

Country: Mali

Years: 1960-1967

Head of government: Modibo Keita

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Keita's affiliation as US-RDA. Lansford (2017) identifies US-RDA ideology as left, writing "the Soudanese Union/African Democratic Rally (Union Soudanaise/Rassemblement Démocratique Africain—US/RDA), gradually developed into a leftist, one-party dictatorship with a strongly collectivist policy at home and close ties internationally to the Soviet bloc and the People's Republic of China." Manzano (2017) codes Keita as left. The Central Intelligence Agency (1985) writes "Mali gained independence from France in 1960 under the leftist leadership of President Modibo Keita... he combined a centralized one-party political system with socialist policies based on extensive nationalization of the agriculturally based economy." According to Dickovick (2008), "Mali's leftist experiment took place under the regime of Modibo Keita... [and] in the early years of Moussa Traore." Lentz (1994) writes "Keita transformed Mali into a Socialist state, and after visiting the People's Republic in China in 1964, he became a disciple of Chinese Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung." World Statesmen (2019) identifies Keita's party as US-RDA, described as "Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally, socialist". In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify US-RDA's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.319) in 1992.

Years: 1968-1985

Head of government: Moussa Traore

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Traore's party as none until 1979, and as UDPM from 1979 to 1985. The CIA (1985) states "Traore labeled his ruling ideology 'progressive' rather than socialist and publicly supported a mixed economy. Varol (2017) calls Traore's rule "the leftist dictatorship of Moussa Traore." According to Dickovick (2008), "Mali's leftist experiment took place under the regime of Modibo Keita... [and] in the early years of Moussa Traore." Dickovick continues "Traore's regimes... resisted many elements of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy yet retained a commitment to a 'democratic centralism' that concentrated power within the state". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Traore's party as UDPM after 1976, described as "Democratic Union of the Malian People, democratic centralist, Moussa Traoré personalist". In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify UDPM's ideology as "Center-

right” (0.935) in 1975, 1979, 1982, 1984, and 1985. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies “virtually no visible disagreement” in UDPM in 1975, 1979, 1982, 1984, and 1985.

Years: 1986-1987

Head of government: Mamadou Dembelé

Ideology: Right

Description: Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify Moussa Traoré instead of Mamadou Dembelé on December 31, 1988. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Dembelé’s party as UDPM, described as “Democratic Union of the Malian People, democratic centralist, Moussa Traoré personalist”. The CIA (1985) states “Traore labeled his ruling ideology ‘progressive’ rather than socialist and publicly supported a mixed economy. Varol (2017) calls Traore’s rule “the leftist dictatorship of Moussa Traore.” According to Dickovick (2008), “Mali’s leftist experiment took place under the regime of Modibo Keita... [and] in the early years of Moussa Traore.” Dickovick continues “Traore’s regimes... resisted many elements of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy yet retained a commitment to a ‘democratic centralism’ that concentrated power within the state”. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes, “The only authorized party from 1982 until the March 1991 coup was the Malian People’s Democratic Union (*Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien*—UDPM). It was dissolved in the wake of President Traore’s ouster.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify UDPM’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.935) in 1985. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies “virtually no visible disagreement” in UDPM in 1985.

Years: 1988-1990

Head of government: Moussa Traore

Ideology: Right

Description: Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify Moussa Traoré instead of Mamadou Dembelé on December 31, 1988. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Traore’s party as UDPM. The CIA (1985) states “Traore labeled his ruling ideology ‘progressive’ rather than socialist and publicly supported a mixed economy. Varol (2017) calls Traore’s rule “the leftist dictatorship of Moussa Traore.” According to Dickovick (2008), “Mali’s leftist experiment took place under the regime of Modibo Keita... [and] in the early years of Moussa Traore.” Dickovick continues “Traore’s regimes... resisted many elements of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy yet retained a commitment to a ‘democratic centralism’ that concentrated power within the state”. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Traore’s party as UDPM, described as “Democratic

Union of the Malian People, democratic centralist, Moussa Traoré personalist”. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify UDPM’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.916) in 1988. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies “virtually no visible disagreement” in UDPM in 1988.

