

Country: Nepal

Years: 1945 – 1947

Head of government: Padma Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none. Country Studies suggests writes “The next major effort at institutional development was initiated in 1947 by Padma Shamsher Rana, a liberal prime minister.” The Historical Dictionary of Nepal writes “Padma Shamsher Rana, who was considered uncharacteristically liberal for a Rana prime minister.”

Years: 1948 – 1950

Head of government: Mohan Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none. Country Studies writes “When the arch-conservative Mohan Shamsher took over as prime minister in 1948.”

Years: 1951 - 1955

Head of government: Matrika Prasad Koirala

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC): “Prime Minister Mohan Shumsher resigned on November 12, 1951, and Matrieka Prasad (M. P.) Koirala of the Nepali Congress (NC) formed a government as prime minister on November 16, 1951.” *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1029) identifies ideology of Nepali Congress as left: “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” DPI identifies NC’s ideology as left. *Perspective monde* (2020) identifies Koirala’s ideology as leftist, writing “Matrika Prasad Koirala | 1951 (16 novembre) | 1953 (15 juin) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Koirala's party as NC from 1951-1952 and RP from 1953-1955, and NC's ideology as leftist and RP's ideology as rightist, writing "16 Nov 1951 - 14 Aug 1952 Matrika Prasad Koirala (1st time) (b. 1912 - d. 1997) NC " and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950) [...] RP = Rastriya Praja Parishad (National People's Party, conservative,

split from NC, 1952-1959)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes "The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947," "It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments," and " in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.234) in 1991 with "Some visible disagreement". Gupta (1993) writes "Ideologically, the [Nepali] Congress claimed to be a socialist party which sought to establish a socialist society through peaceful and parliamentary means... the Sixth National Congress of the Nepali Congress... met at Birganj in January 1956... The Birganj Conference adopted a new manifesto which laid down that the Congress goal was to achieve "Socialism by peaceful and democratic methods." A new constitution which was adopted by the Conference also declared, in the Preamble, that the Congress stood for the establishment of a socialist society".

Year: 1956

Head of government: Tanka Prasad Acharya

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) identifies party affiliation as Nepal Praja Parishad (NPP): "Tanka Prasad Acharya of the *Nepal Praja Parishad* (NPP) formed a government as prime minister on January 27, 1956." *Keesing's Record of World Events* (1955) identifies ideology of NPP as left: "It was announced on Feb. 6 that the Nepal Praja Parishad and the people's Congress had united to form a single party, to be known as the Nepal Praja Parishad. The party's policy was defined as the establishment of a Socialist economy under a constitutional monarchy, the maintenance of neutrality in foreign affairs independence from Power blocs, und special relation with India and China." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Acharya's party as NPP, and NPP's ideology as leftist, writing "27 Jan 1956 - 26 Jul 1957 Tanka Prasad Acharya (b. 1912 - d. 1992) NPP" and "NPP = Nepal Praja Parishad (Nepal People's Council, anti-Rana, social-democratic, 1936-1960)."

Year: 1957

Head of government: Kunwar Indrajit Singh

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) identifies party affiliation as United Democratic

Party (UDP): “Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya resigned on July 13, 1957, and K. I. Singh of the United Democratic Party (UDP) formed a government as prime minister on July 26, 1957.” Lentz (1994: 573) identifies Singh as a leftist, writing that “Singh was a socialist who earned the nickname ‘Robin Hood of the Himalayas’”. Lentz (1994) identifies Singh's ideology as leftist, writing "Singh was a Socialist who earned the nickname "Robin Hood of the Himalayas" when he organized a land reform movement to help peasant farmers during a revolt against the Rana dynasty in 1950."

Year: 1958

Head of government: Subarna Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC): “The NC elected Subarna Shamsher as party president on January 25, 1956.”

Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1029) identifies ideology of Nepali Congress as left: “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.234) in 1991. Gupta (1993) writes “Ideologically, the [Nepali] Congress claimed to be a socialist party which sought to establish a socialist society through peaceful and parliamentary means... the Sixth National Congress of the Nepali Congress... met at Birganj in January 1956... The Birganj Conference adopted a new manifesto which laid down that the Congress goal was to achieve “Socialism by peaceful and democratic methods.” A new constitution which was adopted by the Conference also declared, in the Preamble, that the Congress stood for the establishment of a socialist society”.

Year: 1959

Head of government: Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1029) identifies affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC) and ideology of Nepali Congress as left: “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Koirala’s ideology as leftist, writing “Bishewar Prasad Koirala | 1959 (27 mai) | 1963 (2 avril) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Koirala's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "27 May 1959 - 15 Dec 1960 Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala (b. 1914 - d. 1982) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.234) in 1991. Gupta (1993) writes “Ideologically, the [Nepali] Congress claimed to be a socialist party which sought to establish a socialist society through peaceful and parliamentary means... the Sixth National Congress of the Nepali Congress... met at Birganj in January 1956... The Birganj Conference adopted a new manifesto which laid down that the Congress goal was to achieve “Socialism by peaceful and democratic methods.” A new constitution which was adopted by the Conference also declared, in the Preamble, that the Congress stood for the establishment of a socialist society”.

Years: 1960 - 1964

Head of government: Tulsi Giri

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Mahendra proclaimed a new constitution on December 16, 1962, which provided for the establishment of a non-party political system. King Mahendra appointed Tulsi Giri as prime minister on April 2, 1963.” The Economic Times (2018) identifies Giri’s earlier affiliation as Nepali Congress Party, writing ““Giri started his political

career from Nepali Congress Party. He reached to the post of general secretary.” Van Praagh (2003: 327) identifies Giri as leftist, writing that “[the king] freed Tulsi Giri, a former non-party foreign minister who strongly expressed his leftist, anti-Indian beliefs back in 1962”.

Years: 1965 - 1968

Head of government: Surya Bahadur Thapa

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Mahendra proclaimed a new constitution on December 16, 1962, which provided for the establishment of a non-party political system. King Mahendra appointed Tulsi Giri as prime minister on April 2, 1963 ... On May 24, 1979, King Birendra announced that a referendum would be held to decide between a multi-party system and the non-party (*panchayat*) system. The panchayat system was supported by some 55 percent of the voters in a referendum held on May 2, 1980. King Birendra established the *Constitutional Reform Commission* (CRC) on May 21, 1980. Surya Bahadur Thapa formed a government as prime minister June 1, 1980.” The Nepali Times (2015) identifies Thapa’s previous party affiliation as the Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP), writing that “Thapa was the mentor leader of the Rastriya Prajatantra Party and was appointed prime minister by King Mahendra”. DPI identifies RPP’s ideology as rightist. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “... the king dissolved the National Assembly. The action was protested by the NC, the rightist RPP...” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of National Democracy Party (RPP) as 7.3.

Year: 1969

Head of government: Kirti Nidhi Bista

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Mahendra proclaimed a new constitution on December 16, 1962, which provided for the establishment of a non-party political system ... Prime Minister Tulsi Giri resigned on September 9, 1977, and Kirti Nidhi Bista was appointed as prime minister on September 12, 1977.”

Year: 1970

Head of government: Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandari

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as non-party.

Years: 1971 - 1972

Head of government: Kirti Nidhi Bista

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Mahendra proclaimed a new constitution on December 16, 1962, which provided for the establishment of a non-party political system ... Prime Minister Tulsi Giri resigned on September 9, 1977, and Kirti Nidhi Bista was appointed as prime minister on September 12, 1977.”

Years: 1973 - 1974

Head of government: Nagendra Prasad Rijal

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as non-party.

