

Country: France

Year: 1945

Head of government: Chairman of the Provisional Government Charles de Gaulle

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as non-party.

Year: 1946

Head of government: Chairman of the Provisional Government Léon André Blum

Ideology: left

Description: Contrary to V-Dem, World Statesmen (2020) and Rulers (2020) identify Léon André Blum instead of Georges Bidault as head of government on December 31, 1946. HoG identifies ideology as left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies party affiliation as Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière/French Section of the Workers Internationale (SFIO).

Year: 1947

Head of government: Prime Minister Robert Schuman

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the Republican People's Movement (*Mouvement Républicain Populaire – MRP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies MRP's ideology as centrist. Raymond (2008) identifies the MRP's ideology as centrist, writing "In party political terms, the MRP saw itself as offering a middle way between the materialistic assumptions of liberalism and communism" and "The attempt to create the kind of mass Christian democratic center party that could reconcile moderate Catholic opinion with republican reformism has not found enduring success in France, in spite of the popularity of the Mouvement Républicain Populaire (MRP)". Döring and Manow (2019) identify the MRP as "Christian democratic". Rulers.org (2020c) writes "Schuman, (Jean Baptiste Nicolas) Robert... A founder of the Mouvement Républicain Populaire (MRP), which superseded the PDP as the principal organ of Christian democracy... Within the MRP, Schuman was from 1958 the chief opponent of the right-wing extremism of Georges Bidault." Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Schuman and Republican People's Movement as centrist, "centre".

Year: 1948

Head of government: Prime Minister Henri Queuille

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Radical-Socialist and Radical Republican Party (*Parti républicain, radical et radical-socialiste – RRS/RSP*).

Year: 1949

Head of government: Prime Minister Georges Bidault

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the Republican People's Movement (*Mouvement Républicain Populaire – MRP*).

Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies MRP's ideology as centrist. Rulers.org (2020a) writes "With the return of de Gaulle to power (1958), Bidault broke with his wartime friend over the issue of Algerian independence and founded a new, right-wing Christian-Democratic Party."

Years: 1950 - 1951

Head of government: Prime Minister René Pleven

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance (*Union Démocratique et Socialiste de la Résistance – UDSR/GAUL*).

Year: 1952

Head of government: Prime Minister Antoine Pinay

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the National Centre of Independent and Peasants (*Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans – CNIP/IND*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identify the Centre National des Indépendants' (IND) ideology as rightist.

Year: 1953

Head of government: Prime Minister Joseph Laniel

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the National Centre of Independent and Peasants (*Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans – CNIP/IND*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identify the Centre National des Indépendants' (IND) ideology as rightist.

Year: 1954

Head of government: Prime Minister Pierre Mendès France

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Radical-Socialist and Radical Republican Party (*Parti républicain, radical et radical-socialiste – RRS/RSP*).

Year: 1955

Head of government: Prime Minister Edgar Faure

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Radical-Socialist and Radical Republican Party (*Parti républicain, radical et radical-socialiste – RRS/RSP*).

Year: 1956

Head of government: Prime Minister Guy Mollet

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Radical-Socialist and Radical Republican Party (*Parti républicain, radical et radical-socialiste – RRS/RSP*). World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the French Section of the International Workers (*Section française de l'Internationale ouvrière – SFIO*).

Year: 1957

Head of government: Prime Minister Félix Gaillard

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party as Parti républicain, radical et radical-socialiste (Republican, Radical and Radical-Socialist Party). Mayer (2011) identifies ideology of Parti républicain, radical et radical-socialiste as center: “Studies of political parties often variously refer to the “radical” Left or Right. In France, however, the term is confusing, associated with the oldest French party, the Parti républicain radical et radical-socialiste (1901), which held a centrist and stabilizing position on the French political scene during the Third and Fourth Republics.”

Year: 1958

Head of government: Prime Minister Charles de Gaulle

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the Union for the New Republic (*Union pour la Nouvelle République – UNR*).

Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former Union pour la Nouvelle République’s (UNR) ideology as rightist.

Years: 1959 - 1961

Head of government: Prime Minister Michel Debré

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for the New Republic (*Union pour la Nouvelle République – UNR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former Union pour la Nouvelle République's (UNR) ideology as rightist.

Years: 1962 - 1967

Head of government: Prime Minister Georges Pompidou

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for the New Republic (*Union pour la Nouvelle République – UNR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former Union pour la Nouvelle République's (UNR) ideology as rightist.