Year: 1991

Head of government: Soumana Sacko

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Sacko as “non-party”. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes, “On March 26 Traoré was ousted by an army group under the leadership of Lt. Col. Amadou Toumani TOURÉ, who formed a 17-member Council of National Reconciliation (*Conseil de la Réconciliation Nationale*—CRN). On March 30 the CRN joined with anti-Traoré political leaders in establishing a Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People (*Comité de Transition pour le Salut du Peuple*—CTSP)... On April 2 the CTSP announced the appointment of Soumana SACKO, a highly respected senior official of the UN Development Program, as prime minister.” Political Handbook also identifies Sacko’s party in 2013 as the National Convention for African Solidarity. Imperato and Imperato (2008: 258-259) write, “The Moussa Traoré government used its influence to help place him with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)... On 2 April 1991, President Amadou Toumani Touré asked Sacko to become prime minister of a transitional government directed by the Comité de Transition Pour le Salut du Peuple (CTSP)... Touré’s choice of Sacko was a wise one since the latter had enormous moral authority with all the prodemocracy groups that had brought down the Traoré regime. In addition, he had been absent from Mali in 1990 and early 1991 when the multiparty movement began and therefore had no obvious partisan connections... Sacko and his government devoted themselves to dealing with Mali’s economy, civil service salaries, student entitlements, and the Tuareg revolt, as well as overseeing the transition to multiparty elections. As a technocrat, Sacko proved extremely able in dealing with the financial and economic issues underlying so many of Mali’s social and political problems.” Both Touré and Traoré are coded as leftist. Imperato (1991: 26) writes, “On April 4, Touré chose Soumana Sacko as an interim prime minister. Sacko won widespread popular respect and support during his brief tenure as minister of finance and trade in 1987. He became a folk hero to many Malians, not only because of the drastic measures he took to fight fraud, corruption, and tax evasion, but more importantly because he found the means to abolish lagged salary payments to civil servants. Sacko’s scrupulous honesty and zeal in ferreting out corruption made him a political threat to both the Traoré

regime and to businessmen, and after only a few months in office, he was forced to resign and was given a post with the United Nations Development Programme.” Clark (1995: 213) writes, “Despite the promising steps of Touré’s National Reconciliation Council, the opposition committee opposed all military participation in the new government... ADEMA led the opposition to the military government. In a compromise, Lt. Col. Touré established a coalition of civilians and the military named the Transition Committee for the Well-Being of the People (CTSP), with Konare and ADEMA playing a prominent role. The CTSP immediately nominated Soumana Sacko, a civilian, as prime minister.” World Statesmen (2019) identifies ADEMA as “social democratic.” Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as “a center left social democratic party”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. ADEMA-PASJ is a member of the Socialist International. Jacinto (2013) writes, “[Sacko] supported Touré in the 2002 and 2007 races and was a candidate in the 2012 election, which was scrapped due to the March 2012 coup.” Touré is coded as leftist. Look (2013) writes, “Sacko is an economist known for his work with international development agencies. Sidibe is a policeman by training. He was close to the now ousted president Toure and served as his prime minister until 2011.” BBC News (2013) reports, “An economist by profession, Mr Sako, 64, has worked with the UN and other international development agencies. His party is the National Convention for a United Africa (CNAS).

Year: 1992

Head of government: Younoussi Toure

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) lists “Younoussi TOURÉ (President)” under the “Union for the Republic and Democracy (Union pour la République et la Démocratie—URD)” party. Lansford writes, “Launched in 2003 by former members of Adema who supported former presidential candidate Soumaïla CISSÉ, the URD is a centrist party that supports secularism and economic reforms.”

