

Energy Elites in Central Asia

Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

RussCasp Working Paper

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Executive summary

This paper is intended as a preliminary guide to the energy elites of the three main oil and gas exporting countries in Central Asia, and as a practical tool for foreign actors seeking to understand who is who, who makes decisions and who their interlocutors are in those countries.

Appendix 1 provides extensive tables listing identified members of the elites in the three countries and some of their main attributes. These listings are meant to be used as a reference work.

In addition to functioning as a reference work, the paper attempts to extract some comparative points about the energy elites of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. First of all, it is clear that they share some important features. They are largely technocratic, in the sense that a majority in all three countries have higher technical education that is directly relevant for the petroleum sector. Most have studied in their own home country, Russia or other post-Soviet countries, and are more than 45 years of age.

There are however also important differences among the countries. For instance, Kazakhstan's energy elite is younger than that of the other two, and more of them have studied in Western Europe or the USA.

Business and politics are closely linked in all three countries, but this is expressed in different ways. In Turkmenistan, it is difficult to identify a domestic business elite distinct from politics, because of the rigid state control over business development. The Turkmen energy elite is also closely associated with the ruling party, the Democratic Party. Similarly close links between the ruling party and the energy elite are evident in Kazakhstan, where most members of the energy elite are affiliated with the Nur Otan party. The energy elite in Kazakhstan was previously more independent, but this has changed with the establishment of a dominant political party. The Kazakh business elite, however, is not affiliated with the ruling party to the same degree as in Turkmenistan. This can be explained by the dominant role of the energy sector in the national economy, which provides impetus for political control over energy resources. In both Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the state still controls the energy resources and related companies, directly and in detail. The importance of family connections within and between the different elites is evident in all three countries, with several cases of close relatives of political figures controlling key businesses or energy positions.

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Methodology

This study uses a dataset originally collected by the Central Asia Data-Gathering and Analysis Team (CADGAT).¹ The initial dataset covered 120 members of the elite in each of the five Central Asian countries, classified according to six categories: *business and finance*; *civil society and culture*; *energy and minerals*; *government*; *local authorities*; *politics*. For the purposes of that data-gathering a member of the elite was defined as someone who is political influential, has economic clout or is well-known and may influence public opinion. The data were collected between May and August 2011.

In this paper we have extracted the data on the three oil/gas-exporting countries and re-ordered and analysed them in order to be able to say as much as possible specifically about the *energy* elites in these three countries. We have therefore re-organized the individuals covered into three new categories:

- 1) the energy elite
- 2) the political elite
- 3) the broader business elite

A few points should be kept in mind when interpreting these data:

- The selection of whom and how many to include under each category in the three countries was undertaken by a leading local researcher in each country working for CADGAT; these researchers were selected through a rigorous and public recruitment process. The data were then cross-checked by other members of the CADGAT team and two staff in Oslo and by another well-informed person based in Central Asia. Still, the rankings of influence and connections depend on the selection made by the researcher in each country and are only a guide.
- We have attempted to include as many members of the elite as possible, not just the top decision-makers at the national level. We presume most actors do not deal with the top level most of the time, and if anyone wonders who the top decision-makers are then that is easy to find out through other channels.
- Since our research is based on publically available information, we might have missed 'grey cardinals' who keep a low public profile, especially at lower levels of the elite.
- The distinctions between our elite categories are not clear-cut, as there are various interlinkages and overlaps. It can be particularly difficult to draw the line between business and politics – for example within the Kazakh political elite, where some entries, such as ministers and deputy ministers, also hold positions in various companies.
- Little information is publically available on wealth or assets, even for figures known to be wealthy.

¹ CADGAT is part of a broader cooperation project between the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs and the OSCE Academy. The original data used in this paper were gathered by CADGAT, and then their reorganization and analysis focusing on the energy sector were carried out under the RussCasp project.

Kazakhstan

General elite overview

The underlying structure of politics in Kazakhstan is sometimes thought to be constituted by the three main clans – the Great Horde (*Uly Zhuz*), the Middle Horde (*Orta Zhuz*) and the Small Horde (*Kishi Zhuz*) – which have been jockeying for political influence and shaping elite constellations ever since independence. President Nursultan Nazarbayev hails from the Great Horde. However, this clan-based account of politics in Kazakhstan is contested in the academic literature and the discussion is too big to resolve in this paper.

Five major stages of the elite formation in Kazakhstan since 1991 can be highlighted:

During the period 1991–1994, the Soviet *nomenklatura* and various smaller interest groups dominated the political agenda. This was a time of power redistribution, and corruption levels were high. Characteristic of the new elite were hierarchy, a background from the Soviet apparatus, low degree of competition and few internal conflicts.

During the period 1994–2001, representatives of a new business elite became more visible, keen to attain political power. This business elite consisted mainly of young people, many of them former *Bolashak* grantees.² This period saw increasing competition between the old Soviet *nomenklatura* and the new elite. President Nazarbayev tried to maintain a balance between the two groups, while at the same time upholding his own political power. New influential figures of this period were Muhtar Abliazov, Margulan Seisembaev, Muhtar Jakishev and Oraz Jandosov.

Between 2001 and 2003 the relationship between the old and the new elites was disrupted by two main factors. Firstly, the growing influence of Nazarbayev's family members caused discontent among other parts of the business elite. Secondly, the incongruence between rapid economic growth and the closed political system had a disruptive effect. Both factors led to the destabilization of the political elite. As a result of the conflict, the business elite gained only limited opportunities in the political sphere.

From 2003 to 2007, Nazarbayev worked to restore stability within the political elite. He initiated frequent rotation of key public officials within the public administration and among geographical regions in order to balance interests between the three clans. This period was the first time when counter-elite movements began to pose a serious challenge, most prominently the democratic coalition 'For a Fair Kazakhstan'. Key figures of this period were Imangali Tasmagambetov and Danial Ahmetov. Tasmagambetov is a former Prime Minister of Kazakhstan and *akim* (mayor) of Almaty.

² *Bolashak* is a scholarship provided by Kazakhstan's government for study overseas, usually in the UK or the USA, provided that the grantee returns to Kazakhstan to work for at least five years after graduation.

The fifth period (2007–2011) paved the way for the second wave of intra-elite conflicts. The choice of Nazarbayev's successor became the major issue on the political agenda, and a power struggle began within the presidential circle. One result of the struggle was the initiative to make Nazarbayev President for Life and 'Leader of the Nation', promoted by various interest groups.

Even though each elite group has its own vision of the political future and of the status of Nazarbayev, the major business and political elites have remained inalienable parts of the current system of power relations. The succession issue will continue to be of utmost importance, probably shaping the elite constellation in Kazakhstan for the next decade.

Analysis of the energy elite

The energy and business elite in Kazakhstan are notably younger on average than the political elite.

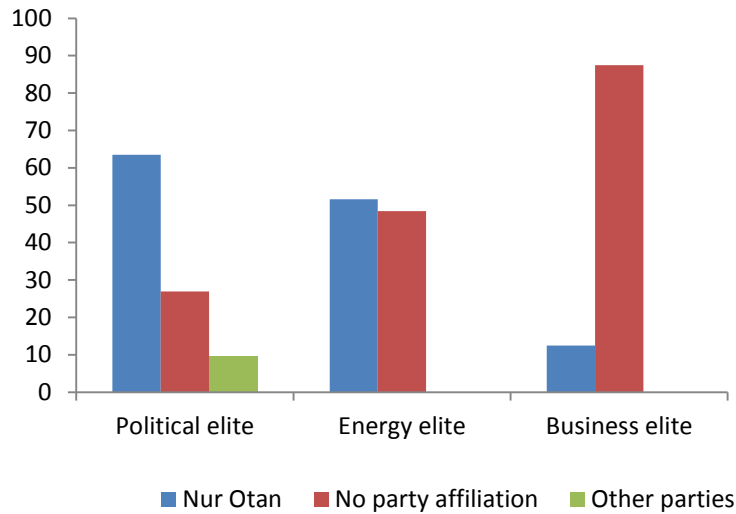
Approximately half of the energy elite in Kazakhstan are affiliated with the ruling party, Nur Otan (see Figure 1). This is particularly striking when compared to the general business elite, where only 2 out of 16 persons are affiliated with the party. This indicates a close relationship between politics and the energy sector, whereas other sectors are somewhat more independent. It also testifies to the development of party politics in Kazakhstan (albeit not necessarily *democratic* party politics), where membership in the ruling political party seems necessary in order to pursue a political career, and conversely where membership of the party may be an important asset in building a career in the energy sector. This linkage between politics and the energy sector can also work the other way around: after court sentences against the organizer and lawyer of an oil workers' strike in eastern Kazakhstan, several hundred members of Nur Otan protested by suspending their party membership.³

The energy elite in Kazakhstan illustrates the tendency across Central Asia to appoint family members to key positions. One example of this is the case of Timur Kulibayev, President Nazarbayev's son-in-law, who was the Chairman of Samruk-Kazyna, Kazakhstan's de facto resource revenue savings fund, until December 2011.⁴ It is widely argued that family connections matter in the elite, and this is supported by the data showing relations between the political and the energy elite as well as within the energy elite.

³ <http://www.eurasianet.org/node/64077>, accessed 23 August 2011

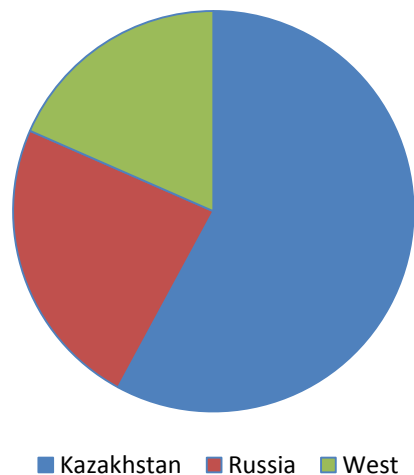
⁴ See <http://en.tengrinews.kz/companies/Head-of-Samruk-Kazyna-Sovereign-Wealth-Fund-Timur-Kulibayev-to-be-dissolved-6330/>, accessed: 9 August 2012

Figure 1. Political party affiliation, elites in Kazakhstan



Members of the energy elite in Kazakhstan have diverse educational backgrounds, with a significant number graduating from universities in Europe or the USA, often combined with higher education from Kazakhstan. Among the nine who studied in Russia, it is notable that six graduated from the prestigious Gubkin State University of Oil and Gas in Moscow.

