On-line Appendix

BULGARIA

Government 1.

Following legislative elections on October 13, 1991, minority SDS government with Philip Dimitrov (SDS) as PM formed **November 8, 1991** (MRFH 2004, 878; Banks et al.2006, Keesings). Government supported from the legislature by DPS (SDS and DPS as legislative coalition, though DPS not formally part of the government) (Crampton 2005, 219; Bugajski 2002, 789; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007; Giatzidis 2002, 67). Government ends **October 28, 1992**, when the government was defeated on a no-confidence vote and resigned (Keesings).[1]

Government 2.

December 30, 1992, Berov's government was approved by parliament (Banks et al. 2006). "Formally, it was an expert government not tied to any political party" (Karasimeonov 1996, 49). The "technocratic government" was supported by the BSP and DPS (Giatzidis 2002, 68). See also Bugajski 2002, 779,789; Karasimeonov 1995; Crampton 2005, 224; Tanchev 1998, 76. **September 2, 1994**, Berov government resigns (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006)

October 11, 1994, caretaker government installed under Reneta Indzhova (Keesings; Bugjaski 2002, 779). [Not included in data table in paper.] December 18, 1994, early National Assembly elections. (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 3.

January 25, 1995, new government installed, with Zhan Videnov (BSP) as PM (Keesings; Crampton 1995). This was based an electoral coalition (joint list) of the BPS, BZNS-AS, and PKE (Ball 1998, 330; Bugajski 2002, 789; Crampton 2005; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007; Koulov 1998, 147; Melone 1998, 207). **December 28, 1996**, National Assembly accepts Videnov's resignation (Keesings; Banks et al., 2006; Wyzan 1998, 113). Note that many sources list December 21, 1996, but this is the date on which Videnov's resignation was offered, rather than the date on which it was accepted.

February 12, 1997, interim government appointed, led by Stefan Sofianski. . [Not included in data table in paper.] April 19, 1997, National Assembly elections. (Keesings; Banks et al., 2006)

Government 4.

May 21, 1997, new single-party government takes office with Ivan Kostov (SDS) as PM. (Banks et al. 2006, Crampton 1997). Government (ODS) is based on a joint list of SDS, BSDP, and the Popular Union (NS). Which parties comprised the ODS coalition is difficult to discern; different sources have different lists. Here we follow Crampton (1997, 561).[2] See also Crampton 2005,

[1] "An interregnum ensued, during which the BSP wasted its constitutional opportunity to nominate a successor premier. The initiative passed to the DPS, which nominated the president's economic advisor, Ljuben Berov, to form a non-party administration of 'national responsibility'." (Banks et al. 2006,157)

[2] Crampton describes the coalition as follows: "The ODS, formed in 1996, consisted of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party (BSDP), the mainly Turkish Movement for Rights and Freedom (DPS), and the Popular Union (NS). The most powerful force in the ODS was the SDS. Until February 1997 the SDS had been a loose alliance of 15 member organisations, not all of which were political parties. At the SDS's ninth National Conference, on 15 and 16 February, it was decided to transform the alliance into a political party, to be headed by a new 11-member National Executive Committee. There were to be common candidates for the election and those

235; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 107-8. Government ends with legislative elections held on **June 17, 2001** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 5.

Minimal winning coalition government comprising NDS and DPS forms on **July 24, 2001**, with Simeon Sakskoburggotski (NDS) as PM (Keesings, Harper 2003). On March 10, 2004, government drops to minority status when several NDS legislators leave the party to form a new party called New Time (Banks et al. 2006; Bulgarian National Assembly website, www.parliament.bg). Government ends **February 21, 2005**, with voluntary enlargement as the New Time Party joins the cabinet (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 6.

Minimal winning coalition government comprising NDS, DPS, and NTP takes office on **February 22, 2005**, with Simeon Sakskoburggotski (NDS) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends with legislative elections on **June 25, 2005** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 7.

BSP PM Sergei Stanishev's government coalition (BSP, NDS, and DPS) sworn in on **August 16, 2005**. (Keesings; Spirova 2006, 620; Spirova 2008, 904.). As of December 31, 2008, this government was still in office.

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candidates were to be chosen in primary elections. This created some tension. The Popular Union (NS) feared that its candidates would not make it past the primary election hurdle and it took a month of hard negotiation before a compromise could be reached*; a little later the DPS decided it would not campaign within the SDS*." (emphasis ours).

On-line Appendix

CROATIA

Government 1.

September 8, 1992, new single-party majority (HDZ) government takes office with Hrvoje Sarinic (HDZ) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006) following legislative elections on August 2, 1992. The government ends **March 29, 1993** when the Sarinic government resigns (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 2.

April 3, 1993, new single-party majority HDZ government takes office with Nikica Valentic (HDZ) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). The government ends **October 29, 1995** when legislative elections are held (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 3.

November 7, 1995, new single-party majority HDZ government takes office with Zlatko Matesa (HDZ) as PM (Banks et al. 2006). The government ends **January 3, 2000** when legislative elections are held (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Bartlett 2003, 57 fn. 52; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 216).

Government 4.

January 27, 2000, new six-party surplus coalition government takes office with Ivica Racan (SPDH) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). The government, based on a pre-electoral coalition, comprises SPDH, HSLS, IDS, HSS, HNS, LS (Bartlett 2003, 57; Fisher 2006). The government ends **June 4, 2001,** due to a change in the party composition of the government, when the IDS leaves government (Keesings; Bartlett 2003, 60; Fisher 2006, 184; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 220).

