

Country: Eswatini

Years: 1968 – 1975

Head of government: Prime Minister Prince Makhosini Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Brockman (2006) identifies Dlamini's party as INM: "Dlamini was appointed prime minister in the first Swazi parliament in 1964. The king had also founded his own party, the Imbokodvo National Movement (INM), and Dlamini was made its leader in 1964. He led the INM to victory in parliamentary elections in 1964 and 1967, thereby continuing as prime minister when the government became fully autonomous in 1967 and when Swaziland became independent the following year." Onadipe (1996) suggests Dlamini to be non-party from 1973 to 1975 up to at least 1992: "[The 1973 royal decree] 'proscribed all political parties and established a state of emergency' and 'voting was still held on a non-party basis [after October 1992].'" The Eswatini National Trust Commission corroborates that Sobhuza II founded the INM; Manzano (2017) codes Sobhuza II as right.

Years: 1976 – 1978

Head of government: Prime Minister Prince Maphevu Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Onadipe (1996) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: "[The 1973 royal decree] 'proscribed all political parties and established a state of emergency' and 'voting was still held on a non-party basis [after October 1992].'" According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Sobhuza II was king during this time. Keesing's Record of World Events states that Sobhuza II assumed supreme power in 1973: "King Sobhuza II announced... that Swaziland's independence Constitution had been repealed; that all political parties and other political organizations had been disbanded; that political meetings were banned; and that he himself had taken over 'supreme' judicial, legislative and executive powers". Keesing's also implies that the king had supreme power over who served in his government: "The King stated in particular... that the Prime Minister, Ministers, and leading State officials would continue in office as a 'council' at his own discretion". Manzano (2017) codes Sobhuza II as rightist. Rulers.org (2020) writes "In April 1973, however, Sobhuza [II] repealed the constitution, dissolved the legislature, disbanded all political parties, and assumed supreme power to rule. A new constitution proclaimed in 1978 provided for a merely consultative parliament (Libandla). Opposition to his rule was small." Peace Corps (2013) writes "The first

post-independence elections were held in May 1972; however, in 1973, King Sobhuza II repealed the constitution and dissolved Parliament, imposing a state of emergency in which he assumed all powers of government and prohibited political parties. A new constitution in 1978 continued to concentrate political power in the hands of the monarch, but called for the appointment of a prime minister and a cabinet and an elected Parliament, the Libandla, in which political parties would remain illegal. The Parliament's functions were restricted to conveying advice to the king and his principal advisory body, the Likoqo (Supreme Council of State).” International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes “Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the ‘supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland’ and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa’s last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers.”

Years: 1979 – 1982

Head of government: Prime Minister Prince Mabandla N. F. Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Onadipe (1996) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: “[The 1973 royal decree] “proscribed all political parties and established a state of emergency” and “voting was still held on a non-party basis [after October 1992].” According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Sobhuza II was king during this time. Keesing’s Record of World Events states that Sobhuza II assumed supreme power in 1973: “King Sobhuza II announced... that Swaziland’s independence Constitution had been repealed; that all political parties and other political organizations had been disbanded; that political meetings were banned; and that he himself had taken over ‘supreme’ judicial, legislative and executive powers”. Keesing’s also implies that the king had supreme power over who served in his government: “The King stated in particular... that the Prime Minister, Ministers, and leading State officials would continue in office as a ‘council’ at his own discretion”. Manzano (2017) codes Sobhuza II as rightist. Rulers.org (2020) writes “In April 1973, however, Sobhuza [II] repealed the constitution, dissolved the legislature, disbanded all political parties, and assumed supreme power to rule. A new constitution proclaimed in 1978 provided for a merely consultative parliament (Libandla). Opposition to his rule was small.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The first post-independence elections were held in May 1972; however, in 1973, King Sobhuza II repealed the constitution and dissolved Parliament, imposing a state of emergency in which he assumed all powers of government and prohibited political parties. A new constitution in 1978 continued to concentrate political power in the

hands of the monarch, but called for the appointment of a prime minister and a cabinet and an elected Parliament, the Libandla, in which political parties would remain illegal. The Parliament's functions were restricted to conveying advice to the king and his principal advisory body, the Likoqo (Supreme Council of State)." International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes "Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the 'supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland' and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa's last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers."

Years: 1983 -1985

Head of government: Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Onadipe (1996) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: "[The 1973 royal decree] 'proscribed all political parties and established a state of emergency' and 'voting was still held on a non-party basis [after October 1992].'"

