

IN CENTRAL
AND SOUTH-EASTERN
EUROPE

EDITED BY
HARIS DAJČ
NATASZA STYCZYŃSKA

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FACES OF POPULISM

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IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

EDITED BY HARIS DAJČ NATASZA STYCZYŃSKA Reviewer dr Ivana Vesić

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The research and ideas for the chapters were discussed at several academic conferences in recent years – annual ECPR, CES, UACES conferences; POPREBEL conferences in Belgrade; and smaller workshops organised within the consortium and by our partners and colleagues. We would like to thank the organiser and attendees for stimulating discussions and for their valuable remarks on earlier versions of the chapters. We hope that this volume will serve as an invitation to a wider debate about the phenomenon of populism in Central and South-Eastern Europe.

Haris Dajč and Natasza Styczyńska Kraków December 2022

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INTRODUCTION

The book *Faces of Populism in Central and South-Eastern Europe* is the result of research cooperation within the project Populist rebellion against modernity in 21st-century Eastern Europe: neo-traditionalism and neo-feudalism (POPREBEL) and the conference that was held in Belgrade in April 2022, within the scope of the project. POPREBEL is a Horizon 2020-funded research project that analyses the rise of populism in Central and Eastern Europe and is run by a consortium of six universities: University College London, Jagiellonian University, Charles University, University of Tartu, Corvinus University of Budapest, University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy and, think tank, Edgeryders.

The 21st century brought significant crises (economic and refugee crises and the COVID-19 pandemic) that generated fertile ground not only for populist rhetoric but also policies. With the recent Russian aggression in Ukraine, one could notice a new wave of populist slogans often merged with nationalist and conspiracy arguments. The war in Ukraine generated dissonance among populists in the region and brought further proof that populism is very context-dependent. As Russia is a close neighbour to

the region and fuels populist movements in Europe, especially in the former Yugoslavia, our book focus on different faces of populism that developed in Central and South-Eastern Europe during the recent period.

"A[t] last everyone understands that populism matters" is the opening statement of the handbook on populism published by Cambridge University Press (Kaltwasser et al. 2017: 1). On the other hand, there is much less agreement regarding the definition of the phenomena.

Populism is one of the most frequently-used terms in contemporary political debates and the media. This elusive and difficult-to-measure concept became also highly politicised. The number of populist governments in Europe has increased in recent years, and the victory of Donald Trump in the US falsified the theory that the rule of populists concerns only young democracies (Kyle and Gultchin 2018). Interestingly, in Central and South-Eastern Europe, populist actors are part of the political mainstream and parties in power (Poland, Hungary). Although the dichotomy between 'pure people' and 'the corrupted elite' characterises all populist movements and actors, we wondered if there were particular features that connect these types of actors in the post-communist countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe.

The volume collects chapters primarily based on empirical research undertaken within the POPREBEL research project framework, however, it also includes chapters by external researchers with whom we had the pleasure to cooperate during the time of the project.

In the first chapter of the book, Alexander Mesarovich addresses the conditions under which the confluence of populism and Euroscepticism impacted the accession processes in Croatia and Serbia. The author uses a social network analysis to identify the structure of relations within the parliaments of Croatia and Serbia during their accession processes, along with interviews with politicians from both countries. In the end, he demonstrates some potential challenges faced by those attempting to confront the ongoing populist phenomenon that are relevant in the case studies of these two countries.

Milan Vukomanović's chapter on populism and religion in the Western Balkans focuses on Serbia, Montenegro and Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina). He explores how nationalist religious discourse and the advancement of an ethnocentric political theology have also been utilised as a populist mechanism in the hands of the current political elite in those

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case studies. A special focus is given to the Serbian Orthodox Church and its "protection of culture" and how it started to participate with local political elites in reshaping the classical modernisation concept by accommodating it to local, national and particular moulds.

The chapter of Paulina Lenik examines the attributes of voters favouring populist parties in Czechia and Poland, using European Social Survey data for 2012–2016. By illustrating the amorphous nature of populism using Czechia and Poland as case studies, she proved that populism has country-specific features, complementing the previous region-wide assumptions on the general attributes of populist voters. Her findings exemplify that populism varies across political contexts and has a slightly different nature from what had been established on the regional level.

The fourth chapter, written by Ognjen Radonjić, addresses the Russian conquest of Serbia's oil and natural gas sector from 2008 to the present day, as well as the Russian war on Ukraine. The author explains how Russia uses energy as a soft power instrument of foreign policy. In Serbia, this Russian soft power strategy has materialised through the Energy Treaty signed in 2008. Radonjić explains how the neo-traditionalist narrative referred to Serbia's historical, cultural and religious ties with Russia and the neo-feudalist narrative to the traditionally close friendship of the Russian and Serbian authorities, as well as private relations between certain Russian and Serbian politicians. This led to a highly probable event of total energy instability and complete dependence on Russia in Serbia.

