



APRIL 2019

REPORT ABOUT
THE FAR-RIGHT IN EUROPE



International Alliance for Peace and Development

Report About the Far-Right in Europe (April)

Introduction

The “right-wring” term is used to refer the group of extreme far-right parties that grew during the late 1970. The far-right groups are opposed to globalization, migration and cultural pluralism, also they oppose the EU.

The ideological spectrum of the far right goes from far-right populism to white nationalism and fascism.

The new map has begun to change, and opened new pages of radicalism and extremism ideologies on global basis rather than patriotic or national basis. Therefore, through the weekly monitoring of the far-right’s movements in Europe, the contrast in their extreme practices is going to be found out.

This will be explained by three main axes, namely, a general overview of the far right in April, which will explain the events in Europe and the movements of the far right during the month. Hence, a detailed analysis of the events, which will be divided into the situation of the (far- right) in the countries in southern Europe, northern Europe, Eastern Europe, Western Europe and Central Europe in details to clarify the general vision, from which the situation in Europe during the month of May is going to be foreseen.

First: The General News About the Far-Right in April

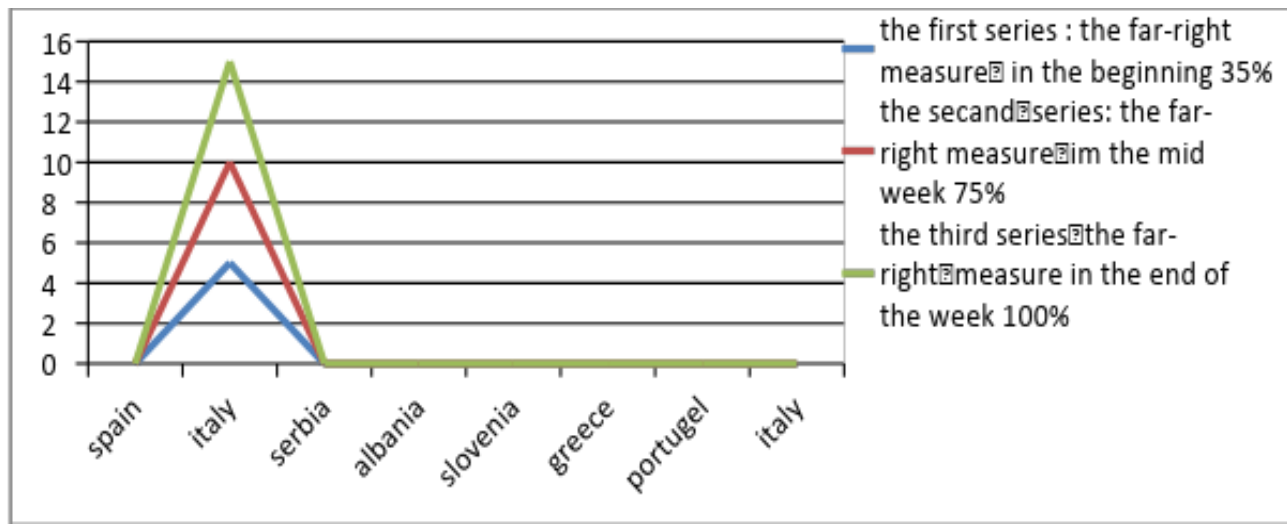
This section is about the general framework of the news of April to be considered as an analytical measurement, in order to conclude what could happen in Europe regarding the political parties in the upcoming months.

In the first week of April the news that was monitored during the period (from 1/04-2019 to 4/04/2019) are:

Starting from the first week of April, specifically after the events in New Zealand and the statements released by many European and non-European countries on the far right, and about the current changes in the promotion of extremism. Some international newspapers focused on:

The Southern Europe: -

For instance, in Italy, Salvini and the formation of a far-right alliance before the European elections, which focused on the hosting of the Italian Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the far-right parties of the European far-right parties in Milan to form an alliance before elections in May. Salvini is trying to position himself as an unofficial leader of the European popular forces.



An illustration of the movements of the far right during the first week in Southern European countries

The far-right in Italy had the largest share of the movements during the first week.

The first two days, according to the international press, topped the scene by 35% based on the decisions of an alliance of the far-right. The influence of the far-right in Italy began on the rest of Europe by 75%, as shown in the far-right’s movement model during the week. Therefore, according to the far-right indicators in Italy, as much as 100% would like to change the role of the far-right in Europe, this will be explained in the analysis.

