

Country: Greece

Year: 1945

Leader: Prime Minister Themistoklis Panagiotou Sophoulis

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Liberal Party (*Kómma Filelefthéron – KF*).

Year: 1946

Leader: Prime Minister Konstantinos Stavrou Tsaldaris

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the People's Party (*Laikó Kómma – LK*).

Years: 1947 - 1948

Leader: Prime Minister Themistoklis Panagiotou Sophoulis

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Liberal Party (*Kómma Filelefthéron – KF*).

Year: 1949

Leader: Prime Minister Alexandros Nikolaou Diomidis

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Liberal Party (*Kómma Filelefthéron – KF*).

Year: 1950

Leader: Prime Minister Sophoklis Eleftheriou Venizelos

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Liberal Party (*Kómma Filelefthéron – KF*).

Year: 1951

Leader: Prime Minister Nikolaos Christou Plastiras

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the National Progressive Centre Union (*Ethnikí Proodeftikí Évosi Kéntrou – EPEK*).

Years: 1952 - 1954

Leader: Prime Minister Alexandros Leonidou Papagos

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party.

World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Greek Rally (*Ellinikós Synagermós – ES*).

Years: 1955 - 1962

Leader: Prime Minister Konstantinos Georgiou Karamanlis

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the National Radical Union (*Ethnikí Rizospastikí Énosis – ERE*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the National Radical Union's (ERE) ideology as rightist.

Year: 1963

Leader: Prime Minister Ioannis Paraskevopoulos

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none.

Year: 1964

Leader: Prime Minister Georgios Andreou Papandreou

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Centre Union (*Énosis Kéntrou – EK*).

Year: 1965

Leader: Prime Minister Stephanos Christou Stephanopoulos

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS does not identify party.

World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Liberal Democratic Centre (*Fileleftheron Dimokratikón Kéntron*).

Year: 1966

Leader: Prime Minister Ioannis Paraskevopoulos

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party as non-party.

Years: 1967 - 1972

Leader: Prime Minister Georgios Christou Papadopoulos

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as non-party. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist.

Year: 1973

Leader: Ionannides

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies Ionannides' party as none.

Years: 1974 - 1979

Leader: Prime Minister Konstantinos Georgiou Karamanlis

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the New Democracy (*Néa Dimokratía – ND*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies New Democracy's (ND) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies ND's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.024) in 1974 and 1977. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies ND's ideology as rightist, writing "New Democracy (Nea Dimokratia—ND)... New Democracy was, under Karamanlis, a broadly based pragmatic party committed to... free enterprise. Georgios (George) Rallis, generally viewed as a moderate rightist, was elected party leader on May 8, 1980, following Karamanlis's election as president of the republic... in a move interpreted as reflecting the ascendancy of right-wing influence within the parliamentary group, he [Rallis] was succeeded in December by the leader of the party's conservative bloc, Evangelos AVEROFF-TOSSITSAS... [In 1984] the moderates... [elected] Konstantinos Mitsotakis as his successor over Konstantinos Stephanopoulos. Stephanopoulos, in turn, withdrew with a number of his center-right supporters to form the Democratic Renewal (Dimokratiki Ananeosi—DIANA)."

Year: 1980

Leader: Prime Minister Georgios Ioannou Rallis

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the New Democracy (*Néa Dimokratía – ND*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies New Democracy's (ND) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies ND's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.024) in 1977. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies ND's ideology as rightist, writing "New Democracy (Nea Dimokratia—ND)... New Democracy

was, under Karamanlis, a broadly based pragmatic party committed to... free enterprise. Georgios (George) Rallis, generally viewed as a moderate rightist, was elected party leader on May 8, 1980, following Karamanlis's election as president of the republic... in a move interpreted as reflecting the ascendancy of right-wing influence within the parliamentary group, he [Rallis] was succeeded in December by the leader of the party's conservative bloc, Evangelos AVEROFF-TOSSITSAS... [In 1984] the moderates... [elected] Konstantinos Mitsotakis as his successor over Konstantinos Stephanopoulos. Stephanopoulos, in turn, withdrew with a number of his center-right supporters to form the Democratic Renewal (Dimokratiki Ananeosi—DIANA).”

