

Country: Taiwan

Year: 1949

Head of government: Yen Hsi-shan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Chinese National People's Party (*Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang* - KMT). DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Yen's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "20 Nov 1949 - 1 Mar 1950 Yen Hsi-shan (b. 1883 - d. 1960) Mil/KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.199) in 1972.

Years: 1950 - 1953

Head of government: Ch'en Ch'eng

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Chinese National People's Party (*Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang* - KMT). DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ch'en's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "15 Mar 1950 - 7 Jun 1954 Ch'en Ch'eng (1st time) (b. 1898 - d. 1965) Mil/KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.199) in 1972.

Years: 1954 - 1957

Head of government: Yu Hung-chen

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Chinese National People's Party (*Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang* - KMT). DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Yu's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Yu Hung-chun | 1954 (7 juin) | 1958 (30 juin) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ch'en's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "7 Jun 1954 - 30 Jun 1958 Yu Hung-chün (b. 1897 - d. 1960) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.199) in 1972.

Years: 1958 - 1962

Head of government: Ch'en Ch'eng

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Chinese National People's Party (*Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang* - KMT). DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ch'en's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "30 Jun 1958 - 15 Dec 1963 Ch'en Ch'eng (2nd time) (s.a.) Mil/KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.199) in 1972.

Years: 1963 - 1971

Head of government: Yen Chia-kan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology of Yen later as right. DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Yen's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Yen Chia-kan | 1963 (15 décembre) | 1972 (29 mai) | Parti

Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Yen's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "15 Dec 1963 - 1 Jun 1972 Yen Chia-kan ("C.K. Yen") (s.a.) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Right” (2.199) in 1972.

Years: 1972 - 1977

Head of government: Chiang Ching-kuo

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 294) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): “Nationalist Party (Chung-kuo Kuo-min Tang or Kuomintang—KMT). Founded in 1912 by the Republic of China's first president, Sun Yat-sen, the KMT dominated Taiwanese politics until March 2000 at all levels of government. In November 1976, at its first party congress since 1969, it elected Premier Chiang Ching-kuo to succeed his father, Chiang Kai-shek, as chair.” Manzano (2017) identifies Chiang Ching-kuo later as right. DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Chiang's ideology as center-rightist, writing “Chiang Ching-kuo | 1972 (29 mai) | 1978 (30 mai) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Chiang's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "1 Jun 1972 - 20 May 1978 Chiang Ching-kuo (s.a.) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Right” (2.199) in 1972 and 1975.

Years: 1978 - 1983

Head of government: Sun Yun-suan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing's Record of World Events* (1982) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): “In conclusion, he suggested that the late

President Chiang Kai-shek's remains should be brought back to China for burial in his family cemetery, which had been kept in good repair, and invited President Chiang Ching-kuo, Mr Sun Yun-suan and other Kuomintang leaders to visit the mainland, even if they did not wish to enter into talks for the time being.” DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Sun’s ideology as center-rightist, writing “Sun Yun-suan | 1978 (30 mai) | 1984 (20 mai) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Sun's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "1 Jun 1978 - 1 Jun 1984 Sun Yun-suan (b. 1913 - d. 2006) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Right” (2.199) in 1975, 1980, and 1983.

Years: 1984 - 1988

Head of government: Yu Kuo-hwa

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing’s Record of World Events* (1984) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): “The Central Standing Committee of the ruling Kuomintang party, at a special meeting on May 28, approved a major reshuffle of the Executive Yuan (cabinet), the distribution of portfolios being as follows (with previous responsibilities shown in parentheses): Mr Yu Kuo-hwa – Prime Minister.” DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Yu’s ideology as center-rightist, writing “Yu Kuo-hwa | 1984 (20 mai) | 1989 (21 mai) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Yu's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "1 Jun 1984 - 1 Jun 1989 Yu Kuo-hwa (b. 1914 - d. 2000) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Right” (2.199) in 1983 and 1986.