Figure 2. Place of study, Kazakhstani energy elite



Most members of the energy elite have relevant technical or economic education at the level of a *Kandidatskaya* degree (Soviet PhD) or diploma (equivalent to a Master's degree). Members of the political elite generally have very high educational levels, with over 40% holding a PhD degree. Among the political elite, a lower percentage has studied outside the former Soviet Union.

As to home place, the city of Almaty dominates the general business elite, whereas the members of the energy elite tend to come more from the western

part of the country, close to the Caspian Sea where the country's petroleum resources are located.

Uzbekistan

General elite overview

The political elites in Uzbekistan started to take shape after the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was established within the Soviet Union in 1924. Before that, there was no Uzbek state, and some would say, unified Uzbek ethnic group either. Prior to the 19th-century Russian annexation of the territory of what is today's Uzbekistan, there were independent khanates of Kokand, Bukhara and Khiva. These historical territorial distinctions and ethnic differences were reflected in the elites formed during the Soviet period. Since the Uzbeks had shifted to a settled way of life over half a millennium ago, clans were formed on the basis of territory and not kinship basis. These territorial distinctions divide the Uzbeks into the following major regional groups: the Ferghana Valley; Tashkent; Jizzakh, Samarkand and Bukhara; Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya; and Khorezm.

These geographically based groupings are not particularly evident in Uzbekistani society and do not matter much in the lives of many ordinary people today, but they form the basis for the political elites. Connections within a clan and inter-clan rivalry clans directly affect the lives of only a few people with access to power, material resources and property.

The current President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, is originally from Samarkand. However, some locals believe that Islam Karimov did not enjoy much support from his clan to become the leader of the republic in the 1980s. In fact, throughout his political career, he has always worked closely with people from Kashkadarya as well as Tashkent. Moreover, he was elected First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan mainly because he appeared to be a compromise figure not related to any specific groups. However, from 1989 onwards his Samarkand-Jizzakh-Bukhara clan strengthened its position somewhat. Key political figures from this clan today are Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoev, Minister of Internal Affairs Bakhodir Matlybov and Central Bank Chairman Fayzulla Mulladjanov.

Although the Samarkand-Jizzakh-Bukhara clan developed a slightly dominant position, Karimov has consistently sought to maintain a balance among the different groups, while also trying to smooth inter-clan tensions. Karimov also tries to curb the structural influence of the groups on the internal political life of the country, by rotating officials in the central government and at regional level. This has been a conscious strategy aimed at limiting the possibilities for state officials to build up a strong support base and connections.

The economic and business elites are mainly involved in enterprises directly or indirectly set up by the government or figures close to the government.

Regional background, clan structures and other family connections play a pronounced role. As to the energy elite, it exhibits the same patterns as the political elites. Since virtually all of the energy assets of Uzbekistan are fully state-owned, it is the government that manages the energy companies, and the managerial staff of energy companies are subject to the same reshuffling process as the staff of other government structures.

Analysis of the energy elite

In Uzbekistan, a large proportion of the energy elite (65%) is over 45 years old. The same age pattern is evident in the political elite, with more than 70% above than 45. The business elite appears to be slightly younger, with approximately 60% over the age of 45 years.

A full 75% of the members of the energy elite have their education from Uzbekistan. Most have relevant higher education, PhDs or technical diplomas, and are graduates of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute.

Figure 3. Place of study, Uzbekistani energy elite



Similar educational background is evident not only among the energy elite, but also in the telecommunications sector. All the leading figures identified in our data have backgrounds from the Tashkent Electro-Technical Institute of Telecommunication. Among the business elite, more have studied in Russia.

Few members of the elite have studied outside of the Former Soviet Union. The majority were born in Tashkent and belong to the Tashkent clan.

In Uzbekistan, none of the members of the business and energy elites are known to have political party affiliation. Among the political elite covered in our data, only six out of 20 are registered as affiliated with a political party, and these six are spread among five different political parties.

The data does not point to clear connections between politics and energy elites in the sense of family relations as in the case of Kazakhstan. Family members of the most prominent political figures in Uzbekistan, such as the

president, are however strongly represented in the general business sector as well as in politics.

Turkmenistan

General elite overview

At present, a new elite is being formed in Turkmenistan. Under former president Niyazov, there was no clearly dominant group and the elite was in constant flux. As a child, Niyazov was an orphan, neglected by his relatives. As a result, he had no close relatives in his social circle. Also at the level of personal friendships it seemed that Niyazov had difficulties forming lasting bonds. Even people with whom he had had close relations were later imprisoned during his presidency.

All the same, even under Niyazov, representatives of the Akhal region, the region where Niyazov himself was born, did slightly better than those from other regions. This is, however, also the region where the capital Ashgabat is located, so it is difficult to determine whether this indicates the dominance of a clan or regional network, or simply the central standing of the capital and its surrounding areas – a familiar phenomenon in many countries.

The situation changed under Niyazov's successor, Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov. A person's geographical origin can now be decisive for career prospects; the previously moderate predominance of people from the Akhal region has been greatly enhanced. Even if someone was born in Ashgabat but his/her father and paternal grandfather was a representative of another tribe, he/she will rarely be appointed to a major position. For example, out of nine vice premiers, seven are from the Akhal province. Of the two who are not from the Akhal region, one was born in Mary, but her grandfather was from Akhal province and was assigned to the Mary province to take up an executive position there. The Speaker of the Parliament is also a representative of Akhal province. All in all, ten members of the government are from Akhal province, including the president.

This situation is different in the energy sector, where people from the Balkan province are heavily represented.

The petro-chemical sector is controlled by relatives of the president, and the educational sector is controlled by his sisters. In the construction sector the main entities are under the direct control of the president, while tenders are controlled by one of the vice premiers and the head of administration of the capital, Ashgabat. All are from the Akhal province. The service sector and the new Avaza tourist zone is controlled by the president's nephew. Combined, these sectors generate most of the country's GDP.

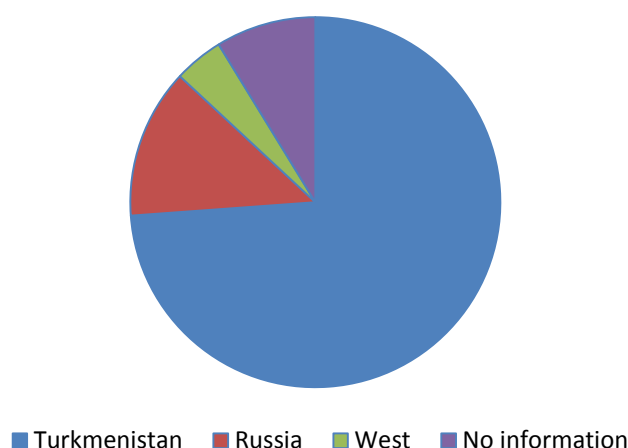
Thus a new Akhal-based elite is emerging, mainly from the districts of Geokdepe and Baharly, the home areas of President Berdymukhammedov's clan originates.

Analysis of energy elite

In Turkmenistan 16 out of 17 members of the energy elite graduated from the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute. Indeed, members of all the elites tend to have their education from Turkmenistan, although some have studied in Russia. (See Figure 4.)

Although President Berdymukhammedov is from Geokdepe district in the Akhal region and the influence of people from this area is growing, the energy elite still includes numerous people from the energy-rich parts of the country, like the Balkan region. During the Soviet period, a branch of the Gubkin State University of Oil and Gas in Moscow was established in Nebitdag (later renamed Balkanabat), the capital of the Balkan region. Many local people studied at this institute and went on to work in the petroleum sector, which can explain why so many members of the authorities in the petroleum sector are from Balkan. Nine people from the province hold top positions in the sector. However, they are technical specialists, and generally not the people who make the final decisions. Also in this sector it is the president, his close relatives and most likely the vice premier responsible for the energy and chemical sectors who are the ultimate decision-makers.

Figure 4. Place of study, Turkmenistani energy elite



Today there are students from Turkmenistan doing petroleum-related studies in Malaysia, China, Romania and Russia. Selection is controlled by the Cabinet of Ministers, and approval for study abroad on state-sponsored programmes tends to go to candidates from Ashgabat city and Akhal region. There is considerable scope for nepotism and corruption in this process.

The data indicate the difficulties of finding information about public officials in Turkmenistan. The number of 'unknown' ages, for example, is high because such information is not publicly available.

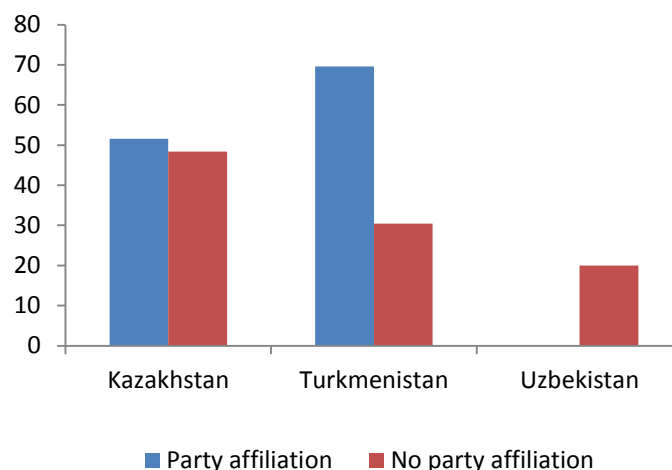
We have not made a separate table for the business elite in Turkmenistan. Although the business sector is growing gradually, the most important businesses and assets are under the direct control of the president and his family. This also illustrates the difficulties of distinguishing between business and politics in general in Central Asia.