Years: 1981 - 1988

Leader: Prime Minister Andreas Georgiou Papandreou

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (*Panellínio Sosialistikó Kínima – PASOK*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as “Left” (-1.63) in 1981 and “Center-left” (-1.375) in 1985. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist, writing “Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima—PASOK). Founded in 1974 by Andreas Papandreou, PASOK endorsed republicanism and economic socialism... Papandreou was elected president of Socialist International, the worldwide organization of socialist parties, on January 31, 2006... At one point, opinion polls suggested that SYRIZA might be able to challenge PASOK's supremacy on the left of the Greek political spectrum... In the 2009 EU elections SYRIZA won 4.7 percent of the vote and 1 seat, disappointing party leaders who had fostered hopes at one time of challenging PASOK's leading political position in the left-of-center.”

Year: 1989

Leader: Prime Minister Xenophon Efthimiou Zolotas

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party as non-party. Bitros (2018: 24) identifies Zolotas as left: “This is particularly true with respect to those from the group that Zolotas and Tsatsos headed who became influential and leaned heavily in favour of a State-managed economy and society.”

Years: 1990 - 1992

Leader: Prime Minister Konstantinos Kyriakou Mitsotakis

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the New Democracy (*Néa Dimokratía – ND*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies New Democracy's (ND) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies ND's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.331) in 1990. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies ND's ideology as rightist, writing "New Democracy (Nea Dimokratia—ND)... New Democracy was, under Karamanlis, a broadly based pragmatic party committed to... free enterprise. Georgios (George) Rallis, generally viewed as a moderate rightist, was elected party leader on May 8, 1980, following Karamanlis's election as president of the republic... in a move interpreted as reflecting the ascendancy of right-wing influence within the parliamentary group, he [Rallis] was succeeded in December by the leader of the party's conservative bloc, Evangelos AVEROFF-TOSSITSAS... [In 1984] the moderates... [elected] Konstantinos Mitsotakis as his successor over Konstantinos Stephanopoulos. Stephanopoulos, in turn, withdrew with a number of his center-right supporters to form the Democratic Renewal (Dimokratiki Ananeosi—DIANA)."

Years: 1993 - 1995

Leader: Prime Minister Andreas Georgiou Papandreou

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (*Panellínio Sosialistikó Kínima – PASOK*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist. DPI identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.752) in 1993. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist, writing "Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima—PASOK). Founded in 1974 by Andreas Papandreou, PASOK endorsed republicanism and economic socialism... Papandreou was elected president of Socialist International, the worldwide organization of socialist parties, on January 31, 2006... At one point, opinion polls suggested that SYRIZA might be able to challenge PASOK's supremacy on the left of the Greek political spectrum... In the 2009 EU elections SYRIZA won 4.7 percent of the vote and 1 seat, disappointing party leaders who had fostered hopes at one time of challenging PASOK's leading political position in the left-of-center."

Years: 1996 - 2003

Leader: Prime Minister Konstantinos Georgiou Simitis

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (*Panellínio Sosialistikó Kínima – PASOK*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist. DPI identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.516) in 1996 and 2000. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist, writing "Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima—PASOK). Founded in 1974 by Andreas Papandreou, PASOK endorsed republicanism and economic socialism... Papandreou was elected president of Socialist International, the worldwide organization of socialist parties, on January 31, 2006... At one point, opinion polls suggested that SYRIZA might be able to challenge PASOK's supremacy on the left of the Greek political spectrum... In the 2009 EU elections SYRIZA won 4.7 percent of the vote and 1 seat, disappointing party leaders who had fostered hopes at one time of challenging PASOK's leading political position in the left-of-center."

Years: 2004 - 2008

Leader: Prime Minister Konstantinos Alexandrou Karamanlis

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the New Democracy (*Néa Dimokratía – ND*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies New Democracy's (ND) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies ND's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.021) in 2004 and 2007. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies ND's ideology as rightist, writing "New Democracy (Nea Dimokratia—ND)... New Democracy was, under Karamanlis, a broadly based pragmatic party committed to... free enterprise. Georgios (George) Rallis, generally viewed as a moderate rightist, was elected party leader on May 8, 1980, following Karamanlis's election as president of the republic... in a move interpreted as reflecting the ascendancy of right-wing influence within the parliamentary group, he [Rallis] was succeeded in December by the leader of the party's conservative bloc, Evangelos AVEROFF-TOSSITSAS... [In 1984] the moderates... [elected] Konstantinos Mitsotakis as his successor over Konstantinos Stephanopoulos. Stephanopoulos, in turn, withdrew with a number of his center-right supporters to form the Democratic Renewal (Dimokratiki Ananeosi—DIANA)."

