

## Country: Guinea-Bissau

Years: 1974-1979

Leader: Luis Cabral

Ideology: Left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Cabral's party as PAIGC. DPI identifies the PAIGC's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Perspective Monde identifies Cabral as leftist, writing "Luís de Almeida Cabral... Parti africain pour l'indépendance de la Guinée et du Cap-Vert [PAIGC]" identified as "moderate left". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Cabral as a leftist, identifying his party as the PAIGC, described as "Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde... African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist and state party 1974-1991, to 1980 pro-union with Cape Verde". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) as 4.0. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PAIGC's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.746) in 1973 and 1977.

Years: 1980-1998

Leader: João Bernardo Vieira

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government and affiliation as PAIGC. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Vieira as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. Manzano (2017) identifies Vieira as "left". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Vieira's party as the PAIGC, described as "Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde... African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist and state party 1974-1991, to 1980 pro-union with Cape Verde". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) as 4.0. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PAIGC's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.746) in 1980, 1984, 1989, and 1994.

Year: 1999

Leader: Malam Bacai Sanha

Ideology: Left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Sanha's party as PAIGC. DPI identifies the PAIGC's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde identifies Sanha as leftist, writing "Malam Bacai Sanhá... Parti africain pour l'indépendance de la Guinée et du Cap-Vert [PAIGC]" identified as "moderate left". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Sanha as a leftist, identifying his party as the PAIGC, described as "Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde... African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist and state party 1974-1991, to 1980 pro-union with Cape Verde". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) as 4.0. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PAIGC's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.746) in 1999.

Years: 2000-2002

Leader: Kumba Iala

Ideology: Left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Iala's party as PRS. Perspective Monde identifies Iala as leftist, writing "Kumba Ialá... Parti du renouveau social [PRS]" identified as "moderate left". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Iala as leftist, writing "Kumba Ialá... PRD" and "PRS = Partido da Renovação Social (Party for Social Renewal, social-democratic, est.12 Jan 1992)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of Party for Social Renewal (PRS) as 2.0. PRS is a member of the Centrist Democrat International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PRS's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.045) in 1999.

Years: 2003-2004

Leader: Henrique Pereira Rosa

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies Rosa's party as none. Political Handbook of the World (2015) corroborates this, writing, "On September 28, Henrique Rosa, a prominent businessman with no formal political ties, was appointed interim president." Mendy and Lobban (2013: 37) describe Pereira Rosa as "a nonpartisan interim head of state." Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) states, "Despite a democratic beginning, Ialá's rule became increasingly repressive. Widespread discontent with the deteriorating economic and political climate led to his removal

in a bloodless coup in September 2003. Soon after, Henrique Rosa, a businessman and virtual political newcomer, was sworn in as interim president.” Darame (2012) writes, “Henrique Rosa defende que, contrariamente às sugestões já avançadas por alguns amigos e apoiantes, em vez da criação de um partido, estaria mais aberto à criação de um espaço de reflexão em torno de um movimento cívico, onde pudesse continuar a sustentar o seu projeto político na Guiné-Bissau – que é de mudra a imagem do país, com a ‘paz e tranquilidade aos guineenses’.” [Henrique Rosa argues that, contrary to the suggestions already made by some friends and supporters, instead of creating a party, he would be more open to the creation of a space for reflection around a civic movement, where he could continue to support his political project in Guinea-Bissau – which is to change the image of the country, with ‘peace and tranquility to Guineans’.]

Years: 2005-2008

Leader: João Bernardo Vieira

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government and affiliation as PAIGC. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde describes Vieira as a member of the “moderate left” PAIGC. Manzano (2017) identifies Vieira as “left”. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Vieira’s party as the PAIGC, described as “Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde... African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist and state party 1974-1991, to 1980 pro-union with Cape Verde”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) as 4.0. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PAIGC’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.746) in 2004 and 2008.

