

Country: Lithuania

Year: 1991

Head of government: Gediminas Vagnorius

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Turner (2015: 797) identifies party affiliation as the Reform Movement of Lithuania/Unity (*Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sąjūdis – Sąjudis*). Blondel and Muller-Rommel (2001: 43) identify Vagnorius as rightist, writing that “the Conservative Party of Lithuania (CPL) and the Christian Democratic Party of Lithuania (CPD) formed, in December 1996, under the prime ministership of Gediminas Vagnorius, a new centre-right majority government”. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Vagnorius’s ideology as rightist.

Year: 1992

Head of government: Bronislovas Lubys

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Turner (2015: 797) identifies party affiliation as the Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (*Lietuvos demokratinė darbo partija – LDDP*). DPI identifies LDDP’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 869), however, writes that “The LDDP scored a surprising victory in the 1992 parliamentary balloting, winning 42.6 percent of the vote on a platform of gradual transition to a market economy”, after DPI identifies LDDP’s ideology as leftist. Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that LDDP is a leftist party. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Lubys’s ideology as leftist. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LDDP’s party family as social democracy.

Years: 1993-1995

Head of government: Adolfas Slezevicius

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Bugajski (2002: 139) identifies party as the Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party (*Lietuvos Demokratinė Darbo Partija – LDDP*). Bugajski (2002: 140) identifies party ideology as leftist: “the LDLP was a parliamentary, social democratic political party that purportedly grounded its activities on the principles of the Socialist International.” Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that LDDP is a leftist party. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Slezevicius’s ideology as leftist. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LDDP’s party family as social democracy. In V-Party

(2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.356) in 1992.

Years: 1996-1998

Head of government: Gediminas Vagnorius

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2018) identifies Vagnorius's party as the Homeland Union – Lithuanian Conservatives (*Tevynes Sajunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai - TS-LK*) during his second stint in office. Political Handbook of the World (2008: 786) identifies ideology as rightist: "the TS(LK) presented itself as a right-of-center party." Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that TS-LK is a rightist party. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Vagnorius's ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats (TS-LKD) as 7.6. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify TS-LK's oppose-support market score as 5 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 5 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify TS-LK's and TS-LKD's party family as conservative. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (0.914) in 1996.

Year: 1999

Head of government: Andrius Kubilius

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Turner (2015: 797) identifies party affiliation as the Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats (*Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai - TS-LKD*). Armingeon et al. (2018) identify TS-LKD ideology as rightist. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Kubilius's ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats (TS-LKD) as 7.6. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify TS-LK's oppose-support market score as 5 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 5 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify TS-LK's and TS-LKD's party family as conservative. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (0.914) in 1996.

Year: 2000

Head of government: Rolandas Paksas

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Bugajski (2002: 142-143) identifies party as Lithuanian Liberal Union (*Lietuvos liberalų sąjunga - LLS*), or Lietuvos Liberalu Sąjunga (LLS) before 2002. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 870) identifies his ideology as rightist: “Formed in March 2002 by former Prime Minister Rolandas Paksas and other LLS defectors, the center-right Liberal Democratic Party pledged to support the business sector and to guarantee “order in the state.” Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that LLS is a rightist party. World Statesmen (2021) identifies his party as Liberal Democratic Party. It describes the party as rightist, “center-right.” World Statesmen (2020) notes that LDDP was renamed LDSP in 2001 (Social-Democratic Party of Lithuania). Ramonaite (2002: 22) writes that “neither of the two candidates of the second round of the presidential elections had explicit positions on the left-right axis. Rolandas Paksas and Valdas Adamkus were both considered to be more or less of centrist orientation. Paksas began his political carrier in the rightist Conservatives party and later became the leader of the Liberal Union. In the eve of the presidential elections, however, he left the Liberal Union and created his own party – Liberal Democrats – that did not have any clear ideological orientation. Although liberal attitudes seem to dominate in his team, his populist rhetoric was mainly directed to the traditional voters of Lithuanian left-wing parties.” Furmanovicius (2020) states, “Paksas founded the centre-right Liberal Democratic Party (Liberalu Demokratu Partija; LDP) in March 2002. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Paksas’s ideology as centrist. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LLS’s party family as liberal. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.014) in 2004.

In 2003, Paksas served as president/leader of Lithuania.