Years: 1975 - 1976

Head of government: Tulsi Giri

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Mahendra proclaimed a new constitution on December 16, 1962, which provided for the establishment of a non-party political system ... Prime Minister Tulsi Giri resigned on September 9, 1977, and Kirti Nidhi Bista was appointed as prime minister on September 12, 1977.” Van Praagh (2003: 327) identifies Giri as leftist, writing that “[the king] freed Tulsi Giri, a former non-party foreign minister who strongly expressed his leftist, anti-Indian beliefs back in 1962”.

Years: 1977 - 1978

Head of government: Kirti Nidhi Bista

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Mahendra proclaimed a new constitution on December 16, 1962, which provided for the establishment of a non-party political system ... Prime Minister Tulsi Giri resigned on September 9, 1977, and Kirti Nidhi Bista was appointed as prime minister on September 12, 1977.”

Years: 1979 - 1982

Head of government: Surya Bahadur Thapa

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “On May 24, 1979, King Birendra announced that a referendum would be held to decide between a multi-party system and the non-party (*panchayat*) system. The panchayat system was supported by some 55 percent of the voters in a referendum held on May 2, 1980. King Birendra established the *Constitutional Reform Commission* (CRC) on May 21, 1980. Surya Bahadur Thapa formed a government as prime minister June 1, 1980.” The Nepali Times (2015) identifies Thapa’s previous party affiliation as the Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP), writing that “Thapa was the mentor leader of the Rastriya Prajatantra Party and was appointed prime minister by King Mahendra”. DPI identifies RPP’s ideology as rightist. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “... the king dissolved the National Assembly. The action was protested by the NC, the rightist RPP...” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of National Democracy Party (RPP) as 7.3.

Years: 1983 - 1985

Head of government: Lokendra Bahadur Chand

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Birendra dismissed Prime Minister Shrestha, and appointed Lokendra Bahadur Chand as prime minister on April 6, 1990.” The Himalayan Times (2015) identifies Chand’s later party affiliation as RPP, writing that “Rastriya Prajatantra Party has elected Lokendra Bahadur Chand as its new chairman”. DPI identifies RPP’s ideology as rightist. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “... the king dissolved the National Assembly. The action was protested by the NC, the rightist RPP...” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of National Democracy Party (RPP) as 7.3.

Years: 1986 - 1989

Head of government: Marich Man Singh Shrestha

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) suggests party affiliation as none: “King Birendra

dismissed Prime Minister Shrestha, and appointed Lokendra Bahadur Chand as prime minister on April 6, 1990.”

Year: 1990

Head of government: Krishna Prasad Bhattarai

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Bhattarai's ideology as leftist, writing “Krishna Prasad Bhattarai | 1990 (19 avril) | 1991 (26 mai) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Bhattarai's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "19 Apr 1990 - 26 May 1991 Krishna Prasad Bhattarai (1st time)(b. 1924 - d. 2011) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Center-right” (1.234) in 1991. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the NC's ideology as centrist, writing “Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages. The centrist NC survived almost thirty years of authoritarian rule and returned to power after the 1991 elections.” Kumar (1995) writes “[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector.” Acharya (2003) writes “The Nepali Congress, which ruled the country for 11 out of 14 years after 1990, was a social democratic party in principle. It lost its ideological ground in the face of the international assault on the mixed economy and its principles”.

Years: 1991 - 1993

Head of government: Girija Prasad Koirala

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Koirala's ideology as leftist, writing "Girija Prasad Koirala | 1991 (26 mai) | 1994 (30 novembre) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Koirala's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "26 May 1991 - 30 Nov 1994 Girija Prasad Koirala (1st time) (s.a.) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950) [...] RP = Rastriya Praja Parishad (National People's Party, conservative, split from NC, 1952-1959)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes "The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947," "It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments," and "in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.234) in 1991. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the NC's ideology as centrist, writing "Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages. The centrist NC survived almost thirty years of authoritarian rule and returned to power after the 1991 elections." Kumar (1995) writes "[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector." Acharya (2003) writes "The Nepali Congress, which ruled the country for 11 out of 14 years after 1990, was a social democratic party in principle. It lost its ideological ground in the face of the international assault on the mixed economy and its principles".

