical research to include not only protest events, but all forms of cooperation events.

For the purpose of this codebook, an event is considered a cooperation event if: 1) it serves the purpose of planning, strategizing or protesting for social change. 2) there are at least two organisations involved; 3) there are at least one social movement organisation and one trade union involved. We include all cooperation events of our three cases that take place at the European level or in Germany at the national level or at the local level in Berlin, Frankfurt, or Bochum.

We differentiate between the following cooperation events, which are partly inspired by classical categories in protest event studies[2] and our empirical material. Other types of collective action common in protest event analysis are excluded from this codebook; in particular, those involving spontaneous or clandestine action, since they are either not coordinated enough or the cooperation partners are not visible online.

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[2] Dieter Rucht (2010)

Table 1: Cooperation Events

Cooperation Event	Definition	Coding
Flyer **Leaflet** **Pamphlet** [3]	A flyer or leaflet is one piece of paper, usually A4. A pamphlet is an unbound booklet consisting of a single or multiple sheet printed on both sides and folded. Their purpose is to offer a small amount of information, at low manufacturing cost, and for a limited amount of time.	We include printed or digital documents, when they express a coordinated effort for the promotion of information. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union claim authorship.
Day(s) of action	A day (or week) of action consists of coordinated protest events taking place on different locations simultaneously. This can happen at the national, transnational, or international level. Individual events linked to a day of action can consists of all kinds of action repertoires.	We include days (or weeks) of action, when they are organised by more than two organisations. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Petition[4]	A petition is a formal written request or argument, typically signed by multiple people or organisations, and addressed at authority persons or institutions, in respect of a particular cause or issue.	We include a petition if it is organised by more than one organisation We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Declaration	A declaration is a formal or explicit statement expressing the functioning, aims, and self-understanding of a collective.	We include declarations if they are redacted by more than two organisations. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Open Letter[5]	An open letter is a letter, intended for an individual or organisation, which is meant to be read by a wide audience, and as such intentionally widely distributed.	We include open letters if they are signed by more than two organisations. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Lobbying in the form of meeting with politicians[6]	Lobbying is a process through which activists seek to influence an institution on a cause or issue which can take place in the form of a meeting with politicians of relevance for the cause or issue.	We include lobbying in the form of meeting with politicians; if movement organisations use this event collectively (we exclude individual lobbying contacts). We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Preparatory meeting	A case or preparatory meeting is an assembly in the name of our cases (ESF; Alter Summit,	We include case or preparatory meetings, if they are promoted as decision-making and organising meetings on the websites of our cases or if the

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[3] Dieter Rucht (2010)
[4] Dieter Rucht (2010)
[5] Dieter Rucht (2010)
[6] Kriesi et al. (2007)

Alter Summit assembly	Stop-TTIP) with the purpose to discuss and organise next joint projects and actions.	invitation is distributed through the main email list of the case.
Other meeting	A meeting is an assembly with a particular purpose, often discussion and organisation of joint projects.	We code meetings, if the event is NOT organised for the organisation and preparation of the cases (ESF, Alter Summit and Stop-TTIP). We need the category "Other meetings" in order to distinguish general meetings from "case/preparatory meetings".
Information event	Information events aim to inform the general public about the perceptions and arguments that are shared by the involved organisations.	We include information events when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union.
Conference Forum	A conference is a formal meeting with an appointed agenda, sometimes lasting more than one day, at which there are talks or seminars and workshops on a single or multiple issue.	We include conferenced when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union.
Discussion	A discussion is a format used to engage the wider public on a specific issue or cause. It can be live or virtual, centred on a wider topic or specific sub issues, involving a selected group of discussants who bring different perspectives in front of an audience.	We include discussions when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union.
Demonstration[7]	A demonstration is conducted by one or more groups of people, in favour or against an issue or a cause. A demonstration consists of walking or marching together as a mass, it begins or ends at designated points, where it often includes rallies or speeches.	We include demonstrations when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union. We are coding each demonstration separately, even if the demonstration is taking place and at the same day or are related with each other in another way. Example: the 2 demonstration in Frankfurt March 2015, under the invitation of Blockupy, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon and more centre oriented.
Strikes	A strike is a collective refusal to continue working in order to achieve a shared demand on either the employer or the employer organisation.	We include strikes when they are organised collectively or supported by at least one trade union and one social movement organisation.
Political strike	A political strike is a collective refusal to continue working in order to achieve a shared political demand on either the state or another institution.	We include political strikes when they are organised collectively or supported by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union. E.g.: general strike

[7] Dieter Rucht (2010)

V.   Coding instructions

- Since the coding could be influenced by the browser you use to surf the web, the web analysis should be done using Mozilla Firefox.

- When carrying out research on a website, please consider that it can be very useful to use (1) the internal search engine (if present) by entering in the search field your query (i.e. site. www.attac.de → "TTIP"); (2) the website map (if present); or (3) Google. Please make sure to follow these steps in the order presented here.

