

Country: Kazakhstan

Years: 1991-1993

Head of government: Sergey Aleksandrovich Tereshchenko

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. While World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as non-party in 1991-1993, Political Handbook (2007: 645) writes that “on January 10, 1999, former prime minister Sergei Tereshchenko, head of the reelection campaign for president Nazarbayev, announced that he planned to form Otan” which was “officially launched on March 1, with Tereshchenko being named acting chair”. Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that “the administrative measures employed during [Otan’s] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system.” DPI identifies Otan as rightist. In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.078) in 2004.

Years: 1994-1996

Head of government: Akezhan Magzhanovich Kazhegeldin

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Party of People’s Unity of Kazakhstan (*Partiya Narodnogo Edinstva Kazakhstana – PPU*). DPI identifies PPU’s ideology as centrist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on the party’s ideology. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.072) in 1994, and “Center” (0.072) in 1995.

Years: 1997-1998

Head of government: Nurlan Utebuluyevich Balgimbayev

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Party of People's Unity of Kazakhstan (*Partiya Narodnogo Edinstva Kazakhstana – PPU*). DPI identifies PPU's ideology as centrist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on the party's ideology. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.072) in 1995.

Years: 1999-2001

Head of government: Kasymzhomart Kemelevich Tokayev

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). DPI identifies Otan's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on the party's ideology. Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that "the administrative measures employed during [Otan's] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that "Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev's reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system." In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.078) in 2004.

Year: 2002

Head of government: Imangali Nurgaliyevich Tasmagambetov

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that "the administrative measures employed during [Otan's] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right

(0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system.” In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.078) in 2004. DPI identifies Otan as rightist.

Years: 2003-2006

Head of government: Danial Kenzhetayevich Akhmetov

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that “the administrative measures employed during [Otan’s] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system.” In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.078) in 2004. DPI identifies Otan as rightist.

Years: 2007-2011

Head of government: Karim Kazhymkanovich Masimov

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that “the administrative measures employed during [Otan’s] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-

government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system.” In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (-0.142) in 2007. DPI identifies Otan as rightist.

Years: 2012-2013

Head of government: Serik Nyghmetuly Akhmetov

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that “the administrative measures employed during [Otan’s] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system.” In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.084) in 2012. DPI identifies Otan as rightist.

Years: 2014-2015

Head of government: Karim Kazhymkanovich Masimov

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that “the administrative measures employed during [Otan’s] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social

welfare system.” In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.084) in 2012. DPI identifies Otan as rightist.

Years: 2016-2018

Head of government: Bakytzhan Abdirovich Sagintayev

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that “the administrative measures employed during [Otan’s] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system.” In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.084) in 2016. DPI identifies Otan as rightist.

Years: 2019-2020

Head of government: Askar Uzakbaiuly Mamin

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2020) and Perspective Monde (2020) identify Mamin’s party affiliation as the Light of Fatherland Party (*Partiya Nur Otan*). Almaty-Club (2016:10) writes that “the administrative measures employed during [Otan’s] establishment were prioritized over the ideological platform, as a consequence of which the party members found themselves heavily dependent on the president and were deprived of all political autonomy. It is logical that the party still stands by its centrist position to this day, which is characteristic of many state-subsidized parties in the post-Soviet landscape”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Nur Otan (NO) as 5. Kangas (2006: 719) writes that “Otan is openly supportive of Nazarbayev’s reform agenda and is viewed as the most pro-government party in the political spectrum. On paper, it supports a market economy, state control of the energy export industries, and the maintenance of the social welfare system.” In V-Party (2020) 3 experts identify head

of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.084) in 2016. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Nur Otan. DPI identifies Otan as rightist.

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