

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

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# What is an extreme right-wing party?

- European far-right parties share an anti-immigration 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 Orbán – Prime Minister (Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance)



# Post-Communist

## Transition

In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century

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

# Religious

## Conservatism

- Religious influence. Catholic 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 losses 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, antisemitism, 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 policies on migration
- Protection of cultural and religious identity
- Against any external interference