

Country: Peru

Years: 1945-1947

Head of Government: José Luis Bustamante y Rivero

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Bustamante's party as Frente Democrático Nacional (FDN).

Years: 1948-1955

Head of Government: José Manuel Arturo Odría Amoretti

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS does not identify party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Odría Amoretti's party as Partido Restaurador del Perú (PRP).

Years: 1956-1961

Head of Government: Manuel Prado y Ugarteche

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Prado y Ugarteche's party as Movimiento Democrático Peruano (MDP). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016) do not identify party ideology. Di Tella (2004: 59) states Prado was part of a conservative government but does not state whether he was economically conservative (2004: 86). Klarén (2017) states that Prado "can be described as a conservative modernizer" and that he represented "the moderate wing of the conservative elite". Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia (2019) states that Prado y Ugarteche's political plan was perceived to be a "more moderate plan" than those of the leftists and rightists. Political Handbook (2015) states that Prado y Ugarteche was "elected in 1956 with the backing of the left-of-center American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA)". Hudson (1992) states that the APRA agreed "to support the candidacy of conservative Manuel Prado y Ugarteche in the 1956 elections, in return for legal recognition". Klarén (2017: 322) corroborates this, stating that Prado y Ugarteche won the presidency "with the support of the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), taking a more conciliatory attitude toward the party". Lentz (1994: 629) writes that "Prado became one of the first South American leaders to break diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as MDP and identifies the party as rightist, "liberal".

Years: 1962

Head of Government: Ricardo Pío Pérez Godoy

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Pérez Godoy's party affiliation as none. Masterson (1991: 192) states that the leaders of the military junta [including Pérez Godoy] faced difficulty "translating their new professional ideology into government policy" and that although a series of reforms were issued by decree, they lacked any clear rationale as "articulated by military leadership". The fiscal policy of the succeeding military junta is cited as more conservative, as it reversed Pérez Godoy's policies by "reducing corporate levies, [eliminating] the special government tax on fish tonnage and lowered taxes on upper-income groups" (Masterson 1991: 195). Lentz (1994: 630) writes, "In June of 1962 a presidential election was held in which Victor Haya de la Torre, the candidate of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) party, narrowly defeated Fernando Belaúnde Terry... the military, who opposed Haya de la Torre and the Apristas, staged a coup in which President Manuel Prado was overthrown. General Pérez Godoy became president of the ruling military junta on July 19, 1962." Lentz also writes, "The army ousted the government in July of 1962 to eliminate Aprista involvement in the government." Lentz (1994: 628) identifies APRA as leftist. Huber and Stephens (2016: 18) identify APRA as center-left.

Years: 1963-1967

Head of Government: Fernando Belaúnde Terry

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Belaúnde's party as Acción Popular (AP). However, Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies AP as rightist, writing, "Founded by Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1956, the moderately rightist AP captured the presidency in 1963 and served as the government party until the 1968 coup." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as AP but identifies the party as center-right. Lentz (1994: 628, 631) describes Belaúnde as "moderate." Hudson (1992) writes, "Fernando Belaúnde Terry formed Popular Action (Acción Popular—AP) in 1956 as a reformist alternative to the status quo conservative forces and the controversial APRA party... In addition, whereas in the 1960s the AP was seen as a reformist party, by the 1980s—as Peru's political spectrum had shifted substantially to the left—the AP was positioned on the center-right." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as AP and identifies the party as rightist, "center-right", corroborating Hudson. Huber and Stephens (2016: 18) identify AP as center-left at the time. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify AP's ideology as "Center-right" (0.853) in 1980. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify "negligible visible disagreement" in AP in 1980.

Years: 1968-1974

Head of Government: Juan Francisco Velasco Alvarado

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Velasco Alvarado's party affiliation as none. Manzano (2017) codes Velasco Alvarado as left. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) elaborates, writing, "Faced with dwindling political support, [Belaúnde's] government was ousted in October 1968 in a bloodless coup led by Div. Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, who assumed the presidency, dissolved the Congress, and formed a military-dominated leftist administration committed to a participatory, cooperative-based model that was known after mid-1974 as the Inca Plan." Lentz (1994: 631) writes that Velasco "established diplomatic relations with Cuba, the Soviet Union, and China."