Year: 1994

Head of government: Man Mohan Adhikari

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of Nepal – Unified Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML). DPI identifies CPN-UML’s ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “Sometimes referred to as the United (or Unified) Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN), the CPN (UML) was formed in 1991 by the merger of two factions of the Communist Party of Nepal”, and “... the left split by the CPN (UML)–CPN (ML) rupture...” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Adhikari’s ideology as leftist, writing “Man Mohan Adhikari | 1994 | (30 novembre)| 1995 (12 septembre) | Parti communiste du Népal marxiste-léniniste uni | [...] | Gauche communiste.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Communist Party of Nepal (UML) as 2.4. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Adhikari’s ideology as leftist, writing "Man Mohan Adhikari [...] was sworn in as prime minister of Nepal’s first communist government." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Adhikari's party as CPN-UML, and CPN-UML ideology as leftist, writing "30 Nov 1994 - 12 Sep 1995 Man Mohan Adhikari (b. 1920 - d. 1999) CPN-UML" and "CPN-UML = Nepal Kamyunist Parti - Ekikrit Marksvadi ra Leninvadi (Communist Party of Nepal- Unified Marxist-Leninist, communist, 1991-17 May 2018, merged into NCP)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-1.952) in 1994. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the UML’s ideology as leftist, writing “Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages... On the left, the NCP (UML)—Marxist-Leninist in form but with an actual Social-Democratic orientation—astonishingly remained dominant.”

Years: 1995-1996

Head of government: Sher Bahadur Deuba

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC’s ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Deuba’s ideology as leftist, writing “Sher Bahadur Deuba | 1995 (12 septembre) | 1997 (12 mars) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Deuba's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "12 Sep 1995 - 12 Mar 1997 Sher Bahadur Deuba (1st time) (b. 1946) NC " and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress

Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.562) in 1994. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the NC’s ideology as centrist, writing “Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages. The centrist NC survived almost thirty years of authoritarian rule and returned to power after the 1991 elections.” Kumar (1995) writes “[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector.” Acharya (2003) writes “The Nepali Congress, which ruled the country for 11 out of 14 years after 1990, was a social democratic party in principle. It lost its ideological ground in the face of the international assault on the mixed economy and its principles”.

Year: 1997

Head of government: Surya Bahadur Thapa

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology; CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as National Democratic Party/Rastriya Prajatantra Party (NDP/RPP). DPI identifies NDP’s ideology as right. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “... the king dissolved the National Assembly. The action was protested by the NC, the rightist RPP...” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Thapa’s ideology as center-rightist, writing “Surya Bahadur Thapa | 1997 (7 octobre) | 1998 (15 avril) | Parti national démocratique | [...] | Centre droit.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of National Democracy Party (RPP) as 7.3. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.315) in 1994. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the RPP’s ideology as rightist, writing “Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages... on the right, the former upholders of the *Panchayat* system grouped in the *Rastriya Prajatantra* Party (RPP), a party with close links to the Palace.”

Year: 1998

Head of government: Girija Prasad Koirala

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Koirala's ideology as leftist, writing "Girija Prasad Koirala | 1998 (15 avril) | 1999 (31 mai) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Koirala's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "15 Apr 1998 - 31 May 1999 Girija Prasad Koirala (2nd time) (s.a.) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes "The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947," "It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments," and "in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (0.562) in 1994. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the NC's ideology as centrist, writing "Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages. The centrist NC survived almost thirty years of authoritarian rule and returned to power after the 1991 elections." Kumar (1995) writes "[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector." Acharya (2003) writes "The Nepali Congress, which ruled the country for 11 out of 14 years after 1990, was a social democratic party in principle. It lost its ideological ground in the face of the international assault on the mixed economy and its principles".