Years: 2009-2011

Leader: Malam Bacai Sanha

Ideology: Left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Sanha’s party as PAIGC. DPI identifies the PAIGC’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde identifies Sanha as leftist, writing “Malam Bacai Sanhá... Parti africain pour l’indépendance de la Guinée et du Cap-Vert [PAIGC]” identified as “moderate left”. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Sanha as a leftist, identifying his party as the PAIGC, described as “Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde... African

Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist and state party 1974-1991, to 1980 pro-union with Cape Verde”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) as 4.0. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PAIGC’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.746) in 2008.

Years: 2012-2013

Leader: Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo

Ideology: Left

Description: While Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Nhamadjo as independent, writing “Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo (Independent)”, World Statesmen (2019) identifies Nhamadjo as a leftist, identifying his party as the PAIGC, described as “Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde... African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist and state party 1974-1991, to 1980 pro-union with Cape Verde”. Mendy and Lobban Jr. (2013) write “Serifo Nhamadjo contested the [2012] presidential elections as an independent candidate, having lost the nomination of his party, the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), to Carlos Gomes Junior, the PAIGC president”. The Inter-Parliamentary Union (2016) writes “in May 2012, the People's National Assembly was reinstated and Mr. Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo (PAIGC) became Acting President of the Republic”. DPI identifies the PAIGC’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies the PAIGC as leftist, writing “Parti africain pour l'indépendance de la Guinée et du Cap-Vert [PAIGC]” identified as “moderate left”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) as 4.0. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party.

Years: 2014-2019

Leader: José Mário Vaz

Ideology: Left

Description: Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Vaz’s party as PAIGC, writing “PAIGC chose former Finance Minister José Mário VAZ as the party candidate [in 2014]”. DPI identifies the PAIGC’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde (2021) identifies Vaz as leftist, writing “José Mário Vaz...

Parti africain pour l'indépendance de la Guinée et du Cap-Vert [PAIGC]" identified as "moderate left". World Statesmen (2021) identifies Vaz as a leftist, identifying his party as the PAIGC before 2015 and none after, described as "Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde... African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist and state party 1974-1991, to 1980 pro-union with Cape Verde". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) as 4.0. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PAIGC's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.746) in 2014 and 2019.

Years: 2020

Leader: Embalo

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2021) identifies party affiliation as Madem, described as "Movimento para Alternância Democrática (Movement for Democratic Alternation, democratic socialist, split from PAIGC, est.2018)."

Perspective Monde (2021) corroborates party affiliation as "Mouvement pour l'alternance démocratique G-15" (Movement for Democratic Alternation G-15) and identifies the party as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies Madem G15's ideology as "Right" (1.777) in 2019. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify "virtually no visible disagreement" in Madem G15 in 2019. DPI identifies MADEM G-15's ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 1 expert identifies the average left-right (0-10) score of Madem as 7.0 and its average divided-united (0-10) score as 4.0. Encyclopedia Britannica (2021) states, "Former prime ministers Domingos Simões Pereira, representing the PAIGC, and Umaro Sissoco Embaló, representing the Movement for Democratic Alternation Group of 15 (Madem G-15) opposition party founded by former PAIGC members, were the top two vote-getters, taking about 40 percent and 28 percent respectively." DPI, World Statesmen, Perspective monde, the Global Party Survey 2019, and V-Party identify PAIGC as leftist. Aljazeera (2020) states, "Like Pereira, who was also a prime minister, [Embaló] served under Vaz – between 2016 and 2018, before representing Madem, a party formed by PAIGC rebels. He fought to overcome his first-round vote deficit by portraying himself as a unifier of the country and by gaining the backing of eliminated candidates, including Vaz." Vaz is coded as leftist. Reuters (2020) states, "In his inaugural speech, Embalo did not mention the electoral dispute as he vowed to tackle widespread poverty in a country dependent on a main export, cashew nuts, for which prices are volatile... The current generation of leaders 'will work to have a better health and education system and to pull the country from the slump in which it is mired', Embalo added." Cascais

(2020) writes, “[Embalo] went on to promise remuneration for civil servants, reopen schools, fix the justice and health systems and promised a ‘zero-tolerance policy’ towards the international drug mafia, which has been controlling the country for years.”

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