

Austria

| | PO | FL | FR | EU | Best % | Last % | Government |
|--------------|----|----|---------|----|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| FPÖ | X | | X | X | 26.9 (1999) | 16.2 (2019) | 2000-2005 2017-2019 |
| BZÖ | X | | (X) | X | 10.7 (2008) | 3.5 (2013) | 2005-2006 |
| Liste Martin | X | | | X | 2.8 (2006) | 2.8 (2006) | |
| Liste Pilz | X | | | | 4.4 (2017) | 1.9 (2019) | |
| TS | X | | | X | 5.7 (2013) | 5.7 (2013) | |

Parties represented in parliament:

The ***Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (Freedom Party of Austria, FPÖ)*** was founded in 1956, but is generally considered as a far-right and populist party from 1986 onward, when Jörg Haider became party leader. Under Haider, who left the party in 2005, the party adopted more xenophobic positions and intensified its populist rhetoric. In the past decades, the FPÖ has experienced varying levels of electoral success and several spells in government, in coalition with the conservative ÖVP.

Parties not/no longer represented in parliament:

The ***Bündnis Zukunft Österreich (Alliance for the Future of Austria, BZÖ)*** split off from the FPÖ in 2005. Haider became the first party leader and the BZÖ took over the Freedom Party's position in the governing coalition. After Haider's death in 2008, the BZÖ softened its stances on immigration and toned down its populist rhetoric. The party is therefore no longer coded as far right from 2008 onward. In the 2013 elections the party failed to make it into parliament.

In 2004, the former leader of the Austrian social democrats in the European Parliament (EP), Hans-Peter Martin, founded his own party: ***Liste Hans-Peter Martin (Hans-Peter Martin's List)***. It campaigned based on an anti-corruption, pro-transparency and Eurosceptic platform. While it generally favoured the principle of European integration, the party focused its criticism explicitly on the institutional structure of the EU and the national political establishment. As such, the party was both populist and Eurosceptic. Although Martin's party gained 2 seats in the EP, it failed to cross the threshold for the national parliament (with 2.8% of the vote in 2006).

The ***Liste Pilz***, later named ***JETZT - Liste Pilz (NOW – Pilz List)***, is a party with an ambiguous ideological platform. Founded by prominent former Green Party member Peter Pilz in 2017, the party gained 4.4% of the vote and 8 seats in the 2017 parliamentary election, which it lost again in the 2019 election. A highly personalised party, *Liste Pilz* voiced an eclectic set of demands, including left-wing anti-austerity policies and criticism of 'political Islam' (yet its general stance on socio-cultural positions was not far right). Pilz has uttered occasional populist criticisms of economic elites and politicians. Experts disagree on whether the party should be classified as populist and therefore we consider it a borderline case.

In 2013, ***Team Stronach (TS)*** entered parliament with 5.7% of the vote. Its founder was the octogenarian millionaire businessman Frank Stronach, who campaigned on a populist, Eurosceptic, anti-bureaucracy and anti-tax platform and called for a democratisation of the Austrian political

system. Unlike its Austrian far right populist counterparts, immigration was not a central issue for Team Stronach. The party was dissolved in 2017.