

## Country: Mongolia

Years: 1945-1951

Leader: Horloogiyn Choybalsan

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP). DPI identifies MAKN's ideology as left. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 974) elaborates, writing "the Mongolian People's Party (founded in 1921) was renamed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed as the first Communist state outside the Soviet Union. Rightist influences, including a major revolt in 1932, were suppressed". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Choybalsan's ideology as leftist. Lentz (1994: 557) identifies Choybalsan's ideology as leftist, writing that "[Choybalsan] became a leader of the pro-communist revolutionary group that opposed the Chinese occupation of Mongolia." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAXN) as 1.7. Hyer & Atwood (2006: 909) write that "at present, the MPRP's program supports multi-party democracy, pluralism, and a market economy. ... The MPRP is a member of the Socialist International, the world league of social democratic, Socialist, and labor parties. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1973.

Years: 1952-1983

Leader: Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal

Ideology: left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Tsendenbal's party as MAKN/MPRP. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology later as leftist. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Tsendenbal's ideology as leftist. Lentz (1994: 556) identifies Tsendenbal's ideology as leftist, writing that "Tsendenbal was a hard-line pro-Soviet leader." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAXN) as 1.7. Hyer & Atwood (2006: 909) write that "at present, the MPRP's program supports multi-party democracy, pluralism, and a market economy. ... The MPRP is a member of the Socialist International, the world league of social democratic, Socialist, and labor parties. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1973, "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1977, and "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1981.

Years: 1984-1989

Leader: Jambyn Batmonh

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP). Manzano (2017) identifies Batmonh as left. DPI identifies MPRP's ideology as left. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 974) elaborates, writing "the Mongolian People's Party (founded in 1921) was renamed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed as the first Communist state outside the Soviet Union. Rightist influences, including a major revolt in 1932, were suppressed". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Batmonh's ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAXN) as 1.7. Hyer & Atwood (2006: 909) write that "at present, the MPRP's program supports multi-party democracy, pluralism, and a market economy. ... The MPRP is a member of the Socialist International, the world league of social democratic, Socialist, and labor parties. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1981 and "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1986.

Years: 1990-1996

Leader: Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat

Ideology: left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Ochirbat's party as MAKN/MPRP. DPI identifies MPRP's ideology as left. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 974) elaborates, writing "the Mongolian People's Party (founded in 1921) was renamed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed as the first Communist state outside the Soviet Union. Rightist influences, including a major revolt in 1932, were suppressed". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Ochirbat's ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAXN) as 1.7. Hyer & Atwood (2006: 909) write that "at present, the MPRP's program supports multi-party democracy, pluralism, and a market economy. ... The MPRP is a member of the Socialist International, the world league of social democratic, Socialist, and labor parties. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center" (-0.24) in 1990, and "Center-left" (-0.62) in 1992 and "Center-left" (-0.484) in 1996.

Years: 1997-2004

Leader: Natsagiyn Bagabandi

Ideology: left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Bagabandi's party as MAKN/MPRP. DPI identifies MAKN's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 974) elaborates, writing "the Mongolian People's Party (founded in 1921) was renamed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed as the first Communist state outside the Soviet Union. Rightist influences, including a major revolt in 1932, were suppressed". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Bagabandi's ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAXN) as 1.7. Hyer & Atwood (2006: 909) write that "at present, the MPRP's program supports multi-party democracy, pluralism, and a market economy. ... The MPRP is a member of the Socialist International, the world league of social democratic, Socialist, and labor parties. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.484) in 1996, "Center-left" (-0.861) in 2000 and "Center-left" (-0.861) in 2004.

Years: 2005-2008

Leader: Nambaryn Enkhbayar

Ideology: left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Enkhbayar's party as MAKN/MPRP. DPI identifies MAKN's ideology as left. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 974) elaborates, writing "the Mongolian People's Party (founded in 1921) was renamed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed as the first Communist state outside the Soviet Union. Rightist influences, including a major revolt in 1932, were suppressed". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Enkhbayar's ideology as leftist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAXN) as 1.7. Hyer & Atwood (2006: 909) write that "at present, the MPRP's program supports multi-party democracy, pluralism, and a market economy. ... The MPRP is a member of the Socialist International, the world league of social democratic, Socialist, and labor parties. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.861) in 2004 and "Center-left" (-0.861) in 2008.

Years: 2009-2016

Leader: Tsakhiagiyn Elbegdorj

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. World Statesmen (2019) and *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 978) identifies affiliation as Democratic Party (AN): "President Enkhbayar's loss to the DP's Tsakhiagiyn Elbegdorj led to internal criticism of the party's strategy and turnover of its local leadership." Ganbat (2004:

8) identifies the Democratic Party as rightist, writing that “Mongolian political parties have clearly followed the Western European tradition of demarcating between centre-left (represented by the MPRP) and the centre-right (represented by the Democratic Party). Ganbat (2004: 7) further confirms the Democratic Party to be rightist by writing that “the newly formed Democratic Party ... is more than an electoral alliance that presents center-right proposals” as it “purges socialist peripheral parties that continue to espouse Marxist or Leninist ideologies”. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Elbegdorj’s ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Democratic Party (DP) as 5.75. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center” (-0.182) in 2008, “Center-left” (-0.541) in 2012, and “Center-left” (0.054) in 2016. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify leader party’s cohesion as “A high level of visible disagreement” in 2008, and 2 experts identify as “A high level of visible disagreement” in 2012. CHISOLS identifies Elbegdorj’s party as AN. Al Jazeera (2013) states, “[Elbegdorj] is a free-market advocate, but his government has increasingly adopted a more ‘resource nationalist’ approach, with laws to give the country a bigger stake in ‘strategic assets’ such as mines.”

Years: 2017-2020

Leader: Khaltmaagiin Battulga

Ideology:

Description: CHISOLS identifies Battulga’s party as AN in 2017-2018. World Statesmen identifies Battulga’s party as AN (Ardchilsan Nam (Democratic party, center-right, reformist party, 1990-1992, merged into MUAN, re-est. Jan 2000). In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify leader party’s ideology as “Center” (0.054) in 2016. DPI has no information on DP.

Note: MAKN, MPRP and MAXN are the same party.

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