

Country: Algeria

Years: 1963-1964

Head of government: Mohamed Ahmed Ben Bella

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as left. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as “dedicated to socialism”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Left” (-2.749) in 1977. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government’s ideology as moderate left.

Years: 1965-1977

Head of government: Houari Boumedienne

Ideology: Left

Description: Perspective Monde (2020), World Statesmen (2020), and Lentz (1994) identify Rabah Bitat instead of Houari Boumedienne as head of government on December 31, 1978. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as left. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Left” (-2.749) in 1977. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as “dedicated to socialism”. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Kaple and Delury (1999) note “A National Charter was approved by 91% of the nation’s resident voters in 1976, It affirmed “Islamic Socialism” as the guiding principle for the state and paved the way for a referendum on the new constitution... which remained in force for the next 13 years, [and] provided for a single-party socialist state” where “ political ideology was the province of the National Liberation Front (FLN).”

Year: 1978

Head of government: Rabah Bitat

Ideology: Left

Description: Perspective Monde (2020), World Statesmen (2020), and Lentz (1994) identify Rabah Bitat instead of Houari Boumedienne as head of government on December 31, 1978. HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective Monde identifies Bitat’s ideology as left. Perspective Monde identifies Bitat’s party as

FLN. CHISOLS identifies Bitat's party as FLN. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Bitat's party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as left. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Left" (-2.749) in 1977. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as "dedicated to socialism". Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Kaple and Delury (1999) note "A National Charter was approved by 91% of the nation's resident voters in 1976, It affirmed "Islamic Socialism" as the guiding principle for the state and paved the way for a referendum on the new constitution... which remained in force for the next 13 years, [and] provided for a single-party socialist state" where " political ideology was the province of the National Liberation Front (FLN)."

Years: 1979-1983

Head of government: Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Cubertafond (1981) identifies Abdelghani's party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as left. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as "dedicated to socialism". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Left" (-2.749) in 1977 and "Left" (-2.749) in 1982. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left. The World Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties (1999) notes "A National Charter was approved by 91% of the nation's resident voters in 1976, It affirmed "Islamic Socialism" as the guiding principle for the state and paved the way for a referendum on the new constitution... which remained in force for the next 13 years, [and] provided for a single-party socialist state" where " political ideology was the province of the National Liberation Front (FLN)."

Years: 1984-1987

Head of government: Abdelhamid Brahimi

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Kapil (1995) identifies Brahimi's party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as "dedicated to socialism". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Left" (-2.749) in 1982 and "Left"

(-2.749) in 1987. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left. The World Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties (1999) notes "A National Charter was approved by 91% of the nation's resident voters in 1976, It affirmed "Islamic Socialism" as the guiding principle for the state and paved the way for a referendum on the new constitution... which remained in force for the next 13 years, [and] provided for a single-party socialist state" where " political ideology was the province of the National Liberation Front (FLN)."

Years: 1988

Head of government: Kasdi Merbah

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2015) identifies Merbah's party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as "dedicated to socialism". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Left" (-2.749) in 1987. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left. The World Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties (1999) notes "A National Charter was approved by 91% of the nation's resident voters in 1976, It affirmed "Islamic Socialism" as the guiding principle for the state and paved the way for a referendum on the new constitution... which remained in force for the next 13 years, [and] provided for a single-party socialist state" where " political ideology was the province of the National Liberation Front (FLN)."

Years: 1989-1990

Head of government: Mouloud Hamrouche

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2015) and Tachau (1994) identify Hamrouche's party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as "dedicated to socialism". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Left" (-2.749) in 1987. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left. The World Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties (1999) notes "A National Charter was approved by 91% of the nation's resident voters in 1976, It affirmed "Islamic Socialism" as the guiding principle for the state and paved the way for a referendum on the new constitution... which

remained in force for the next 13 years, [and] provided for a single-party socialist state” where “political ideology was the province of the National Liberation Front (FLN).”

Years: 1991

Head of government: Sid Ahmed Ghazali

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Tachau (1994) identifies Ghazali’s party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as “dedicated to socialism”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Left” (-2.749) in 1987. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government’s ideology as moderate left.

Years: 1992

Head of government: Belaïd Abdesslem

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Dillman (1997) identifies Abdesslem’s party as FLN, stating: “[he] rejoined the FLN’s Central Committee from 1989 to 1991, and in July 1992 replaced Sid Ahmed Ghazali as Prime Minister.” Tachau (1994) identifies Abdesslem’s ideology as “an unrepentant partisan of economic *dirigisme*”. DPI identifies FLN as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as “dedicated to socialism”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Left” (-2.749) in 1987. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government’s ideology as moderate left.

Years: 1993

Head of government: Redha Malek

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. (2006) identifies Malek’s party as FLN: “Malek served as director for the FLN’s newspaper.” DPI identifies FLN as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as “dedicated to socialism.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head

of government's party as "Left" (-2.749) in 1987. Perspective Monde (2019) does not identify head of government's ideology.

