

Country: Armenia

Years: 1991-1997

Leader: Levon Hakobi Ter-Petrosyan

Ideology: right

Description: CHISOLS identifies Ter-Petrosyan's party as HHS. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Ter-Petrosyan as non-party. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 75) writes that "the HHS was founded in November 1989 by pro-independence leaders of the then-ruling Communist Party, including Levon Ter-Petrosian". Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Ter-Petrosyan's ideology as rightist. Danielyan (1996: 244) writes that "Ter-Petrosyan called for the creation of a new, powerful right-wing party that would 'resemble the British Conservative Party or the Republican party in the United States.'" In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader's party ideology as "Right" (3.204) in 1995.

Years: 1998-2007

Leader: Robert Sedraki Kocharian

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Kocharian as non-party. Rulers (2019) writes that Kocharyan "tackled issues of corruption and intensified efforts to institutionalize a free-market economy". Darden (2009:187) identifies Kocharyan as rightist, writing that "several government respondents also noted that Prime Minister Robert Kocharyan's personal view was that Armenia need to conduct rapid liberal reforms to build an economy strong enough to fund the defense spending needed to protect itself from the resource-rich Azerbaijan. ... In support of this, these respondents cited the formation of a team of young liberal officials from the Finance Minister and the National Bank who were planning to pursue rapid market-liberal reforms." Danielyan (2003) writes that "The Kocharian camp, in turn, has tried to blunt criticism by promoting nationalism within its version of economic history. "We wanted to have a state which is undergoing development, and we now have it despite continuing to be blockaded by our [external] enemies," said Vahan Hovannisian, a leader of the pro-presidential Armenian Revolutionary Federation, at the February 13 rally. Hovannisian's emphasis on growth fits Kocharian's electoral platform. The platform promises to keep up the pace of economic growth within the 8-12 percent range while "further strengthening of the foundations of liberal economics and property rights."

Years: 2008-2018

Leader: Serzh Azati Sarkisyan

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Sarkisyan's party as HHK. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 71) identifies Serzh Sargsyan's party as HHK. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 73) identifies HHK's ideology as rightist: "The coalition of the left-leaning HZhK and the center-right HHK necessitated a "vague" campaign platform." Tigran Sargsyan (2011) confirms that HHK is rightist: "As a right-wing political party, the Republican Party of Armenia has applied for an observer's status within the European People's Party." Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Sarkisyan's ideology as rightist. World Statesmen (2019) identifies the party as the Republican Party of Armenia (HHK), and describes the party as "national conservative, republican". In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify leader's party ideology as "Right" (1.758) in 2007 and "Right (1.761) in 2012. DPI has no information on HHK.

Years: 2019-2020

Leader: Nikol Pashinyan

Ideology: Center

Description: CHISOLS identifies Pashinyan's party as Kaghakatsiakan Paymanagir (KP) (Civil Contract). World Statesmen (2021) identifies Pashinyan's party as KP (Civil Contract). HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2019: 80) identifies Pashinyan's party as KP (Civil Contract or *Kaghakatsiakan Paymanagir*). Political Handbook of the World (2019: 80) identifies KP's ideology as rightist, writing that "the KP was created in 2015 as a liberal, pro-European grouping that espoused an anticorruption message." Perspective Monde (2019) identifies Pashinyan's ideology as centrist. World Statesmen (2021) identifies Pashinyan's party as KP, and KP's ideology as centrist, writing that it is "centrist, liberal, pro-European." Franz (2019) identifies Pashinyan as a centrist, writing that "Politically Pashinyan is often described as a centrist, a business-friendly liberal. The prime minister himself, like many politicians, eschews labels." BBC (2018) identifies Pashinyan's party as centrist, writing that "Final official results show that the centrist My Step Alliance, which includes Mr Pashinyan's Civil Contract Party, won 70.4% of the vote." Interfax (2019) writes, "'The goal and mission of the Armenian government is to carry out an economic revolution in the country. Just as with political revolution, individual efforts are the main and most important instrument for us,' Pashinyan said. . . 'Our principle set of tools should be focused on encouraging the citizens, encouraging the people to work, act, be involved in economic activities. . . the Armenian government gives priority to protection of employees' rights and plans to take consistent steps toward this.'" Terzyan (2020) quotes Pashinyan as saying, "The government is "only a partner and should not be seen as a giver of work" (Eurasianet, 2019a)," and writes,

“In the speech [Pashinyan] gave to introduce the program, Pashinyan said that “poverty is in people’s minds” (Eurasianet, 2019a). . . It follows that any possible failure of the new government would be people’s failure to overcome “poverty in their minds.”” Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Civil Contract in 2020. DPI has no information on Civil Contract. Mints (2021) identifies the “My Step Alliance” as affiliated with Pashinyan. DPI identifies My Step Alliance as centrist.

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