[In July 2001, the four HSLS ministers resign from government, which would have deprived the government of its majority, but then the deputy PM from the HSLS changed his mind and remained in government (Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 221). Thus we are not counting this as a new compositional change in government.]

Government 5.

The remaining five parties in the surplus coalition government (SPDH, HSLS, HSS, HNS, LS) continue on, with Ivica Racan (SPDH) as PM, governing from **June 5, 2001** (the day following the cabinet's compositional change) until **July 5, 2002** when the government resigns following some intra-party conflicts within the government (caused by the HSLS, which then splits) (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Fisher 2006, 185; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 222).

Government 6.

July 30, 2002, new minority coalition (Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 222) government takes office with Ivica Racan (SPDH) reassuming his post as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). The government now comprises SPDH, HSS, HNS, LS, and Libra (consisting of a portion of the old

HSLS party) (Bartlett 2003, 57; Fisher 2006, 185). The government ends **November 23, 2003** when legislative elections are held (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 224).

Government 7.

December 23, 2003, new minority coalition government (HDZ and DC) takes office with Ivo Sanander (HDZ) reassuming his post as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Bideleux & Jeffries 2007, 225). The government ends **February 10, 2006** due to a change in party composition when the sole DC minister leaves the coalition and joins the opposition (Reuters (http://www.redorbit.com/news/display/?id=385732); *The Economist*, 08/07/07).

Government 8.

The HDZ continues in office as a single-party minority government with Ivo Sanander (HDZ) as PM, governing from **February 11, 2006** (the day following the cabinet's compositional change) until **November 25, 2007** when legislative elections are held (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 9.

January 12, 2008, new coalition government takes office with office with Ivo Sanander (HDZ) as PM (Reuters). Coalition comprises HDZ, HSS, HSLS and SDSS (US Department of State country studies, http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3166.htm; Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade Croatia Country Briefing, http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/croatia/croatia_brief.html; Miljenko and Gruičić 2008, 755). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

CZECH REPUBLIC

Government 1.

January 1, 1993, is the official 'birth' of the Czech Republic following the dissolution of the federation (Czechoslovakia) of the Czech and Slovak republics. The new Czech government that takes office is identical to the one previously holding office in the Czech Republic following elections on June 6, 1992 (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). Vaclav Klaus (ODS) remains as PM and the majority coalition government consists of the ODS, KDU/CSL, and ODA (Kopecký 2001, 108-9, fn8; Deegan-Krause 2006, 61). The government ends **June 1, 1996** when legislative elections are held (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 2.

July 5, 1996 (Keesings), minority coalition government forms with same three parties (ODS, KDU/CSL, and ODA) and Klaus still as PM (Brokl and Mansfeldová 1997). Government ends on **November 30, 1997** when Klaus resigns following the withdrawal of the two junior coalition partners (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).
Klaus agrees to stay on in an unofficial caretaker capacity. December 17, 1997, the president (Havel) invites Josef Tošovský to form a caretaker government. January 2, 1998, Tošovský government takes office. [Not included in data table in paper.] June 20, 1998, National Assembly elections (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 3.

July 22, 1998, new minority single-party CSSD government appointed; Miloš Zeman (CSSD) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Brokl and Mansfeldová 1997). This government last until **June 15, 2002**, when (the second day of) legislative elections are held.

Government 4.

July 15, 2002, new coalition government, comprising CSSD, KDU/CSL, and US, takes office with Vladimír Špidla (CSSD) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Kopecký 2006, 129). Government ends **July 1, 2004**, when the resignation of PM Špidla is accepted (Keesings). He is succeeded by Stanislav Gross.

Government 5.

August 4, 2004, a new coalition government, comprising CSSD, KDU/CSL, and US, takes office with Stanislav Gross (CSSD) as PM (Keesings). The government ends on **March 30, 2005**, when the KDU/CSL withdraws from the cabinet (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 6.

The CSSD and US continue in office as a minority coalition government with Stanislav Gross as PM, governing from **March 31, 2005** (the day following the cabinet's compositional change) until **April 25, 2005** when the resignation of the PM (and thereby the cabinet) took effect (Linek 2006; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 7.

A new minimal winning coalition cabinet, with the same party composition as the initial Gross cabinet (CSSD, KDU/CSL and US) and new PM, Jiří Paroubek (CSSD), is immediately appointed, taking office **April 26, 2005** (the day following the previous cabinet's resignation) (Linek 2006; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). [The resignation and new cabinet appointment are listed in Linek 2006 as occurring on the same day, but as is the case with other 'immediate' changes in cabinet composition etc., we record the events as occurring on successive dates.] This government last until **June 3, 2006**, when (the second day of) legislative elections are held.

Government 8.

A new single-party minority government comprising ODS and unaffiliated (non-party) ministers is formally appointed by the president, with Mirek Topolanek (ODS) as PM, on **September 4, 2006** (Keesings; Linek 2006). This government fails a confidence (investiture) vote on **October 4, 2006** (Keesings).

Government 9.

On **January 9, 2007**, a three-party minority coalition comprising the ODS, KDU/CSL and SZ parties, with Mirek Topolanek (ODS) as PM, is formally appointed by the president (Keesings). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

ESTONIA

Government 1.

Legislative elections held September 20, 1992. **October 21, 1992**, new government forms with Mart Laar (EKDL) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). The minimal winning coalition government comprises I (the Isamaa electoral alliance of five parties), M (the Moderates, an electoral alliance of 2 parties that merges into a single party in 1996), and the ERSP (Bugajski 2002; Keesings; Arter 1996). Government ends when a no confidence vote passes on **September 26, 1994** (Banks et al. 2006).

