

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Years: 1974 – 1977

Head of government: Prime Minister Francisco Mendes

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lobban and Mendy (1997: 231) identify Mendes' party as PAIGC: "Mendes did not complete his formal education, because he joined the *Partido Africano para a Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde*." DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Mendes as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Mendes' 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: 1978 – 1981

Head of government: Prime Minister 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 1977 and 1980.

Years: 1982 – 1983

Head of government: Prime Minister Victor Saúde Maria

Ideology: left

Description: Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify Joao Bernardo Vieira instead of Vicitor Saúde Maria on December 31, 1984. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Maria's party as PAIGC, writing "The PUSD was led by former prime minister Vítor Saúde Maria, who left the PAIGC in 1984 and was a member of the FDS before launching the present formation in June 1991." DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Maria as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Maria'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.

Years: 1984 – 1990

Head of government: President João Bernardo Vieira

Ideology: left

Description: Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify Joao Bernardo Vieira instead of Vicitor Saúde Maria on December 31, 1984. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Vieira's party 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 1984 and 1989.

Years: 1991 – 1993

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Correia

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Corrigan (2016) identifies Correia's party as PAIGC. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Correia as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Correia'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 1989.

Years: 1994 - 1996

Head of government: Prime Minister Manuel Saturninoda Costa

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Costa's party as PAIGC, writing "On October 25, 1994, Vieira named a senior PAIGC official, Manuel Saturnino da COSTA, to succeed Correia as prime minister." DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Costa as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Costa'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 1994.

Year: 1997

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Correia

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Corrigan (2016) identifies Correia's party as PAIGC. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information

on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Correia as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Correia'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 1994.

Years: 1998 – 1999

Head of government: Prime Minister Francisco Fadul

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. While Perspective Monde identifies Fadul as an "independent" and World Statesmen (2019) describes Fadul as "non-party", Lansford (2017) identifies Fadul's party as PAIGC, writing "it was unclear what effect the military uprising of June 1998 would have on the PAIGC, although the vehemently anti-Vieira stance of Francisco Fadul, a longtime party member who was sworn in as prime minister in February 1999, appeared to portend further cleavage." DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. World Statesmen describes the PAIGC 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 1994 and 1999.

Year: 2000

Head of government: Prime Minister Caetano N'Tchama

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies N'Tchama's party as PRS, writing "Yala won easily, capturing 72 percent of the vote, and on January 24 he named a PRS leader, Caetano NTCHAMA, prime minister." Nunley (2011) identifies PRS's ideology as left, writing "PRS – Social Renewal Party (center-left)". Perspective Monde describes N'Tchama as a member of the "center left" PRS. World

Statesmen (2019) identifies N'Tchama's party as the PRS, described as "Partido da Renovação Social... Party for Social Renewal, social-democratic". 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.

Year: 2001

Head of government: Prime Minister Alamara Nhassé

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Nhasse's party as PRS, writing "Yala dismissed Imbali on December 7, 2001, and appointed Alamara NHASSE of the PRS as the new prime minister the following day." Nunley (2011) identifies PRS's ideology as left, writing "PRS – Social Renewal Party (center-left)". Perspective Monde describes Nhasse as a member of the "center left" PRS. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Nhasse's party as the PRS, described as "Partido da Renovação Social... Party for Social Renewal, social-democratic". 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.

Year: 2002

Head of government: Prime Minister Mário Pires

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Pires' party as PRS, writing "On November 16 Yala appointed Mario PIRES of the PRS to head a temporary caretaker government." Nunley (2011) identifies PRS's ideology as left, writing "PRS – Social Renewal Party (center-left)". Perspective Monde describes Pires as a member of the "center left" PRS. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Pires' party as the PRS, described as "Partido da Renovação Social... Party for Social Renewal, social-democratic". 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.

Year: 2003

Head of government: Prime Minister Artur Sanhá

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Sanhá's party as PAIGC, writing "In the first round of presidential balloting on June 19, 2005, the PAIGC's Malam Bacai Sanhá received 35.45 percent of the vote, followed by Vieira (running as an independent) with 28.87 percent." DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Sanhá as a member of the "center left" PRS. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Sanhá's party as the PRS, described as "Partido da Renovação Social... Party for Social Renewal, social-democratic". 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. 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. The Socialist International lists the PAIGC as a consultative party. PRS is a member of the Centrist Democrat International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PAIGC's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.746) in 1999.

Year: 2004

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Gomes Junior's party as PAIGC, writing "Carlos GOMES Júnior, the president of the PAIGC, was appointed prime minister on May 12 to head a cabinet comprising the PAIGC and independents." DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Júnior as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Júnior'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.

Years: 2005 – 2006

Head of government: Prime Minister Aristides Gomes

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. While Perspective Monde identifies Gomes as an “independent”, *Political Handbook of the World* (2018: 42) identifies Gomes’ party as PAIGC: “In 2004 the PAIGC became the largest party in the assembly, receiving 33.88 percent of the vote and 45 seats. Party leader Carlos Gomes became prime minister on May 12, 2004, and subsequently formed a government of PAIGC members and independents. Gomes declared that he would not seek the presidency in 2005 and would instead concentrate on his role as prime minister. Following the election of Vieira in July, friction intensified within the party between those who supported Vieira, including party vice president Aristides Gomes, and those who remained loyal to Carlos Gomes.” DPI identifies PAIGC as left. *Political Handbook of the World* does not provide any information on party’s ideology. *World Statesmen* (2019) identifies Gomes’ 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.

