

Country: Ethiopia

Years: 1945-1956

Head of government: Makonnen Endelkachew

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Shinn and Ofcansky (Historical Dictionary 2013) describes him as a “lifelong advisor to Haile Selassie” (19), the latter who is described as progressive by Encyclopedia Britannica but was eventually ousted in 1974 by progressive forces advocating for “socialism and nationalism” (124). Ofcansky and Berry (1991) provide evidence that all power rested in the emperor, at the time Haile Selassie I: “In July 1931, the emperor granted a constitution that asserted his own status, reserved imperial succession to the line of Haile Selassie, and declared that ‘the person of the Emperor is sacred, his dignity inviolable, and his power indisputable.’ All power over central and local government, the legislature, the judiciary, and the military remained with the emperor.” There is also evidence that the emperor had this power until the revolution in which Haile Selassie I was ousted; according to Keesing’s Record of World Events, in 1974, the armed forces of Ethiopia took control of the country and put forward demands for reforms, one of which was: “that priority would be given to the introduction of a new Constitution, which would provide for a multi-party system and the decentralization of power, and would deprive the Emperor of his absolute powers (so that in effect he would become a constitutional monarch)”. Although the emperor granted a new constitution in 1955, Encyclopedia Britannica states that it gave him “as much power as the previous one”. Thus, power over legislation and policy effectively lied with the emperor at the time. Haile Selassie I is described as advocating for progressive and modern policies. Rulers.org describes him as having “followed progressive policies, seeking to break the feudal power of the local nobility by increasing the authority of the central government”. Ofcansky and Berry (1991) state, “As emperor, Haile Selassie continued to push for reforms aimed at modernizing the country and breaking the nobility’s authority.” Encyclopedia Britannica states that Haile Selassie “came to represent politically progressive elements of the population.” Encyclopedia Britannica also states that while the empress Zauditu “was conservative in outlook, Ras Tafari was progressive and became the focus of the aspirations of the modernist younger generation.” Encyclopedia Britannica continues, stating the Haile Selassie “sought to both help his people and increase the authority of the central government” and attempted “to modernize Ethiopian government and society on a slow and gradual basis.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Endelkacaw’s party affiliation as none. Zewde (2001) writes ““Until 1957, the post of prime minister was occupied by Bitwaddad Makonnen Endalkachaw... his towering physique contrasted with his

political impotence. He was a mere ceremonial figure, given more to intellectual pursuits than to political machinations. The de facto prime minister was Tsahafe T'ezaz Walda-Giyorgis Walda-Yohannes; a man of humble origins, he won the emperor's trust and confidence during the years they spent together in exile. The unique position occupied by the Ministry of Pen as the institution closest to the palace, as well as his own knack for political intrigue, made Walda-Giyorgis the most powerful man next to the emperor.”

Years: 1957-1960

Head of government: Abebe Aragai

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Ofcansky and Berry (1991) describe the political climate preceding the coup attempt of 1960, while Abebe was in power: “Haile Selassie’s efforts to achieve a measure of change without jeopardizing his own power stimulated rising expectations, some of which he was unwilling or unable to satisfy. Impatient with the rate or form of social and political change, several groups conspired to launch a coup d’état on December 13, 1960”. Shinn and Ofcansky (Historical Dictionary 2013: 19) state that Abebe Aragai was killed during the coup attempt in 1960 by Mengistu Newaye, because he had remained loyal to the emperor. The 1960 coup attempt was carried out in the name of installing a “government that advocated an 11-point socialist and nationalist program”. Ofcansky and Berry (1991) provide evidence that all power rested in the emperor, at the time Haile Selassie I: “In July 1931, the emperor granted a constitution that asserted his own status, reserved imperial succession to the line of Haile Selassie, and declared that ‘the person of the Emperor is sacred, his dignity inviolable, and his power indisputable.’ All power over central and local government, the legislature, the judiciary, and the military remained with the emperor.” There is also evidence that the emperor had this power until the revolution in which Haile Selassie I was ousted; according to Keesing’s Record of World Events, in 1974, the armed forces of Ethiopia took control of the country and put forward demands for reforms, one of which was: “that priority would be given to the introduction of a new Constitution, which would provide for a multi-party system and the decentralization of power, and would deprive the Emperor of his absolute powers (so that in effect he would become a constitutional monarch)”. Although the emperor granted a new constitution in 1955, Encyclopedia Britannica states that it gave him “as much power as the previous one”. Thus, power over legislation and policy effectively lied with the emperor at the time. Haile Selassie I is described as advocating for progressive and modern policies. Rulers.org describes him as having “followed progressive policies, seeking to break the feudal power of the local nobility by increasing the authority of the central government”.