The Laar government was followed by a caretaker government, with largely the same cabinet composition, led by Andres Tarand (previously the minister of the environment and a member of the Green movement) (Taagapera 1995). Caretaker cabinet confirmed in office by president on November 3, 1994 (Keesings). Legislative elections held on March 5, 1995 (Keesings). [Not included in data table in paper.]

Government 2.

April 17, 1995, new coalition government of KMU (electoral alliance of 4 parties, referred to as the Coalition Party and Rural Union) and K forms with Tiit Vähi (EK) as PM (Keesings; Taagepera 1995; Siaroff 2000, 236). Government ends on **October 11, 1995** when Vähi resigns as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 3.

Tiit Vähi (EK) forms a new coalition government with KMU and RE which takes office on **November 3, 1995** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends **November 20, 1996** when RE withdraws from government (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 4.

December 1, 1996, Tiit Vähi (EK) forms a coalition minority government consisting only of the KMU alliance (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends on **February 25, 1997** when Vähi resigns as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 5.

March 14, 1997, new government forms with Mart Siiman (EK) as PM. Government consists of KMU (Keesings). Government ends **March 7, 1999**, with legislative elections (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 6.

March 25, 1999, new minimal winning coalition government comprising Isamaa, RE, and M, takes office with Mart Laar (I) as PM (Keesings; Fitzmaurice 2001; Pettai 2001). The government resigns on **January 8, 2002** (Keesings; Pettai 2002).

Government 7.

New K and RE minority coalition government forms **January 28, 2002**, with Siim Kallas (RE) as PM (Pettai 2003, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends **March 2, 2003**, with legislative elections (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 8.

New government appointed on **April 9, 2003** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). Minimal winning coalition government comprises ResP, RE, RL and is led by Juhan Parts (ResP) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Pettai 2004). The government resigns on **March 24, 2005** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 9.

April 13, 2005, new coalition comprising the RE, K, RL takes office with Andrus Ansip (RE) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Pettai 2006). Government ends **March 4, 2007**, with legislative elections (Keesings; Pettai 2008).

Government 10.

April 5, 2007, new coalition comprising the RE, IRPL, ESE takes office with Andrus Ansip (RE) as PM (Pettai 2008; http://www.valitsus.ee/?lang=en (official Estonian government website)). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

HUNGARY

Government 1.

New coalition government comprising MDF, FKGP, KDNP is installed on **May 23, 1990** with József Antall (MDF) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006) following legislative elections on April 8, 1990. Government ends **December 12, 1993**, with death of PM (Keesings).

Government 2.

December 21, 1993, Péter Boross appointed as new PM. Government ends **May 29, 1994**, with (final round of) legislative elections (Keesings).

Government 3.

July 15, 1994, coalition government between MSZP and SZDSZ forms with Gulya Horn (MSZP) as PM (Keesings; Ilonszki and Kurtán 1998). Government ends **May 24, 1998**, with legislative elections (Keesings).

Government 4.

July 8, 1998, coalition government comprising FIDESZ, MDF, and FKGP forms with Victor Orban (FIDESZ) as PM (Ilonszki and Kurtán 1999). [PM appointed on July 6; full government takes office July 8 (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006)]. Government ends **April 21, 2002**, with legislative elections (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 5.

May 27, 2002, new coalition government comprising MSZP and SZDSZ takes office with Péter Medgyessy (MSZP) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006; Ilonszki and Kurtán 2003). Government ends with resignation of PM on **August 25, 2004** (Keesings; Ilonszki and Kurtán 2005).

Government 6.

September 30, 2004, new government comprising MSZP and SZDSZ takes office with Ferenc Gyurcsány (MSZP) as PM (Keesings). Government ends **April 23, 2006**, with legislative elections (Keesings; Ilonszki and Kurtán 2007).

Government 7.

June 9, 2006, new government comprising MSZP and SZDSZ takes office with Ferenc Gyurcsány (MSZP) as PM (Keesings; Ilonszki and Kurtán 2007). Government ends **April 30, 2008**, when SZDSZ withdraws (Reuters).

Government 8.

May 1, 2008, Ferenc Gyurcsány (MSZP) carries on as PM in single-party minority MSZP government. This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

LATVIA

Government 1.

Following legislative elections on June 6, 1993 a new government comprising the LC and LZS with Valdis Bīrkavs (LC) as PM takes office on **July 8, 1993** (Keesings). Government resigns on **July 14, 1994** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 2.

September 15, 1994, new government comprising LC and TPA forms with Maris Gailisof (LC) as PM. (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006, Bugajski 2002). Government ends **October 1, 1995**, with legislative elections (Keesings).

Government 3.

December 21, 1995, government forms with nonparty PM, Andris Skele (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). The government comprises DPS, LC, TB, LNNK, LVP, LZP, LZS, LKDS (Keesings, Bugajski 2002, 111). Government ends when PM resigns on **January 20, 1997** (Banks et al. 2006).

Government 4.

February 13, 1997, new Skele government forms (Banks et al. 2006). Same party composition as previous government with the exception of LVP (Berglund et al. 2004) Government ends **July 28, 1997** with Skele's second resignation (Banks et al. 2006, Bugajski 2002).

Government 5.