- You should pay attention to all the instructions given in the codebook: sometimes a search is limited to the homepage while other times it concerns the whole website. Definitions and notes should help making the coding more reliable.

- For organisations without an own website, run a short Google search. If you cannot find any website, leave this organisation and go to the next. Whenever there are justified reasons to believe the website has changed, use the Internet Archive.

- Whenever available, we use the English version of the website. If we have to use another language because no English version exists / is viable, please note this under comments.

- If the English version of the website does not provide sufficient information or does not exists we use the automatic Google website-translation function that Google offers in the list of found websites for every website in foreign language under the link: "*Diese Seite übersetzen*".

VI.   Coding steps

European level (steps 1-4)

1) Identification of a European event of the specific case.
2) Coding of the event
3) Researching organisations participating in the event
4) Coding of participant organisations.

National Level (steps 5-8)

5) Identifying of events of participant organisations from the targeted countries
6) Coding of the national / local events
7) Researching participant organisations
8) Coding of participant organisations.

VII.   Missing Information

If information is missing and the coder is not able to find it according to the guidelines of this codebook, the coder must indicate this with: "[99]".

VIII.   Documents to be recorded

Remember to record the webpages that are the source for your coding for every node (event or organisation) in a document named after the Node ID.

You should create a new document every time you are coding a new organisation or event. For the following variables you must copy a screenshot of the webpage where you found the information into the DOC"ID":

Name of ID = DOC "ID"

Table 1: Variables for which documentation is required

> Nodes Table
>> 1.2.5. Event Type
>> 1.2.6. Level of Event
>> 1.2.7. Campaigns
>> 1.2.8. Opportunity event / Counter event
>>
>> 1.3.2. Organisation Distinction
>> 1.3.11. Organisation Type
>> 1.3.13. Umbrella / Network Members
>> 1.3.16. Membership
>> 1.3.20. Identity &Principles
>> 1.3.21. Position on capitalism
>> 1.3.22. Value frames of the organisation
>> 1.3.23. Tactics and Strategies
>> 1.3.24. Target / Rout of change
>
> Edges Table
>> 2.5. Connection type
>> 2.7. Source for information on event participation

1. Node Table

1.1. General information

1.1.1. Number

Number of the coding process. Regardless whether an event or an organisation is coded we must give every single coding process an individual number.

The numbers are distributed between the three case studies:

> ESF: **1000-1999** (Backup numbers: **5000-5999**)

> Alter Summit: **6000-6999** (Backup numbers: **2000-2999**)

> Stop-TTIP: **3000- 4999** (Backup numbers: **7000**-upwards)

If further case-numbers are required, we will continue with the Backup Numbers.

Pay attention to a consistent attribution and leave no gaps in numbering.

Open

1.1.2. ID

Full name of the event or the organisation (The term "ID" is mandated by Gephi). For clarity prefer short terms.

Example: *Attac-Germany*

Pay attention to consistent names

Open

1.1.3. Label

Label of the event or the organisation (The term "Label" is mandated by Gephi)

For clarity prefer short terms.

Example: *Attac-Germany*

Pay attention to a consistent name

Open

1.1.4. Coder

Person who coded.

Ana-Maria
Giulia
Johanna
Sabrina
Lisa
Carmen

1.1.5. Wave of coding

Time frame in which the coding takes places. (1st wave ; 2nd wave)

Wave 1
Wave 2

1.1.6. Subject

Association to the 3 PhD-projects. Be aware that organisations can belong to more than one subject / PhD-project.

ESF
Alter Summit
Stop-TTIP

1.1.7. Node Type

Differentiation between the types of nodes:

Definition of event*:* an event is included in our data set if it is organized by more than one group and attracts participants from more than one city. Campaigns count as one event if they are coordinated activities across different locations over a defined time frame. They count as more than one event if a campaign consists of a sequence of different types of events.

Definition of organisation: a social structure, that develops through the systematic and goal-oriented interaction of people. It differentiates itself from the environment and can interact as a collective actor with other actors.

Event
Organisation

1.1.8. Website

Identification of online media outlets: which website (facebook page/ blog/ hubs) does the organisation or the event use to present itself?

This variable is not going to be evaluated but serves for improving data traceability.

1) The starting points are the websites of our case-networks, from where events are identified:
    ➢ http://www.altersummit.eu/?lang=en
    ➢ http://www.fse-esf.org/
    ➢ https://stop-ttip.org/de/ or http://www.ttip-unfairhandelbar.de/ or http://www.nottip.org.uk/
2) If the event has an own website, this is given preference, and its link must be provided here.
3) If the event does not have an own website, the webpage from the case-network website containing information about the event is coded.

4) When coding the participant organisations, the websites of the organisations mentioned in the information about the event are used.

5) If more organisations are promoting an event, the webpage containing the most information about the event is used.

