

Country: Yemen

Years: 1945-1947

Head of government: Yahya ibn Muhammad

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Esposito (2020) describes Yahya ibn Muhammad as "autocratic, rejected political and economic modernization, and favored preservation of a traditional Islamic society. The Free Yemeni Movement revolted against his despotic rule." Rabi (2014: 13-14 preface) writes, "Imam Yahya bin Husayn bin Muhammad demonstrated an impressive ability to unite the country under his rule. . . Yahya zealously maintained divisive policies and administered his state according to tribal patterns, but he nevertheless ensured his state's relative stability." Ingrams (1963: 61) writes, "[Yahya] was willing to leave foreign affairs to the Turks, but insisted that the religious law and the traditional system of taxation be restored."

Years: 1948-1954

Head of government: Prince Hassan ibn Yahya

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen identifies ibn Yahya as Non party.

Years: 1955-1961

Head of government: Ahmad IV as-Shams

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2020) identify Ahmad IV ash-Shams instead of Prince Hassan ibn Yahya as head of government on December 31, 1955. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as none. Ingrams (1963: 115) writes, "Ahmed regarded the leanings of the Ba'ath and the young Nasserites towards socialistic ideas as irreligious and disruptive of the Islamic society (or the Zeidi version of it). . . the prince of anti-socialists in al-Yemen was Imam Ahmed himself, and he was incapable of believing that any sane Arab could be a socialist. . . he adjured the brethren 'to a unity whose law is the Sharia of Islam, sacred in its way and its doctrines, free from the defect of innovations prohibited by Islam, our religion, such as taking away the property of the people, and the things they have rightfully earned, on the pretext of nationalization and of equalization. There is no justification for this in religion nor is it permitted by common sense.'"

Year: 1962

Head of government: Abdullah as-Sallal

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. New York Times (1994) identifies as-Sallal as leftist, writing "Mr. Salal was a leftist who opposed the West." Washington Post (n.d.) identifies as-Sallal as left: "In an administrative reorganization in 1966, the independent government of Premier Hassan al-Amri's supporters were ousted by a strongly pro-Egyptian regime, with as-Salal assuming the office of premier." World Statesmen identifies as-Sallal as "Military."

Year: 1963

Head of government: Abdul Rahman al-Iryani

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. The Historical Dictionary of Yemen notes that Iryani "was the founding chairman of the Central Planning Organization and minister of development". Thorsen (2020) writes "Abdul Rahman Al-Iryani... He is known for... his attempt to reconcile the Islamic royalist right wing and the modernist left in order to foster a stable government and nation... He claimed that he was not a leftist although he wanted modernization... One of the first things Al-Iryani did after entering power was to create a government that included a mix of factions: conservatives, leftists, modernizers, and technocrats... He invited people from different striding tribes and ethnicities to take core positions in government... A couple of years later, the conservatives kicked the radical leftists out of the government... That Al-Iryani allowed this is an instance of pleasing his winning coalition, but it does not conflict with his ideological goals in the sense that he was subject to strong constraints from the generally very powerful conservatives and shaykhs... Towards the end of his incumbency, in 1974, Al-Iryani had become increasingly unpopular among both the conservatives (who found he served the leftists too much) and among the modernizers (who saw him as too conservative)... He... [forced] out a conservative prime minister and replac[ed] him with a radical modernist and leftist, Hassan Makki."

Years: 1964

Head of government: Hamoud al-Jaifi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as none. World Statesmen identifies al-Jaifi as Non Party.

Years: 1965-1968

Head of government: Hassan al-Amri

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as none. World Statesmen identifies al-Amri as "Military."

Year: 1969

Head of government: Abdullah Kurshumi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as none.

Years: 1970-1971

Head of government: Mohin Ahmad al-Aini

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Browers (1987) identifies al-Aini as linked to the Ba'athist party: "Saudi leaders were wary of al-Aini's Baath party ties."

Halliday (2001) notes, "the Ba'ath had also played a small part and by comparison with its other anti-Nasserite section elsewhere in the Arab world had moved to the right – its leader al-Aini became Prime Minister." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (ASBP) as 2.5.

Years: 1972-1973

Head of government: Abdullah al-Hagri

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen identifies al-Hagri as Non Party.

Year: 1974

Head of government: Mohsin Ahmad al-Aini

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Browers (1987) identifies al-Aini as linked to the Ba'athist party: "Saudi leaders were wary of al-Aini's Baath party ties."

Halliday (2001) notes, "the Ba'ath had also played a small part and by comparison with its other anti-Nasserite section elsewhere in the Arab world had moved to the right – its leader al-Aini became Prime Minister." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (ASBP) as 2.5.

Years: 1975-1979

Head of government: Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Given Ghani's affiliation with the GPC in later years, his ideology between 1975-1979 is identified as right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People's Congress (GPC) as 7.0.

Years: 1980-1982

Head of government: Abdul Karim Ali al-Iryani

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Given al-Iryani's affiliation with the GPC in later years, his ideology between 1980-1982 is identified as right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People's Congress (GPC) as 7.0.

Years: 1983-1989

Head of government: Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Lansford (2015) identifies Ghani's party as General People's Congress (GPC): "In August 2011 former GPC prime minister and acting speaker of the Shura Council Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani succumbed to injuries he sustained in the June attempt to assassinate President Salih."