Comparing the three countries

One of our main overall findings is that the energy elites in the three Central Asia oil and gas-producing countries are in fact quite different. Particularly noteworthy is the contrast between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The importance of party membership in Kazakhstan indicates that the Kazakhstani ruling party might have a function corresponding to that of the party 'United Russia' in Russia – where party membership, at least during one period, was highly advantageous for making a career, whether in key business sectors or politics. In Uzbekistan, which is a more authoritarian country than Kazakhstan, political party development has been much more limited. An observer viewing Kazakhstan or Russia in isolation might see the increasing dominance of the so-called party of power as an exclusively non-democratic trend – but the case of Uzbekistan shows this is more ambivalent.

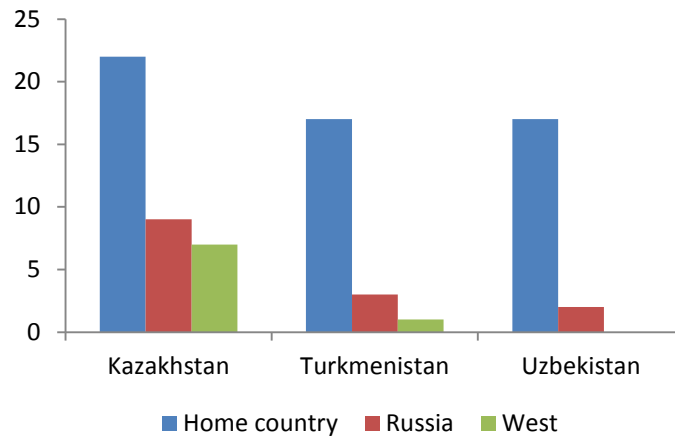
Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan clearly have less pluralistic political landscapes than Kazakhstan or Russia. The high proportion of the energy elite in Turkmenistan who are associated with President Berdymukhammedov's Democratic Party, however, should probably not be read as a sign of emergent institutionalization and professionalization of elites as might be the case in Kazakhstan and Russia, but rather of extreme conformism in a society characterized by fear. There is only one legal political party in Turkmenistan, and the links between politics and business are even tighter than in most other countries in the region.

Figure 5. Party affiliation among Central Asian energy elites



With regard to educational background, a greater proportion of the Kazakhstani elites have studied abroad, often holding degrees from Kazakhstan as well. Members of the Uzbekistani and Turkmenistani elites have generally studied in their home countries, or elsewhere in the former Soviet Union. (See Figure 6.)

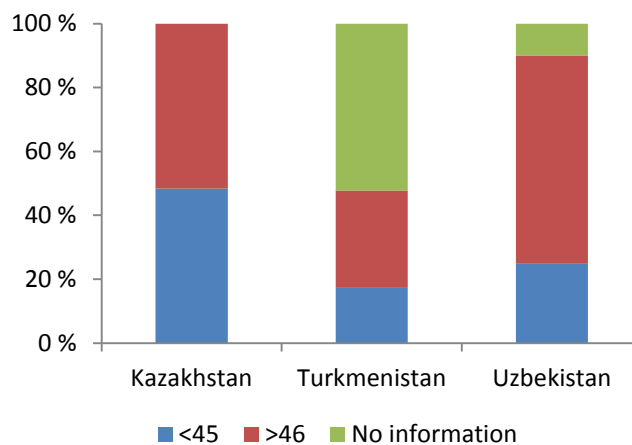
Figure 6. Study background, Central Asian energy elites



The educational background is less diverse in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, with a significant majority holding similar degrees from technical institutes in their home countries. This might indicate that there are strong bonds between specific institutions and different sectors. In all three countries, the energy elite consists of people with technical competence, especially notable in comparison with the political elite, where it is more difficult to discern any clear educational patterns. The level of education varies slightly from country to country. Whereas most of the energy elite in Turkmenistan hold technical diplomas, in Uzbekistan 30% have PhDs. This is also the case for the political and business elite in Uzbekistan, where a relatively large share (approximately 25%) hold PhD degrees.

Members of the Kazakh energy elite are on average younger than their Turkmen and Uzbek counterparts (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Age composition, Central Asian energy elites



In both Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, members of the energy elite tend to come from areas where oil and gas are extracted: the western part of

Kazakhstan and the Balkan region in Turkmenistan. This is, logically, because people from those areas were recruited to the industry early on.

The Kazakh elite is predominantly male, in the energy sector in particular. Among the political elite, we find only three women; they serve as the ministers of health, of economic integration and labour, and of social welfare.

There are almost no women among the elites in Uzbekistan.

Women account for 12.5 % of the political elite in Turkmenistan. Among them are one deputy minister for culture and the arts, the chairperson of the Parliament as well as the chairpersons of two state concerns, one for insurance and one for the textile industry.

Family connections within the elites are evident in all three countries. In Kazakhstan, there are direct family connections between some of the key political positions and key energy positions. Sometimes, members of the elite also occupy key positions within both fields. In Uzbekistan, the family connections are clearer between political elite and general business elite, but not so evident in the energy field. The lack of transparency in Turkmenistan makes data gathering on this issue difficult, but it seems that the President is now promoting his relatives more systematically than the previous president.

Appendix 1. Members of elites in the three countries

Energy elite of Kazakhstan

Name	Born	Place of Birth (region)	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Akchulakov, Bolat Uralovich	1971	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	General Director, PSA LLP		
Aubakirov, Askar Akimbaevich		Kyzylorda region	Deputy General Manager for Corporate Development and Asset Management, JSC KazMunayGas Exploration and Production	Member of the Board, JSC KazMunayGas Exploration and Production	
Baizhanov, Ulan Saparovich		Almaty region	Chief of Staff, the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Member of the Kazakhstan Petroleum Lawyers Association	President of the Badminton Federation of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Balgimbayev, Nurlan Utepovich	1947	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	General Director of LLP; direction of KMG Enterprises		
Balzhanov, Askar Kumarovich	1958	Moscow	General Director, Chairman of the Management Board, KazMunayGas Exploration Production JSC	Member of the Board of Directors, KazMunayGas Exploration Production JSC	
Berlibaev, Daniyar Amirbaevich		Dzhambul region (today: Zhambyl region)	Director General, JSC National Company KazMunayGas		
Boranbayev, Kairat Sovetaevich		Turgai region (today: Kostanay region)	Chairman of the Board, LLP KazRosGaz		
Bozzhanov, Tolegen Dzhumadovich		Almaty region	Managing Director of Business Development, JSC National Company KazMunayGas	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Rompetrol Group	
Ibrashev, Kenzhebek Niyazovich	1958	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	General Director, OOC KazMunayTeniz JSC		
Idenov, Maksat Bagitovich	1967	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	Senior Vice President for Strategic Planning, Eni JSC		
Kabyldin, Kairgeldy Maksutovich	1953	Pavlodar	Chairman of the Management Board, NC KazMunayGas JSC	Member of the Board of Directors, NC KazMunayGas JSC	

Kapparov, Nurlan Dzhambulovich	1970	Almaty	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Lancaster Group Kazakhstan	Chairman, Young Presidents Organization Kazakhstan	
Karabalin, Uzakbay Suleimenovich	1947	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	Chairman of the Management Board, Kazakh Institute of Oil and Gas JSC	Member of the Board of Directors, Kazakh Institute of Oil and Gas JSC	President, Amateur Boxing Federation of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Kiinov, Lyazzat Ketebaevich		Mangystau region	Deputy Minister of Oil and Gas of Kazakhstan		
Kim, Vladimir Sergeevich	1960	South Kazakhstan	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Kazakhmys PLC	Chairman of the Nomination Committee, Kazakhmys PLC	
Krymov, Kairat Serikovich	1969	Almaty	Chairman of the Board, Kazakhstan Petrochemical Industries JSC		
Kulibayev, Timur Askarovich	1966	Almaty region	Chairman of the Board of Directors, JSC National Company KazMunayGas	Chairman, the Association of Legal Entities KazEnergy	
Magauov, Aset Maratovich	1972	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	General Director, Mangistaumunaygas JSC	Member of the Board of Directors, NAC Kazatomprom JSC	
Marabayev, Zhakyp Nasibkalievich	1962	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	Deputy Managing Director, the International Consortium North Caspian Operating Company		
Miroshnikov, Vladimir Yakovlevich		Krasnodar Territory (Russia)	First Deputy Director, JSC KazMunayGas Exploration and Production	Board Member, JSC KazMunayGas Exploration and Production	President, Boxing Federation in Mangystau region
Mynbayev, Sauat Mukhametbayevich	1962	Taldy-Korgan	Minister of Oil and Gas	Member of the Board of Directors, JSC Samruk-Kazyna	
Nazarov, Bolat Kunakbaevich		Aktobe region	Managing Director for Gas Projects, JSC National Company KazMunayGas	Member of the Board of Directors, JSC KazTransGas	
Rakishhev, Kenes Khamitovich	1979	Almaty	Chairman of the Board of Directors, SAT & Company JSC	Vice-President, Asian Confederation of Boxing	
Safinov, Kanatbek Beisenbekovich	1962	Jambul	Executive Secretary, Ministry of Oil and Gas		
Sarsenov, Jambulat Zhakievich		South Kazakhstan	Director General, Association of Legal Entities KazEnergy	Board Member, Atameken Chamber of Commerce	Member, Board of Trustees in Kazakh-British Technological University
Sarybaiuly, Sultan Nurbol		Almaty region	General Director, JSC KazTransOil	General Manager, Meridian Capital	Co-owner in AsiaCredit Bank (former Lariba bank)

