# THE ADVANCE OF EXTREME RIGHT-WING PARTIES IN POLAND, AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Andrea Hidalgo Camargo Radan Šíbl

# What is an extreme right-wing party?

■ European far-right parties share an antiimmigration political program reflecting their ultra-nationalist ideology; they consider that only natives should be inhabitants of the state and that non-native elements threaten the homogeneity of the nation-state (Mudde, 2007)

#### **Actual Government**

Poland

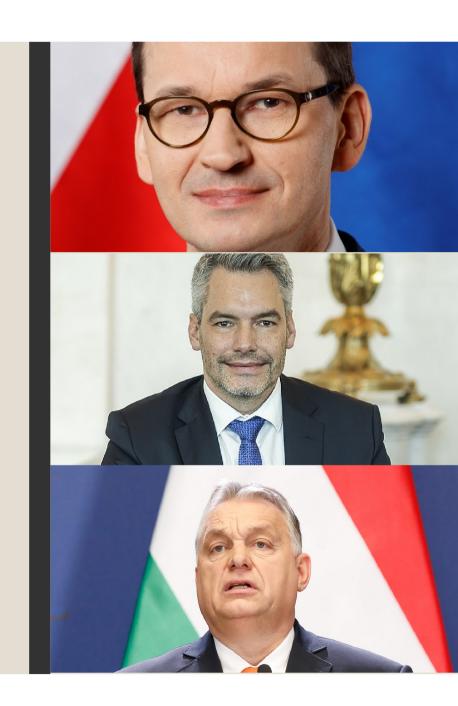
Mateusz Morawiecki – Prime Minister (Law and Justice Party)

Austria

Karl Nehammer - Chancellor of Austria (ÖVP, Austrian People's Party )

Hungary

Viktor Orban – Prime Minister (Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance)



### **Post-Communist**

Transition political landscape

- Challenges of transitioning:
  - Market economy.
  - Stability and national identity.
  - Traditional values
  - Rise of populist movements

## Religious Conservation Church

- Social Conservatism.
- Cultural preservation.

## **National Identity and Historical** Memory Struggle against communism.

- Historical grievances, Treaty of Trianon.
- The framing of national pride.

#### **Post-Imperial Legacies**

- Austria-Hungarian Empire
- World War I: territorial loses and border changes

### **Historical Right-Wing Movements**

#### **Austria**

- After World War II: conservative **Austrian People's Party (ÖVP)** played a crucial role in rebuilding the country.
- -Freedom Party of Austria
  was founded in 1945 but
  became popular with leader
  Jörg Haider in 1990s who
  combined liberal economics
  with nationalism,
  euroscepticism and
  antisemitism. It is unofficial
  successor of Christian
  Social Party that focused on
  keeping catholic Austria out of
  protestant state of Germany
   NEOS liberal right-wing

#### Hungary

- **Fidesz**: Right-wing to far right Viktor Orbán continuously winning from 2010 with 40% or more.
- **Jobbik**: Before extreme right now more center, nationalism, agrarism, antiglobalization.
- Our homeland movement: Hungarian nationalism, euroscepticism, antisionism, antiglobalization.

#### **Poland**

- PiS: Jarosław Kaczyński.
- Civic Platform: Donald Tusk, liberal conservatism, christian democracy, pro european
- **Sovereign Poland**: Zbigniew Ziobro, national conservatism, social conservatism.

# **Economic Disparities**

- Economic uncertainty (Covid, Inflation, War)
- Globalization concerns about the job loss
- Regional differences some regions are left behind economically compared to others
- Isolated elites from ordinary citizen





# Immigration and Nationalism

- Strict border control and limitation on immigration
- Border fences Fidesz
- Opposition to EU policis on migration
- Protection of cultural and religious identity
- Against any external interference