Note

*Thus, Italy was the highest country that has far- right movements among Southern Europe the countries of the Northern Europe, the news was limited to (Norway - Sweden - Denmark)

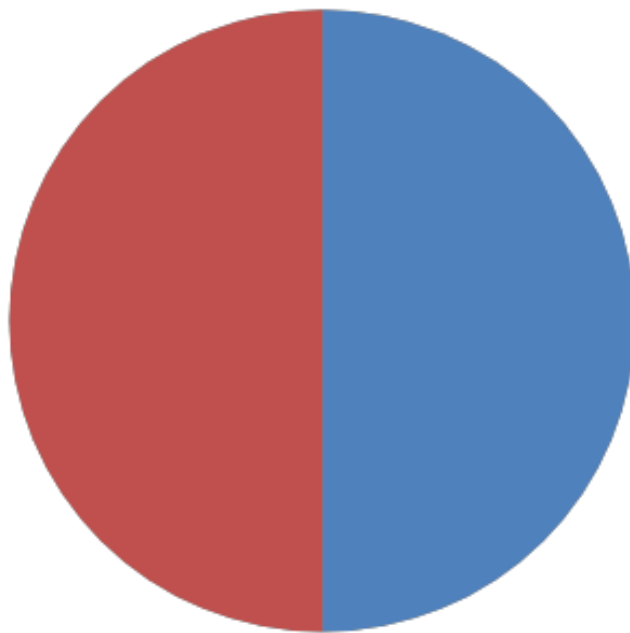
Denmark:

lawyer Baludan Liberties burned the Holy Quran before Muslims and before the Danish parliament. During the performance of Muslims’ Friday prayers and denunciation of the terrorist attack in New Zealand for which they have obtained the necessary legal permits. Rasmuss Baludan, the leader of the Danish far-right party Hard Line, has burned copies of the Holy Quran. In addition, he tried to prevent Danish Muslims from performing their prayers.

Sweden:

The Christian Democratic Party (CSD) in Sweden has gained more popularity according to a Novus Institute survey for Swedish television, coinciding with the party's announcement of its openness to cooperation with the far-right SD party and its public popularity is estimated by more than 10%, a large part of that increase is due to the voters who voted for the Safari Demokrat party, according to the survey.

In the absence of actions or statements of the far-right in other Nordic countries such as Norway, Finland and Estonia.



beginning of the week the
 ■ far -right measures(denmark& sweden) 50%
 mid of the week the far-right
 ■ measures (denmark& sweden) 50%
 end of the week the far -right
 ■ measures (denmark &sweden 0%

An illustration of the far-right’s movements in the North

In the absence of actions or statements of the far-right in the rest of Northern Europe (Norway, Finland, Estonia), the percentage of far-right’s movements in North European countries was 50% in Sweden according to the observation carried out by the Institute of Novus, the rise of the far far-right by 50% in Denmark is due to the far-right’s movements against Muslims.

Note:

* So, Denmark and Sweden are the most countries of European northern that have far-right actions.

As for Western Europe (France),

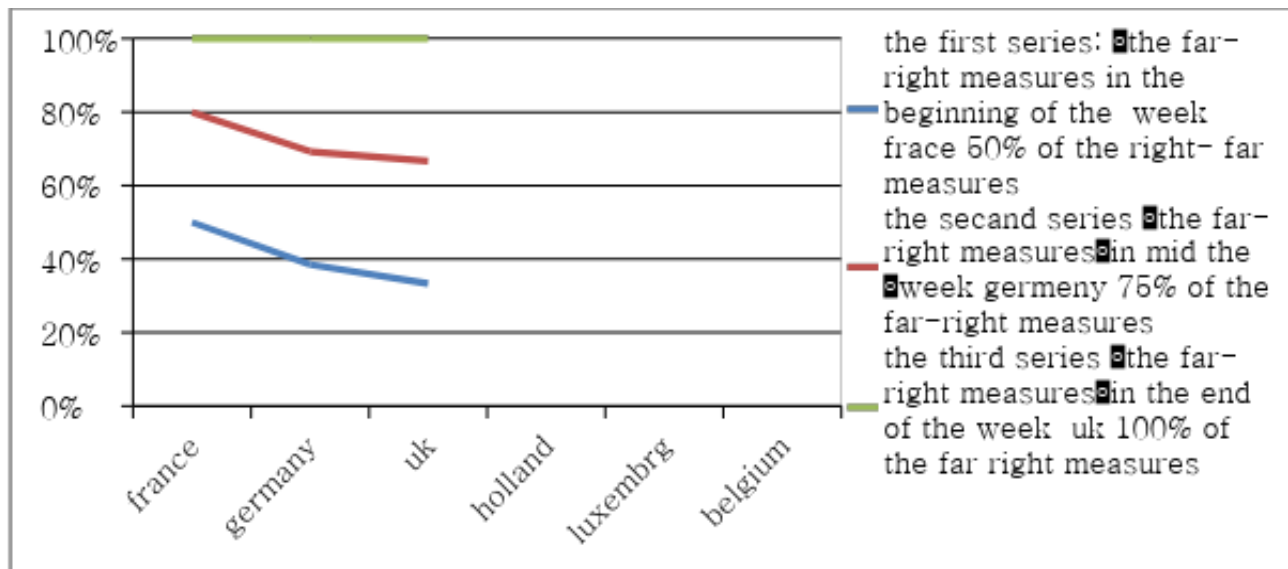
The former French president Francois Oland has warned from the far right and said that the far-right would reach the Elysee Palace in France one day and that it might be in 2022 and perhaps at another time.