Sauranbayev, Nurlan Ermekovich		Dzhambul region (today: Zhambyl region)	Vice-Minister of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Member of the Board of Directors, JSC National Company KazMunayGas, National Atomic Company KazAtomProm and JSC National Mining Company Tau-Ken Samruk	
Shmanov, Nurtas Nuribekovich	1956		Oil Transportation Managing Director, NC KazMunayGas JSC	Chairman of Board of Directors, KazTransOil JSC	Chairman of Board of Directors, NMSK Kazmortransflot JSC
Taubaldiyev, Talgat Satybayevich	1962	Guriev (today: Atyrau)	Deputy General Director, f KazTransOil JSC		
Tusupbekov, Janat Rashidovich		Karaganda region	Director General , JSC KazMunayGas Processing and Marketing		
Zhangaulov, Yerzhan Arystanbekovich		East Kazakhstan region	General Manager of Enforcement, JSC National Company KazMunayGas	Member of the Board of Directors, JSC KazMunayGas Exploration and Production	

Broader business elite of Kazakhstan

Name	Born	Place of Birth	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Abdrzakov, Eldar Sovetovich	1972		Chairman of the Board of Directors, JSC Insurance Company Kommesk-Ømir	Director LLP Centras Capital	Chairman of the Board of Directors Centras Securities ; JSC IC Centras Insurance; JSC, AIFRI Venture Fund Centras, director LLP Centras Capital
Baitasov, Armanzhan Mereyevich	1970	Almaty region	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Rauan Media Group	Member of the Academy of Journalism of Kazakhstan	
Batalov, Raimbek Anvarovich	1970	Almaty	President of Raimbek Group LLP	President of Raimbek Food Co Ltd	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Raimbek Group LLP

Beklemishev, Pavel Innokentievich	1957	Almaty	Chairman, Belkamit plant	Board Member, JSC NC Kazakhstan Engineering	Member of the Council of Entrepreneurs under the President of RK
Cherdabaev, Boris Tazhigarievich		Atyrau	Chairman, BMB Munai		
Imashev, Berik Mazhitovich	1960		Deputy of the Senate of RK	Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Law Reform	Member of the Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and the Environment
Kakimzhanov, Zeinulla Khalidolovich	1959	Semipalatinsk	Chairman, Altay Asset Management Company	Honorary President, Federal Skiing Association of RK	President, Association of Ski Sports of RK
Kochkarov, Mukhtar Ubaidullaevich	1967	Almaty	Chairman, Board of Directors, Asem-Ai	Deputy, Almatys Maslikhat	
Mashkevitch, Alexander Antonovich	1954	Kyrgyzstan	President, Eurasian Natural Resources Corporation	Chairman of the Board, Eurasian Bank	President, Jewish Congress of Kazakhstan
Nurov, Kanat Ilich	1967	Almaty	President, Plankion Group; Director, Plankion Coach consulting company	Member of Board of Directors, OF Aspandau	Member of councilor directors of Smart Group
Popovic, Nickola	1970		Chairman, Kazzincs Management Board		
Smagulov, Nurlan Yerkebulanovich	1965	Almaty	President, Astana Group company	Member of the Coordinating Council of the enterprises of Kazakhstan	
Solodchenko, Roman Vladimirovich	1965	Almaty			
Subkhanberdin, Nurzhan Salkenovich	1965	Almaty region	Chairman of the Board of Directors, JSC Kazkommertsbank	Member of the Council of Entrepreneurs under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan	President, Basketball Federation of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Utemuratov, Bulat Dzhamitovich	1957	Atyrau	The Special Representative of the President of Kazakhstan	The Head of Kazakh Tennis Federation	The Special Representative for the Cooperation With Kyrgyzstan
Zhussupova, Nina Aronovna	1962	Kokshetau	Chairman of the Management Board of Kazkommertsbank JSC	Member of the Board of Directors, Kazkommertsbank JSC	

Political elite of Kazakhstan

Name	Born	Place of Birth	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Abdikarimov, Oralbay Abdikarimovich	1944	Karaganda region	Senate party chairman		
Abdykalikova, Gulshara Naushaevna	1965	Kyzyl-Orda	Minister of Labour and Social Welfare	Member of Committee on Human Rights under President of RK	
Abilov, Bulat Mukishevich	1957	Karaganda	Chairman of the opposition party - Azat	Club President Patrons of Kazakhstan	
Abykayev, Nurtay Abykayevich	1947	Almaty	10th Chairman of National Security Committee of RK	President, Kazakh National Academy of Natural Sciences	
Aitzhanova, Zanar Seidakhmetovna	1965	South Kazakhstan	Minister for Economic Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Member of the Board, JSC Samruk-Kazyna	
Akhmetov, Serik Nygmetovich	1958	Karaganda	Akim of Karaganda region	Chairman, Karaganda Region branch of the NDP Nur Otan	
Ashimov, Nurgali Saduakasovich	1959	South Kazakhstan	Minister of Environment Protection		
Baigeldi, Omirbek Baigeldievich	1939	Gambil region	Senate party chairman		
Bergey, Saulebayevich Ryskaliyev	1967	Atyrau	Akim of Atyrau region	Chairman, Atyrau city branch of Nur Otan party	
Bilyalov, Serik Sultangazinovich	1958	North Kazakhstan	Akim of North Kazakhstan region	Chairman, North Kazakhstan branch of Nur Otan party	
Bozhko, Vladimir Karpovich	1949	Almaty	Minister for Emergency Situations	Chairman, Commission on International Humanitarian Assistance	
Bozumbayev, Kanat Aldabergenovich	1969	Almaty	Akim of Zhambyl region	President, JSC Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company	Chairman, Zhambyl Region branch of the NDP Nur Otan
Diachenko, Sergey Aleksandrovich	1952	Akmola (currently Astana)	Akim of Akmola region	Chairman, Akmola regional branch of Nur Otan party	

Isekeshv, Aset Orentaevich	1971	Karagandy	Deputy Prime Minister of the RK - Minister of Industry and Trade	Member of the Board, JSC Samruk-Kazyna	Chairman of the Board of Directors, JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan
Iskakov, Abdildin Serikbolsyn	1937	Semey region	Member of the board, NGO Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan	Member of the National Commission on Democracy and Civil Society	
Izmukhambetov, Baktykozha Salakhhatdinovich	1948	Guriyev (today: Atyrau)	Akim of West Kazakhstan region		
Kairbekova, Salidat Zekenovna	1961	Karagandy	Minister of Health		
Kalmurzaev, Sarybai Sultanovich	1949	Dzhambul region (today: Zhambyl region)	Head of Presidential Administration of Kazakhstan	Reserve Colonel, Army of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Kasimov, Gani Esenkeldyuly (Esengeldinovich)	1950	Atyrau region	Deputy of the Senate of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Party leader Patriots	
Kasymov, Kalmukhanbet Nurmukhanbetovich	1957	Almaty	Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
Kazykhanov, Erzhan Hozeevich	1964	Almaty	Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Kelimbetov, Kairat Nematovich	1969	Almaty	Chairman of the Board JSC Samruk-Kazyna		
Kuandykov, Bolatbek Bayanovich	1969	Kyzylorda	Akim of Kyzylorda region		
Kulagin, Sergey Vitalyevich	1952	Akmola (today: Astana)	Akim of Kostanay region	Honorary President, Triathlon Federation of RK	
Kusherbayev, Krymbek Yeleuovich	1955	Kyzylorda	Akim of Mangistau region	Chairman, Mangistau region branch of Nur Otan party	
Mami, Kairat Abdrazakovich	1954	Almaty region	Senate party chairman		
Mamytbekov, Asylzhan Sarybaevich	1968	South Kazakhstan	Minister of Agriculture	Member of the Board, National Holding KazAgro	
Marchenko, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich	1959	Almaty	Head of Central Bank of Kazakhstan		

Masimov, Karim Kajymqanuly	1965	Astana	Prime minister, RK	President, the Kazakhstani Thai Boxing Federation	
Myrzakhmetov, Askar Isabekovich	1962		Akim of South Kazakhstan region	Chairman, South Kazakhstan Region branch of the NDP Nur Otan	
Nazarbayev, Nursultan Abishevich	1940	Almaty	President, RK		
Orinbaev, Erbol Turmahanovich	1971	Shymkent	Deputy Prime Minister	Chairman, LLP Samryk Kazyna pharmacy	
Rau, Albert Pavlovich	1960	Kostanay	First Vice-Minister of Industry and Trade	Member of the Board, JSC NC Kazakhstan Engineering	
Sagindikov, Yeleusin Nauryzbayevich	1947	Aktobe	Akim of Aktobe Region		
Sagintayev, Bakytzhan Abdirovich	1963	Zhambyl	Akim of Pavlodar region		
Saidenov, Anvar Galimullaevich	1960	Moscow	Chairman, JSC BTA Bank	Member of the Board of Trustees, Association of Economists	
Saparbayev, Berdibek Mashbekovich	1953	Kyzylorda	Akim of East Kazakhstan region	Honorary President, Handball Federation of RK	
Sarsenbaev, Talgat Esenalievich			Senate party chairman		
Saudabayev, Kanat Bekmurzaevich	1946	Almaty	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Chairman of several commissions appointed by the president	
Shkolnik, Vladimir Sergeevich	1949	Moscow	Chairman, Kazatomprom	Member of the Board, JSC Samruk-Kazyna	President, Nuclear Society of Kazakhstan
Shukeyev, Umirzak Yestaevich	1964	Shymkent	Deputy Prime Minister, RK		
Tasmagambetov, Imangali Nurgaliyevich	1956	Atyrau	Akim of Astana	Member of the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Chairman, Astana city branch of Nur Otan
Tokayev, Kasymzhomart Kemelevich	1953	Almaty	Deputy Secretary General, UN	General Director of the Geneva office, UN	Secretary General of the Conference on Disarmament, UN
Tusupbekov, Rashod Tuleutayevich	1955	South Kazakhstan	Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Member of committee on human rights under the President of RK	Chairman of the Board on communication with religious groups

