Updating the *Party Government* data set[‡]

Public Release Version 2.0

Appendix 1b: Notes on Our Coding Decisions

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Notes on Our Coding Decisions

This appendix is designed to maintain replicability and transparency of our coding in "Data Set 1: Governments." Following notes are organized by variables.[1] They show discrepancies between our coding and WKB (2000; 2011) data with the sources of information by which we made a decision.

Since coding of *Reason for Termination* (**rft**) variable requires qualitative judgement and is not entirely free from measurement error, we quoted sentences and paragraphs on which our update is based. Our primary sources of information is *European Journal of Political Research*'s *The Political Data Yearbook*. This means that our update did not check the measurement of **rft** by WKB (2000; 2011) before 1991. The full set of citations is found in Appendix 1c.

[1] In this update (Version 2.0), we provide notes on **govtseq**, **startyear**, **startmonth**, **startday**, **rft**, **tog**, **gparties**, **py#name**, and **py#seat**.

govtseq

Austria

- **govtseq=21, new=2**

  The Vrantizky government (govtseq=20) "resigned on 18 December 1995 and reappointed as caretaker government until 12 March 1996." (Fallend 1997, 313)

- **govtseq=24, new=2**

  The Klima government was formed on January 28, 1997. Following the election in October 3, 1999, it was reappointed "as caretaker government" on October 7, 1999. (Fallend 2000, 324)

- **govtseq=26, new=2**

  "Schüssel I resigned and was re-appointed as a caretaker government on 29 November 2002." (Fallend 2003, 889)

Belgium

- **govtseq=36, new=2**

  The Martens IX government was formed on October 3, 1991 "with the resignation of the two VU ministers due to the dissatisfaction of their party over the prospects for further constitutional reforms." (Deruette and Loeb-Mayer 1992, 370)

Cyprus

- **govtseq=1–12**

  The data on these governments are obtained from *Party and government composition (Parl-Gov) database.*

Israel

- **govtseq=35** in WKB (2011)

  The Shamir government that began on November 16, 1990 is dropped from our data set because MDET (a supporting party)'s withdrawal does not qualify as the change in the composition of government parties.

- **govtseq=45** in WKB (2011)

  The Barak government that began on August 27, 1999 is dropped from our data set because YHT (a supporting party)'s withdrawal does not qualify as the change in the composition of government parties.

- **govtseq=50** in WKB (2011)

The Sharon government that began on April 1, 2001 is dropped from our data set because the inclusion of supporting parties does not qualify as a new government.

- **govtseq=51** in WKB (2011)

  The Sharon government that began on August 29, 2001 is dropped from our data set because newly appointed ministers from the Centre Party did not alter cabinet composition. Instead, the government that started on February 22, 2002 is treated as a new government because AE left the coalition (Diskin 2003, 987).

- **govtseq=56, new=2**

  The government lost support from MAFDAL (NRP) on November 11, 2004 (Diskin 2005, 1058).

- **govtseq=57, new=2**

  On December 4, SHINUI was dismissed from the government (Diskin 2005, 1059).

- **govtseq=59, new=2**

  "On 30 March, two deputy ministers, representing these two factions of Yahadut Ha'Thorah, were nominated." (Diskin 2006, 1135)

- **govtseq=60, new=2**

  "Labour officially left the government on 23 November, causing Sharon II's support in the Knesset to shrink to less than thirty seats." (Diskin 2006, 1138)

Italy

- **govtseq=52** in WKB (2000; 2011)

  We decided to remove this government from the data set. Since the vote of confidence (investiture) did not occur for that government until May 7 (on which 53rd government was formed), it is not actually a different government (Ignazi 1994, 349). This is similar to the coalition formation process in other countries where multiple coalitions try and fail to pass the investiture vote.

Japan

- **govtseq=49** in WKB (2011)

  The Koizumi government that began in September 27, 2004 (WKB 2011) is not a new government, but a reshuffled cabinet. Therefore, it is dropped from our data set.

- **govtseq=52** in WKB (2011)

  The Abe government that began in August 27, 2007 (WKB 2011) is not a new government, but a reshuffled cabinet. Therefore, it is dropped from our data set.

New Zealand

- **govtseq=20** in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011)

  The Palmer government whose date of investiture is July 14, 1986 and that has **govtseq=20** in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011) is dropped from our data set because Palmer was not Prime Minister in 1986 and we find no information regarding his resignation during his term in office.

- **govtseq=24** in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011)

  We decided to remove this government for the following reason: a member of the cabinet (Bruce Cliffe) resigned from his post to join the United Party. However, since he resigned from the cabinet at the same time, this change does not qualify as adding a party to the coalition, or as a new government. According to Vowles (1996, 423), "[i]n June 1995 Bruce Cliffe resigned from the Cabinet and from the National Party to become a member of the United Party. The Cabinet remained at nineteen members fro the rest of 1995."

Poland

- **govtseq=11, new=2**

  The Miller government (govtseq=9) "resigned on 2 May, just one day after Poland officially became an EU member, while champagne corks were still popping across the country." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2995, 1149)

Romania

- **govtseq=10, new=2**

  "In order to solve the situation, on the basis of Article 106, paragraph 2 and Article 105 of the Constitution of Romania, the President dismissed Radu Vasile by Decree 426 of 13 December 1999. Also in keeping with the Constitution of Romania, Article 106, paragraph 2, the President designated by Decree 427 of 13 December 1999 Alexandru Athanasiu, minister of labor and social security, as Prime Minister ad interim until the new Government is formed." (Hellenic Resources Network 1999)

- **govtseq=14, new=2**

  Ministers from PUR resigned by 11 December, 2006. (Stan and Zaharia 2007, 1088)

startyear, startmonth, startday

Australia

- **govtseq=26, new=0, startday=4**

  startday was originally coded as 3 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Mackerras and McAllister (1992, 351) it is 4.

Austria

- **govtseq=20, new=0, startday=29**

  startday was originally coded as 30 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Fallend (1997, 313) it is 29.

Belgium

- **govtseq=35, new=0, startmonth=5**

  startmonth was originally coded as 6 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to (Deruette and Loeb-Mayer 1992, 366) it is 5.

- **govtseq=45, new=2, startmonth=6, startday=13**

  After the 2010 election, there was a long-lasting stalemate in Belgian politics. The government led by Leterme maintained the same party composition after the election. No information about the date of investiture is available, and therefore **startmonth** and **startday** are those of the date of the election.

Canada

- **govtseq=3, new=0, startday=27**

  startday was originally coded as 26 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but the election by which this government was formed was held on June 27, 1949.

Cyprus

- **govtseq=14, new=2, startday=29**

  startday was originally coded as 28 in *ParlGov database*, but according to Kaymak and Faustmann (2009, 927) it is 29.

Czech Republic

- **govtseq=3, new=0, startday=25**

  startday was originally coded as 5 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Brokl and Mansfeldová (1997, 341) it is 25.

- **govtseq=7, new=1, startmonth=8**

  startmonth was originally coded as 9 in WKB (2011), but according to Linek (2005, 985) it is 8.

- **govtseq=8, new=1, startmonth=4**

startmonth was originally coded as 5 in WKB (2011), but according to Linek (2006, 1079) it is 4.

- **govtseq=13, new=2, startyear=2012, startmonth=5, startday=2**

  In April 2012, a new party LIDEM which is a splitter of VV was in the process of formation (Linek 2013, 53). The party was founded on May 3, 2012 and was officially registered on May 29, 2012 (Lidovky.cz 2012b). Among three VV ministers, one minister was replaced by ODS minister on May 2, 2012 (Linek 2013, 53) while two others joined LIDEM (Lidovky.cz 2012a). Although LIDEM was not officially registered as a political party on that day, we chose May 2, 2012 as the start date of the new government because VV lost all ministerial portfolios *de facto* and the composition of cabinet changed by that day.

Denmark

- **govtseq=27, new=0, startyear=1990**

  startyear was originally coded as 1989 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Bille (1992, 387) it is 1990.

- **govtseq=29, new=0, startday=27**

  startday was originally coded as 26 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Bille (1997, 351) it is 27.

Finland

- **govtseq=2, new=0, startday=26**

  startday was originally coded as 25 in WKB (2000), but according to WKB (2011) it is 26.

France V

- **govtseq=54, new=0, startday=29**

  startday was originally coded as 30 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Ysmal (1994, 295) it is 29.

- **govtseq=56, new=0, startday=7**

  startday was originally coded as 8 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Ysmal (1996, 335) it is 7.

- **govtseq=57, new=0, startday=4**

  startday was originally coded as 3 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Ysmal (1998, 395) it is 4.

Germany

- **govtseq=25, new=0, startday=18**

  startday was originally coded as 17 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to (Poguntke 1992, 411) it is 18.

Great Britain

- **govtseq=20, new=0, startday=2**

  startday was originally coded as 7 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Webb (1998, 541) it is 2.

Greece

- **govtseq=50, new=0, startday=26**

  startday were originally coded as 11 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). But according to Mavrogordatos (1992, 417) it is 26.

- **govtseq=51, new=0, startday=25**

  startday were originally coded as 13 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). But according to Mavrogordatos (1994, 315) it is 25.

- **govtseq=52, new=0, startmonth=2, startday=1**

  startmonth and **startday** were originally coded as 1 and 22, respectively, in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). But according to Mavrogordatos (1997, 377) the date of investiture is February 1.

- **govtseq=53, new=0, startmonth=10, startday=13**

  startmonth and **startday** were originally coded as 9 and 24, respectively, in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). But according to Mavrogordatos (1997, 378) the date of investiture is October 13.

Hungary

- **govtseq=5, new=1, startmonth=5**

  "On 26 May, Parliament elected Medgyessy as Prime Minister and then accepted the government programme" (Ilonszki and Kurtán 2003, 973). **startmonth** was originally coded as 4 in WKB (2011).

Iceland

- **govtseq=20, new=0, startday=10**

  startday was originally coded as 28 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). According to Hardarson (1992, 430) it is 10.

Ireland

- **govtseq=7, new=0, startday=21**

  startday was originally coded as 1 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but the election with which the government was formed was held on April 7, 1965. According to the website of Department of Taoiseach, the date of investiture of the 18th Dáil is April 21, 1965.

Israel

- **govtseq=35, new=0, startday=5**

  startday was originally coded as 3 in WKB (2000, 2011), but according to Diskin (1992, 444) it is 5.

- **govtseq=40, new=0, startyear=1995, startmonth=1, startday=9**

  The start date of the 41th government was originally coded as December 25, 1994 in WKB (2000, 2011). According to Diskin (1996, 386), "[f]ollowing a cabinet decision of December 25, 1994, Gonen Segev (male 1956) joined the government and replaced Moshe Shahal as Minister of Energy and Infrastructure on January 9, 1995." We take, therefore, January 9, 1995 as the start date of the new government.

- **govtseq=51, new=1, startmonth=4**

  startmonth was originally coded as 3 in WKB (2011), but according to Diskin (2003, 987) it is 4.

- **govtseq=54, new=1, startmonth=6**

  startmonth was originally coded as 7 in WKB (2011), but according to Diskin (2005, 1057) it is 6.

Italy

- **govtseq=49, new=0, startday=22**

  startday was originally coded as 23 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Bardi (1992, 449) it is 22.

- **govtseq=50, new=0, startday=19**

  startday was originally coded as 15 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Bardi (1992, 450) it is 19.

- **govtseq=51, new=0, startmonth=7, startday=4**

  The date of investiture of the Amato government was originally coded as June 28, 1992 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Ignazi (1993, 477) it is July 4, 1992.

- **govtseq=53, new=0, startday=10**

startday was originally coded as 11 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Ignazi (1995, 396) it is 10.

- **govtseq=55, new=0, startday=17**

  startday was originally coded as 18 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Ignazi (1997, 419) it is 17.

- **govtseq=56, new=1, startday=28**

  startday was originally coded as 29 in WKB (2011), but according to Ignazi (1999, 438) it is 28.

Japan

- **govtseq=46, new=1, startmonth=7, startday=4**

  The date of investiture is July 4, 2000 (Kato 2001, 352), while WKB (2011) coded this as December 5 which is the date of termination.

- **govtseq=48, new=1, startmonth=11, startday=19**

  The date of investiture is November 19, 2003 (Kato 2004, 1047), while WKB (2011) coded this as September 22 which is the date of the second major reshuffle of the Koizumi cabinet (Kato 2004, 1050).

Latvia

- **govtseq=10, new=1, startday=5**

  startday was originally coded as 4 in WKB (2011), but according to Ikstens (2002, 1012) it is 5.

Malta

- **govtseq=8, new=0, startday=28**

  startday was originally coded as 29 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Fenech (1997, 440) it is 28.

New Zealand

- **govtseq=8, new=0, startmonth=3, startday=1**

  The date of investiture was originally coded as February 28 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Vowles (1997, 453, 457) it is March 1.

- **govtseq=24, new=0, startday=16**

  startday was originally coded as 10 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Vowles (1998, 476) it is 16.

Norway

- **govtseq=24, new=0, startmonth=9, startday=14**

  The date of investiture was originally coded as October 7, 1993 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). But there was no new investiture, and the date we coded is the first day after the election. (Heidar 1994, 390)

- **govtseq=26, new=0, startday=17**

  startday was originally coded as 13 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Narud (1998, 486) it is 17.

Poland

- **govtseq=3, new=0, startday=10**

  startday was originally coded as 11 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Gebethner and Jasiewicz (1994, 524) it is 10.

- **govtseq=4, new=0, startmonth=5, startday=29**

  The start date was originally coded as April 29 in WKB (2000, 2011). According to Jasiewicz (1994, 404), vote of no-confidence was carried out on May 28, 1993, and a caretaker government was formed on May 29.

Portugal

- **govtseq=12, new=0, startday=31**

  startday was originally coded as 28 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Stock (1992, 507) it is 31.

- **govtseq=13, new=0, startday=28**

  startday was originally coded as 29 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Stock and Magone (1996, 447) it is 28.

Slovakia

- **govtseq=4, new=0, startday=10**

  startday was originally coded as 17 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Malova (1994, 415) it is 10.

- **govtseq=7, new=1, startmonth=10**

  startmonth was originally coded as 11 in WKB (2011), but according to Malová and Učeň (1999, 501) it is 10. "On 30 October, Parliament elected the leader of the Slovak Democratic Coalition (SDK) Mikuláš Dzurinda as the country's new prime minister." (Malová and Učeň 1999, 501)

Spain

- **govtseq=7, new=0, startday=14**

  startday was originally coded as 13 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). According to Delgado and Nieto (1994, 425) it is 14 .

- **govtseq=8, new=0, startday=4**

  startday was originally coded as 6 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). According to Delgado and Nieto (1997, 491) it is 4.

Sweden

- **govtseq=22, new=0, startday=26**

  startday was originally coded as 27 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Pierre and Widfeldt (1992, 519) it is 26.

- **govtseq=25, new=0, startday=22**

  startday was originally coded as 17 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Pierre and Widfeldt (1997, 496) it is 22.

- **govtseq=29, new=0, startmonth=10, startday=5**

  The date of investiture is October 5, 2010 according to *The Local* (2010).

Switzerland

- **govtseq=24, new=0, startyear=1967, startmonth=12, startday=14**

  The date of investiture is December 30, 1967 in WKB (2000) while it is December 14, 1967 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=25, new=0, startyear=1968, startmonth=12, startday=11**

  The date of investiture is December 31, 1968 in WKB (2000) while it is December 11, 1968 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=26, new=0, startyear=1969, startmonth=12, startday=10**

  The date of investiture is February 2, 1970 in WKB (2000) while it is December 10, 1969 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=30, new=0, startyear=1973, startmonth=12, startday=5**

  The date of investiture is December 21, 1973 in WKB (2000) while it is December 5, 1973 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=35, new=0, startyear=1978, startmonth=12, startday=15**

The date of investiture is December 31, 1978 in WKB (2000) while it is December 15, 1978 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=36, new=0, startyear=1979, startmonth=12, startday=5**

  The date of investiture is December 27, 1979 in WKB (2000) while it is December 5 1979 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=37, new=0, startyear=1980, startmonth=12, startday=15**

  The date of investiture is December 31, 1980 in WKB (2000) while it is December 15, 1980 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=38, new=0, startyear=1981, startmonth=12, startday=15**

  The date of investiture is December 31, 1981 in WKB (2000) while it is December 15, 1981 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=39, new=0, startyear=1982, startmonth=12, startday=8**

  The date of investiture is December 21, 1982 in WKB (2000) while it is December 8, 1982 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=40, new=0, startyear=1983, startmonth=12, startday=7**

  The date of investiture is December 19, 1983 in WKB (2000) while it is December 7, 1983 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=47, new=0, startyear=1990, startmonth=12, startday=15**

  The date of investiture is December 31, 1990 in WKB (2000) while it is December 15, 1990 in WKB (2011). We followed WKB (2011).

rft_sw2014

Australia

- **govtseq=26, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "There was a fresh challenge by Keating on 19 December which Keating won by 56 to 51. The leader of the Australian Labor Party is chosen by the federal parliamentary caucus, that is, Labor members of the House of Representatives and Labor senators. A challenge to the leadership can occur at any time the federal parliament is meeting." (Mackerras and McAllister 1992, 354)

- **govtseq=27, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 7 February the media had expected to get the opportunity to analyse and comment upon the Western Australia election results and speculate on the forthcoming federal parliamentary session. Again they were taken by surprise. Keating went to Government House (the residence of the governor-general) and returned to tell the media that parliament would be dissolved the following day, Monday 8 February, for general elections on Saturday 13 March." (Mackerras and McAllister 1994, 234)

- **govtseq=28, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The federal House of Representatives has a term of only three years, which is not fixed in any way – short by world standards. Recent parliaments have run almost exactly three years and 1996 was no exception. On 27 January, Prime Minister Paul Keating requested a dissolution from the Governor General and polling day was fixed for 2 March." (Mackerras and McAllister 1997, 304)

- **govtseq=29, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The year 1998 turned out to be an election year, although the general election did not have to be held until March 1999. However, the government wanted an early election, and brought one on, as the constitution allows it to do." (Mackerras and McAllister 1999, 319)

- **govtseq=30, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Under Australia's three-year parliamentary term the next election had to be held no later than December 2001, and the year began with the universal expectation that the election would be in November." (Mackerras 2002, 897)

- **govtseq=31, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years.

- **govtseq=32, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The year 2007 was dominated by the fact that a general election was due towards the end of the year. As things turned out the election was called for Saturday, 24 November." (Mackerras 2008, 892)

- **govtseq=33, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 24 June, the caucus of the governing Labor Party accepted the resignation of Kevin Rudd as leader and installed Julia Gillard without a vote being taken. The resignation of Rudd, however, was forced by the fact that Gillard had issued a challenge to his leadership the previous day. Rudd set the caucus meeting for the morning of Thursday, 24 June, but discovered overnight that he enjoyed so little support it was not worth putting his name forward." (Mackerras 2011, 891)

- **govtseq=34, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On the afternoon of Saturday, 17 July, Gillard announced that the general election would be held on Saturday, 21 August." (Mackerras 2011, 892)

- **govtseq=35, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Determined to avoid a Gillard-led campaign that they expected to be disastrous, her opponents forced a challenge on the night of Wednesday 26 June and 57 members of the caucus voted for Rudd with only 45 for Gillard. She resigned as Prime Minister that night and on the morning of Thursday 27 June Rudd was sworn in by the Governor-General, Quentin Bryce." (Mackerras 2014, 17)

- **govtseq=36, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

"On the afternoon of Sunday 4 August Rudd visited the Governor-General to seek dissolution of the House of Representatives and an election day was announced for 7 September, one week earlier than Gillard had planned." (Mackerras 2014, 18)

Austria

- **govtseq=19, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years (The mandate has been five years since the constitutional reform in 2007 and this change applies to MPs elected after 2008).