United Kingdom

As for the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom police are taking action against the Nazi "national action" group, which the United Kingdom considered a terrorist group despite the defense of Jacob Rees-Mug in his far-right adage, which was related to a speech by the co-leader of the far-right Alternative Party to reform the European Union.

Germany

As for Germany, a Holocaust memorial from the home of the leader of the far right, Germany's most extreme politician who once again commemorated the Holocaust, he is now under investigation.



An illustration of the far-right's movements in Western European countries

This is a reference to the monitoring of the news. Western European countries are opposed to far-right's movements, such as France 50% compared to the UK, according to political experts, prevention of extreme movements 100% in Germany.

Germany is strongly facing the far-right according to the model that shows the movements of the far-right, whereas it is 75% against the far-right.

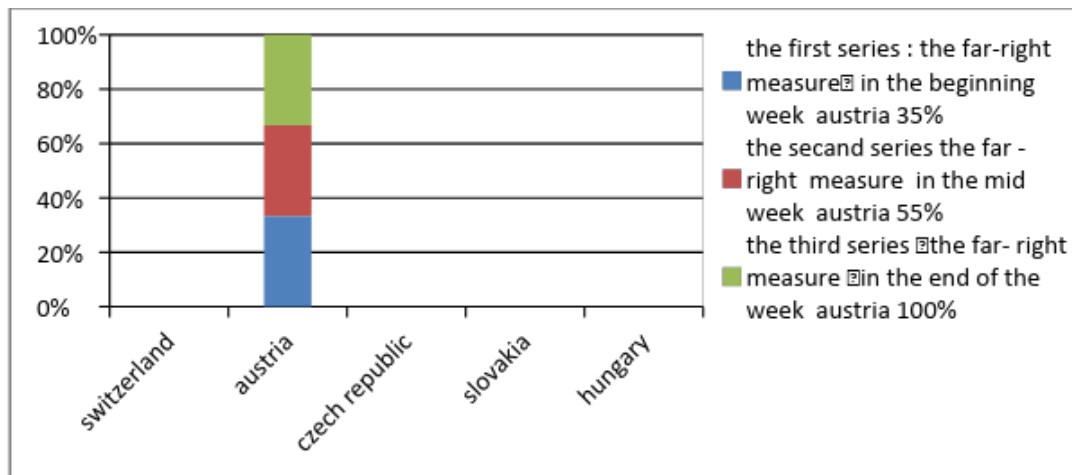
Note :

(France and Germany) have taken restrictive measures against the far-right.

As for the central countries, Austria,

the president of Austria, said that there was no place for the far right within the army, stressing that it would not allow a harm to his reputation.

Van der Plen confirmed in a statement to the Austrian presidency that, as commander-in-chief of the Austrian armed forces, there are no persons related to the far-right in the military replying to the claims that there are presses related to the far-right serving in the Austrian armed forces, Defense Minister Mario Konazik and officials of the military bodies in the country called for the application of this attitude on the ground without tolerance with any military personal linked with far-righters and pointed out that the Austrian military is performing their tasks distinctly at various levels, including tasks carried out in the scope of disaster relief operations at the level of peacekeeping missions, it operates in different parts of the world.



As for the Eastern European countries during the first week of the month there were no far-right's movements.

The decisions taken by Austria were 100% similar to those of Germany, the United Kingdom and France, whereas it has taken repressive measures against the far-right. This is for the countries of the center (Hungary - Slovakia - Czech - Switzerland) as shown in the diagram.

The second week of April, the news that was monitored during the period (from 5/04/2019 to 11/04/2019) are as follows:

Italy

Starting from the second week, the European far-right parties united in a new alliance for the European Union elections, which indicated that the new continent-wide alliance has made a notable effort to unify the national parties that have suffered fragmentation despite of winning in the recent elections.