Umbetov, Serik Abikenovich	1950	Almaty	Akim of Almaty region	Committee member, Nur Otan party	Chairman, Almaty region branch of Nur Otan party
Yertysbayev, Yermukhamet Kabidinovich	1956	Adviser to the President of the RK			
Yesimov, Akhmetzhan Smagulovich	1950	Almaty	Akim of Almaty city	Chairman, Almaty city branch of Nur Otan party	
Yesimov, Akhmetzhan Smagululy	1950	Almaty	Akim of Almaty	Chairman, Almaty city branch of the NDP Nur Otan	
Zhamishev, Bolat Bidachmetovich	1957	Almaty	Minister of Finance	Member of the Board, JSC Samruk-Kazyna	
Zharmakhan, Aytbaevich Tuyakbai	1947	Shymkent	Co-Chair, member of the Presidium of the National Social Democratic Party, Azat	Chairperson of the Coordinating Council of Democratic Forces of Kazakhstan	
Zhumagaliev, Askar Kuanyshevich	1972	Orenburg region	Minister of Communication and Information		
Zhumalov, Bakhytzhhan Tursynovich	1953	Taldy-Kurgan	Minister of Education and Science		

Energy elite of Turkmenistan

Name	Born	Place of Birth	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Atabayev, Dovlet Berdyevich	1975	Ashgabat	Trade attaché at the Embassy in Paris/ Ministry of Trade and International Relations	The State Agency for Management and Use of Hydrocarbon Resources under the President of Turkmenistan	Turkmengas State enterprise
Bayramova, Irina	1961	Balkan region	Director of Oil and Gas research Institute	Designing Institutes	Geological Exploration Department
Deryayev, Annaguly Redzhepovich	1973	Balkan region	Ministry of Turkmenneft State Concern	Minister of Oil-Gas Industry and Mineral Resources	State Agency for Management and Use of Hydrocarbon Resources under the President of Turkmenistan

Durdyev, Atamyrat		Ashgabat	Chairman of Turkmeneftegasturushyk (Turkmeneftegasstroy) State Concern		
Dzhumaev, Sapargeldy		Balkan region	Chairman, State Geological Company Turkmengeologia	Oil and Gas research Institute	
Hodzhagulyyev, Myrat	1965	Ashgabat	Representative of ENEX process engineering		
Kabakji, Bassam		Syria	Conduct of works within Turkmenistan Caspian Sea offshore in accordance with EPIC Contractor		
Kakayev, Yagshigeldy Elyasovich	1959	Dashoguz region	Head of State Agency for Management and Use of Hydrocarbon Resources under the President of Turkmenistan + acting Vice Premier (oil-gas sector, chemical industry, fishing industry)	State minister, Chairman of Turkmen State enterprise Turkmenogas.	Head of management office of oil-gas refining industry
Khadzhikurbanov, Bakhtiyar	1970		Deputy Ministry of Turkmenneft State Concern		
Khadzhymuradov, Orazdurdy		Balkan region	Director, Nebitgasylymtaslama Institute		Researches in oil-gas sector
Khalylov, Mukhammednur			Director, Geologiya Reserach Institute		
Khanalyev, Amanaly		Ahal region	Chairman, Turkmenogas State concern		
Khodzhamukhammedov, Baymyrat Geldymyradovich	1961	Ashgabat	Vice-premier (oil-gas, energy, chemical industry, fishing industry)	Minister of Oil-Gas Industry and Mineral Resources	The State Agency for Management and Use of Hydrocarbon Resources under the President of Turkmenistan
Khoshanov, Temek-Klych		Balkan region	Director, Turkmenbashi oil processing plants holding company		
Mamedov, Sakhatmyrat			Director General, Oil-gas refinery complex in Turkmenbashi	Commodity & Raw Materials Exchange	
Mammedov, Khudayberen		Lebap region	Deputy Chairman, Turkmenogas State Concern	of Turkmengeologiya State Concern	of Turkmeneftegasstroy State Concern
Nedirov, Bayramgeldy		Balkan region	Minister of Oil & Gas Industry & Mineral Resources	State Agency for Management and Use of Hydrocarbon Resources under the President of Turkmenistan	Ministry of Turkmenneft State Concern
Nuryyev, Ishanguly	1955	Ashgabat	Deputy Minister of Oil & Gas Industry & Mineral Resources	Department of efforts against oil-gas blow outs	
Redzhepov, Bayrammyrat	1957	Lebap region	Ambassador to Federal Republic of Germany		

Saryyev, Murad	~ 30 years	Ashgabat	Manager, Water Engineering Technologies WET International		
Tagiyyev, Tachberdy	1955	Balkan region	Director, Seydi Oil Refinery plant		
Yagshimyradov, Tore			Chaiman Turmengeologiya State Corporation		
Yegeleyev, Akmurat		Balkan region	Chaiman, Turkmennebitgasgurlushyk State Concern		

Political elite of Turkmenistan

Name	Born	Place of birth	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Abalakov, Mukhammet	~ 60 years		Permanent representative of Turkmenistan at Islamic Conference Organization+ Ambassador to Egypt		
Agakhanov, Khalnazar	1946	Ashgabat	Ambassador to Russian Federation		
Akmammedov, Myratgeldy	1951	Mary region	Vice Premier (agroindustrial complex)	Ministry of Agriculture	
Amanmedova, Amanbibibi		Ashgabat	Director General of the State Insurance Corporation of Turkmenistan.	Ministry of Justice	State Tax Service
Amansaryyev, Bekdurdy	~ 50 years	Ashgabat	Chairman, State News Agency Turkmenkhabarlary (TDH)		
Atayeva, Aksoltan Torayevna	1944	Ashgabat	Permanent representative of Turkmenistan to the UN + Ambassador to Brazil	International Projects	
Aydogdyyev, Esen			Permanent representative of Turkmenistan at UN office in Geneva		
Babayev, Kasymguly	1961		Deputy Chairman of Parliament + Member of Parliament + Deputy Chairman of Democratic Party	National Movement Galkynysh (Renaissance)	
Babayeva, Aynabat	1966	Ashgabat	Minister of Textile Industry	Minister of carpet Industry Turkmenkhaly	Chairman of Chamber of Trade & Industry
Baýramov, Jumageldi	~ 56 years	Ahal region	Ministry of Construction	Ministry of Construction Materials Industry	Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control
Bayramov, Merdan	1980	Ahal region	Ministry of Agriculture		
Berdimuhamedov, Gurbanguly Myaligulyevich	1957	Geokdepe district	President of Turkmenistan	Head of Cabinet of Ministers	Head of Security Committee
Berdyyev, Yaylym Yagmyrovich	1972	Ahal region	Ministry of National Security	Ministry of Internal Affairs	
Berkeliyev, S.	~ 30 years	Ashgabat	Avtoyöllary State Concern		
Dadayev, Aleksandr Sakhatovich	~ 62 years	Dashoguz region	Chairman of Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	Head of private company Gush Toplumu (poultry complex)	Head of Rysgal private newspaper
Durdyllyyev, Shamukhammet	1963	Ahal region	Mayor of Ashgabat city		
Dzhaparov, Tuvakmammet	1967	Balkan region	First Deputy of Ministry of Economics and Finance	Key specialist of Cabinet of Ministers	

Amanberdyevich				+	
Elyasov, Gurbanmammet	1960	Balkan region	Ministry of Health and Medical Industry		
Gochyev, Annamukhammet	1973	Balkan region	Minister of Finance	Deputy Ministry of Finance	Deputy Minister of Economy and Finance
Gubanov, Vladimir Petrovich	1949	Ashgabat	Editor-in-chief Neytralnyy Turkmenistan	Member of Parliament	Tele-radio broadcasting
Gundogyev, Begench	~ 50 years	Ashgabat	Minister of Defence	Deputy Minister of Defence + Head of the Main Department on provision and home front of Ministry of Defence	
Gurbannazarov, Orazmyrat	1966	Ahal region	Vice Premier	Minister of Agriculture	Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control (SCC)
Ishangulyeva, Ogulhadzhat Amanmyradovna	1958	Ashgabat	Minister of Textile Industry	Chairman of National Centre of Trade-Unions + Chairman of Central Union of Women	Parliamentary deputy, Education Commission
Khangulyev, Gurbanmyrat	1953	Ahal region			
Khodzaberdyev, Allaberdy	~ 56 years		Chairman, Commission of Fishing Industry		
Khodzhamuradov, Chary	1962	Ahal region	Prosecutor General	Customs Service	Supreme Court
Khommadov, Yazmyrat Shamyevich	1961	Mary region	Ministry of Construction Materials Industry	Ministry of Construction	Ministry of Oil-Gas and Mineral Resources Industry
Khramov, Viktor Mikhaylovich	1952	Turkmenabat	Presidents assistant		
Komekov, Toyli Babayevich			Ambassador in Armenia	Deputy Ministry of Foreign Affairs + Chairman of State Enterprise on Caspian Sea issues	Chairman of State Commission in fishing industry
Kurayev, Myratgeldy Agageldyevich	~ 50 years	Geokdepe district	Chairman of Turkmenchemistry State Enterprise	Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations	
Mamedova, Gul'shat	1964	Ashgabat	Ministry of Education		
Meredov, Rashid Ovezgeldiyevich	1960	Ashgabat	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice-premier	Ministry of Justice	Parliament
Mezilov, Gurbanmurat Amangulyevich	1960	Ashgabat	Vice-premier (Science, Education, Sport, Health) + President of Academy of Sciences		
Mukhammedov, Khodzhamuhammet	1966		Head of the Executive Office of the President	Vice Premier + Acting Head of the Executive Office of the President	Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control
Mulikov, Isgender	1975	Ashgabat	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Head of Police Department in	Deputy Minister of Internal

