

Country: Slovenia

Year: 1990

Leader: Milan Kučan

Ideology: left

Description: Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1311) identifies Kučan's ideology as leftist, writing that "in the contest for president of the republic the former Communist leader, Milan KUČAN, outpolled three competitors by winning 44.5 percent of the vote in the first round" and that "observers noted that the center-left cabinet included former Communists in all the key economic portfolios. Moreover, President Kučan, once Slovenia's Communist leader, retained considerable personal influence". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Kučan as "non-party".

Year: 1991

Leader: Alojz "Lojze" Peterle

Ideology: right

Description: Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1311) identifies Peterle's ideology as rightist, writing that "Peterle, leader of the conservative Slovenian Christian Democrats (*Slovenski Krščanski Demokrati*—SKD), remained premier". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Peterle's ideology as rightist. Döring and Manow (2019) identify SKD's party family as Christian democracy. Plut-Pregelj and Rogel (1996: 192) writes that "the major non-communist parties united in the Demos coalition: Greens of Slovenia (ZS), Slovene Christian Democrats (SKD)". Plut-Regelj and Rogel (1996: 247) also write that SKD's "program, like that of many other Slovene parties, approved of a market economy and denationalization of property; however, the SKD warned against 'selling' Slovenia to foreign capital". Fitzmaurice (1997: 405) writes that "[SKD] is a western style christian democrat party, supporting the social market and traditional conservative and religious values. It strongly supports EU and NATO membership for Slovenia. Its leader, Mr Peterle, was a successful Foreign Minister, easing agreement with Italy and the EU, due to his international christian democrat contacts. Its electorate is found in smaller towns and rural areas."

Years: 1992-2001

Leader: Janez Drnovsek

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Drnovsek's party as LDS. DPI identifies LDS's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006: 1053), however, writes that "the Assembly thereupon named Janez DRNOVŠEK of the LDS to form a new government, which, after being installed on

May 14, announced a program that included reducing inflation and unemployment, privatizing the economy, and establishing linkages with international financial institutions”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identify LDS as rightist. *Perspective Monde* (2019), however, identifies Drnovšek’s ideology as leftist. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 1311) writes that “the new Drnovšek government reaffirmed its commitment to the “Economic Policy Program” aimed at galvanizing the private sector, reforming fiscal legislation, restructuring the banking system, and rehabilitating state-owned enterprises. However, it took a cautious line in its economic reform, preferring to adapt existing structures rather than abolish them. Observers noted that the center-left cabinet included former Communists in all the key economic portfolios”. *Rulers* (2019) identifies Drnovšek as rightist, writing that “Drnovšek called upon the parliament to allow multiparty elections, release all political prisoners, and adopt a Western-style free-market economy” and that “he methodically pursued a reform agenda, building a competitive market economy and commencing membership talks with the European Union”. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify LDS’s oppose-support market score as approximately 5.5 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 6 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LDS’s party family as liberal. Plut-Pregelj and Rogel (1996: 154) identifies LDS as rightist, writing that “LDS favored free enterprise, private property, social security, minority rights”. Markovich & Skinner (2006: 1221) write that LDS “emphasizes democratic principles, a market economy, civil liberties including equal rights for women, environmental protection, and governmental decentralization. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.693) in 1992, “Center-left” (-0.49) in 1996, and “Center-left” (-0.49) in 2000. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s cohesion as “Negligible visible disagreement” in 1992, 1996, and 2000. Ortiz de Zarate (2018) writes, “Drnovšek's political evolution differed from that of his former comrades in the ZKS, who, led by Kucan, founded the Democratic Reform Party (ZKS-SDP), which is socially democratic and located on the moderate left. In 1991 he joined the Liberal Democratic Party (LDS), a center-left formation made up of separate members of the League of Socialist Youth of Slovenia (ZSMS),” [“La evolución política de Drnovšek difirió de la de sus antiguos camaradas en la ZKS, quienes, con Kucan a la cabeza, fundaron el Partido de las Reformas Democráticas (ZKS-SDP), de orientación socialdemócrata y ubicado en la izquierda moderada. En 1991 ingresó en el Partido Liberal Demócrata (LDS), formación de centroizquierda formado por miembros separados de la Liga de la Juventud Socialista de Eslovenia (ZSMS).” *World Statesmen* (2021) identifies party as “LDS (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije (Liberal Democracy of Slovenia, liberal, est. 12 Mar 1994).” Bugajski (2002: 656) writes, “The LDS was considered a center-left party with liberal leanings [referring to the 1990s]”