Years: 2009 - 2010

Leader: Prime Minister Georgios Andreou Papandreou

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (*Panellínio Sosialistikó Kínima – PASOK*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist. DPI identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center" (.017) in 2009. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies PASOK's ideology as leftist, writing "Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima—PASOK). Founded in 1974 by Andreas Papandreou, PASOK endorsed republicanism and economic socialism... Papandreou was elected president of Socialist International, the worldwide organization of socialist parties, on January 31, 2006... At one point, opinion polls suggested that SYRIZA might be able to challenge PASOK's supremacy on the left of the Greek political spectrum... In the 2009 EU elections SYRIZA won 4.7 percent of the vote and 1 seat, disappointing party leaders who had fostered hopes at one time of challenging PASOK's leading political position in the left-of-center."

Year: 2011

Leader: Prime Minister Loukas Dimitriou Papadimos

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party as none. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as non-party.

Years: 2012 - 2014

Leader: Prime Minister Antonios Konstantinou Samaras

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as the New Democracy (*Néa Dimokratía – ND*). World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the New Democracy (*Néa Dimokratía – ND*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies New Democracy's (ND) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies ND's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.33) in 2012. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies ND's ideology as rightist, writing "New Democracy (Nea Dimokratia—ND)... New Democracy was, under Karamanlis, a broadly based pragmatic party committed to... free enterprise. Georgios (George) Rallis, generally viewed as a moderate rightist, was elected party leader on May 8, 1980, following Karamanlis's election as president of the republic... in a move interpreted as reflecting the ascendancy of right-wing influence within the parliamentary group, he [Rallis] was succeeded in December by the leader of the party's conservative bloc, Evangelos AVEROFF-TOSSITSAS... [In 1984] the moderates... [elected] Konstantinos Mitsotakis as his successor over Konstantinos Stephanopoulos. Stephanopoulos, in turn, withdrew

with a number of his center-right supporters to form the Democratic Renewal (Dimokratiki Ananeosi—DIANA).”

Years: 2015-2018

Leader: Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Coalition of the Radical Left (Synaspismós Rizospastikís Aristerás – SYRIZA). Political Handbook of the World (2018: 562) identifies party as the Coalition of the Radical Left (*Synaspismós Rizospastikís Aristerás – SYRIZA*). DPI identifies Syriza as left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.107) in 2015. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies SYRIZA’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies SYRIZA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Coalition of the Radical Left (Synaspismos Rizospastikis Aristeras—SYRIZA). SYRIZA was formed in January 2004 by the Coalition of the Left, Movements and Ecology (Synaspismos tis Aristeras ton Kinimaton Kai tis Oikologias—SYN), independent activists, and several small leftist groups... At one point, opinion polls suggested that SYRIZA might be able to challenge PASOK’s supremacy on the left of the Greek political spectrum... In the 2009 EU elections SYRIZA won 4.7 percent of the vote and 1 seat, disappointing party leaders who had fostered hopes at one time of challenging PASOK’s leading political position in the left-of-center.”

Years: 2019-2020

Leader: Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as New Democracy. Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) identifies party affiliation as New Democracy (*Nea Dimokratia*—ND). DPI identifies ND’s ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.33) in 2019. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing “New Democracy (Nea Dimokratia—ND)... New Democracy was, under Karamanlis, a broadly based pragmatic party committed to... free enterprise. Georgios (George) Rallis, generally viewed as a moderate rightist, was elected party leader on May 8, 1980, following Karamanlis’s election as president of the republic... in a move interpreted as reflecting the ascendancy of right-wing influence within the parliamentary group, he [Rallis] was succeeded in December by the leader of the party’s conservative bloc, Evangelos AVEROFF-TOSSITSAS... [In 1984] the moderates... [elected] Konstantinos Mitsotakis as his successor over Konstantinos Stephanopoulos.



Stephanopoulos, in turn, withdrew with a number of his center-right supporters to form the Democratic Renewal (Dimokratiki Ananeosi—DIANA).” Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies New Democracy’s (ND) ideology as rightist. Perspective Monde (2021) and World Statesmen (2021) corroborate party affiliation as ND and identify the party as center-right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of ND as 7.3.

#### References:

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