New government with Guntars Krasts (TB/LNNK) as PM forms on **August 7, 1997** (Bugajski 2002). Government comprises TB/LNNK (now a single party), DPS, LC, LZS, LKDS (Europa Publications 1999, 467). Government ends **April 8, 1998** when DPS withdraws from cabinet (Bugajski 2002).

Government 6.

New government begins **April 9, 1998** (the day following the change in government composition). Guntars Krasts (TB/LNNK) remains PM; government comprises TB/LNNK, LC, LZS, LKDS. Government ends **October 3, 1998** with legislative elections (Keesings).

Government 7.

November 26, 1998, new minority coalition government comprising LC, TB/LNNK, and JP takes office with Vilis Kristopans (LC) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends on **February 3, 1998**, the day prior to a compositional change (Keesings).

Government 8.

February 4, 1998, the LSDA joins the existing government, giving it majority status (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends with resignation of PM on **July 4, 1999** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006)

Government 9.

July 16, 1999, new government forms with Andris Skele as PM (now affiliated with TP). Government consists of TP, TB/LNNK, LC (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends **April 12, 2000**, with resignation of PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006, Bugajski 2002).

Government 10.

New surplus government comprising TP, LC, TB/LNNK, and JP, forms **May 5, 2000** with Andris Berzins (LC) as PM (Banks et al. 2006, Ikstens 2002). Government ends **October 5, 2002** with legislative elections (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 11.

New government comprising JL, ZZS, LPP, and TB/LNNK, with Einars Repse (JL) as PM, forms on **November 7, 2002** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government resigns **February 5, 2004** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006, Ikstens 2005).

Government 12.

March 9, 2004, new minority coalition government comprising ZZS, LPP, and TP takes office with Indulis Emsis (ZZS) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006, Ikstens 2005). Government resigns **October 28, 2004** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 13.

December 2, 2004, new surplus government comprising TP, JL, LPP, ZZS, takes office with Aigars Kalvitis (TP) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006, Ikstens 2005). Government ends on **April 8, 2006**, when JL withdraws (Ikstens 2007).

Government 14.

April 9, 2006, new minority coalition government comprising only TP, LPP, and ZZS continues in office with Aigars Kalvitis (TP) as PM (Ikstens 2007). Government ends **October 7, 2006** with legislative elections (Ikstens 2007).

Government 15.

New surplus majority government with Aigars Kalvitis (TP) as PM forms **November 7, 2006**, comprising TP, ZZS, LPP, and TB/LNNK (Keesings, Ikstens 2007). Government ends **December 5, 2007**, with resignation of PM (Ikstens 2008).

Government 16.

December 20, 2007, new minimal winning coalition government forms with Ivars Goodmanis (LPP) as PM. Government comprises TP, LPP, TB/LNNK, ZZS (Ikstens 2008). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

LITHUANIA

Government 1.

The final round of the previous legislative elections was held on November 15, 1992. [Seimas convenes 11/25/92 (http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5_show?p_r=42&p_d=3249&p_k=2).] An official caretaker government formed on December 10, 1992 (and stayed in office until February 26, 1993). 120 days elapsed between the election and the installation of a duly-mandated government on **March 16, 1993**, when the LDDP took office as a single-party majority government with Adolfas Slezevicius (LDDP) as PM (Keesings). Government fails no confidence vote (prompted by president) on **February 8, 1996** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Government 2.

February 23, 1996, new LDDP government takes office with Laurynas Mindaugas Stankevicius (LDDP) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). The government ends with the second round of legislative elections on **November 10, 1996** (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). [Seimas convenes 11/26/96 (http://www3.lrs.lt/seimu_istorija/w3_lrs.padalinys-p_pad_id=35&p_kalb_id=2&p_int_tv_id=788&p_kade_id=3.htm).]

Government 3.

December 4, 1996, surplus coalition government comprising TS(LK), LKDP, and LCS takes office with Gediminas Vagnorius as PM (Keesings; Ramonaitė 2006, Krupavicius 1997; Clark and Prekevičius 2003). Government ends **May 3, 1999**, with resignation of PM (Keesings).

Irena Degutiene is appointed acting PM from May 4 – May 18, 1999 (Keesings). [Not included in data table in paper.]

Government 4.

June 1, 1999, new government comprising TS(LK) and LKDP, with Roland Paksas (TS(LK)) as PM, takes office (Keesings; EECR 1999). (The one cabinet minister from LCS suspended his party membership – see *Parliamentary Mirror* 11-12.) Government ends **October 27, 1999**, with resignation of PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).

Irena Degutiene is appointed acting PM from October 27 – November 2, 1999 (Keesings). [Not included in data table in paper.]

Government 5.

November 3, 1999, new government comprising same parties - TS(LK) and LKDP - takes office with Andrius Kubilius (TS(LK)) as PM (Banks et al. 2006; *Parliamentary Mirror* 1999 (11-12)). Government ends with the second round of legislative elections on **October 8, 2000** (Keesings). [Seimas convenes 10/19/00 (http://www6.lrs.lt/kronikos/pdf/030101/m38.pdf).]

Government 6.

October 30, 2000, new government comprising LLS and NS, with Rolandas Paksas (LLS) as PM, takes office (Keesings). Government ends with resignation of PM on **June 20, 2001** (Banks et al. 2006).

Eugenijus Gentvilas is appointed acting PM from June 20 – July 3, 2001 (Keesings; *Parliamentary Mirror* 2001 (7-8)). [Not included in data table in paper.]

Government 7.

