

Country: Mauritania

Years: 1960-1977

Leader: Moktar Ould Daddah

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Daddah's party as PRM from 1960 to 1961 and PPM from 1961 onward. Lansford (2017) identifies Daddah's ideology as left, writing that Daddah "endorsed a policy of moderate socialism at home combined with nonalignment abroad." Manzano (2017) identifies Daddah as "left". World Statesmen (2019) identifies Daddah's party as UPM, then PRM after 1958, then PPM after 1960. World Statesmen describes the PPM as "authoritarian, centralist, islamic socialist". In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PPM's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.974) in 1971, 1975, and 1976.

Year: 1978

Leader: Ould Mohamed Salek

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Salek's party as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist.

Year: 1979

Leader: Ould Ahmed Louly

Ideology: Left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Louly's party as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist.

Years: 1980-1983

Leader: Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Haidalla's party as none. Manzano (2017) identifies "Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydalla" as "left".

Years: 1984-2004

Leader: Sidi Ahmed Taya

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Taya's party as none until 1991 and PRDS after 1991. Manzano (2017) identifies Taya's ideology as "right". Perspective Monde identifies Taya's party as the "Parti républicain".

démocratique et social” with “moderate right” ideology. World Statesmen (2019) writes that Taya’s affiliation was only military, coding “12 Dec 1984 - 18 Apr 1992 Maaouya Ould Sid’Ahmed Taya (s.a.) Mil,” New York Times (2005) identifies Taya later on as a member of PRDS, writing that “Mr. Taya’s former governing party [PRDS, founded 1992]” N’Diaye (2006) indicates that Taya’s party, the PRDS, was rightist, explaining that they “eagerly embraced International Monetary Fund (IMF)- and World Bank-inspired neoliberal policies.” Marty (2002) corroborates by writing that “Ould Taya created the Parti Républicain Démocrate et Social (PRDS), a gathering of conservatives... the predominant characteristic of the party is the role played by... businessmen.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PRDS’s ideology as “Right” (2.052) in 1992, 1996, and 2001.

Years: 2005-2006

Leader: Ould Mohamed Vall

Ideology: Right

Description: CHISOLS identifies Vall’s party as none. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes, “Following the August 3, 2005 coup, Colonel Vall named PRDS member Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubacar as prime minister, and Boubacar quit the party on August 9.” Ortiz de Zárate (2019) writes, “El golpe de palacio incruento perpetrado por Taya contra Haidalla en diciembre de 1984, que inauguró los 20 años largos de gobierno autoritario de aquel, sucedió estando Vall al mando de la guarnición de la capital. Toda vez que el movimiento de Taya no halló Resistencia, Vall, o bien participó en la conspiración, o bien, simplemente, no se opuso al derrocamiento de Haidalla. Sea como fuere, tras constituirse el nuevo CMSN bajo la presidencia de Taya, Vall fue confirmado en su comandancia de plaza.” [The bloodless palace coup perpetrated by Taya against Haidalla in December 1984, which inaugurated the 20 long years of his authoritarian rule, happened while Vall was in command of the castle’s garrison. Since Taya’s movement met no resistance, Vall either participated in the conspiracy or simply did not oppose Haidalla’s overthrow. Be that as it may, after the new CMSN was constituted under the presidency of Taya, Vall was confirmed in his command of the square.] Haidalla is coded as leftist, while Taya is coded as rightist. Ortiz de Zárate (2019) also describes Vall as having, “una reputación de fidelismo al presidente, del que de hecho se le consideraba amigo personal.” [a reputation of loyalty to the president, of whom he was in fact considered a personal friend.] Ortiz de Zárate continues, “Vall recibió a los líderes de más de 30 partidos, sin faltar un PRDS dispuesto a aplaudir el nuevo orden de cosas... El 7 de agosto Vall nombró primer ministro a Mohammed Ould Boubacar, un político del PRDS que ya había ejercido esa función entre 1992 y 1996...” [Vall received the leaders of more than 30 parties, without missing a PRDS ready to applaud the new order of

things... On August 7th, Vall appointed as prime minister Mohammed Ould Boubacar, a PRDS politician who had previously served in that role between 1992 and 1996...] Perspective Monde identifies the PRDS as “moderate right.” N’Diaye (2006) indicates that the PRDS was rightist, explaining that they “eagerly embraced International Monetary Fund (IMF)- and World Bank-inspired neoliberal policies.” Marty (2002) corroborates by describing the PRDS as “a gathering of conservatives... the predominant characteristic of the party is the role played by businessmen.”

