

Notes

2020

2020, UK departs from EU

For several decades in postwar Europe, populism was not an issue at all. The first populist party in the continent that was able to form a government singlehandedly was Greece's leftist PASOK in October 1981. It stayed in office for many years, increasingly contaminating the formerly liberal centerright ND party, which then ruled in typical populist fashion during 2004-09. Greece has also been governed by the leftright populist coalition of SYRIZA/ANEL during 2015-19. In Italy, Silvio Berlusconi formed three populist-led coalition governments between 1994 and 2011. Hungary has been led by a FIDESZ-dominated populist government since 2010 and Poland is ruled by populist PiS since 2015. In the Czech Republic, populist Andrej Babi 's ANO party formed a minority government in 2017, while in Slovakia populist SMER leader Robert Fico enjoyed three terms as prime minister between 2006 and 2018. In Spain, the leftist PODEMOS has since 2019 served as junior coalition partner in a predominantly liberal government.

ITALY

CZECH REPUBLIC

AUSTRIA

SLOVAKIA HUNGARY GREECE

GERMANY

DENMARK SWEDEN

Nativist parties have never ruled singlehandedly in Europe. Instead, they have participated as junior partners in coalition governments in four EU countries: Austria (FPÖ; 2000-03, 2003-05 and 2017-19); the Netherlands (List Pim Fortuyn, 2002-03); Finland (Finns, 2017-19); and Italy (League, 2018-19). In two other countries, Denmark and again the Netherlands, nativist parties (the Danish People's Party and the Dutch Party of Freedom respectively) have supported minority liberal incumbents but without receiving cabinet posts. Other important nativist parties have served as coalition partners in governments of two non-EU nations, Switzerland and Norway.

Sources For the original distinction between liberal, populist, and nativist parties, see T.S. Pappas, "The Specter Haunting Europe: Distinguishing Liberal Democracy's Challengers", Journal of Democracy 27:4 (October 2016), 22-36, and T.S. Pappas, "Populism vs. nativism" [infographic], 2020. For definitions and a classification of Europe's various party types, see T.S. Pappas "A typology of parties in contemporary Europe, 1990-2020" [infographic], 2021. By far the best account of the failure of liberal parties in CEE to become strong and durable is Tim Haughton and Kevin Deegan-Krause, The New Party Challenge: Changing Cycles of Party Birth and Death in Central Europe and Beyond (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019). A general theory of populism based on detailed comparative analysis of the cases, including Greece, is in T.S. Pappas, Populism and Liberal Democracy: A Comparative and Theoretical Analysis (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019). For much more on populism, nativism, and liberalism, you may enjoy visiting my blog www.pappaspopulism.com.

SPAIN

IRELAND

PORTUGAL

UNITED KINGDOM

BELGIUM

NETHERLANDS LUXEMBOURG

Citation

You may cite this infographic as Takis S. Pappas (2021), "EU was once a club of liberal democracies. Not any longer" [infographic].





the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 822337.

Graphic design: vitoraimondi.com