Imperato and Imperato (2008: 330) write, “The URD is an important centrist party that supports secularism and economic reforms and is led by former prime minister Younoussi Touré.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Union for the Republic and Democracy (URD) as 7.0, the average salience (0-10) of the economic dimension as 7.0, and the average divided-united (0-10) score as 8.0. URD is a member of the Centrist Democrat

International and the Liberal International. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Toure’s party in 1992 as ADEMA, described as “Alliance pour la Démocratie au

Mali - Parti Africain pour la Solidarité et la Justice (Alliance for Democracy in Mali - African Party for Solidarity and Justice, pro-democratic, social democratic, est.25 Oct 1990)". Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as "a center left social democratic party". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. ADEMA-PASJ is a member of the Socialist International. Imperato and Imperato (2008: 12) write, "Headed by Alpha Oumar Konaré, a historian, archeologist, and former government minister who founded a cultural cooperative, Jamana, in 1983, [ADEMA] attracted a heterogenous group of supporters." Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) states, "At Adema's July 1993 congress, dissident members released a manifesto calling for the 'appointment to positions of responsibility [within the party]... of competent men and women of integrity' and the 'destruction of the old state apparatus.' Subsequently former prime ministers Younoussi Touré and Abdoulaye Sow cited subversive activities by 'radical' elements within Adema as among their reasons for resigning from the party. Observers attributed the intraparty friction to a conflict between members identifying with the former prime ministers and favoring integration of non-Adema political groups into the government and a smaller faction advocating Adema's unilateral rule... Subsequently, Traoré, Secretary General Mohamedoun DICKO, and a number of other senior members resigned from the party; two months later the dissidents launched MIRA (below). Keïta was reelected as party chair in October 1999. He resigned from all his party duties, however, in October 2000 in reaction to the advances registered by the 'reformist' wing. Keïta then launched his own formation, the RPM (above)... The electoral decline led to infighting within the party, and Cissé led a group of dissident members in the formation of a new rival party, the URD (below)." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify URD's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.54) in 2007.

Year: 1993

Head of government: Abdoulaye Sekou Sow

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Sow's party as ADEMA, described as "Alliance pour la Démocratie au Mali - Parti Africain pour la Solidarité et la Justice (Alliance for Democracy in Mali - African Party for Solidarity and Justice, pro-democratic, social democratic, est.25 Oct 1990)". Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as "a center left social democratic party". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. ADEMA-PASJ is a member of the

Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify ADEMA's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.798) in 1992.

Years: 1994-1999

Head of government: Ibrahim Boubacar Keita

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Keita's party affiliation as ADEMA, writing that "President Konaré named an Adema member, Ibrahim Boubacar KEÏTA, as the new prime minister." DPI identifies ADEMA as center. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as "a center left social democratic party". Lamb also states that in 2000 "Keita resigned as prime minister [from ADEMA] and formed the rival social democratic Rally for Mali [RPM]". Perspective Monde identifies Ibrahim Keita as "center left." Jacinto (2013) writes "officially, IBK [Ibrahim Keita] is a socialist. But his six years as prime minister saw the liberalisation of the Malian economy... On the political stage, IBK has proved to be more pragmatist than ideologue... 'adept at playing both sides of the fence'". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Keita's party as ADEMA, described as "Alliance pour la Démocratie au Mali - Parti Africain pour la Solidarité et la Justice (Alliance for Democracy in Mali - African Party for Solidarity and Justice, pro-democratic, social democratic, est.25 Oct 1990)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. Both ADEMA-PASJ and RPM are members of the Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify ADEMA's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.798) in 1992 and 1997.

Years: 2000-2001

Head of government: Mande Sidibe

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde identifies Mande Sidibe as a member of the ADEMA party, considered "center left." Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as "a center left social democratic party". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Sidibe's party as ADEMA, described as "Alliance pour la Démocratie au Mali - Parti Africain pour la Solidarité et la Justice (Alliance for Democracy in Mali - African Party for Solidarity and Justice, pro-democratic, social democratic, est.25 Oct 1990)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. ADEMA-PASJ

is a member of the Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify ADEMA's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.798) in 1997.