Years: 2002-2003

Leader: Anton Rop

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Rop's party as LDS. DPI identifies LDS's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006: 1053), however, writes that "the Assembly thereupon named Janez DRNOVŠEK of the LDS to form a new government, which, after being installed on May 14, announced a program that included reducing inflation and unemployment, privatizing the economy, and establishing linkages with international financial institutions". Armingeon et al. (2019) identify LDS as rightist. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Rop's ideology as leftist. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify LDS's oppose-support market score as approximately 5.5 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 6 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LDS's party family as liberal. Markovich & Skinner (2006: 1221) write that LDS "emphasizes democratic principles, a market economy, civil liberties including equal rights for women, environmental protection, and governmental decentralization. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.49) in 2000. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's cohesion as "Negligible visible disagreement" in 2000. Bugajski (2002: 656) writes, "The LDS was considered a center-left party with liberal leanings [in the 1990s]"

Years: 2004-2007

Leader: Janez Jansa

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Rop's party as SDS. Encyclopedia Britannica (2018) identifies SDS's ideology as rightist: "the centre-right Slovenian Democratic Party gained a majority in the 2004 elections." Democratic Society (2014) confirms the rightist ideology of SDS: "The SDS is Slovenia's main centre-right party. Originally a centre-left party, the party moved progressively rightwards under its leader Janez Jansa and received some support from the Catholic Church [...] The party is a fairly typical European conservative party. The party is broadly pro-market and socially conservative." Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Jansa's ideology as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) as 8.3. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify SDS's oppose-support market score as 4 and its support-oppose welfare score as 4 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify SDS's party family as christian democracy. Markovich & Skinner (2006: 1220) identify Jansa as rightist, writing

that SDS originally “championed democratic principles, social welfare, trade unionism, labor-management cooperation, and free enterprise—providing it did not harm the workers. As long as the party was headed by its initial leaders, France Tomsic and Joze Pucnik, it maintained a left-of-center position. However, when Pucnik was succeeded by Janez Janša, the party under-went a contradictory change, shifting from a moderate leftist party to a rightist nationalist party”. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Right” (1.92) in 2004.

Years: 2008-2011

Leader: Borut Pahor

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Pahor’s party as ZLSD, or Social Democrats (SD) (Socialni demokrati, formerly Združena lista socialnih demokratov from 1993-2005). DPI identifies SD’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006: 1056) elaborates, writing “also known as the Grey Panthers, the DeSUS was a component of the leftist ZLSD”. Armingeon et al. (2019) confirm ZLSD/SD as leftist. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Drnovsek’s ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Social Democrats (AL/SD) as 2.9. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify ZLSD’s oppose-support market score as 3.5 and its support-oppose welfare score as approximately 3 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify ZLSD’s party family as social democracy. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.576) in 2008 and “Center-left” (-1.25) in 2011.

Year: 2012

Leader: Janez Jansa

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1311) identifies Jansa’s party as SDS. Encyclopedia Britannica (2018) identifies SDS’s ideology as rightist: “the centre-right Slovenian Democratic Party gained a majority in the 2004 elections.” Democratic Society (2014) confirms the rightist ideology of SDS: The SDS is Slovenia’s main centre-right party. Originally a centre-left party, the party moved progressively rightwards under its leader Janez Jansa and received some support from the Catholic Church [...] The party is a fairly typical European conservative party. The party is broadly pro-market and socially conservative.” Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Jansa’s ideology as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) as 8.3. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify SDS’s

oppose-support market score as 4 and its support-oppose welfare score as 4 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify SDS's party family as christian democracy. Markovich & Skinner (2006: 1220) identify Jansa as rightist, writing that SDS originally "championed democratic principles, social welfare, trade unionism, labor-management cooperation, and free enterprise—providing it did not harm the workers. As long as the party was headed by its initial leaders, France Tomsic and Joze Pucnik, it maintained a left-of-center position. However, when Pucnik was succeeded by Janez Janša, the party under-went a contradictory change, shifting from a moderate leftist party to a rightist nationalist party". In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Right" (2.48) in 2011.

Year: 2013

Leader: Alenka Bratusek

Ideology: left

Description: World Statesmen (2019) and Rulers (2019) identify Alenka Bratusek instead of Janez Jansa as head of government on December 31, 2013. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1312) identifies party affiliation as Positive Slovenia (Pozitivna Slovenija – PS), writing that "Alenka Bratušek (Positive Slovenia) was nominated prime minister of a PS–SD government". World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as PS in 2013 and the Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (ZAB) in 2014. Political Handbook (2015: 1316) further identifies PS's ideology as leftist, writing that "the PS is a center-left grouping". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Bratusek's ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (ZAB) as 4.4. Döring and Manow (2019) identify both PS's and ZAB's party family as social democracy. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.101) in 2011.

