

Country: Mongolia

Years: 1945 - 1951

Head of government: 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 head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1973.

Years: 1952 - 1953

Head of government: Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP). DPI identifies MAKN/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". Manzano (2017) identifies Tsendenbal 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 head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1973.

Years: 1954 - 1957

Head of government: Dashiyn Damba

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 974) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP): "Yumjaagiyn TSEDENBAL was named chair of the Council of Ministers in 1952 and, after a two-year period of apparent political eclipse, succeeded Dashiyn DAMBA as MPRP first secretary in 1958." DPI identifies MAKN/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". 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 head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.417) in 1973.

Years: 1958 - 1983

Head of government: Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal

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 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 head of government 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

Head of government: 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 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 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 head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.417) in 1981 and “Center-left” (-1.417) in 1986.

Years: 1990 - 1991

Head of government: Dashiyn Byambasuren

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing’s Record of World Events* (1990) identifies party affiliation as Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP): “On Sept. 11. the final day of the People's Great Hural session, deputies elected MPRP central committee member Dashiyn Byambasuren as Prime Minister.” DPI identifies MAKN/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 Byambasuren'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 head of government party's ideology as "Center" (-0.24) in 1990. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify head of government party's cohesion as "A high level of visible disagreement" in 1990.

Years: 1992 - 1995

Head of government: Puntsagiyn Jasray

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. Mullenbach (2019) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP): "Puntsagiin Jasrai of the MPRP was elected as prime minister by the State Grand Khural on July 21, 1992." DPI identifies MAKN/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 Jasray'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 head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.62) in 1992.

Years: 1996 - 1997

Head of government: Mendsaikhany Enkhsaikhan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen identifies his party as the Mongolian National Democratic Party (Mongolyn Undesnii Ardchilsan Nam), and its ideology as "center right".

Year: 1998

Head of government: Janlavyn Narantsatsralt

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 977) identifies affiliation as Democratic Party (DP): “The MNDP was established as the National New Party—NNP (Ündesnii Shine Nam) by Janlav NARANTSATSRALT and Mendsaikhan Enkhsaikhan following their expulsion from the DP for joining the MPRP government in February 2006.” 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”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Democratic Party (DP) as 5.75. World Statesmen identifies his party as the Mongolian National Democratic Party (Mongolyn Undesnii Ardchilsan Nam), and its ideology as “center right”.

Year: 1999

Head of government: Rinchinnyamyn Amarjargal

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 973) identifies affiliation as Democratic Union (DU): “The president repeatedly rejected the coalition's nominee for prime minister, Davaadorgjiyn GANBOLD of the MNDP, while the Great Hural rejected the DU nominee Rinchinnyamiin AMARJARGAL.” *Political Handbook* (2015: 974) further writes that “Mongolian Democratic Union adherents organized the Mongolian Democratic Party”. World Statesmen (2019) confirms Amarjargal’s affiliation as the Mongolian Democratic Party. 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”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 8 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Democratic Party (DP) as 5.75. World Statesmen identifies his party as the

Mongolian National Democratic Party (Mongolyn Undesnii Ardchilsan Nam), and its ideology as “center right”.

Years: 2000 - 2003

Head of government: Nambaryn Enkhbayar

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 973) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP): “Tsakhiagiyn ELBEGDORJ (Democratic Party), popularly elected for a four-year term on May 24, 2009, and sworn in on June 18, succeeding Nambaryn ENKHBAYAR (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party); reelected on June 26, 2013.” DPI identifies MAKN/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 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 head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-0.861) in 2000.

Years: 2004 - 2005

Head of government: Tsakhiagiyn Elbegdor

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 978) identifies affiliation as Democratic Party (Ardchilsan Nam): “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 Elbegdor’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 head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (-0.181) in 2004. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify head of government party’s cohesion as “A high level of visible disagreement” in 2004. Al Jazeera (2013) states, “[Elbegdor] 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.”

Year: 2006

Head of government: Miyegombo Enkhbold

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 978) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP): “In May 2005 Enkhbayar was elected president, succeeding Bagabandi. A month later, following Enkhbayar’s mandatory resignation as party chair, the MPRP elected Miyegombo Enkhbold, mayor of Ulaanbaatar, as his successor.” DPI identifies MAKN/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 Enkhbold’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 head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.861) in 2004.