July 5, 2001, new minimal winning coalition government forms comprising LSDP and NS, with Algirdas Brazauskas (LSDP) as PM (Keesings; Krupavicius 2002). [Note that MRFH refer to the LSDP led by Brazauskas as ASBK; however, other literature (including the article by Krupavicius published in EJPR) simply refers to the party as the LSDP.] Government ends with the second round of legislative elections on **October 24, 2004** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). [Seimas convenes 11/15/04 (http://www6.lrs.lt/kronikos/pdf/050121/mirror10.pdf).]

Government 8.

December 14, 2004, new surplus coalition government forms comprising LSDP, NS, DP, and VNDPS with Algirdas Brazauskas (LSDP) as PM (Keesings; Krupavicius 2005). Government ends **April 11, 2006**, when NS withdraws (Krupavicius 2007).

Government 9.

New government begins **April 12, 2006**, immediately following compositional change. The remaining parties, LSDP, DP, and VNDPS are a minimal winning coalition and Brazauskas (LSDP) remains PM (Krupavicius 2007). The government ends **June 1, 2006**, with PM resignation (Krupavicius 2007).

Government 10.

June 18, 2006, new minority coalition government comprising LSDP, PDP, LCS, and LVLS forms with Gediminas Kirkilas (LSDP) as PM (Krupavicius 2007). Government ends with the second round of legislative elections on **October 26, 2008** (various media sources; www.electionguide.org/). [Seimas convenes 11/15/04 (http://www6.lrs.lt/kronikos/pdf/0kko-xgnw-4ec9F20003mirror_november_internet.pdf).]

Government 11.

New surplus coalition government forms **December 9, 2008**, with Andrius Kubilius (TS-LKD) as PM. Government comprises TS-LKD, LCS, TPP, and LRLS (official Lithuanian government website, http://www.lrvk.lt/main_en.php). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

POLAND

Government 1.

December 23, 1991, new government comprising WAK, PC, and PL forms with Jan Olszewski (PC) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006; Jeffries 1993, 499-501) following legislative elections on October 27, 1991.) Government ends with no confidence vote on **June 4, 1992** (Keesings). [Sejm convenes 11/25/91 (http://kronika.sejm.gov.pl/kronika.97/text/spec/spec0.htm)].

Government 2.

July 11, 1992, a seven- party minority coalition cabinet comprising UD, KLD, PCD, PL, PPG, PSL, and WAK, with Hanna Suchocka (UD) as PM, takes office (Tucker 2006, 156 fn. 8; Banks et al. 2006; U.S. Library of Congress Country Studies; Lijphart and Waisman 1996, 107-08). **April 28, 1993**, PL withdraws from government (Keesings).

Government 3.

April 29, 1993, Suchocka minority government continues in office (Keesings). **May 28, 1993**, government loses a vote of no confidence and falls (Banks et al. 2006; Millard 1993). [Suchocka remains as caretaker PM. Legislative elections are held on September 19, 1993.] [Sejm convenes 10/14/93 (http://kronika.sejm.gov.pl/kronika.97/text/spec/spec0.htm)].

Government 4.

October 26, 1993, new government comprising SLD & PSL takes office with Waldemar Pawlak (PSL) as PM (Szczerbiak 2006, 97). Government ends with resignation of PM on **February 7, 1995** (Keesings, Banks et al 2006, Szczerbiak 2006, 97).

Government 5.

March 6, 1995, new government comprising SLD and PSL forms with Józef Olesky (SLD) as PM (Jasiewicz 1997; Banks et al. 2006). Government ends **January 24, 1996**, with resignation of PM (Jasiewicz 1997; Banks et al. 2006; Szczerbiak 2006).

Government 6.

February 7, 1996, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz (SLD) appointed new PM in a government comprising SLD and PSL (Keesings; Jasiewicz 1997; Szczerbiak 2006, 94). Government ends with legislative elections on **September 21, 1997** (Keesings; Jasiewicz and Gebethner 1998). [Sejm convenes 10/29/97 (www.friends-partners.org/friends/news/omri/1997/09/970923II.html)].

Government 7.

October 31, 1997, new minimal winning coalition government comprising AWS and UW forms with Jerzy Buzek (AWS) as PM (Jasiewicz and Gebethner 1998; Banks et al. 2006). The government ends when UW withdraws on **June 6, 2000** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Szczerbiak 2006).

Government 8.

Minority AWS government continues on from **June 7, 2000**, with Jerzy Buzek (AWS) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). Government ends with legislative elections on **September 23, 2001** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2002). [Sejm convenes 10/19/01 (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2255_01.htm)].

Government 9.

New surplus majority government comprising SLD, UP and PSL forms **October 19, 2001** with Leszek Miller (SLD) as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2002; Szczerbiak 2006; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). PSL ministers dismissed from government; their withdrawal is effective **March 3, 2003** (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2004).

Government 10.

From **March 4, 2003**, minority coalition government comprising SLD and UP remains in office with Miller (SLD) as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2004). Government resigns **May 2, 2004** (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2005; Banks et al. 1006). [Sejm convenes 10/19/05 (http://www.kprm.gov.pl/archiwum/english/2130_7605.htm).]

Government 11.

After one vote of confidence fails, the new minority coalition government comprising SLD, UP, and SdPI finally takes office on **June 24, 2004** with Marek Belka (SLD) as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2005, 1154-55). Government ends on **September 25, 2005**, with legislative elections (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2006; Banks et al 2006).

Government 12.

New minority PiS government forms **November 10, 2005**, with Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz (PiS) as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2006; Keesings). Government ends **May 4, 2006**, due to changes in the government's composition (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2007).