Years: 2002-2003

Head of government: Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Ag Hamani's affiliation as non-party, writing "Touré appointed Mohamed Ag AMANI (nonparty) as the new prime minister on June 9; on June 15 a new 'national unity' cabinet, including members of a number of parties as well as independents, was named." World Statesmen (2019) identifies Ag Hamani as "non-party". Imperato and Imperato (2008: lxiv) write, "8 June: Amadou Toumani Touré is sworn in as Mali's president. The following day, he appoints Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani as prime minister... 16 October: President Touré appoints a new cabinet of 21 ministers headed by Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani as prime minister and refers to it as a Government of National Unity." The authors (2008: 7) also describe Ag Hamani as "[a] technocrat more than a politician."

Years: 2004-2006

Head of government: Ousmane Issoufi Maïga

Ideology: None

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Maïga's affiliation as non-party, writing "[Amani] was replaced by former transport minister Ousmane Issoufi MAÏGA (nonparty)." World Statesmen (2019) identifies Maïga as "non-party". Imperato and Imperato (2008: 200) write, "A technocrat and career civil servant, he is not affiliated with any political party nor a supporter of any political ideology."

Years: 2007-2010

Head of government: Modibo Sidibe

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Sidibe's affiliation as non-party, describing him as "Modibo SIDIBÉ, a nonparty technocrat." World Statesmen (2019) identifies Modibo Sidibe as "non-party". Zounmenou (2013) describes Sidibe as "the flag bearer for the ruling coalition, the Alliance pour la démocratie au Mali (ADEMA)." World Statesmen (2019) identifies ADEMA as "social democratic." Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as "a center left social democratic party". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of

Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. ADEMA-PASJ is a member of the Socialist International. Jacinto (2013) writes that Sidibé is “[c]onsidered an ATT (Amadou Toumani Touré) loyalist.” Touré is coded as leftist.

Year: 2011

Head of government: Cissé Mariam Kaïdama Sidibé

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Sidibe’s affiliation as non-party, describing her as “Independent political figure Cissé Mariam Kaïdama SIDIBÉ.” World Statesmen (2019) identifies Kaïdama Sidibe as “non-party”. Baldé (2011) writes, “Mariam Kaïdama Cissé Sidibé est une incontournable de la vie politique du Mali. Elle a dirigé des entreprises d’Etat durant une vingtaine d’années et présidait depuis 2003 le conseil d’administration de la Société nationale de tabac et allumettes du Mali (Sonatam). Elle a notamment exercé à plusieurs reprises de hautes fonctions au sein du gouvernement : d’août 1991 à juin 1992, elle a été à la tête du ministère du Plan et de la Coopération internationale, avant de diriger ceux des Affaires étrangères et de l’Agriculture et de l’Environnement. Elle a également été durant trois ans la conseillère de l’ex-président Moussa Traoré.” [Mariam Kaïdama Cissé Sidibé is an essential part of the political life of Mali. She led state enterprises for twenty years and since 2003 chaired the board of directors of the National Tobacco and Match Company of Mali (Sonatam). She has notably held senior positions within the government on several occasions: from August 1991 to June 1992, she was head of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, before heading those of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Environment. She was also for three years the adviser to the former president Moussa Traoré.] Traoré is coded as leftist. Jeune Afrique (2011) reports, “... la nouvelle chef du gouvernement a passé plus de vingt ans à des postes de direction des entreprises d’État. La première fois que leurs Chemins se croisent, c’est en 1991. Amadou Toumani Touré vient de renverser Moussa Traoré, dont Mariam Kaidama Cissé est une conseillère... Voilà qui devrait lui être utile pour accomplir sa mission. Il y a les chantiers à boucler (routes, logements sociaux, le troisième pont de Bamako) ou à lancer (les autoroutes Bamako-Koulikoro et Bamako-Ségou).” [... the new head of government has spent more than twenty years in management positions in state enterprises. The first time that [Cissé Mariam Kaidama Sidibé and Amadou Toumani Touré’s] paths crossed was in 1991. Amadou Toumani Touré had just overthrown Moussa Traoré, to whom Mariam Kaidama Cissé was an advisor... This should be useful to [Touré] to accomplish his mission. There are projects to be completed (roads, social housing, the third

Bamako bridge) or to be launched (the Bamako-Koulikoro and Bamako-Ségou highways).]