- **govtseq=20, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "After the breakdown of the negotiations within the cabinet over the 1996 budget... elections were called for December 17, 1995, which brought to an end what was the shortest parliamentary term in the post-war period" (Müller 1996, 277)

- **govtseq=21, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

  Vranitzky IV "resigned on 18 December 1995 and reappointed as caretaker government until 12 March 1996" (Fallend 1997, 313)

- **govtseq=22, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "In January 1997 SPÖ party chairman Franz Vranitzky resigned as Federal Chancellor and was succeeded by Viktor Klima." (Fallend 1998, 349) *This variable was originally coded as 1 in WKB (2011).*

- **govtseq=23, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years (The mandate has been five years since the constitutional reform in 2007 and this change applies to MPs elected after 2008).

- **govtseq=24, new=2, rft_sw2014=6**

  "On 1 February, the ÖVP and FPÖ party delegations finished their coalition negotiations... In spite of the international pressure, Klestil saw no alternative and swore in the new cabinet on 4 February 2000... Klestil unmistakably showed his disapproval of the new government: First, he refused two ministers put forward by the FPÖ... Furthermore, Klestil insisted on the insertion of a preamble into the coalition pact, in which the government declared its commitment to Austria's membership in the EU and its respect for democratic values and the rule of law, its will to fight against xenophobia, anti-Semitism and racism and for the respect of human rights for anyone irrespective of his or her origin, religion and ideology." (Fallend 2001, 242–243)

- **govtseq=25, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "After the events that finally led to the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Riess-Passer and to the breakdown of the first ÖVP-FPÖ coalition in 2002, he resigned his position as deputy party chairman." (Fallend 2004, 939)

- **govtseq=26, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

"The vote of the FPÖ parliamentary group in favour of entering coalition negotiations with the ÖVP was unanimous. The negotiations started on 24 February and were finished four days later. The coalition agreement was ratified by the ÖVP party executive unanimously (with only the governors of Lower and Upper Austria and the president of the Chamber of Business staying away)." (Fallend 2004, 938)

- **govtseq=27, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years (The mandate has been five years since the constitutional reform in 2007 and this change applies to MPs elected after 2008).

- **govtseq=28, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "After continued infighting..., the coalition between the Social Democratic Party of Austria (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs, SPÖ) and the Christian Democratic Austrian People's Party (Österreichische Volkspartei, ÖVP), which had been formed on 11 January 2007 (see Fallend 2008: 902-907), broke up and premature elections were called." (Fallend 2009, 884)

- **govtseq=29, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The national parliamentary elections took place on 29 September. " (Jenny 2014, 29)

Belgium

- **govtseq=35, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  The government ended "with the resignation of the two VU ministers due to the dissatisfaction of their party over the prospects for further constitutional reforms." (Deruette and Loeb-Mayer 1992, 370)

- **govtseq=36, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Such divisions between the communities led the Prime Minister to present the government's resignation to the King, who refused it, on 6 October. On 17 October, the Chambers voted a declaration of revision of the Constitution, which led to dissolution and to new elections on 24 November." (Deruette and Loeb-Mayer 1992, 371)

- **govtseq=37, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Making the most of the opportunity provided by this statement, the Prime Minister announced that the coalition had achieved what it had set out to do, and that therefore the next election could be brought forward to May." (Deruette 1996, 292)

- **govtseq=38, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=39, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

"The end of the rainbow coalition was troublesome. Two weeks before the elections, the French-speaking Greens quit the cabinet following their refusal to endorse the compromise proposed by the Prime Minister and accepted by all other partners, regarding night-time flights around the Brussels national airport." (Rihoux et al. 2004, 950) *We followed WKB (2011), but it can be coded as 1 because the maximum term had already reached.*

- **govtseq=40, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=41, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Verhofstadt promised to yield his position to Leterme by 23 March 2008, therefore setting up an expiry date." (Rihoux et al. 2008, 925)

- **govtseq=42, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "...This led to the resignations of Minister of Justice Jo Vandeurzen (CD&V) and Prime Minister Leterme, and to the resignation of the Cabinet.These were presented to the King on 19 December, and the resignations were accepted by him on 22 December." (Rihoux et al. 2009, 909)

- **govtseq=43, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 19 November, Herman Van Rompuy was selected as first President of the European Council by the heads of state of the 27 European Union (EU) countries. Therefore he submitted his resignation to the King on 25 November, and was immediately replaced by fellow CD&V Yves Leterme" (Rihoux et al. 2010, 903–904)

- **govtseq=44, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "On 22 April, in a bold move, the Flemish Liberals decided to leave the negotiation table as well as the federal government. With no alternative to hand, Prime Minister Yves Leterme was forced to submit the cabinet's resignation to the King, who accepted it four days later, thereby launching the formal process for organising elections for 13 June." (Rihoux et al. 2011, 916)

- **govtseq=45, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The next step was to attempt a coalition. It excluded the Green parties Groen! and Ecolo, as requested by the Open VLD.An agreement on the 2012 budget was reached on 26 November. The new coalition was sworn in by the King on 6 December 2011, 541 days after the June 2010 elections (i.e., the longest political crisis of the kind in postwar Europe)." (Rihoux et al. 2012, 46) *As the "caretaker" government led by Leterme was replaced by the new coalition government after the long-lasting stalemate, our coding is 2. But if we emphasize the fact that the new cabinet added one party to the previous "caretaker" government, alternative coding might be 6.*

- **govtseq=46, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The Di Rupo I cabinet, the first federal cabinet led by a French speaker since 1979, had been formed in December 2011 after the world's longest cabinet formation period: 541 days (Rihoux et al. 2012). The coalition was a classical symmetrical Socialist/Christian Democrat/Liberal

one, which exceeded by 12 per cent the required majority in parliament. On 26 May, in the aftermath of the general elections, Prime Minister Elio Di Rupo submitted his cabinet's resignation to King Philippe, as is constitutionally required. " (Rihoux et al. 2015, 35)

- **govtseq=47, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The interim government was then charged with day-to-day matters until 11 October when the Michel I cabinet took office." (Rihoux et al. 2015, 35–36) *This government was predetermined to end once a new coalition is formed, and similar to govtseq=45, if we emphasize the fact that King nominates informateur for coalition negotiations alternative coding can be 6.*

Bulgaria

- **govtseq=8, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=9, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "After small-scale clashes with the police ensued with a few wounded protesters, Prime Minister Borissov submitted, quite unexpectedly, the resignation of the government on 20 February 2013." (Kolarova and Spirova 2014, 48)

- **govtseq=10, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "As mandated by the Bulgarian constitution, the resignation of Borissov cannot automatically lead to pre-term elections. Following procedure, three attempts to form a cabinet need to take place before this can happen. In this case, this was done proforma, and on 15 March, the President dissolved parliament, scheduled early elections for 12 May and appointed a caretaker/interim government with Marin Raykov as Prime Minister. The interim cabinet's main task was conducting the elections and it governed with no major problem for the next two months as protests subsided and the protest movement attempted to organise politically." (Kolarova and Spirova 2014, 48)

- **govtseq=11, new=2, rft_sw2014=6**

  "Ultimately, the political parties, with the aid of the President, agreed to call early elections in October 2014 and appoint an interim cabinet until then." (Spirova 2015, 44) "On 5 August, President Plevneliev appointed an interim, non-party cabinet led by Georgi Bliznashki, a constitutional law professor, who had been expelled from BSP in March 2014 after supporting the 2013 anti-Oresharski protests in 2013 and a 2014 civic initiative for a referendum on electoral reform." (Spirova 2015, 47)

- **govtseq=12, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The new government of non-party nominees organised the early elections and attempted to deal with the summer flooding of 2014 and the continuing crisis in the banking sector." (Spirova 2015, 47)

Canada

- **govtseq=18, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The political cataclysms of 1993 began on 24 February with Mulroney's announcement that he planned to resign from public life and his request that the Progressive Conservative party choose a new leader. The party executive responded by calling a leadership selection convention for 10–13 June." (Carty 1994, 261)

- **govtseq=19, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Then, on 8 September, with the Conservatives and Liberals even in the polls, Campbell had parliament dissolved and called an election for 25 October." (Carty 1994, 263)

- **govtseq=20, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "When the Prime Minister called the country's 36th general election, the Liberals were only three-and-a-half years into their mandate and most Canadians were not sure why they were going to the polls so soon." (Carty 1998, 366)

- **govtseq=21, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The Prime Minister's decision to call an election for 27 November came as a surprise for there appeared to be no compelling reason to hold an election only three-and-a-half years into the Liberal mandate." (Carty 2001, 268)

- **govtseq=22, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Chrétien rethought his plan to remain in office until February and resigned soon after the party's convention vote, ending a 40-year career in national politics. So Martin achieved the prize that he had long sough (and which had twice been denied to his father) and formed a government on 12 December." (Carty 2004, 964)

- **govtseq=23, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The Martin government that took office in mid-December 2003 portrayed itself as a fresh new Liberal team – most of its members had not served in the previous Chrétien government. Brimming with confidence, they moved to have the implementation of new electoral boundaries speeded up so that they could call an election in the spring rather than wait for the late summer when the regular decennial revisions to the electoral map would otherwise be in place." (Carty 2005, 968)

- **govtseq=24, new=1, rft_sw2014=5**

  "With the publication of the first part of the Gomery Commission report on 1 November, detailing the extent of unearned payments and kickbacks as well as naming those responsible, the opposition determined not to wait for Part Two, which promised to contain reform proposals likely to be of more interest to public administrators than voters. The NDP, having decided it could gain no more advantage out of supporting the government, joined with the Conservatives and the Bloc to bring the government to an end on 28 November. The Prime Minister then decided that the election would be on 23 January, leaving Canadians to face an unusually long winter election." (Carty 2006, 1069)

- **govtseq=25, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Taking many by surprise, the Prime Minister claimed that the law was meant to apply only to normal parliaments, not dysfunctional (read minority) ones and then, on 7 September, he called an election for 14 October (effectively canceling four by-elections already underway)." (Carty 2009, 920)

- **govtseq=26, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "The government twice resorted to proroguing Parliament in order to avoid a negative vote and the Speaker twice ruled that there was a prima facie case that the government was in contempt of Parliament.When the Commons Committee on Procedure and House Affairs found the government in contempt – the first time this had happened in the history of the British Commonwealth – its days were numbered. It was hardly surprising, then, that when the Conservative government finally fell, prompting the country's 41st general election on May 12, it was not on a substantive policy issue but on the fundamental question of the government's treatment of Parliament." (Carty 2012, 59)

  "Canadian opposition parties have brought down the government of Stephen Harper in a vote of no confidence, triggering an election that polls suggest will reinstate the status quo of minority rule by his Conservative party." (*The Guardian* 2011)

Croatia

- **govtseq=8, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Croatian Prime Minister Ivo Sanader unexpectedly resigned Wednesday. The news shook Croatia's political class to its very foundations." (*The Washington Times* 2009)

- **govtseq=9, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

Cyprus

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=11, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Presidential election.

- **govtseq=12, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=13, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Presidential election.

- **govtseq=14, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

Ministers from EDEK left the government (Faustmann and Kaymak 2011, 934).

- **govtseq=15, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=16, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  Ministers from DIKO left the government (Kaymak and Faustmann 2012, 65).

- **govtseq=17, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  Ministers from EDI were replaced by October 15, 2012 (Faustmann and Kaymak 2013, 42).

- **govtseq=18, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Presidential election. "By 2013, the communist government of Demetris Christofias had lost all its coalition partners, thus also losing ministers from all parliamentary parties other than AKEL. The communist party formed a single party minority government within the presidential system until its term ended in February." (Faustmann et al. 2014, 81)

- **govtseq=19, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "On 26 February, the recently elected leader of the Democratic Party (DIKO), Nikolas Papadopoulos announced that his party would leave the governing coalition, citing what he viewed as dangerous concessions to the Turkish Cypriot community in the common declaration on the Cyprus problem, which had recently been signed by the leaders of both communities as a precondition for renewing talks. During the previous year's presidential elections, Papadopoulos had resigned from his post as vice-president of DIKO in protest against his party's support for Anastasiades, and in a contested party leadership vote in December 2013, Papadopoulos narrowly defeated party leader Marios Garoyian in 2013. After Papadopoulos' decision to leave the government, all four DIKO ministers, who had been close to Garoyian, refused to give up their posts. Energy Minister Lakkotrypis suspended his party membership and remained in office. The other three ministers were replaced, but were given new positions outside the cabinet." (Faustman and Sozen 2015, 71)

Czech Republic

- **govtseq=1, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  Dissolution of Czechoslovakia.

- **govtseq=2, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=3, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "In 1998 there were two changes of the Cabinet. The first resulted from the resignation of Klaus's Cabinet in November 1997. Up to the conclusion of the so-called Opposition Contract between ČSSD and ODS after the elections in June 1998, Czech domestic policy was characterised by political struggle, which led to the break-up of the government coalition and the overthrow of Klaus's Cabinet." (Brokl and Mansfeldová 1999, 359)

- **govtseq=4, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  The early election. (Brokl and Mansfeldová 1999, 360)

- **govtseq=5, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=6, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Thus, on 26 June, Špidla decided to resign both as a ČSSD leader and as the Prime Minister (the new cabinet headed by Stanislav Gross nominated Špidla as the Czech EU Commissioner in Barroso's European Commission instead of Telička)." (Linek 2005, 990)

- **govtseq=7, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The composition of the cabinet changed as a result of a long-term political crisis that was set off by a news item about questions regarding the funding of an apartment purchase of the then Prime Minister Stanislav Gross. Because Gross was unable to explain how he obtained funds for the purchase, he found himself under constant pressure from the media and the public as well as the opposition (ODS) and the ruling parties (KDU-ČSL).Thus support for ČSSD did not under Gross's leadership increase as party members had hoped it would. (Gross had replaced Vladimír Špidla as prime minister and party chairman after a crushing defeat of the party in the European Parliament elections.) Gross thus found himself under pressure within his own party until he finally resigned on 25 April, which according to the Constitution, meant that the whole cabinet fell. Almost immediately a new cabinet was appointed with the same party composition, headed by Prime Minister Jiří Paroubek; five ministers changed." (Linek 2006, 1078) *This variable was originally coded as 4 in WKB (2011).*

- **govtseq=8, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=5**

  "The 2006 national election brought an unexpected result when the left- and right-wing blocs each received 50 per cent of seats in the lower house (Chamber of Deputies). The uneasy process of cabinet formation appeared to have come to an end in October 2006 when the first Topolánek cabinet asked for a vote of confidence on 3 October 2006. However, it received as little as 96 votes out of 195, and the Government resigned on 11 October 2006. President Klaus entrusted the resigning cabinet with powers of administration until the appointment of a new one, which ultimately happened on 9 January 2007." (Linek 2008, 947)

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=5**

  "It therefore came as a surprise when the cabinet fell on 24 March in a vote of no confidence initiated by the opposition Social Democratic Party (ČSSD)." (Linek and Lacina 2010, 939)

- **govtseq=11, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=12, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

Among three VV ministers, one minister was replaced by ODS minister on May 2, 2012 (Linek 2013, 53) while two others joined LIDEM (Lidovky.cz 2012a). "Whereas at the beginning of the 2012, VV held four cabinet portfolios – regional development, transport, education and deputy prime minister – by the end of the year it held none and LIDEM retained only two positions: regional development and deputy prime minister." (Linek 2013, 53)

- **govtseq=13, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "During the first half of 2013 there was only one change in the Nečas I cabinet (the appointment of Vlastimil Picek as Minister of Defence), but the relative calm ended abruptly with the resignation of Prime Minister Petr Nečas (and thus the whole cabinet) on 17 June." (Linek 2014, 96)

- **govtseq=14, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "ČSSD ultimately supported the Rusnok cabinet (together with the Communists), but the government could not win a vote of confidence on 7 August 2013 because former government parties held a majority of seats in the lower chamber... After this decision – the first time in modern Czech history that a cabinet lost a confidence vote – the cabinet resigned but remained in office until the new Sobotka I government could take office in January 2014." (Linek 2014, 99)

Denmark

- **govtseq=27, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "At a press conference in the afternoon of 14 January, the prime minister announced the resignation of the cabinet *without* calling a general election, which is otherwise his prerogative." (Bille 1994, 283)

- **govtseq=28, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 29 August the prime minister announced that the 21st general election since 1945 would take place on 21 September." (Bille 1995, 319)

- **govtseq=29, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Considering the importance of the annual budget for the general economic, social and political development, the arrangement with the extreme left wing parties was a serious setback. Furthermore, the support for the party in the opinion polls had for some time been below the electoral threshold of 2 percent. Consequently CD decided to leave the government. Since no majority in parliament manifested itself against prime minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, he formed a new two party minority government (SD, RV), Nyrup Rasmussen III." (Bille 1997, 355)

- **govtseq=30, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Nevertheless, he [Prime Minister] managed to surprise the entire political community when on February 19 he called the general election for March 11." (Bille 1999, 375)

- **govtseq=31, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

"A general election had to be called by March 2002... Nevertheless, it was a surprise that the Prime Minister chose this particular date [November 20, 2001] for the election, since municipality and county elections were to take place on the same day." (Bille 2002, 941, 944)

- **govtseq=32, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 18 January, the Prime Minister announced a national parliamentary election to be held on 8 February 2005." (Bille 2006, 1084)

- **govtseq=33, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The negotiations about the Government's proposals proceeded rather sluggishly. In conjunction with the opening of the parliament in the beginning of October, there were massive demonstrations across the country in which public sector employees called for better working conditions and higher pay. Against this background, the Prime Minister called elections on 24 October that were to be held on 13 November." (Bille 2008, 957)

- **govtseq=34, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "There had been sustained rumours for many months that Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen was a candidate for a top international position, either in the EU or NATO. At a NATO ambassadors meeting on 2 April, prior to a NATO summit, his candidacy for the post of secretary general was finally announced officially. His tenure as prime minister was clearly coming to an end, as it was inconceivable that he could continue even in the event that he did not get the job. It was yet to be determined whether Turkey would oppose his appointment, so the announcement was a make-or-break gamble. Anders Fogh Rasmussen was officially appointed NATO secretary general on April 4 and took office on August 1 – the highest international post ever occupied by a Danish citizen." (Bille 2010, 950)

