

LATVIA

	Pop	FL	FR	ES	Best %	Last %	Government
LPV Latvija Pirmajā Vietā Latvia First	X						
NA Nacionālā Apvienība National Alliance			X	X	16.7	9.3	2011-2014 2014-2018 2018-2022
Dzimtene (now Jaunā Saskaņa) Motherland (now New Harmony)	X	X			2.1	n/a	
JL Jaunais Laiks New Era	X				31.9 ^c	n/a	2002-2004 2004-2006 2009-2010
KPV LV (now PCL) Kam Pieder Valsts? (now Par Cilvēcīgu Latviju) Who Owns the State? (now For a Humane Latvia)	X			X	14.3	0.3	2018-2022
KuK Katram un Katrai For Each and Every One	X			X	3.7	3.7	
LKP Latvijas Komunistiskā Partija Communist Party of Latvia		X			21.5	n/a	
LSP Latvijas Sociālistiskā Partija Socialist Party of Latvia		X		X	28.6 ^a	4.8 ^b	
LVP Latvijas Vienības Partij Latvian Unity Party		X			7.2	n/a	
RP Reformu Partija Reform Party	X				20.8	n/a	
SV Suverēnā Vara Sovereign Power	X			X	3.2	3.2	
TB/LNKK Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNKK For Fatherland and Freedom	X		X	X	14.7	n/a	1995-1998 1998-2002 2002-2004 2006-2010
TKL Tautas Kustība Latvijai (Zīģerista Partija) People's Movement for Latvia (Siegerist Party)	X		X		14.9	n/a	

- As part of Harmony Centre
- In alliance with Harmony (Saskaņa)
- As part of Unity

Parties represented in parliament:

Latvija Pirmajā Vietā (Latvia First, LPV) is a populist right-wing party founded in 2021 by Ainārs Šlesers. The party is nationalist and socially conservative: it stands for economic protectionism and personal freedom, and supports (large and natural) Latvian families as well as Christian values. The party came to prominence for its anti-establishment and anti-vax stances during the COVID-19 pandemic and underwent internal turmoil amid Russia's invasion of Ukraine; outgoing members went on to form the party Sovereign Power. LPV returned 6.2% of the vote in the 2022 election, returning 9 MPs.

The **Nacionālā Apvienība (National Alliance, NA; short for National Alliance "All for Latvia!" – "For Fatherland and Freedom/LNKK")** is a far-right party founded in 2010 from the merger of the far-

right All for Latvia! and For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK. The party is anti-immigrant, socially conservative, pro-market, anti-Russian, pro-NATO, and Eurosceptic. The party peaked at 16.7% of the vote in 2014 and has joined all right-wing coalitions since 2011 to prevent government formation by the social-democratic coalition. NA returned 9.3% of the vote in the 2022 election.

Parties not/no longer represented in parliament:

Dzimtene (Motherland; currently known as New Harmony, JS) is a marginal populist far-left party founded in 2004. The party is anti-establishment, democratic socialist, and syndicalist. Dzimtene peaked at 2.1% of the vote in the 2006 election. The party underwent several name changes and incarnations and contested the 2018 election as For an Alternative (Par Alternatīvu), returning 0.3% of the vote.

Jaunais Laiks (New Era, JL) was a populist right-wing party founded in 2002 by financier Einars Repše. The party was anti-establishment, anti-bureaucracy, anti-corruption, and economically liberal. JL gained 24.0% of the vote in the 2002 election and led a short-lived government between 2002 and 2004. The party returned to government in 2004 but the new coalition was tainted by scandals which led to JL ministers' resignation. The party joined another government coalition in 2009. In 2010, JL returned 31.9% of the vote as part of the Unity alliance, also comprising the conservative Civic Union and Society for Political Change. The three parties dissolved and merged into Unity in 2011.