Year: 2012

Head of government: Diango Cissoko

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Cissoko as “non-party”.

Bergamaschi (2013) writes, “Diango Cissoko replaced Diarra as of December 2012. He had enjoyed a long and successful career as both a civil servant and a politician in the successive political regimes, including the military one. He served as General Secretary of dictator Moussa Traoré’s presidency during the particularly violent and repressive years, as a director of the Prime Minister’s cabinet after the democratic transition, and then as the General Secretary of the Presidency and as National Mediator under [Amadou Toumani Toure].” Both Traoré and Toure are coded as leftist. The Associated Press in Bamako (2012) reports, “Cissoko, 62, held a number of positions under the administration of longtime president Amadou Toumani Touré, who was overthrown by mutinous soldiers in March.” Afp (2012) writes, “Mali’s new Prime Minister Diango Cissoko said late on Tuesday that his priorities are to regain control of the north from rebels and organize a general election in the troubled West African nation.”

Year: 2013

Head of government: Oumar Tatam Ly

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Ly as non-party, writing that “Moussa MARA (Change) [was] appointed by the president on April 5, 2014, to succeed Oumar Tatam LY (nonparty).” World Statesmen (2019) identifies Ly as “non-party”. African Confidential (2014) reports, “The government’s resignation on 5 April reflected deep differences over economic reforms between President Keïta and the departing Prime Minister and leading economist Oumar Tatam Ly.” Keïta is coded as leftist. Look (2013) writes, “While some say a technocrat like Ly could be the fresh blood the country needs, others worry that his lack of government experience might be a problem... Ly is a relative political outsider. He doesn’t officially belong to any political parties. His appointment as prime minister was greeted with surprise in Bamako. However, it could be seen as the follow-up to pledges by President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita that his government will pursue a new way of doing things for the country.” Reuters (2014) reports, “Mr. Ly, a 50-year-old career technocrat and the son of a celebrated writer, was an adviser to the

governor of the Central Bank of West African States, based in Dakar, the Senegalese capital, before being appointed prime minister in September. His father was the novelist and political activist Ibrahima Ly, who fled Mali after spending time in jail and complaining of being tortured under the military dictator Moussa Traoré. His mother, Madina Ly-Tall, served as an ambassador under Alpha Oumar Konaré, president of Mali during most of the 1990s.” News Wires (2013) writes, “A career technocrat, [Ly] has little political experience and is expected to rely heavily on advisers as he heads an administration charged with leading the deeply-divided west African nation’s emergence from months of political chaos and war.” Ballong (2013) describes Ly as, “Un homme neuf, surtout attendu dans le rôle de chef d’orchestre et sur le terrain économique.” [A new man, especially expected in the role of conductor and in the economic field.] Ballong (2013) continues, “Car s’il est le principal concepteur du programme économique d’Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta (IBK), le jeune Premier ministre (il aura 50 ans en novembre) n’a aucune expérience gouvernementale et n’avait jamais participé directement à la gestion des affaires du pays, hormis pendant deux ans comme conseiller économique du président Alpha Oumar Konaré.” [Because if he is the main designer of the economic program of Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta (IBK), the young Prime Minister (he will be 50 years old in November) has no government experience and had never directly participated in the management of affairs of the country, except for two years as economic advisor to President Alpha Oumar Konaré.] Both Keïta and Konaré are coded as leftist.