Government 13.

May 5, 2006, new minimal winning coalition government comprises PiS as well as SRP and LPR, with Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz (PiS) continuing as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2007). Government resigns **July 10, 2007** (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2007).

Government 14.

New government, comprising PiS, SRP, and LPR, forms **July 14, 2006**, with Jaroslaw Kaczynski (PiS) as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2007). Government ends **August 12, 2007**, when PM dismisses LPR and SRP from government (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2008).

Government 15.

New single-party minority PiS government continues from **August 13, 2007**, with Jaroslaw Kaczynski (PiS) as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2008). Government ends **October 21, 2007**, with legislative elections (BBC, various media sources).). [Sejm convenes 11/05/07 (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2255.htm).]

Government 16.

New minimal winning coalition government comprising PO and PSL forms **November 16, 2007**, with Donald Tusk (PO) as PM (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2008; BBC online). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

ROMANIA

Government 1

Legislative elections are held on September 27, 1992. On **November 13, 1992**, a single-party minority FDSN government forms with Nicolae Vacaroiu (independent) as PM (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006). Government ends with discretionary enlargement as PUNR joins on **August 18, 1994** (Bideleux and Jeffries 2007, 152; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 2

New minority government coalition between PDSR (formerly FDSN, renamed July 1993) and PUNR begins on **August 19, 1994**, with Nicolae Vacaroiu (independent) continuing as PM (Bideleux and Jeffries 2007, 152). Government ends with dismissal of PUNR ministers on **September 1, 1996** (Bideleux and Jeffries 2007, 152; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 3

Single-party minority government PDSR continues in office with Nicolae Vacaroiu (independent) as PM from **September 2, 1996**, until the government ends with legislative elections on **November 3, 1996** (Keesings; Bideleux and Jeffries 2007; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 4

Following elections, new surplus majority government with Victor Ciorbea (PNTCD) as PM takes office **December 12, 1996**, comprising CDR (PNTCD, PNL, PAR), USD (PD, PSDR), and UDMR (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Popescu 2003; Stan & Zaharia 2007; www.essex.ac.uk/elections/). Government ends **February 5, 1998**, with official withdrawal of PD ministers (Keesings; RFE/RL NEWSLINE Vol 2, No. 19, Part II, 29 January 1998; RFE/RL NEWSLINE Vol 2, No. 25, Part II, 6 February 1998).

Government 5

Minority coalition government continues in office from **February 6, 1998** after compositional change; government now consists of CDR (PNTCD, PNL, PAR), PSDR, and UDMR, with Victor Ciorbea (PNTCD) as PM (Keesings; RFE/RL NEWSLINE Vol 2, No. 25, Part II, 6 February 1998; RFE/RL NEWSLINE Vol 2, No. 27, Part II, 10 February 1998; www.essex.ac.uk/elections/). Government ends **March 30, 1998**, with resignation of PM (Bideleux and Jeffries 2007, 160; RFE/RL NEWSLINE Vol 2, No. 62, Part II, 31 March 1998; Banks et al. 2006). [Gavril Dejeu serves as acting PM from March 31 – April 14, 1998 (Keesings). Not included in data table in paper.]

Government 6

New surplus majority government takes office on **April 15, 1998**, comprising CDR (PNTCD, PNL, PAR), PDSR, PD, and UDMR with Radu Vasile (PNTCD) as PM (Bideleux and Jeffries 2007, 160; RFE/RL NEWSLINE Vol 2, No. 73, Part II, 16 April 1998). Government ends **October 29, 1998**, with official withdrawal of PAR minister (Keesings).

Government 7

Surplus majority government comprising CDR (PNTCD, PNL), PDSR, PD, and UDMR continues in office from **October 30, 1998**, with Radu Vasile (PNTCD) as PM (Keesings). The government ends when the PM resigns (is dismissed from office by president) on **December 13, 1999** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).). [Alexandru Athanasiu serves as acting PM from December 14 – December 20, 1999 (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). Not included in data table in paper.]

Government 8

Surplus majority government comprising CDR (PNTCD, PNL), PDSR, PD, and UDMR takes office with new PM Mugur Isarescu (independent) on **December 21, 1999** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). Government ends with legislative elections on **November 26, 2000** (Popescu 2003; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 9

New minority coalition PDSR, PSDR, and PUR government takes office **December 28, 2000**, with Adrian Nastase (PDSR) as PM (Popescu 2003; Banks et al. 2006; Keesings). [PDSR and PSDR merged in January 2001 and changed name to PSD.] Government ends with legislative elections on **November 28, 2004** (Downs & Miller 2006; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 10

Minority coalition government forms **December 29, 2004**, comprising PNL, PD, UDMR, and PUR, with Calin Popescu-Tariceanu (PNL) as PM (Downs & Miller 2006; Stan & Zaharia 2007; Keesings). Government ends when PUR (since May 2005, renamed the PC) withdraws on **December 3, 2006** (Keesings).

Government 11

Minority coalition government comprising PNL, PD and UDMR with Calin Popescu-Tariceanu (PNL) as PM continues in office from **December 4, 2006** (Keesings). Government ends when PD withdraws (is kicked out of) cabinet on **April 1, 2007** (http://www.romanianewswatch.com/2007_04_01_archive.html; IHT Apr. 2, 2007, http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/04/02/europe/EU-POL-Romania-New-Cabinet.php).

