Country: Equatorial Guinea

Years: 1968-1978

Head of government: Francisco Macias Nguema

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Nguema’s affiliation as PUNT. Yates (2017) identifies Nguema’s ideology as left, writing “This is why, following the 1979 coup, major Western powers celebrated the end of Macias’ communist dictatorship.” Aworawo (2010) states that “at independence, Equatorial Guinea‟s president Macias Nguema declared his opposition to “imperialists” and “neo-colonialists,” including “Marxists”… in spite of his condemnation of Marxism, Equatorial Guinea maintained very special relations with socialist countries.” Perspective Monde codes Nguema’s “Parti national uni des travailleurs” as “moderate left.” Van Rensburg (1975) identifies Nguema as “Nguema, with his more militant leftist views”. World Statesmen (2019) codes Nguema’s party as IPGE until 1970, at which point his party affiliation becomes PUNT. World Statesmen describes the IPGE as “Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea, pro-independence, leftist nationalist, 1958-1970”. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PUNT’s ideology as “Left” (-2.042) in 1973.

Years: 1979-2020

Head of government: Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Mbasogo’s party as none until 1987, after which his party is PDGE. According to Liniger-Goumaz (2000), “in his [Obiang’s] speeches, the dictator rejected ‘scientific materialism’ and argued in favor of ‘capitalism’ and the ‘Bantu civilization;’ but proposed neither a real political nor economic program, apart from a few promises.” World Statesmen (2021) codes Mbasogo’s party as PDGE after 1987. Perspective monde (2021) corroborates Mbasogo’s party as PDGE. However, in the Global Party Survey 2019, 7 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE) as 6.3. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PDGE’s ideology as “Right” (2.29) in 1988, 1993, 1999, 2004, 2008, 2013, and 2017.

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