

Cyprus

	PO	FL	FR	EU	Best %	Last %	Government
AKEL	X	X		X	34.7 (2001)	22.3 (2021)	1988-1993 2003-2007 2008-2013
ELAM	X		X	X	6.8 (2021)	6.8 (2021)	
Allilegii	X		X		5.24 (2016)	2.31 (2021)	
EVROKO	X		X		5.8 (2006)	5.8 (2006)	
KEKK	X		X		3.3 (2021)	3.3 (2021)	
Neoi Orizontes	X		X		3.0 (2001)	3.0 (2001)	
SYN-SYPOL	X	X			6.01 (2016)	6.01 (2016)	

Parties represented in parliament:

The ***Anorthotikó Kómma Ergazómenou Laou (Progressive Party of Working People, AKEL)*** was established in 1941 as the continuation of the Communist Party of Cyprus, founded in 1926. AKEL is one of the two main parties in Cyprus and has served both as government and main opposition. It is a far left and borderline populist party which describes itself as the vanguard of the working class guided by Marxist-Leninist principles. Although the party has moderated over time, it continues to use anti-system language that mobilises on anti-imperialist positions, and aspires towards an independent and demilitarised Cyprus.

The ***Ethniko Laiko Metopo (National Popular Front, ELAM)*** was founded in 2008 as a Golden Dawn (GD) branch in Cyprus. Like GD, ELAM is an extreme ultra-nationalist party whose ideology centres on an ethnic understanding of the nation, which only includes Greek Cypriots. The party opposes representative democracy and is openly racist. Scholars debate the compatibility between populism and (anti-democratic) extreme right ideologies. Similar to GD, however, ELAM claims to be a popular movement from below, deriving its legitimacy from the Greek Cypriot people. It also shares GD's

anti-system narrative, blaming corrupt and incompetent elites who it deems responsible for the economic crisis in Cyprus. As such we have classified it as a borderline populist party. Despite their similarities, GD's profile is overall more extreme in terms of violence, paramilitarism and the espousal of Nazism employed in its practices. ELAM has progressively moderated and 'normalised' its populist rhetoric.

Parties not/no longer represented in parliament

Allileggii (Solidarity), was founded by former DISY MEP Eleni Theocharous in 2016. It is a Greek nationalist party which defines itself as a patriotic movement set against a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation for Cyprus. Allileggii is a borderline populist party, because its ideology is only moderately anti-establishment. It is also borderline far right because its nationalist rhetoric is predominantly oriented towards the Cypriot question and does not meet the nativist criteria of our classification.

Kinima Enomenon Kyprion Kinigon (Movement of Hunters, KEKK) was formally established in 2018. It is a far right party whose ideology combines nationalism, immigration scepticism and environmental issues. It is also a populist party which competes on an anti-system platform.

Neoi Orizontes (New Horizons) was formed in 1996 as a Greek nationalist party competing on a far-right, populist platform. In 2004 it merged into **EVROKO** (European Party), also a Greek nationalist party taking a hard line on the Cyprus issue. In 2016 **EVROKO** merged into **Allileggii**.

Symmaxia Politon (Citizens' Alliance, SYN-SYPOL) was founded in 2013 by former AKEL MP Georgios Lillikas. This was a populist party with nationalist inclinations, which presented itself as a movement against austerity and old politics. There is debate as to whether this was a far left party. Many party members did not advocate a far left ideology. The party attracted some of AKEL's more nationalist members. As such we have classified it as borderline far left. It was dissolved in 2021 and its members formally incorporated into the Movement for Social Democracy (EDEK).