Par Cilvēcīgu Latviju (For a Humane Latvia, PLC; formerly known as Kam Pieder Valsts?, Who Owns the State?, KPV LV) is a populist right-wing party founded in 2016 by actor and radio host Artuss Kaimiņš. The party is anti-corruption, anti-establishment, social conservative, and Eurosceptic. KPV LV came second in the 2018 election with 14.3% of votes and formed a government coalition with the conservative New Conservative Party and New Unity, the far-right National Alliance as well as the liberal Development/For!. KPV LV has been marred by infighting, which led to several defections and expulsions (including Kaimiņš's), and a name change to 'For a Humane Latvia'. The dire state of PLC was confirmed in the 2022 election, when the party returned a meagre 0.3% of the vote.

Katram un Katrai (For Each and Every One, KuK; formerly known as Law and Order, LuK) is a populist right-wing party founded in 2021 by Aldis Gobzems, former member and PM candidate for Who Owns the State? The party is anti-establishment, nationalist, socially conservative, and Eurosceptic, and places significant emphasis on a strong family and individual entrepreneurship. The party came to prominence during the COVID-19 pandemic for its anti-vax and anti-restriction positions. KuK returned 3.7% of the vote in the 2022 election and thus failed to cross the electoral threshold. As a result, Gobzems resigned from chairmanship and quit the party.

The **Latvijas Komunistiskā Partija (Communist Party of Latvia, LKP)** was a far-left party founded in 1904 and a government party during the Soviet occupation of Latvia. This Marxist-Leninist party contested the first free elections of 1990, scoring 21.5% of the vote. The LKP was banned in 1991.

The **Latvijas Sociālistiskā Partija (Socialist Party of Latvia, LSP)** is a marginal far-left party founded in 1994 as the successor of the banned Communist Party of Latvia. The party is communist, anti-corruption, Eurosceptic, and is perceived to serve the interests of the Russian-speaking population. The party joined the social-democratic alliance Harmony Centre in 2005.

The **Latvijas Vienības Partij (Latvian Unity Party, LVP)** was a far-left party founded in 1992. The party was democratic socialist and anti-corruption, and mainly concerned with national

independence, employment, industrial renewal, and rural development. The LVP peaked at 7.1% of the vote in the 1995 election, but failed to re-enter parliament in 1998 and dissolved in 2001.

The ***Reformu Partija (Reform Party, RP)*** was a short-lived populist right-wing party formed in 2011 by former president of Latvia Valdis Zatlers. The party was anti-establishment. The RP gained 20.8% of the vote in the 2011 election and formed a government coalition with the right-wing Unity and the far-right National Alliance. The party dissolved in 2015 and most of its members joined Unity.

Suverēnā Vara (Sovereign Power, SV) is a populist right-wing party founded in 2022. The party is anti-establishment, nationalist, economically protectionist, socially conservative, placing a strong accent on direct-democratic measures and freedom of speech, re-emigration, and the natural family. The party returned 3.2% of the vote in the 2022 election, failing to return any MP.

Tēvzemei un Brīvībai (For Fatherland and Freedom, TB) was a populist far-right party founded in 1993 which merged with the ***Latvijas Nacionālās Neatkarības Kustība (Latvian National Independence Movement, LNNK)*** in 1997 to form the ***TB/LNKK***. The party was anti-communist, socially conservative, economically liberal, and Eurosceptic. The party peaked at 14.7% of the vote in the 1998 election. In 2010, the party contested elections with the far-right All for Latvia! (VL). The two parties officially merged in the National Alliance in 2011.

The ***Tautas Kustība Latvijai (People's Movement for Latvia, TKL; also known as Siegerist Party)*** was a short-lived populist far-right party founded in 1994 by German-Latvian journalist and former Latvian National Independence Movement (LNNK) MP Joachim Siegerist. The party was socially conservative, anti-communist, anti-corruption, and pro-European, and campaigned on the platform 'Russians to Russia and Latvia for Latvians'. The TKL scored 14.9% of the vote in the 1995 election, returning 16 MPs. The party split in 1996 and failed to enter parliament again in 1998.