Khandurdyevich				Dashoguz region	Affairs
Myratberdyev, Danmyrat	~ 50 years	Ahal region	Head of Administration of Ahal region		
Nazarov, Gurbannazar Nurnazarovich			Ambassador in China	Ambassador to Arab Emirates	Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry and Mineral Resources (for 6 months)
Nazarov, Murat Sapargel'dyevich			Ambassador in South Korea		
Niyazov, Chary Gel'dyevich	1947		Ambassador in Italy	Permanent representative in UN on education, science and culture issues	Ambassador in France
Nurberdyeva, Akdzha Tadzhiyevna	1957	Ahal	Chairman of Parliament (Mezhlis)	Ministry of Justice	
Nurmammedov, Mammetnyaz Ovezovich	~ 57 years	Ahal region	Head of Administration of Dashoguz region	Head of Administration of Dashoguz city	Head of Administration of Ahal region
Orazgulyev, Yarmukhammet	1960	Ahal village, Geokdepe	Ministry of Energy Industry	First Deputy Ministry of Energetic Industry + Chairman of Turkmenenergo State Concern	Chief engineer, Dovletgozegchilik State enterprise
Orazov, Deryagel'dy Nuryevich		Ashgabat	Vice Premier (construction)	Administration of Ashgabat city	
Orazov, Meret	1950	Ashgabat	Ambassador to USA		
Satlykov, Satlyk		Turkmenbashi region	Mayor of Balkan region		
Seryayev, Yazmytar	1967	Ashgabat	Ambassador to Great Britain and Northern Ireland + Representative of Turkmenistan in International Maritime Organization, UN.		
Seytkulyev, Rozmyrat	1962	Lebap region	Minister of Rail Transportation	Ministry of Construction	Ministry of Construction Materials Industry
Shagulyev, Nazarguly		Ahal region	Vice-premier (transport, communication) + Service of Migration	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Communication
Shamyradov, Bekmyrat Meshrepovich	1967	Ahal region	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Health and Medicine Industry
Taganov, Palvan	~ 33 years	Ashgabat	The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Turkmenistan	Ministry of Trade	Institute of Strategic Planning and Economic Development of Turkmenistan
Yagshimammedov, Arslan	1973	Ashgabat	Ministry of Public Service	Ministry of Energy, Turkmenenergo State Concern	Ministry of Construction

Yaylow, Yagshimyrat	~ 50 years	Ahal region	Head of Administration of Lebap region		
Yazmukhammedova, Maysa Meredovna	1971	Mary region	Vice Premier (Culture, Art)	Administration of Ashgabat city	Ministry of Education
Yslamov, Myrat	1965	Lebap region	Head of State Border Service	Head of State Service against Drug Use	First Deputy Mayor, Mary region
Ysmailov, Ysmail			Deputy Ministry of Defence + Head of General Office of Military Affairs		
Zhadan, Aleksandr	1936		Deputy Head of the Executive Office of the President		

Energy elite of Uzbekistan

Name	Born	Place of birth	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Abdullaev, Gaybullo Sayfullaevich	1950	Tashkent	Head of the Training Centre on Preparation of Engineers and Technical Personnel engaged in Geological Surveying and Exploration of Uzbekneftegaz enterprises	Director General, Institute of Geology and Exploration Oil & Gas Deposits	Head of the Commission under the National Committee of Geologists
Abdurakhmanov, Bakhodir Askarovich	1953	Syrdarya	First Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, State Shareholding Company Uzbekenergo (Uzbek Energy)		
Abdurakhmanov, Sobitjon Sobirjonovich	1970	Tashkent oblast	Director General, Aral Sea Operating Company		
Ataev, Valeriy Yuldashevich	1948	Tashkent	Director General Stroyenergoobject, Russia		
Azizov, Abdusalom Abdumavlyanovich			Vice-Chairman, Football Federation of Uzbekistan	Head of the Jizzakh branch of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan	
Born, Raisa Ivanovna	1950	Russia	Chairman of the Republican Technical Committee on Standardization Uzneftegazproduct (Uzbek Oil&Gas Product)		
Djalalov, Mirodil Sabitovich	1967	Tashkent	Founder of Zeromax Ltd (now bankrupt) – criminal investigation in progress		
Djuraev, Tulyagan Tashpulatovich	1961	Bukhara	Director General of State Shareholding Company Uztransgaz (Uzbek Gas Transportation)	President of the Football Club Bunyodkor	
Fayziev, Alisher Khatamovich	1967	Tashkent	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, State Shareholding Company Uzbekenergo (Uzbek Energy)		
Fayzullaev, Shokir Nasibullaevich	1967	Tashkent	Chairman of the Board, National Holding Company Uzbekneftegaz (Uzbek Oil and Gas)		
Ibragimov, Gulyamdjan Inamovich	1958	Tashkent oblast	Deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan	Head of the complex at the Cabinet of Ministers in charge of Geology, Oil & Gas, Chemical, Petrochemical, and Metallurgy Sectors	
Khakkulov, Kayum Jalalovich	1945	Kashkadarya	Retired	Business/Consulting	

Khursanov, Khamrakul Pardaevich	1956	Surkhandarya	First Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, State Shareholding Company Uzbekenergo (Uzbek Energy)	Director General, Open Joint Stock Company Uzbekkumir (Uzbek coal)	
Madjidov, Shavkat Khalmetovich		Tashkent oblast	Deputy Chairman, Uzbekneftegaz (Uzbek Oil&Gas State Holding Company)		
Raimov, Ruzikul Oblakulovich	1958	Bukhara	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, State Shareholding Company Uzbekenergo (Uzbek Energy)		
Shaismatov, Ergash Rakhmatullaevich	1951	Tashkent	Unemployed		
Shermatov, Khaimidulla Abdullaevich	1959	Tashkent	Chairman of the Board of Directors, State Shareholding Company Uzkimyosaoat (Uzbek Chemical Industry)		
Teshabaev, Batyrdjan Mamatkhanovich	1959	Tashkent	Chairman of the Board of Directors, State Shareholding Company Uzbekenergo (Uzbek Energy)		
Turdiyev, Dilmurad Rakhmatjonovich	1973	Tashkent oblast	Deputy Minister of Economy		
Vagapov, Irkin Khazievich	1954		Currently under house arrest (criminal investigation in progress)		

Broader business elite of Uzbekistan

Name	Born	Place of birth	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Abdullaev, Jasurbek Saidovich	1977	Tashkent	Businessman		
Abduvaliev, Salim Kyrgyzbaevich	1954	Ferghana oblast	Businessman/entrepreneur	President, Wrestling Association of Uzbekistan	
Akhmedov, Alisher Karimovich	1973	Tashkent oblast	Chargé d'Affaires of Gulnara Karimova		
Akhmetov, Lerik Akhmetovich	1940	Tashkent oblast	Advisor to Association of Freight Forwarders of Turkey		

Azimova, Mukarramkhon Akhadovna	1952	Tashkent	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Holding Company Fayz	Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Member of the Tashkent City Council
Bekenov, Sunatilla Khusanovich	1971	Kazakhstan	Deputy Minister of Finance		
Gulyamov, Rasul Takhirovich	1970	Tashkent	Chairman of the Board of Governors of Asia-Invest Bank (Russian subsidiary of the National Bank of Uzbekistan)		
Karimov, Petr Abduganievich	1966	Tashkent oblast	Vice-President of the Board of Directors, Asia-Invest Bank (Russian subsidiary of the National Bank of Uzbekistan)		
Karimova-Tillyaeva, Lola Islamovna	1978	Tashkent	Chairperson of a Council of the NGO society for protection of the rights of children Sen yolgiz emassan ('You are not an orphan').	Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to UNESCO	Founder of the Charity Fund Uzbekistan-2020
Kasymov, Nabijon Sadykjanovich	1970	Tashkent oblast	Owner of a trading firm		
Makhmudov, Iskander Kakhramonovich	1963	Bukhara	President, Ural Mining Metallurgy Company	Owner, Nizhniy Tagil Mining Complex	Owner, Kachkanarskiy and Viskogorskiy Mining Complexes, Russia
Matchanov, Khokim Sadullaevich	1961		Director General, Black Sea Ferry and Investments Ltd	President, Reserve Capital Enterprising	
Melkumov, Alexandr Nikolaevich	1940	Samarkand oblast	Owner and Director General, Sovplastital		
Mirkhodjaev, Zainutdin Saifiddinovich	1960	Tashkent oblast	First Deputy Chairman, Hamkorbank		
Mulladjanov, Fayzulla Maksudjanovich	1950	Namangan	Chairman of the Board, Central Bank of Uzbekistan	Chairman of the Republican Committee on Monetary –Credit Policy	IMF Governor from Uzbekistan
Rakhimbekov, Rustambek Rakhmabekovich	1970	Tashkent oblast	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Ipak Yuli Bank		
Rakhimov, Arslanbek (Gofur) Akhmedovich	1951	Ferghana oblast	Businessman/entrepreneur	President of the Asian Boxing Confederation	Executive Vice-Chairman of the Amateur International Boxing Association
Rakhimov, Botir Ikramdjanovich	1966	Tashkent oblast	President of football club Pakhtakor	Member of the Board of Directors, Hotel Uzbekistan	President of Capital Bank