Year: 1968

Head of government: Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Anderson (1995: 73) identifies party as Union for the Defense of the Republic (*Union pour la défense de la République – UDR*). In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.687) in 1973. DPI identifies ideology of UDR as rightist. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former Union pour la Nouvelle République's (UNR) ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the UDR's ideology as rightist, writing "The Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République—RPR) had been established in 1976 as successor to the Union of Democrats for the Republic (Union des Démocrates pour la République—UDR), itself heir to various formations descended from the Union for the New Republic (Union pour la Nouvelle République—UNR), launched by de Gaulle in 1947... De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right". Döring and Manow (2019) identify the UDR as "Conservative".

Years: 1969 - 1971

Head of government: Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for the Defense of the Republic (*Union pour la défense de la République – UDR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former UDR's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.687) in 1973. DPI identifies UDR as rightist. DPI's main source, the Political Handbook of the World, does not corroborate the party ideology. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the UDR's ideology as rightist, writing "The Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République—RPR) had been established in 1976 as successor to the Union of Democrats for the Republic (Union des Démocrates pour la République—UDR), itself heir to various formations descended from the Union for the New Republic (Union pour la Nouvelle République—UNR), launched by de Gaulle in 1947... De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right". Döring and Manow (2019) identify the UDR as "Conservative". Rulers.org (2020b) writes "In 1947 the Gaullist party was founded, and he [Chaban-Delmas] had to choose between the radicals and the Gaullists. He chose the Gaullists, becoming a major force in their left wing."

Years: 1972 - 1973

Head of government: Prime Minister Pierre Messmer

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for the Defense of the Republic (*Union pour la défense de la République – UDR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former UDR's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.687) in 1973. DPI identifies UDR as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the UDR's ideology as rightist, writing "The Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République—RPR) had been established in 1976 as successor to the Union of Democrats for the Republic (Union des Démocrates pour la République—UDR), itself heir to various formations descended from the Union for the New Republic (Union pour la Nouvelle République—UNR), launched by de Gaulle in 1947... De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right". Döring and Manow (2019) identify the UDR as "Conservative". Raymond (2008) identifies Messmer's ideology as rightist, writing "Messmer, Pierre... Center-right politician and former prime minister of France".

Years: 1974 - 1975

Head of government: Prime Minister Jacques Chirac

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for the Defense of the Republic (*Union pour la défense de la République – UDR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former UDR's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.687) in 1973. DPI identifies UDR as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the UDR's ideology as rightist, writing "The Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République—RPR) had been established in 1976 as successor to the Union of Democrats for the Republic (Union des Démocrates pour la République—UDR), itself heir to various formations descended from the Union for the New Republic (Union pour la Nouvelle République—UNR), launched by de Gaulle in 1947... De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right". Döring and Manow (2019) identify the UDR as "Conservative". Rulers.org (2020b) writes "Chirac reconstituted the Gaullist party known as the Union of Democrats for the Republic into a neo-Gaullist group, the Rally for the Republic, which was firmly under his control. As the elected mayor of Paris (1977-95), he continued to build up his political base among the several conservative parties of France."

Years: 1976 - 1980

Head of government: Prime Minister Raymond Barre

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for the French Democracy (*Union pour la Démocratie Française – UDF*). Party Facts (2020) clarifies that UDF was formed in 1978. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Union for the French Democracy's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.267) in 1978. DPI identifies UDF as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the UDF's ideology as rightist, writing "Union for French Democracy (Union pour la Démocratie Française—UDF). The UDF was founded in February 1978 by a number of right-centrist parties". Döring and Manow (2019) identify the UDF as "Conservative".

Years: 1981 - 1983

Head of government: Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste - PS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.269) in 1981. DPI identifies the PS' ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS' ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a "congress of socialist unity" elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government's decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company."

Years: 1984 - 1985

Head of government: Prime Minister Laurent Fabius

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste - PS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.269) in 1981. DPI identifies the PS' ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS' ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a "congress of socialist unity" elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government's decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company."

Years: 1986 - 1987

Head of government: Prime Minister Jacques Chirac

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Rally for the Republic (*Rassemblement pour la République - RPR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Rally for the Republic's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify

head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.757) in 1986. DPI identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist, writing "De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right".

Years: 1988 - 1989

Head of government: Prime Minister Michel Rocard

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste - PS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.789) in 1988. DPI identifies the PS' ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS' ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a "congress of socialist unity" elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government's decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company."