Year: 2007

Leader: Ould Cheikh Abdellahi

Ideology: Center

Description: CHISOLS identifies Abdellahi’s party as none. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes, “Sidi Mohamed Ould Cheikh ABDALLAHI ran as an independent, though he was considered by many to be representing the MCJD. However, among his backers was Gen. Mohamed Ould ABDELAZIZ, who had participated in the 2005 military coup that ousted Taya... In January 2008 independents and supporters of Abdellahi from small political parties formed the National Pact for Development and Democracy (*Pacte National pour le Développement et le Démocratie*—PNDD), which subsequently became the governing party.” World Statesmen (2020) describes PNDD as “pro-presidential.” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies PNDD as centrist. Ortiz de Zárate (2019) writes, “Su perfil de hombre templado, con acentos intelectuales y piadosos, su opción política desideologizada y un programa que incidía en la forja de un consenso nacional en torno a un abanico de reformas clave para sacar al país de su atraso económico y luchar eficazmente contra las omnipresentes pobreza y corrupción reportaron a Abdallahi el público respaldo de bloque Al Mithaq (La Convención), una constelación de 18 agrupaciones políticas de signo moderado, algunas de base tribal y religiosa, y calificadas a sí mismas de independientes...” [His profile as a temperate man, with intellectual and pious accents, his de-ideologized political option and a program that influenced the forging of a national consensus around a range of key reforms to lift the country out of its economic backwardness and fight effectively against the omnipresent poverty and corruption, reported to Abdallahi the public support of the block Al Mithaq (The Convention), a constellation of 18 political groups of moderate leanings, some of tribal and religious base, and described themselves as independent...]

Years: 2008-2018

Leader: Ould Abdel Aziz

Ideology: Rightist

Description: CHISOLS identifies Aziz's party as none. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Abdel Aziz's party affiliation as UPR, writing, "Gen. Mohamed Ould ABDELAZIZ (Union for the Republic)." World Statesmen (2020) corroborates party affiliation as UPR and identifies the party as centrist. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies UPR as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 5 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of UPR as 8.5, the salience (0-10) of the economic dimension as 3.5, and the average divided-united (0-10) score of UPR as 3.0. UPR is a member of the Centrist Democrat International. Political Handbook also writes, "General Abdelaziz, for his part, campaigned under the banner of the UPR as 'the candidate of the poor,' pledging to lower food and fuel prices and provide greater access to health care." Ortiz de Zárate (2019) states, "A diferencia de su primo, que se dio de baja en el Ejército e hizo saber su falta de ambiciones políticas, Abdelaziz se aprestó a seguir ejerciendo un importante influjo en las altas esferas del nuevo orden democrático. El 30 de Agosto de 2007 Abdallahi, en una ostensible muestra de confianza en el oficial, nombró a Abdelaziz comandante de su Estado Mayor particular en añadidura a la jefatura del BASEP." [Unlike his cousin, who discharged himself from the army and made known his lack of political ambitions, Abdelaziz prepared to continue to exert an important influence in the upper echelons of the new democratic order. On August 30, 2007, Abdallahi, in an ostensible show of confidence in the officer, appointed Abdelaziz commander of his private staff in addition to the leader of BASEP.] Abdallahi is coded as centrist. Ortiz de Zárate corroborates Abdelaziz's party affiliation as UPR, writing, "... el ya ex general fue elegido, en la asamblea constitutiva del grupo, presidente de la Unión por la República (UPR)..." [.. the already former general was elected, in the constituent assembly of the group, President of the Union for the Republic (UPR)...] Finally, Ortiz de Zárate (2019) describes Abdelaziz's platform, which included "el abandono de las 'políticas sectarias'" [the abandonment of 'sectarian politics']. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify UPR's ideology as "Right" (2.073) in 2013.

Years: 2019-2020

Head of government: Ould Ghazouani

Ideology: Right

Description: World Statesmen (2021) identifies party affiliation as UPR, described as "Union pour la République (Union for the Republic, centrist, populist, est.2009)." Perspective Monde (2021) corroborates party affiliation as UPR and identifies the party as centrist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 5 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of UPR as 8.5, the salience (0-10) of the economic dimension as 3.5, and the average divided-united (0-10) score of UPR as 3.0. Political Handbook of the World (2015) describes the UPR, writing, "General

[Mohamed Ould] Abdelaziz and members of parliament who supported the 2008 coup and the subsequent ruling High Council of State formed the UPR in April 2009 in the run-up to the presidential election. Many of the parliamentarians were from the former governing PNDD (below).” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies PNDD as centrist. Political Handbook continues, “General Abdelaziz, for his part, campaigned under the banner of the UPR as ‘the candidate of the poor,’ pledging to lower food and fuel prices and provide greater access to health care.” UPR is a member of the Centrist Democrat International. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify UPR’s ideology as “Right” (2.073) in 2013.

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