Rakhimov, Saidakhmad Borievich	1960	Tashkent oblast	Chairman of the Board of Directors, National Bank of Uzbekistan (the biggest commercial bank in Uzbekistan)		
Rasulev, Anvar Khamidovich	1962		Chairman of the Board of Directors, Ansher Capital Holding Company (hedge fund)		
Shaykhov, Alisher Erkinovich	1956	Tashkent oblast	Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan		
Tyan, Valeriy Nikolaevich	1946	Syrdarya oblast	Director General of the National Air Company Uzbekistan Airways	Member of the Committee on Defence and Security at the Senate of the Parliament of Uzbekistan	
Usmanov, Mirabror Zufarovich	1947	Tashkent oblast	President, Football Federation of Uzbekistan	Senator, Member of the Committee on Foreign Economic Issues	Entrepreneur

Political elite of Uzbekistan

Name	Born	Place of birth	Current position 1	Current position 2	Current position 3
Abdullaev, Ikhtier Bakhtierovich	1966	Ferghana oblast	Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Member of Committee on human rights under the President of RK	Chairman of the Board on communication with religious groups
Akhadov, Abdurafik Akhadovich	1945	Samarkand oblast	Member of the Committee on Budget and Economic Reforms		
Alikhanov, Boriy Botirovich	1961	Tashkent	Deputy Speaker of Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of Uzbekistan	Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan	
Alimov, Timur Agzamovich	1936	Tashkent oblast	Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan		
Almatov, Zakir Almatovich	1949	Tashkent oblast	Retired General		
Aripov, Abdulla Nigmatovich	1961		Deputy Prime-Minister of Uzbekistan and Head of Complex on Information-Telecommunication Technologies of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan	Director General, Agency for Telecommunication and Informatics of Uzbekistan	President, Chess Federation of Uzbekistan
Azimov, Rustam Sadykovich	1958	Tashkent	Ministry of Finance, Deputy Prime Minister	Head of Economics Complex of the Cabinet of Ministers	Head of the Coordination Council on Stimulation of Development of Small and Private Entrepreneurship
Azizkhodjaev, Alisher Abbasovich	1954	Tashkent	Head of Cathedra at Tashkent Juridical Institute		
Berdiev, Kabul Rakhimovich			Minister of Defence		
Dusanov, Zohid Abdukayumovich	1976	Samarkand	Chairman of the State Customs Committee		
Ganiev, Elyor Madjidovich	1960	Syrdarya oblast	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Prime Minister	President, Volleyball Federation of Uzbekistan
Golyshev, Vyacheslav Arkadyevich		Tashkent oblast	Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan		
Gulyamov, Ravshan Ayubovich	1968	Tashkent oblast	Minister of Economy		
Inoyatov, Rustam Rasulovich	1944	Surkhandarya oblast	Chairman of the National Security Service	Chairman, Tennis Federation of Uzbekistan	
Ishankhodjaev, Asror	1960	Tashkent	First Deputy Director of the Uzbek Agency on		

Aslanovich			Telecommunication and Informatics		
Islamov, Bakhtier Anvarovich	1954	Tashkent	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs	National Coordinator of the Strategy of EU on Central Asia and programme of Technical Assistance of the EU from Uzbekistan	
Ismailov, Sayfiddin Umarovich	1959	Jizzakh oblast	Mayor of Jizzakh oblast of Uzbekistan	Member of the Senate of Uzbekistan	Member of the Senate Committee on Science, Education, Culture, and Sports
Izbosarov, Agzam Fakhretdinovich	1962	Navoi	First Deputy Director, Uzbek Agency on Telecommunication and Informatics		
Jurabekov, Ismail Khakimovich		Samarkand oblast	Retired		
Kamilov, Abdulaziz Khafizovich	1947	Tashkent	First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Karamatov, Khamidilla Sadullaevich	1953	Tashkent oblast	Ambassador to Japan		
Karimov, Islam Abduganievich	1938	Samarkand oblast	President of Uzbekistan		
Karimova, Gulnara Islamovna	1972	Tashkent	Ambassador to Spain	Head of social organization Fund Forum	Founder and Director of the think-tank Centre for Political Studies
Khalilov, Erkin Khamdamovich	1955	Bukhara oblast	Retired		
Khodjaev, Abdurakhim Karimovich	1960	Tashkent	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Khodjaev, Asadjon Azatbekovich	1970	Kazakhstan	Deputy Director General, Uzbek Agency on Telecommunication and Informatics		
Khodjayev, Batir Asadillayevich		Tashkent oblast	Deputy Prime-Minister of Uzbekistan	Head of the complex at the Cabinet of Ministers in charge of utilities, transport, construction, and construction materials production	Chairman of the Committee on Construction and Architecture
Makhsudov, Jamol Tllaevich	1972	Bukhara oblast	Deputy Director General of State Shareholding Company Uzbektelekom		
Malikov, Mukhammed-	1948	Tashkent oblast	Political leader of the Civil Movement of Uzbekistan	One of the leaders of opposition party	

Babur Madjidovich				in exile Ozod Dehqonla (Free Farmers)	
Matlyubov, Bakhodir Akhmedovich	1952	Samarkand	Minister of Internal Affairs		
Mirbabaev, Botir Yuldashevich	1964	Uzbekistan	Head of the Department on Coordination of Activities of International Financial Institutions in Uzbekistan, Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan		
Mirsaidov, Shukurullo Rakhmatovich	1939	Leninabad oblast, Tajikistan	Advisor to the Government of Kazakhstan		
Mirzaev, Ruslan Erkinovich	1965	Tashkent	Head of Border Troops of the National Security Service		
Mirzaev, Zoir Toirovich	1968	Samarkandt oblast	Governor of Samarkand oblast		
Mirzakhidov, Khurshid Mirsabirovich	1971	Tashkent oblast	First Deputy Director General, Uzbek Agency on Telecommunication and Informatics		
Mirziyoyev, Shavkat Miromonovich	1957	Jizzakh oblast	Prime Minister	Head of Agro-Industry Complex of the Cabinet of Ministers	
Mukhitdinov, Khakim Akhrrarovich	1960	Tashkent	Director General, Uzbek Agency on Telecommunication and Informatics		
Mukhitdinov, Ravshan Abdulatifovich	1963	Tashkent oblast	Minister of Justice		
Musaev, Dilshod Olimdjonovich	1973	Tashkent oblast	Head of the Executive Apparatus of the Government of Uzbekistan		
Mustafaev, Buritosh Mustafaeivich	1949	Samarkand	Chairman of the Higher Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan		
Mutalov, Abdulkhashim Mutalovich	1947	Tashkent oblast	Parliament Member of Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic		
Nasyrov, Anvar Jamaletdinovich	1972	Tashkent oblast	Deputy General Secretary, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)	Uzbekistan's Representative in SCO	Head of Economic & Humanitarian Section of SCO
Nematov, Ilkhom Tuichivich	1952	Namangan oblast	Ambassador to the USA		
Nishanov, Rafik Nishanovich	1926	Tashkent oblast	Retired		
Norov, Vladimir Imamovich	1955	Bukhara	First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Parpiev, Botyr Rakhmatovich	1946	Andijan oblast	Chairman of State Tax Committee		

Ramatov, Achilbay Jumaniyozovich	1961	Khorezm oblast	Chairman of the Board, Uzbekistan Railways		
Rashidova, Sayera Sharafovna	1943	Jizzakh oblast	Ombudsmen of the Parliament of Uzbekistan	President of the Association of Women Scientists, Olima	Co-founder of NGO Institute of democracy and human rights
Rozukulov, Ulugbek Ubaydullaevich	1969		Deputy Prime-Minister of Uzbekistan	Chairman of the Board of Shareholding Company Uzavtosanoat (Uzbekistan Automobile Industry)	Rector of Torino Polytechnic University in Tashkent
Sabirov, Ilgizar Mataykubovich	1959	Khorezm	Chairman of Senate		
Safaev, Sadyk Salikhovich	1954	Tashkent oblast	Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations		
Saidov, Akmal Kholamtovich	1958	Tashkent oblast	Chairman of the Committee on Democratic Institutions, NGO, and self-governance bodies of citizens in the legislative chamber of the Parliament	Chairman of the Working Group on Democratization of the System of State Governance and Deepening of Political Reforms of the Inter-agency Commission on Reforms and Investments, under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan	
Saidova, Galina Karimovna		Samarkand	Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, Trade, and Investments	Member of the Republican Commission of National Programme of Education	Deputy Chair, Coordination Council of the Centre for Economic Research
Salikhbaev, Anvar Saidovich	1950	Samarkand oblast	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan		
Sangilov, Miradil Mirzalievich	1966	Tashkent oblast	Deputy Director General of the Uzbek Agency on Telecommunication and Informatics		
Sultanov, Utkir Tukhtamuradovich	1939	Tashkent	Deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan	Director General of the Tashkent Aviation Production Enterprise name after Chkalov	Advisor to the Prime Minister
Tashmukhamedova, Diloram Gafurdjanovna	1962	Tashkent oblast	Speaker of Oliy Majlis (Legislative Body of the Parliament)		
Tukhtabaev, Rustam Askarovich	1958	Tashkent	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan		
Umarov, Sanjar Giyasovich	1956	Tashkent oblast	Retired		

Appendix 2. Kazakh elite statistics

Table 1.1 Political elite, Kazakhstan

(n=52)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	0	0%
36–45	8	15.4%
46–55	19	36.5%
>55	24	46.2%
No information	1	1.9%
Sex		
Male	49	94.2%
Female	3	5.8%
Birthplace		
Almaty	16	30.8%
West	4	7.7%
South	11	21.2%
North	7	13.5%
Russia	3	5.8%
Other	11	21.2%
Nationality		
Kazakh	46	88.5%
Russian	4	7.7%
Other	2	3.8%
Education level		
PhD	22	42.3%
Kandidatskaya/Master	22	42.3%
Diploma	4	7.7%
No information	4	7.7%
Place of higher education		
Kazakhstan	37	
Russia	20	
West	5	
Other	3	
Political party affiliation		
Nur Otan	33	63.5%
Azat/ National Social Democratic Party ⁵	2	3.8%
Ak Zhol	1	1.9%
Union of Communist Parties	1	1.9%
Patriots' Party	1	1.9%
N/A	14	26.9%

⁵ Azat and the National Social Democratic Party merged in 2009, but the authorities have not yet registered it as one party.

