

Information on selected Czech Political Parties

(Source: Wikipedia)

ANO 2011

Is a [centrist](#)^[4] and [populist](#)^{[9][10]} [political party in the Czech Republic](#) founded by [Andrej Babiš](#), second wealthiest man in the Czech Republic, owner of [Agrofert](#) and media publishing company [MAFRA](#). It is based on the former movement **Action of Dissatisfied Citizens** ([Czech](#): *Akce nespokojených občanů*, **ANO**). "Ano" means "yes" in Czech.

The Czech Social Democratic Party

([Czech](#): *Česká strana sociálně demokratická*, **ČSSD**) is a [social-democratic](#)^{[3][5][6]} [political party in the Czech Republic](#). It holds 50 seats in the [Chamber of Deputies](#), making it the largest party. ČSSD leads the governing [Cabinet](#) of the Czech Republic since [2013](#).

The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia

([Czech](#): *Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy*, **KSČM**) is a [communist party](#) in the [Czech Republic](#). It has a membership of 56,763 (2012) and is a member party of the [European United Left–Nordic Green Left](#) bloc in the [European Parliament](#). Along with the [Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova](#) it is one of only two ruling parties in post-communist Central Eastern Europe which has not dropped the communist title from its name, although it changed its party program to suit laws adopted after 1989.^{[6][7]} For most of the first two decades after the [Velvet Revolution](#), the party was politically isolated and accused of extremism, but recently it has become closer to the [ČSSD](#). After the [2012 regional elections](#) it began governing in coalition with the ČSSD in 10 regions.^[8] It has never been part of governing coalition in executive branch. Its youth organisation was banned from 2006 to 2010,^{[7][9]} and there have been calls from other parties to outlaw the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia.^[10] Until 2013 it was the only political party in Czech republic printing its own newspapers, called [Haló noviny](#).^[11]

The Civic Democratic Party

([Czech](#): *Občanská demokratická strana*, **ODS**) is a [liberal-conservative](#)^{[9][10]} [political party in the Czech Republic](#). It holds 16 seats in the [Chamber of Deputies](#) after being marginalized in the [2013 legislative election](#).

Founded in 1991 as the pro-[free market](#) wing of the [Civic Forum](#) by [Václav Klaus](#) and modelled on the British [Conservative Party](#).^{[11][12]} The ODS won the [1992 legislative election](#), and has remained in government for most of the Czech Republic's independence. From every elections of Chamber of Deputies until 2013 it emerged as one of the two strongest parties. Václav Klaus served as the first [Prime Minister of the Czech Republic](#) after partition of [Czechoslovakia](#), from 1993 to 1997. [Mirek Topolánek](#), who succeeded him as leader of the party in December 2002, served as Prime Minister from 2006 to 2009. In the [2010 election](#), the party lost 28 seats, finishing second, but as the largest party right of the centre, it formed a centre-right government with [Petr Nečas](#) as Prime Minister. In the [2013 legislative election](#), the party was marginalized by only securing 16 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, relegating the party to opposition since July 2013. The party is currently led by [Petr Fiala](#), who [was elected](#) leader on a party convention in January 2014.

The ODS is a member of the [International Democratic Union](#), [Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformists](#) (AECR) and [European Conservatives and Reformists](#) (ECR) group in the European Parliament.

The Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party

([Czech](#): *Křesťanská a demokratická unie – Československá strana lidová*, KDU–ČSL, often shortened to *lidovci* ('the populars') is a [Christian-democratic](#)^[13] [political party in the Czech Republic](#). The party took part in almost every Czech Government since 1990. In [the June 2006 election](#), the party won 7.2% of the vote and 13 out of 200 seats; but in [the 2010 election](#), this dropped to 4.4% and they lost all their seats. The party regained its parliamentary standing in the [Czech legislative election, 2013](#), winning 14 seats in the new parliament^[14] and thereby becoming the first party ever to return to the parliament after dropping out.

The Mayors and Independents

([Czech](#): *Starostové a nezávislí*), abbreviated to **STAN**, is a [political party](#) in the [Czech Republic](#). The Mayors and Independents focus on [localism](#) and promoting powers for municipalities. The party grew out of the [Independent Mayors for Region](#), which allied itself to the [liberal conservative SNK European Democrats](#), but now cooperates with the similarly liberal conservative [TOP 09](#).

In the [2013 election](#) to the [Chamber of Deputies](#), STAN won five seats on the TOP 09 list: [Jan Farský](#), [Stanislav Polčák](#), [Věra Kovářová](#), [František Vácha](#) and acting leader [Petr Gazdík](#). In the [Czech Senate](#), STAN has four members. The party competes separately in local government elections. In the [2010 local elections](#), the party won 1,243 councillors, making it the sixth-largest party on local councils.^[2]

TOP 09

(name derived from *Tradice Odpovědnost Prosperita*, meaning "Tradition Responsibility Prosperity"^[5]) is a [conservative political party](#) in the [Czech Republic](#), led by the former Czech Finance Minister [Miroslav Kalousek](#). TOP 09 holds 26 seats in the [Chamber of Deputies](#) and has four [MEPs](#).