Year: 1999

Head of government: Krishna Prasad Bhattarai

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "A democratic constitution promulgated in

1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Bhattarai’s ideology as center-rightist, writing “Krishna Prasad Bhattarai | 1999 (21 mai) | 2000 (22 avril) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Bhattarai's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing " 31 May 1999 - 22 Mar 2000 Krishna Prasad Bhattarai (2nd time)(s.a.) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.889) in 1999. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the NC’s ideology as centrist, writing “Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages. The centrist NC survived almost thirty years of authoritarian rule and returned to power after the 1991 elections.” Kumar (1995) writes “[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector.” Acharya (2003) writes “The Nepali Congress, which ruled the country for 11 out of 14 years after 1990, was a social democratic party in principle. It lost its ideological ground in the face of the international assault on the mixed economy and its principles”.

Year: 2000

Head of government: Girija Prasad Koirala

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC’s ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Koirala’s ideology as center-rightist, writing “Girija Prasad Koirala | 2000 (22 avril) | 2001 (26 juillet) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre

gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Koirala's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "26 May 1991 - 30 Nov 1994 Girija Prasad Koirala (1st time) (s.a.) NC " and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.889) in 1999. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the NC’s ideology as centrist, writing “Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages. The centrist NC survived almost thirty years of authoritarian rule and returned to power after the 1991 elections.” Kumar (1995) writes “[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector.” Acharya (2003) writes “The Nepali Congress, which ruled the country for 11 out of 14 years after 1990, was a social democratic party in principle. It lost its ideological ground in the face of the international assault on the mixed economy and its principles”.

Year: 2001

Head of government: Sher Bahadur Deuba

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC’s ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Deuba’s ideology as center-leftist, writing “Sher Bahadur Deuba | 2001 (26 juillet) | 2002 (11 octobre) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Deuba's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "26 Jul 2001 - 4 Oct 2002 Sher Bahadur Deuba

(2nd time) (s.a.) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes "The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947," "It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments," and " in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (0.889) in 1999. Nohlen et al. (2001) identify the NC's ideology as centrist, writing "Since 1990 the party system has been structured along ideological cleavages. The centrist NC survived almost thirty years of authoritarian rule and returned to power after the 1991 elections." Kumar (1995) writes "[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector." Acharya (2003) writes "The Nepali Congress, which ruled the country for 11 out of 14 years after 1990, was a social democratic party in principle. It lost its ideological ground in the face of the international assault on the mixed economy and its principles".

Year: 2002

Head of government: Lokendra Bahadur Chand

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1036) identifies affiliation as Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP): "National Democratic Party (Rastriya Prajatantra Party—RPP). A monarchist party comprising largely former panchayat members and supporters, the RPP was formed in 1992 by the merger of two groups (both calling themselves the National Democratic Party), one led by S. B. Thapa and the other led by L. B. Chand." DPI identifies RPP's ideology as rightist. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing "... the king dissolved the National Assembly. The action was protested by the NC, the rightist RPP..." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Chand's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Lokendra Bahadur Chand | 2002 (11 octobre) | 2003 (4 juin) | Parti national démocratique | [...] | Centre droit." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of National Democracy Party (RPP) as 7.3. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.315) in 1999.

Years: 2003

Head of government: Surya Bahadur Thapa

Ideology: right

Description: Perspective Monde (2020) and World Statesmen (2020) identify Surya Bahadur Thapa instead of Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva as the head of government from Dec 31, 2003-2005. Perspective monde (2020) identifies Thapa's ideology as center-rightist, writing "Surya Bahadur Thapa | 2003 (4 juin) | 2004 (3 avril) | Parti national démocratique | [...] | Centre droit." DPI identifies NDP's ideology as right. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing "... the king dissolved the National Assembly. The action was protested by the NC, the rightist RPP..." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of National Democracy Party (RPP) as 7.3.

