

LITHUANIA

	Pop	FL	FR	ES	Best %	Last %	Government
DP (POP until 2006) Darbo Partija Labour Party	(X)				28.4	9.8	2004-2006 2012-2016 2016-2018 2018-2019
DK Drąsos Kelias The Way of Courage	X				8.3	1.2	
FRONTAS Fronto Partija Front Party		X		X	3.2	n/a	
JL Jaunoji Lietuva Young Lithuania			X	X	4.0	n/a	
LCP Lietuvos Centro Partija Lithuanian Centre Party	X			X	6.1 ^a	2.4 ^b	
LLS Lietuvos Laisvės Sąjunga Lithuanian Freedom Union			X	X	1.5	n/a	
LTS Lietuvių Tautininkų ir Respublikonų Sąjunga Lithuanian Nationalist and Republican Union			X	X	2.4 ^b	2.4 ^b	
NS Nacionalinis Susivienijimas National Alliance			X	X	2.2	2.2	
TPP Tautos Prisikėlimo Partija National Resurrection Party	X				15.1	n/a	2008-2010
TT Tvarka ir Teisingumas Order and Justice	X			X	12.7	n/a	2012-2016

- a. Part of the Anti-corruption coalition of Kristupas Krivickas and Naglis Puteikis
- b. As part of the Centre Party – Nationalists alliance

Parties represented in parliament:

The ***Darbo Partija (Labour Party, DP)*** is a centrist party founded in 2003 by entrepreneur Viktor Uspaskich. The party is a former case of populism (from its establishment until 2006), and is reformist, economically liberal, and has voiced anti-immigration views and opposition to the EU relocation and resettlement scheme in the midst of the asylum policy crisis. The DP aspires to bring together and elect honest and hard-working people, and create a system of MP recall to make representatives accountable. The DP peaked at 28.4% of votes in the 2004 election and took part in different government coalitions over the years. The party scored 9.8% of the vote in the 2020 election.

Parties not/no longer represented in parliament:

The ***Drąsos Kelias (Way of Courage, DK)*** is a populist party founded in 2012. The party is conservative and anti-corruption. DK gained 8.3% of the vote in 2012 but many members left the party during the legislature. The party was marred by defections and quickly lost support . DK scored 1.2% of the vote in the 2020 election.

The **Fronto Partija (Front Party, FRONTAS)** was a short-lived far-left party founded in 2008. The party was democratic socialist, statist, and Eurosceptic. FRONTAS scored 3.2% of the vote in the 2008 election and merged with the Lithuanian Socialist Party into the Socialist People's Front in 2009.

Jaunoji Lietuva (Young Lithuania, JL) is a marginal far-right party founded in 1994 and led by Stanislovas Buškevičius. The party is anti-Russian, social conservative, and Eurosceptic. The party scored its best performance in the 1996 election, when it returned 4.0% of the vote. JL failed to enter parliament after 2004.

The **Lietuvos Centro Partija (Lithuanian Centre Party, LCP)** is a populist right-wing party founded in 2003. The party is nationalist, economically liberal, and Eurosceptic. The Centre Party prioritises national interests and identity over European ones. The Centre Party peaked at 6.1% of the vote as part of the Anti-corruption coalition of Kristupas Krivickas and Naglis Puteikis. The party gained 2.4% of votes in the 2020 election, which were contested under the name Centre Party – Nationalists, in alliance with the far-right Lithuanian Nationalist and Republican Union (LTS).

The **Lietuvos Laisvės Sąjunga (Lithuanian Freedom Union, LLS)** was a marginal far-right party founded in 1992 by Vytautas Šustauskas and split from the Lithuanian Freedom League. The party showed signs of extremism, expressing anti-Semitic and Eurosceptic views. The LLS scored its highest result in 1996 (1.5% of the vote and no MPs) but managed parliamentary representation (1 MP, Šustauskas himself, elected in the single-member Šilainiai constituency) between 2000 and 2004. The party dissolved in 2011.

The **Lietuvių Tautininkų ir Respublikonų Sąjunga (Lithuanian Nationalist and Republican Union, LTS; also known as Nationalists)** is a far-right party founded in 1990 and claiming historical continuity with the Lithuanian Nationalist Union. The LTS is anti-immigration, anti-Russian, social conservative, anti-globalist, and hard Eurosceptic. The current name derives from the merger with the Republican Party, which occurred in 2017. The Nationalists delivered 4 MPs in the 1992 election but scored their best result in 2020 (2.4% of the vote) as part of the Centre Party – Nationalists alliance, which however failed to return any MP.

The **Nacionalinis Susivienijimas (National Alliance, NS)** is a Eurosceptic party founded in 2020 by philosopher Vytautas Radžvilas, founder and former leader of the Lithuanian Liberal Union. The party is nationalist and borderline far right, social conservative, economically protectionist, and Eurosceptic. The NS scored 2.2% of votes in the 2020 election and delivered no MPs.

The **Tautos Prisikėlimo Partija (National Resurrection Party, TPP)** was a short-lived populist centrist party founded in 2008 by TV host and producer Arūnas Valinskas. The party was anti-establishment and economically liberal. Thanks to the visibility afforded by the presence of media celebrities in its ranks, the party scored 15.1% of the vote in the first election contested in 2008 and took part in the government including the Conservatives and the Liberal Movement. The TPP was however marred by defections and eventually merged into the Liberal and Centre Union in 2011.

Tvarka ir Teisingumas (Order and Justice, TT) was a populist right-wing party founded in 2002 as a breakaway from the Liberal Union of Lithuania. The party was nationalist, social conservative, and Eurosceptic. TT's fate has been tied to former chairman and Lithuanian president Rolandas Paksas, who was impeached in 2004 and eventually resigned from party leadership in 2016. TT peaked at 12.7% of the vote in the 2008 election, which allowed the party to join the government with the

Labour Party and the Social Democratic Party. TT successively experienced a gradual decline until the eventual merger into Freedom and Justice in 2020.