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Country/ entity	Comoros Anjouan
Region	Africa (excl MENA) Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accords d'Antananarivo
Date	23 Apr 1999
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict ( Anjouan Crisis (1997 - 2008) )
Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Comoros-Anjouan islands peace process

Parties the Comoros parties signatories to the Addis Ababa Agreement of December 23, 1997 and of the Mohéli Communiqué of January 28, 1998, meeting in Antananarivo (Madagascar) from April 19 to 23, 1999

[Parties as stated in the Addis Ababa Agreement:

The Comorian parties (the Government, Anjouan, Moheli and Grande Comore, and the Opposition: Forum/Federation/PRC and National Union for Development/National Front for Justice)

For the delegation of Ndzuwani (Anjouan):  
Ali MOUMINE

For the delegation of Mwali (Moheli):  
Mohamed FAZUL

For the delegation of Ngazidja (Grande Comore):  
Ali Abdou EL ANIOU

For the delegation of the Opposition  
Forum/Federation/PRC:  
Moustoifa Said CHEIKH Mohamed Said MCHANGAMA

For the delegation of the National Union for Development/  
National Front for Justice:  
Ahmed Elarif HAMIDI Tolbrane HOUMADI

For the delegation of the Government: Mouzaoir ABDALLAH]

Third parties in the presence of official observers,

The OUA, ONU, and the League for Arab States will act as guarantors and oversee the implementation of the Conference decisions.

Description The agreement provides for power-sharing arrangements in between the central Power and the Islands, commitment to good governance, as well as modalities of the transitional period.

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Agreement document [KM\\_990423\\_Accords Antananarivo\\_tr.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [KM\\_990423\\_AccordsAntananarivo.pdf](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Groups

Children/ youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/ displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

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## Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
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Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

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## State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration Page 1-2, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  
a. Basic principles of organisation of the State:  
Sharing of competences between the central Power and the Islands enabling the Islands to administer and manage their own affairs freely and without interference. Competences related to State sovereignty (Exterior Defence, Exterior Relations, Currency, Nationality...) and its symbols (flag, national anthem, national emblem) are the exclusive prerogative of the central Power. All other competences are assigned exclusively to the Islands except for those assigned jointly or concurrently to the central Power and the Islands, such as Justice, Planning, Taxation, International Cooperation, and which are listed in the basic law of the Comorian Ensemble.  
...  
c. New name  
Union of the Comoros Islands .

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  
a. Basic principles of organisation of the State:  
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Independence/  
secession No specific mention.

Accession/  
unification No specific mention.

Border  
delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-  
border  
provision No specific mention.

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**Governance**

Political institutions (new or reformed)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references  
Page 1, Untitled Preamble:  
We, the Comoros parties signatories to the Addis Ababa Agreement of December 23, 1997 and of the Mohéli Communiqué of January 28, 1998, meeting in Antananarivo (Madagascar) from April 19 to 23, 1999, in the presence of official observers, in order to define a new institutional framework which satisfies the legitimate aspirations of the Comorians;

Page 1-2, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:

...

b. The institutions

Effective participation of the Islands in the organisation and functioning of the institutions.

i. – National institutions

National Executive

The National Executive consists of:

- The President of the Union, Head of State, elected by the National Assembly in turn from candidates from the same Island for a mandate of three years;
- The Government of the Union directed by a Head of Government nominated by the President of the Union and sworn in by the National Assembly. The Islands should be represented equally in the Government.

Legislative power:

This consists of a single Assembly called the National Assembly half of which is made up of representatives chosen by the Island Assemblies and half chosen by directly elected representatives. For representatives elected by universal direct suffrage, none of the Islands may be represented by less than a minimum or more than a maximum of representatives.

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

Page 2-3, Article 3. TRANSITION:

a. Institutions of the transition

At the national level:

- Constitution of a Government of Transition
- The political parties propose to the interim President of the Republic the nomination of a consensus Prime Minister, of competence and integrity, charged with forming a Government of Transition and discharging his mandate during the period of transition as foreseen in the present Agreement ;
- The Prime Minister and Members of the Government may not compete in the elections foreseen to establish the new institutions.

Mandate

Management of current affairs:

- Establishment of new institutions;
- Establishment of a Commission tasked with preparing an inventory of the national estate;
- Preparing for a round table of donors and re-establishing relations with international financial institutions.

At the Island level:

The structures in place in the Islands will continue to function during the period of transition.

