

Country: Angola

Years: 1975-1978

Leader: Antonio Agostinho Neto

Ideology: Left

Description: Archigos identifies Neto as leader in 1975-78. CHISOLS identifies Neto's party as MPLA-PT. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Neto as centrist. DPI, however, identifies MPLA-PT as left. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing "Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola—MPLA)... During its first national congress December 4–11, 1977, the party was formally restructured along Marxist-Leninist lines and redesignated as the MPLA–Labor Party (MPLA–Partido Trabalhista—MPLA-PT)... Reflecting the dos Santos administration's increasingly pragmatic approach to economic problems, the party's second congress in 1985 adopted a resolution promoting several "Western-style" reforms, without, however, altering its alliance with Cuba and the Soviet Union... At its third congress, held December 4–10, 1990, the MPLA-PT abandoned Marxism-Leninism in favor of "democratic socialism"". Manzano (2017) corroborates that Neto as leftist. World Statesmen (2020) further corroborates, identifying Neto's party as MPLA-PT, and MPLA-PT as leftist, writing "formerly Marxist-Leninist Communist, Oct 1976-Dec 1990". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as 3.5. Lentz (1994) identifies Neto's ideology as leftist, writing "Neto, a Marxist, had the support of the Soviet Union in the succeeding struggle". The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the MPLA as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Left" (-2.715) in 1975.

Years: 1979-2015

Leader: José Eduardo dos Santos

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Santos's party as MPLA-PT. DPI identifies MPLA-PT as left. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing "Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola—MPLA)... During its first national congress December 4–11, 1977, the party was formally restructured along Marxist-Leninist lines and redesignated as the MPLA–Labor Party (MPLA–Partido Trabalhista—MPLA-PT)... Reflecting the dos Santos administration's increasingly pragmatic approach to economic problems, the party's second

congress in 1985 adopted a resolution promoting several “Western-style” reforms, without, however, altering its alliance with Cuba and the Soviet Union... At its third congress, held December 4–10, 1990, the MPLA-PT abandoned Marxism-Leninism in favor of “democratic socialism””. Manzano (2017) corroborates that Santos is Left. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies dos Santos as Centre from 1979-1992, and as Left from 1992-2012. World Statesmen (2020) identifies dos Santos’s party as MPLA-PT, and MPLA-PT as leftist, writing “formerly Marxist-Leninist Communist, Oct 1976-Dec 1990”. Lentz (1994) identifies dos Santos’ ideology as leftist, writing “dos Santos... was subsequently sent to Moscow for military training, where he became a devout Marxist.” The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the MPLA as one of its members. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.715) in 1980, as “Center-left” (-1.295) in 1986, “Center-left” (-0.61) in 1992 and 2008, and as “Center” (0.017) in 2012. But in the Global Party Survey 2019, 10 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as 3.5.

#### References:

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