

## Denmark

	PO	FL	FR	EU	Best %	Last %	Government
DF	X		X	X	21.1 (2015)	8.7 (2019)	2001-2005 (support) 2005-2007 (support) 2007-2011 (support) 2015-2019 (support)
En-O		X		X	7.8 (2015)	6.9 (2019)	1998-2001 (support) 2011-2015 (support) 2019-present (support)
NB	X		X	X	2.4 (2019)	2.4 (2019)	
SF		X		(X)	13 (2007)	7.7 (2019)	1994-1998 (support) 1998-2001 (support) 2011-2014 2014-2015 (support)
FrP	X		X	X	6.4 (1990)		

### **Parties represented in parliament:**

The **Dansk Folkeparti (Danish People's Party, DF)** was founded in 1995 by Pia Kjaersgaard. The party is a populist and far-right party, although it is slightly more moderate than many other parties belonging to this party family. This is probably due to the fact that the party has supported a liberal-conservative government coalition for many years, and, hence, had to compromise. The party has influenced Denmark's immigration policy. By keeping one foot in and one foot out of government, the DF managed to keep its outsider profile. During the 2019 national elections, the party lost a large share of its supporters.

Another far-left party in Denmark is **Enhedslisten – De Rød-Grønne (The Red-Green Alliance, En-O)**, which was founded in 1989 as an alliance of three left-wing parties (including the communists). The party positions itself as anti-capitalist and supports green politics and multiculturalism. Although En-O retains a relatively strong revolutionary image and is fairly Eurosceptic, it has significant experience supporting government coalitions. En-O remains more radical than SF, in particular when it comes to socioeconomic themes.

Another Danish far-right party is **Nye Borgerlige (The New Right, NB)**. The party was founded by two former members of the Conservatives in 2015, and presents itself as more radical than the DF, in particular when it comes to immigration. In terms of socio-economic issues, the party distinguishes itself from the DF by taking more right-wing socio-economic positions. The party has roots in the Conservative Party, which is a classical mainstream party, and does not have a very outspoken populist discourse. We therefore classify the party as borderline populist. The party made it into parliament for the first time in 2019 with 2.4% of the votes.

In 1959, the **Socialistisk Folkeparti (Socialist People's Party, SF)** was founded by a former leader of the communist party. After embracing new left issues like environmentalism and feminism, the party managed to expand its voter base beyond the working class. Over time, the SF became one of the greenest parties on the far left. By now the party is only borderline far left. Similarly, it evolved from a strongly Eurosceptic party to a party that is relatively positive about European integration. The SF

has not been Eurosceptic since 2004, when a majority of its members approved the EU draft constitution. In 2022, it was decided that the English name of the party was "Green Left".

***Parties not/no longer represented in parliament:***

In 1972, a charismatic tax lawyer, Mogens Glistrup, founded the populist and far right ***Fremskridtspartiet (Progress Party, FrP)***. Initially, the FrP was an anti-tax and anti-bureaucracy party. But in the 1980s, the party became increasingly anti-immigrant. In 1995, several FrP politicians left the party to found the DF (among them both the party leaders Pia Kjærsgaard and Kristian Thulesen Dahl). The FrP became less and less successful and disappeared from the Folketing in 2001.