6) If an event website has an own website and is also mention on the websites of other organisations, preference is given to the event website.

7) If competing websites are found, preference is given to the website with more information.

8) If we discover something differently than described here in the 7 steps, we collect this information in an extra table and record the source and document the way how we discovered this information. This extra chart is going to be used at the end of our data collection to double check our data and eventually expand them in a structural manner.

9) If the webpage is not available anymore or obviously used for a different purpose enter the URL in the search field of the Internet Archive (https://archive.org/) and start searching the archive for the webpage starting with the most recent result.

| Open |
| [99] |

1.2.   Event

1.2.1. Start Date of the Event

Identification: Website → description of the event

Definition: The exact starting date and hour of the event.

When the exact date of the event is not available, we use all the information we have. At least month and year. If we do not know the exact hour, we assume it started at 10.00. If the event is abstract like a Call or Flyer, we use the earliest website publication date we can find.

DD.MM.YYYY and HH:MM [99]

1.2.2. End Date of the Event

Identification: Website → description of the event

Definition: The date and hour when the event ended. Events do not need to take place on one day, but can last for days, weeks, or months.

When the exact end date of the event is not available, we use all the information we have. If we do not know the exact hour, we assume it ended at 18.00. If the event is abstract like a Call or Flyer, we use the last website publication date we can find.

If the event is recurring (such as e.g. speaking tours) we use the date the event occurred for the last time.

DD.MM.YYYY and HH:MM [99]

1.2.3. Geographic coordinates: Lat

Latitude (lat)

Identification: enter City/Location on the website: http://www.latlong.net. The results should be indicated in the format Lat: 52.520008 (e.g. Berlin).

If a complete address is not available, the closest geographical data should be put in the latlong website (county, region, province).

Entirely digital events = **"not specified"**

Open Not specified [99]

1.2.4. Geographic coordinates: Lng

Longitude (lng)

Identification: enter City/Location on the website: http://www.latlong.net. The results should be indicated in the format Lng: 13.404954 (e.g. Berlin).

If a complete address is not available, the closest geographical data should be put in the latlong website (county, region, province).

Entirely digital events = **"not specified"**

> Open
> Not specified
> [99]

1.2.5. Event Type

Identification: Website → "projects"/description of the event (here also we priorities campaign websites over joint call on the Network websites)

Sources: protest event analysis.

Assumption: Basically, easier to organise events (especially online events) should occur more often. Or there is an affinity of events.

Cooperation Event	Definition	Coding
Flyer **Leaflet** **Pamphlet** [8]	A flyer or leaflet is one piece of paper, usually A4. A pamphlet is an unbound booklet consisting of a single or multiple sheet printed on both sides and folded. Their purpose is to offer a small amount of information, at low manufacturing cost, and for a limited amount of time.	We include printed or digital documents, when they express a coordinated effort for the promotion of information. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union claim authorship.
Day(s) of action	A day (or week) of action consists of coordinated protest events taking place on different locations simultaneously. This can happen at the national, transnational, or international level. Individual events linked to a day of action can consists of all kinds of action repertoires.	We include days (or weeks) of action, when they are organised by more than two organisations. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Petition [9]	A petition is a formal written request or argument, typically signed by multiple people or organisations, and addressed at authority persons or institutions, in respect of a particular cause or issue.	We include a petition if it is organised by more than one organisation

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[8] Dieter Rucht (2010)
[9] Dieter Rucht (2010)

		We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Declaration	A declaration is a formal or explicit statement expressing the functioning, aims, and self-understanding of a collective.	We include declarations if they are redacted by more than two organisations. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Open Letter[10]	An open letter is a letter, intended for an individual or organisation, which is meant to be read by a wide audience, and as such intentionally widely distributed.	We include open letters if they are signed by more than two organisations. We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Lobbying in the form of meeting with politicians[11]	Lobbying is a process through which activists seek to influence an institution on a cause or issue which can take place in the form of a meeting with politicians of relevance for the cause or issue.	We include lobbying in the form of meeting with politicians; if movement organisations use this event collectively (we exclude individual lobbying contacts). We only include those where at least one social movement organisation and one trade union are the organisers.
Preparatory meeting **Alter Summit assembly**	A case or preparatory meeting is an assembly in the name of our cases (ESF; Alter Summit, Stop-TTIP) with the purpose to discuss and organise next joint projects and actions.	We include case or preparatory meetings, if they are promoted as decision-making and organising meetings on the websites of our cases or if the invitation is distributed through the main email list of the case.
Other meeting	A meeting is an assembly with a particular purpose, often discussion and organisation of joint projects.	We code meetings, if the event is NOT organised for the organisation and preparation of the cases (ESF, Alter Summit and Stop-TTIP). We need the category "Other meetings" in order to distinguish general meetings from "case/preparatory meetings".
Information event	Information events aim to inform the general public about the perceptions and arguments that are shared by the involved organisations.	We include information events when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union.
Conference **Forum**	A conference is a formal meeting with an appointed agenda, sometimes lasting more than one day, at which there are talks or seminars and workshops on a single or multiple issue.	We include conferenced when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union.