Years: 1975-1979

Head of Government: Francisco Morales Bermúdez Cerruti

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party. Encyclopedia Britannica (2019a) claims "his aim [as president] was to "consolidate the radical reforms of [his predecessor's] regime, which had included the nationalization of several sectors of the economy and a sweeping land reform program". Lansford (2015) states that Morales Bermúdez pledged to carry forward his predecessor's policies in a "second phase of the revolution." Klarén (2017) describes Bermúdez as more conservative than Velasco (15) and states that Bermúdez "shifts the government to the right" (xxvii) in 1975. Rulers.org states that Bermúdez "was regarded as a moderate among the military leaders of Peru's 1968 revolution", and in 1977, he presented "the four-year 'Tupac Amaru Plan,' designed to return the country to civilian rule and to steer a middle economic course between socialism and capitalism". Manzano (2017) identifies Bermúdez as centrist for most of his tenure.

Years: 1980-1984

Head of Government: Fernando Belaúnde Terry

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Belaúnde's party as Acción Popular (AP). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies AP as rightist, writing, "Founded by Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1956, the moderately rightist AP captured the presidency in 1963 and served as the government party until the 1968 coup." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as AP and identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen

(2019) corroborates party affiliation as AP and identifies the party as rightist, “center-right”. Huber and Stephens (2016: 18) identify AP as center-right. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify AP’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.853) in 1980.

Years: 1985-1989

Head of Government: Alan Gabriel Ludwig García Pérez

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies García Pérez’s party as Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA). Although Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies García Pérez as a centrist, it describes APRA as “initially a radical left-wing movement that attracted substantial mass support” which later “mellowed into a mildly left-of-center, middle-class grouping with a strong labor base.” Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as APRA and identify the party as center-left. Huber and Stephens (2016: 18) identify APRA as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify APRA’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.976) in 1985. Funke et al. (2020: 128) identify Garcia as a “left-wing populist” in his first term. The authors write, “We do not code his second spell in office as populist because during the 2000s he had ‘turned increasingly cautious and conservative’ (Roberts 2007, 7), ‘casting himself as a moderate social democrat’ (Schamis 2006, 29).”

Years: 1990-1999

Head of Government: Alberto Kenya Fujimori Fujimori

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Fujimori’s party as Cambio 90 (NM-C 90). Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as NM-C 90 and identify the party as center-right. Lentz (1994: 632) writes, “[Fujimori’s] government launched an assault on the Shining Path Maoist guerilla movement and its leader, Abimael Guzman Reynoso, was captured in September of 1992.” In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify NM-C 90’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.697) in 1990, 5 experts identify NM-C 90’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.189) in 1992, and 6 experts identify NM-C 90’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.636) in 1995. Funke et al. (2020: 130) identify Fujimori as a “right-wing populist.”

Years: 2000

Head of Government: Valentín Demetrio Paniagua Corazao

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Paniagua Corazo's party as Acción Popular (AP). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies AP as rightist, writing, "Founded by Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1956, the moderately rightist AP captured the presidency in 1963 and served as the government party until the 1968 coup." Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as AP and identify the party as center-right. Huber and Stephens (2016: 18) identify AP as center-right. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify AP's ideology as "Center-right" (1.154) in 1985.

Years: 2001-2005

Head of Government: Alejandro Celestino Toledo Manrique

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as centrist. CHISOLS identifies Toledo's party as Perú Posible (PP). In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PP's ideology as "Center-right" (1.149) and "negligible visible disagreement" within the party in 2001. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies PP as centrist. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PP and identifies the party as centrist. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PP and identifies the party as leftist, "center-left".

Years: 2006-2010

Head of Government: Alan Gabriel Ludwig García Pérez

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies García Pérez's party as Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) describes APRA as "initially a radical left-wing movement that attracted substantial mass support" which later "mellowed into a mildly left-of-center, middle-class grouping with a strong labor base." Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as APRA and identify the party as leftist, "center-left". Huber and Stephens (2016: 18) identify APRA as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify APRA's ideology as "Right" (1.804) in 2006. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify "virtually no visible disagreement" in APRA in 2006. Funke et al. (2020: 128) identify Garcia as a "left-wing populist" in his first term. The authors write, "We do not code his second spell in office as populist because during the 2000s he had 'turned increasingly cautious and conservative' (Roberts 2007, 7), 'casting himself as a moderate social democrat' (Schamis 2006, 29)." Ortiz de Zárate (2019) states, "Según observadores locales, esta alianza [entre García y Fujimori], poco menos que *contra natura* a la luz de los antecedentes aún frescos en la memoria, se apreciaba... en una política económica alejada de la socialdemocracia y que más

