2017 STATE OF HATE

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

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BREAKING POINT

The year hate went mainstream
### Poland

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vote in last national election</th>
<th>Kukiz’15 Movement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In May 2015, Kukiz ran for president as an independent candidate and came third with 3,099,079 votes (20.8 %)</td>
<td>1,339,094 votes (8.81% of the national vote)</td>
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<td>In October 2015, the Kukiz’15 Movement received 1,339,094 votes (8.81% of the national vote)</td>
<td>1,047 votes (0.2%) in 2015 parliamentary election (2,571 (0.4%) in 2011</td>
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**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

**Main organisation**
ESTI ISESEISVUSPARTEI (ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY)

**Political description**
Uses the Celtic cross as its emblem. Ethno-nationalist

**Leader(s)**
Sven Kivisildnik aka Sven Silidnik (b.1964)

**Membership size**
Unknown

**Parliamentary representation**
None

**Vote in last national election**

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<th>Estonian Independence Party (EStoNIaN INdEPENdENCE Party)</th>
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<td>1,047 votes (0.2%) in 2015 parliamentary election (2,571 (0.4%) in 2011</td>
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**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**
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