Spain

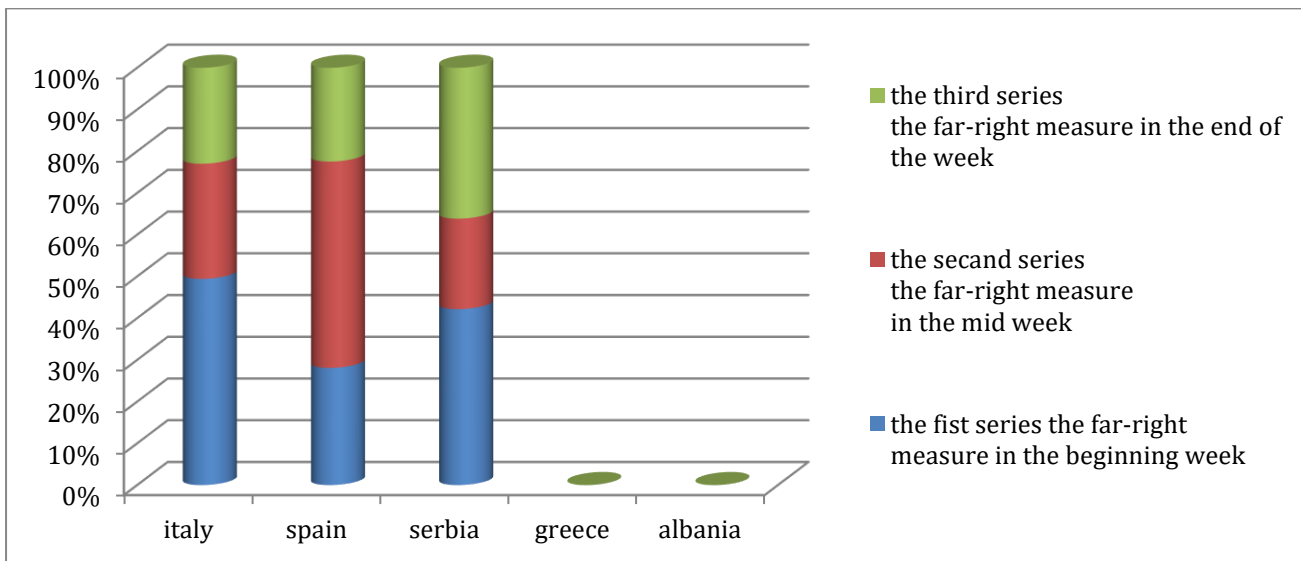
The far-right is going to participate in the upcoming elections, although the former Catalan vice-president Orwell Junkiras has been accused of many charges including rebellion, sedition and misuse of public funds. The far-right Fox Party is also known for hating foreigners, as shown during his election campaign.

Serbia

As for Serbia, the resumption of demonstrations in Serbia amid escalating tensions, whereas dozens of demonstrators, led by the far-right politician Bosko Obradovic, the leader of the far-right political party Dveri.

The movements of the far-right are different. In Italy, is on the way of achieving its hard goal, the European Union, by a large percentage of up to 100%. in accordance with its movements. This also assures that not all the Western European countries follow the same approach. Regarding the elections in Spain, 60% that the far-right will raise through the elections and there are still countries suppressing the far-right movements such as Brazil by up to 100% eliminate the far- right, unlike

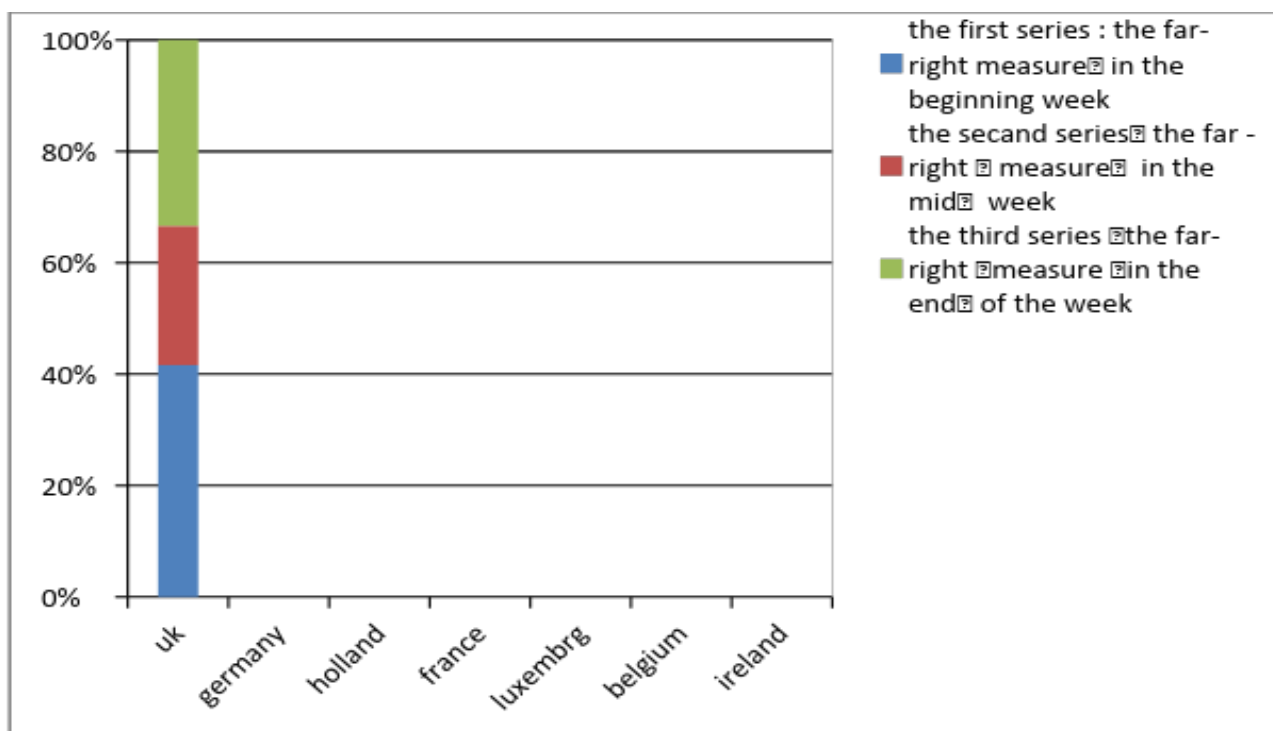
Serbia, there is a concentration of far-right forces in the Serbian street, making great movements to limit immigration.