Years: 2014-2017

Leader: Miro Cerar

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1312) identifies Cerar's party as Party of Miro Cerar (Stranka Mira Cerarja—SMC). Party name changed to Modern Centre Party or Stranka modernega centra in 2015. The Slovenia Times (2015) identifies SMC as centrist: "The new name, which will allow the party to retain its acronym, will emphasize that SMC is a modern party that is forward-looking and centrist. As such, it adheres to and balances a variety of values and ideological positions across the political spectrum, Cerar said." Corinne Deloy of

the Robert Schuman Foundation (2014): confirms that Cerar and his SMC aim to be centrist: “Miro Cerar [...] says that he wants to strengthen the rule of law and counter corruption more effectively and "eliminate the ideological gulf between left and right".” Armingeon et al. (2019), however, identify SMC as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1314) identifies Cerar’s ideology as leftist, writing that “political neophyte Miro Cerar formed a new center-left grouping, the SMC”. Perspective Monde (2019), however, identifies Cerar’ ideology as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Party of Modern Center (SMC) as 5.4. Döring and Manow (2019) identify SMC’s party family as social democracy. Tomsic (2017: 15) writes that “both Babiš and Cerar have been consistently emphasizing the centrist character of their parties.” Jere (2018) writes that “In 2014, due to infighting within her own party, Positive Slovenia (PS), Bratušek stepped down and, following general elections, was replaced as prime minister by Miro Cerar. A well-known jurist and son of both an Olympic medalist and the first female State Prosecutor General, Cerar won the elections on an openly centrist platform, projecting an image of professionalism, ethical probity, and pro-Europeanism.” The Slovenia Times (2015) writes that “The Party of Miro Cerar (SMC) will get rid of the prime minister's name at the 7 March congress and will be renamed the Modern Centre Party. The move reflects the party's values, Cerar told the press Tuesday. The new name, which will allow the party to retain its acronym, will emphasize that SMC is a modern party that is forward-looking and centrist.” The Guardian (2017) writes that “The prime minister of Slovenia, Miro Cerar, one of the few liberal leaders in central and eastern Europe, is facing impeachment over his support for a Syrian asylum seeker who is facing deportation. Should the country’s rightwing opposition party be successful in their motion, Cerar, the leader of the centrist moderate party, could be dismissed from office by the Slovenian MPs.” In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center” (-0.044) in 2014.

Years: 2018-2019

Head of government: Marjan Sarec

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2019: 1430) identifies Sarec’s party affiliation as List of Marjan Sarec (LMS). World Statesmen (2020) identify LMS as centrist, writing that it is “populist, social liberal, centrist, est.31 May 2014.” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Sarec’s ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the List of Marjan Sarec (LMS) as 3.5. Döring and Manow (2019) identify LMS’s party family

as social democracy. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.77) in 2018.

Year: 2020

Head of government: Janez Jansa

Ideology: right

Description: World Statesmen (2019) and Rulers (2019) identify Alenka Bratusek instead of Janez Jansa as head of government on December 31, 2013. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 1311) identifies Jansa's party as SDS. Encyclopedia Britannica (2018) identifies SDS's ideology as rightist: "the centre-right Slovenian Democratic Party gained a majority in the 2004 elections." Democratic Society (2014) confirms the rightist ideology of SDS: The SDS is Slovenia's main centre-right party. Originally a centre-left party, the party moved progressively rightwards under its leader Janez Jansa and received some support from the Catholic Church [...] The party is a fairly typical European conservative party. The party is broadly pro-market and socially conservative." Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Jansa's ideology as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 18 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) as 8.3. Rohrschneider and Whitefield (2009) identify SDS's oppose-support market score as 4 and its support-oppose welfare score as 4 on scales from 1-7. Döring and Manow (2019) identify SDS's party family as christian democracy. Markovich & Skinner (2006: 1220) identify Jansa as rightist, writing that SDS originally "championed democratic principles, social welfare, trade unionism, labor-management cooperation, and free enterprise—providing it did not harm the workers. As long as the party was headed by its initial leaders, France Tomsic and Joze Pucnik, it maintained a left-of-center position. However, when Pucnik was succeeded by Janez Janša, the party under-went a contradictory change, shifting from a moderate leftist party to a rightist nationalist party". In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (2.799) in 2018. World Statesmen identifies party affiliation as Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) in 2008, 2013, and 2020.

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