- **govtseq=35, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The Folketing elections had to be held by November 2011. Rumours had been circulating throughout the spring about how the Prime Minister was on the verge of pushing the proverbial button. The strength of these rumours increased after the government had ensured the support for the early retirement reform and divided the opposition. Nevertheless, the opinion polls consistently indicated that there was majority support for the so-called 'Red Bloc' (Social Democrats, Socialist People's Party and Social Liberals). For this and other reasons, the Prime Minister hesitated. He finally called the election on 26 August, to be held on 15 September 2011." (Bille 2012, 87)

- **govtseq=36, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The political compromises within the government became too much for the Socialist People's Party, and on 30 January they left the government. Without any drama, Helle Thorning-Schmidt formed her second government on 3 February." (Kosiara-Pedersen 2015, 87)

Estonia

- **govtseq=7, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

"On 19 December, Prime Minister Mart Laar (IL) announced that he would resign on 8 January, thus forcing the entire government to resign. In January, he followed through on this threat and eventually a new RE-KeE cabinet was formed under the premiership of Siim Kallas, the leader of the RE." (Pettai 2002, 951) "The December 2001 collapse of the three-year right-of-centre government of Mart Laar (Pro Patria Union, Isamaaliit, IL) led to the emergence of an entirely new coalition and cabinet, confirmed by President Arnold Rüütel on 28 January. The new Government was composed of the liberal, pro-market Reform Party (Reformierakond, RE) and the left-of-centre Centre Party (Keskerakond, KeE). The coalition was an anomaly because the two parties had been bitter rivals for years. However, when the previous coalition between the RE, the IL and the Moderates (Mõõdukad) became strained, the RE decided to jump ship and form a transitional, minority government with the KeE until the 2003 parliamentary elections." (Pettai 2003, 935) *Consistent with WKB (2011), this variable can alternatively be coded as 4 if we emphasize the conflict between the parties in the coalition.*

- **govtseq=8, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Tensions within the government of Prime Minister Juhan Parts (Res Publica) boiled over in February and March, eventually leading to Parts' resignation and the formation of a new right-left government between the Reform Party, the Centre Party and the People's Union. The coalition's strains had been building since the previous summer, when an exploratory attempt by Res Publica and the Reform Party to merge failed, leaving bad blood between the two parties' leaders, Juhan Parts and Andrus Ansip. For Res Publica the failure was more serious, since as the lead party in the coalition it felt it had borne the brunt of governing, but had seen its popularity in the polls sink consistently ever since its spectacular electoral debut at 25 per cent in the 2003 elections. By early 2005 its rating was just 5-6 per cent and it was desperate to find a new image. Without the prospect of a merger, the only escape was to quit government. However, the party would have to go through many battles in order to achieve this aim." (Pettai 2006, 1094)

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=11, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The centre-right government of Prime Minister Andrus Ansip (Reform Party, RE) underwent a major shake-up in May 2009, when Ansip decided to dismiss one of his coalition partners, the Social Democratic Party (SDE), after a row concerning a series of budgetary cuts and changes in labour laws. When Ansip was unable to entice the small People's Union (RL) to replace the SDE, he decided to continue in office with a minority coalition between his own market-liberal RE and the national-conservative Pro Patria and Res Public Union (IRL)." (Pettai 2010, 957–958)

- **govtseq=12, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=13, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "In 2013, Andrus Ansip became the longest serving Prime Minister in the EU, having been in office since April 2005. In March, he resigned to give his successor a run-up to the 2015 Riigikogu election and, as became obvious later, to be the nominated for the European Commission." (Sikk 2015, 96)

Finland

- **govtseq=43, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=44, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  A minister from SKL resigned. (Sundberg 1995, 325)

- **govtseq=45, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=46, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=47, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=48, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Parliament lost its confidence in her and the Social Democrats made it clear that the same cabinet composition could continue, but the prime minster would have to be changed. As a result, Jäätteenmäki resigned both the premiership and the party leadership" (Sundberg 2004, 1004). *This variable was originally coded as 5 in WKB (2011).*

- **govtseq=49, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=50, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen was under heavy media pressure due to accusations of impropriety and taking bribes. After announcing that he would step down as the chairperson of the Centre Party in December 2009, it soon became clear that that he would also resign from his position as Prime Minister. Formally it was up to the Centre Party congress to decide who would replace him as chair. However, as the media pressure did not diminish, Vanhanen could be a risk for the party in the coming parliamentary election to be held on 17 April 2011. The vice chair of the party Mari Kiviniemi, who was free from all accusations, was elected chairperson with a broad majority on 12 June. The party congress naturally could not elect a new Prime Minister, though in practice this was the case. This was a matter for the parliament, which had no problems in approving her candidacy and in June 22 the cabinet investiture took place. The programme from Vanhanen's cabinet remained unchanged and

so did the composition of the cabinet. Mari Kiviniemi replaced Vanhanen, who also resigned from his duties as an MP in September." (Sundberg 2011, 966–967)

- **govtseq=51, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=52, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "As no compromise was found, the two VAS ministers Paavo Arhinmäki and Mejra Kyllönen marched out in the middle of a cabinet session. These ministers were not replaced in cabinet. Instead, their portfolios were transferred to National Coalition and Social democratic ministers." (Sundberg 2015, 102)

- **govtseq=53, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "While Rinne led his campaign against Urpilainen, Prime Minister Jyrki Katainen announced in early April that he would resign as party chairman and prime minister, and would not stand as a candidate in the EP elections and the national parliament elections due in 2015." (Sundberg 2015, 105)

- **govtseq=54, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "VIHR left the government in September." (Sundberg 2015, 104)

France V

- **govtseq=51, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  "In accordance with the terms of Article 8 of the Constitution, which grants the President of the Republic the responsibility of appointing the Prime Minister and of terminating his or her office, François Mitterrand requested the resignation of Prime Minister Michel Rocard on 15 May 1991." (Ysmal 1992, 403)

- **govtseq=52, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  "In accordance with the terms of Article 8 of the Constitution, which grants the President of the Republic the responsibility of appointing the Prime Minister and of terminating his or her office, François Mitterrand requested the resignation of Prime Minister Edith Cresson on 2 April 1992, less than one year after her nomination in 1991" (Ysmal 1993, 429)

- **govtseq=53, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The 1993 general election was held at the end of the normal 5-year cycle, and just one year after the 1992 regional and local elections in which the Socialist vote had fallen to its lowest since 1968." (Ysmal 1994, 297)

- **govtseq=54, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  "On 17 May, J. Chirac entered the Elysée and, in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution which allows the President to appoint the Prime Minister, as expected he choose A. Juppé , Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Balladur government but as General Secretary of the RPR his long-time associate as the head of the government." (Ysmal 1996, 341–342)

- **govtseq=55, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  "Such a shift in economic and social policies characterized as a return of austerity policies, led the President to overhaul his government on 7 November. A. Juppé held on." (Ysmal 1996, 344)

- **govtseq=56, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "For the first time, the president shortened the mandate of the deputies for 'personal' reasons. It is true that J. Chirac attempted to legitimize his decision by the constraints of the European calendar. Elections in March 1998 might interfere with the important decisions to be taken in June 1998 about the Single Currency and the European Central Bank. France needed to have a solid president and a solid government backed by the voters." (Ysmal 1998, 396–397)

- **govtseq=57, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  The government was replaced reflecting the results of the presidential election in April (1st round) and May (2nd round).

- **govtseq=58, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=59, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "J.P. Raffarin resigned on 30 March 2004, but President Jacques Chirac chose to keep the same Prime Minister and to regard, as far as public opinion was concerned, the new government as a simple reshuffle of the Raffarin II cabinet.The resignation of the Prime Minister was a consequence of local elections (regional and departmental) held on 21 and 28 March." (Ysmal 2005, 1012–1013)

- **govtseq=60, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The main consequence of the 'no' victory was the resignation of J.P. Raffarin and the appointment of D. de Villepin as Prime Minister (31 May)." (Ysmal 2006, 1108)

- **govtseq=61, new=1, rft_sw2014=6**

  "As is Fifth Republic tradition, once he was in the Elysée Palace, N. Sarkozy appointed on May 17 and May 18 a Prime Minister and a cabinet not only to prepare for the legislative elections of 10 and 17 June, but also to implement the policies outlined during the electoral campaign." (Ysmal 2008, 982) The government was replaced reflecting the results of the presidential election in June.

- **govtseq=62, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=63, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  Prime minister resigned and was reappointed by the President in order to reshuffle the cabinet (*CNN* 2010).

- **govtseq=64, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

Nouveau Centre is not included in the new government (Drake 2011, 971–972).

- **govtseq=65, new=2, rft_sw2014=6**

  "On 16 May 2012 the new French President named as Prime Minister the long-serving Mayor of Nantes and leader of the Socialists in the French Assembly, Jean-MarcAyrault." (Startin 2013, 76)

- **govtseq=66, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Following the legislative elections, on 18 June Prime-Minister Ayrault announced a broadly similar cabinet line-up with few changes in personnel" (Startin 2013, 76)

- **govtseq=67, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On the back of the aforementioned municipal election result and the resounding defeat of the Socialist Party, Manuel Valls, the Minister for the Interior, was appointed Prime Minister on 31 March following the resignation of Jean-Marc Ayrault. Valls' new cabinet" (Startin 2015, 111)

Germany

- **govtseq=25, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=26, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=27, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=28, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Inevitably, the dissolution of the *Bundestag* needed the final consent of the German Constitutional Court because, strictly speaking, the *Grundgesetz* does not allow the dissolution of the *Bundestag* if the government commands a majority. Hence, Chancellor Schröder had to ensure that he would lose a vote of no confidence by asking most of his cabinet members to abstain." (Poguntke 2006, 1113); "On the 1st of July 2005, the Chancellor put the question of confidence to a vote and achieved the defeat paradoxically aimed for. Criticism arose from his own ranks accusing him of manipulation. Critics argued that because large sections of Schröder's own Social Democrat/Green coalition government abstained from voting, the ballot must be considered irregular. On those grounds the dissenters filed a lawsuit with the constitutional court in Karlsruhe. The court had until the end of August 2005 to decide whether or not the accusation warranted legal action. When German President Horst Köhler accepted the Chancellor's petition on July 21, he had already cleared the way for an early election. And since the Federal Constitutional Court ultimately dismissed the legal action, the early chancellery election will take place on the 18th of September 2005." (Goethe-Institute 2005)

- **govtseq=29, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=30, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

Greece

- **govtseq=50, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The days of the government were numbered once former Foreign Minister A. Samaras announced, on 30 June 1993, the long-awaited formation of a new party. Cutely named 'Political Spring' (*Politiki Anivi* or POLAN for short), it was bound to be little more than his personal vehicle, as indicated by a vacuous declaration of 'principles' promising just to 'overcome' any and all past practices. It was only a matter of time before a few ND deputies joined Samaras and withdrew their support from the government. A mere three eventually did so in early September, ostensibly over the issue of privatisation of telecommunications (OTE), forcing Prime Minister Mitsotakis to call an early election, set for 10 October." (Mavrogordatos 1994, 316)

- **govtseq=51, new=0, rft_sw2014=3**

  "Papandreou never considered resigning as prime minister, even after two months in intensive care (since 16 November 1995). His consent to a text that amounted to a resignation was extracted from him by his notorious wife Dimitra and his entourage only on 15 January 1996." (Mavrogordatos 1997, 379)

- **govtseq=52, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  After the 4th PASOK Congress on 27 June, "[a]s was to be expected, Simitis proceeded to call an early election, on short notice." (Mavrogordatos 1997, 380)

- **govtseq=53, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Despite the government's monotonous arguments over the previous months that an early election would endanger the country's course into EMU, on 4 February Prime Minister K. Simitis actually announced an early election, to be held on 9 April." (Mavrogordatos 2001, 315–316)

- **govtseq=54, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 7 January 2004, Prime Minister K. Simitis announced a slightly early date for the next parliamentary election (7 March)" (Mavrogordatos 2005, 1025)

- **govtseq=55, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 16 August, Prime Minister Karamanlis announced the premature dissolution of parliament and the holding of elections on 16 September... Karamanlis sought to pre-empt the further erosion of electoral support for his government, and ensure the shortest possible electoral campaign." (Mavrogordatos 2008, 993)

- **govtseq=56, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 2 September, in a dramatic televised address, Prime Minister K. Karamanlis announced the dissolution of Parliament and an early election on 4 October, barely two years after the previous one." (Mavrogordatos and Marantzidis 2010, 997)

- **govtseq=57, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

  "On 10 November, PASOK, ND and the Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS) agreed at last on Lucas Papademos as the new Prime Minister, whose candidacy should have been obvious from the start. Back in June 2011, Papademos had refused to serve as Minister of Finance under Papandreou. This time he could not refuse the premiership. Nonetheless, his government did not match expectations. With as many as fifty members (including deputy ministers and vice-ministers), this was probably the largest government ever – needlessly and shockingly at a time of forced austerity. The shares were quite unequal: PASOK 36, ND 6, LAOS 4 and Papademos 4 (including himself)." (Mavrogordatos and Mylonas 2012, 126)

- **govtseq=58, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "With the bond swap successfully concluded and the Second Economic Adjustment Programme for Greece approved in Brussels on 14 March, the Papademos Government achieved its special task and thus the Prime Minister announced elections for 6 May. Parliament was dissolved on 9 April." (Mylonas 2013, 89–90)

- **govtseq=59, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "European leaders were stunned and waited to see whether a government could be formed. After a two-week period political leaders were unable to form a coalition government. A new election was announced for 17 June, and a caretaker government was put in place under Panagiotis Pikramenos, hitherto President of the Council of State (supreme administrative court)." (Mylonas 2013, 92)

- **govtseq=60, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Talks between the coalition partners did not resolve the disagreement. This led to DIMAR's exit from the governing coalition, internal problems for PASOK and further weakening of the governing coalition, which was now left with 153 votes in the 300-member parliament." (Mylonas 2014, 141)

Hungary

- **govtseq=1, new=0, rft_sw2014=3**

  "The most significant and real cabinet change, however, resulted from the death on December 12 of the Prime Minister, József Antall, after a long illness." (Ilonszki and Kurtán 1994, 321)

- **govtseq=2, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The parliament held its last meeting on 7 April, concluding an unprecedented period of parliamentary government with 219 new laws and 213 amendments having been enacted. The date of the election was scheduled by the President, Árpád Göncz, for 8 May, based on a 6-party agreement." (Ilonszki and Kurtán 1995, 361–362)

- **govtseq=3, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=4, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=5, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "In face of problems of performance as well as political problems, he [Prime Minister] tried to make changes in his cabinet, but the coalition partner did not approve and the Socialist Party leadership let the Prime Minister resign. On 25 August, he handed in his resignation to the Head of State – that is, he did not offer the opportunity to his 'supporting parties' to remove him immediately with a constructive confidence motion" (Ilonszki and Kurtán 2005, 1034). *This variable was originally coded as 4 in WKB (2011).*

- **govtseq=6, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=7, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "In the absence of a popular mandate and his own party's feeble support, the PM fired the Minister of Health. Since this was one of the portfolios of the junior coalition partner, this was like a declaration of war. The response was quick: the Liberals left the Government and the Socialists had to govern as a minority." (Ilonszki and Kurtán 2009, 976)

- **govtseq=8, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Still, it came as a surprise when Ferenc Gyurcsány announced his resignation as Prime Minister at the MSZP Congress on 21 March 2009." (Várnagy 2010, 1003)

- **govtseq=9, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=10, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

Iceland

- **govtseq=9, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  This variable was originally coded as 1 in WKB (2000), but was coded 2 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=20, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=21, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=22, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=23, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=24, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "When the centre-right coalition of the conservative Independence Party and the Progressive Party was renewed in 2003, it was part of the agreement that the post of Prime Minister would change hands in September 2004. Independence Party leader Davíd Oddsson would be replaced as Prime Minister by Halldór Ásgrímsson, the Progressive Party leader." (Hardarson and Kristinsson 2005, 1046)

- **govtseq=25, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Ásgrímsson resigned both as Prime Minister and party leader after the local elections in May, at which his party lost half of its support." (Hardarson and Kristinsson 2007, 974)

- **govtseq=26, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=27, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "During January, the Social Democrats became increasingly restless in the coalition and when the protest movement reached well into their own ranks during the mass demonstrations, it was clear that the days of the coalition were numbered. Hard pressed, the Social Democrats presented the Independence Party with an offer they obviously could not accept: that they would hand over government leadership as a precondition for the continuation of cooperation. As a result, a provisional minority government of the parties on the left, the SDA and the Left Greens, took over, backed with neutrality from the Progressive Party (PP)." (Hardarson and Kristinsson 2010, 1012)

- **govtseq=28, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Iceland's interim government has called an early parliamentary election for April 25, a spokesman for Prime Minister Johanna Sigurdardottir said on Tuesday." (Reuters 2009)

- **govtseq=29, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

Ireland

- **govtseq=17, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The minority party in coalition argued that these allegations had undermined the stability and credibility of the government and gave notice that unless Haughey left the government they would do so themselves. With polls showing almost three out of four voters unconvinced by his denials, and the possibility of being dumped by his party, Haughey finally called it a day after 13 years as party leader." (Marsh 1993, 457–458)

- **govtseq=18, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The Progressive Democrats withdrew from the government on 4 November, and the government itself resigned on 5 November following its defeat in a vote of no confidence in the Dáil, which was then dissolved." (Marsh 1993, 456)

- **govtseq=19, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Initially a new Fianna Fáil-Labour government seemed probable, but negotiations between Fianna Fáil, under its new leader Bertie Ahern (the unopposed choice of the parliamentary party, following the last minute withdrawal of her candidacy by Máire Geoghegan-Quinn) and Labour were broken off at an advanced stage on December 5 following new assertions that much of the Fianna Fáil front bench had colluded with Reynolds in misleading the Dáil on the reasons for the delay in processing the application for the extradition of Fr. Brendan Smyth." (Marsh 1995, 382)

- **govtseq=20, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "*Dála* have a maximum term of five years and this one dated back to November 1992." (Marsh 1998, 431)

- **govtseq=21, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "When the autumn of 2001 passed without a general election being called, it seemed certain that it would not take place until the summer 2002. The Government had been in office for almost five years, making it the second longest ever. It finally called the election for May, just a few weeks short of the last possible date." (O'Malley and Marsh 2003, 979)

- **govtseq=22, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Though his government was widely expected to last the full five-year term, the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) Bertie Ahern still managed to create some surprise in the termination of the 29th Dáil. Unlike in the previous election, where Fianna Fáil, the major governing party, controlled the whole campaign, in 2007 the very calling of the election on 29 April seemed ill-prepared and rushed,..." (O'Malley 2008, 1013–1014)

- **govtseq=23, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 2 April Bertie Ahern announced his intention to step down as Taoiseach and leader of Fianna Fáil on 6 May. Brian Cowen had already been identified by Ahern as his natural successor and had been appointed Tánaiste (literally: heir apparent) in 2007." (O'Malley 2009, 986)