An illustration of far-right movements in Southern Europe during the second week

As for Western Europe, UK depends on agents to in countering the terrorism of the far-right threats the UK. The Home Secretary said that intelligence agencies were called to help counter the escalating far-right terrorism that threatens Britain, the Minister of Interior announced, after a series of attempts to thwart at least four far-right terrorism plots since March 2017, when a man confessed of planning a mosque bombing earlier this week and another accused of stabbing a man in an anti-Muslim frenzy inspired by the shooting in Christchurch

80% the UK is proceeding with strong measures due to its fear of the development of far-right’s movements in the UK.

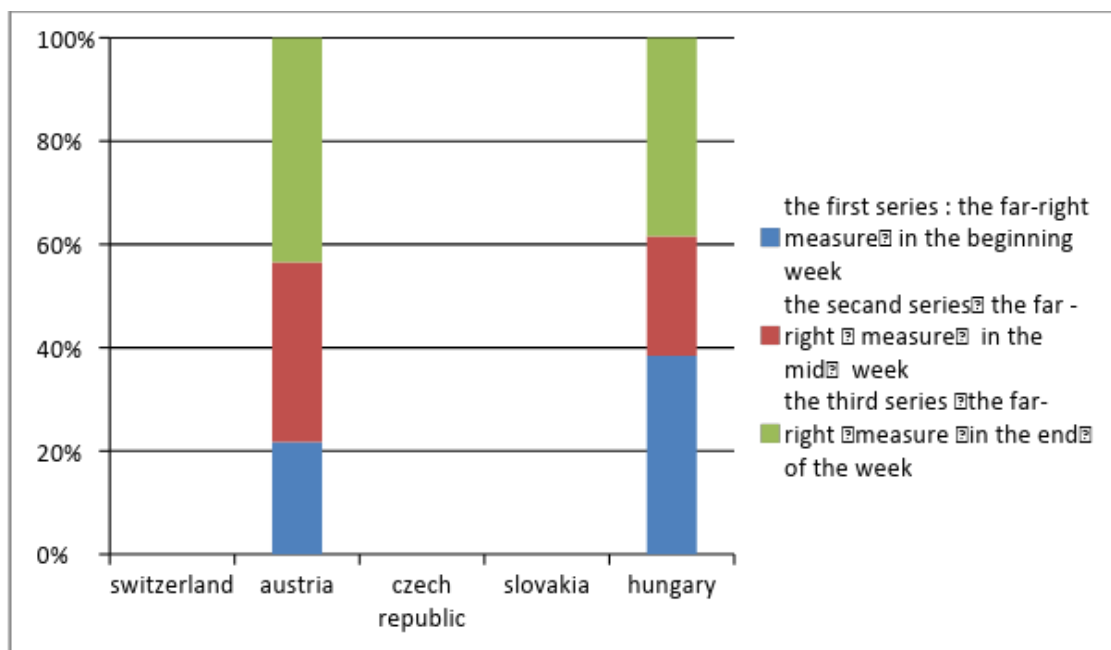


An illustration of far-right's movements in Western Europe during the second week