Year: 1989

Head of government: Lee Huan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Keesing's Record of World Events (1987) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): "Changes to the composition of the KMT central committee, which were seen as an attempt to bring in more young pragmatists into the party, were announced on Feb. 25, 1987 ... On July 1, 1987, the former Education Minister, Mr Li Huan, was appointed secretary-general of the central committee, in succession to Mr Ma Soo-lay." DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Yu's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Lee Huan | 1989 (21 mai) | 1990 (30 mai) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Lee's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "1 Jun 1989 - 1 Jun 1990 Lee Huan (b. 1917 - d. 2010) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, \"Kuomintang\", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.199) in 1989.

Years: 1990 - 1992

Head of government: Hau Pei-tsun

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 291) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): "The KMT suffered a serious reversal in the election for a new 161-member Legislative Branch in December 1992. While it retained control with nearly 60 percent of the seats, KMT candidates garnered only 53 percent of the vote. In January 1993, after losing a tumultuous intraparty struggle with liberal opponents, the conservative HAU Pei-tsun, who had served as premier since June 1990, signaled his wish to resign, and in February the ethnic Taiwanese provincial governor, LIEN Chan, was approved by the KMT's Central Standing Committee as his successor." DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Hau's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Hau Pei-tsun | 1990 (30 mai) | 1993 (10 février) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average

left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Hau's ideology as rightist, writing "after losing a tumultuous intraparty struggle with liberal opponents, the conservative HAU Pei-tsun, who had served as premier since June 1990, signaled his wish to resign." Lentz (1994) identifies Hau's ideology as rightist, writing "He was appointed premier by President Lee Teng-huion May 30, 1990, in the hopes of placating conservatives who were concerned about the government's liberal reforms." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Hau's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "1 Jun 1990 - 27 Feb 1993 Hau Pei-tsun (b. 1919 - d. 2020) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.199) in 1989 and as "Right" (1.71) in 1991 and 1992.

Years: 1993 - 1996

Head of government: Lien Chan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 291) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): "The KMT suffered a serious reversal in the election for a new 161-member Legislative Branch in December 1992. While it retained control with nearly 60 percent of the seats, KMT candidates garnered only 53 percent of the vote. In January 1993, after losing a tumultuous intraparty struggle with liberal opponents, the conservative HAU Pei-tsun, who had served as premier since June 1990, signaled his wish to resign, and in February the ethnic Taiwanese provincial governor, LIEN Chan, was approved by the KMT's Central Standing Committee as his successor." DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Lien's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Lien Chan | 1993 (10 février) | 1997 (1 septembre) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Lien's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "27 Feb 1993 - 1 Sep 1997 Lien Chan (b. 1936) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In

V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.71) in 1992 and 1995 and as "Center-right" (1.407) in 1996.

Years: 1997 - 1999

Head of government: Vincent Siew

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 291) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): "Vice President: WU Den-yih (Nationalist Party); elected January 14, 2012, and sworn in May 20 for a term concurrent with that of the president; succeeding Vincent SIEW (Nationalist Party)." DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Siew's ideology as rightist, writing "Vincent Siew | 1997 (1 septembre) | 2000 (20 mai) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Siew's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "1 Sep 1997 - 20 May 2000 Vincent Siew (Siew Wan-chang) (b. 1939) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.407) in 1996 and 1998.

Years: 2000 - 2001

Head of government: Chang Chun-hsiung

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 292) identifies affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party (DPP): "Premier Su resigned on May 12, 2007, less than a week after he was defeated by former premier Hsieh in an intraparty contest for the DPP's 2008 presidential nomination. On May 14 President Chen returned Chang Chun-hsiung to the premiership. A reshuffled cabinet took office under Chang on May 21". DPI identifies ideology of DPP as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Chang's ideology as leftist, writing "Chang Chun-hsiung | 2000 (4 octobre) | 2002 (21 janvier) | Parti démocrate progressiste | [...] | Gauche moderee." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Chang's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "6

Oct 2000 - 1 Feb 2002 Chang Chun-hsiung (1st time) (b. 1938) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The rightist Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.471) in 1998 with "Some visible disagreement" and as "Center" (0.518) in 2001 with "Some visible disagreement".