[10] Dieter Rucht (2010)
[11] Kriesi et al. (2007)

Discussion	A discussion is a format used to engage the wider public on a specific issue or cause. It can be live or virtual, centred on a wider topic or specific sub issues, involving a selected group of discussants who bring different perspectives in front of an audience.	We include discussions when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union.
Demonstration[12]	A demonstration is conducted by one or more groups of people, in favour or against an issue or a cause. A demonstration consists of walking or marching together as a mass, it begins or ends at designated points, where it often includes rallies or speeches.	We include demonstrations when they are organised collectively by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union. We are coding each demonstration separately, even if the demonstration is taking place and at the same day or are related with each other in another way. Example: the 2 demonstration in Frankfurt March 2015, under the invitation of Blockupy, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon and more centre oriented.
Strikes	A strike is a collective refusal to continue working in order to achieve a shared demand on either the employer or the employer organisation.	We include strikes when they are organised collectively or supported by at least one trade union and one social movement organisation.
Political strike	A political strike is a collective refusal to continue working in order to achieve a shared political demand on either the state or another institution.	We include political strikes when they are organised collectively or supported by at least one social movement organisation and one trade union. E.g.: general strike

1.2.6. Level of Event

Identification: Website → "projects"/description of the event: information about the place where it took place. The information is taken either from the event website or the case-network website, or the website of an organisation that is promoting the event. We prefer beside the mentioned order of websites the website with the most information.

In the cases of digital events like open letters or manifesto etc. the code "digital" is used.

Global	In several countries including outside of Europe.
European	In more than two capital cities in different European countries.
Transnational	In several cities in different countries or in several capital cities in different countries.
Trans-local	In cities in different countries.
National	In several cities or in the capital of one country.

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[12] Dieter Rucht (2010)

Local	In one city
Regional	In one region e.g. NRW
[99]	

1.2.7. Campaigns

Identification: Website → description of the event and the place where it is taking place. The information is taken either from the event website or the case-network website, or the website of an organisation that is promoting the event.

Definition: Campaigns exist longer than one event and are a combination of at least two different types of events under a common slogan and with shared demands or goals.

Open (Name of the campaign) [99]

1.2.8. Opportunity event / Counter event

Definition: When an event is a response to a bigger event.

Example: Alter Summit case network meeting during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) 2015 in Paris.

Open [99]

1.2.9. Sub-issue

Definition: When the event deals with sub issues of the general Network issue.

For example, a campaign against the war in Iraq as a sub issue of the European Social Forum or a campaign on labour rights as one part of the TTIP Protests.

Open [99]

1.3. Organisation

1.3.1. Source type for Organisation

Identification: We use the source of information about the organisation that offers the largest amount of information. The main source can be used alone or in combination with information from social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) or blogs to fill in the code sheet. If all sources are updated, we prefer the website.

```
Organisations Website
Other Website
Blog
Social Media
Multiple Websites
[99]
```

1.3.2. Organisation Distinction

Identification: official website of the organisation →webpage About us / Self-description. Here we differentiate between:

Trade Union/ Labour movement organisation: all organisations linked to labour and/or supporting the labour movement or trade unions. E.g. Hans Böckler Foundation; Friedrich Ebert Foundation; DGB.

Social Movement organisations: all organisations that are linked to any other social movement. E.g. Heinrich Böll Foundation

Mixed Category: Organisations that can be clearly assigned to both categories. E.g. Rosa Luxemburg Foundation

Others: all organisations with no reference to trade unions or social movements. E.g. Friedrich Nauman Foundation / political parties / cultural association (often the self-description uses political terms like socialist, social-democratic, libertarian, etc.)

[99]: No information found.

Here we make a gradual distinction between organisations that rather are part of the trade union/ labour movement sector and organisations that rather are part of any other social movement, except the labour movement.

If the organisation cannot be associated with any of these two first categories, we chose "others" and if the organisation can be associated with both categories, we choice mixed category.

```
Trade Union / Labour organisation
Social Movement organisation
Mixed Category
Others
[99]
[not coded]
```

1.3.3. Trade Union classification

Identification: Website→"About us" / "Members" / "Organisation structure"

Definition: Type of trade union that the organisation represents.

Hypothesis: Sectors and numbers of members that trade union represent, have an impact on their strategic choices, including their cooperation behaviour.

```
Union Confederation
General Union
Agricultural Union
Industrial Union
Communication Union
Public Service Union
Education and Teaching Union
Pensions and Retirement
Anti-EU
[99]
```

1.3.4. Organisation Country

Identification: Website→"Contact" / "Impressum" / "Address"

Definition: Country in which the organisation is based.