In Central Europe, Hungarians close to the far-right leader Urban have launched an international news agency "with a far-right perspective." This agency was established in London by a small group of Hungarian businessmen and politicians who have close ties to Prime Minister Viktor Urban, European Parliament: Hungarian voices are also important and "Migration is a war of cultures and civilizations" are titles borrowed directly from Mr. Urban's speech

As for Austria, a far-right activist has been condemned for the swastika, and described the Austrian chancellor as disgusting. It has been revealed that a rightist activist linked to the New Zealand mosque attacks placed the swastika on a synagogue when he was 17 years old. The chancellor Sebastian Kers said he would not tolerate "neo-Nazi activities"

Rates are equal between repression of the far-right, and the measures it has taken. Austria's suppression of the far-right is estimated by 50%. On the other hand, Hungary is still one of the most countries that support the far-right by up to 60%.



An illustration of the far-right's movements for the Central European countries during the second week

As for Eastern Europe, the German politician becomes a "fully-controlled" member of the Bundestag, according to Russian documents. For instance, the politician Markus Frauenmayer, a member of the German parliament from the far-right party AfD. When Frohnmaier was a candidate for the Bundestag, was later elected in September 2017, Mr. Frohnmaier repeatedly condemned the EU sanctions on Russia, also he made trips to the Crimea, the Ukrainian territory annexed by Russia in 2014, as well as parts of eastern Ukraine controlled by pro-Russian separatists acquired by the Dossier Center, an organization aims to investigating Kremlin attempts to influence politicians abroad, The Dossier Center is funded by Mikhail Khodorkovsky, from the former Russian oligarch and opponent to President Vladimir Putin, who has been imprisoned for nearly 10 years in Russia.

According to the diagram, Russia is now heavily funding, according to documents, the far-right in Germany. It was the top-ranked contributor compared to Eastern European countries such as Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.



An illustration of the far-right’s movements in the Eastern European countries during the second week

The third week of April, the news that was monitored during the period (from 13/04/2019 to 18/04/2019) are as follows:

In Western Europe, Germany far-right exploits Notre Dame fire to spread Islamophobia, whereas members of “Alternative for Germany” party have accused the Muslims of being behind the fire, although the French authorities ruled out the suspicion of the mayors. The members of the far-right Party "Alternative for Germany”, have exploited the fire of the cathedral "Notre Dame" in the French capital Paris, to spread hatred of Islam. Alice Fidel, the party's co-founder, said on Twitter that the fire of Notre Dame may be an attack on Christians, although the French authorities ruled out the suspicion of arson or any motivations related to terrorism. The fire of the "Notre Dame" Comes after a fire in Paris's second largest church Saint-Sulpice in March.

the administrative committee in the German parliament has imposed a fine on "Alternative for Germany" party for receiving, by the leader of the party Jürg Miuthen in 2016 and Guido Ryle in 2017, funding from the Swiss Advertising Agency Gul AG. The German parties are prohibited from receiving any funding from outside the European Union and Switzerland located geographically in the heart of Europe, but it is not a member of the European Union. Accordingly, the administrative committee in the German parliament has imposed a fine of 402900 euros equivalent to three times of the received funding.

As for Southern Europe, Spain topped the list of Southern European countries to prevent the far-right party Vox from televised debate. The Spanish electoral council banned the far-right party Vox from participating in the only confirmed television debate for the April 23 elections. The anti-

immigration party won a surprise victory in regional elections. Also, it was selected by the Spanish Atresmedia network to join the four main national parties to discuss in April 23.

According to the diagram, the far-right's movements in Western Europe and Southern Europe had the most impact on the North, Center and East of Europe.

The fourth week of April, the news was monitored during the period (from 20/04/2019 to 25/04/2019) are as follows:

In the fourth week of April, the EU elections: the leaders of far-right in Europe seek an alliance before the elections. The Italian Deputy Prime Minister Mathieu Salvini sends text with smiles to the far-right leader Marianne Le Pen and publishes personal photos with the Austrian far-right politician Heinz Christian Strache. The leader of the Italian far-right party has been shown on large screens in the far-right rallies from Prague to Sofia. With his own success and exhaustion of voters from the main parties, Mr. Salvini is trying to build an alliance before the May 26 elections to the European Parliament, And the Legislative Council of the European Union

In Italy, too, Steve Bannon told the populist leader in Italy: Pope Francis is the enemy. Steve Bannon, former chief, advised Italian Interior Minister Matteo Salvini to attack the pope on the immigration issue, according to sources close to the far-right of Italy at a meeting in Washington in April 2016, who will assume his position within a few months as president of the Trump presidential campaign, suggested to the leader of Italy's anti-immigration party to begin openly targeting Pope Francis, who made the plight of the refugees the cornerstone of his papacy.