- **govtseq=24, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "On 22 January, less than a week after winning a confidence motion, Brian Cowen stepped down as leader of Fianna Fáil, but remained as Taoiseach. The Greens now declared that their patience was at an end and announced their withdrawal from government. The resignations of the party's two cabinet ministers meant the number of ministers was now seven – the constitutionally prescribed minimum. On 26 January Fianna Fáil TDs elected Micheál Martin as party leader, beating three of his former cabinet colleagues: Mary Hanafin, Éamon Ó Cuiv and Brian Lenihan. He appointed a new front bench to contest the election, which included

some people who held no elected office. After the Finance Bill was passed, on 1 February the Taoiseach advised the President to dissolve the Dáil and the election was set for Friday, 25 February." (O'Malley 2012, 144–146)

Israel

- **govtseq=34, new=0, rft_sw2014=7**

  "On 5 February 1991 the *Knesset* approved, by a vote of 61 to 54, the nomination of Rehavam ('Gandhi') Ze'evy of the Moledet (Homeland) party as Minister Without Portfolio. The participation of Ze'evy in the cabinet raised the number of Ministers to 20. In addition, 12 members of the *Knesset* (and later 13 MKs) served as Deputy Ministers. Following the participation of Ze'evy's Moledet with its two MKs in the coalition, the cabinet enjoyed the support of 66 out of the 120 *Knesset* members." (Diskin 1992, 444)

- **govtseq=35, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "By the end of 1991, it became clear that the Likud did not support the proposed reform. Minister of Agriculture, Eitan, whose party Tsomet was one of the initiators of the reform, claimed that Likud's decision to insist that its MKs cast a negative vote contradicted an agreement with his party, and, as a result, he presented his resignation to Shamir. The parliamentary basis of the cabinet was thus reduced to 64 seats." (Diskin 1992, 445)

- **govtseq=36, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Following the developments in the negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours in Washington D.C., Tehiya and Moledet decided in January 1992 to resign from the government coalition." (Diskin 1993, 472)

- **govtseq=37, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Following the developments in the negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours in Washington D.C., Tehiya and Moledet decided in January 1992 to resign from the government coalition. These two parties objected to the idea of granting autonomy to the Palestinians in the occupied territories. This left the Shamir IV cabinet with no majority in the Knesset. Hence, the two large parties, Likud and Labour, agreed to hold Knesset elections in June 1992 rather than in the set November date." (Diskin 1993, 472)

- **govtseq=38, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The Shas Minister and three Deputy-Ministers resigned only on 12 September, 199[3] following a decision of the Supreme Court (8 September) that called for the dismissal of Deri and Pinhasi. The resignation came into effect on 14 September and practically removed the support of Shas from Rabin's cabinet – reducing its parliamentary basis to a minority of 56 out of the 120 Knesset Members." (Diskin 1994, 341)

- **govtseq=39, new=0, rft_sw2014=7**

  "Three of the eight Tsomet Knesset members split from Tsomet to form their own Knesset faction, Yi'ud. Two of them, Gonen Segev and Alex Goldfarb joined the governmental coalition, increasing its parliamentary basis from 56 to 58. Following a cabinet decision of

December 25, 1994, Gonen Segev (male 1956) joined the government and replaced Moshe Shahal as Minister of Energy and Infrastructure on January 9, 1995." (Diskin 1996, 386)

- **govtseq=40, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister of Israel, was assassinated on the evening of November 4, 1995" (Diskin 1996, 390)

- **govtseq=41, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=42, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On December 21, the Knesset decided to have early elections 'within six month' instead of the elections that should have taken place towards the end of 2000." (Diskin 1999, 434)

- **govtseq=43, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "On the evening of Friday (the Jewish Sabbath), 27 August, the government allowed the movement of a 250-ton electric turbine. This caused threats from the two ultra orthodox parties to defect from the coalition. Following the movement of a second turbine a few weeks later, Yahadut Ha'Thorah decided to cease its participation in Barak's coalition." (Diskin 2000, 430)

- **govtseq=44, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Most of the 'right-of-Labour' politicians were not satisfied with the major concessions Barak was apparently ready to make to the Palestinians. In fact, even a number of relatively dovish leaders, including Shimon Peres, criticised Barakfor such inclinations, especially those concerning future arrangements in Jerusalem. It was against this background that the four Shas ministers and the Yisrael Ba'Aliya minister left the coalition on 11 July. Thy were followed by the NRP minister, whose resignation came into effect on the following day, and by the defection of Davide Levi, the Gesher Minister of Foreign Affairs who defected from the coalition on 4 August." (Diskin 2001, 337)

- **govtseq=45, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Most of the 'right-of-Labour' politicians were not satisfied with the major concessions Barak was apparently ready to make to the Palestinians. In fact, even a number of relatively dovish leaders, including Shimon Peres, criticised Barakfor such inclinations, especially those concerning future arrangements in Jerusalem. It was against this background that the four Shas ministers and the Yisrael Ba'Aliya minister left the coalition on 11 July. Thy were followed by the NRP minister, whose resignation came into effect on the following day, and by the defection of Davide Levi, the Gesher Minister of Foreign Affairs who defected from the coalition on 4 August." (Diskin 2001, 337)

- **govtseq=46, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 6 February 2001, for the third time, Israel went to the polls to elect a Prime Minister by direct popular vote... Unlike the 1996 and 1999 elections, the Knesset was not elected at the same time, since the prime minister had resigned and forced 'special elections only for the prime minister, who would thus inherit a sitting parliament." (Diskin 2002, 987)

- **govtseq=47, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "Within a month, the five *Yahadut ha-Torah* MKs and one from the Centre Party joined the coalition." (Diskin 2002, 985)

- **govtseq=48, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Minister without portfolio in charge of social affairs coordination: Shmuel Avital (1951 male, One Nation) *resigned* on 22 February 2002 due to his party's decision to oppose the economic and social policies of the Government." (Diskin 2003, 987)

- **govtseq=49, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Minister of Tourism: Binyamin Elon (1954 male, National Union-Yisrael Beitenu) and Minister of National Infrastructure: Avigdor Lieberman (1958 male, National Union-Yisrael Beitenu) resigned on 14 March 2002 due to their parties' opposition to the defense and foreign policies of the Government." (Diskin 2003, 987)

- **govtseq=50, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "Effie Eitam (male, 1952, NRP) and Yitzhak Levy (male 1947, NRP) joined the coalition as ministers without portfolios on 8 April 2002. Effie Eitam, the new chairman of the NRP, who is not a Knesset member, was nominated as Minister of National Infrastructure and Yitzhak Levy as Minister of Tourism on 18 September 2002. Thus, the NRP replaced National Union-Yisrael Beitenu in the coalition." (Diskin 2003, 987)

- **govtseq=51, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "On 2 November 2002, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs: Shimon Peres (1923 male, Labour), Minister of Defense: Binyamin Ben-Eliezer (1936 male, Labour), Minister of Trade and Industry: Dalia Itzik (1952 female, Labour), Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Shalom Simhon (1956 male, Labour), Minister of Transport: Ephraim Sneh (1944 male, Labour) and Minister of Culture, Science and Sport: Matan Vilnai (1944 male, Labour) resigned from the Government following their party's decision not to support the Government's budget proposal. Prime Minister Sharon officially replaced the Labour ministers." (Diskin 2003, 987)

- **govtseq=52, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Following the decision of the Labour Party to pull out from Sharon I, the Prime Minister decided in December 2002 to hold early elections." (Diskin 2004, 1033)

- **govtseq=53, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Sharon fired the two National Unity-Israel Our Home ministers, Avigdor Lieberman and Binyamin Elon, prior to the cabinet vote on the disengagement plan held on 6 June. He notified them on 4 June in order to guarantee that the dismissals would come into effect prior to the cabinet meeting." Acting ministers were nominated for these portfolios on 4 July. (Diskin 2005, 1056–1058)

- **govtseq=54, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

"Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Zevulun Orlev resigned on 11 November. This followed continued progress in the implementation of the disengagement plan, as a week before this resignation the Knesset approved the 'compensation bill.' Thus, the government lost the support of all NRP MKs." (Diskin 2005, 1058–1059)

- **govtseq=55, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "As the government lost its majority in the Knesset, Sharon and Finance Minister Netanyahu mobilised the support of the ultra-orthodox Yahadut Ha'Thorah for the 2005 budget bill in return for government financial support being promised to a number of ultra-orthodox institutions. Shinui, an anti-clerical party, declared that it would not support the budget bill under these conditions. Following a humiliating defeat in a Knesset vote on the budget, on 4 December Sharon dismissed all five Shinui Ministers." (Diskin 2005, 1059)

- **govtseq=56, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

  "Sharon, however, insisted on continuing his attempts to enlarge the coalition basis, and Labour joined his coalition on 10 January." (Diskin 2006, 1135)

- **govtseq=57, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "On 12 January, Yahadut Ha'Thorah split into two factions. On 30 March, two deputy ministers, representing these two factions of Yahadut Ha'Thorah, were nominated. Degel Ha'Thorah was represented by Deputy-Minister Ravitz and Agudat Yisrael was represented by Deputy-Minister Halpert. The additional parliamentary support given to the government by these two small factions enabled it to pass the 2005 budget after a delay of three months." (Diskin 2006, 1135)

- **govtseq=58, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Labour officially left the government on 23 November, causing Sharon II's support in the Knesset to shrink to less than thirty seats." (Diskin 2006, 1138)

- **govtseq=59, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Prior to the general elections, additional changes in Sharon II took place (see above, and Diskin 2005, 2006). The split in Likud, as well as Olmert's decision to stick, after Sharon's second stroke, to the latter's plan, led those Likud ministers who had not already resigned from the Government to do so. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Yisrael Katz, Minister of Education, Culture and Sport Limor Livnat and Minister of Health Dan Naveh resigned on 14 January. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvan Shalom followed on 15 January. Minister of Internal Security Gideon Ezra, Minister of Tourism Abraham Hirchson, Minister of Justice Tsipi Livni, Deputy Minister of Internal Security Jacob Edery and MK Ronnie Bar-On took on their posts on 18 January." (Diskin 2007, 988–989)

- **govtseq=60, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "As the new post-elections Government was not presented to the Knesset until early May, Sharon II continued to function as an interim Government, headed in practice by Ehud Olmert." (Diskin 2007, 989)

- **govtseq=61, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

"On 30 October, MK Avigdor Liberman (1958 male, Yisrael Beitenu) was nominated as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Strategic Affairs. This concluded the successful coalition negotiations between Liberman's party, Yisrael Beitenu, and Kadima." (Diskin 2007, 989)

- **govtseq=62, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Yisrael Beitenu, which joined the coalition towards the end of 2006, decided to leave it in January." Ministers from Yisrael Beitenu resigned on January 18, 2008 (Diskin 2009, 992)

- **govtseq=63, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 21 September 2008, Prime Minister Olmert resigned. Tsipi Livni, who was elected as the new leader of Kadima on 17 September 2008, was asked by President Shimon Peres to form a new government. On 26 October, she announced that she was unable to form a coalition. Livni reached an agreement with Labour, but a necessary partner in the coalition – the ultra-orthodox Shas – chose not to join. Consequently, Knesset elections were scheduled for 10 February 2009." (Diskin 2010, 1025)

- **govtseq=64, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

  "The internal conflict within Labour came to an end on 17 January with the announcement by Labour leader Ehud Barak and four other Labour members of parliament (MKs) of their defection from the party and their intention to form a new Knesset faction and a new political party. Thus, Labour split into two factions: Labour with eight MKs and the Barak-led faction Atzma'ut (Independence) with five MKs. On 19 January the three Labour ministers who challenged Barak's leadership (see Diskin 2011: 1011) – Minister of Industry, Trade and Labour Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, Minister of Minorities Avishai Braverman and Minister of Welfare and Social Services Isaac Herzog – resigned from the government. On the same day Moshe Kahlon (Likud) was nominated Minister of Welfare and Social Services in addition to his previous position as Minister of Communications. MK and Deputy Minister of Defence Matan Vilnai (Atzma'ut) gave up his post as Deputy Minister and became Minister of Home Front Defence. Shalom Simhon (Atzma'ut) gave up his post as Minister of Agriculture and was nominated Minister of Industry, Trade and Labour, and MK Orit Noked (Atzma'ut) was nominated the new Minister of Agriculture. Ehud Barak continued to serve as Minister of Defence and Deputy Prime Minister. It is interesting to note that following these developments, four of the five Atzma'ut MKs held ministerial positions. This led to the common belief that the split within Labour was planned with the knowledge and consent of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu" (Diskin and Podoksik 2012, 153). In sum, Labour party left the government while its splitter, Atzma'ut, joined it.

- **govtseq=65, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

  "However, in the early hours of the 8 May, when the Knesset was about to vote for its own dissolution, Netanyahu and Mofaz announced an agreement, according to which Kadima joined the coalition and Mofaz was appointed Vice Prime Minister." (Diskin and Podoksik 2013, 112)

- **govtseq=66, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

"However, very soon cracks in the coalition emerged, and on 17 July Mofaz took Kadima out of the government, blaming Netanyahu for being too attentive to the demands of the religious partners on the issue." (Diskin and Podoksik 2013, 112)

- **govtseq=67, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "[O]n 9 October Netanyahu announced his intention to hold early elections. It was speculated that the reason for this decision might be Netanyahu's estimation that American President Barack Obama was going to win a second term, and his desire to form a new stable government before dealing with the second Obama administration. The election was scheduled for 22 January 2013." (Diskin and Podoksik 2013, 113)

- **govtseq=68, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "On 2 December, Netanyahu fired Lapid and Livni from the government, accusing them of disloyal behaviour, of blocking major policy decisions and of plotting to form an alternative coalition with the assistance of ultra-orthodox parties. The same day, four remaining ministers from Yesh Atid resigned." Consequently, all ministers from Yesh Atid and HaTnua resigned (Diskin and Podoksik 2015, 155–157).

Italy

- **govtseq=49, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The Andreotti VI cabinet resigned on March 29 1991. It remained in office as a caretaker cabinet until 19 April, when the new cabinet, Andreotti VII, obtained a vote of confidence (see Tables 1 and 2). Giulio Andreotti's resignation resulted from a number of factors, but it was the increasing lack of agreement between the two major parties in the coalition, the Christian democrat DC and the socialist PSI, over the question of institutional reform which seemed to be the decisive cause of the crisis." (Bardi 1992, 451)

- **govtseq=50, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The general election, initially scheduled for June 1992, was anticipated by a couple of months following the resignation of the Andreotti VII government on 9 January and the subsequent impossibility of forming a new government." (Ignazi 1993, 478)

- **govtseq=51, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "The Amato government resigned on 22 April, immediately after the results of the eight national referenda (see below). His resignation was not strictly linked to the outcome of the polls, however, in that the positions adopted by the government majority was in line with the results (see Tables 3 and 4). Instead, the resignation of the socialist-led government was related, on one hand, to the collapse of the Socialist party whose leader, Bettino Craxi was indicted on many charges for corruption; and, on the other, to the demand (reflected in the results of the referenda) for a new government with a larger majority and new political personnel." (Ignazi 1994, 349)

- **govtseq=52, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

"After two years of tumult that eroded confidence in national leadership, Italy turned toward a new and uncertain political future yesterday as President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro dissolved a scandal-tarred Parliament and a lame-duck government summoned voters to landmark elections." (The Baltimore Sun 1994)

- **govtseq=53, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Once the parliamentary debate was opened on the motion of no confidence, 343 signatures were collected. Berlusconi, having tried to defend his government by personally and violently attacking Bossi, resigned on December 22 without waiting for a vote." (Ignazi 1995, 405)

- **govtseq=54, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  "Confronted by the failure of Italy's leading parties to agree on constitutional reforms, President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro signed a decree tonight dissolving both houses of Parliament, thus setting the stage for general elections on April 21." (New York Times 1996)

- **govtseq=55, new=1, rft_sw2014=5**

  "The unexpected defeat (by just one vote, 312 vs. 313) of Prodi's government on October 9 on a confidence vote on the budget represents the central fact of the political year 1998." (Ignazi 1999, 439)

- **govtseq=56, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "All these tensions within the pro-government alliance progressively weakened the government, which resigned abruptly at the end of year (18 December) to avoid a further 'wearing down'." (Ignazi 2000, 441)

- **govtseq=57, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "In the face of a quite negative outcome, D'Alema abruptly resigned." (Ignazi 2001, 345)

- **govtseq=58, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=59, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Berlusconi resisted for a while, but in the face of the resignation of the UDC ministers resigned himself on 20 April." (Ignazi 2006, 1147–1148)

- **govtseq=60, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=61, new=1, rft_sw2014=5**

  "The government resigned on 24 January after a vote of no-confidence in the Senate, which received 161 votes against 156." (Ignazi 2009, 998)

- **govtseq=62, new=2, rft_sw2014=6**

"Finally, on 8 November, PdL no longer held the majority of seats and the President of the Republic urged Berlusconi to resign immediately after the passage, with the consent of the opposition, of another important economic provision. President Napolitano nominated Life-Senator Mario Monti – economist, former rector of the private (economic and business) University Bocconi and former EU Commissioner in charge of Internal Market and then Competition from 1995 to 2004 – with the clear intent of preparing Berlusconi's replacement. As soon as Berlusconi resigned on 12 November, with unusual rapidity, President Napolitano charged Monti to form a new government the very next day. Six days later, the Chamber passed a motion of confidence in the Monti government, with 556 in favour and 61 against." (Ignazi 2012, 166)

- **govtseq=63, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Prime Minister Mario Monti reacted in an unexpected way: contrary to the general expectation, he refused to seek a deal and resigned on December 16, with the consequent, inevitable, call for new elections." (Ignazi 2013, 118)

- **govtseq=64, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=65, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The former PDL members of the cabinet founded NCD in November and it thus replaced PDL in government." (Ignazi 2014, 186)

- **govtseq=66, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  Defense Minister Mario Mauro split from SC and launched PpI on November 23, 2013 (*Corriere della Sera* 2013).

