

## Comparitive Study of Electoral Systems Macro-Level Data

### Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1. Variable number/name in the dataset that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent:

**Not included**

2. Names and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government (Lefties Government).

Name of Cabinet Member	Name of Office Held	Political Party
M.Stankevicius	Prime Minister	Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party
V.Einoris	Minister of Agriculture	Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party
V.B.Abraitis	Minister of Communications and Informatics	
A. Baranauskiene	Minister of Construction	
J.Nekrosius	Minister of Culture	Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party
A.Z.Kaminskas	Minister of Economics	
V.Domarkas	Minister of Education	
S.B.A.Kutas	Minister of Energy	
B.Bradauskas	Minister of Environmental Protection	
A.Krizinauskas	Minister of Finance	
P.Gylys	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party
A.Vasiliauskas	Minister of Forestry	
A.Vinkus	Minister of Health Care	Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party
K.J.Klimasauskas	Minister of Industry and Trade	
V.V.Bulovas	Minister of the Interior	
A.Valys	Minister of Justice	
L.Linkevicius	Minister of National Defence	
P.Papovas	Minister of Public Administration Reforms and Local Authorities	
M.Mikaila	Minister of Social Security and Labor	
J.Birziskis	Minister of Transport	

3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered)

Name of Political Party	Year Founded	Ideological Family party is Closest to	International organization Party Belongs to (if any)
Homeland Union (Lithuanian Conservatives)	1993	Conservative Party	
Christian Democratic Party	1904. Reestablished 1990	Christian Democratic Parties	European Christian Democratic Union
Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party	1990	Social Democratic Parties	
Lithuanian Social Democratic Party	1896. Reestablished 1989	Social Democratic Parties	
Center Union	1992	Liberal Parties	
Liberal Union	1990	Right Liberal Parties	

4a. Parties' position in left-right scale (in the expert judgement of the CSES Collaborator):

Party name	LEFT										RIGHT
1. Center Union	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Christian Democratic Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Lithuanian Nationalist Party "Young Lithuania"	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Social Democratic Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Homeland Union (Lithuanian Conservatives)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on adimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide ypur own rankings on this dimension:

No

5. In your view, what are the 5 most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals, economic events, the presence of an "independent actor", specific issues)?

1. The presence of "independent actor" (3 non-party candidates)
2. Discussions regarding eligibility of Lithuanian American candidate (related with citizenship)
3. Public debates

6. Electoral Alliances  
Doesn't apply

7. List of presidential candidates:

Name of presidential Candidate	Party of Candidate
<b>Arturas Paulauskas (male) *</b>	<b>Independent</b>
Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (male)	Social Democratic Party
Vytautas Landsbergis (male)	Homeland Union (Lithuanian Conservatives)
<b>Valdas Adamkus (male) *</b>	<b>Independent</b>
Kazys Bobelis (male)	Christian Democratic Union
Rolandas Pavilionis (male)	<b>Independent</b>
Rimantas Smetona (male)	National Union of Lithuania

**Part II: Data on Electoral Institutions**

Law on Presidential Elections provided

**Part III. Data on Regime Type**

I) Questions regarding the Head of State

1. Who is the Head of State?

**President**

2. How is the head of State selected?

**Direct elections**

a) If by direct election, by what process?

**Run-off system**

I) If by run-off system, what is the Threshold for first-round victory?

A candidate to the office of President of the Republic shall be considered elected if during voting for the first time in which at least half of all voters participate, he receives more than half of the votes of all voters participating in the election. If less than half of all voters participated in the elections, a candidate shall be considered elected when he receives the most, but not less than one third of votes of all voters.

Threshold to advance to second round

If during the first voting round none of the candidates get the required majority vote, a repeat vote shall be held within 2 weeks of the election day in the procedure established by the Law on Presidential Elections between the two candidates who received the most votes in the first voting round. The Central Electoral Committee shall proclaim this voting on the same day as the final results of the first round of voting. The candidate who gets more votes shall be considered to be elected.

Threshold for victory in second round? Majority of votes (with the majority of 1 vote)

3. If there is a Head of State, does the Head of State have the following powers (Check all that apply)

- a) Introduce legislation? **Yes** (see Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, article 68, page 10. Other rights of the President specified in articles 70-72)
- f) Emergency powers? **Yes** (article 84, clause 17)
- g) Negotiate treaties and International agreements (article 84, clause 2)
- h) Commander of the armed forces? **Yes**
- j) Introduce referenda: **No**
- k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality: **No**
- m) Convene special legislative sessions? **Yes**

## II. Questions about the Head of Government

1. Who is the Head of Government?

**Prime Minister**

2. If the Head of Government is a prime minister, how is the prime minister selected?

Nominated by the head of state, and approved by the legislature

3. If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the composition of the cabinet? (Check all that applies)

Nominates ministers for approval by the president

Dismisses ministers and reassigns portfolios at own discretion

4. If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the policy making process? (Check all that applies)

Chairs cabinet meetings

III. By what method(s) can cabinet members, or entire cabinet, be dismissed? (Check all that apply)

By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of those legislators voting is required

IV. Can the legislature be dissolved prior to a regularly scheduled elections? **Yes**

1. If yes, by what method

By the head of state alone

By majority vote of the legislature

2. If yes, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolve (see article 58)