Years: 1986 – 1988

Head of government: Prime Minister Sotsha Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Onadipe (1996) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: "[The 1973 royal decree] 'proscribed all political parties and established a state of emergency' and 'voting was still held on a non-party basis [after October 1992].'" According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes "National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects." Rulers (2021) writes "Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Likoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions." Peace Corps (2013) writes "The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly afterward, he abolished the Likoqo, and in 1987, a new Parliament was elected and a new cabinet was appointed... National executive power in Swaziland is vested in the king, who appoints, and is assisted by, a prime minister and cabinet."

International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes “Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the ‘supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland’ and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa’s last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers. Although a new Constitution containing a bill of rights was adopted in 2005 as supreme law, constitutional rights have not made effective through necessary implementing legislation and are often not respected in practice, or are not interpreted and implemented consistently with regional and international human rights law and standards. Under the 2005 Constitution, the King remains the hereditary Head of State. Executive authority vests in the King, which he may exercise directly or through the Cabinet or a Minister. Supreme legislative authority vests in the King-in Parliament, i.e. the King acting with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Assembly... the constitutional and legislative framework does not respect the separation of powers nor does it provide the necessary safeguards for the independence of the Judiciary.”

Years: 1989 – 1992

Head of government: Prime Minister Obed Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Onadipe (1996) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: “[The 1973 royal decree] “proscribed all political parties and established a state of emergency” and “voting was still held on a non-party basis [after October 1992].” According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes “National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects.” Rulers (2021) writes “Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Liqoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly afterward, he abolished the Liqoqo, and in 1987, a new Parliament was elected and a new cabinet was appointed... National executive power in Swaziland is vested in the king, who appoints, and is assisted by, a prime minister and cabinet.” International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes “Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the

previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the ‘supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland’ and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa’s last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers. Although a new Constitution containing a bill of rights was adopted in 2005 as supreme law, constitutional rights have not made effective through necessary implementing legislation and are often not respected in practice, or are not interpreted and implemented consistently with regional and international human rights law and standards. Under the 2005 Constitution, the King remains the hereditary Head of State. Executive authority vests in the King, which he may exercise directly or through the Cabinet or a Minister. Supreme legislative authority vests in the King-in Parliament, i.e. the King acting with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Assembly... the constitutional and legislative framework does not respect the separation of powers nor does it provide the necessary safeguards for the independence of the Judiciary.”

Years: 1993 – 1995

Head of government: Prime Minister Prince Jameson Mbilini Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Magongo (2009: 49) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: “In October 1978 the Tinkhundla system (traditional system) of government was instituted. Swaziland became a non-party state, a scenario that has prevailed into the twenty-first century. In November 2008 Prime Minister Barnabas Dlamini declared: ‘political parties have been banned in the country not now but forever’.” According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes “National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects.” Rulers (2021) writes “Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Likoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly afterward, he abolished the Likoqo, and in 1987, a new Parliament was elected and a new cabinet was appointed... National executive power in Swaziland is vested in the king, who appoints, and is assisted by, a prime minister and cabinet.”

International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes “Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the ‘supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland’ and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa’s last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers. Although a new Constitution containing a bill of rights was adopted in 2005 as supreme law, constitutional rights have not made effective through necessary implementing legislation and are often not respected in practice, or are not interpreted and implemented consistently with regional and international human rights law and standards. Under the 2005 Constitution, the King remains the hereditary Head of State. Executive authority vests in the King, which he may exercise directly or through the Cabinet or a Minister. Supreme legislative authority vests in the King-in Parliament, i.e. the King acting with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Assembly... the constitutional and legislative framework does not respect the separation of powers nor does it provide the necessary safeguards for the independence of the Judiciary.”

Years: 1996 – 2002

Head of government: Prime Minister Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Magongo (2009: 49) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: “In October 1978 the Tinkhundla system (traditional system) of government was instituted. Swaziland became a non-party state, a scenario that has prevailed into the twenty-first century. In November 2008 Prime Minister Barnabas Dlamini declared: ‘political parties have been banned in the country not now but forever’.” According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes “National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects.” Rulers (2021) writes “Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Liqoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly afterward, he abolished the Liqoqo, and in 1987, a new Parliament was elected and a new cabinet was appointed... National executive power in Swaziland is vested in

the king, who appoints, and is assisted by, a prime minister and cabinet.” International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes “Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the ‘supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland’ and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa’s last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers. Although a new Constitution containing a bill of rights was adopted in 2005 as supreme law, constitutional rights have not made effective through necessary implementing legislation and are often not respected in practice, or are not interpreted and implemented consistently with regional and international human rights law and standards. Under the 2005 Constitution, the King remains the hereditary Head of State. Executive authority vests in the King, which he may exercise directly or through the Cabinet or a Minister. Supreme legislative authority vests in the King-in-Parliament, i.e. the King acting with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Assembly... the constitutional and legislative framework does not respect the separation of powers nor does it provide the necessary safeguards for the independence of the Judiciary.”