Some news has included that women are the beacon of hope in Italy and that Antonella was in the alliance of radical-left parties against fascism

As for Spain, the Moroccan minors are deported from Spain, and the far-right is accusing Rabat of extorting Madrid. Whereas Ortega Smith, secretary-general of the far-right Spanish party VOX, accused Morocco of adopting a policy of extortion towards Spain on the issue of illegal immigrant minors. The second man in the VOX party, said that Morocco is abandoning minors and leaving them vulnerable to exploitation in drug trafficking. He also talked about the project of the border wall with Morocco, whereas he considers it an issue of national security and an important point within the program of his electoral party. The deportation of thousands of Moroccan minors from Spain has begun.

As for northern Europe the rise of the far-right in Sweden. The far-right in Sweden has begun to be more active in parallel with the increase of migrants in Sweden.

As for Western Europe, specifically in Germany, the far right gathered in Hitler's birthday. 20 people attended a far-right demonstration held in a small German city to celebrate Adolf Hitler's 130th birthday. German newspaper *Allgemeine Zeitung* reported that number is fewer, and said only 14 people attended.

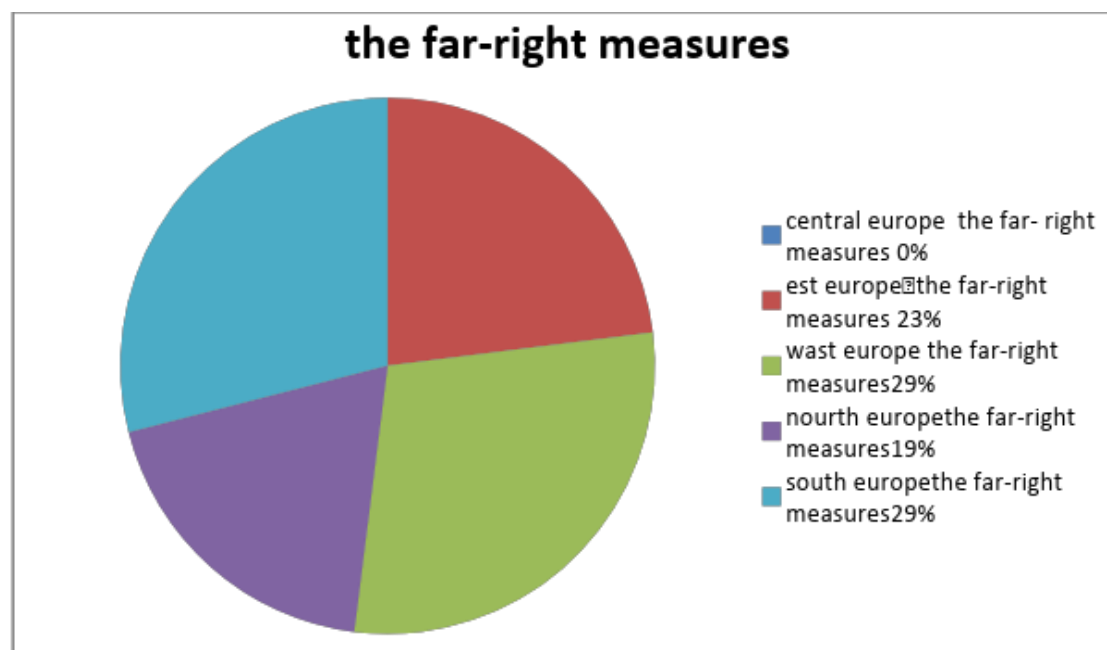
The deputy mayor of Adolf Hitler's hometown resigned after publishing a poem about immigration described by the Austrian Chancellor as "disgusting, inhuman and very racist." Christian Schiller, deputy mayor of Braunau am Inn, published his poem in the Easter edition at a local newspaper of

the far-right Freedom Party, Die Stadtratte (Nagetier mit Kanalisationshintergrund), most probably translated as "City Mouse" (the rodents with a sewer background) is a play for words, used in German media and correspondence, Governmental ethnic minorities or citizens, that refer to a classification mixed race.

As for the UK, Facebook prohibits far-right groups including BNP, EDL and Britain First. Years after the company first rejected fears that it was empowering extremists, Facebook permanently banned a number of far-right organizations and individuals, including the British National Party (BNP), the English Defense League and Britain's first ban, which was applied in mid-Thursday, went beyond groups and individuals identified as hate organizations: leaflets and other content that "express their praise or support", also the users who support them will be banned. This step is the latest in a series of Facebook campaigns, starting in February when far-right activist Tommy Robinson was banned under the same rules, and continued in March when she reflected a long-term policy that allowed "white nationalists" and "white separatists" "For publication on the site, provided they are free from promoting" white supremacy "

As for Central Europe, why the European far-right attempt to arm Notre Dame did not work ten days before the fire, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Urban was busy launching his election campaign for the Fidesz party in the European Union with an enthusiastic letter indicating that what is at stake in voting at the level of Europe next month is no less than our Christian civilization.