Elections	<p>Page 2, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Legislative power: This consists of a single Assembly called the National Assembly half of which is made up of representatives chosen by the Island Assemblies and half chosen by directly elected representatives. For representatives elected by universal direct suffrage, none of the Islands may be represented by less than a minimum or more than a maximum of representatives.</p> <p>Page 2-3, Article 3. TRANSITION: a. Institutions of the transition At the national level: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prime Minister and Members of the Government may not compete in the elections foreseen to establish the new institutions.</li> </ul>
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making</p> <p>Page 2, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE: b. The institutions Effective participation of the Islands in the organisation and functioning of the institutions. i. – National institutions ...</p> <p>The Supreme Court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees the constitutionality of the Basic Laws of the Islands and other legislation;</li> <li>• Oversees the distribution of competences between the Comorian Ensemble and the Islands.</li> </ul>



**Power sharing**

Political  
power  
sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition  
State level

b. The institutions

Effective participation of the Islands in the organisation and functioning of the institutions.

i. – National institutions

National Executive

The National Executive consists of:

- The President of the Union, Head of State, elected by the National Assembly in turn from candidates from the same Island for a mandate of three years;
- The Government of the Union directed by a Head of Government nominated by the President of the Union and sworn in by the National Assembly. The Islands should be represented equally in the Government.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature  
State level

Page 2, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:

b. The institutions

Effective participation of the Islands in the organisation and functioning of the institutions.

i. – National institutions

...

Legislative power:

This consists of a single Assembly called the National Assembly half of which is made up of representatives chosen by the Island Assemblies and half chosen by directly elected representatives. For representatives elected by universal direct suffrage, none of the Islands may be represented by less than a minimum or more than a maximum of representatives.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other proportionality  
State level

Page 2, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:

b. The institutions

Effective participation of the Islands in the organisation and functioning of the institutions.

i. – National institutions

...

The Supreme Court:

- Oversees the constitutionality of the Basic Laws of the Islands and other legislation;
- Oversees the distribution of competences between the Comorian Ensemble and the Islands.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→International involvement  
State level

Page 3,

#### 4. MECHANISM FOR MONITORING CONFERENCE DECISIONS

The establishment of a committee presided over by the OUA, and consisting of Comorian parties signatory to the present Agreement, and official observers.

The monitoring Committee is tasked with ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the Comorian Inter-Island Conference.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other

Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 1, 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE ... a. Basic principles of organisation of the State: • Equitable resource sharing between the Islands and the central Power such that the central Power has adequate resources to exercise its competences.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

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## Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE: a. Basic principles of organisation of the State: ... • Guaranteed public and civil liberties and Human Rights  Page 2, Article 2. GOOD GOVERNANCE: The creation of control mechanisms to ensure correct and transparent management of public affairs at all levels of the Comorian Assembly. Establishment of genuine rule of law, particularly through the publication of laws and regulations. Encouragement of equitable development between and within the Islands through a balanced distribution of public investment and a judicious approach to the location of public institutions across the national territory.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights      No specific mention.

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## Rights related issues

Citizenship      Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general  
Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  
a. Basic principles of organisation of the State:  
Sharing of competences between the central Power and the Islands enabling the Islands to administer and manage their own affairs freely and without interference. Competences related to State sovereignty (Exterior Defence, Exterior Relations, Currency, Nationality...) and its symbols (flag, national anthem, national emblem) are the exclusive prerogative of the central Power. All other competences are assigned exclusively to the Islands except for those assigned jointly or concurrently to the central Power and the Islands, such as Justice, Planning, Taxation, International Cooperation, and which are listed in the basic law of the Comorian Ensemble.

Democracy      No specific mention.

Detention procedures      No specific mention.

Media and communication      No specific mention.

Mobility/access      Page 3, Article 3. Transition:  
...  
b. Length of the transition period  
...  
All the Comorian parties undertake to cooperate in order to create a confident and secure climate in the Islands which will favour the free movement of goods and people and the implementation of the decisions of the Comorian Inter-Island Conference;

Protection measures      No specific mention.

Other      No specific mention.

