

Country: Comoros

Years: 1975-1977

Leader: Ali Soilih

Ideology: Left

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies Soilih as left. CHISOLS identifies Soilih's party as RDPC. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Dhoinine's party affiliation as RDPC, and states that the party was "conservative-progressive".

Years: 1978-1988

Leader: Bob Denard

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies Denard's party as unknown. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Denard's party affiliation as none. Nohlen et al. (1999) write "In May 1978, the Soilih regime was overthrown in a coup d'état, that was again performed by a mercenary force, and Ahmed Abdallah was brought back into power. A constitution was drafted and adopted in a referendum on 1 October 1978... inherited centralism remained an important feature of the political structure as well of the development policies pursued by the government which officially propagated a kind of Islamic socialism." Fitzgerald (2021) writes "1999... Two years later, Denard was charged by the Italian Attorney of Verona for attempting to recruit mercenaries in the country's far-right movement. This was alleged to have been for an attempted coup against Comoros' leader, Azali Assoumani." Nicholson (2007) writes "influenced by his anti-communist beliefs, Denard moved to Africa in the 1960s offering himself as a gun for hire. His military experience and organisational skills helped to develop his reputation."

Years: 1989-1994

Leader: Said Mohamed Djohar

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Djohar's party as UCP until 1991, unknown in 1992, and RDR after 1993, writing "the UCP presented Djohar as its official candidate in the presidential balloting in March 1990. However, the UCP withdrew its support from Djohar in Nov. 1991 and moved into the opposition, when Djohar made a major cabinet shakeup. It is not clear what was the Djohar's party after November 1991 until December 1993 when he began to receive support from the Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et le Renouveau (RDR) which was a party launched by his son-in-law". Perspective Monde (2020), however, consider his party affiliation as none throughout, whereas World Statesmen (2020)

identifies as none until October 1993, and RDR afterwards. Metz (1994) suggests that Djohar is Right: “The three years of estrangement following the unilateral declaration of independence and the nationalistic Soilih regime were followed during the conservative Abdallah and Djohar regimes by a period of growing trade, aid, cultural, and defense links between the former colony and France, punctuated by frequent visits to Paris by the head of state and occasional visits by the French president to Moroni.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Djohar’s party affiliation as none until 1993 and with RDR afterwards.

Year: 1995

Leader: el-Yachroutu

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies el-Yachroutu’s affiliation as RDR. World Statesmen (2020) identifies El-Yachroutu’s party as RDR.

Years: 1996-1997

Leader: Abdoukarim

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies Abdoukarim’s affiliation as RND. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Abdoukarim’s party as UNDC until Oct 1996, and RND after Oct 1996.

Year: 1998

Leader: Massoude

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies Massoude’s affiliation as none. World Statesmen (2020) corroborates that Massoude’s affiliation was not affiliated with any party during 1998.

Years: 1999-2005

Leader: Azali Assoumani

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Assoumani’s affiliation as CRC. Perspective monde (2019) identifies CRC as Left. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Assoumani’s party affiliation as CRC, and identifies CRC as leftist, writing “CRC = Convention pour le Renouveau des Comores (Convention for the Renewal of the Comoros, social democratic, federalist, Assoumani personalist, est.Sep 2002)”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Convention for the Renewal of the Comoros (CRC) as 3.3. Fitzgerald (2021) writes “1999... Two years later, Denard

was charged by the Italian Attorney of Verona for attempting to recruit mercenaries in the country's far-right movement. This was alleged to have been for an attempted coup against Coromos' leader, Azali Assoumani."

Years: 2006-2010

Leader: Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Lansford (2017) identifies Sambi's party as FNJ, writing "In the primary balloting on Nzwani on April 16, 2006, moderate Islamist leader Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed SAMBI of the FNJ led 13 candidates with 23.7 percent of the vote." DPI identifies FNJ as center. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "President Sambi's subsequent formal relationship to the FNJ was unclear. In 2009 several sources referenced a Movement of Citizens for Justice and Progress (led by former prime minister Ahmed Abdou) as "Sambi's party." For the December 2009 assembly poll, the numerous parties that supported Sambi were grouped as the *Baobab* Coalition, which endorsed Ikililou Dhoinine, then a close ally of Sambi, in the 2010 presidential poll." World Statesmen (2020) identifies President Sambi's party affiliation as BC, writing "BC = Baobab Coalition (presidential coalition, supports Sambi & Dhoinine, est.2009)". Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "*Djuwa* ("Sun") Party. Former Union president Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi and his followers founded *Djuwa* in late 2013". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of "JUWA party" as 4.0. Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) writes "In the presidential election of May 2006, which was contested by candidates from Anjouan, Sambi ran as an independent".

Years: 2011-2015

Leader: Ikililou Dhoinine

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. Massey (2018: 295) identifies Dhoinine's party as UPDC: "The largest party, with eight seats, was the 'Union pour le Développement des Comores' (UPDC), the party of the previous president, Ikililou Dhoinine." Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "For the December 2009 assembly poll, the numerous parties that supported Sambi were grouped as the *Baobab* Coalition, which endorsed Ikililou Dhoinine, then a close ally of Sambi, in the 2010 presidential poll... A number of propresidential parties and groups in February 2013 announced the formation of the Rally for Democracy in the Comoros (*Rassemblement pour la Démocratie aux Comores*—Radeco), although the coalition apparently was later renamed the Union

for the Development of the Comoros (*Union pour le Développement des Comores*—UDC)... Democratic Rally of the Comoros (Rassemblement Démocratique des Comores—RDC). Launched in November 2013 under the leadership of Djaé Ahamada Changli (theretofore referenced as the secretary general of the MMP [see introductory text, above]), the RDC described itself as a social-democratic grouping supportive of the policies of President Ikililou Dhoinine”. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Dhoinine’s party affiliation as BC, writing “BC = Baobab Coalition (presidential coalition, supports Sambu & Dhoinine, est.2009)”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 3 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Union for the Development of the Comoros (UPDC) as 0.0.

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