Browsers (2007) identifies GPC's ideology as right: "a free-market oriented...north," noting the GPC as "the north's ruling party." Oman and Yemen Business Forecast Report (2006) identifies GPC as right: "Founded in 1982 following Saleh's accession to the presidency of North Yemen. Secular and broadly moderate/economically liberal." World Statesmen (2019) further corroborates, writing "General People's Congress, Arab nationalist, authoritarian, right-wing, Arab nationalist, est. 1982)." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People's Congress (GPC) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as "Center" (-.05) in 1993.

Years: 1990-1993

Head of government: Haidar Abu Bakr-al-Attas

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Perspective monde identifies head of government ideology as moderate left. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Yemen Socialist Party. Hudson (1995) identifies Attas' party as Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) and ideology as left. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6

experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) as 3.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.281) in 1993. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) as one of its members.

Years: 1994-1996

Head of government: Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government ideology as centrist. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as People's General Congress. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Political Handbook of the World identifies Ghani's party as General People's Congress (GPC): "In August 2011 former GPC prime minister and acting speaker of the Shura Council Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani succumbed to injuries he sustained in the June attempt to assassinate President Salih." Browsers (2007) identifies GPC's ideology as right: "a free-market oriented...north," noting the GPC as "the north's ruling party." Oman and Yemen Business Forecast Report (2006) identifies GPC as right: "Founded in 1982 following Saleh's accession to the presidency of North Yemen. Secular and broadly moderate/economically liberal." World Statesmen (2019) further corroborates, writing "General People's Congress, Arab nationalist, authoritarian, right-wing, Arab nationalist, est. 1982)." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People's Congress (GPC) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as "Center" (-.05) in 1993.

Year: 1997

Head of government: Faraj Said Bin Ghanem

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as independent. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Europa Publications (2003) identifies Bin Ghanem as independent: "An independent, Faraj Said Bin Ghanim, was appointed prime minister." World Statesmen identifies Bin Ghanem as Non Party.

Years: 1998-2000

Head of government: Abdul Karim Ali al-Iryani

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government ideology as centrist. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as People's General Congress. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Oman and Yemen Business Forecast Report (2006) identifies GPC as right: "Founded in 1982 following Saleh's accession to the

presidency of North Yemen. Secular and broadly moderate/economically liberal.” World Statesmen (2019) further corroborates, writing “General People’s Congress, Arab nationalist, authoritarian, right-wing, Arab nationalist, est. 1982).” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People’s Congress (GPC) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (-.131) in 1997.

Years: 2001-2006

Head of government: Abdul Qader Bajamal

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government ideology as centrist. Perspective monde identifies head of government’s party as People’s General Congress. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Oman and Yemen Business Forecast Report (2006) identifies GPC as right: “Founded in 1982 following Saleh’s accession to the presidency of North Yemen. Secular and broadly moderate/economically liberal.” World Statesmen (2019) further corroborates, writing “General People’s Congress, Arab nationalist, authoritarian, right-wing, Arab nationalist, est. 1982).” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People’s Congress (GPC) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (-.131) in 1997 and “Center” (.009) in 2003.

Years: 2007-2010

Head of government: Ali Muhammad Mujawar

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government ideology as centrist. Perspective monde identifies head of government’s party as People’s General Congress. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Oman and Yemen Business Forecast Report (2006) identifies GPC as right: “Founded in 1982 following Saleh’s accession to the presidency of North Yemen. Secular and broadly moderate/economically liberal.” World Statesmen (2019) further corroborates, writing “General People’s Congress, Arab nationalist, authoritarian, right-wing, Arab nationalist, est. 1982).” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People’s Congress (GPC) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.009) in 2003.

Years: 2011-2013

Head of government: Muhammad Salim Basindwah

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as independent. CHISOLS does not identify head of government party. Oman and Yemen Business Forecast Report (2006) identifies GPC as right: "Founded in 1982 following Saleh's accession to the presidency of North Yemen. Secular and broadly moderate/economically liberal." World Statesmen (2019) further corroborates, writing "General People's Congress, Arab nationalist, authoritarian, right-wing, Arab nationalist, est. 1982)." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People's Congress (GPC) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.009) in 2003.

Years: 2014-2015

Head of government: Khaled Mahafoudh Bahah

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as independent. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Bahah's affiliation as non-party. Al-Batati (2015) writes, "Mr. Bahah, who served as Yemen's last prime minister, is widely viewed as a conciliatory figure among the country's increasingly fractured and polarized political elite. His appointment as vice president was seen as an attempt to bridge the divisions fueling the war." The Iranian Students' News Agency (ISNA) (2014) writes, "Bahah, 49, was nominated [as PM] following consultations with advisers 'representing various parties.'"

Years: 2016-2017

Head of government: Ahmad Obaid Bin Daghr

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government ideology as centrist. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as People's General Congress. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Oman and Yemen Business Forecast Report (2006) identifies GPC as right: "Founded in 1982 following Saleh's accession to the presidency of North Yemen. Secular and broadly moderate/economically liberal." World Statesmen (2019) further corroborates, writing "General People's Congress, Arab nationalist, authoritarian, right-wing, Arab nationalist, est. 1982)." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of General People's Congress (GPC) as 7.0. In V-Party (2020), 7 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.009) in 2003.

Years: 2018-2020

Head of government: Maeen Abdulmalik Saeed

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as none. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies head of government's party as independent. World Statesmen (2020) identifies party affiliation as none.

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