

The Netherlands

	PO	FL	FR	EU	Best %	Last %	Government
BBB	X		X	X	1.0 (2021)	1.0 (2021)	
FVD	X		X	X	5.0 (2021)	5.0 (2021)	
JA21	X		X	X	2.4 (2021)	2.4 (2021)	
PVV	X		X	X	15.5 (2010)	11.0 (2021)	2010-2012 (support)
SP	X	X		X	16.6 (2006)	6.0 (2021)	
CD	X		X	X	2.5 (1994)		
LN	X			X	1.6 (2002)		
LPF	X			X	17.0 (2002)		2002-2003

Parties represented in parliament:

The ***BoerBurgerBeweging (Farmer–Citizen Movement, BBB)*** was founded in 2019 as a response to widespread farmers’ protests against nitrogen emission restrictions. The party obtained one seat in the 2021 elections, and went on to win the 2023 provincial elections with one-fifth of the vote nationwide. It can be classified as a populist party, defending the “gewone Nederlanders” (ordinary Dutchmen) against the establishment from the cosmopolitan cities. More specifically, it can be classified as an agrarian populist party, presenting itself as a party that stands up for the interests of farmers, but also people from the countryside in general. It glorifies the countryside’s norms and values and traditions, and the common sense of its inhabitants. Because of its very restrictive positions on immigration, a theme on which the party consistently votes with the other far right parties in the Netherlands, it has also been classified as borderline far right.

The ***Forum voor Democratie (Forum for Democracy, FVD)*** was founded in 2015 by Thierry Baudet. The party won 1.8% of the vote in the 2017 national election and subsequently experienced exponential growth, becoming the largest party in the provincial elections of 2019. By the 2021 elections, its support had been reduced again to 5% of the vote. Since its foundation, the party has been classified as a populist and far-right party. The party rejects the “cultural-marxist” elite and its institutions and propagates the great replacement theory. Since 2017 the party has radicalised significantly, espousing conspiracy theories, pushing antisemitism, and arguing for the establishment of a countersociety that no longer obeys the state. For this reason, the party is these days no longer considered to be a radical right party by country experts. Instead, they now classify the party as extreme right.

The ***Juiste Antwoord 21 (Right Answer 21, JA21)*** was founded in 2021 by Joost Eerdmans and Annabel Nanninga after the elected politicians left the FvD. In the 2021 elections, JA21 entered parliament with 2.4% of the votes. Although the party presents itself as a respectable alternative to FVD and PVV, it can nevertheless be classified as populist and far right on the basis of its discourse, programmatic stances, and parliamentary voting behaviour.

The ***Partij voor de Vrijheid (Party for Freedom, PVV)*** was formed by a former MP of the conservative liberal VVD, Geert Wilders, in 2006. It won 6% of the vote in 2006, increasing its vote share to 15% in 2010. After the 2010 election, the party supported a minority cabinet consisting of the centre-right VVD and CDA, but it withdrew its support in 2012. In recent elections, the support for the party has been between 10% and 13% of the vote. Although Wilders came from the political mainstream, his party can be classified as populist and far right since its inception. It campaigns against the “left-wing Church” that has enforced multiculturalism on the ordinary Dutch. The PVV puts particular emphasis on Islamophobia, arguing that Islam is a totalitarian ideology that seeks to undermine Western democracies.

The ***Socialistische Partij (Socialist Party, SP)*** was founded as a Maoist party in 1971. After scrapping the term Marxism-Leninism, the party entered parliament in 1994 with 1.3% of the votes. In 2006 the party obtained its best result ever: 16.6% of the vote. In more recent years, the party has been in electoral decline. In its formative years, the party can be classified as populist. During this period, the campaign slogan was strongly populist: “Vote Against, Vote SP”. In 2002 the slogan was changed to “Vote For, Vote SP” to indicate that it was not merely an anti-establishment actor and the party became less populist. For this reason the party is classified as borderline populist from this moment onwards. It is also classified as borderline far left from the moment it became a democratic socialist party in the early 1990s.

Parties not/no longer represented in parliament:

The ***Centrum Democraten (Centre Democrats, CD)*** were founded by Hans Janmaat in 1984 as a successor to the *Centrumpartij* (Centre Party, CP). It received 0.9% of the vote in 1989 and 2.5% in 1994. The CD lost all its seats in 1998 and was dissolved in 2002, shortly after Janmaat’s death. It has been classified as populist and far right. The party was known for its anti-immigration stances and its heavy criticism of multiculturalism and the ‘political correctness’ of the mainstream parties.

Leefbaar Nederland (Livable Netherlands, LN) was founded In 1999 by several media personalities. It grew out of several local *leefbaar* initiatives, which were rather successful anti-establishment movements in municipal elections. The party obtained only 1.6% of the vote in the 2002 elections, which were lost in 2003. The party can be classified as populist on the basis of its appeal to the ordinary people and its anti-establishment discourse.

The ***Lijst Pim Fortuyn (List Pim Fortuyn, LPF)*** was founded by Pim Fortuyn shortly before the 2002 elections. Although Fortuyn was murdered 9 days before the elections, the LPF received 17% of the vote in 2002. It participated in a government coalition with the conservative liberals (VVD) and Christian democrats (CDA), which fell apart after three months. In subsequent elections, the party gradually lost all of its support. Although the party campaigned heavily on immigration and integration, its stances on these issues were relatively moderate, in particular with regard to immigrants and Muslims. We therefore classify the party as populist, and not as far right.