According to the diagram shown, the absence of the far-right's movements in Eastern Europe compared to the far-right's movements in Central Europe which are estimated by 23% and the Western Europe by 29%, Northern Europe by 19% and Southern Europe by 29%.



An illustration of far-right's movements in Europe during the third week

The Second Part: An Analysis of What the Far-Right is Currently Acting in Europe

The far-right in Europe sought additional gains, taking advantage of the crises that threaten some countries and the rise of its control in the parliaments. A number of far-right parties won the legislative elections

There are many fears of the rise of the far-right, because of the adoption of a tendency towards extremism hostile to Muslims and foreign immigrants, as it adheres to national values and political identity, culture and language, and all the far-right parties spread warnings that Europe is on the way to lose its identity due to migration coming from Muslim countries. Therefore, there are fears of the EU's break-up after the far-right invasion of the old continent.

Some of the experts' warnings confirm the growing popular support for these political parties and movements. This helped to make significant political gains during the first and second decades of the 21st century; some of them participated in governments and became widely represented in their parliaments, as well as in the European Parliament.

Finland is the last country to give high representation to the far-right in its institutions, and is much closer to greater parliamentary support. The issue of immigration has imposed itself as one of the main issues in the campaign, though only 6.6 percent of Finland's 5.5 million people are born abroad.

The National Front led by Marine Le Pen was able to reach the second round of the 2002 elections. Her daughter repeated that success once again in 2017. She is in good state because of the broad acceptance of her commitment to economic protectionism and her defense of a strong, anti-European countries Migration.

In Italy, the leader of the radical Northern League party, Matteo Salvini, was able to impose himself on the political scene after the results of the far-right and the far-right alliance of Silvio Berlusconi's party and small extremist parties. He followed a provocative policy of restricting immigration and its challenges to control Brussels, where Salvini began his campaign to run for the European Union (EU) parliamentary elections amid calls for an Italian exit from the EU similar to BREXIT in Britain. Salvini revived a Mussolini-era reward to encourage childbearing, promising to be disbursed to every family with more than one child. To contribute to the adjustment of negative birth rates, in addition to the establishment of obstacles and additional conditions for obtaining Italian citizenship to curb the naturalization of the children of immigrants and the left-wing fears of the Italian leftist movements of anti-European, while the Deputy Prime Minister is continuing to attack on the symbols of this approach as "arrogant", they do not want something good for Italy. Some newspapers have reported that, about Salvini in their latest reports, he was seeking to spread a hard line toward the EU, especially that within a year he had significantly reduced illegal immigration by closing the country's ports to boats, for arms, and the introduction of legislation to multiply with force first to self-defense.

As for Poland, the main conservative far-right tendencies are to be extreme. The party of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Viktor Orbán, was expelled from the European People's Party because

of his anti-Burmese statement. His policy was controversial because of his strong defense of national identity, his attitude towards immigration and refugees, Liberal thinking.

As for Sweden, the far-right was increased as a result of its speech on security and immigration, and Swedish Democrats have been the third force since the last year.

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Also, in Greece, Golden Dawn is the third formation with a high parliamentary influence.

In Spain, surveys offer wide-ranging parliamentary representation of the far-right VOX party in the April 28 elections and will receive 11.2 percent of the votes, from 25 to 29, according to the La Pengordia and ABC surveys.

Some newspapers have pointed out that the far-right Fuchs party, which hates Islam and immigrants, attracts much attention. It is a real surprise because of the modernity of its establishment and its intrusion into the Spanish political scene, in contrast to the far-right European parties that emerged decades ago and invested heavily politically to reach parliament. In Surveys, it is between 9% and 12% of the vote.

The party adopted its political speech on radicalization in historical issues such as Christianity, the expulsion of Muslims and the reduction of immigration. It began its campaign from the town of Kopadunga in the province of Asturias, which was the beginning of the wars of reprisal to expel Muslims. This party increases its level of speech because of the campaign coinciding with the spring holiday known as the week, whereas Spain lives in an atmosphere of exceptional religious celebrations compared to the rest of Europe.

Looking ahead to the general situation in Europe according to the previous analysis of the far-right, it will have a stronger appearance in May, although the UK and Germany are taking an opposite attitude to the far-right, but the alliance of forces will change the course of events in Europe next month.

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Twitter for leaders of extreme far- right in Europe

Jussi halla –aho

https://twitter.com/Halla_aho

Dr .anton friesen .mdb

<https://twitter.com/DrFriesenMdB>