Hypothesis: Geographically closer organisations tend to cooperate more closely with one another.

```
Austria
Belgium
Brussels / EU
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
```

```
                    Norway
                    Poland
                    Portugal
                    Republique du Benin
                    Romania
                    Slovakia
                    Slovenia
                    Spain
                    Sri Lanka
                    Sweden
                    Switzerland
                    Tunisia
                    Ukraine
                    United Kingdom
                    Canada
                    USA
                    Zimbabwe
                    No national location
                    [99]
                    [not coded]
```

1.3.5. Complete Address

Identification: contact →the address that is mentioned. Only if we find no address under contact, we use the address under imprint.

```
                    Open (Address)
                    No central address
                    [99]
```

1.3.6. Geographic coordinates: Lat

Latitude (lat)

Identification: enter city / address in the website: http://www.latlong.net. The results should be indicated in the format Lat: 52.520008 (e.g. Berlin).

If you do not have a complete address, but you know the country, please use the latlong website to locate the country (latlong chooses the middle of the territory) and use the emitted coordinates. If you have this case, please make sure that in 9.3 you coded the same country and in 9.4 you coded "No central address".

```
                    Open
                    [99]
```

1.3.7. Geographic coordinates: Lng

Longitude (lng)

Identification: enter city / address in the website: http://www.latlong.net. The results should be indicated in the format → Lng: 13.404954 (e.g. Berlin)

If you do not have a complete address, but you know the country, please use the latlong website to locate the country (latlong chooses the middle of the territory) and use the emitted coordinates.

If you have this case, please make sure that in 9.3 you coded the same country and in 9.4 you coded "No central address".

Open
[99]

1.3.8. Organisation´s email address*

Identification: Website→ "Contact"

If not specified, enter link of contact form.

Open
[99]

1.3.9. Scale of organisation*

Displays the structural-organisational representation of the organisation on different levels. (E.g. If an organisation branches (representation) in multiple countries it has to be coded as Transnational or European and cannot be coded as National).

Identification: Website →About us / Contacts / affiliations / Organogram

Only if the website of the organisation is giving transparent information about foreign offices, we are coding "International" or "European" or "Transnational". Because we assume that the organisation will present its international organisational representations, if they are considered as relevant for the image and self-understanding of the organisation.

Global	Multiple offices/ structural representations also outside of Europe. The corresponding foreign offices have to be mentioned on the website. E.g. Oxfam; IndustriALL
European	The organisation is based in Brussels. E.g.: ETUC
Transnational	If the organisation has offices/ structural representations in at least two countries in Europe. E.g. Blockupy, ATTAC
National	If the organisation has offices/ structural representations in different cities in one country (e.g. Attac Deutschland)

Local	If the organisation has offices / structural representations in one city or region
[99]	Missing information
[not coded]	Not coded

1.3.10. Scale of operation *

Identification: Website → About us / Projects

Displays the level there the organisation is most active. Which is the most important/most frequent level where projects and activities of the organisation are taking place?

(E.g. If an organisation organises most activities and project in a variety of European countries, it has to be coded as Transnational or European and cannot be coded as National).

Global	Most of the organisation´s projects and activities are taking place all around the world.
European	Most of the organisation´s projects and activities are taking place on European level (Brussels) or in many countries in Europe.
Transnational	Most of the organisation´s projects and activities are taking place in at least two foreign countries.
National	Most of the organisation´s projects and activities are taking place on national level. (e.g. national political parties)
Local	Most of the organisation´s projects and activities are taking place on local level
Digital space	If there are no spatial spaces mentioned but projects and activities are taking place digital
[99]	Missing information
[not coded]	Not coded

1.3.11. Organisation Type[13]*

Identification: official website of the organisation →About us / Self-description

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[13] *Commentary: The attributes used here were developed on the base of a combination of attributes used in the UN-Survey, Mario Diani: NICO- Glasgow "Networks of Civic Organisations in Britain" Survey(Q14) (1.6, page 6), and the LIVEWHAT Code sheet .*

Self-description of the organisation regarding its inner structure and scope of work.

Hypothesis: Organisations with similar structures tend to cooperate more intensely with each other.

Max. 2 options

	Definition
Case	The studied network participates like an actor
Trade union	"A continuous association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment."[14]
Protest action group/network	Organisations that communicate their demands and massages mainly through requiring protests.
Advocacy group/network	Organisations representing the interests of an affected third party.
Public interest group/network	Interest group that does not pursue commercial interests, such as consumer protection organisations.
Alternative economy enterprises	Social economy enterprises/cooperatives/de-growth advocacy
Unemployment group	Support group often from unemployed people for unemployed people.
Autonomous group	Informal, non-hierarchical network that pursues the idea of an ideal society.
Citizens direct democracy platform	Organisations acting as intermediaries for more citizen participation. Supporters of direct democracy/liquid democracy.
Self-help group	Groups of affected people who provide mutual support.
Education network/platform	Networks which trains and connects other organisations. They are mainly concerned with knowledge transfer.
Youth organisation	Organisation that organises minors and provides socialization and activities.