Years: 2004 - 2005

Head of government: Sher Bahadur Deuba

Ideology: center

Description: Perspective monde (2020) identifies Deuba's affiliation as Nepali Congress and NC's ideology as center-leftist, writing "Sher Bahadur Deuba | 2004 (3 avril) | 2006 | (30 avril) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche." DPI identifies NC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Deuba's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "3 Jun 2004 - 1 Feb 2005 Sher Bahadur Deuba (3rd time) (s.a.) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes "The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947," "It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments," and "in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors." Kumar (1995) writes "[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's

ideology as “Center-right” (0.889) in 1999. Kramer (2003) explains that in 2002, Deuba was expelled from NC and formed his own breakaway party: Nepali Congress-Democratic. From this point on, the original NC became the official NC, with a tree symbol. NC-Democratic has the symbol of a water jar. Uppal (2007) states that in September 2007, the two factions of NC reunited formally under the tree symbol.

Years: 2006 - 2007

Head of government: Girija Prasad Koirala

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress. DPI identifies NC’s ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Koirala’s ideology as center-leftist, writing “Girija Prasad Koirala | 2006 (30 avril) | 2008 (18 août) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Koirala's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "30 Apr 2006 - 18 Aug 2008 Girija Prasad Koirala (4th time) (s.a.) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.889) in 1999. Kumar (1995) writes “[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector.”

Year: 2008

Head of government: Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda"

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of Nepal - Maoist Centre (CPN-M). DPI identifies CPN-M's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "Former UCPN-M member and communist hard-liner Baidya [...] led a dissenting faction of the ruling Maoist party to form the CPN-M..." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Dahal's ideology as leftist, writing "Pushpa Kamal Dahal | 2016 (4 août) | 2017 (7 juin) | Parti communiste uni du Népal (maoïste) | Gauche communiste." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) (CPN(M)) as 1.2. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Prachanda's ideology as leftist, writing "The party left the Maoist-led government in May after Prime Minister Dahal, the Maoist leader, dismissed the army chief of staff." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Prachanda's party as CPN-M, and CPN-M ideology as leftist, writing "18 Aug 2008 - 25 May 2009 Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda" (b. 1954) CPN-M" and "CPN-M = Communist Party of Nepal - Maoist Centre (communist, Marxist-Leninist-Maoist, Communist Party of Nepal [Maoist] 1994-2009, as Unified Communist Party of Nepal [Maoist] 2009-2016, 1994-17 May 2018, merged into NCP)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.878) in 2008.

Years: 2009 - 2010

Head of government: Madhav Kumar Nepal

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1032) identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of Nepal – Unified Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML): "With the Maoists boycotting the session, on May 23 the assembly elected Madhav Kumar Nepal of the CPN (UML) as prime minister of a coalition government." DPI identifies ideology of CPN (UML) as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "Sometimes referred to as the United (or Unified) Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN), the CPN (UML) was formed in 1991 by the merger of two factions of the Communist Party of Nepal", and "... the left split by the CPN (UML)–CPN (ML) rupture..." Perspective monde (2020) identifies CPN (UML)'s ideology as leftist, writing "Madhav Kumar Nepal | 2009 (25 mai) | 2011 (6 février) | Parti communiste du Népal marxiste-léniniste uni) | [...] | Gauche communiste." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Communist Party of Nepal (UML) as 2.4. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Nepal's party as CPN-UML, and CPN-UML ideology as leftist, writing "25 May 2009 - 6 Feb 2011 Madhav Kumar Nepal (b. 1953) CPN-UML" and "CPN-UML = Nepal Kamyunist Parti - Ekikrit Marksvadi ra

Leninvadi (Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist, communist, 1991-17 May 2018, merged into NCP)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.844) in 2008.