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## Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

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## Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  
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Page 2, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  
b. The institutions  
Effective participation of the Islands in the organisation and functioning of the institutions.  
i. – National institutions  
...  
The Supreme Court:  
• Oversees the constitutionality of the Basic Laws of the Islands and other legislation;  
• Oversees the distribution of competences between the Comorian Ensemble and the Islands.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  
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Page 2, Article 2. GOOD GOVERNANCE:  
The creation of control mechanisms to ensure correct and transparent management of public affairs at all levels of the Comorian Assembly.  
Establishment of genuine rule of law, particularly through the publication of laws and regulations.  
Encouragement of equitable development between and within the Islands through a balanced distribution of public investment and a judicious approach to the location of public institutions across the national territory.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds	<p>Page 2-3, Article 3. TRANSITION:  a. Institutions of the transition  At the national level:  ...  Mandate  Management of current affairs:  ...  • Preparing for a round table of donors and re-establishing relations with international financial institutions.</p>
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax  Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  a. Basic principles of organisation of the State:  Sharing of competences between the central Power and the Islands enabling the Islands to administer and manage their own affairs freely and without interference. Competences related to State sovereignty (Exterior Defence, Exterior Relations, Currency, Nationality...) and its symbols (flag, national anthem, national emblem) are the exclusive prerogative of the central Power. All other competences are assigned exclusively to the Islands except for those assigned jointly or concurrently to the central Power and the Islands, such as Justice, Planning, Taxation, International Cooperation, and which are listed in the basic law of the Comorian Ensemble.</p>
Banks	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank  Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:  a. Basic principles of organisation of the State:  Sharing of competences between the central Power and the Islands enabling the Islands to administer and manage their own affairs freely and without interference. Competences related to State sovereignty (Exterior Defence, Exterior Relations, Currency, Nationality...) and its symbols (flag, national anthem, national emblem) are the exclusive prerogative of the central Power. All other competences are assigned exclusively to the Islands except for those assigned jointly or concurrently to the central Power and the Islands, such as Justice, Planning, Taxation, International Cooperation, and which are listed in the basic law of the Comorian Ensemble.</p> <p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance  Page 2-3, Article 3. TRANSITION:  a. Institutions of the transition  At the national level:  ...  Mandate  Management of current affairs:  ...  • Preparing for a round table of donors and re-establishing relations with international financial institutions.</p>

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## Land, property and environment

Land reform/  
rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/  
nomadism  
rights No specific mention.

Cultural  
heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or  
riparian  
rights or  
access No specific mention.

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## Security sector

Security Guarantees Page 3, Article 3. Transition:  
...  
b. Length of the transition period  
...  
All the Comorian parties undertake to cooperate in order to create a confident and secure climate in the Islands which will favour the free movement of goods and people and the implementation of the decisions of the Comorian Inter-Island Conference;

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.



Armed forces	<p>Page 1, Article 1. DEFINITION OF THE NEW COMORIAN ENSEMBLE:</p> <p>a. Basic principles of organisation of the State:</p> <p>Sharing of competences between the central Power and the Islands enabling the Islands to administer and manage their own affairs freely and without interference. Competences related to State sovereignty (Exterior Defence, Exterior Relations, Currency, Nationality...) and its symbols (flag, national anthem, national emblem) are the exclusive prerogative of the central Power. All other competences are assigned exclusively to the Islands except for those assigned jointly or concurrently to the central Power and the Islands, such as Justice, Planning, Taxation, International Cooperation, and which are listed in the basic law of the Comorian Ensemble.</p>
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/ rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	<p>Page 2, Article 2. GOOD GOVERNANCE:</p> <p>The creation of control mechanisms to ensure correct and transparent management of public affairs at all levels of the Comorian Assembly. Establishment of genuine rule of law, particularly through the publication of laws and regulations.</p> <p>Encouragement of equitable development between and within the Islands through a balanced distribution of public investment and a judicious approach to the location of public institutions across the national territory.</p>
Crime/ organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

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## **Implementation**

UN signatory UN signatory - Guarantor (se portent garantes) and observer; but no signatures on the document

Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	<p>Page 3, Article 4. MECHANISM FOR MONITORING CONFERENCE DECISIONS: The establishment of a committee presided over by the OUA, and consisting of Comorian parties signatory to the present Agreement, and official observers. The monitoring Committee is tasked with ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the Comorian Inter-Island Conference.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COMORIAN INTER-ISLAND CONFERENCE DECISIONS: The OUA, ONU, and the League for Arab States will act as guarantors and oversee the implementation of the Conference decisions.</p>
Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 3, Article 4. MECHANISM FOR MONITORING CONFERENCE DECISIONS: The establishment of a committee presided over by the OUA, and consisting of Comorian parties signatory to the present Agreement, and official observers. The monitoring Committee is tasked with ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the Comorian Inter-Island Conference.</p>
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	<p><a href="http://www.comores-online.com/home/">http://www.comores-online.com/home/</a></p> <p>Text on Antwerp database in French <a href="https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/rg/law-and-development/research-topics/human-rights-peace-and-justice/african-peace-agreement-database/comoros/">https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/rg/law-and-development/research-topics/human-rights-peace-and-justice/african-peace-agreement-database/comoros/</a></p>

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