Years: 2002 - 2004

Head of government: Yu Shyi-kun

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 295) identifies affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party (DPP): "When the DPP's seat total fell by two in the December Legislative Branch election, Chen resigned as chair of the party, which in January 2005 elected Su Tseng-chang as his replacement. The following December, the party suffered a major defeat in local elections, winning only 42 percent of the vote to the KMT's 51 percent, prompting Su to step down. In mid-January 2006 a Chen ally, former premier Yu Shyi-kun, won election as Su's successor despite dissatisfaction within the party over Chen's leadership." DPI identifies ideology of DPP as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Yu's ideology as leftist, writing "Yu Shyi-kun | 2002 (21 janvier) | 2005 (1 février) | Parti démocrate progressiste | [...] | Gauche modérée." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. *World Statesmen* (2020) identifies Yu's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "1 Feb 2002 - 1 Feb 2005 Yu Shyi-kun (b. 1948) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The rightist Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.518) in 2001 and as "Center" (0.09) in 2004.

Year: 2005

Head of government: Frank Hsieh

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 292) identifies affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party (DPP): "Premier Hsieh resigned on January 17, 2006, following DPP losses in the local elections of December 2005, and was

replaced by SU Tseng-chang (DPP).” DPI identifies ideology of DPP as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Hsieh’s ideology as leftist, writing “Frank Hsieh | 2005 (1 février) | 2006 (25 janvier) | Parti démocrate progressiste | [...] | Gauche modérée.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Hsieh's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "1 Feb 2005 - 25 Jan 2006 Frank Hsieh (Hsieh Chang-ting) (b. 1946) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The rightist Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.112) in 2005.

Year: 2006

Head of government: Su Tseng-chang

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 292) identifies affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party (DPP): “Premier Hsieh resigned on January 17, 2006, following DPP losses in the local elections of December 2005, and was replaced by SU Tseng-chang (DPP).” DPI identifies ideology of DPP as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Su’s ideology as leftist, writing “Su Tseng-chang | 2006 (25 janvier) | 2007 (21 mai) | Parti démocrate progressiste | [...] | Gauche modérée.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Su's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "25 Jan 2006 - 21 May 2007 Su Tseng-chang (1st time) (b. 1947) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The rightist Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.112) in 2005.

Year: 2007

Head of government: Chang Chun-hsiung

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 292) identifies affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party (DPP): “Premier Su resigned on May 12, 2007, less than a week after he was defeated by former premier Hsieh in an intraparty contest

for the DPP's 2008 presidential nomination. On May 14 President Chen returned Chang Chun-hsiung to the premiership. A reshuffled cabinet took office under Chang on May 21. DPI identifies ideology of DPP as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Chang's ideology as leftist, writing "Chang Chun-hsiung | 2007 (21 mai) | 2008 (20 mai) | Parti démocrate progressiste | [...] | Gauche modérée." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Chang's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "21 May 2007 - 20 May 2008 Chang Chun-hsiung (2nd time) (s.a.) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The rightist Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.112) in 2005.

Year: 2008

Head of government: Liu Chao-shiuan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing's Record of World Events* (1997) identifies party as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): "Chang was subsequently replaced as Vice Premier by the National Science Council (NSC) chairman Liu Chao-shiuan, whose appointment was approved by the KMT central standing committee on Dec. 10." DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Liu's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Liu Chao-shiuan | 2008 (20 mai) | 2009 (10 septembre) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Liu's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "20 May 2008 - 10 Sep 2009 Liu Chao-shiuan (b. 1943) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.392) in 2008.

Years: 2009 - 2011

Head of government: Wu Den-yih

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 291) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): “Vice President: WU Den-yih (Nationalist Party); elected January 14, 2012, and sworn in May 20 for a term concurrent with that of the president; succeeding Vincent SIEW (Nationalist Party).” DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Wu’s ideology as center-rightist, writing “Wu Den-yih | 2009 (10 septembre) | 2012 (6 février) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit.” In the *Global Party Survey 2019*, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. *World Statesmen* (2020) identifies Wu's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "10 Sep 2009 - 6 Feb 2012 Wu Den-yih (b. 1948) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist *Centrist Democrat International* (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In *V-Party* (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.392) in 2008.

