

2017 STATE OF HATE

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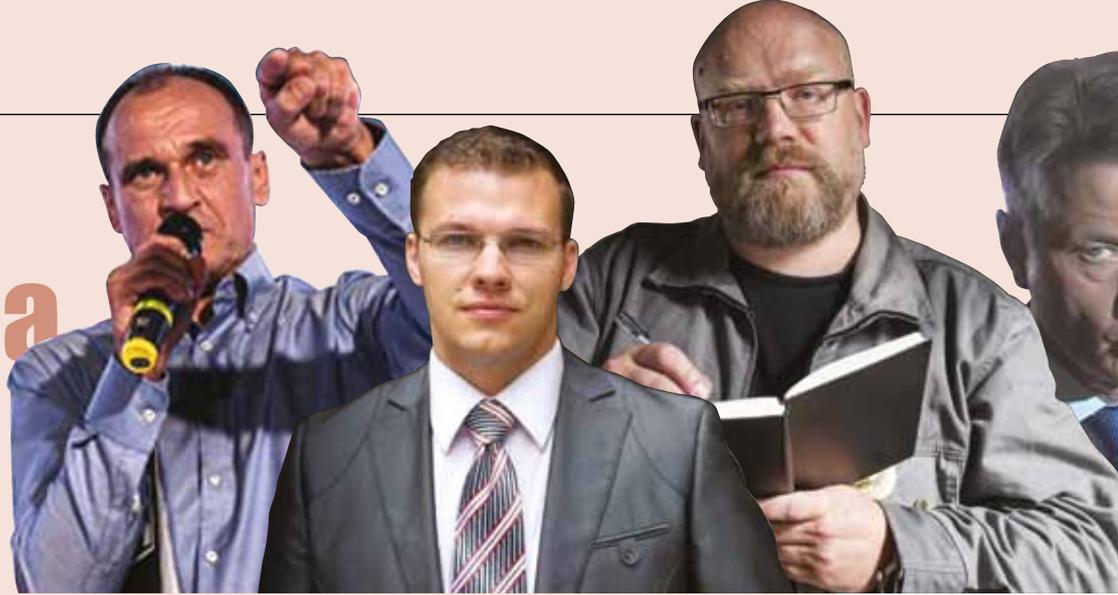
A HOPE not hate special
report into extremism in Britain
and Europe today

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The year hate went mainstream

Poland, Lithuania Latvia, Estonia



(left to right) Pawel Kukiz, Raivis Dzintars, Sven Kivisildnik and Rolandas Paksas

POLAND BY RAFAL PANKOWSKI

Main organisation	"KUKIZ'15" MOVEMENT
Political description	Right-wing populist
Leader(s)	Pawel Kukiz, a former rock singer, who became a politician in 2015
Membership	Unknown, the movement is composed of several groups and associations, including the far right nationalist 'Endecja' Association
Parliamentary representation	36 MPs in the 460-seat Polish parliament as of 10 December 2016. Since the elections in October 2015, 6 MPs have left the Kukiz movement. 7 MPs are simultaneously linked with the "Endecja" Association, established in May 2016 after a split in the extremist nationalist movement Ruch Narodowy
Vote in last national election	In May 2015, Kukiz ran for president as an independent candidate and came third with 3,099,079 votes (20.8 %) In October 2015, the Kukiz'15 Movement received 1, 339,094 votes (8.81% of the national vote)
Main areas of activity	Since its creation 2015, the Kukiz movement has been moving in a radical right-wing direction. "Stop refugees!" has become its major campaign, collecting signatures calling for a Hungarian-style referendum on closing Poland's borders to refugees The campaign is accompanied by strongly anti-migrant and Islamophobic rhetoric. Other campaign themes include: liberalisation of gun ownership regulations, legalisation of medical marijuana and the introduction of single member electoral districts
Was 2016 a good year for the organisation?	The Kukiz Movement has tried to establish itself as the main right-wing populist opposition to the current conservative-nationalist government of the Law and Justice (PiS) party However, it has supported the PiS on some key votes dismantling the liberal democratic constitutional order At the same time, it viciously attacks the liberal and leftwing opposition. For example, in a December 2015 radio broadcast, Pawel Kukiz alleged that mass demonstrations in defence of democracy were "sponsored from the pocket of a Jewish banker"
Prospects for 2017	The Kukiz Movement is still seen as a loose coalition of diverse elements led by an unpredictable leader and it might experience renewed internal tensions in the near future The movement is mostly popular with young people (including many young Poles in the UK), many of whom have turned to xenophobia and populism in recent years

ESTONIA BY JEAN-YVES CAMUS

Main organisation	EESTI ISESEISVUSPARTEI (ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY) Founded 1999.
Political description	Uses the Celtic cross as its emblem. Ethno-nationalist
Leader(s)	Sven Kivisildnik aka Sven Sildnik (b.1964)
Membership size	Unknown
Parliamentary representation	None
Vote in last national election	1,047 votes (0.2%) in 2015 parliamentary election (2,571 (0.4%) in 2011
Main areas of activity	Anti-immigration, anti-European Union. Its geopolitical view supports Estonia as a self-reliant country keeping good relations with Russia
Was 2016 a good year for the organisation?	Leadership change in April 2015 with Vello Leito (b. 1941) leaving, his presidency having proved unsuccessful
Prospects for 2017	No breakthrough in sight



Latvia National Alliance