

Country: Cape Verde

Years: 1975 – 1990

Head of government: Prime Minister Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Mullenbach (2018) identifies Pires as a member of PAICV (restyled from PAIGC in 1981), writing “Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires of the PAICV formed a government as prime minister on July 8, 1975.” DPI identifies PAICV as left. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde considers Pires a member of the PAICV, coded as “center left”. Freedom House (2012) states that during the rule of the PAICV, “Cape Verde was governed... as a Marxist, one-party state”. Freedom House (2010) states “The left-leaning PAICV has dominated Cape Verdean politics for most of the period since independence.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) as 3.0. PAICV is a member of the Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PAICV’s ideology as “Left” (-2.595) in 1980 and “Left” (-2.55) in 1985.

Years: 1991 – 1999

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Alberto Wahnonde Carvalho Veiga

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Mullenbach (2018) identifies Veiga as a member of MPD, writing “Prime Minister Pedro Pires resigned, and Carlos Alberto Wahnnon de Carvalho Veiga of the MPD formed a government as prime minister on April 4, 1991.” DPI identifies MPD as center. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde considers Veiga a member of the MPD, coded as “center”. Freedom House (2010) writes “The main opposition party is the centrist MPD.” Freedom House writes earlier “after achieving independence from Portugal in 1975, Cape Verde was governed for 16 years as a Marxist, one-party state under the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, later renamed the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV). In 1991, the country became the first former Portuguese colony in Africa to abandon Marxist political and economic systems, and the Movement for Democracy (MPD) won a landslide victory in the first democratic elections that year. In 1995, the MPD was returned to power with 59 percent of the vote.” *The Statesman’s Yearbook* (2016) refers to the MPD as “centrist”. Lansford (2015)

writes “following the MPD legislative victory in January 1991, the new prime minister, Carlos Veiga, declared that no major foreign policy changes were contemplated, although he moved quickly to strengthen relations with anti-Marxist groups in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique”. However, Lansford also states “On July 29, 2000, Prime Minister Veiga, who had become increasingly at odds with President Monteiro on several issues, including economic policy, announced he would no longer serve as prime minister in order to prepare for a campaign to succeed Monteiro [the MPD candidate for President]”. Baker (2006) states “The MpD... is a centre right party, favoring free trade and a liberal economic policy”. Baker continues “The MpD government’s new economic programme of 1991 saw the reduction of government intervention in the economy, the privatisation of state owned companies, and further opening of the country to the international economy”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Movement for Democracy (MPD) as 8.7. MPD is a member of the Centrist Democrat International. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify MPD’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.113) in 1991 and “Center-right” (1.345) in 1995.

Year: 2000

Head of government: Prime Minister Antonio Gualberto de Rosario

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Mullenbach (2018) identifies Rosario’s affiliation as MPD, writing “António Gualberto do Rosário of the MPD served as prime minister from July 29, 2000 to February 1, 2001.” DPI identifies MPD as center. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party’s ideology. Perspective Monde considers de Rosario a member of the MPD, coded as “center”. Freedom House (2010) writes “The main opposition party is the centrist MPD.” The Statesman’s Yearbook (2016) refers to the MPD as “centrist”. Baker (2006) states “The MpD... is a centre right party, favoring free trade and a liberal economic policy”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Movement for Democracy (MPD) as 8.7. MPD is a member of the Centrist Democrat International. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify MPD’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.345) in 1995.

Year: 2001 – 2015

Head of government: Prime Minister José Maria Neves

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of

government. Mullenbach (2018) identifies Neves' affiliation as PAICV, writing "José Maria Pereira Neves of the PAICV formed a government as prime minister on February 1, 2001." DPI identifies PAICV as left. Political Handbook of the World (2011) elaborates, writing "despite its center-left orientation, the Neves government presented a development plan in early 2002 calling for intensified cooperation with the private sector, particularly in regard to promoting tourism and otherwise attracting foreign investment". Perspective Monde considers Neves a member of the PAICV, coded as "center left". Freedom House (2012) states that during the rule of the PAICV, "Cape Verde was governed... as a Marxist, one-party state". Baker (2006) tempers this assessment, suggesting "In practice it [the PAICV] was more pragmatic and social democratic than its socialist ideological claims might have suggested". Freedom House (2010) states "The left-leaning PAICV has dominated Cape Verdean politics for most of the period since independence." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) as 3.0. PAICV is a member of the Socialist International. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PAICV's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.405) in 2001, "Center-left" (-0.835) in 2006, and "Center-left" (-0.826) in 2011.

Year: 2016 – 2019

Head of government: Prime Minister Ulisses Correia e Silva

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Economist Intelligence Unit (2013) identifies Silva's affiliation as MPD, writing "At the convention, held on July 12th-14th, MPD delegates ratified the appointment of Ulisses Correia e Silva, the mayor of the capital, Praia, as the party's new chairman." DPI identifies MPD as center. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective Monde considers Silva a member of the MPD, coded as "center". Freedom House (2010) writes "The main opposition party is the centrist MPD." The Statesman's Yearbook (2016) refers to the MPD as "centrist". Baker (2006) states "The MpD... is a centre right party, favoring free trade and a liberal economic policy". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 6 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Movement for Democracy (MPD) as 8.7. MPD is a member of the Centrist Democrat International. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify MPD's ideology as "Center-right" (0.845) in 2016.

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