Year: 2014

Head of government: Moussa Mara

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Mara’s affiliation as Change Party, identifying him as “Moussa MARA (Change); appointed by the president on April 5, 2014, to succeed Oumar Tatam LY (nonparty).” World Statesmen (2019) identifies Mara’s party as YP, writing, “YP = Yéléma (Change, reformist, est. 9 Jan 2010)”. Reuters (2014) describes Mara as “a political veteran who ran against Mr. Keita in Mali’s presidential election in August.” Chauzal et al. (2018) write, “Cheick Modibo Diarra was acting Prime Minister in the transition government after the 2012 military coup and received support of IBK’s former Prime Minister, Moussa Mara, who withdrew his candidacy.” WATHI (2018) writes, “Former Prime Minister Moussa Mara just announced on June 15 that he is withdrawing his candidacy and will support Cheick Modibo Diarra, who was formerly Prime Minister during the transition.” Africa Confidential (2020) writes, “Meanwhile, politicians sounding out the mood beyond Bamako are pointing out the need to

address urgent social and economic concerns. Moussa Mara, leader of the centrist *Yelega* opposition party, has warned of reports of a catastrophic situation in the cotton sector, a critical source of income for hundreds of thousands of households.” Oxford Analytica (2020) also identifies Mara as centrist, writing, “... the Yelega party of former centrist Prime Minister Moussa Mara.”

Years: 2015-2016

Head of government: Modibo Keita

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde identifies Keita’s party as ADEMA, considered “moderate left.” World Statesmen (2019) identifies Keita’s party as ADEMA, described as “Alliance pour la Démocratie au Mali - Parti Africain pour la Solidarité et la Justice (Alliance for Democracy in Mali - African Party for Solidarity and Justice, pro-democratic, social democratic, est.25 Oct 1990)”. Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as “a center left social democratic party”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. ADEMA-PASJ is a member of the Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify ADEMA’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.798) in 2013.

Year: 2017- 2018

Head of government: Soumeylou Boubeye Maïga

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Maïga’s party as “Alliance pour la solidarité et la justice” (ASMA). World Statesmen (2019) identifies Maïga’s party as Alliance for Solidarity in Mali/Alliance pour la Solidarité au Mali. DPI does not identify ASMA’s ideology. Imperato and Imperato (2008) state that “Maïga was vice president of the Alliance pour la Démocratie au Mali (ADEMA) until 2006 when he was expelled from this position for opposing the party’s support of Amadou Toumani Touré.” World Statesmen (2019) identifies ADEMA as “Alliance pour la Démocratie au Mali - Parti Africain pour la Solidarité et la Justice (Alliance for Democracy in Mali - African Party for Solidarity and Justice, pro-democratic, social democratic, est.25 Oct 1990)”. Lamb (2006) describes ADEMA as “a center left social democratic party”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) as 7.0. ADEMA-PASJ is a member of the Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify ADEMA’s ideology as

“Center-left” (-0.798) in 2013. DPI identifies ADEMA/PASJ’s ideology as centrist.

Years: 2019

Head of government: Boubou Cisse

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Cisse as independent. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Cisse’s party affiliation as non-party. Agence France Presse (2019) reports that Mali President “Ibrahim Boubacar Keita on Sunday announced the new executive of 37 members under Prime Minister Boubou Cisse, who was appointed on April 22 to oversee the formation of a ‘broad-based’ government. Last week, Cisse signed a pact with opposition and majority party representatives in the capital Bamako, declaring their willingness to set up a ‘politically-inclusive’ new government.” The Statesman’s Yearbook 2020 identifies Cissé as the Minister of Economy and Finance under President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta and Prime Minister Soumeylou Boubèye Maïga, both coded as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) identifies Cisse as the Minister of Economy and Finance under Ibrahim Bouboucar Keïta in 2018.

Years: 2020

Head of government: Moctar Ouane

Ideology:

Description: Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as none. Both World Statesmen (2021) and Perspective monde (2021) identify party affiliation as none.

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