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[14] Webb & Webb, 1894, p.1

Student group	Organisation that organises students and represent the interests of the student body.
Community organisation	Local, neighbourhood organisation of residents.
Charity group	Welfare oriented organisation.
Humanitarian organisation/network	Organisations that helps with material or logistic assistance, in cases of natural disasters or wars.
Professional Organisation	Organisation that represent the interests of a profession or of individuals engaged in that profession
Research organisation/Think-tank	An institution that is engaged in research and/or political consultation.
Cultural association/recreational organisation	Organisation that works for the preservation or promotion of a culture or traditional custom.
Non-profit media	Newspapers, broadcasting station (television or radio), and other forms of coverage that do not pursue commercial interests.
Media	Newspapers, broadcasting station (television or radio), and other forms of coverage that pursue commercial interests.
Political Party	An organisation of people who share the same views about the way power should be used in a country or society (through government, policy-making, etc.)
Party Foundation	Foundation financed by political parties
Other foundation	Organisation that provides money for a special purpose such as research or charity and does not belong to any political party.
Faith-based organisation/religious group	Organisation that belongs to a religion.
Feminist group	Organisation that strives to achieve the political, economic, personal, and social equality of the sexes

Ethnic association	Organisation of people who identify with each other, usually based on a presumed common genealogy or ancestry or on similarities such as common language or dialect, history, society, culture or nation.
Migrant group	Organisation established by migrants, that represents the interests of migrants.
Interest group	Private organisation, that, attempts to influence public policy.
Employers Organisation	Employers' organisation pursuing economic interests.
[99]	Missing information
[not coded]	The organisation does not belong to our case countries (Germany, UK, Italy, Spain and Greece, EU/Brussels).

1.3.12. Individual members*

Information about the number of individual members of the organisation. How many persons are counted as supporters or members?

Identification: website / about us / members

Comment: This variable was introduced on 10.05.2017 in order to be able to differentiate between structural differences of trade unions in different counties (E. g.: GEW vs. local trade union in Tassaloniki)

Open [99] [not coded]

1.3.13. Umbrella / Network Members*

Information about the membership structure in the umbrella / network organisation. (choose 1 option).

Identification: official website of the organisation → About us / Self-description

Umbrella Organisation (Association of organisations, who often share the name, resources and identity (E.g. DGB) **Network** (A group of independent organisations with different names, who coordinate their work and form a larger entity (E.g. 15M, UKuncut) **Larger organisation with organisational members** (E.g. GEW)

Single organisation without organisational members and without substructure (e.g. GEW Bochum)
[99]
[not coded]

1.3.14.   Number of Member Organisations*

Information about the number of organisations belonging to this umbrella/network organisation.

Identification: official website of the organisation →Network / Members / Contact

0
1-15
16-50
51-300
300 +
[99]
[not coded]

1.3.15.   Relation with Case*

Here we code the relation or function, that the organisation has with/ in our case network (Alter Summit/ Stop-TTIP / ESF)

Identification: Website →Webpage „about us"/Self-description: mentioned relation with the case (Alter Summit/ Stop-TTIP / ESF)

ESF	Official Member ESF
	Observing Member ESF
	Participation ESF
	Co-organizing ESF
	Initiator of ESF
Alter Summit	Official Alter Summit Member
	Observing Alter Summit Member
	Not a Member of Alter Summit
Stop-TTIP	Official Member Stop-TTIP
	Observing Member Stop-TTIP
	Participation Stop-TTIP
	Co-organizing Stop-TTIP
	Initiator of Stop-TTIP
	[99]
	[not coded]

1.3.16.   Membership*

The organisation is a member of a bigger network/ umbrella organisation or part of a larger organisation. We assume that organisations mentioned the most important networks or umbrella organisation they are part of on their website.

Identification: Organisation Website→"about us"/ cooperation / "partners "/ Links

Umbrella Organisation (Association of organisations, who often share the name, resources and identity (E.g. ETUC, European Green Party, Friends of Nature-International, DGB) **Network** (A group of independent organisations (with different names) who coordinate their work and form a larger entity (E.g. 15M, UKuncut) **Member of a larger organisation** (e.g. GEW Bochum is part of GEW Germany) **No membership** (The organisation is completely independent and free of any membership) **[99]** **[not coded]**

1.3.17.   Name of multiple membership*

Name of the network or umbrella organisation, the coded organisation is part of.

Identification: Organisation Website→"about us"/ cooperation / „partners "/ Links

Open [99] [not coded]

1.3.18.   Staff*

The number of full-time staff employed by the organisation in 2017, or in the latest saved version of the internet archive website.

