

## SLOVAKIA

	Pop	FL	FR	ES	Best %	Last %	Government
ĽSNS Kotlebovci – Ľudová Strana Naše Slovensko Kotlebists – People’s Party Our Slovakia			X	X	8.0	8.0	
OLaNO Obyčajní Ľudia A Nezávislé Osobnosti Ordinary People and Independent Personalities	X				25.0 <sup>a</sup>	25.0 <sup>a</sup>	2020-present
Smer Smer – Slovenská Sociálna Demokracia Direction – Slovak Social Democracy	X				44.4	18.3	2006-2010 2012-2016 2016-2020
SR Sme Rodina We Are Family	X		X	X	8.2	8.2	2020-present
ANO Aliancia Nového Občana Alliance of the New Citizen	X				8.0	n/a	2002-2006
HZDS (later ĽS-HZDS) Hnutie za Demokratické Slovensko Movement for a Democratic Slovakia	X			X	34.9 <sup>c</sup>	n/a	1992-1994 1994-1998 2006-2010
KSS Komunistická Strana Slovenska Communist Party of Slovakia		X		X	6.3	n/a	
PSNS Pravá Slovenská Národná Strana Real Slovak National Party	X		X	X	3.7	n/a	
SOP Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia Party of Civic Understanding	X				8.0	n/a	1998-2002
SNS Slovenská Národná Strana Slovak National Party	X		X	X	11.7	3.2	1992-1994 1994-1998 2006-2010 2016-2020
Vlast' Homeland	X		X	X	2.9	2.9	
ZRS Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska Union of the Workers of Slovakia	X	X		X	7.3	n/a	1994-1998

- In alliance with the Christian Union (KÚ), New Majority (NOVA), and Change from Bottom (ZZ)
- Within the Freedom and Solidarity party list
- In alliance with the Peasant’s Party of Slovakia

### Parties represented in parliament:

The ***Kotlebovci – Ľudová Strana Naše Slovensko (Kotlebists – People’s Party Our Slovakia, ĽSNS; formerly known as People’s Party Our Slovakia)*** is a far-right party founded in 2010 by Marian Kotleba from the ashes of the outlawed Slovak Togetherness movement. The party is ideologically extremist and has anti-system, anti-minority, anti-immigration, social conservative, anti-LGBTQI+, pro-Russian, anti-NATO, and hard Eurosceptic views. The ĽSNS made its first electoral inroads in the Banská Bystrica region (the party’s stronghold), where Kotleba was regional governor between 2013 and 2017. The party entered parliament in 2016 with 8.0% of the vote, securing the same result in the 2020 election. In January 2021, MPs of the ĽSNS parliamentary group left the party over the decision to change the statute and centralise power in the hands of Kotleba. The dissenting MPs have joined and revamped the pre-existing party Republika. In April 2022, Kotleba was convicted for expressing extremist sympathies, losing his mandate as MP.

***Obyčajní Ľudia A Nezávislé Osobnosti (Ordinary People and Independent Personalities, OĽANO)*** is a populist right-wing party founded in 2011 by Igor Matovič as a split from Freedom and Solidarity (SaS) parliamentary faction. The party's main campaign theme is anti-corruption and anti-elitism, and it has a socially conservative platform. The party came third in the 2012 and 2016 elections, gaining 8.6% and 11.0% of the vote, respectively – the last time in alliance with the conservative New Majority. OĽANO was part of the winning ticket in the 2020 election (including the Christian Union, New Majority, and Change from Bottom), which secured 25.0% of the vote. However, the alliance fell short of a parliamentary majority and formed a coalition government with the far-right We Are Family, the right-wing Freedom and Solidarity, and the centrist For the People, with Igor Matovič as PM. Matovič resigned in March 2021, following a government crisis over the purchase of Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccines from Russia. Matovič and Eduard Heger (also of OĽANO) traded places, with the former being appointed Minister of Finance and the latter becoming PM of Slovakia.

***Smer (Direction)*** is a populist party founded in 1999 by Robert Fico, an outgoing member of the Party of the Democratic Left. The party combines economic paternalism with nationalist elements, is socially conservative, and generally pro-EU. Smer has been a central political force in the politics of Slovakia throughout the 2000s and 2010s. The party led government coalitions in 2006 (29.1% of the vote) and 2016 (28.3% of the vote) with the far-right Slovak National Party, among others. In 2012, Smer gained sufficient seats to rule on its own after gaining 44.4% of the vote. The party was among the Visegrád-4 governing forces that rejected the EU migrant relocation and resettlement scheme. Smer has been often embroiled in cases of corruption. The political crisis following the murder of investigative journalist Ján Kuciak and his fiancée led to the resignation of PM Fico and his cabinet in March 2018. Peter Pellegrini (also from Smer) formed a new government, which remained in place until 2020. Smer gained 18.3% of the vote in the 2020 election. Pellegrini left Smer in 2020 to form Hlas (Voice).