Government 12

Minority coalition comprising only PNL and UDMR continues in office from **April 2, 2007**, with Calin Popescu-Tariceanu (PNL) as PM. Government ends with legislative elections on **November 30, 2008** (various media sources, IFES election guide).

Government 13

New minimal winning coalition government comprising PD-L (formerly PD) and PSD takes office **December 22, 2008**, with Emil Bloc (PDL) as PM (official Romanian government website, http://www.gov.ro/; Bloomberg, http://www.romanianewswatch.com/2008_12_01_archive.html). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

SLOVAKIA

Government 1.

New minimal winning coalition government comprising HZDS and SNS takes office on **January 12, 1993**, with Vladimir Meciar (HZDS) as PM (Keesings). The new Slovak government that takes office is identical to the one previously holding office in the Slovak Republic following elections on June 6, 1992 (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). Government ends **March 18, 1993** when SNS withdraws (Keesings; Rybář 2006).

Government 2.

Single-party minority HZDS government continues in office from **March 19, 1993** with Vladimir Meciar (HZDS) as PM. Government ends **November 16, 1993**, due to voluntary enlargement when SNS rejoins coalition (Keesings; Rybář 2006).

Government 3.

New minimal winning coalition of HZDS and SNS takes office on **November 17, 1993**, with Vladimir Meciar (HZDS) as PM. Government resigns on **March 14, 1994**, following a successful no confidence vote (that passed on March 11, 1994) (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Malova & Sivakova 1996).

Government 4.

New minority coalition government comprising DUS, SDL, and KDH, forms **March 16, 1994**, with Jozsef Moravcik (DUS) as PM (Rybář 2006; Kopecky 2001; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). [ADSR, and NDS are parliamentary support parties for the government (Rybář 2006; Kopecky 2001).] Government ends with legislative elections on **October 1, 1994** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 5.

New minimal winning coalition government comprising HZDS, SNS, and ZRS, with Vladimir Meciar (HZDS) as PM, forms **December 12, 1994** (Malova 1997; Malova & Ucen 1999; Rybář 2006). Government ends with legislative elections on **September 26, 1998** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 6.

New surplus majority government comprising SDK, SDL, SMK and SOP forms **October 30, 1998**, with Mikulas Dzurinda (SDK) as PM (Malova & Ucen 1999, 501; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). [Note that the SDK, formerly a coalition of KDH, DU, DS, SDSS, and SZS, merged into a single party on July 4, 1998 (Keesings).] Government ends with legislative elections on **September 21, 2002** (Ucen 2003; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 7.

New minimal winning coalition government comprising SDKU, SMK, KDH, and ANO forms **October 16, 2002**, with Mikulas Dzurinda (SDKU) as PM (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006). [Government becomes minority coalition on December 8, 2003, when 7 SKDU deputies quit the

party (Keesings; http://www.rferl.org/content/Article/1105252.html).] Government ends **September 1, 2005**, when ADO withdraws (is expelled from the cabinet) (Keesings).

Government 8.

New minority coalition comprising SDKU, SMK, and KDH continues in office from **September 2, 2005**, with Mikulas Dzurinda (SDKU) as PM (Keesings). Government ends **February 6, 2006**, when KDH withdraws (Keesings; Ucen 2007).

Government 9.

New minority coalition comprising SDKU and SMK continues in office from **February 7, 2006**, with Mikulas Dzurinda (SDKU) as PM (Keesings). Government ends with legislative elections on **June 17, 2006** (Keesings; Malova & Ucen 2007).

Government 10.

New minimal winning coalition government comprising Smer-SD, SNS, and LS-HZDS forms **July 4, 2006** with Robert Fico (Smer) as PM (Keesings; Malova & Ucen 2007). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008 (according to official Slovak government website, http://www.government.gov.sk).

SLOVENIA

Government 1.

Surplus majority government comprising LDS, ZLSD, SDSS, and SKD forms **January 25, 1993** with Janez Drnovsek (LDS) as PM (Bugajski 2002; official Slovenia government website, http://www.vlada.si/; http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2287_92.htm). [The government formation followed parliamentary elections that were held on December 6, 1992 (Keesings, Banks et al. 2006).] Government ends **March 29, 1994**, with withdrawal of SDSS (Banks et al. 2006; http://www.vlada.si/).

Government 2.

Minimal winning government comprising LDS, ZLSD, and SKD continues in office from **March 30, 1994** with Janez Drnovsek (LDS) as PM (Banks et al. 2006; Fitzmaurice 1997; http://www.vlada.si/). Government ends **January 26, 1996**, when ZSLS withdraws (RFE/RL NEWSLINE, www.friends-partners.org/friends/news/omri/1996/01/960129II.html; Banks et al. 2006; Fink-Hafner 2006).

Government 3.

Minority coalition government comprising LDS and SKD continues in office from **January 27, 1996** with Janez Drnovsek (LDS) as PM (Banks et al. 2006; Fitzmaurice 1997; http://www.vlada.si/). Government ends with legislative elections on **November 10, 1996** (Banks et al. 2006).

Government 4.

Minimal winning coalition comprising LDS, SLS, and DESUS forms **February 27, 1997** with Janez Drnovsek (LDS) as PM (Fink-Hafner 2006; Banks et al. 2006; http://www.vlada.si/; www.friends-partners.org/friends/news/omri/1997/02/970228II.html). Government ends **April 8, 2000**, with resignation of PM (Fink-Hafner 2006; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 5.