- **govtseq=67, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "In February 2014, the PD party executive forced the resignation of its own government with an overwhelming 136 to 16 vote of no-confidence." (Ignazi 2015, 165)

Japan

- **govtseq=35, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 5 October 1991, at a press conference, Prime Minister Mr. Toshiki Kaifu expressed his intention not to run for the party presidential election which was scheduled to be held at the end of October... The presidential election of the LDP, which enjoys an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, was held on 27 October... Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, former Vice Prime Minister, won 285 votes, Mr Michio Watanabe, former Minister of Finance, won 120 votes, and Mr [Hi]roshi Mitsuzuka, former Director of the Policy Affairs Research Council, won 87... Mr Miyazawa was nominated as Prime Minister in the National Diet on 5 November 1991 (see Table 4), and introduced his cabinet on the same day (see Tables 1 and 2)." (Shiratori 1992, 464–465)

- **govtseq=36, new=0, rft_sw2014=5**

"The non-confidence motion against prime minister Miyazawa was passed... Prime minister Miyazawa dissolved the House of Representatives and the general election to the House was held on 18 July, 1993." (Shiratori 1994, 359)

- **govtseq=37, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "After passing through the Political Reform Bills, the Hosokawa coalition cabinet quickly lost its momentum as a unified organization. Furthermore, Prime Minister Hosokawa's involvement in money scandals had made him politically incapable to deploy any policy actions in the Diet, and he announced his resignation on 8 April 1994." (Shiratori 1995, 413)

- **govtseq=38, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Facing a no-confidence motion he admitted he could not defeat, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata resigned today [June 25] and said he would "entrust my future" to Parliament." (Los Angeles Times 1994)

- **govtseq=39, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Japan Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's resignation Friday surprised Japan's political world, but only because of its timing. That Murayama would step down this year was expected. That he would step down so soon was not." (CNN 1996)

- **govtseq=40, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto called the election early when the polls were propitious." (*The Baltimore Sun* 1996)

- **govtseq=41, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "In the House of Councilors' election on 12 July, the LDP got 45 seats, which fell short of the 61 of the contested seats that it held going into the election (the House of Councilors elects half of the total seats every three years). When the newly won seats were combined with the 58 seats that were not contested in this election, the LDP had only 103 seats out of 252 and failed to win a majority in the House... Prime Minister Hashimoto resigned to take responsibility for the poor showing." (Kato 1999, 447)

- **govtseq=42, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "The Obuchi cabinet was reshuffled on 14 January by the acceptance of a minister from the LP." (Kato 2000, 447)

- **govtseq=43, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "On 5 October, Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi again reshuffled the cabinet, and one ministerial position was assigned to both the LP and the Komeito." (Kato 2000, 447)

- **govtseq=44, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The support rate for the Obuchi cabinet stagnated and then declined after the resignation of Minister of Financial Reconstruction Toshio Ochi in late February... In addition to the electoral system revision, the LP leader, Ichiro Ozawa, demanded full acceptance of its policy proposals. On April 1, Prime Minister Obuchi refused to accept all the LP demands, and

Ozawa decided to dissolve the coalition with LDP and the Komei Party. The dissolution of the three-party coalition led to further changes – the breakup of the LP and the resignation of Prime Minister Obuchi who was hospitalized due to a brain hemorrhage and subsequent coma. (He died on May 14.)" (Kato 2001, 355)

- **govtseq=45, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The succession process [of Prime Minister Mori] was not fully apparent to the public. The support rate then dropped drastically after Mori's statement, "Japan is a country of God', which was the first of a series of misstatements by Mori. Immediately after that, the Diet was dissolved, and a general election was called on June 25. The four year term of the House of Representatives elected in October 1996 was about to expire, and Mori needed to confirm the mandate his cabinet had unexpectedly inherited from Obuchi." (Kato 2001, 355)

- **govtseq=46, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "[T]he biggest opposition party (the Democratic Party) tried to break up the LDP or the governing coalition by presenting a no-confidence motion. The opposition parties failed to seize the best time, and the motion was rejected on 5 March. However, Mori decided to resign anyway immediately after the vote." (Kato 2002, 1001, 1004)

- **govtseq=47, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "As he had promised during the party presidential election campaign, Koizumi dissolved the Diet in October and called for general elections on 9 November." (Kato 2004, 1047)

- **govtseq=48, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The Diet session, which had been scheduled to end on 19 June, was extended by 55 days to 13 August to ensure the passage of the privatization bill. On 5 July, the HR passed the privatization bill with a margin of only five votes (i.e., 233 voted for and 228 voted against). Although the governing coalition of the LDP and Komei held 284 seats out of a total of 480, 37 LDP members voted against the bill and 14 other LDP members were absent or abstained. Even after the passage of the bill in the HR, Koizumi continued to express his intention to dissolve the HR on the rejection of the bill by the House of Councilors (HC)... The HC rejected the bill by a vote of 125 to 108: in the 242-seat house, 22 LDP members voted against the bill, and 8 other members abstained from voting or boycotted the session, while the HC chair (elected from the LDP) did not vote. Koizumi immediately decided to dissolve the HR and called for a general election on 11 September." (Kato 2006, 1156, 1159)

- **govtseq=49, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "In September 2006, Junichiro Koizumi fulfilled his term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Shinzo Abe took over with overwhelming support within the LDP" (Masuyama 2007, 1005)

- **govtseq=50, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 12 September, Abe announced his intention to resign over his failure to obtain the support of the DPJ. Abe reportedly had stomach and intestinal problems, and his health problem was believed as one of the reasons behind his sudden decision." (Masuyama 2008, 1036)

- **govtseq=51, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

"On 1 September 2008, Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda unexpectedly announced his resignation." (Masuyama 2009, 1009)

- **govtseq=52, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "In the hope that the government could secure the passage of economic stimulus legislation, the Diet session was extended to 28 July. However, the HC approved a censure motion against Prime Minister Aso on 14 July and opposition parties resorted to boycotting deliberation in the Diet. A week later, Aso finally dissolved the HR and called a general election for 30 August, postponing the contest as long as he could within the constitutional requirement that it be held forty days from the date of dissolution." (Masuyama 2010, 1041)

- **govtseq=53, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Hatoyama's decision led the SDP to leave the ruling coalition. He dismissed SDP leader Mizuho Fukushima from the cabinet post of state minister in charge of consumer affairs and the declining birthrate since she refused to endorse the Government plan for the relocation of the air station. Facing growing criticism from within his own party, Hatoyama announced on 2 June his intention to step down, taking responsibility for the confusion regarding the relocation of the Futenma air station and political funds scandals." (Masuyama 2011, 1031)

- **govtseq=54, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "By 26 August, all three bills were passed and Kan announced his formal resignation." (Masuyama and Nyblade 2012, 172)

- **govtseq=55, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Facing a seemingly intractable parliamentary situation, Noda suggested in the 14 November party leader debate that if a bill were passed to mitigate the malapportionment of electoral districts in the House of Representatives, which had been previously ruled unconstitutional by the Japanese Supreme Court, he would call an election. Five days later parliament passed a bill that slightly lowered the ratio between the most and least over-represented voters, pushing it narrowly below the 2:1 ratio by reducing the total number of seats in the chamber, and an election was called for 16 December 2012." (Masuyama and Nyblade 2013, 129)

- **govtseq=56, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Yet on 18 November 2014, after only two years of his mandate, Abe announced that he would dissolve the House of Representatives on 28 November and schedule snap elections for 14 December – a campaign period of less than one month." (Hino 2015, 169)

Latvia

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=11, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

"Following a protracted period of tension within the ruling coalition, the Repše I cabinet collapsed after Prime Minister Einars Repše dismissed his deputy Ainārs Šlesers who, in turn, persuaded his party to withdraw its support from the government." (Ikstens 2005, 1082)

- **govtseq=12, new=1, rft_sw2014=5**

  "After the coalition supporting the Emsis I cabinet suffered a crushing defeat in the EP elections, managing to fill only one out of nine seats, the People's Party resolved to sacrifice the relative comfort of being in a coalition without the 'New Era' Party, albeit one supported by pro-Moscow parties that was not liked by many of the People's Party's own supporters. The Emsis government fell automatically after the *Saeima* failed to adopt the 2005 state budget on the first reading." (Ikstens 2005, 1082)

- **govtseq=13, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The Kalvītis cabinet formed in late 2004 when two major political adversaries – 'New Era' and the People's Party – first joined forces to become coalition partners. This, however, did not melt the mutual antagonism that continued up until 'New Era' left the coalition in April 2006 – allegedly under pressure from party chairman Einars Repše who resigned in December 2005 (Ikstens 2006)." (Ikstens 2007, 1012)

- **govtseq=14, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=15, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Following his unsuccessful attempt to dismiss Aleksejs Loskutovs, the head of the Anti-Corruption Bureau (KNAB), which met with unprecedented public protest (see below for details), Prime Minister Aigars Kalvītis came under increasing pressure even in his own party to leave office. Kalvītis announced on 7 November that he would resign on 5 December – after the parliament adopted the 2008 budget." (Ikstens 2008, 1042)

- **govtseq=16, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The Godmanis Cabinet fell in March, a few months ahead of the municipal and European elections scheduled for June. This was seen as a consequence of the unprecedented economic crisis brought on by the messy takeover of the ailing Parex Bank. The bank rescue measures drained the state's already scarce financial resources. This, combined with the global economic recession, obliged Latvia to turn to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other external bodies for financial assistance, which was only granted on condition that the government introduce a harsh austerity programme. Some members of the coalition backing the Godmanis Cabinet were apparently unwilling to make painful budgetary decisions on the eve of municipal elections, and the government fell." (Ikstens 2010, 1052)

- **govtseq=17, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Assuming that the role of eternal scapegoat would seriously undermine its electoral fortunes, the People's Party skillfully left the governing coalition in March citing fundamental differences with New Era in tackling the economic crisis." (Ikstens 2011, 1037–1038)

- **govtseq=18, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=19, new=2, rft_sw2014=6**

  "As the first term of Zatlers' Presidency drew to its close, he had failed to build public support that would be comparable to that of Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga, who secured her re-election in 2003 largely on the grounds of broad public support. Backstage negotiations with parliamentary parties failed to secure support for Zatlers' re-election, and he chose an extraordinary and retaliatory move – to initiate the procedure of dismissing the sitting parliament and convoking extraordinary elections. In his live televised address to the nation on 28 May, Zatlers cited a 'serious conflict' between the legislative and judicial branches and the danger of 'privatisation of democracy' as prime reasons for calling a referendum on extraordinary elections. The constitution of Latvia provided that the State President might initiate such a referendum without any restrictions." (Ikstens 2012, 179–180)

- **govtseq=20, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Dombrovskis made the most surprising political move in 2013 as he unexpectedly announced his resignation after his meeting with the State President on 27 November. While Dombrovskis claimed political responsibility for the collapse of a supermarket building in Rīga that killed 54 persons, the actual reasons behind his resignation remained unclear. As a consequence, a new cabinet had to be formed and the Straujuma government was approved in January 2014." (Ikstens 2014, 199)

- **govtseq=21, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Per Article 13 of Constitution, the mandate expired in three years. "Should elections for the Saeima, by reason of the dissolution of the previous Saeima, be held at another time of the year, the Saeima so elected shall convene not later than one month after its election, and its mandate shall expire upon the convening of the new Saeima on the first Tuesday in November following the elapse of three years after such election." `http://www.saeima.lv/en/legislation/constitution`

Lithuania

- **govtseq=8, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "In June 2001, the LLU-NU/SL coalition started to collapse quickly after the NU/SL asked to change Paksas as Prime Minister. After some hesitation about options to preserve the coalition of new politics, on 5 July 2001 President Adamkus signed a decree to appoint a new government led by Algirdas Brazauskas, the leader of LSDP." (Krupavicius 2002, 1021)

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "A major political crisis erupted on 11 April, when on the initiative of the Homeland Union, the parliament voted no-confidence in Artūras Paulauskas, the *Seimas* Chairman. The ruling coalition partners turned against each other, and as many 94 MPs (23 more than necessary)

supported the motion of the opposition party. The New Union (Social Liberals) responded very quickly by leaving the oversized coalition. Paulauskas explained that the Social Liberals' decision to leave the ruling coalition was correct and that they would not return." (Krupavicius 2007, 1021)

- **govtseq=11, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Brazauskas decided not to pilot the cabinet through the new scandal and, on 1 June, he resigned as Prime Minister." (Krupavicius 2007, 1024)

- **govtseq=12, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "Moreover, the New Union (Social Liberals) came back into the ruling coalition in January taking two ministerial positions. Artūras Paulauskas, leader of New Union (Social Liberals), was given a portfolio of Minister of Environment and Algirdas Monkevičius was appointed as Minister of Education and Science." (Krupavicius 2009, 1024)

- **govtseq=13, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=14, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

  "One of most important developments in 2011 in the Seimas was the merger of Nation's Resurrection Party with the Liberal and Centre Union" (Krupavicius 2012, 193). TPP merged into LCS(2) on September 22, 2011.

- **govtseq=15, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=16, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "As had been expected by many observers, the party composition of the oversized centre-left coalition did not prove to be stable. The Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania (LLRA) announced their withdrawal from the governing coalition on 26 July." (Jastramskis and Ramonaitė 2015, 194)

Luxembourg

- **govtseq=15, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=16, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Jacques Santer was proposed by the European Council in the middle of July 1994 to become President of the European Commission in January 1995. This nomination intervened only a few days after the third Cabinet formed by Jacques Santer secured its investiture following the June 1994 general elections. In view of the fact that the nomination procedure would be a long-drawn affair with an uncertain outcome, Jacques Santer chose to remain Prime Minister of Luxembourg until the formal approval of the new Commission by the European Parliament in mid-January 1995. He resigned as Prime Minister on 20 January 1995, only three days before taking over as President of the Commission." (Hirsch 1996, 407)

- **govtseq=17, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=18, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=19, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=20, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 10 July, the report was presented to the Chamber of Deputies. This report had been adopted in committee without the votes of the CSV representatives as it mentioned several times that Juncker was politically accountable for the SREL's dysfunctional drift. During the debate in plenary, not only did the opposition insist on the accountability of the Prime Minister, but also the junior coalition partner LSAP presented a motion demanding the dissolution of the Chamber and the organization of elections within three months. Before any of the motions could be voted upon, Juncker closed the session by announcing that the government would resign the next day. He commented in the press that he had been betrayed by his coalition partner. This was followed by legal controversy regarding the acceptance of the government's resignation and the calling of early elections by the Grand Duke. Eventually, and despite the advice of the Council of State, the dissolution of parliament was postponed, allowing the government to remain in full power until 7 October – that is, 13 days before the early legislative elections called for on 20 October." (Dumont and Kies 2014, 212)

Malta

- **govtseq=6, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "A general election was called for 22 February 1992, eight months before the lapse of the full life of the (conservative) Nationalist Party's (PN) term of office. Anticipated elections not being customary, it was assumed that the outgoing government party had chosen the optimal time to improve its chances of re-election, especially since just over a month was allowed for the campaign." (Fenech 1993, 496)

- **govtseq=7, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The Prime Minister chose May Day to warn that he would call a snap general election if he detected that the current wave of industrial unrest was politically motivated. Amidst fears that the rival tourism sector might experience a recession during the summer, the Prime Minister's statement coincided with persistent and not quite unfounded speculation, purposefully advertised by the Labour Opposition so as to forestall it, that an election was being planned for June." (Fenech 1997, 441-442)

- **govtseq=8, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The Labour administration entered its second year of office in the midst of acute problems both at the government and the party level. The end-of-year budget debate, which focused

on the controversially steep increase in water and electricity rates, had rocked the one-seat-majority Government for weeks before the dissenting veteran Labour MP Dom Mintoff finally voted with the Government. The crisis however was far from over and the following months produced a sequence of uneasy situations that ultimately led Prime Minister Alfred Sant to call a snap election for 5 September 1998." (Fenech 1999, 459) *This variable was originally coded as 1 in WKB (2011).*

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "No sooner was the result [of the referendum] out than Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami announced a general election for five weeks hence, the minimum time required by law." (Fenech 2004, 1080)

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Signalling the satisfaction of having finally achieved the chief goal of his long political career, Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami gave up his leadership of the PN in February after holding it for 27 years. The PN elected as his successor Dr Lawrence Gonzi, hitherto the party's Deputy Leader. The following month, Fenech Adami stepped down as Prime Minister, also handing over to Gonzi the reins of government. The transfer corresponded with the end of the current term of the country's president, so the PN majority in the House of Representatives proceeded to elect Fenech Adami President of the Republic amid public criticism that the new president effectively had bestowed the office on himself." (Fenech 2005, 1119)

- **govtseq=11, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

- **govtseq=12, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of five years.

The Netherlands

- **govtseq=20, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "In a sense, the local elections were a rehearsal for the general elections of May 3." (Lucardie and Voerman 1995, 431)

- **govtseq=21, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=22, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 16 April, Prime Minister Wim Kok resigned. He was followed by his complete cabinet. He felt responsible for the failure of the Dutch United Nations (UN) troops to prevent the fall of Srebrenica in 1995 during the Bosnian Civil War and the subsequent murder of several thousand Muslims in that area." (Lucardie 2003, 1033)

- **govtseq=23, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=24, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Unable to control the conflict between the two LPF ministers, CDA and VVD leaders decided to dissolve the coalition and call for new elections. On 16 October, Balkenende tendered the resignation of his cabinet to the Queen. His Government would act as caretaker until the anticipated elections (to be held on 22 January 2003), but without the two controversial LPF ministers" (Lucardie 2003, 1034). "On 16 October 2002, Prime Minister Balkenende had tendered the resignation of his cabinet to the Queen when both the leaders of his own Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and the Liberal Party (VVD, Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie) felt unable to continue the coalition with the List Pim Fortuyn (LPF). The LPF had been torn by internal conflicts ever since the party was founded in February 2002, and these began to spill over into the cabinet in October. Two quarrelling LPF ministers, Bomhoff and Heinsbroek, resigned (under heavy pressure), while the Government continued as caretaker until anticipated elections were held on 22 January 2003." (Lucardie and Voerman 2004, 1084)

- **govtseq=25, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  See the notes above.

- **govtseq=26, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "In May, a rather unusual event brought about the fall of the coalition Government. A television programme about the life of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, born in Somalia and elected to the Dutch parliament (for the VVD) in 2003, raised doubts about the way she had obtained refugee status and (subsequently) Dutch citizenship in the 1990s. Responding to questions asked in Parliament, the Minister for Foreigners and Integration, Rita Verdonk (also VVD), concluded that the MP did not have Dutch citizenship. Hirsi Ali announced the next day that she would give up her parliamentary seat and leave the Netherlands (in any event, she had been invited to work for a think-tank in the United States). However, a majority in the Dutch lower house urged the Minister to make sure Hirsi Ali could retain or regain her Dutch citizenship. Verdonk complied, but only after Hirsi Ali signed a statement admitting she had given inaccurate information to the Minister. When it became clear that she had done so under pressure (from the Minister), Verdonk was criticized in the strongest terms by most opposition parties as well as by D66. For the Democrats who had often disapproved of Verdonk's conservative policies, this was the straw that broke the camel's back.The newly elected leader of the Democratic parliamentary party, Lousewies van der Laan, declared her party could no longer support the cabinet. This time, D66's ministers resigned. As the cabinet now lacked a majority in Parliament, the Prime Minister, Jan Peter Balkenende (CDA), tendered the resignation of his cabinet to the Queen on 30 June 2006. Elections for the Tweede Kamer (the lower house) were held on 22 November 2006. In the run-up to the elections, Balkenende led a minority cabinet supported by CDA and VVD while preparing for the elections and defending the budget in Parliament. Alexander Pechtold led D66 in the election campaign, after defeating Van der Laan in a membership vote." (Lucardie 2007, 1044)

- **govtseq=27, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  See the notes above.