Joanna Orzechowska-Wacławska and Agnieszka Sadecka, in the fifth chapter, focus on 'othering' Europe in Poland's right-wing media post-2015. Their chapter examines specifically the strategies of othering of Europe and the EU used by national populists in Poland in the name of promoting (and defending) Polish national traditional values, which have been portrayed as endangered by the liberal, supranational values professed by the EU. The empirical part of the study is based on the analysis of magazine covers of two opinionated right-wing weeklies: *Gazeta Polska* and *Do Rzeczy* during 7 years (2015–2021). They traced that, in the post-2015 period, there has been a significantly different perspective on the EU compared to the enthusiastic tone adopted – sometimes by the very same journalists – at the time of Poland's accession to the EU in 2004. The authors successfully explore and analyse the ways in which the national 'self' is contrasted with the European 'other'.

Natasza Styczyńska and Jan Meijer, in their chapter on populist Euroscepticism in Poland, analyse the state of play in the field of populist Euroscepticism in Poland and the rest of Europe, and, based on existing research, they suggest the most useful approach to define and study populist Euroscepticism observed in Poland. The authors suggest adopting an ideational approach to researching populism, which applies a specific focus on the ideas of populist parties and movements, as it considers these to be the key features of populism and the distinguishing feature of the parties and movements in question. When it comes to Euroscepticism, they stress the importance of a detailed look at the correlation between populism and Euroscepticism, which are often assumed to be 'distinct but intersecting phenomena.' The authors argue that differentiating between 'Europe-level populism' and 'populist Euroscepticism' is essential because it allows for the untangling of populist and Eurosceptic messages.

In the seventh chapter, Mladen Radulović and Haris Dajč examine the connection between nationalism and egalitarianism in populist narratives and value orientations in Serbia in the 21st century. Using a triangulation of different methods, the authors manage to detect how nationalism and egalitarianism, both as messages (from above) and as value orientations (from below), have shaped the modern political life of Serbia. They analyse nationalism and egalitarianism in the political messages of the two parties that won the most votes in parliamentary elections since 2000 and use data gathered during the past 20 years in the World Values Survey and European Values Study. The authors successfully explain the *longue durée* of nationalism and egalitarianism in Serbian society since the 19th century.

The final chapter, by Maja Vasiljević and Ljiljana Dobrovšak examine the encounter of nationalism – more precisely, right-wing populism – in the political life of Croatia in the 21st century. The authors re-examine and fulfil previous analyses of this topic with a historical insight into the political narratives that deal with nationalism. Special attention is given to the Homeland Movement and the initiative 'On the Behalf of the Family.' Vasiljević and Dobrovšak strongly explain the consequences of the rise of right-wing populism in Croatia, in weakening democratic institutions in Croatia.

In the postface, New Russia's Imperialism and Populist Deluge from the Current Perspective of Russia's Aggression against Ukraine, Nikola INTRODUCTION 13

Samardžić summarises how the emergence of populist politicians in 21st century – who were and still are allies of Russia – fuelled the deepest and most dangerous crisis in European relations since 1945. The author explains how dissatisfactions among developed European societies and in the geographical peripheries that were included in the process of EU enlargement helped the rise of populism, while also shining a light on the role of the Kremlin in that process.

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portray of Polish nation, nationalism, national ideology and national interest. Recently she has been involved in three scientific projects: POPREBEL (Populist rebellion against modernity in 21st-century Eastern Europe: neo-traditionalism and neo-feudalism, Horizon 2020, 2019–2021), EU3D (EU Differentiation, Dominance and Democracy, Horizon 2020, 2019–2022) and Reclaim (Reclaiming Liberal Democracy in Europe, Horizon Europe, 2022–2025).

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as well as socio-cultural dimensions of populism and nationalism. She has worked as a researcher in the Horizon2020 project: POPREBEL (Populist rebellion against modernity in 21st-century Eastern Europe: neo-traditionalism and neofeudalism, 2019–2022), and is currently leading the Jagiellonian University team in the Horizon Europe project RECLAIM (Reclaiming Liberal Democracy in the Post-Factual Age).

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Populism is one of the most frequently used terms in contemporary political debates and the media. This elusive and difficult-to-measure phenomenon became also highly politicised both in Europe and around the world. The dichotomy between 'pure people' and 'the corrupted elite' characterises all populist movements and actors, and so this book focuses on particular features that connect populist actors in the post-communist countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe. The volume gathers chapters analysing the phenomenon of populism in Central and South-Eastern Europe from multidisciplinary perspectives. The aim is to map and understand the peculiarities of populism in the region seen from the perspective of political science, economy, history, and cultural studies.

The book is a result of cooperation between researchers working on a project entitled Populist Rebellion against Modernity in 21st-century Eastern Europe: Neo-Traditionalism and Neo-Feudalism (POPREBEL). The project is funded by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 scheme and aims to analyse the rise of populism in Central and Eastern Europe. POPREBEL is run by a consortium of six European universities: University College London, Jagiellonian University, Charles University, University of Tartu, Corvinus University of Budapest, University of Belgrade, and the think tank Edgeryders.

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