Ofcansky and Berry (1991) state, “As emperor, Haile Selassie continued to push for reforms aimed at modernizing the country and breaking the nobility’s authority.” Encyclopedia Britannica states that Haile Selassie “came to represent politically progressive elements of the population.” Encyclopedia Britannica also states that while the empress Zauditu “was conservative in outlook, Ras Tafari was progressive and became the focus of the aspirations of the modernist younger generation.” Encyclopedia Britannica continues, stating the Haile Selassie “sought to both help his people and increase the authority of the central government” and attempted “to modernize Ethiopian government and society on a slow and gradual basis.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Aragai’s party affiliation as none. Zewde (2001) writes ““Until 1957, the post of prime minister was occupied by Bitwaddad Makonnen Endalkachaw... his towering physique contrasted with his political impotence. He was a mere ceremonial figure, given more to intellectual pursuits than to political machinations. The de facto prime minister was Tsahafe T'ezaz Walda-Giyorgis Walda-Yohannes; a man of humble origins, he won the emperor's trust and confidence during the years they spent together in exile. The unique position occupied by the Ministry of Pen as the institution closest to the palace, as well as his own knack for political intrigue, made Walda-Giyorgis the most powerful man next to the emperor.”

Years: 1961-1973

Head of government: Teshafi Teezaz Aklilu Abte-Wold

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Shinn and Ofcansky (Historical Dictionary 2013: 34) state that as prime minister, Aklilu “formulated economic planning policies and new legislation” and was eventually executed in 1974 by the Derg. He is named as one of the “most influential moderates” whom Derg targeted and executed for “gross abuse of power” (82). The authors state, “His close identification with the emperor proved to be his undoing” (34), referring to Ras Tafari Makonnen, who is described as progressive by Encyclopedia Britannica. The Political Handbook (2015) describes the forces that led Abte-Wold to resign in 1973 prior to his execution in 1974: “Although the post-World War II period witnessed a movement away from absolute monarchy, the pace of liberalization did not meet popular expectations, and in early 1974 an uprising among troops of Ethiopia’s Second Army Division gradually escalated into a political revolt. As a result, Prime Minister Tshafe Tezaz Aklilu Habte-Wold resigned”. Ofcansky and Berry (1991) provide evidence that all power rested in the emperor, at the time Haile Selassie I: “In July 1931, the emperor granted a constitution that asserted his own status, reserved imperial succession to the line of Haile Selassie, and declared that ‘the person of the Emperor is sacred, his dignity

inviolable, and his power indisputable.’ All power over central and local government, the legislature, the judiciary, and the military remained with the emperor.” There is also evidence that the emperor had this power until the revolution in which Haile Selassie I was ousted; according to Keesing’s Record of World Events, in 1974, the armed forces of Ethiopia took control of the country and put forward demands for reforms, one of which was: “that priority would be given to the introduction of a new Constitution, which would provide for a multi-party system and the decentralization of power, and would deprive the Emperor of his absolute powers (so that in effect he would become a constitutional monarch)”. Although the emperor granted a new constitution in 1955, Encyclopedia Britannica states that it gave him “as much power as the previous one”. Thus, power over legislation and policy effectively lied with the emperor at the time. Haile Selassie I is described as advocating for progressive and modern policies. Rulers.org describes him as having “followed progressive policies, seeking to break the feudal power of the local nobility by increasing the authority of the central government”. Ofcansky and Berry (1991) state, “As emperor, Haile Selassie continued to push for reforms aimed at modernizing the country and breaking the nobility’s authority.” Encyclopedia Britannica states that Haile Selassie “came to represent politically progressive elements of the population.” Encyclopedia Britannica also states that while the empress Zauditu “was conservative in outlook, Ras Tafari was progressive and became the focus of the aspirations of the modernist younger generation.” Encyclopedia Britannica continues, stating the Haile Selassie “sought to both help his people and increase the authority of the central government” and attempted “to modernize Ethiopian government and society on a slow and gradual basis.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Habte-Wold’s party affiliation as none. Zewde (2001) writes “It was under Makonnen's protection that his younger brother Aklilu Habta-Wald emerged into the forefront of Ethiopian politics. He made his debut in the field of foreign affairs: he attained prominence representing Ethiopia's case in the UN debates on Eritrea. After assuming Bitwaddad Makonnen Endalkachaw's post as deputy prime minister in 1957, he became prime minister in 1961, and remained in that post until 1974. Combining the offices of tsahafe t'ezaz and prime minister, he symbolized the merger of the two sources of authority - the traditional and the modern. But, whereas the former's importance was gradually being eclipsed, the latter was in the ascendant. Yet Aklilu's impact on Ethiopian politics is not so readily identifiable. He lacked the capacity for political manipulation shown by his predecessor as tsahafe t'ezaz, Walda-Giyorgis, and his own brother, Makonnen. Aklilu was more of a leading functionary than a power-broker.”