Year: 2012

Head of government: Sean Chen

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 291) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): “President of Executive Branch (Premier): JIANG Yi-huah (Nationalist Party); designated by the president on February 1, 2013, and sworn in on February 18, succeeding Sean CHEN-Chun (Nationalist Party) who resigned on February 1, 2013.” DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Chen’s ideology as center-rightist, writing “Sean Chen | 2012 (6 février) | 2013 (18 février) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit.” In the *Global Party Survey 2019*, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. *World Statesmen* (2020) identifies Chen's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "6 Feb 2012 - 18 Feb 2013 Sean Chen (Chen Chun) (b. 1949) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist *Centrist Democrat International* (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In *V-Party* (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.392) in 2012.

Year: 2013

Head of government: Jiang Yi-huah

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 291) identifies affiliation as Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or KMT): "President of Executive Branch (Premier): JIANG Yi-huah (Nationalist Party); designated by the president on February 1, 2013, and sworn in on February 18, succeeding Sean CHEN-Chun (Nationalist Party) who resigned on February 1, 2013." DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Jiang's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Jiang Yi-huah | 2013 (18 février) | 2014 (8 décembre) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. *World Statesmen* (2020) identifies Ch'en's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "18 Feb 2013 - 8 Dec 2014 Jiang Yi-huah (b. 1960) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of its members. In *V-Party* (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.392) in 2012.

Years: 2014 - 2015

Head of government: Mao Chi-kuo

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *World Statesmen* (2019) identifies party as the Chinese National People's Party (*Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang* - KMT). DPI identifies ideology of KMT as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Mao's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Mao Chi-kuo | 2014 (8 décembre) | 2016 (1 février) | Parti Kuo-min-tang | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. *World Statesmen* (2020) identifies Mao's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "8 Dec 2014 - 1 Feb 2016 Mao Chi-kuo (b. 1948) KMT" and "KMT = Chung-kuo kuo-min-tang (Chinese National People's Party, "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, 1 Jun 1931 - 28 Sep 1986 state party, est.23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)." The centrist Centrist Democrat International (2020) identifies the Kuomintang as one of

its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.392) in 2012.

Year: 2016

Head of government: Lin Chuan

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *South China Morning Post* (2016) identifies party affiliation as none: "Lin, who is not affiliated with any party, said he would do everything in his ability to carry out the tasks Tsai set for him, adding -other key cabinet posts would be announced soon." Taiwan News (2018) identifies Chuan's later party affiliation as the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), writing that "should Lin Chuan be tapped to attend the APEC Summit, he would be the first DPP affiliated politician to attend since the Chen administration". DPI identifies DPP's ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Lin's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "20 May 2016 - 8 Sep 2017 Lin Chuan (b. 1951) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members.

Year: 2017 - 2018

Head of government: William Lai

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *China Post* (2017) identifies party affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party (DPP): "In July that year, William Lai, who was the chief secretary of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) Legislative Yuan Caucus, was beaten by a group of gangsters after Lai chided them for riding on the wrong side of the road." DPI identifies ideology of DPP as right. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Lai's ideology as leftist, writing "Lai Ching-te | 2017 (8 septembre) | 2019 (14 janvier) | Parti démocrate progressiste | [...] | Gauche modérée." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Lai's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "8 Sep 2017 - 14 Jan 2019 William Lai (Lai Ching-te) (b. 1959) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of

government party's ideology as "Center" (-0.266) in 2016 with "Some visible disagreement".

Year: 2019-2020

Head of government: Su Tseng-chang

Ideology: left

Description: World Statesmen (2020) identifies party affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party. DPI identifies ideology of DPP as right. Perspective monde (2020) identifies party affiliation as DPP and the ideology of DPP as leftist: "Su Tseng-chang | 2019 (14 janvier) | Parti démocrate progressiste | [...] | Gauche modérée." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as 4.3. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Su's party as MCT, and MCT's ideology as leftist, writing "14 Jan 2019 - Su Tseng-chang (2nd time) (s.a.) MCT" and "MCT = Min-chu chin-pu-tang (Democratic Progressive Party, liberal, Taiwanese nationalist, center-left, est.28 Sep 1986)." The Liberal International (2020) identifies Democratic Progressive Party as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (-0.266) in 2016 with "Some visible disagreement". Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Democratic Progressive Party.

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