Identification: Website → About us / The staff

Open [99] [not coded]

1.3.19.   Establishment of Organisation*

The year when the organisation was founded.

Identification: Website → About us / the organisation / history

Open [99] [not coded]

1.3.20.   Identity &Principles*

Identification: Website → „about us"/ Self-description or position paper /manifest / Charta.

Here we code the expressed goals and political claims, that the organisation is working for. The terms have to be mentioned in the source, in order to be coded. Additional terms can be integrated in the list, if they appear more frequent. Multiple entries are possible. When coding we follow the order the organisations use for their self-description. Maximum of 3 values.

Self-description[15]	Examples
Anti-neoliberalism	Campaign for the Welfare State, ATTAC
Socialism	Socialist Youth Front
Trotskyism	Spartacus (Organisation of Communist Internationalists of Greece)
Communism	GNUnion
Anarchism (traditional anarchism and / or libertarian anarchism)	CGT
Social democracy	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
Autonomy and/or antagonism (disobedient)	Radio ELA
Human rights	Amnesty International
workers' rights / workplace democracy	ITUC
women's rights	Terre de femmes
gay/lesbian / LGTB rights	Out Right Action International
students rights	AEGEE / European Students Forum
unemployment rights	EURO Marches
peasants rights	Via Campesina
immigrants' rights/ rights of asylum seekers	Pro Asyl
consumer rights	Foodwatch
youth & children rights	European Youth Forum
animal rights	Sea Shepherd Conservation Society

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[15] *With reference to* DEMOS Project: Codebook for the analyses of the organisational ideology of social movement organisations (Democracy in Europe and the Mobilization of the Society) and Mario Diani: NICO- Glasgow "Networks of Civic Organisations in Britain" Survey(Q14)

climate justice/ energy justice	Climate Action Network Europe
ecology / environmental protection	Greenpeace
sustainability	Friends of the Earth Europe
anti-racism	Citizens in Action
anti-fascism	VVN-BdA
peace /antimilitarism	International Peace Observers Network
solidarity with so called "third world countries"	ASW - Action for World Solidarity
developmental politics	VENRO-Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe
religious principles	Brot für die Welt
digital rights/ data security / hacktivism	Chaos Computer Club
direct democracy	Diem25
national sovereignty	LAB (Basque union)
economic growth & employment	IG BCE
industry, trade and investment	CSR Europe
ethical finance / investment	GLS Bank
defence of the welfare state / healthcare / social security benefits	European Network against privatization and commercialization of Health and Social protection
fair trade / responsible consumerism	FLO (Fair Trade Labelling Organisation)
social justice / fighting poverty / social-inclusion	Solidarity for All
another globalization / a different form of globalization/ global (distributive) justice	Seattle to Brussels Network
post growth/ de-growth	Research & Degrowth, (R&D)
sharing economy	foodsharing e.V.
basic/urgent needs [housing, food, clothing]	Panhellenic Medical Association
right to the city/ cultural rights	Right to the City / Pravo na grad
food sovereignty	Save Greek Water
[99]	Missing Information
[not coded]	The organisation does not belong to our case countries (Germany, UK, Italy, Spain and Greece, EU/Brussels).

1.3.21. Position on capitalism*

Identification: Website → „about us" / Self-description / position paper /Manifest etc. : mentioned political positions regarding capitalism.

This classification system is developed by us and the assigning reflects our interpretation.

Pro-Capitalism	Competition and free markets and trade will provide solutions	
Social democratic / stabilising institution	The capitalistic system is not the problem, but we need reforms and / or changes in lifestyle that will stabilize the institutions that govern capitalism	IG Metall
Reform	Reforms and / or changes in lifestyle are the main solution that may lead to a transformation	ATTAC Spain
Transform	The main goal is a transformation that should be achieved with reforms and / or moderate change of lifestyle	Transform! Europe
Change of lifestyle	The goal is a transition or transformation whereby reforms / significant change of lifestyle can be part of the strategy.	Ecologistas en Acción
Revolution	Transformation can and should be achieved by a revolution or by living a non-capitalistic alternative. Reforms are not part of the strategy.	Socialist Youth Front
No Comment / No Information /	No information on position on capitalism provided	Verbraucherschutz-zentrale
[not coded]	The organisation does not belong to our case countries (Germany, UK, Italy, Spain and Greece, EU/Brussels).	

1.3.22. Value frames of the organisation*

Value frames are used to code the framing of actions undertaken overall by an organisation, i.e. the values upon which these actions draw in order to take their fundamental meaning. Value frames may be latent or manifest within the organisation's websites textual information.

Identification: Website → "about us" /Self-description / position paper /Manifesto /Mission

Coding instruction: Consider the order in which the organisation presents its values in the content of their website. Select the 3 most prominent and clearly visible values; preferably using the own words/statements of the organisation.