Years: 1974-1976

Head of government: Tafari Benti

Ideology: Left

Description: World Statesmen (2020) and Rulers (2020) identify Tafari Benti instead of Makonnen Endelkachew as head of government on December 31, 1974. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Benti's affiliation as military. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Manzano (2017) identifies Benti as Left. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) identifies Benti's ideology as leftist, writing "The communist Derg regime, which ruled from 1974 to 1991, nationalized all means of production, including land, housing, farms, and industry... Tensions within the Derg soon fueled a power struggle and led to Bloody Saturday (November 23, 1974), when as many as 60 leaders, including Andom, were executed. Andom was replaced by Brig. Gen. Teferi Banti. The new government issued a Declaration of Socialism on December 20, 1974. Socialist Ethiopia (1974–91) The Derg borrowed its ideology from competing Marxist parties."

Years: 1977-1986

Head of government: Mengistu Haile Mariam

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Mariam's party as COPWE. Lansford (2017) identifies COPWE's affiliation as left, writing "Following a number of unsuccessful attempts to unite existing Marxist parties, a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was formed in December 1979 to pave the way for a Soviet-style system of government." Manzano (2017) corroborates that Mariam is Left. *Perspective monde* (2019) identifies Haile Mariam's ideology as leftist, writing "Haile Mariam... extreme gauche [far left]". World Statesmen (2020) identifies Haile Mariam's party affiliation as none until 1978, COPWE until 1983, COPWE's successor EWP afterwards, and identifies COPWE's ideology as leftist, "Marxist-Leninist communist". Lentz (1994) identifies Mengistu's ideology as leftist, writing "Mengistu formed a Marxist ruling party in 1984 and tried to transform Ethiopia into a Communist state... Mengistu renounced his commitment to Marxism in March of 1990 and attempted to institute reforms to gain the survival of his government." DPI identifies COPWE's ideology as leftist. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015) elaborates, writing "Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia... Marxist-Leninist one-party system instituted September 6, 1984; communist constitution approved by referendum of February 1, 1987, resulting in redesignation of the country as the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; "state responsibility" assumed by rebel coalition upon surrender of the former regime's military commander and acting president in Addis Ababa on May 27,

1991” and “Following a number of unsuccessful attempts to unite existing Marxist parties, a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was formed in December 1979 to pave the way for a Soviet-style system of government.” Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates on Mengistu’s ideology, writing “Faced with continued military adversity, diminished Soviet support, and renewed projections of widespread famine, Mengistu in March 1990 formally terminated his commitment to Marxism.” In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.245) in 1987.

Years: 1987-1988

Head of government: Fikre Selassie Wogderess

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Ofcansky and Berry (1991) identify Fikre-Selassie’s affiliation as WPE, writing “Other high-ranking Derg and WPE members received similar posts in the new government, including the Derg deputy chairman, Fikre-Selassie Wogderes.” Clapham (1989) identifies the WPE’s ideology as left, writing “Ethiopia has since 1974, and especially since the creation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) in 1984, made the most sustained attempt by any African state to create a Marxist-Leninist structure of government along broadly Soviet lines.” Shinn and Ofcansky (Historical Dictionary 2013: 105) explain the connection between Derg and the WPE: “In 1987, the Derg introduced a new constitution and created the People’s Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, whose Marxist-Leninist institutions took over from the military regime. The transfer of power to civilian institutions was largely cosmetic; the same people remained in power. Loyalty to the leader of the Worker’s Party of Ethiopia (WPE) was the characteristic feature of power”. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Wogderess as Left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Wogderess’s affiliation as EWP, and identifies EWP’s ideology as leftist, “Marxist-Leninist communist”. DPI identifies WPE’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing “Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia... Marxist-Leninist one-party system instituted September 6, 1984; communist constitution approved by referendum of February 1, 1987, resulting in redesignation of the country as the People’s Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; “state responsibility” assumed by rebel coalition upon surrender of the former regime’s military commander and acting president in Addis Ababa on May 27, 1991” and “Following a number of unsuccessful attempts to unite existing Marxist parties, a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was formed in December 1979 to pave the way for a Soviet-style system of government.” In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.245) in 1987.