Table 1.2 Energy elite, Kazakhstan

(n=31)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	3	9.7%
36–45	12	38.7%
46–55	10	32.3%
>55	6	19.3%
Sex		
Male	31	100%
Female	0	0%
Birthplace		
West	8	25.8%
East	4	12.9%
South	3	9.7%
Almaty	7	22.6%
Russia	2	6.5%
Other	5	16.1%
Nationality		
Kazakh	29	93.5%
Korean	1	3.2%
Russian	1	3.2%
Education level		
PhD/doktorat	3	9.7%
Master/kandidatskaya	10	32.3%
Diploma	15	48.4%
Bachelor	3	9.7%
Place of higher education⁶		
Kazakhstan	22	
Russia	9	
West	7	
Political party affiliation		
Nur Otan ⁷	16	51.6%
Not affiliated with any party	15	48.4%

⁶ Figures add up to more than 31 because some members the energy elite hold more than one master's degree/PhD.

⁷ Only Nur-Otan was listed as a political party affiliation for the energy elite.

Table 1.3 Broader business elite, Kazakhstan

(n=16)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	0	0%
36–45	6	37.5%
46–55	8	50%
>55	2	12.5%
Sex		
Male	15	93.75%
Female	1	6.25%
Birthplace		
West	2	12.5%
East	1	6.25%
North	1	6.25%
Almaty	9	56.25%
Kyrgyzstan	1	6.25%
Other	2	12.5%
Nationality		
Kazakh	11	68.75%
Israeli	1	6.25%
No information	4	25%
Education level		
PhD	1	6.25%
Kandidatskaya/Master	7	43.75%
Diploma	5	31.25%
No information	3	18.75%
Place of higher education⁸		
Kazakhstan	11	
Russia	4	
West	2	
Other	2	
Political party affiliation		
Nur Otan	2	12.5%
Not affiliated with any party	14	87.5%

⁸ The reason why the number adds up to more than 16 is that some of the business elite members have more than one master's degree/phd.

Appendix 3. Uzbek elite statistics

Table 2.1 Political elite, Uzbekistan

(n=59)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	1	1.8%
36–45	11	18.6%
46–55	19	31.6%
>55	23	40.4%
No information	5	8.8%
Sex		
Male	55	92.3%
Female	4	7.7%
Birthplace		
Tashkent	31	52.5%
Samarkand	9	15.3%
Bukhara	3	5.1%
Ferghana	3	5.1%
Jizzakh	3	5.1%
Khorezm	2	3.4%
Other ⁹	8	14%
Nationality		
Uzbek	54	91.2%
Tajik	2	3.5%
Russian	1	1.8%
Persian	1	1.8%
Mixed	1	1.8%
Education level		
PhD	15	25.4%
Diploma	39	66.1%
No information	5	8.5%
Place of higher education¹⁰		
Uzbekistan	48	81.4%
Russia	10	17%
West	1	1.8%
No information	6	10.2%
Political party affiliation		
Adolat (Justice)	2	3.5%
People's Democratic Party	3	5.1%
Liberal Democratic Party	2	3.5%
Civil Movement	1	1.8%
No information	1	1.8%
Not affiliated with any party	50	84.7%

⁹ Means that not more than one person is registered from one place or unknown place of birth.

¹⁰ Some people have studied more than one place. This is the reason why the number is higher than the total of 59.

Table 2.2 Energy elite Uzbekistan

(n= 20)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	0	0%
36–45	5	25%
46–55	6	30%
>55	7	35%
No information	2	10%
Sex		
Male	19	95%
Female	1	5%
Birthplace		
Tashkent	11	55%
Bukhara	2	10%
Other ¹¹	7	35%
Nationality		
Uzbek	18	90%
Tatar	1	5%
Mixed	1	5%
Education level		
PhD ¹²	6	30%
Diploma	12	60%
No information	2	10%
Place of higher education		
Uzbekistan ¹³	17	75%
Russia	2	10%
West	0	
No information	1	5%
Political party affiliation		
Not affiliated with any party	20	100%

¹¹ Means that not more than one person is registered from the same place and also includes people with unknown place of birth.

¹² Out of the 6 PhD, 4 graduated from Tashkent Polytechnic Institute.

¹³ Out of the 17 who studied in Uzbekistan, 12 studied at Tashkent Polytechnic Institute.

Table 2.3 Broader business elite, Uzbekistan

(n=23)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	2	8.7%
36–45	7	30.4%
46–55	6	26.1%
>55	8	34.8%
No information	0	0%
Sex		
Male	21	91.3%
Female	2	8.7%
Birth place		
Tashkent	14	60.1%
Ferghana	2	8.7%
Other ¹⁴	7	30.5%
Nationality		
Uzbek	19	82.6%
Tatar	1	4.3%
Korean	1	4.3%
Armenian	1	4.3%
Kazakh	1	4.3%
Education level		
PhD	6	26.1%
Diploma	16	69.6%
No information	1	4.3%
Place of higher education		
Uzbekistan	15	65.2%
Russia	4	17.4%
West	1	4.3%
No information	3	13%
Political party affiliation		
Not affiliated with any party	23	100%

¹⁴ Means that not more than one person is registered from the same place and also includes people with unknown place of birth.

Appendix 4. Turkmen elite statistics

Table 3.1 Political elite, Turkmenistan

(n=56)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	4	7.1%
36–45	10	17.9%
46–55	19	33.9%
>55	14	25%
No information	9	16.1%
Sex		
Male	49	87.5%
Female	7	12.5%
Birthplace		
Ashgabat	18	32.1%
Akhal region	16	28.6%
Mary region	3	5.4%
Balkan region	3	5.4%
Lebap region	2	3.7%
No information	12	21.4%
Other ¹⁵	2	3.7%
Nationality		
Turkmen	54	96.3%
Russian	2	3.7%
Education level		
PhD	9	16.1%
Diploma	33	58.9%
No information	14	25%
Place of higher education		
Turkmenistan	37	66.1%
Russia/FSU	7	12.5%
No information	12	21.4%
Political party affiliation		
Democratic Party of Turkmenistan	52	92.9%
Not affiliated with any party	4	7.1%

¹⁵ Means that not more than one person is registered from the same place and also includes people with unknown place of birth.

Table 3.2 Energy elite, Turkmenistan

(n=23)

VARIABLE	PERSONS (N)	PERSONS (%)
Age		
< 36	1	4.3%
36–45	3	13%
46–55	5	21.7%
>55	2	8.7%
No information ¹⁶	12	52.2%
Sex		
Male	23	100%
Female	0	%
Birthplace		
Balkan region	8	34.8%
Ashgabat	6	26%
Lebap region	2	8.7%
No information	4	17.4%
Other ¹⁷	3	13%
Nationality		
Turkmen	22	95.7%
Other	1	4.3%
Education level		
PhD	1	4.3%
Diploma	20	86.7%
No information	2	8.7%
Place of higher education		
Turkmenistan	17	73.4%
Russia/FSU	3	13%
West	1	4.3%
No information	2	8.7%
Political party affiliation		
Democratic party of Turkmenistan ¹⁸	16	69.6%
Not affiliated with any party	7	30.4%

¹⁶ The high figure here stems from the fact that such information is not publicly available.

¹⁷ Means that not more than one person is registered from the same place and also includes people with unknown place of birth.

¹⁸ President Berdymukhammedov is party chairman. Opposition parties are illegal in Turkmenistan.

Appendix 5. Sample form for data collection

PERSONALIA	
Name, patronymic, surname (Latin)	
Name, patronymic, surname (Cyrillic)	
Year of birth	
Place of birth	
Region of birth	
Current place of residence	
Citizenship	
Nationality (i.e. ethnicity)	
Cities previously lived in	
Foreign countries lived in	
Father's name	
Father's occupation	
Type of higher education	
Institute where studied	
Year of graduation (first higher education)	
POSITION AND CAREER	
Influence ranking (1 to 10, 10 highest)	
Main sector of activity / branch of gov.	
Secondary sector of activity / branch of gov.	
Current position + institution/company 1	
Current position + institution/company 2	
Current position + institution/company 3	
Previous position + institution/company 1	
Previous position + institution/company 2	
Previous position + institution/company 3	
Key partner 1	
Key partner 2	
Key partner 3	
Affiliation with political party	
Ownership stake in company 1	
Ownership stake in company 2	
Ownership stake in company 3	
Estimated fortune, incl. rank in country	
Other information	
FAMILY AND KINSHIP	
Major clan (kinship network)	
Minor clan (kinship network)	
Spouse name	
Spouse clan	
Spouse position / sector	
Spouse city of origin	
Spouse's family, main sector	
Influential relative 1: name/position / sector	
Influential relative 2: name/position / sector	
Influential relative 3: name/position / sector	
Influential child 1: name/position / sector	
Influential child 2: name/position / sector	
Influential child 3: name/position / sector	
ADDITIONAL KEY FOREIGN PARTNERS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE	
Key foreign partner company 1	
Key foreign partner company 2	
Key foreign partner 1	
Key foreign partner 2	

About the authors

Kristin Fjæstad works as a research fellow at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. She received her MSc in Development Studies with Special reference to Central Asia from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in 2010 and has previously worked as a lecturer at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Her main research interests are democratization, governance and state building in Central Asia and South Caucasus.

Indra Øverland is the head of the Energy Programme at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI). He specialises in energy politics in the former Soviet Union. Some of his recent publications are listed below.

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