Years: 2011 - 2012

Head of government: Baburam Bhattarai

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1032) identifies affiliation as Communist Party of Nepal - Maoist Centre (CPN-M): "On August 28 Baburam Bhattarai (UCPN-M) was elected prime minister." DPI identifies CPN-M's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "Former UCPN-M member and communist hard-liner Baidya [...] led a dissenting faction of the ruling Maoist party to form the CPN-M..." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Thapa's ideology as center-leftist, writing "Baburam Bhattarai | 2011 (29 août) | 2013 (14 mars) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) (CPN(M)) as 1.2. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Prachanda's party as CPN-M, and CPN-M ideology as leftist, writing "29 Aug 2011 - 14 Mar 2013 Baburam Bhattarai (b. 1954) CPN-M" (b. 1954) CPN-M" and "CPN-M = Communist Party of Nepal - Maoist Centre (communist, Marxist-Leninist-Maoist, Communist Party of Nepal [Maoist] 1994-2009, as Unified Communist Party of Nepal [Maoist] 2009-2016, 1994-17 May 2018, merged into NCP)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.878) in 2008 and 2012.

Year: 2013

Head of government: Khil Raj Regmi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1032) identifies affiliation as non-party: "President Yadav repeatedly called on party leaders to establish an interim government, which was finally achieved in March when the four largest parties, the UCPN-M, UDMF, NC, and CPN (UML), agreed to appoint chief Justice Khil Raj REGMI leader of a nonpartisan election government."

Year: 2014

Head of government: Sushil Koirala

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1032) identifies affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC): “Sushil KOIRALA of the NC was elected prime minister on February 10.” DPI identifies ideology of NC as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Koirala’s ideology as center-leftist, writing “Sushil Koirala | 2014 (11 février) | 2015 (12 octobre) | [...] | Centre gauche.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Koirala's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "11 Feb 2014 - 12 Oct 2015 Sushil Koirala (b. 1939 - d. 2016) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes “The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947,” “It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments,” and “ in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.535) in 2013. Kumar (1995) writes “[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector.”

Year: 2015

Head of government: Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1034) identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of Nepal – Unified Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML): “The CPN (UML) secured the second largest vote share in the November 2013 elections, with a total of 175 seats. The party negotiated an alliance with the NC, on the terms that the CPN (UML) hold the Home Affairs portfolio in cabinet. At internal elections in July 2014, K. P. Sharma Oli was elected chair.” DPI identifies ideology of CPN (UML) as left.). DPI identifies CPN-UML’s ideology as left.

The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “Sometimes referred to as the United (or Unified) Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN), the CPN (UML) was formed in 1991 by the merger of two factions of the Communist Party of Nepal”, and “... the left split by the CPN (UML)–CPN (ML) rupture...” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Oli’s ideology as leftist, writing “Khadga Prasad Oli | 2015 (12 octobre) | 2016 (4 août) | Parti communiste du Népal (marxiste-léniniste) | [...] | Gauche communiste.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Communist Party of Nepal (UML) as 2.4. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Oli's party as CPN-UML from 2015-2016 and NCP from 2018, and CPN-UML and NCP's ideology as leftist, writing "12 Oct 2015 - 4 Aug 2016 Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli (1st time)(b. 1952) CPN-UML [...] 15 Feb 2018 - Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli (2nd time)(s.a.) CPN-UML;2018 NCP" and "NCP = Nepalese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist communist, federalist, democratic centralist, merger of CPN-M and CPN-UML, est.17 May 2018) [...] CPN-UML = Nepal Kamyunist Parti - Ekikrit Marksvadi ra Leninvadi (Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist, communist, 1991-17 May 2018, merged into NCP)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.493) in 2013.

Year: 2016

Head of government: Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda"

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1031) identifies affiliation as Communist Party of Nepal - Maoist Centre (CPN-M): “On August 27 the CPN-M leader, Pushpa Kamal DAHAL (Comrade PRACHANDA), issued a statement announcing an end to both the talks and the cease-fire.” DPI identifies CPN-M’s ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing “Former UCPN-M member and communist hard-liner Baidya [...] led a dissenting faction of the ruling Maoist party to form the CPN-M...” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Thapa’s ideology as leftist, writing “Pushpa Kamal Dahal | 2016 (4 août) | 2017 (7 juin) | Parti communiste uni du Népal (maoïste) | [...] | Gauche moderee.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) (CPN(M)) as 1.2. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Prachanda’s ideology as leftist, writing "The party left the Maoist-led government in May after Prime Minister Dahal, the Maoist leader, dismissed the army chief of staff." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Prachanda's party as CPN-M, and CPN-M ideology as leftist, writing "4 Aug 2016 - 7 Jun 2017 Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda" (s.a.) CPN-M" and "CPN-M = Communist Party of Nepal - Maoist Centre (communist, Marxist-