Years: 1989-1990

Head of government: Hailu Yimenu

Ideology: Left

Social support:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Hunter (1992) identifies Yimenu as a member of the WPE, writing “813 members belonging to the single political party, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, were elected to the new civilian legislature... Acting Prime Minister: Hailu Yimenu.” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Yimenu as Left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Yimenu’s affiliation as EWP, and identifies EWP’s ideology as leftist, “Marxist-Leninist communist”. DPI identifies WPE’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing “Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia... Marxist-Leninist one-party system instituted September 6, 1984; communist constitution approved by referendum of February 1, 1987, resulting in redesignation of the country as the People’s Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; “state responsibility” assumed by rebel coalition upon surrender of the former regime’s military commander and acting president in Addis Ababa on May 27, 1991”, “Following a number of unsuccessful attempts to unite existing Marxist parties, a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was formed in December 1979 to pave the way for a Soviet-style system of government”, and “As the Mengistu regime faced accelerating rebel activity and declining Soviet support, the WPE in March 1990 abandoned its Marxist-Leninist ideology”. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.245) in 1987.

Years: 1991-1994

Head of government: Tamirat Layne

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Layne’s affiliation as ANDM, writing “In October 1996 it was reported that former prime minister Tamirat Layne had been dismissed as ANDM secretary general.” Lansford identifies its ideology as left, writing that “ANDM was initially established in 1980... under the guidance of the TPLF”. Chanie (2007) writes that a leftist party, the EPRDF, administers the ANDM, writing “The EPRDF guides, facilitates and controls the establishment and operation of these five parties: the Afar National Democratic Movement...” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Layne as Left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Layne’s affiliation as EPDM. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Ethiopian People's

Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) as 3.6. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies EPRDF's and TPLF's ideology as leftist, writing "Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The EPRDF was launched in May 1988 by the TPLF in an effort to expand its influence beyond Tigray Province... Although the TPLF had long subscribed to Marxist-Leninist ideology, an EPRDF congress in early 1991 called for development of a "small-scale" economy in which farmers would lease land from the government and control the sale of their products. While the new platform called for tight government control of foreign trade, it also endorsed an expanded role for private investment in the economy." Nohlen et al. (1999) write "Parliamentary elections were held in 1995 and won clearly by the EPRDF as a conglomerate of different parties. While the new government began with some success to transform the economy (liberalization of the banking sector, privatization of industries, reduction of restrictions in foreign exchange markets) its commitment to political pluralism remained questionable." In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.132) in 2000.

Years: 1995-2011

Head of government: Meles Zenawi

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Meles as a member of the EPRDF, writing "assuming power in the name of the EPRDF, Meles Zenawi was confirmed as head of state." de Waal (2012) suggests that Meles is Left: Zenawi "argued that allowing the market to rule was a second dead end. 'You cannot change a rent-seeking political economy just by reducing the size and role of the state. The neo-liberal paradigm does not allow for technological capacity accumulation, which lies at the heart of development. For that, an activist state is needed, that will allocate state rents in a productive manner' (152)." Manzano (2017) corroborates that Zenawi is Left. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Zenawi as Left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Zenawi's affiliation as TPLF and EPRDF (coalition headed by TPLF), and identifies TPLF as leftist, "Marxist" until 1991 and "democratic socialist" afterwards. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) as 3.6. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies EPRDF's and TPLF's ideology as leftist, writing "Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The EPRDF was launched in May 1988 by the TPLF in an effort to expand its influence beyond Tigray Province... Although the TPLF had long subscribed to Marxist-Leninist ideology, an EPRDF congress in early 1991 called for development of a "small-scale" economy in



which farmers would lease land from the government and control the sale of their products. While the new platform called for tight government control of foreign trade, it also endorsed an expanded role for private investment in the economy.” Political Handbook of the World (2015) also writes “President Meles indicated that he did not by any means fully accept the “neoliberal,” free-market “orthodoxy” of the major international financial institutions, saying that state intervention in the economy for the sake of development remained an important policy component.” Nohlen et al. (1999) write “Parliamentary elections were held in 1995 and won clearly by the EPRDF as a conglomerate of different parties. While the new government began with some success to transform the economy (liberalization of the banking sector, privatization of industries, reduction of restrictions in foreign exchange markets) its commitment to political pluralism remained questionable.” In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.224) in 2000.