- **govtseq=28, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

"Tensions within the coalition increased in January 2010 (this was also due to other issues – in particular an inquiry about Dutch involvement in the Iraq War in 2003) (see also Lucardie & Voerman 2010: 1100). Attempts to reach a compromise between CDA and PvdA were thwarted by misunderstandings and mutual distrust. On 17 February the PvdA leader and vice-premier, Wouter Bos, demanded that the cabinet reconfirm its decision to end the mission in its weekly meeting on 19 February. When the cabinet members of CDA and Christian Union refused, the PvdA ministers resigned (in the night of 19-20 February). An attempt by Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende to reconstitute the cabinet failed, so early parliamentary elections became inevitable. Balkenende would lead a caretaker cabinet – for the third time in his political career." (Lucardie and Voerman 2011, 1072)

- **govtseq=29, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Parliamentary elections will be held on 9 June. The caretaker government must prepare for elections, but it will not be done with its work on 10 June. It will stay in place until a new coalition government is installed." (Radio Netherlands Worldwide 2010)

- **govtseq=30, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "By 21 April, the PVV was no longer willing to continue negotiations. Party leader Geert Wilders did not agree with the lack of compensation to pensioners for the effect of the budget cuts. According to him, pensioners should not have to pay the bill for a nonsensical dictate from Brussels. On 23 April, Prime Minister Rutte formally asked the Queen to discharge the cabinet. New elections were scheduled, for the fifth time since 2002." (Otjes and Voerman 2013, 164)

New Zealand

- **govtseq=21, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years.

- **govtseq=22, new=0, rft_sw2014=7**

  "The Cabinet was reshuffled on March 1 to achieve several objectives... the inclusion of one member of the United Party in the Cabinet in accord with a coalition agreement between National and United" (Vowles 1997, 457)

- **govtseq=23, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The date of the 1996 election was announced about a month earlier than strictly necessary." (Vowles 1997, 455)

- **govtseq=24, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "While Jim Bogler was overseas in November, Jenny SHipley and her supporters successfully organised a leadership coup. On Bolger's return he was informed that he no longer had the support of a majority of his caucus. The leadership election that followed also replaced deputy-leader Don McKinnon with Wyatt Creech. The transfer of power was delayed until early December" (Vowles 1998, 479). "He [Bolger] made up his mind about this wen he resigned in 1997, saying: "I wasn't going to be one of those former leaders that was constantly nitpicking on various issues." (*The New Zealand Herald* 2007)

- **govtseq=25, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Winston Peters, leader of junior coalition party New Zealand First was dismissed from Cabinet on August 14, and it was clear to almost all involved that the National-New Zealand First coalition was over. The New Zealand First caucus split. All former New Zealand First cabinet ministers other than Peters agreed to continue to support the government and remained in their positions on a temporary basis." (Vowles 1999, 477)

- **govtseq=26, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years.

- **govtseq=27, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On June 11, Labour Prime Minister Helen Clark called an election four months earlier than required." (Vowles 2003, 1037)

- **govtseq=28, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years.

- **govtseq=29, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years.

- **govtseq=30, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years.

- **govtseq=31, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years.

Norway

- **govtseq=23, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The 1993 general election to the Storting took place according to the constitutionally fixed 4-year schedule." (Heidar 1994, 391)

- **govtseq=24, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The most expected surprise of the year was undoubtedly the announcement of Ms. Gro Harlem Brundtland on 23 October that she would step down from the office of prime minister." (Heidar 1997, 465)

- **govtseq=25, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=26, new=0, rft_sw2014=5**

  "In March 2000, when Prime Minister Bondevik (KRF) called for a vote of confidence over the issue of building gas-fired power plants, his government fell." (Aalberg 2001, 377)

- **govtseq=27, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=28, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=29, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=30, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

Poland

- **govtseq=0, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "While there was a consensus that new elections were necessary, there was nevertheless no agreement as to when to hold them. The President, his staff, the Bielecki cabinet, and numerous political groupings not represented in the parliament pressed for a May date; most of the parliamentary factions preferred a later, October date. Eventually, after a very heated debate on the electoral law (see the discussion on institutional changes, below), which included a presidential veto, the elections to both houses were set for 27 October." (Jasiewicz 1992, 497)

- **govtseq=1, new=0, rft_sw2014=5**

  "[O]on 5 June the *Sejm* voted him [Prime Minister Olszewski] out of office (273 to 119 with 33 abstentions). Votes in favour of the motion were cast by the UD, the KLD, the PPG, the SLD, the PSL, and the KPN; against by the ZChN, the PC, and the PL." (Jasiewicz 1993, 527)

- **govtseq=2, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "But whatever the President's intentions, his protege failed to form a cabinet... Pawlak offered his resignation on 2 July, but Wałesa refused to accept it, and threatened to use his "constitutional powers" (possibly calling new elections) if a compromise was not reached... President Wałesa, apparently surprised by the formation of a workable coalition and its choice of Premier, withdrew his endorsement of Waldemar Pawlak without much hesitation and nominated Hanna Suchocka as the Prime Minister." (Jasiewicz 1993, 528–529)

- **govtseq=3, new=0, rft_sw2014=5**

  "[A] motion for a vote of non-confidence in Suchocka I was submitted by the trade union Solidarity, one of the partners in these negotiations... [O]n 28 May the motion (requiring an absolute majority to pass) was carried by a single vote: 223 in favor, 198 against, with 24 abstentions... President Walesa, having a choice between dismissing the government or dissolving the parliament (according to the new 'small' constitution — see the Political Data Yearbook 1993) chose the latter, and the Suchocka cabinet stayed in office until after the 19 September 1993 elections." (Jasiewicz 1994, 404)

- **govtseq=4, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  "The Sejm (Diet) was dissolved by President of the Republic Lech Walesa after the former had passed a vote of no confidence in the Government (Resolution of 28 May 1993) without at the same time choosing a new Prime Minister. In such cases, the Constitution enables the President to either accept the resignation of the Government or to dissolve the Diet. Such dissolution also automatically entails renewal of the Senate." (Inter-Parliamentary Union 1993)

- **govtseq=5, new=0, rft_sw2014=6**

  "Negotiations between Pawlak and Wałesa regarding the two ministerial nominations were conducted simultaneously with the tug-of-war over taxes and the budget. In these negotiations, Pawlak appeared ineffective and often disloyal to his coalition partner, the SLD. The SLD, increasingly critical of Pawlak's personnel policies and apparent lack of leadership, accepted Wałesa's suggestion, and, after additional rounds of bargaining with the President over personnel issues, submitted to the Sejm a motion for a constructive vote of no confidence in Pawlak's government. As the new Prime Minister, they chose Jozef Oleksy, the Speaker of the Sejm, a member of the SLD (and its core party, the SdRP), and a former communist *apparatchik*. The motion was accepted by the Sejm on 1 March with 285 votes in favor (the ruling coalition), 5 against (dissenters from the PSL, sympathetic to Pawlak), and 127 abstentions (the opposition)." (Jasiewicz 1995, 438–439)

- **govtseq=6, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "For more than a month, Oleksy refused to step down or even to take a leave, but eventually he succumbed to the pressure of public opinion and resigned his office on 24 January." (Jasiewicz 1997, 472)

- **govtseq=7, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=8, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Nonetheless, the UW decided to withdraw its ministers from the government. The AWS responded with a proposal to preserve the coalition under a new prime minister, and sugested first Bogusław Grabowski, an economist whose name was little known among the public, and then Marian Krzaklewski, the leader of AWS and Solidarity. The UW rejected these plans and its ministers left the government. They were replaced by members of the AWS or independents." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2001, 388)

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Eventually, after the PSL crossed the aisle to vote against the Government's proposal of a motor vehicle tax, Miller announced (in a television expose on 1 March) the ejection of the PSL from the ruling coalition and the dismissal of the two PSL ministers: Jarosław Kalinowski of Agriculture and Stanisław Żelichowski of the Environment (which took effect on

3 March). From this point on, Miller I has functioned as a minority government." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2004, 1111)

- **govtseq=11, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The Miller I government resigned on 2 May, just one day after Poland officially became an EU member, while champagne corks were still popping across the country." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2005, 1149)

- **govtseq=12, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "Minister of Health/*Minister Zdrowia*: Wojciech Rudnicki (1939 male, PSL), *resigned* on 19 May; Jerzy Hausner (1949, male, SLD) *acting* 19 May-11 June; Marian Czakański (1946 male, Ind), was *nominated* on 11 June, and *dismissed* and *replaced* by Marek Balicki (1953 male, SdPl) on 15 July" (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2005, 1151) *PSL left the government while SDPL joined it.*

- **govtseq=13, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=14, new=1, rft_sw2014=7**

  "The establishment of a majority coalition resulted in a major reconstruction of Marcinkiewicz I. The leaders of both junior partners in the coalition received (on 5 May) appointments to the Deputy Prime Minister posts and were assigned ministerial portfolios (Andrzej Lepper of the Self-Defense as Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and Roman Gertych of the LPR as Minister of Education). In addition, Self-Defense received the portfolios of Labour and Social Policy (Anna Kalata) and the Construction Industry (Antoni Jaszczak), and LPR the new portfolio of Maritime Economy (Rafał Wiechecki)." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2007, 1068)

- **govtseq=15, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 10 July, President Lech Kaczyński accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz and his cabinet, and designated his brother Jarosław the new Prime Minister. On 14 July, invited guests, as well as television viewers, witnessed an act unprecedented in the history of governance as a president solemnly handed the act of appointment to his identical twin. Kaczyński's cabinet – to which almost all ministers of his predecessor were re-appointed – obtained the confidence of the Sejm on 19 July by a vote of 240 (PiS, Self-Defense, LPR and independents) to 205 (PO, SLD and PSL)." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2007, 1070)

- **govtseq=16, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The unsteady coalition between the Law and Justice (PiS) Party and its junior partners, Self-Defence and the League of the Polish Families (LPR), would all but disappear amid mutual accusations of ill-will and betrayal, only to be re-confirmed by party leaders. Since its formation in July 2006, the Kaczyński I Government was more occupied with those internal quarrels than with forwarding any legislative agenda or even with taking care of day-to-day management of state affairs. Needless to say, the opposition – Civic Platform (PO), Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) and Polish Peasant Party (PSL) – was eager to point out

that the deepening crisis of governance could be resolved only by new elections. The coalition eventually collapsed inAugust, which left PiS with a choice of either continuing as a minority government (the opposition being unable to unite in order to submit a constructive vote of no-confidence) or to indeed call a new election." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2008, 1096)

- **govtseq=17, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Thus, on 13 August, Kaczyński I became a single party minority government. As its ability to govern effectively was more than dubious, leaders of the PiS accepted new elections as the only possible solution." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2008, 1104)

- **govtseq=18, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=19, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 30 August, Donald Tusk, prime minister since 2007, was chosen as the President of European Council. The news came as a surprise to the Polish public, as the government had been lobbying actively for another EU appointment... Its obvious consequence was Tusk's resignation, along with his entire cabinet (as required by the constitution) on 9 September." (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2015, 233–235)

Portugal

- **govtseq=11, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=12, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=13, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=14, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The resignation of Prime Minister Antonio Guterres, after a heavy defeat in local elections on 14 December 2001, led to the call for early elections by President Jorge Sampaio after consultation in the Council of State." (Magone 2003, 1058)

- **govtseq=15, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The defeat of the centre-right government in the EP elections led to rumours that Prime Minister Barroso wanted to undertake a major reshuffle (Expresso, 19 June 2004).The reshuffle never took place because the Council of the European Union asked him to become the new President of the European Commission. Barroso resigned from the government and took up the position." (Magone 2005, 1163)

- **govtseq=16, new=1, rft_sw2014=6**

"After another attempt to reshuffle the government, President Sampaio decided after consultation with the political parties and the Council of State that Santana Lopes should resign and call for early elections. Santana Lopes resigned on 2 December after the approval of the budget for 2005 in Parliament." (Magone 2005, 1165) "After the dismissal of the Pedro Santana Lopes Government by the President of the Republic Jorge Sampaio in November 2004, new legislative elections were called." (Magone 2006, 1247)

- **govtseq=17, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=18, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Soon thereafter, Socrates announced his resignation. One week later he met with Cavaco Silva. After consultation with the Council of the State, Cavaco Silva called for early elections to take place on 5 June." (Magone 2012, 262)

Romania

- **govtseq=10, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

  PDSR left the government while USD joined it.

- **govtseq=13, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  Ministers from PUR resigned by 11 December, 2006. (Stan and Zaharia 2007, 1088)

- **govtseq=14, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Unwilling to take sides in the president-premier conflict, the Court handed down its decision only after parliament accepted Popescu-Tariceanu's second cabinet on 5 April. In its decision, the Court noted that the legal issue brought before it had been solved by the appointment of the second cabinet, without clarifying what should be done when the President repeatedly turns down a nomination favoured by the Premier. Basescu's lack of cooperation and willingness to deprive the Government of an important ministerial nomination weeks after Romania had entered the EU turned away many of his supporters, and ushered in the formation of a parliamentary majority united only by its dislike of the President. In early April, the dispute between Premier Popescu-Tariceanu and his Liberal supporters, on the one hand, and President Basescu and his Democrat allies, on the other, prompted Popescu-Tariceanu to reshuffle the cabinet to remove all Democrat ministers. The Democrats deplored the move as proof that the Liberals were single-handedly dissolving the Justice and Truth Alliance that permitted them together to win the 2004 general elections and gave them the right to form the government. In fact, the Democrats never quite made up their mind as to whether they belonged to the Government or the opposition. While formally part of the Government, where they held the important portfolios of Defence, Interior and Administrative Reform, European Integration, and Education and Research, the Democrats behaved as though they were part of the opposition, constantly siding with Basescu against Popescu-Tariceanu, even by blocking the Government's activity. As a result of the reshuffling, the cabinet retained the support of only the Liberal Party and the Democratic Union of Magyars, which together controlled less than one-quarter of seats in parliament. With such meager support in parliament,

the cabinet increasingly relied on support from the opposition Social Democrats." (Stan and Zaharia 2008, 1120)

- **govtseq=15, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=16, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "On 1 October 2009, all ten Social Democrat ministers resigned after President Basescu dismissed Social Democrat Deputy Prime Minister Dan Nica at the request of Premier Boc following Nica's allegations that, in view of the presidential elections, the Democrat-Liberals had rented all available buses in order to allow some of their supporters to illegally vote multiple times by transporting them between polling stations. The resignation was partly prompted by the desire to force the cabinet to fall and the Democrat-Liberals to take the blame for the country's financial crisis." (Stan and Zaharia 2010, 1149)

- **govtseq=17, new=2, rft_sw2014=6**

  "After the Social Democrats left, the second Boc Cabinet was supported by only around a third of legislators and therefore unable to gain support for its programme and vulnerable to motions of no-confidence. Sensing the cabinet's weakness, on 6 October, 116 legislators representing the opposition Liberal Party and Democratic Union of Magyars and seven Social Democrat deputies introduced a motion of no-confidence, as per Article 113 of the Constitution. On 13 October, the motion was supported by 254 Social Democrat, Liberal and Democratic Union of Magyars legislators and opposed by 176 Democrat-Liberals. Suggestively titled 'Eleven against Romania' – a reference to the eleven Democrat-Liberal ministers who refused to give up their positions – the motion criticised the minority government for its 'lack of legitimacy and representativeness' and blamed the government and President Basescu for pushing Romania into an economic, political and moral crisis... As a result of the vote, the second Boc Cabinet became the first Romanian cabinet to lose Parliament's confidence. It did not, however, lose office, since presidential elections were to be organised in less than 45 days and the President was to decide which party should form the government. As a result, the interim period was prolonged... A new government was appointed on 23 December, after the presidential elections. Defying Parliament's no-confidence vote, President Basescu re-appointed Boc premier of a government supported by the Democrat-Liberals and the Democrat Union of Magyars." (Stan and Zaharia 2010, 1149–1150)

- **govtseq=18, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

  UNPR joined the government. (Stan and Zaharia 2011, 1108)

- **govtseq=19, new=2, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Within days, the protests indicted the cabinet's programme and led to Boc's resignation." (Stan 2013, 200)

- **govtseq=20, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "Ungureanu's nomination made the cabinet vulnerable to the no-confidence motion on 18 April. He enraged the opposition by disbursing funds preferentially to PDL-controlled local administrations, though other administrations had key projects for local communities. The motion passed because Ungureanu no longer had a majority in parliament." (Stan 2013, 200)

- **govtseq=21, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=22, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "In February, the Ponta II cabinet lost the support of the PNL, whose ministers relinquished their posts." (Stan and Zaharia 2015, 249–251)

- **govtseq=23, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  "After Ponta lost the presidential election in November, UDMR joined the opposition. To ensure the support of a majority of legislators, Ponta then formed another cabinet by co-opting several former PNL members, including former Prime Minister Călin Popescu-Tăriceanu." (Stan and Zaharia 2015, 251–252)

Slovakia

- **govtseq=1, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  Dissolution of Czechoslovakia.