Group I. Humanitarian/philanthropic (civic virtues I)
altruism truthfulness, honesty and sincerity trust dignity voluntarism respect"
Group II. Rights-based ethics (civic virtues II)
political equality / equality civil rights and liberties human rights"/women's rights/children's rights fairness/ ethics social justice peace, safety" (linked to rights)
Group III. Empowerment and participation (post-materialist I)
community building/empowerment freedom and emancipation"/(e.g. women's) empowerment self-reliance / self-sufficiency participatory democracy mutual understanding Internationalism/Glocalism
Group IV. Diversity and sustainability (post-materialist II)
ecology, environment, sustainability intergenerational justice respect for difference toleration
Group V. Economic virtues (materialist I)
economic prosperity accountability competitiveness and merit professionalism
Group VI. Community and order (materialist II)
security and stability nationalism/national belonging tradition social equilibrium social cohesion preserving existing (local) communities
Group VII. socialist (materialist III)
emancipation end exploitation people over profit democratic control of economy / means of production class struggle/conflict
[99]
[not coded]

1.3.23.   Tactics and Strategies*

Here we code the method (tactics / strategies) that organisations propose in order to achieve their goals. Maximum 3 values.

Identification: Website → Webpage/ projects/ actions or "about us"/ Self-description.

Protest action
Direct action
Raising awareness / Contacting media
Contacting public officials
Promote and support change in lifestyle
Education and knowledge transfer
Networking / Contacting others (Gleichgesinnte)
Industrial action
Boycott
[99]
[not coded]

1.3.24.   Target / Rout of change *

Here we code the target / addressee that the organisations address in order to achieve its goals. Maximum 3 values.

Identification: Website → Webpage, projects/ actions or "about us"/ Self-description.

Changing government /policy reforms
Change of lifestyle / prefiguration
Change of corporate politics / behaviour
Change of international regulations
Change of public opinion
Change of the civil society organisations
[99]
[not coded]

1.4. Open Variable*

Variable used to specify things, if and when needed.

Open

1.5. Comments*

Please provide any comments related to

1. your coding experience on this specific event or organisation
2. any other specific observations
3. problems regarding coding and information sourcing.

Open

2. Edges Table

2.1. Source

Node (Organisation) that is the source of the connection between Organisation and Event

The name of the organisation must be identical with the name of the organisation under the variable "ID" in the node table.

Open

2.2. Target

Node (event) that is the target of the connection between organisation and event. The name of the event must be identical with the name of the event under the variable "ID" in the node table.

Open

2.3. Coder

Person who coded.

Ana-Maria
Giulia
Johanna
Sabrina
Lisa
Carmen

2.4. Wave of coding

Period in which the coding took place.

1
2

2.5. Connection type

Describes the relation between the organisation and the event.

Identification: Website →Project / Information about the event / Information about participant organisations

Supporting call	The organisation is symbolically supporting political claims and / or calls for actions that are published digital or analogue.
Participation	The organisation is involved in the event passively.
Providing resources	The organisation is contributing actively in the event by giving resources like: money, Know-How, speakers / presenters, manpower, etc.

Organising	The organisation has contributed strongly to the event by organizing the event (together with other organisations). E.g.: Co-formulate the agenda/program; Taking legal responsibility for the event; hosting the event; etc.

2.6. Weight

Weighting the connection by adding the numbers of attributes coded under "Connection type".

Comment: The basic assumption is that adding up the different ways to cooperate in the event, reflects the intensity of the cooperation. (E.g.: Participation + providing resources + supporting call = 3).

Open

2.7. Source for information on event participation

Here we record the website or the name of the source.

Identification: We are looking in newspapers and other online sources for information about participating organisations in this event. All events are verified independently from two different persons. Every media website with information regarding the participants is recorded here in a row.

Open [99]

2.8. Source type

Information about the type of source what has been used.

Identification: Approved sources are found, by searching for the event name in Google or, if this failed, we are searching in LexisNexis database. The search for sources must follow the ranking in the box.

Protocol (by the organisation/network that organises the event (direct) **Report** (by a participant organisation) (direct) **Article** (by media) (direct) **Program** (written before the event) (indirect)

2.9. Quality of the source

Information regarding the quality of the source.

Identification: indirect sources are often written in advance of the event and therefore just assume that mentioned organisations will participate in the event. In this case we are assuming that the organisations have participated.

Direct Indirect

References :

Rucht, Dieter (2010): PRODAT - Dokumentation und Analyse von Protestereignissen in der Bundesrepublik. Codesheet Deutsch/Englisch. Online: URL http://www.wzb.eu/sites/default/files/u13/codesheet-prodat_2010.pdf

Kriesi, Hanspeter, Anke Tresch and Margit Jochum. 2007. "Western European Collective Political Actors Going Public in the European Union: Action Repertoires of Western European Collective Political Actors." *Comparative Political Studies* 40 (1): 48-73.

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