Years: 1994

Head of government: Mokdad Sifi

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Sifi's party identification as non-party. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Sifi's party identification as independent. Layachi (1998) writes "Zeroual appointed, on April 11, 1994, a 54-year old technocrat, Mokdad Sifi as Prime Minister." And "strengthened... popular legitimacy, President Zeroual found in his position a new momentum for further political reforms. He replaced Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi." Naylor (2006) identifies Sifi's later party affiliation as RND: "Sifi was elected as a Rassemblement National Démocratique (RND) deputy." Party Facts (2020) identifies RND's existence as "since 1997." Political Handbook of the World (2005) notes that RND is "Formally committed to pluralism, a 'modern' economy (including emphasis on privatization), and 'social justice'". DPI identifies RND as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of RND (National Democratic Rally) as 3.3. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Center-right" (.866) in 1997. Perspective Monde (2019) does not identify head of government's party but identifies RND's ideology as center-right. The centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies RND as one of its members. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology the ideology of RND member, Algerian leader (1994-1998) and Sifi's appointer Zeroual as centrist. Ortiz de Zárate (2019) writes "the rather artificial RND, the other leg of the ruling coalition, of liberal conservative tendency and launched by the former president, Liamin Zérroual, at the time when Algeria emerging from the traumatic military coup of 1992 wore a façade of constitutional democracy strongly limited and guarded".

Years: 1995-1997

Head of government: Ahmed Ouyahia

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ouyahia's party as non-party from 1994-1996 and RND after 1997. Party Facts (2020) identifies RND's existence as "since 1997." Political Handbook of the World identifies Ouyahia's party as Rassemblement National et Démocratique (RND) beginning in 1997. Political Handbook of the World (2005) notes that RND is "Formally committed to

pluralism, a ‘modern’ economy (including emphasis on privatization), and ‘social justice’”. DPI identifies RND as centrist. . Manzano (2017) identifies ideology the ideology of RND member and Algerian leader (1994-1998) Zeroual as centrist. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government’s ideology as center-right. Rulers notes that Algeria’s “main labor unions vilified him [Ouyahia] for closing down more than 1,000 ailing state-owned companies.” However, in the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of RND (National Democratic Rally) as 3.3. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Center-right” (.866) in 1997. Additionally, Si Zoubir (2005) indicates Ouyahia’s ideology as possibly left: “the State must be the economy’s driving force and the Algerian private sector... kept on a very tight leash.” The centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies RND as one of its members. Ortiz de Zárate (2019) writes “the rather artificial RND, the other leg of the ruling coalition, of liberal conservative tendency and launched by the former president, Liamin Zéroual, at the time when Algeria emerging from the traumatic military coup of 1992 wore a façade of constitutional democracy strongly limited and guarded”.

Years: 1998

Head of government: Smail Hamdani

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Schemmel (2019) identifies Smail’s party as FLN: He joined the FLN and, at the independence in 1962, he held the position of chief of staff.” Tachau (1994) identifies Abdesselam’s ideology as “an unrepentant partisan of economic *dirigisme*”. DPI identifies FLN as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as “dedicated to socialism”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Center-left” (-1.499) in 1997. Perspective Monde (2019) does not identify head of government’s ideology.

Years: 1999

Head of government: Ahmed Benbitour

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Chikhi and Ahmed (2019) identify Benbitour as independent: “[Benbitour] is a technocrat with no ties to political parties.” Redh (2004) writes that “Benbitour [was reluctant to] dissolve the various holding companies that control the state’s shares in the major public enterprises.” Naylor (2006) notes,

“[Bouteflika] and [Benbitour] disagreed over economic planning and the pace of privatization of national enterprises. These issues contributed to Benbitour’s resignation.” Perspective Monde (2019) does not identify head of government’s ideology.

Years: 2000-2002

Head of government: Ali Benflis

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Parks (2005) identifies Benflis’ party as FLN: “Prime Minister and contested head of the *Front de Libération Nationale* Ali Benflis.” DPI identifies FLN’s ideology as left. Political Handbook of the World (2005) identifies FLN as “dedicated to socialism”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Center-left” (-1.499) in 1997 and “Center-left” (-1.499) in 2002. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government’s ideology as moderate left.

Years: 2003-2005

Head of government: Ahmed Ouyahia

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2015) identifies Ouyahia’s party as Rassemblement National et Démocratique (RND). Political Handbook of the World (2005) notes that RND is “Formally committed to pluralism, a ‘modern’ economy (including emphasis on privatization), and ‘social justice’”. DPI identifies RND as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of RND (National Democratic Rally) as 3.3. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government’s party as “Center” (.135) in 2002. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government’s ideology as center-right. Si Zoubir (2005) indicates Ouyahia’s ideology as left: “the State must be the economy’s driving force and the Algerian private sector... kept on a very tight leash.” The centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies Rassemblement National Democratique as one of its members. Ortiz de Zárate (2019) writes “the rather artificial RND, the other leg of the ruling coalition, of liberal conservative tendency and launched by the former president, Liamin Zérroual, at the time when Algeria emerging from the traumatic military coup of 1992 wore a façade of constitutional democracy strongly limited and guarded”.