Year: 2007

Head of government: Prime Minister Martinho Ndafo Kabi

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Kabi’s party as PAIGC, writing “For its part, the PAIGC postponed indefinitely its extraordinary congress scheduled for October, and in November named a new chair, Martinho Ndafo Cabi.” DPI identifies PAIGC as left. *Political Handbook of the World* does not provide any information on party’s ideology. *Perspective Monde* describes Kabi as a member of the “moderate left” PAIGC. *World Statesmen* (2019) identifies Kabi’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.

Year: 2008

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Correia

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Corrigan (2016) identifies Correia's party as PAIGC. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Correia as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Correia'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 2008.

Years: 2009 – 2011

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Gomes Junior's party PAIGC, writing "On December 25, President Vieira appointed PAIGC leader Carlos Gomes as prime minister. He was installed along with a new, all-PAIGC government on January 7, 2009." DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde describes Júnior as a member of the "moderate left" PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Júnior'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 2008.

Years: 2012 – 2013

Head of government: Prime Minister Rui Duarte de Barros

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. While Perspective Monde identifies de Barros as an “independent” and World Statesmen (2019) describes Fadul as “non-party”, Lansford (2017) identifies de Barros’ party as PRS, writing “Domingos Simões PEREIRA (PAIGC) appointed by president on July 3, 2014; succeeding Rui DUARTE DE BARROS (PRS), appointed by the interim president on May 16, 2012.” Nunley (2011) identifies PRS’s ideology as left, writing “PRS – Social Renewal Party (center-left)”. World Statesmen describes the PRS as “Partido da Renovação Social... Party for Social Renewal, social-democratic”. 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 2008.

Year: 2014

Head of government: Prime Minister Domingos Simoes Pereira

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies de Pereira’s party as PAIGC, writing “Domingos Simões PEREIRA (PAIGC) appointed by president on July 3, 2014; succeeding Rui DUARTE DE BARROS (PRS), appointed by the interim president on May 16, 2012.” DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde describes Pereira as a member of the “moderate left” PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Pereira’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 2014.

Year: 2015

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Correia

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Corrigan (2016) identifies Correia’s party as PAIGC. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde describes Correia as a member of the “moderate left” PAIGC. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Correia’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 2014.

Years: 2016 – 2017

Head of government: Prime Minister Umaro Sissoco Embalo

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. While Perspective Monde identifies Embalo’s affiliation as military, Corrigan (2017) identifies Embalo’s party as PAIGC. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Embalo’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 2014.

Years: 2018 - 2019

Head of government: Aristides Gomes

Ideology: Left

Description: Perspective Monde, World Statesmen, and Rulers identify Aristide Gomes as the head of government on December 31, 2019, instead of Faustino Fudut Imbali. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) identifies Gomes as the founder and leader of the Republican Party for Independence and Development (*Partido Republicano para a Independência e o Desenvolvimento*—PRID), writing, “PAIGC dissident Aristides Gomes, a Vieira supporter, formed the PRID in March 2008.” Political Handbook describes the PRID as “a PAIGC breakaway party.” Political Handbook identifies the reason for Gomes’s suspension from PAIGC as his support for former president João Bernardo Vieira, coded as leftist, writing, “Following the election of Vieira in July [2005], friction intensified within

the party between those who supported Vieira, including party vice president Aristides Gomes, and those who remained loyal to Carlos Gomes. In September Aristides Gomes and several other dissident members were suspended.” According to The New Humanitarian, previously part of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in 1999, “The [PAIGC] congress also expelled Vieira from the party for ‘treasonable offences, support and incitement to warfare, and practices incompatible with the statutes of the party.’” DPI identifies PAIGC as leftist. Perspective Monde (2020) and World Statesmen (2020) corroborate party affiliation as PRID. Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) identifies Gomes’s party affiliation as PAIGC until 2008, when he formed the PRID. DPI identifies PAIGC as left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Gomes’s party affiliation as PAIGC from 2005 to 2007 and describes the party as “democratic socialist, formerly Marxist-Leninist communist.” 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), 1 expert identifies PRID’s ideology as “Right” (1.826) in 2008. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies “a high level of visible disagreement” in PRID in 2008.

Years: 2020

Head of government: Nuno Gomes Nabiam

Ideology: Left

Description: Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Assembly of the People United – Democratic Party of Guinea-Bissau (APU-PDGB). Perspective monde (2021) and World Statesmen (2021) corroborate party affiliation as APU-PDGB. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify APU-PDGB’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.62) in 2019. Mendy and Lobban (1997: 28) state, “ALIANÇA POPULAR UNIDA (APU)/UNITED POPULAR ALLIANCE. Created in early 2004, the APU was a coalition of two left-wing political parties.” The authors (1997: 317) also write, “The PPG joined the Aliança Popular Unida (APU) coalition that was formed in 2004 and headed by Fernando Fomes, leader of the Aliança Socialista de Guiné (ASG) and first president of the Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos (LGDH).”

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