

Country: Belgium

Year: 1945

Head of government: Prime Minister Achille van Acker

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Belgian Socialist Party (Belgische Socialistische Partij - *BSP*). DPI identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.305) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the BSP's ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS). Until formal separation in October 1978 the PS was the dominant French-speaking wing of the historic Belgian Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste Belge—PSB), an evolutionary Marxist grouping organized in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge."

Year: 1946

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean Joseph Camille Huysmans

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Belgian Socialist Party (Belgische Socialistische Partij - *BSP*). DPI identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.305) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the BSP's ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS). Until formal separation in October 1978 the PS was the dominant French-speaking wing of the historic Belgian Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste Belge—PSB), an evolutionary Marxist grouping organized in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge."

Years: 1947 - 1948

Head of government: Prime Minister Paul-Henri Charles Spaak

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Belgian Socialist Party (Belgische Socialistische Partij - *BSP*). DPI identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.305) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the BSP's ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS). Until formal separation in October 1978 the PS was the dominant French-speaking wing of the historic Belgian Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste Belge—PSB), an evolutionary Marxist grouping organized in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge."

Years: 1949

Head of government: Prime Minister Gaston François Marie Eyskens

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). World Statesmen (2020) clarifies party affiliation as Christian People's Party-Social Christian Party (CVP-PSC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as "Christian democratic." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1950 - 1951

Head of government: Prime Minister Clovis Louis Marie Emmanuel Joseph Pholien

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). World Statesmen (2020) clarifies party affiliation as Christian People's Party-Social Christian Party (CVP-PSC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as "Christian democratic." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1952 - 1953

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean Marie Joseph van Houtte

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). World Statesmen (2020) clarifies party affiliation as Christian People's Party-Social Christian Party (CVP-PSC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as "Christian democratic." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1954 - 1957

Head of government: Prime Minister Achille Van Acker

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Belgian Socialist Party (Belgische Socialistische Partij - *BSP*). DPI identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.305) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the BSP's ideology as leftist, writing "Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS). Until formal separation in October 1978 the PS was the dominant French-speaking wing of the historic Belgian Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste Belge—PSB), an evolutionary Marxist grouping organized in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge."

Years: 1958 - 1960

Head of government: Prime Minister Gaston François Marie Eyskens

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). World Statesmen (2020) clarifies party affiliation as Christian People's Party-Social Christian Party (CVP-PSC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V

defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as “Christian democratic.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1961 - 1964

Head of government: Prime Minister Théodore Joseph Albéric Marie Lefèvre

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People’s Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). World Statesmen (2020) clarifies party affiliation as Christian People's Party-Social Christian Party (CVP-PSC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People’s Party’s (CVP) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CVP’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People’s Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as “Christian democratic.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1965

Head of government: Prime Minister Pierre Harmel

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People’s Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). World Statesmen (2020) clarifies party affiliation as Christian People's Party-Social Christian Party (CVP-PSC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People’s Party’s (CVP) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CVP’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People’s Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as “Christian democratic.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1967 - 1968

Head of government: Prime Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). World Statesmen (2020) clarifies party affiliation as Christian People's Party-Social Christian Party (CVP-PSC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as "Christian democratic." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0. Stallaerts (2007) writes about Boeynants "CEPIC... is a right-wing organization in the Christian Democratic political family... founded by Paul Vanden Boeynants... a party congress of the Christian Social Party (Parti Social Chrétien, PSC) recognized the right of existence of the tendency along with that of the left wing, the Christian Workers' Movement (Mouvement Ouvrier Chrétien, MOC), but urged both to support party policy. Still, the CEPIC seemed to discredit the party at the end of the 1970s through a close association with the far right" and "Catholic Party... The autonomy of the Walloon and Flemish wings grew steadily after 1965. In 1968... the old party split into two new ones, a Flemish Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij, CVP) and a French speaking Social Christian Party (Parti Social Chrétien, PSC)".

Years: 1968 - 1972

Head of government: Prime Minister Gaston François Marie Eyskens

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.048) in 1971. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both

Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as “Christian democratic.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1973

Head of government: Prime Minister Edmond Jules Isidore Leburton

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Belgian Socialist Party (Belgische Socialistische Partij - *BSP*). DPI identifies the Socialist Party’s ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.305) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the BSP’s ideology as leftist, writing “Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste—PS). Until formal separation in October 1978 the PS was the dominant French-speaking wing of the historic Belgian Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste Belge—PSB), an evolutionary Marxist grouping organized in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge.”

Years: 1974 - 1977

Head of government: Prime Minister Leo Tindemans

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People’s Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People’s Party’s (CVP) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.048) in 1974 and 1977. However, DPI identifies the CVP’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People’s Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as “Christian democratic.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1978

Head of government: Prime Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.048) in 1978. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as "Christian democratic." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0. Stallaerts (2007) writes about Boeynants "CEPIC... is a right-wing organization in the Christian Democratic political family... founded by Paul Vanden Boeynants ... a party congress of the Christian Social Party (Parti Social Chrétien, PSC) recognized the right of existence of the tendency along with that of the left wing, the Christian Workers' Movement (Mouvement Ouvrier Chrétien, MOC), but urged both to support party policy. Still, the CEPIC seemed to discredit the party at the end of the 1970s through a close association with the far right" and "Catholic Party... The autonomy of the Walloon and Flemish wings grew steadily after 1965. In 1968... the old party split into two new ones, a Flemish Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij, CVP) and a French speaking Social Christian Party (Parti Social Chrétien, PSC)".