Year: 1991

Head of government: Prime Minister Edith Cresson

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste - PS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.789) in 1988. DPI identifies the PS' ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS' ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a "congress of socialist unity" elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government's decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company."

Year: 1992

Head of government: Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste - PS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.789) in 1988. DPI identifies the PS' ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS' ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a "congress of socialist unity" elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government's decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company."

Years: 1993 - 1994

Head of government: Prime Minister Édouard Balladur

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Rally for the Republic (*Rassemblement pour la République - RPR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Rally for the Republic's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.757) in 1993. DPI identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist, writing "De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right".

Years: 1995 - 1996

Head of government: Prime Minister Alain Juppé

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Rally for the Republic (*Rassemblement pour la République - RPR*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Rally for the Republic's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.757) in 1993. DPI identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist, writing "De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from

1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right”.

Years: 1997 - 2001

Head of government: Prime Minister Lionel Jospin

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste - PS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party’s ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.233) in 1997. DPI identifies the PS’ ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS’ ideology as leftist, writing “Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a “congress of socialist unity” elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government’s decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company.”

Years: 2002 - 2004

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for a Popular Movement (*Union pour un mouvement populaire – UMP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former Union for a Popular Movement’s ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Right” (2.187) in 2002. DPI identifies the UMP’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the RPR’s ideology as rightist, writing “De Gaulle’s political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right”.

Years: 2005 - 2006

Head of government: Prime Minister Dominique Galouzeau de Villepin

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for a Popular Movement (*Union pour un mouvement populaire – UMP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies

the former Union for a Popular Movement's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.187) in 2002. DPI identifies the UMP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist, writing "De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right".

Years: 2007 - 2011

Head of government: Prime Minister François Fillon

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Union for a Popular Movement (*Union pour un mouvement populaire – UMP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the former Union for a Popular Movement's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.549) in 2007. DPI identifies the UMP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the RPR's ideology as rightist, writing "De Gaulle's political heirs, campaigning from 1976 until 2002 as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and now as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), are the main force on the conservative right".

Years: 2012 - 2013

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste - PS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the PS' ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.854) in 2012.

Years: 2014 - 2015

Head of government: Prime Minister Manuel Valls

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. *The Columbia Encyclopedia* (2018) identifies party as Parti socialiste (Socialist Party). DPI identifies ideology of Parti socialiste as left. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.854) in 2012. DPI identifies the PS' ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS' ideology as leftist, writing

“Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a “congress of socialist unity” elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government’s decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company.”

Year: 2016

Head of government: Prime Minister Bernard Cazeneuve

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. *The Columbia Encyclopedia* (2018) identifies party as Parti socialiste (Socialist Party). DPI identifies ideology of Parti socialiste as left. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party’s ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the PS’ ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-.854) in 2012. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PS’ ideology as leftist, writing “Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS)... After further false starts and bickering between the factions, in 1971 a “congress of socialist unity” elected Mitterrand as leader of the new Socialist Party, which embarked upon a strategy of left-wing union... in November 2005... the party agreed to unite behind a platform that called for an increase in the minimum wage, opposition to the controversial new youth labor legislation, and reversal of the government’s decision to sell a minority stake in the principal state-owned electrical utility company.”

Year: 2017- 2019

Head of government: Prime Minister Édouard Philippe

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. *TCA Regional News* (2017) identifies party as Les Républicains (The Republicans). Armingeon et al. (2019) identify party’s ideology as rightist. Barlow (2017: 400) identifies ideology of Les Républicains as right, “In both, a traditional party of the right (Les Républicains/The Conservative Party) is being drawn to the extreme by an anti-European and anti-immigration populist party (Front National/UKIP).”

Year: 2020

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean Castex

Ideology: rightist

Description: Varieties of Democracy (2021) and World Statesmen (2021) identify party affiliation as none. Perspective Monde (2021) identifies party affiliation as

The Republicans, and ideology as rightist, “centre droit.” BBC (2021) identifies ideology as rightist, writing “The president swiftly named centre-right mayor Jean Castex to lead a new team of ministers after a reshuffle,” and clarifies that he “was previously a member of the right-wing Republicans party.” Politico (2021) identifies ideology as rightist, writing “Castex sounded like a traditional conservative politician, saying ‘to be able to redistribute wealth one has to produce it first’ and adding that people ‘can’t expect everything from the state’.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of The Republicans as 8.0, the left-right (0-10) salience as 7.9, and the divided-unity party (0-10) score as 4.5.

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