

Country: Tunisia

Years: 1945-1956

Leader: Muhammad al-Amin

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies leader party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. World Statesmen (2020) does not identify leader's party.

Years: 1957-1986

Leader: Habib Bourguiba

Ideology: Leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as center left. Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Socialist Party. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as PND between 1957-1963 and as PSD between 1964-1968. DPI identifies PSD as left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identified leader's ideology as "Center-left" (-.43) in 1974, 1979 and "Center" (-.393) in 1981, 1986. *Political Economy of the Middle East* notes, "socialism was not initially part of the project, but redistributive policies certainly were" (280). *Political Parties of the Middle East and North Africa* notes "[DSP] was the name adopted by NDP in 1964" (539). Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Rulers (2020) notes Bourguiba "replaced... [the] prime minister in 1970.... Decid[ing] to abandon socialism and shifted towards economic liberalization."

Years: 1987-2010

Leader: Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali

Ideology: Leftist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies leaders party as RCD. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as moderate left. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Socialist Party and Democratic Constitutional Rally (RCD). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identified leader's ideology as "Center" (.436) in 1989 and 1994, "Center" (.416) in 1999 and "Center" (.415) in 2004, 2009.

Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that 'upon assuming office the Ben Ali government... launched a series of wide-ranging politician and economic liberalization measures.' In addition, the Handbook notes that during 1989, "Ali dismissed Baccouche [then Prime Minister]... reportedly precipitated by disagreement over economic policy, Baccouche having voiced concern over the 'social effects' of the government's austerity program."

Years: 2011-2013

Leader: Marzouki

Ideology: Leftist

Description: Perspective monde identifies leader's party as Congress for the Republic. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as CPR. Perspective monde identifies leader's ideology as center left. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Congress for the Republic (CPR) as 4.0. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identified head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.543) in 2011. Russell and Tavana (2014) write "Congress for the Republic is a secular, center-left party."

Years: 2014-2018

Leader: Caid Essebsi

Ideology: Centrist

Description: Perspective monde identifies leader's party as independent. World Statesmen identifies leader's party as Nida Tounes (NT). CHISOLS identifies leader's party as NT. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies leader's party as Nidaa Tounes and Nidaa Tounes as centrist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Nida Tounes as a "modernist, centrist, secular party [which] includes business professionals, intellectuals trade unionists, and politicians from the old regime." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Nidda Tounes (NT) as 7.7. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identified head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.496) in 2014. Russell and Tavana (2014) write "The party noted upon its formation that it would emphasize dialogue and consensus, as well as reforms and modernization of Tunisia's socioeconomic landscape, thus establishing Nidaa Tounes as a big tent party for the moderate left." POMED also notes that "the party's attempt to appeal to both Tunisia's private sector as well as the country's powerful unions." From the party's official platform, "Nidaa Tounes is a political movement with a popular, national spirit and a social-democratic orientation." Cammack et al. (2017) writes "Tunisia's democratic transition has managed to avoid such forms of exclusionary and maximalist politics by building partnerships between parties of different intellectual backgrounds. The first coalition government (2011–2014) contained the Ennahda Party and two center-left secular parties (Ettakatol and the Congress for the Republic Party), and this proved to be a pioneering model of coexistence between secularists and Islamists. The current coalition government contains five parties, including secularists, leftists, trade unionists, center-right figures, and Muslim Democrats."

Years: 2019-2020

Leader: Saied

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2020) identifies leader's party as none.

References:

Cammack, Perry, Michele Dunne, Amr Hamzawy, Marc Lynch, Marwan Muasher, Yezid Sayigh, and Maha Yahya. "Arab Fractures." Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Last modified February 1, 2017. Accessed August 4, 2021. <https://carnegieendowment.org/2017/02/01/arab-fractures-citizens-states-and-social-contracts-pub-66612>.

Manzano (2017)

Norris, Pippa. 2020. Global Party Survey dataset.

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Rulers.org. 2020. Ladgham, Bahi. <http://rulers.org/index11.html#ladgh> (last checked on May 11, 2020).

Russell Alex, and Daniel Tavana, 2014. Project on Middle East Democracy Tunisia's Parliamentary & Presidential Elections Guide.

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