- **govtseq=2, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  Minister of Economy, L. Cernak (SNS) resigned and was replaced with M. Kubecka (HZDS) on March 19, 1993. No SNS minister was in cabinet since then. (Malova 1994, 414) "[T]he HZDS... lost the tacit support of the SNS in March when the Minister of Economy (L. Cernak, chairman of the SNS) resigned." (Malova 1994, 417)

- **govtseq=3, new=0, rft_sw2014=7**

  "The coalition negotiations failed once more in the summer, when the SNS refused to support the bill forcing the resignation and replacement of dissident MPs. Finally, after a long bargaining period, a coalition cabinet was eventually nominated in November, but this in turn led to a split in the SNS during the budget debate in December." (Malova 1994, 417)

- **govtseq=4, new=0, rft_sw2014=5**

  "[I]n February, however, a group of 10 HZDS deputies left the party and announced the formation of a new fraction, called the Alternative of Political Realism. This group was joined by Foreign Minister Jozef Moravčík and Deputy Prime Minister Roman Kováč who later resigned from the Cabinet, after being expelled from the party by their local organizations. The President accepted their resignations on 1 March, and at the same time refused to nominate Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Prokeš (SNS) as Foreign Minister. On 9 March President Kováč gave a report on the state of the Republic to the National Council (under Art. 102[o] of the Constitution). He emphasized the necessity of a broad-based coalition and early elections, and strongly criticized Mečiar's methods and policies. After a few days of heated parliamentary debate a vote of no confidence in the Cabinet was initiated, which was passed by 78 out of the 82 deputies present, the HZDS and SNS having withdrawn. On 16 March a new coalition under Jozef Moravčík was formed." (Malova 1995, 468)

- **govtseq=5, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

"On the next day [March 17, 1994], in a unanimous vote, parliament passed the bill on early elections which fixed the elections for 30 September and 1 October." (Malova 1995, 468)

- **govtseq=6, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=7, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=8, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "Most of the changes in Parliament prior to the elections stemmed from a coalition crisis. The Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) left the coalition at the beginning of February because of conflict with SDKÚ-DS over the Vatican Treaty" (Malová and Učeň 2007, 1096)

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=11, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "Early elections took place on 10 March 2012 in the wake of the fall of the previous government in October 2011 due to intra-coalition disagreement over the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), which was strongly opposed by one of the junior coalition partners, Freedom and Solidarity (SaS). Prime Minister Iveta Radičová of the Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SDKÚ-DS) linked the vote on the EFSF to a vote of confidence in the government because she perceived the rejection of the European Union scheme as a threat to the European single currency and hoped to force SaS compliance by linking it to the survival of the government. With SaS abstaining and Direction-Social Democracy (Smer-SD) withholding its support, the three remaining parties of the ruling coalition lacked the votes needed to win the confidence vote. Once the government fell, Smer-SD quickly offered to support the EFSF in exchange for early elections, and the measure passed two days after its initial failure" (Malová and Učeň 2013, 208)

Slovenia

- **govtseq=6, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "Even though Drnovšek's government was stable in 2002, there was still a change in the cabinet: Prime Minister Drnovšek resigned on 2 December 2002 due to his candidacy for the position of President of the Republic of Slovenia." (Fink-Hafner 2003, 1078)

- **govtseq=7, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "On 7 April, all three ministers from the Slovenian People's Party (SLS) resigned due to Rop's pressure (the key reason being that the SLS' MPs had voted in favour of the interpellation of the Minister of Internal Affairs at the end of March 2004)." (Fink-Hafner 2005, 1179)

- **govtseq=8, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=10, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "The party leader of Zares (Party for Real/New Politics), Gregor Golobič, suggested that all coalition party leaders should step down, including Prime Minister Borut Pahor, who was strongly opposed to his replacement without holding elections. Since the proposal was not accepted, Gregor Golobič resigned alone on 26 June 2011, followed by other ministers of Zares (all female) – namely Majda Širca, Darja Radič and Irma Pavlinič Krebs – on 11 July 2011." (Fink-Hafner 2012, 293)

- **govtseq=11, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "Pavel Gantar (Zares) carefully planned his resignation from the position of President of the National Assembly (at the beginning of September 2011) allowing Prime Minister Pahor to ask for a vote of confidence in the National Assembly linked to the vote on the government proposal of an intervening bill. Since he did not win the vote of confidence, the government stepped down on 20 September. The President of the Republic of Slovenia Danilo Türk dissolved the National Assembly on 21 October and called early elections to be held on 4 December 2011." (Fink-Hafner 2012, 293)

- **govtseq=12, new=2, rft_sw2014=4**

  All two ministers from Citizen's List (DL) resigned on January 31, 2013. (Fink-Hafner and Krašovec 2014, 283)

- **govtseq=13, new=2, rft_sw2014=5**

  "Prime Minister Janez Janša, (SDS) lost significant public confidence and the support of coalition partners, including Civic List (DL) and the Democratic Party of Pensioners (DeSUS). On 27 February, a constructive vote of no-confidence replaced Janša with Slovenia's first female premier, Alenka Bratušek, who had the support of her own party, Positive Slovenia, as well as the Social Democrats, the DeSUS and DL." (Fink-Hafner and Krašovec 2014, 281)

- **govtseq=14, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

  "Four members of PS in government (Alenka Bratušek, Roman Jakič, Metod Dragonja and Uroš Grilc) switched party affiliation to Alliance of Alenka Bratušek (ZaAB). Uroš Čufer remained with PS" (Krašovec 2015, 273)

- **govtseq=15, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Based on constitutional limitations and his conviction that it would be best to have early elections as soon as possible, President of the Republic Borut Pahor decided to call elections in mid-July, when the largest segment of the population is on holiday." (Krašovec 2015, 271)

Spain

- **govtseq=6, new=0, rft_sw2014=4**

  "But the 'affaire' also created a lot of tensions inside the party, deepening the already existing divisions between two sectors, one representing the bureaucracy of the party and led by the former vice-president of the Government, Alfonso Guerra, and the other which was close to the party in public office and which was identified with the more liberal economic policy. These internal divisions in the governing party proved decisive to the calling of an early general election, but the results of the election itself simply acted to deepen the cleavage between the two groups, which continued until the Socialist party Congress at the beginning of 1994." (Castillo and Nieto 1994, 427)

- **govtseq=7, new=0, rft_sw2014=5**

  "President Gonzalez had to call elections in December 1995, because he lost the parliamentary support for the Budgetary Bill." (Delgado and Nieto 1997, 492)

- **govtseq=8, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=9, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=10, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=11, new=2, rft_sw2014=6**

  "President Zapatero took another peculiar and unprecedented political decision during the year. He announced in August that he was going to convoke legislative elections for 20 November and confirmed that would not be seeking his own re-election. A month later he passed a decree that dissolved the legislature several months before the end of its four-year legal term." (Delgado and Nieto 2012, 301)

Sweden

- **govtseq=22, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "The general elections to the unicameral Riksdag were held on Sunday, 15 September 1991. This was a 'normal' election in the sense that it was held at the end of the three-year election period." (Pierre and Widfeldt 1992, 521)

- **govtseq=23, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of three years. The term was extended to four years since the 1994 election (Pierre and Widfeldt 1997, 496).

- **govtseq=24, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

"[T] governing Social Democratic Party experienced serious problems with seeking a successor to a party leader and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, who had announced his resignation in August 1995." (Pierre and Widfeldt 1997, 498)

- **govtseq=25, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=26, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=27, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=28, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=29, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

Switzerland

- **govtseq=47, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=48, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "For 1993 Adolf Ogi becomes president and Otto Stich will be vice-president." (Ladner 1993, 549)

- **govtseq=49, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "For 1994 Otto Stich is president and Kaspar Villiger of the Radical Democrats (FDP) vice-president." (Ladner 1994, 438)

- **govtseq=50, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "For 1995 Kaspar Villiger is President and Jean-Pascal Delamuraz of the Radical Democrats (FDP) is elected Vice-president." (Ladner 1995, 493)

- **govtseq=51, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=52, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "For 1996 Jean-Pascal Delamuraz of the Radical Democrats (FDP) was assigned the post of president and Arnold Koller of the Christian Democrats (CVP) vice-president." (Hardmeier 1997, 501)

- **govtseq=53, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "Arnold Koller, Christian Democrat, was appointed Federal Preisdent and Flavio Cotti, from the same party, was elected Vice-President for the year 1997." (Hardmeier 1998, 532)

- **govtseq=54, new=0, rft_sw2014=.**

  "In December 1998, federal councilor and member of the Social Democratic Party, Ruth Dreifuss, was elected president of the federation, the first female president in the history of the Swiss federation." (Hardmeier 1999, 521)

- **govtseq=55, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=56, new=1, rft_sw2014=.**

  Samuel Schmid replaced Adolf Ogi, Minister of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports, on December 6, 2000 (Hardmeier 2001, 426) and Mortiz Leuenberger was elected to President of the Swiss Federation for 2001 in December 2000 (Hardmeier 2002, 1095).

- **govtseq=57, new=1, rft_sw2014=.**

  Kaspar Villiger was elected to President of the Swiss Federation for 2002. No change was made in the composition and personnel of the federal council (The Swiss Federal Council).

- **govtseq=58, new=1, rft_sw2014=.**

  Micheline Calmy-Rey was elected to Federal Council on December 4, 2002 and replaced Ruth Dreifuss, Minister of Home Affairs, who officially resigned on December 31, 2002. Pascal Couchepin was elected to President of the Swiss Federation for 2003 (The Swiss Federal Council).

- **govtseq=59, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years. "On 10 December 2003, the Federal Council was elected by the Federal Assembly for 2004." (Hardmeier 2004, 1154)

- **govtseq=60, new=1, rft_sw2014=.**

  Samuel Schmid was elected to President of the Swiss Federation for 2005. No change was made in the composition and personnel of the federal council (The Swiss Federal Council).

- **govtseq=61, new=1, rft_sw2014=.**

  Moritz Leuenberger was elected to President of the Swiss Federation for 2006. No change was made in the composition and personnel of the federal council (Milic 2006, 1275).

- **govtseq=62, new=1, rft_sw2014=.**

  Micheline Calmy-Rey was elected to President of the Swiss Federation for 2007. Doris Leuthard was elected to Federal Council on June 14, 2006 and replaced Joseph Deiss, Minister of Home Affairs, who officially resigned on July 31, 2006 (Sidler 2007, 1127). *Our coding of the date of investiture of* ***govtseq****=63 is consistent with WKB (2011).*

- **govtseq=63, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years. "On 12 December 2007, the Federal Council was elected by the Federal Assembly." (Milic 2008, 1151)

- **govtseq=64, new=1, rft_sw2014=4**

  "The SVP expelled the head of the Department of Justice and Police, Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf, from the party after she refused to step down from office. She then joined the newly founded Conservative Democratic Party of Switzerland (BDP). Then Federal Councillor Samuel Schmid, head of the Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport, left the SVP of his own accord and joined the BDP, thus in effect depriving the SVP of any seat in the government" (Milic 2009, 1124). SVP excluded the Graubünden party on June 1, 2008 regarding the expulsion of Eveline Widmer-Schulumpf. Regarding the issue, Samuel Schmid left SVP on June 4, 2008, who joined BDP as well (Church and Vatter 2009, 421–422).

- **govtseq=65, new=2, rft_sw2014=7**

  "Then Federal Councillor Samuel Schmid, head of the Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport, left the SVP of his own accord and joined the BDP, thus in effect depriving the SVP of any seat in the government. This changed again in late 2008, when Schmid resigned from office. The parliament then elected former SVP president, Ueli Mauer (SVP), as his successor on 10 December 2008.This marked the return of the SVP to the Federal Council after a self-chosen, one-year long retreat in opposition." (Milic 2009, 1124)

- **govtseq=66, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

  Didier Burkhalter was elected to Federal Council on September 16, 2009 and replaced Pascal Couchepin, Minister of Home Affairs, who officially resigned on October 31, 2009 (The Swiss Federal Council).

- **govtseq=67, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

  "In the end, Simonetta Sommaruga (SPS/PSS) and Johann Schneider-Ammann (FDP/PLR), the two candidates regarded as the most promising already during the run up, were successful and were elected on 22 September 2010. The party political composition of the Federal Council thereby remained unchanged." (Widmer 2011, 1157)

- **govtseq=68, new=2, rft_sw2014=1**

  Reached the maximum term of four years.

- **govtseq=69, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

  "The composition of the Swiss cabinet (Federal Council) remained unchanged in 2012, as the Swiss parliament had (re-)elected the entire Federal Council on 14 December 2011. On the same day, the united Federal Assembly elected Federal Councillor Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf (BDP/PBD, Conservative Democratic Party) as Federal President for 2012." (Widmer 2013, 232)

- **govtseq=70, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

"Federal Councillor Didier Burkhalter (FDP/PLR, FDP-Liberals/ Liberal Democratic Party) was elected Federal President for 2014 on 4 December 2013, with 183 out of 202 valid votes." (Widmer 2014, 301)

- **govtseq=71, new=2, rft_sw2014=.**

  "On 3 December 2014, the united Federal Assembly selected Federal Councillor Simonetta Sommaruga (SPS/PSS, Swiss Social Democratic Party) as Federal President for 2015." (Widmer 2015, 294)

United Kingdom

- **govtseq=17, new=0, rft_sw2014=2**

  "The date of the announcement of John Major's cabinet following the resignation of Margaret Thatcher on 28 November 1990." (Mackie 1992, 537)

- **govtseq=18, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 10 March the Prime Minister announced that the general election would be held on 9 April." (Mackie 1993, 558)

- **govtseq=19, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  "When Prime Minister John Major announced on 17 March that a general election would be held six weeks later on 1 May, the Conservatives had maintained an unbroken and undiluted grip on national governmental power for nearly 18 years." (Webb 1998, 542)

- **govtseq=20, new=0, rft_sw2014=1**

  An early election.

- **govtseq=21, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "Although a general election was not constitutionally required until June 2006, with disadvantageous constituency boundary changes expected to be in place then and the demands of the European Union (EU) presidency and G8 summit in the second half of 2005, a general election in the early summer was widely expected. Even though the election was not formally announced until 5 April, the first four months of 2005 had the character of a long campaign with a string of policy announcements." (Fisher 2006, 1282)

- **govtseq=22, new=1, rft_sw2014=2**

  "On 10 May Tony Blair announced his resignation as Labour leader and his intention to resign as Prime Minister on 27 June." (Fisher 2008, 1160)

- **govtseq=23, new=1, rft_sw2014=1**

  "On 6 April, Gordon Brown called an election for 6 May." (Whitaker 2011, 1168)

United States

For all updated periods, the elections were held regularly without any change in cabinet between elections. Thus, the resulting coding is 1.

tog

Austria

- **govtseq=21, new=2, tog1=6**

  Vranitzky IV "resigned on 18 December 1995 and reappointed as caretaker government until 12 March 1996." (Fallend 1997, 313)

- **govtseq=24, new=2, tog1=6**

  Klima I resigned and was reappointed as caretaker government on 7 October 1999. (Fallend 2000, 324)

Belgium

- **govtseq=45, new=2, tog1=2**

  "As a result of this stalemate, the Leterme II cabinet remained in position as 'caretaker government' with limited powers. However, as time progressed, and also due to pressures from many stakeholders – particularly the 'social partners' (trade unions and employers' organizations) – the cabinet was de facto granted the right to take binding political decisions beyond the usual practice of caretaker governments." (Rihoux et al. 2011, 918)

  It can be coded as 6, but due to the de facto power that is beyond what usual caretaker governments possess, our coding is 2.

Czech Republic

- **govtseq=11, new=2, tog1=6**

  "After the fall of the cabinet, the two large parties (ODS and ČSSD) refused to form a majority coalition and their negotiations resulted in an agreement on the formation of a temporary caretaker cabinet." (Linek and Lacina 2010, 939)

France V

- **govtseq=58, new=1, tog1=6**

  "As is Fifth Republic tradition, once he was re-elected, J. Chirac appointed a caretaker Prime Minister to form an interim government and prepare for the legislative elections of 9 and 16 June." (Ysmal 2003, 953)

- **govtseq=62, new=1, tog1=6**

  "As is Fifth Republic tradition, once he was in the Elysée Palace, N. Sarkozy appointed on May 17 and May 18 a Prime Minister and a cabinet not only to prepare for the legislative elections of 10 and 17 June, but also to implement the policies outlined during the electoral campaign." (Ysmal 2008, 982)

Greece

- **govtseq=59, new=2, tog1=6**

  "European leaders were stunned and waited to see whether a government could be formed. After a two-week period political leaders were unable to form a coalition government. A new election was announced for 17 June, and a caretaker government was put in place under Panagiotis Pikramenos, hitherto President of the Council of State (supreme administrative court)." (Mylonas 2013, 92)

Iceland

- **govtseq=29, new=2, tog1=2**

  At the time of its formation, the government was majority. However, it became minority in August, 2012. "In August, one Social Democratic MP left the party. The government thereby formally became a minority government as the combined number of SDA and Left-Green MPs now totalled 31 out of 63 Althingi members." (Hardarson and Kristinsson 2013, 101)

Israel

- **govtseq=60, new=1, tog1=6**

  "As the new post-elections Government was not presented to the Knesset until early May, Sharon II continued to function as an interim Government, headed in practice by Ehud Olmert." (Diskin 2007, 989)

Italy

- **govtseq=63, new=2, tog1=.**

  "The new government had two unique and novel features. The first is that it is made of independent members, supposedly experts in their own field... [I]n those circumstances the parties that supported those governments suggested their own 'independent' members to be included in the cabinet. In this case, no party suggestion has been taken into account. This disregard is due to the exceptional situation of the economic crisis and to the low esteem in which political parties are held (according to some surveys: around 10 per cent approval); in other words, the parties no longer had the political strength to impose their will... The new government immediately intervened with a bill aptly entitled 'Save Italy', which, alongside other provisions, deeply reformed the pension system. The radical economic reforms introduced by the Monti government were generally accepted since public opinion perceived

both the seriousness of the crisis and the dedication of the government members to the 'common good'. The low profile and sober style as well as the competence and seriousness of the government contrasted with its predecessor.The public seemed to appreciate this change, granting the government an almost 80 per cent approval rating (84 per cent for Prime Minister Monti)." (Ignazi 2012, 166) This non-partisan government cannot be deemed caretaker government because it was formed to solve economic issues.

Japan

- **govtseq=46, new=1, tog1=6**

  "Prime Minister Mori, who was elected prime minister at the beginning of the special session, formed a second cabinet on July 4, but this was regarded as transitional to prepare for the upcoming G-8 Kyushu-Okinawa summit meeting of industrial countries and to manage the remainder of the year." (Kato 2001, 356)

Netherlands

- **govtseq=23, new=2, tog1=6**

  "On 16 April, Prime Minister Wim Kok resigned... After resigning, the Government continued to act as a caretaker until after the elections of 15 May." (Lucardie 2003, 1033)

- **govtseq=25, new=2, tog1=6**

  "Unable to control the conflict between the two LPF ministers, CDA and VVD leaders decided to dissolve the coalition and call for new elections. On 16 October, Balkenende tendered the resignation of his cabinet to the Queen. His Government would act as caretaker until the anticipated elections (to be held on 22 January 2003), but without the two controversial LPF ministers" (Lucardie 2003, 1034).

- **govtseq=27, new=1, tog1=6**

  "[O]n 7 July 2006, two new ministers were appointed to the 'caretaker cabinet' Balkenende III, to replace the D66 ministers that resigned on 30 June, while the others continued in their function." (Lucardie 2007, 1043)

- **govtseq=29, new=2, tog1=6**

  "A caretaker government is now officially in charge of the Netherlands. In the wake of the Labour Party pulling out of the coalition late Friday night, the Christian Democrats and the Christian Union will continue to govern, but with limited authority." (Radio Netherlands Worldwide 2010)

- **govtseq=30, new=2, tog1=5, tog2=2**

  "On 20 March, Hero Brinkman left the PVV parliamentary group. The reason was a website the PVV had launched where citizens could register complaints about Central and Eastern European immigrants. Brinkman felt that this initiative unduly treated benevolent migrants as criminals. Because of the breakaway of Brinkman, the CDA, VVD and PVV no longer

had a majority in the lower chamber. Brinkman promised, however, to support the cabinet. Moreover, the Political Reformed Party (Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij, SGP) – an orthodox Protestant party with two seats in the lower chamber – almost always voted with the coalition, ensuring a continued majority. Neither Brinkman nor the SGP were involved in the budget negotiations, but the SGP's leader was regularly informed unofficially by Prime Minister Mark Rutte (VVD)." (Otjes and Voerman 2013, 164) *On March 20, 2012, the number of seats held by the government and supporting parties became 75 out of 150. However, since Brinkman and SGP supported the cabinet, the value of* ***tog2*** *remains 2 instead of 5.*

Poland

- **govtseq=4, new=0, tog1=6**

  "[A] motion for a vote of non-confidence in Suchocka I was submitted by the trade union Solidarity, one of the partners in these negotiations... [O]n 28 May the motion (requiring an absolute majority to pass) was carried by a single vote: 223 in favor, 198 against, with 24 abstentions... President Walesa, having a choice between dismissing the government or dissolving the parliament (according to the new 'small' constitution — see the Political Data Yearbook 1993) chose the latter, and the Suchocka cabinet stayed in office until after the 19 September 1993 elections." (Jasiewicz 1994, 404)

Portugal

- **govtseq=14, new=1, tog1=4**

  "The resignation of Prime Minister Antonio Guterres, after a heavy defeat in local elections on 14 December 2001, led to the call for early elections by President Jorge Sampaio after consultation in the Council of State. The Guterres Government remained in power until the elections on 17 March 2002 as a caretaker government." (Magone 2003, 1058)

  Following the resignation of Prime Minister, António Guterres on December 17, 2001 (BBC 2001), ***tog1*** *might become 6. But no information is available regarding the composition of the caretaker government, and therefore this caretaker government is not coded as a separate government in the data set.*

Romania

- **govtseq=10, new=2, tog1=6**

  Based on Müller-Rommel et al. (2004, 889).

gparties

France V

- **govtseq=63, new=1, gparties=2**

Independents include Jean-Marie Bockel who formed LGM on September 26, 2007. Therefore, from this date **gparties** is equal to 3 (*Challenges* 2007). "*La Gauche Moderne* (LGM) was founded by Jean-Marie Bockel, a former Socialist Party member (Mayor of Mulhouse at the time) after the election of Nicolas Sarkozy in the 2007 presidential election, when Jean-Marie Bockel joined the François Fillon cabinet. LGM had no deputies in the National Assembly, but one senator (from overseas France) in the French senate." (Cautres 2010, 974)

Israel

- **govtseq=43, new=0, gparties=8**

  At the moment of the start date of 44th government (June 6, 1999), Meimad was a part of coalition while it did not have portfolio. Since this party formed a joint list with Labour and Gesher in the elections (Diskin 2000, 428), we consider Meimad as a government party as of June 6, 1999. The party obtained one portfolio on August 5, 1999 (Diskin 2000, 428–430), but we do not treat this date as the start date of another government.

