

Supplementary Material for

Is the European Parliament a Key to Success for (All) Right-Wing Populist Parties? Two

Different Pathways to Engaging with the EP

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(published in *Government and Opposition*)

Appendix A. Interview List (*alphabetical order)

- (Interviewee no.1) John Stuart Agnew, MEP 2009–2019 (UKIP, UK), January 24, 2017, Brussels, Belgium.
- (Interviewee no.2) Pervenche Berès, MEP 1994–2019 (Parti Socialiste, France), May 31, 2017, Brussels, Belgium.
- (Interviewee no.3) Elmar Brok, MEP 1979–2019 (Christian Democratic Party, Germany), May 30, 2017, Brussels, Belgium.
- (Interviewee no.4) James Crisp, Political Editor of EurActiv.com, January 19, 2017, Brussels, Belgium.
- (Interviewee no.5) Ray Finch, MEP 2014–2019 (UKIP, UK), January 24, 2017, Brussels, Belgium.
- (Interviewee no.6) Bruno Gollnisch, MEP, 1989–2019 (FN, France), June 14, 2017, Strasbourg, France.
- (Interviewee no.7) Sajjad Karim, MEP 2004–2019 (Conservative Party, UK), June 14, 2017, Strasbourg, France.
- (Interviewee no.8) Isabelle Montoya, Head of the Analysis and Information Security Unit of the European Parliament, January 18, 2017, Brussels, Belgium.

Appendix B. Example of Interview Questions

1. Since the 1984 European Parliament election, the Front National has maintained its status as a party of “MEPs” while the UKIP first gained representation in the EP in 1999. In your view, has this status helped these parties to better compete in the national elections?
 - If yes, how has it helped? (For example, has it led to increased media coverage or greater recognition among voters?)
 - If no, why do you think this is the case? (For example, do you think there is general public indifference towards the European Parliament elections and MEPs overall?)
2. Have the various resources provided by the European Parliament (for instance, human resources like MEP assistants, financial resources like remuneration for MEPs and their groups, and speaking opportunities in plenary sessions and committee meetings) helped the party in competing more effectively in national elections?
 - If yes, which specific resources have been most helpful, and to what extent?
 - Has the utility of these resources changed over time? In which periods have these resources been most useful, and in which periods have they been less effective or useful?
 - Have these resources affected the internal political dynamics of the party? For example, has anyone in particular (such as party leadership or the person responsible for European affairs) leveraged these resources most effectively?
3. Has the European Parliament been useful for building relationships with other European political parties? (For example, through sharing information, exchanging policy ideas, or fostering friendships, etc.)
 - Has the party's leadership within its political group influenced its relationships with other parties? If so, in what way?