Minority coalition government comprising SLS/SKD, and SDSS forms **June 7, 2000** with Andrej Bajuk (SLS/SKD) as PM (http://www.vlada.si/; Keesings; Banks et al. 2006; Fink-Hafner 2006). Government ends with legislative elections on **October 15, 2000** (Keesings; Banks et al. 2006).

Government 6.

Surplus majority government comprising LDS, ZLSD, SLS, and SDS takes office on **November 30, 2000**, with Janez Drnovsek (LDS) as PM (Fink-Hafner 2003; Toplak 2006). Government ends with resignation of PM on **December 2, 2002** (Fink-Hafner 2003).

Government 7.

New surplus majority government comprising LDS, ZLSD, SLS and DESUS takes office **December 19, 2002** with Anton Rop (LDS) as PM (http://www.vlada.si/). Government ends with legislative elections on **October 3, 2004** (Toplak 2006).

Government 8.

Minimal winning coalition government comprising SDS, SLS, NSI, and DESUS forms **December 3, 2004** with Janez Jansa (SDS) as PM (Toplak 2006; Banks et al. 2006; http://www.vlada.si/; http://www.economist.com/Countries/Slovenia). Government ends with legislative elections on **September 21, 2008** (http://www.vlada.si/).

Government 9.

The minimal winning coalition government was comprising SD, ZARES, DESUS, and LDS took office on **November 21, 2008**, with Borut Pahor (SD) as PM (Slovenian government website, http://www.vlada.si/index.php?lng=eng&vie=cnt&gr1=prdVld&gr2=clt; see also election results at http://volitve.gov.si/dz2008/en/rezultati/rezultati_slo.html). This government was in office as of December 31, 2008.

On-line Appendix

Information on length of parliamentary terms

Bulgaria
Art. 64.
(1) The National Assembly shall be elected for a term of four years.
(3) Elections for a new National Assembly shall be held within two months from the expiry of the mandate of the preceding one.
http://www.parliament.bg/?page=const&lng=en

Croatia
Article 72
Members of the Croatian Parliament shall be elected for a term of four years.
Article 73
Elections for members of the Croatian Parliament shall be held not later than 60 days after the expiry of the mandate or dissolution of the Croatian Parliament.
http://www.usud.hr/default.aspx?Show=ustav_republike_hrvatske&Lang=en

Czech Republic
Art. 16
(1) The Chamber of Deputies shall have 200 Deputies who shall be elected for a term of four years.
(2) The Senate shall have 81 Senators who shall be elected for a term of six years. One third of the Senators shall be elected every two years.
Art. 17
(1) Elections to both chambers shall be held within a term beginning on the thirtieth day prior to the expiration of the electoral term and ending on the day of its expiration.
http://www.hrad.cz/en/ustava_cr/index.shtml

Estonia
§ 60
Regular elections to the Riigikogu shall be held on the first Sunday in March of the fourth year following the preceding Riigikogu election year.
http://www.president.ee/en/estonia/constitution.php?gid=81909

Hungary
Article 20.
(1) The general election of Members of Parliament - with the exception of elections held due to the declaration of the Parliament's dissolution or the Parliament having been dissolved - shall be held in the month of April or May in the fourth year following the election of the previous Parliament.
http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/getdoc.cgi?docid=94900020.tv&dbnum=62

On-line Appendix

Latvia
Chapter 2
10. The Saeima shall be elected for a term of four years.
11. Elections for the Saeima shall be held on the first Saturday in October.
http://www.saeima.lv/LapasEnglish/Constitution_Saturs.htm

Lithuania
Article 55
The Seimas shall consist of representatives of the People. 141 Seimas members who shall be elected for a four-year term on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot.
Article 57
Regular elections to the Seimas shall be held no earlier than 2 months, and no later than 1 month, prior to the expiration of the powers of the Seimas members.
Article 59
The term of office of Seimas members shall commence from the day that the newly-elected Seimas convenes for the first sitting. The powers of the previously elected Seimas members shall expire as from the opening of the sitting.
http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=211295

Poland
Article 98
1. The Sejm and the Senate shall be chosen each for a 4-year term of office. The term of office of the Sejm and Senate shall begin on the day on which the Sejm assembles for its first sitting and shall continue until the day preceding the assembly of the Sejm of the succeeding term of office.
2. Elections to the Sejm and the Senate shall be ordered by the President of the Republic no later than 90 days before the expiry of the 4 year period beginning with the commencement of the Sejm's and Senate's term of office, and he shall order such elections to be held on a non-working day which shall be within the 30 day period before the expiry of the 4 year period beginning from the commencement of the Sejm's and Senate's term of office.
http://www.sejm.gov.pl/prawo/konst/angielski/kon1.htm

Romania
ARTICLE 63
(1) The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate shall be elected for a term of office of 4 years, which may be extended de jure in the event of a mobilization, war, siege, or emergency, until such event has ceased to exist.
(2) Elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate shall be held within three months at the most of the expiry of the term of office or the Parliament dissolution.
http://www.cdep.ro/pls/dic/site.page?den=act2_2&par1=3#t3c1s1a62

Slovakia
Article 73
(1) The National Council of the Slovak Republic shall consist of 150 members elected for a four-year term.
http://www-8.vlada.gov.sk/1382/part-5-legislative-power.php

On-line Appendix

Slovenia
Article 81 (Term of the National Assembly)
The National Assembly is elected for four years.
A new National Assembly shall be elected no sooner than two months and no later than fifteen days before the expiry of four years from the date of the first session of the previous National Assembly.
http://www.us-rs.si/en/index.php?sv_path=3583,3519,3520,3524&lang=1

On-line Appendix

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