Years: 2007 - 2008

Head of government: Sanj Bayar

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 975) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party (MAKN/MPRP): “On November 5, 2007, Prime Minister Enkhbold resigned after he was ousted as MPRP party chair

in October in favor of the incumbent secretary general, Sanj BAYAR.” DPI identifies MAKN/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 Bayar’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 head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.861) in 2004 and “Center-left” (-0.861) in 2008.

Years: 2009 - 2011

Head of government: Sukhbaataryn Batbold

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 973) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People’s Party/Mongol Ardyn Nam (MPP): “Prime Minister (acting): Dendev TERBISHDAGYA (Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party), became prime minister on November 5, 2014 (see Current issues), after parliament dismissed Norovyn ALTANKHUYAG (Democratic Party), who had been nominated by the president on July 16, 2012, and confirmed by the State Great Hural on August 8, succeeding Sukhbaatar BATBOLD (Mongolian People’s Party).” *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 977-78) identifies ideology of MPP as left: “Mongolian People’s Party—MPP (Mongol Ardyn Nam). Initially founded as the MPP in 1921, the party was renamed the Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party—MPRP (Mongol Ardyn Khuv’sgalt Nam) in 1924, before reverting to its original name in 2010. Organized along typical communist lines for nearly seven decades, its tightly centralized structure was nominally subject to party congresses meeting at five-year intervals.” *Perspective Monde* (2019) identifies Batbold’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 Party (MAN) as 3.7. In *V-Party* (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.025) in 2016.

Years: 2012 - 2013

Head of government: Norov Altankhuyag

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 973) identifies affiliation as Democratic Party: “Prime Minister (acting): Dendev TERBISHDAGYA (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party), became prime minister on November 5, 2014 (see Current issues), after parliament dismissed Norovyn ALTANKHUYAG (Democratic Party), who had been nominated by the president on July 16, 2012, and confirmed by the State Great Hural on August 8, succeeding Sukhbaatar BATBOLD (Mongolian People's Party).” 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 Altankhuyag’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 head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.541) in 2012. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s cohesion as “A high level of visible disagreement” in 2012.

Years: 2014 - 2015

Head of government: Chimed Saikhanbileg

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 978) identifies affiliation as Democratic Party: “Chief of Government Secretariat ... Chimed Saikhanbileg (DP).” 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 Saikhanbileg’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 head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.541) in 2012. In

V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's cohesion as "A high level of visible disagreement" in 2012.

Year: 2016

Head of government: Jargaltulga Erdenebat

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Keesing's Record of World Events* (2015) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People's Party (MPP): "The Great Hural (the unicameral legislature) on Aug. 8 endorsed the decision by Prime Minister Chimed Saikhanbileg to remove the Mongolian People's Party (MPP) from the coalition government, resulting in six ministers losing their posts. They included Deputy Prime Minister Ukhnaa Kurelsukh and Finance Minister Jargaltulga Erdenebat." *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 977-78) identifies ideology of MPP as left: "Mongolian People's Party—MPP (Mongol Ardyn Nam). Initially founded as the MPP in 1921, the party was renamed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party—MPRP (Mongol Ardyn Khuv'sgalt Nam) in 1924, before reverting to its original name in 2010. Organized along typical communist lines for nearly seven decades, its tightly centralized structure was nominally subject to party congresses meeting at five-year intervals." *Perspective Monde* (2019) identifies Erdenebat'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 Party (MAN) as 3.7. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.025) in 2016.

Year: 2017-2020

Head of government: Ukhnaa Khurelsukh

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 977-78) identifies affiliation as Mongolian People's Party (MPP) and identifies ideology of MPP as left: "Mongolian People's Party—MPP (Mongol Ardyn Nam). Initially founded as the MPP in 1921, the party was renamed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party—MPRP (Mongol Ardyn Khuv'sgalt Nam) in 1924, before reverting to its original name in 2010. Organized along typical communist lines for nearly seven decades, its tightly centralized structure was nominally subject to party congresses meeting at five-year intervals ... Leaders: Ulziisaikhan ENKHTUVSHIN (Chair), Ukhnaa KHURELSUKH (General Secretary)." *Perspective Monde* (2019) identifies Khurelsukh'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 Party

(MAN) as 3.7. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.025) in 2016. DPI has no information on MPP.

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