Leninist-Maoist, Communist Party of Nepal [Maoist] 1994-2009, as Unified Communist Party of Nepal [Maoist] 2009-2016, 1994-17 May 2018, merged into NCP)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.493) in 2013.

Year: 2017

Head of government: Sher Bahadur Deuba

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Nepali Congress (NC). DPI identifies NC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "A democratic constitution promulgated in 1959 paved the way for an election that brought to power the socialist-inclined Nepali Congress (NC) under Biseswar Prasad KOIRALA." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Deuba's ideology as leftist, writing "Sher Bahadur Deuba | 2017 (7 juin) | 2018 (15 février) | Parti du congrès népalais | [...] | Centre gauche." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nepali Congress (NC) as 7.7, left-right saliency (0-10) 7.3, and party unity (0-10) 4.1. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Deuba's party as NC, and NC's ideology as leftist, writing "7 Jun 2017 - 15 Feb 2018 Sher Bahadur Deuba (4th time) (s.a.) NC" and "NC = Nepalese Congress (social-democratic, anti-Rana, est.1950)." The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies Nepali Congress Party as one of its members. Country Studies writes "The Nepali Congress Party, a reform-oriented centrist party, has been in continuous operation since it was founded under a slightly different name in 1947," "It proposed nationalizing basic industries and instituting progressive taxes on land, urban housing, salaries, profits, and foreign investments," and "in the 1980s, the Nepali Congress Party abandoned its socialist economic program in favor of a mixed economy, privatization, and a market economy in certain sectors." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (0.535) in 2017. Kumar (1995) writes "[At] the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990... The popularly elected government of the Nepali Congress... adopted a policy of democratic socialism to achieve its main socio-economic development objective. The government believes in a free-market economy and has decided to encourage the private sector." Sharma (2017) writes "Sher Bahadur Deuba, the head of the centrist Nepali Congress party, won election as the Himalayan nation's new prime minister on Tuesday, days after his Maoist predecessor quit under a power sharing deal."

Year: 2018 - 2020

Head of government: Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli

Ideology: left

Description: Perspective monde (2020) identifies Oli's party affiliation as Communist Party of Nepal Unified Marxist-Leninist, and CPN (UML)'s ideology as leftist: "Khadga Prasad Oli | 2018 (15 février) | Parti communiste du Népal marxiste-léniniste uni | [...] | Gauche communiste." CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. DPI identifies ideology of CPN (UML) as left. DPI identifies CPN-UML's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2015) elaborates, writing "Sometimes referred to as the United (or Unified) Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN), the CPN (UML) was formed in 1991 by the merger of two factions of the Communist Party of Nepal", and "... the left split by the CPN (UML)–CPN (ML) rupture..." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 13 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Communist Party of Nepal (UML) as 2.4. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Oli's party as CPN-UML from 2015-2016 and NCP from 2018, and CPN-UML and NCP's ideology as leftist, writing "12 Oct 2015 - 4 Aug 2016 Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli (1st time)(b. 1952) CPN-UML [...] 15 Feb 2018 - Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli (2nd time)(s.a.) CPN-UML;2018 NCP" and "NCP = Nepalese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist communist, federalist, democratic centralist, merger of CPN-M and CPN-UML, est.17 May 2018) [...] CPN-UML = Nepal Kamyunist Parti - Ekikrit Marksvadi ra Leninvadi (Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist, communist, 1991-17 May 2018, merged into NCP)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (-0.101) in 2017. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Nepal Communist Party.

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