Years: 1979 - 1991

Head of government: Prime Minister Wilfried Achiel Emma Martens

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (CVP) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.048) in 1978, 1981, 1985, 1987 and "Center" (.49) in 1991. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019)

identify the CVP as “Christian democratic.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1992 - 1998

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean Luc Joseph Marie Dehaene

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian People’s Party (*Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People’s Party’s (CVP) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.49) in 1991. However, DPI identifies the CVP’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People’s Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CVP as “Christian democratic.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 1999 - 2007

Head of government: Prime Minister Guy Maurice Marie-Louise Verhofstadt

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the Flemish Liberals and Democrats (*Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten—VLD*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats’ (VLD) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies the VLD’s ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.057) in 1999, 2003 and 2007. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the VLD’s ideology as rightist, writing “Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten—Open VLD). In 1961 Belgium’s traditional Liberal Party changed its name to the Party for Freedom and Progress (Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang—PVV)... both the PVV and its Walloon counterpart were in government with the CVP and PSC in 1981–1988. They were regarded as occupying the coalition’s right wing... During the 2003 election campaign, the VLD continued to emphasize deregulation and tax reduction”.



Years: 2008

Head of government: Prime Minister Herman Achille Van Rompuy

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic and Flemish (*Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams*—CD&V). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democrat & Flemish's (CD & V) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.492) in 2007. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CD&V as "Christian democratic." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 2009 – 2010

Head of government: Prime Minister Yves Leterme

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic and Flemish (CD&V). Political Handbook (2015: 135) identifies party as the Christian Democratic and Flemish (*Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams*—CD&V), writing that "the Flemish Christian Democrats (CD&V) leader Yves Leterme was expected to form a cross-language Christian-Liberal coalition". Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democrat & Flemish's (CD & V) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.492) in 2007. However, DPI identifies the CVP's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic and Flemish (Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams—CD&V). The CD&V was called the Christian People's Party (Christelijke Volkspartij—CVP) until September 2001... Both Christian parties... favor a variety of social and economic reforms... The CD&V defined itself as a moderate alternative to the Verhofstadt government in the 2003 general elections." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CD&V as "Christian democratic." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democrats and Flemish (CD&V) as 8.0.

Years: 2011 - 2013

Head of government: Prime Minister Elio Di Rupo

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Socialist Party (PS). CHISOLS does not identify party. Political Handbook (2015: 139) identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste—PS*), writing that “PS leader Elio Di Rupo became prime minister when a government was finally agreed on December 6, 2011”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Francophone Socialist Party’s (PS) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.037) in 2010. DPI identifies the Socialist Party’s (PS) ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the BSP’s ideology as leftist, writing “Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste—PS*). Until formal separation in October 1978 the PS was the dominant French-speaking wing of the historic Belgian Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste Belge—PSB*), an evolutionary Marxist grouping organized in 1885 as the *Parti Ouvrier Belge*. Both the PS and the SP... are essentially pragmatic in outlook, concentrating on social welfare and industrial democracy issues within a free-enterprise context.”

Years: 2014 - 2018

Head of government: Prime Minister Charles Michel

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Reformist Movement (MR). Political Handbook of the World (2015: 137) identifies party as the Reformist Movement (*Mouvement Réformateur - MR*). Goudenhoofd (2013: 35) identifies MR’s as rightist: “Then it’s coming MR (*Mouvement Réformateur*) a Walloon right wing party, named The Reform Movement, a French-speaking liberal and conservative-liberal Political party.” Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Reformist Movement’s (MR) ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.036) in 2014. DPI does not identify MR’s ideology. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the MR’s ideology as rightist, writing “Reformist Movement (*Mouvement Réformateur—MR*)... in 2002 the MR became the country’s second largest Liberal party.” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Michael and Reformist Movement as rightist, “center-right”.

Year: 2019

Head of government: Prime Minister Sophie Wilmes

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) identifies party affiliation as the Reformist Movement (*Mouvement Réformateur*- MR). Political Handbook identifies MR's ideology as rightist, writing, "in 2002 the MR became the country's second largest Liberal party." Goudenhoofdt (2013: 35) identifies MR's as rightist: "Then it's coming MR (*Mouvement Réformateur*) a Walloon right wing party, named The Reform Movement, a French-speaking liberal and conservative-liberal Political party." Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Reformist Movement's (MR) ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.306) in 2019. Perspective Monde (2020) corroborates party affiliation as MR and identifies the party as center-right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 16 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of PRL/MR (Francophone Reformist Movement) as 7.3. Political Handbook states that the Liberal Reformation Party (*Parti Réformateur Libéral*—PRL) is part of the MR, writing, "The MR was formed in March 2002 through the merger of the Liberal Reformation Party (*Parti Réformateur Libéral*—PRL), the Democratic Front of French Speakers (*Front Démocratique des Francophones*—FDF), and the Citizens' Movement for Change (*Mouvement des Citoyens pour le Changement*—MCC)."

Year: 2020

Head of government: Prime Minister Alexander de Croo

Ideology: rightist

Description: Varieties of Democracy (2021) identifies party as Party of Liberty and Progress -- Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats. World Statesmen (2021) identifies party affiliation as Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (O-VLD), and party as rightist, "conservative liberal, [...], former VLD). Perspective Monde (2021) corroborates party affiliation as Open VLD and identifies the party as center-right. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats' (VLD) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies the VLD's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify O-VLD's ideology as "Center" (0.524) in 2019. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify "some visible disagreement" in O-VLD in 2019. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the VLD's ideology as rightist, writing "Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten—Open VLD). In 1961 Belgium's traditional Liberal Party changed its name to the Party for Freedom and Progress (Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang—PVV)... both the PVV and its Walloon counterpart were in government with the CVP and PSC in 1981–1988. They were regarded as occupying the coalition's right wing... During the 2003 election campaign, the VLD continued to emphasize deregulation and tax reduction".

## References:

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