

## CZECHIA

	Pop	FL	FR	ES	Best %	Last %	Government
ANO (also ANO 211) Akce Nespokojených Občanů Action of Dissatisfied Citizens	X				29.6	37.1	2013–2017 2017–2018 2018–2021
SPD Svoboda a Přímá Demokracie Freedom and Direct Democracy	X		X	X	10.6	9.6	
KSČ Komunistická Strana Československa Communist Party of Czechoslovakia		X		X	13.6	n/a	
KSČM Komunistická Strana Čech a Moravy Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia		X		X	18.5	3.6	
Přísaha Oath	X				4.7	4.7	
SPR-RSČ Sdružení pro Republiku – Republikánská Strana Československa Rally for the Republic – Republican Party of Czechoslovakia			X	X	8.0	n/a	
Úsvit Úsvit (formerly Úsvit Přímé Demokracie) Dawn (formerly Dawn of Direct Democracy)	X		X	X	6.9	n/a	
VB Volný Blok (formerly Česká Suverenita/Suverenita) Free Bloc (formerly Czech Sovereignty/Sovereignty)	X		X	X	3.7	1.3	
VV Věci Veřejné Public Affairs	X				10.9	n/a	2010–2012

- a. As part of the Trikolóra–Svobodní–Soukromníci coalition

### Parties represented in parliament:

**Akce Nespokojených Občanů (Action for Dissatisfied Citizens, ANO)** is a populist party founded in 2012 and led by multimillionaire businessman Andrej Babiš. The agenda of the party was chiefly reformist, but has progressively veered towards economic redistribution. ANO originally had a pronounced anti-corruption stance, although Babiš was embroiled in cases of fraud and misuse of EU funds in relation to his own Agrofert company, thus tarnishing its credentials. The personalistic nature of the party has been an impetus to infighting and departures over the years. ANO has occasionally also delivered Eurosceptic remarks and, while in government, voiced its opposition to the EU migrant relocation and resettlement scheme. ANO is generally liberal with regard to immigration, but the party has selectively upheld an anti-refugee stance in recent electoral campaigns. In the first election contested in 2013, the party gained 18.7% of the vote. ANO teamed up with the Christian-Democrats (KDU-ČSL) to form a government led by the Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD). The party improved its performance in 2017, when it ranked first with 29.6% of the vote. During the 2017-2021 term, Babiš first served as PM of a minority government (2017-2018) and then as head of minority coalition comprising the ČSSD, and relying on the external support of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) and the far-right Freedom and Direct Democracy (SPD). Between 2018 and 2019, Babiš and his government were targets of large grassroots mobilisations following a series of political and financial scandals. This did not prevent the party from making further gains in 2021 (37.1% of the vote), but the party did not make it into government after the elections.

***Svoboda a Přímá Demokracie (Freedom and Direct Democracy, SPD)*** is a populist far-right party founded in 2015 by Tomio Okamura and split from Dawn of Direct Democracy. The party is anti-immigration, originally economically liberal but currently favouring redistribution, pro-direct democracy, and hard Eurosceptic. Amid the EU asylum policy crisis, SPD firmly stood in opposition to resettlement quotas. The party returned 10.6% and 9.6% of the vote, in 2017 and 2021 respectively.

Parties not/no longer represented in parliament:

The ***Komunistická Strana Československa (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, KSČ)*** was a far-left party founded in 1921 and the ruling organisation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic between 1948 and 1989. The KSČ reorganised as a federation of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia and the Communist Party of Slovakia in 1990. The federation managed 13.6% of the vote in the first democratic elections of 1990 before its eventual dissolution in 1992.

The ***Komunistická Strana Čech a Moravy (Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia, KSČM)*** is a far-left party officially founded in 1990 as a constituent part of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ) and, after its dissolution, its sole Czech successor. The party is statist and anti-capitalist, progressive on social and civil rights, Eurosceptic, anti-NATO, pro-Russia and pro-China, and also programmatically opposed to illegal immigration. The party has managed parliamentary representation throughout the history of independent Czechia, often listing as the third political force of the country, yet always sitting in opposition. The KSČM then offered support to the Babiš II government (2018-2021), bearing significant influence during this period. In 2021, the KSČM failed to cross the electoral threshold returning 3.6% of the vote.

***Přísaha (Oath)*** is a populist party founded in 2021 by Robert Šlachta, former director of an anti-corruption police unit. Šlachta ran on a populist, anti-corruption, anti-establishment platform in the 2021 campaign. The party supports law and order, low taxation, a lean state, and transparency. It called for an audit of all COVID-related procurement by the government. In the 2021 election, Přísaha nearly missed the threshold, returning 4.7% of the vote.

The ***Sdružení pro Republiku – Republikánská Strana Československa (Rally for the Republic – Republican Party of Czechoslovakia, SPR-RSČ; also known as the Republicans)*** is a far-right party founded in 1989 by Miroslav Sládek. The party is anti-minority and Eurosceptic. The Republicans list among the oldest far-right parties of Central and Eastern Europe. After entering parliament in 1992 (6.0% of the vote) and reaching 8.0% of the vote in 1996, the party failed to re-enter parliament again. The Republicans served as the personal vehicle of Sládek (and his lavish lifestyle) and underwent several name and organisational changes following, among others, a court ruling declaring the party bankrupt in 2001. The current incarnation of the Republicans resurfaced in 2016.

The ***Svobodní (Freedomites, formerly known as the Party of Free Citizens, SSO)*** is a populist right-wing libertarian, economically liberal, and Eurosceptic party founded in 2009. The party lies at the margins of the Czech party system, delivering its best performance in 2021 (2.8% of the vote), when it ran as part of the Trikolóra–Svobodní–Soukromníci coalition.

***Úsvit (Dawn, formerly known as Dawn of Direct Democracy)*** was a populist and far-right party founded in 2013 by Tomio Okamura. The party stood for anti-corruption and the use of direct-democratic means, and openly opposed the EU. During its campaigning, Okamura would also use an anti-immigration and anti-minority rhetoric. Úsvit returned 6.9% of the vote in the 2013 election. The party was destabilised by internal rifts and the misuse of state funding by Okamura, and the leader left the party to form Freedom and Direct Democracy in 2015. Úsvit eventually dissolved in 2018.

The **Volný Blok (Free Bloc, VB; formerly known as Czech Sovereignty)** is a marginal populist and far-right party founded in 2011 by Jana Bobošíková and currently led by Jana Volfová. The party is anti-immigration, anti-Islam, anti-vax, anti-LGBTQI+, anti-NATO, and hard-Eurosceptic. In its first incarnation as Czech Sovereignty, the party scored 3.7% of the vote (2010). The VB returned 1.3% of the vote in the 2021 election.

**Věci Veřejné (Public Affairs, VV)** was a populist right-wing party founded in 2001. The party was social conservative, soft authoritarian, pro-EU, and advocated anti-corruption and direct democracy. In 2010, VV managed 10.9% of the vote and entered a government coalition with the Civic Democratic Party and TOP 09. The journalist Radek John, VV leader between 2009 and 2013, served as Minister of Interior (2010-2011); Vít Bárta, one of VV's leading figures, as Minister of Transport (2010-2011). The government coalition was however short-lived, undermined by a corruption scandal involving the same Bárta, who was subsequently expelled from the party. VV was beset by defections and did not field candidates in the 2013 election, and eventually dissolved in 2015.