***Sme Rodina (We Are Family, SR)*** is a populist far-right party founded in 2015 by Boris Kollár and previously known as the Party of Citizens of Slovakia. The party is socially conservative, anti-establishment and anti-corruption, anti-immigration, and Eurosceptic. SR entered parliament in 2016 after securing 6.6% of the vote and improved its performance in 2020, when it gained 8.2% of the vote. The party was then asked to join the government coalition led by Igor Matovič's populist right-wing OĽANO with one of the SR vice-presidents, Milan Krajniak, appointed as Minister of Labour.

Parties not/no longer represented in parliament:

***Aliancia Nového Občana (Alliance of the New Citizen, ANO)*** was a populist right-wing party founded in 2001 by media entrepreneur Pavol Rusko. The party was anti-establishment and economically liberal. The party scored 8.0% of the vote in 2002 and was asked to join the government coalition led by Mikuláš Dzurinda and his conservative Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SDKÚ). ANO delegates were appointed to Ministers of Culture, Health, and Industry, but disagreements within the government coalition led to the expulsion of ANO from the cabinet in 2005. ANO did not re-enter parliament in 2006 and eventually dissolved in 2011.

The ***Hnutie za Demokratické Slovensko (Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, HZDS; after 2000 named People's Party – Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, ĽS-HZDS)*** was a populist party founded in 1991 by Vladimír Mečiar as a split from Public Against Violence. The party was nationalist, economically statist and protectionist, and Eurosceptic. The HZDS' support peaked at 34.9% of the vote in the 1994 election (in alliance with the Peasant's Party of Slovakia) and formed a government with the far-left Union of the Workers of Slovakia and the far-right Slovak National

Party. The party was marred by internal splits and defections, but managed to rank first with 19.5% of the vote in 2002, when it was however relegated in opposition. The ĽS-HZDS last entered parliament in 2006 (8.8% of the vote), when it was asked to join the Fico II government (2006-2010) alongside Smer (Direction) and the far-right Slovak National Party. The ĽS-HZDS dissolved in 2014.

The ***Komunistická Strana Slovenska (Communist Party of Slovakia, KSS)*** is a far-left party founded in 1992 as the merger of the Communist Party of Slovakia – 91 and the Communist League of Slovakia – both non-reformist successors of the original Communist Party of Slovakia and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The party is anti-capitalist, anti-NATO, and Eurosceptic. The KSS reached 6.3% of the vote in 2002, when it managed parliamentary representation for the first and last time.

The ***Pravá Slovenská Národná Strana (Real Slovak National Party, PSNS)*** was a populist far-right party founded in 2001 by Ján Slota as an offshoot of the Slovak National Party (SNS). Just like the SNS, the party was anti-minority, socially conservative, and Eurosceptic. The PSNS emerged as a result of internal conflicts between then-chairwoman Anna Malíková and former chairman Slota within SNS, which led to the expulsion of the latter alongside other dissident MPs. The PSNS returned 3.7% of the vote in the 2002 election and merged back into the SNS in 2005, with Slota as chairman.

The ***Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia (Party of Civic Understanding, SOP)*** was a populist party founded in 1998 by Košice mayor Rudolf Schuster, who was also president of Slovakia between 1999 and 2004. The party was economically liberal and pro-EU. The SOP gained 8.0% of the vote in the 1998 election and was asked to join the government coalition led by Mikuláš Dzurinda and his Slovak Democratic Coalition (later Slovak Democratic and Christian Union). The party dissolved in 2003 and most of its members joined Smer (Direction).

The ***Slovenská Národná Strana (Slovak National Party, SNS)*** is a populist far-right party founded in 1989 that claims links to the historical party of the same name. The party is anti-minority, anti-immigration, socially conservative, pro-market, and Eurosceptic. Internal disputes within the party led to an internal split in 2001, leading to the concomitant existence of the SNS and the Real Slovak National Party. The two parties merged back together into the SNS in 2005 and the party scored its best performance to date in 2006 (11.7% of the vote). Under the leadership of Ján Slota, the SNS took part in two government coalitions, in 1994-1998 (HZDS-led Mečiar I government) and 2006-2010 (Smer-led Fico I government). The SNS was embroiled in cases of corruption during its term as junior coalition partner of the Fico I government and failed to cross the threshold for representation in 2012. In 2012, Andrej Danko was appointed chairman and tried to steer the party in a more moderate direction. Former chairman Ján Slota was expelled from the party in 2013. The SNS returned to parliament in 2016 (8.6% of the vote) and took part in the Fico III government with Smer, the ethno-liberal Most-Híd (Bridge), and the right-wing Sieť (Network). In 2020, the party failed to re-enter parliament scoring 3.2% of the vote.

***Vlasť (Homeland)*** is a populist far-right party active under this name since 2019. The party is anti-immigration, socially conservative, anti-LGBTQI+, Russophile, and Eurosceptic. Vlasť is led by former judge and Minister of Justice Štefan Harabin and scored 2.9% of the vote in the 2020 election.

The ***Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska (Union of the Workers of Slovakia, ZRS)*** was a populist far-left party founded in 1994 as a split from the Party of the Democratic Left. The party was anti-capitalist, statist, and Eurosceptic. The ZRS gained 7.3% of the vote in the 1994 election and joined the Mečiar I government (1994-1998), but failed to secure parliamentary representation thereafter. The party dissolved in 2017.