bien abrazaba los principios liberales conservadores...” [According to observers, this alliance [between García and Fujimori], little less than against nature in light of the antecedents still fresh in memory, was appreciated... in an economic policy far from social democracy and that rather embraced liberal conservative principles...] On APRA in particular, Ortiz de Zárate (2019) states, “En origen radicalmente antioligárquico y antiimperialista, y apoyado en las clases obreras, que encontraron atractivo su discurso revolucionario no marxista, con los años el APRA evolucionó hacia un reformismo de inspiración socialdemócrata de más amplia base, el cual, sin embargo, ni renegó de las formas populistas y de culto a sus jefes ni terminó de clarificar sus principios ideológicos, siempre nebulosos o contradictorios... El izquierdismo que solía adjudicarse al APRA distaba de ser evidente en muchas ocasiones.” [Originally radically anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist, and supported by the working classes, who found its non-Marxist revolutionary discourse attractive, over the years the APRA evolved towards a broader-based social-democratic-inspired reformism, which, however, did not deny the populist forms and cults of their bosses or finish clarifying its ideological principles, always nebulous or contradictory... The leftism that used to be attributed to APRA was far from evident on many occasions.]

Years: 2011-2015

Head of Government: Ollanta Moisés Humala Tasso

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Humala Tasso’s party as Partido Nacionalista Peruano (PNP). Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, “Formed in 2010 to support the presidential candidacy of Ollanta Humala, the left-wing Peru Wins Alliance was the successor of the Nationalist Union Party for Peru (*Partido Nacionalista Unión por el Perú*—PNUP).” Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as Peru Wins and identifies the party as leftist. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as PNP and identifies the party as leftist, “socialist”. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PNP’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.974) in 2011.

Years: 2016-2017

Head of Government: Pedro Pablo Kuczynski Goddard

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as centrist. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Encyclopedia Britannica (2019b) identifies Goddard’s party as Peruanos Por el Kambio/Peruvians for Change (PPK). DPI identifies PPK’s ideology as centrist. Huber and Stephens do not identify party ideology.

Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PPK and identify the party as rightist, “center-right”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 9 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of PPK as 8.8. Rochabrún and Zarate (2018) write that ““Mr. Vizcarra is not a member of Mr. Kuczynski’s party, Peruanos por el Kambio (Peruvians for Change), which was created by the former leader so that its initials, P.P.K., would match the initials of his name. (The correct spelling is cambio.)””. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify PPK’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.434) in 2016.

Years: 2018-2019

Head of Government: Martin Alberto Vizcarra Cornejo

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as centrist. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2020) and World Statesmen (2020) identify Vizcarra Cornejo’s party as Peruanos Por el Kambio/Peruvians for Change (PPK) and identify the party as center-right. DPI identifies PPK’s ideology as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 9 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of PPK as 8.8. However, Rochabrún and Zarate (2018) write that Vizcarra Cornejo is not part of PPK, writing, “Mr. Vizcarra is not a member of Mr. Kuczynski’s party, Peruanos por el Kambio (Peruvians for Change), which was created by the former leader so that its initials, P.P.K., would match the initials of his name. (The correct spelling is cambio.)” Pastor (2019) corroborates this, writing, “Vizcarra, however, has stated that he prefers to govern without party affiliation, having not been a member of Peruanos por el Kambio before being invited to the party as Kuczynski’s running mate. Former members of Peruanos por el Kambio, now belonging to a new party called Contigo, are likely to court [Vice President Mercedes] Aráoz, as the party takes a harder stance toward the president.” Pastor also identifies Vizcarra Cornejo as rightist, writing, “In reality, Vizcarra is still a politician with a neoliberal center-right agenda to fulfill,” and later referring to “scrutiny of Vizcarra’s neoliberal economic agenda.” Tegel (2020) identifies Vizcarra Cornejo as Kuczynski’s vice president prior to the latter’s resignation, writing, “... Vizcarra stepped up from the vice presidency to replace the scandal-plagued Pedro Pablo Kuczynski...” In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify PPK’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.434) in 2016.

Years: 2020

Head of Government: Francisco Sagasti

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Purple Party

(Partido Morado). World Statesmen (2021) corroborates party affiliation as Partido Morado and describes the party as “reformist” and “progressive”. Perspective Monde (2021) corroborates party affiliation as Partido Morado and identifies the party as centrist. Armario and Briceno (2020) write, “Jubilant people waved the nation’s red-and-white flag and blared horns on the streets of Peru’s capital as Francisco Sagasti of the centrist Purple Party was selected as the new president of Congress.”

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