Years: 2006-2007

Head of government: Abdelaziz Belkhadem

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Sancha (2009) identifies Belkhadem's party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN's ideology as left. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Center-left" (-1.499) in 2002 and "Center-left" (-1.499) in 2007. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left.

Years: 2008-2011

Head of government: Ahmed Ouyahia

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2015) identifies Ouyahia's party as Rassemblement National et Démocratique (RND). Political Handbook of the World (2005) notes that RND is "Formally committed to pluralism, a 'modern' economy (including emphasis on privatization), and 'social justice'". DPI identifies RND as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of RND (National Democratic Rally) as 3.3. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Center" (.135) in 2007. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government's ideology as center-right. Si Zoubir (2005) indicates Ouyahia's ideology as left: "the State must be the economy's driving force and the Algerian private sector... kept on a very tight leash." The centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies Rassemblement National Democratique as one of its members. Ortiz de Zárate (2019) writes "the rather artificial RND, the other leg of the ruling coalition, of liberal conservative tendency and launched by the former president, Liamin Zérroual, at the time when Algeria emerging from the traumatic military coup of 1992 wore a façade of constitutional democracy strongly limited and guarded".

Years: 2012-2016

Head of government: Abdelmalek Sellal

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2015) identifies Sellal's party as non-party. Turner (2014: 97) identifies Sellal as tentatively left: "On taking office in 2012 he maintained much of his predecessor's cabinet and pledged to continue the reform programme laid out by President Bouteflika." Moreover, Manzano (2017) identifies ideology of Bouteflika as leftist (see leader profile). Perspective Monde (2019) does not

identify head of government's ideology. Saada (2017) notes that Sellal's successor "Mr Tebboune stressed that "we will continue the mission initiated by Mr. Sellal", with the same priorities that the President of the Republic has set, which are, the total eradication of the housing crisis, slums, Completion of its housing, education and health program."

Years: 2017-2018

Head of government: Ahmed Ouyahia

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World identifies Ouyahia's party as Rassemblement National et Démocratique (RND). Political Handbook of the World (2005) notes that RND is "Formally committed to pluralism, a 'modern' economy (including emphasis on privatization), and 'social justice'". DPI identifies RND as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of RND (National Democratic Rally) as 3.3. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Center" (.135) in 2017. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies head of government's ideology as center-right. The centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies Rassemblent National Democratique as one of its members. The Berkley Center for Religion, Peace & World Affairs noted in 2015 that "The RND condemns political violence and attempts to restrain hardline Islamist sentiment. It supports political pluralism, democracy, and the rotation of power... [moreover] the RLN and RND currently form a majority coalition in parliament with the Society for Peace, a moderate Islamist party." Manzano (2017) identifies ideology the ideology of RND member and Algerian leader (1994-1998) Zeroual as centrist. Si Zoubir (2005) summarized Ouyahia's ideology as "the State must be the economy's driving force and the Algerian private sector... kept on a very tight leash." Saada (2017) notes "Mr Tebboune stressed that "we will continue the mission initiated by Mr. Sellal", with the same priorities that the President of the Republic has set, which are, the total eradication of the housing crisis, slums, Completion of its housing, education and health program... [but] He added that the priority is to build a "healthier and more balanced" economy, in which the private sector would have "its place, perhaps even it will be a priority, on behalf of the President of the Republic." Ortiz de Zárate (2019) writes "the rather artificial RND, the other leg of the ruling coalition, of liberal conservative tendency and launched by the former president, Liamin Zéroual, at the time when Algeria emerging from the traumatic military coup of 1992 wore a façade of constitutional democracy strongly limited and guarded".

Years: 2019-2020

Head of government: Abdelaziz Djerad

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde identifies Djerad's ideology as left. Perspective Monde identifies Djerad's party as National Liberation Front. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as National Liberation Front. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Djerad's party as FLN. DPI identifies FLN's ideology as left. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of FLN (National Liberation Front) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government's party as "Center-left" (-1.499) in 2017. The Berkley Center for Religion, Peace & World Affairs noted in 2015 that "The FLN and RND currently form a majority coalition in parliament with the Society for Peace, a moderate Islamist party." Of the FLN, Blidi (2019) notes that FLN and RND make a centrist majority coalition in parliament, saying that "while the Hamas movement and other opposition parties, such as the Workers' Party, the Rally for Culture and Democracy and the Socialist Forces Front, opposed Chenine's elections, the coalition parties... the Democratic National rally—and some independent MPs supported it before being joined by the FLN.

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