- **govtseq=64, new=0, gparties=6**

  We treat United Torah Judaism (YHT) as a government party although it has no portfolio. The reason is that Deputy Minister of Health Jacob Litzman is the *de facto* Minister of Health (Diskin 2010, 1026–1027).

py#name, py#seat

Australia

- **govtseq=27, new=0, py1seat=78**

  py1seat was originally coded as 77 in WKB (2000, 2011). According to (Mackerras and MAllister 1992, 352), it is 78.

Austria

- **govtseq=22, new=0, py2seat=53**

  py2seat was originally coded as 40 in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). According to Fallend (1997, 314), it is 53.

- **govtseq=23, new=0, py2seat=52**

  py2seat was originally coded as 40 in WKB (2011). According to Fallend (1998, 348), it is 52.

Belgium

- **govtseq=37, new=0, py4seat=28**

py4seat was originally coded as 27 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). According to Deruette (1993, 384–385), it is 28. But it became 27 on November 15 when a MP left SP and joined VLD.

Cyprus

- **govtseq=13, new=2, py#cab_perc**

  Distribution of cabinet portfolio as of June 13, 2006.

Czech Republic

- **govtseq=13, new=2, py3seat=8**

  "Peake succeeded in attracting support from seven other MPs who switched fromVV to LIDEM, and the Nečas cabinet managed to survive a confidence vote, held on 27 April, with 105 out of 200 votes." (Linek 2013, 53)

Finland

- **govtseq=33, new=0, py1seat=35**

  py1sesat is 35 in WKB (2000) while it is 39 in WKB (2011). According to Anckar and Anckar (2010, 620), the number of seats held by SK before the 1975 election is 35.

- **govtseq=41, new=0, py1seat=38**

  py1sesat is 38 in WKB (2000) while it is 36 in WKB (2011). According to Anckar and Anckar (2010, 621), the number of seats held by SK right after the 1983 election is 38.

France V

- **govtseq=45, new=0, py1seat=102**

  py1seat was originally coded as 268 in both WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), but according to Nohlen (2010, 705) Socialist's seat share from the 1978 election is 102.

- **govtseq=52, new=0, py1seat=269, py1cab_perc=85.00**

  The seat share os PS includes 9 MPs from MRG that had no portfolio. PS's portfolio includes 1 portfolio that was held by Génération Ecologie. This party had no MPs in the legislature (Ysmal 1992, 402).

- **govtseq=53, new=0, py1seat=260, py1cab_perc=66.67, py2seat=9, py2cab_perc=8.33**

  PS had 260 seats and 18 portfolios while MRG had 9 seats and 2 portfolios (Ysmal 1993, 427).

- **govtseq=54, new=0, py1seat=257, py2seat=201**

In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011) **py1seat**=247 and **py2seat**=205. According to Ysmal (1994, 295), they are 257 and 201, respectively.

- **govtseq=54, new=0, py2cab_perc=50.00**

  Portfolios held by UDF includes those of Parti Républicain (7), Centre des démacerates sociaux (5), and Parti radical (1) since they are parts of UDF (Ysmal 1994, 295, 297).

- **govtseq=55, new=0, py2seat=201**

  In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011) **py2seat**=213. According to Ysmal (1996, 332), UDF held 201 seats.

- **govtseq=55, new=0, py2cab_perc=41.38**

  Portfolios held by UDF includes those of Parti Républicain (5), Centre des démacerates sociaux (5), and Parti radical (1) since they are parts of UDF (Ysmal 1996, 334).

- **govtseq=56, new=0, py2seat=201**

  In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011) **py2seat**=213. According to Ysmal (1996, 335–336), UDF held 201 seats.

- **govtseq=56, new=0, py2cab_perc=39.29**

  Portfolios held by UDF includes those of Parti Républicain (3), Centre des démacerates sociaux (4), and Parti radical (1) since they are parts of UDF (Ysmal 1996, 335–336).

- **govtseq=57, new=0, py1seat=246, py2seat=37, py3seat=7, py4seat=13, py5seat=8**

  In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011) the seat share of PS was 241, PCF 38, PRG 12 and V 7. According to Ysmal (1998, 395–396), there were five parties in the government and the seat share was PS 246, PCF 37, MDC 7, PRG 13 and V 8.

- **govtseq=60, new=1, py1seat=364, py2seat=30**

  In WKB (2011) the seat share of UMP was 365 and that of UDF was 29. According to Ysmal (2005, 1014), they were 364 and 30, respectively.

Germany

- **govtseq=24, new=0, py1seat=297, py3seat=8**

  In WKB (2000) **py1seat** was 305 and **py3seat** was missing. In WKB (2011), **py1seat**=297 and **py3seat**=8 which was held by DSU.

Great Britain

- **govtseq=17, new=0, py1seat=376**

  The seat share of Conservative is 376 (Rose and Munro 2010, 2031) while it was coded 367 in WKB (2000).

- **govtseq=23, new=1, py1seat=354**

  The seat share of Labour is 354 (Fisher 2008, 1157) while it was coded as 355 in WKB (2011).

Greece

- **govtseq=21–23, new=0, py1seat=247**

  py1seat is 247 in WKB (2000) while it is 147 in WKB (2011). According to Pantelis et al. (2010, 860), it is 247.

- **govtseq=26, new=0, py1seat=171**

  py1seat is 173 in WKB (2000) while it is 171 in WKB (2011). According to Pantelis et al. (2010, 861), it is 171.

- **govtseq=44, 45, new=0, py1seat=161**

  py1seat is 172 in WKB (2000) while it is 161 in WKB (2011). According to Pantelis et al. (2010, 861), it is 161.

Hungary

- **govtseq=1, new=0, py1seat=164**

  py1seat is 165 in WKB (2000, 2011), which is the value as of January 1, 1991 (Ilonszki and Kurtán 1992, 421). According to Grotz and Hubai (2010, 935), it is 164.

- **govtseq=2, new=0, py1seat=135, py2seat=36, py3seat=24**

  Seats held by MDF, FKGP and KDNP were 165, 44, 21, respectively in WKB (2000, 2011). According to (Ilonszki and Kurtán 1994, 320), the seat share is 135 (MDF), 36 (Kisgazdák/Smallholders which is a splitter of FKGP) and 24 (KDNP).

Israel

- **govtseq=4–7, new=0, py1seat=45**

  py1seat was 50 in WKB (2000), but was 45 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=5, new=0, py2seat=20**

  py2seat was 23 in WKB (2000), but was 20 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=8–11, new=0, py1seat=40**

  py1seat was 45 in WKB (2000), but was 40 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=12–13, new=0, py1seat=47**

  py1seat was 52 in WKB (2000), but was 47 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=14–16, new=0, py1seat=42**

  py1seat was 46 in WKB (2000), but was 42 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=17–19, new=0, py1seat=45**

  py1seat was 49 in WKB (2000), but was 45 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=20–21, new=0, py1seat=56**

  py1seat was 60 in WKB (2000), but was 56 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=22–25, new=0, py1seat=51**

  py1seat was 54 in WKB (2000), but was 51 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=23, new=0, py3name=RATZ**

  py3name was CRIT in WKB (2000), but was RATZ in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=26–27, new=0, py1seat=43**

  py1seat was 45 in WKB (2000), but is 43 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=34, new=0, py1seat=35, py6name=PZI, py6seat=5**

  PZI (Promotion of the Zionist Idea) is a party established by five defectors from Likud and one of them held a cabinet post.

- **govtseq=35, new=0, py10name=MDET, py10seat=2**

  In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), MDET was not included. But according to Diskin (1992, 444), "[o]n 5 February 1991 the *Knesset* approved, by a vote of 61 to 54, the nomination of Rehavam ('Gandhi') Ze'evy of the Moledet (Homeland) party as Minister Without Portfolio. The participation of Ze'evy in the cabinet raised the number of Ministers to 20. In addition, 12 members of the *Knesset* (and later 13 MKs) served as Deputy Ministers. Following the participation of Ze'evy's Moledet with its two MKs in the coalition, the cabinet enjoyed the support of 66 out of the 120 *Knesset* members."

- **govtseq=35–36, new=0, py#seat**

  The distribution of seats is as of January 1, 1991 (Diskin 1992, 443).

- **govtseq=37, new=0, py#seat**

  The distribution of seats is as of January 1, 1992 (Diskin 1993, 468).

- **govtseq=39, new=0, py3name=[HADASH], py3seat=3, py4name=[ADP], py4seat=2**

  In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), SHAS was included in the government. But according to Diskin (1994, 341), "[T]he Shas Minister and three Deputy-Ministers resigned only on 12 September, 199[3] following a decision of the Supreme Court (8 September) that called for the dismissal of Deri and Pinhasi. The resignation came into effect on 14 September and practically removed the support of Shas from Rabin's cabinet – reducing its parliamentary basis to a minority of 56 out of the 120 Knesset Members."

- **govtseq=40, new=0, py3name=YI'UD, py3seat=2**

  In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), Yi'ud was not included in the government. But according to Diskin (1996, 386), "[T]hree of the eight Tsomet Knesset members split from Tsomet to form their own Knesset faction, Yi'ud. Two of them, Gonen Segev and Alex Goldfarb joined the governmental coalition, increasing its parliamentary basis from 56 to 58. Following a cabinet decision of December 25, 1994, Gonen Segev (male 1956) joined the government and replaced Moshe Shahal as Minister of Energy and Infrastructure on January 9, 1995."

- **govtseq=41, new=0, py4name=non-partisan, py4seat=0**

  According to Diskin (1996, 386), there is one non-partisan minister without portfolio in government.

- **govtseq=42, new=0, py1seat=22, py2name=Gesher, py2seat=5, py3name=Tsomet, py3seat=5**

  In WKB (2000), **py1seat** was 32 which represents the seats held by LIKUD, Gesher and Tsomet since they presented a joint list of candidates in the 1996 election. In WKB (2011), the seat share of these parties was decomposed, which is consistent with the report by Diskin (1997, 408).

- **govtseq=47–48, new=1, py4cab_perc=8.3, py5cab_perc=.**

  py4cab_perc includes the cabinet posts held by HH and YB.

- **govtseq=53, new=1, py1seat=40**

  In WKB (2011), Likud held 38 seats. According to Diskin (Diskin 2004, 1035), it had 40 seats.

- **govtseq=53, new=1, py3cab_perc=9.5, py5cab_perc=.**

  py3cab_perc includes the cabinet posts held by HH and YB.

- **govtseq=53–59, py#seat**

  Since no information is available about the change in seat share of governing parties, the values we coded are those as of February 2003.

- **govtseq=58, new=1, py3seat=5, py4seat=.**

  py3seat includes the seat share of DHAT.

- **govtseq=59, new=1, py2seat=5, py3seat=.**

  py2seat includes the seat share of DHAT.

- **govtseq=60, new=1, py1seat=29**

  The seat share of Kadima as of January 18, 2006 is not available. Kadima was founded on November 23, 2005 as a splitter of Likud. Diskin (2006, 1141) wrote that "[a] total of 13 other Likud MKs immediately split from Likud and joined Sharon in his new party, Kadima ('Forward'). Later, a handful of other MKs from Labour, Likud and other factions also joined

the new party. Thus, on 30 November, former ministers Peres, Ramon and Itzik announced that they were leaving Labour with the intention to join Sharon's new party. All three had to resign from the Knesset before officially joining the new party. This move was necessary in order to enable them legally to be on Kadima's list of candidates in the coming elections and later serve as ministers in the new government." As a rough approximate seat share of Kadima, we followed WKB (2011) and used the seat share of Kadima obtained from 2006 election in March.

Italy

- **govtseq=52, new=0, py4name=PSDI, py4seat=16**

  In WKB (2000) and WKB (2011), PRI (27 seats) was in the government, while Ignazi (1994, 346) notes that PSDI was in the government with 16 seats in place of PRI.

Japan

- **govtseq=37, new=0, py3seat=70**

  py3seat was 7 in WKB (2000). According to WKB (2011) and the official record published by Statistics Bureau of Japan, it is 70.

- **govtseq=38, new=0, py2seat=52**

  py2seat was 2 in WKB (2000). According to WKB (2011) and Shiratori (1995, 408) it is 52.

- **govtseq=40, new=0, py1seat=207, py2seat=63, py3seat=23**

  The distribution of seats was 206 (LDP), 74 (SDP), and 15 (NPS) in WKB (2000, 2011). According to Shiratori (1997, 428), it is 207, 63, 23, respectively.

- **govtseq=41, new=0, py1seat=238**

  py1seat was 293 in WKB (2000) and was 239 in WKB (2011). According to Shiratori (1997, 429) it is 238.

- **govtseq=42, new=1, py1seat=263**

  py1seat was 259 in WKB (2011). According to Kato (1999, 446) it is 263.

- **govtseq=45, new=1, py1seat=267, py2seat=20, py3seat=48**

  The distribution of seats was 265 (LDP), 39 (NCP(2)), and 52 (NKP) in WKB (2011). According to Kato (2001, 349) it is 267, 20, 48, repsectively.

- **govtseq=47, new=1, py1seat=239**

  py1seat was 233 in WKB (2011). According to Kato (2002, 1003) it is 239.

Lithuania

- **govtseq=13, new=2, py1seat=32, py2seat=10, py3seat=21, py4seat=10, py5seat=0**

  The seat share of the four governing parties is as of January 1, 2008 (Krupavicius 2009, 1024).

- **govtseq=15, new=2, py1seat=46, py2seat=12, py3seat=13**

  The seat share of the three governing parties is as of December 31, 2011 (Krupavicius 2011, 188).

Malta

- **govtseq=7, new=0, py1seat=34**

  py1seat was originally coded as 35 in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011) while it is 34 in Fenech (1993, 496).

New Zealand

- **govtseq=21, new=0, py1seat=67**

  py1seat was originally coded as 68 in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011). According to Vowles (1992, 479) it is 67.

Poland

- **govtseq=0, new=2, py#seat=.**

  The seat share of government parties is not available (Jasiewicz 1992).

- **govtseq=2, new=0, py5name=PSL, py5seat=48**

  PSL was in cabinet, but not coded by WKB (2000; 2011). Its seat share is as of right after the 1991 election.

- **govtseq=3, new=0, many discrepancies in py#name and py#seat**

  In WKB (2000; 2011) 6 parties were coded as government parties and 3 parties were as supporting parties. According to Jasiewicz (1994, 400) parties in government are UD, ZChN, PL, PPL/KLD and KP. The seat share of PChD and SLCh is not available, but their seat share is 26 in total.

- **govtseq=5, new=0, py3name=Independents**

  According to WKB (2000; 2011), UP was coded as the third government party. But it is not included by Jasiewicz (1994, 402).

- **govtseq=6, new=0, py1seat=168, py2seat=130**

  py1seat is 171 and **py2seat** is 132 in WKB (2000; 2011), but they are 168 and 130 in Jasiewicz (1996, 436).

- **govtseq=7, new=0, py1seat=168, py2seat=130**

  py1seat is 171 and **py2seat=132** in WKB (2000; 2011), but they are 168 and 130 in Jasiewicz (1997, 470).

- **govtseq=11, new=2, py1seat=196, py2seat=16**

  The seat share of each party is as of January 1, 2003 (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2004, 1107).

- **govtseq=13, new=1, py1seat=153, py2seat=15, py3seat=32**

  The seat share of each party is as of December 31, 2004 (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2005, 1150).

- **govtseq=15, new=1, py1seat=155, py2seat=56, py3seat=32**

  The seat share of each party is as of January 1, 2006 (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2007, 1066).

- **govtseq=17, new=1, py1seat=166**

  The seat share of each party is as of October 19, 2007 (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2008, 1098).

Portugal

- **govtseq=12, new=0, py1seat=132**

  The seat share of PSD is 132 (Stock 1992, 507) while it was coded as 135 in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=15, new=1, py1seat=104**

  The seat share of PSD is 104 (Magone 2003, 1062) while it was coded as 105 in WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=16, new=1, py1seat=104**

  The seat share of PSD is 104 (Magone 2005, 1159) while it was coded as 105 in WKB (2011).

Romania

- **govtseq=21, new=2, py1seat=139, py2seat=87**

  Stan (2013, 199) reports, in the Ponta I cabinet, PSD held 214 seats, PNL 150 seats and PC 20 seats. However, this seat share represents the sum of the seats held by each party in both the lower chamber and the upper chamber. According to JETRO (2012), PSD held 139 seats and PNL 87 seats in the lower chamber as of May 10, 2012. The seat share of PC is not available.

- **govtseq=22, new=2, py1seat=150, py2seat=100, py3seat=13, py4seat=10**

The seat share of governing parties in Ponta II reported by Stan (2013, 201) sums up the seat share in the lower chamber and the upper chamber. According to the final results published by the central electoral bureau of Romania (Biroul Electoral Central 2012), the seat share of the governing parties is as follows: PSD=150, PNL=100, PC=13 and UNPR=10.

Slovakia

- **govtseq=2, new=0, py#cab_perc**

  The distribution of cabinet post is as of January 1, 1993 (Malová 1994, 414).

- **govtseq=4, new=0, py2seat=8**

  py2seat was originally coded as 15 in WKB (2000). According to Malová (1994, 415), it is 8.

- **govtseq=6, new=0, py3seat=9**

  py3seat was originally coded as 10 in WKB (2000, 2011). According to Malová (1995, 467), it is 9.

Switzerland

- **govtseq=48–50, new=0, py4seat=41**

  The seat share of SP is 41 (Ladner 1993, 547; Ladner 1995, 487) while it was originally coded as 42 in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011).

- **govtseq=54–55, new=0, py4seat=55**

  The seat share of SP is 55 (Hardmeier 1999, 519; Hardmeier 2000, 531) while it was originally coded as 54 in WKB (2000) and WKB (2011).