Years: 2003 – 2007

Head of government: Prime Minister Prince Themba Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Magongo (2009: 49) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: “In October 1978 the Tinkhundla system (traditional system) of government was instituted. Swaziland became a non-party state, a scenario that has prevailed into the twenty-first century. In November 2008 Prime Minister Barnabas Dlamini declared: ‘political parties have been banned in the country not now but forever’.” According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes “National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects.” Rulers (2021) writes “Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Liqoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly afterward, he abolished the Liqoqo, and in 1987, a new Parliament was elected and

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Years: 2008 – 2017

Head of government: Prime Minister Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Magongo (2009: 49) suggests Dlamini to be non-party: “In October 1978 the Tinkhundla system (traditional system) of government was instituted. Swaziland became a non-party state, a scenario that has prevailed into the twenty-first century. In November 2008 Prime Minister Barnabas Dlamini declared: ‘political parties have been banned in the country not now but forever’.” According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes “National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects.” Rulers (2021) writes “Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Likoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly

afterward, he abolished the Liqoqo, and in 1987, a new Parliament was elected and a new cabinet was appointed... National executive power in Swaziland is vested in the king, who appoints, and is assisted by, a prime minister and cabinet.” International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes “Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the ‘supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland’ and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa’s last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers. Although a new Constitution containing a bill of rights was adopted in 2005 as supreme law, constitutional rights have not made effective through necessary implementing legislation and are often not respected in practice, or are not interpreted and implemented consistently with regional and international human rights law and standards. Under the 2005 Constitution, the King remains the hereditary Head of State. Executive authority vests in the King, which he may exercise directly or through the Cabinet or a Minister. Supreme legislative authority vests in the King-in Parliament, i.e. the King acting with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Assembly... the constitutional and legislative framework does not respect the separation of powers nor does it provide the necessary safeguards for the independence of the Judiciary.”

Years: 2018-2019

Head of government: Prime Minister Ambrose Mandvulo Dlamini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Dlamini as independent, writing “Ambrose Mandvulo Dlamini... Indépendant [independent]”. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Dlamini as non-party, writing “Ambrose Mandvulo Dlamini... Non-party”. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes “National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects.” According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. Rulers (2021) writes “Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Liqoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly afterward, he abolished the Liqoqo, and in

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Years: 2020

Head of government: Themba Nhlanganiso Masuku

Ideology: right

Description: Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as “independent”. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Masuku as “non-party”. According to World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019), Mswati III was king during this time. Manzano (2017) identifies King Mswati III as Right. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2020) writes “National economic policy is based on the free enterprise or market philosophy, with fiscal measures to redistribute resources to education, health, and community improvement projects.” Rulers (2021) writes “Mswati III... Despite his youth, he was quick to consolidate his power. In May he dissolved the Liqoqo (council of elders), which was the king's traditional advisory body but which had become the most powerful body in Swaziland during the three years without a monarch and thus posed a potential threat to his power base. In October he reshuffled his cabinet, putting two of his brothers in key positions.” Peace Corps (2013) writes “The current monarch, King Mswati III, was crowned in April 1986. Shortly afterward, he abolished the Liqoqo, and in 1987, a new Parliament was elected and a new cabinet was appointed... National executive power in Swaziland is vested in the king, who appoints, and is assisted by, a prime minister and cabinet.” International Coalition of Jurists (2016) writes “Since 1973, when Sobhuza II, the

previous King of Swaziland, proclaimed to be the ‘supreme power in the Kingdom of Swaziland’ and to hold all legislative, executive and judicial power, Swaziland has become Africa’s last remaining absolute monarchy, and one of the vanishingly few existing globally. King Sobhuza II proceeded to repeal the 1968 Constitution that had provided for a constitutional monarchy and a clear separation of powers. Although a new Constitution containing a bill of rights was adopted in 2005 as supreme law, constitutional rights have not made effective through necessary implementing legislation and are often not respected in practice, or are not interpreted and implemented consistently with regional and international human rights law and standards. Under the 2005 Constitution, the King remains the hereditary Head of State. Executive authority vests in the King, which he may exercise directly or through the Cabinet or a Minister. Supreme legislative authority vests in the King-in Parliament, i.e. the King acting with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Assembly... the constitutional and legislative framework does not respect the separation of powers nor does it provide the necessary safeguards for the independence of the Judiciary.”

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