Years: 2012-2017

Head of government: Hailemariam Desalegn

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Desalegn as a member of the EPRDF, writing “Meles was reelected as the EPRDF chair at the September 2008 congress... Meles's plan was to step down in 2013, giving his agreed-upon successor Hailemariam Desalegn time to get ready for the 2015 election.” Bach (2012) suggests that EPRDF is Left: “Opposed to liberal principles of free enterprise, EPRDF's strategy necessitates a very interventionist state which has to be active in every sector of the economy.” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Desalegn as Left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Desalegn’s affiliation as SEPDM and EPRDF (coalition headed by SEPDM), and identifies EPRDF as leftist, “Marxist” until 1991 and “democratic socialist” afterwards. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) as 3.6. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies EPRDF’s ideology as leftist, writing “Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The EPRDF was launched in May 1988 by the TPLF in an effort to expand its influence beyond Tigray Province... Although the TPLF had long subscribed to Marxist-Leninist ideology, an EPRDF congress in early 1991 called for development of a “small-scale” economy in which farmers would lease land from the government and control the sale of their products. While the new platform called for tight government control of foreign trade, it also endorsed an expanded role for private investment in the economy.” Nohlen et al. (1999) write “Parliamentary elections

were held in 1995 and won clearly by the EPRDF as a conglomerate of different parties. While the new government began with some success to transform the economy (liberalization of the banking sector, privatization of industries, reduction of restrictions in foreign exchange markets) its commitment to political pluralism remained questionable.” In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.224) in 2000.

Years: 2018-2020

Head of government: Abiy Ahmed Ali

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Ali’s ideology as leftist, writing “Abiyyi Ahimad... Organisation démocratique des peuples de l’Oromo [ODPO]... gauche modérée [moderate left]”. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ali’s ideology as leftist, writing “Abiy Ahmed Ali... EPRDF = Ye’itiyopiya Hizibochi Abiyotawi Dimokirasiyawu Ginibari (Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, revolutionary democracy, ethnic self-determination, coalition of OPDO, ANDM, SEPDF and TPLF, to 1991 Marxist-Leninist communist, est. May 1988... OPDO+EPRDF... ODPO = Dhaabbata Demokraatawaa Ummata

Oromo/Ye’oromo Hizibochi Dimokirasiyawu Dirijiti (Oromo People's Democratic Organization (Oromo regionalist, social-democratic, est. 1982”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) as 3.6. Rulers.org (2020) writes “Abiy Ahmed (Ali)... From 2010 he served as a member of the central committee of the Oromo People's Democratic Organization (OPDO), one of the four coalition parties of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)... He was elected chairman of OPDO in February 2018 and of the EPRDF in March, before becoming prime minister in April... He soon electrified Ethiopia with a dizzying array of liberal reforms... [he] planned to open key economic sectors to private investors, including the state-owned Ethiopian Airlines.” Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies EPRDF’s ideology as leftist, writing “Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The EPRDF was launched in May 1988 by the TPLF in an effort to expand its influence beyond Tigray Province... Although the TPLF had long subscribed to Marxist-Leninist ideology, an EPRDF congress in early 1991 called for development of a “small-scale” economy in which farmers would lease land from the government and control the sale of their products. While the new platform called for tight government control of foreign trade, it also endorsed an expanded role for private investment in the economy.” Nohlen et al. (1999) write “Parliamentary elections were held in 1995 and won clearly by the EPRDF as a

conglomerate of different parties. While the new government began with some success to transform the economy (liberalization of the banking sector, privatization of industries, reduction of restrictions in foreign exchange markets) its commitment to political pluralism remained questionable.” In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.224) in 2000. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as “Oromo Peoples’ Democratic Organization”. DPI does not identify PB’s ideology. World Statesmen (2020) writes “PB = Paartii Badhaadhiinaa (Prosperity Party, former EPRDF, est.1 Dec 2019)”.

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