

by Jalala Huseynova



CONCLUSION

POLITICAL COMPARISON

ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS

POLITICAL POSITION

IDEOLOGY

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HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

OUTLINE





- INTRODUCTION
 - German: Alternative für Deutschland, shortened AfD
 - nationalist, far-right•
 - political party
 - established in 2013
 - Tino Chrupalla andAlice Weidel



in 2012, <u>Alexander</u> <u>Gauland, Bernd Lucke</u> and <u>Konrad Adam</u> formed the Electoral Alternative 2013.

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It was critical of Germany's policy toward the <u>eurozone</u> crisis

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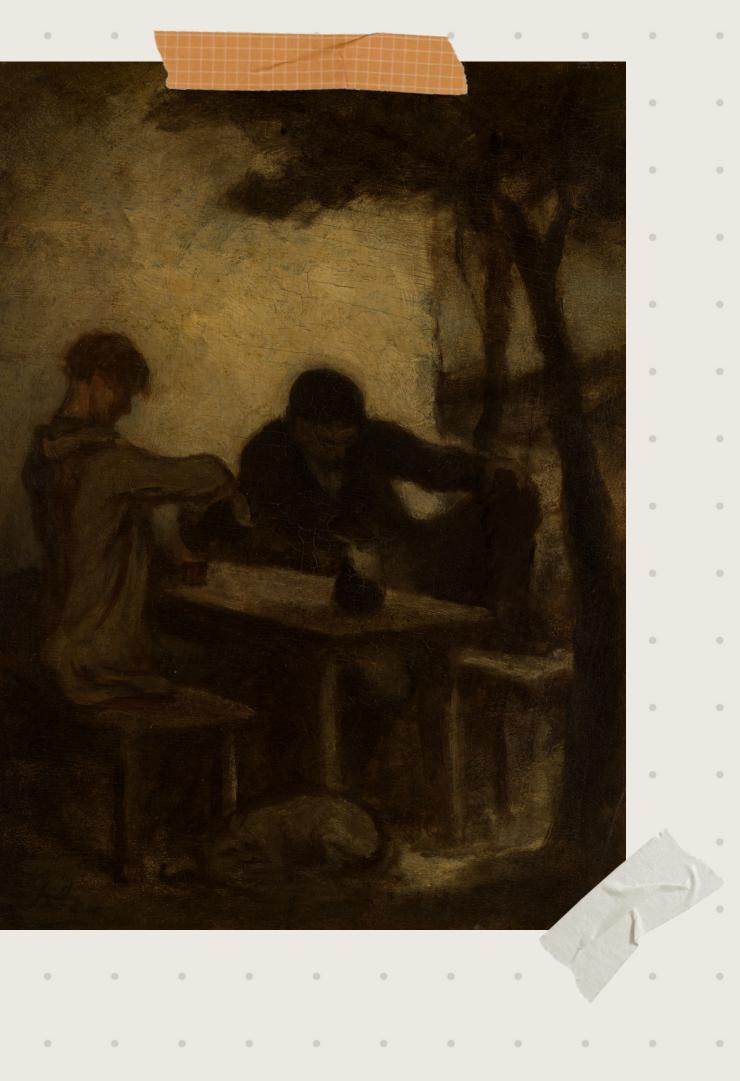
They then decided to form a party to compete in the <u>2013</u> <u>federal election</u>.

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The AfD's first supporters were <u>economists</u>, <u>business</u> leaders, <u>journalists</u> and former members of the <u>Christian</u> <u>Democratic Union</u>

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POLITICAL POSITION

far-right

Ultraconservatism

Ultranationalism

Nativist tendencies

or right-wing extremism

ACTIVITIES

EUROZONE ISSUES PRIMARILY

From the beginning, the AfD comprised three different movements: the liberal economists, the national conservatives and right-wing populists.



The party's radicalization began when hundreds of thousands of people fled to Germany in 2015, seeking protection from the war in Syria.



opposed arms deliveries to Ukraine.

prevention of refugees (2016)



German security authorities on alert In March 2021, the <u>Federal Office for the Protection of</u> <u>the Constitution (BfV)</u> — the domestic intelligence service — classified the entire party as a "suspected right-wing extremist case."







• Opinion polls currently show them as the second-largest party nationwide.

• those regional branches of the AfD are polling between 31 and 36% of the vote despite being the most radical right-wing.

• AfD won 94 seats in the 2017 German federal election and became the third-largest party in the country, the largest opposition party;

• 2024, november - <u>limit its party</u> <u>financing</u>

ACHIEVEMENTS

lost reputation



COMPARISON WITH THE OTHER PARTIES

more towards the refugee crisis

In short, the relationship between AfD and its voters is weak, and is mostly defined by opposition to other parties

Previous non-voters Anti-Merkel

"seismic shock" for the Germany

CONCLUSION

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- Witting, V., & Thurau, J. (2024, March 11). Germany's AfD: Euroskeptics turned far-right populists. dw.com. https://www.dw.com/en/germanys-afd-euroskeptics-turned-far-rightpopulists/a-64607308
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Mudde, C. (2019, May 29). What the stunning success of AfD means for Germany and Europe. The Guardian. https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/sep/24/germanyelections-afd-europe-immigration-merkel-radical-right

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Thank You For Your Attention !