Years: 2001-2005

Head of government: Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World identifies (2008: 784) party as the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (*Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Partija - LSDP*). Bugajski (2002: 140-141) identifies ideology as leftist: “The LSDP resembled social democratic parties in other former communist states and in the Western European countries that had not been tainted by communist association [...] The party had been fairly open about its willingness to join with other center-left parties in the *Seimas*, but it won enough seats to have its own faction.” Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that LSDP is a leftist party. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 869), however, writes that “the LDDP scored a surprising victory in the 1992 parliamentary balloting, winning 42.6 percent of the vote on a platform of gradual

transition to a market economy; the party's leader, Algirdas Brazauskas, was subsequently confirmed as president.” Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Brazauskas’s ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania (LSDP) as 2.7. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify LSDP’s oppose-support market score as approximately 3 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 3 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LSDP’s party family as social democracy. Sužiedėlis (2011: 81) identifies Brazauskas as leftist, writing that he is the “former first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, leader of major Lithuanian leftist parties, and president and prime minister of Lithuania”. Hass (2006: 814) identifies Brazauskas as leftist, writing that “Bringing together the most important left-wing parties under Prime Minister Algirdas Brazauskas’s leadership, [The Lithuanian Social Democratic Coalition] gained the most votes and seats, although they did not manage to form a majority coalition.” In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.009) in 2004.

Years: 2006-2007

Head of government: Gediminas Kirkilas

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World identifies (2008: 784) party as Lithuanian Social Democratic Party or *Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Partija* (LSDP). Bugajski (2002: 140-141) identifies ideology as leftist: “The LSDP resembled social democratic parties in other former communist states and in the Western European countries that had not been tainted by communist association [...] The party had been fairly open about its willingness to join with other center-left parties in the *Seimas*, but it won enough seats to have its own faction.” Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that LSDP is a leftist party. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Kirkilas’s ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania (LSDP) as 2.7. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify LSDP’s oppose-support market score as approximately 3 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 3 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LSDP’s party family as social democracy. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.009) in 2004.

Years: 2008-2011

Head of government: Andrius Kubilius

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Turner (2015: 797) identifies party affiliation as the Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats (*Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai* – TS-LKD). Armingeon et al. (2018) identify TS-LKD ideology as rightist. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Kubilius's ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats (TS-LKD) as 7.6. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify TS-LK's oppose-support market score as 5 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 5 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify TS-LK's and TS-LKD's party family as conservative. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.077) in 2008.

Years: 2012-2015

Head of government: Algirdas Butkevicius

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 868) identifies Butkevicius's party as the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (*Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Partija* - LSDP). Bugajski (2002: 140-141) identifies ideology as leftist: "The LSDP resembled social democratic parties in other former communist states and in the Western European countries that had not been tainted by communist association [...] The party had been fairly open about its willingness to join with other center-left parties in the *Seimas*, but it won enough seats to have its own faction." Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that LSDP is a leftist party. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Butkevicius's ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania (LSDP) as 2.7. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify LSDP's oppose-support market score as approximately 3 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 3 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LSDP's party family as social democracy. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.989) in 2012.

Years: 2016-2019

Head of government: Saulius Skvernelis

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2018) identifies Skvernelis's party as the Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (*Lietuvos valstiečių ir žaliųjų sąjunga* – LVZS). Member of Parliament Tomas Tomilinas (2017) identifies LVZS's ideology as leftist:

“Regarding socioeconomic policies, we are rather left of the centre; we support regulation, despite de-regulation and privatisation still being the order of the day in the region.” Armingeon et al. (2018) agree that LVZS is a leftist party. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union (LVZS) as 3.9. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LVZS’s party family as agrarian. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (-0.19) in 2016. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify leader party’s cohesion as “some visible disagreement” in 2016. DPI identifies LVZS as centrist.

Years: 2020

Head of Government: Ingrida Simonyte

Ideology: right

Description: Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as none. World Statesmen (2021) identifies party affiliation as none. Ortiz de Zarate (2021) writes, “Simonyte [is a] fiscal conservative (in her time as Minister of Finance she was a champion of anti-deficit austerity with a view to entering the Eurozone),” or “Simonytė, **conservadora fiscal** (en su etapa de ministra de Finanzas fue abanderada de la austeridad antidéficit de cara al ingreso en la Eurozona).” Grigas (2020) writes, “The conservative Homeland Union party won the election and tapped Ingrida Simonyte to lead the government as prime minister. . . While not officially a member of the Homeland Union, she has emerged as the face of the party and had already served as Homeland’s finance minister (2009-2012) during the global financial crisis.” In the Global Party Survey (2019), 10 experts assign TS-LKD a left-right position score (0-10) of 7.6.

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