Party System of the New Millenium

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Party system in 1998

- Huge polarization of the party system
- Parties divided into two blocs:
 - Governmental parties (HZDS, SNS, ZRS)
 - Opposition (centre right SDK, leftist SDL, Hungarian SMK, new, leftist and populist SOP)

Elections 1998

| Party | Votes (in %) | Seats |
|--------|--------------|-------|
| HZDS | 27 | 43 |
| SDK | 26,33 | 42 |
| SDL | 14,66 | 23 |
| SMK | 9,12 | 15 |
| SNS | 9,07 | 14 |
| SOP | 8,01 | 13 |
| ZRS | 1,3 | Ο |
| Others | 5,81 | 0 |
| | | 150 |

Governments after 1998

| Years | Prime Minister | Members | Ideology |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1998 - 2002 | Dzurinda I | SDK, SDL, SMK, SOP (4) | From left to right |
| 2002 – 2006 | Dzurinda II | SDKU, SMK, KDH, ANO (4) | Right |
| 2006 - 2010 | Fico I | SMER, SNS, HZDS (3) | From left to right |
| 2010 - 2012 | Radičová | SDKU, SaS, Most, KDH (4) | Right |
| 2012 - 2016 | Fico II | SMER (1) | Left |
| 2016 - 2020 | Fico III / Pellegrini | SMER, SNS, Most (3) | From left to right |

Government 1998 - 2002



- Prime Minister Mikuláš Dzurinda
- High number of members 4 vs. 10
- Main task to restore the country after Mečiar's era:
 - Return to liberal democratic regime
 - Retrieval of the Slovakia's international image
 - Economic reforms, salvation of banks

Low stability of governmental parties

- Affected all parties except the Hungarians (SMK)
- Centre-right alliance SDK:
 - 2000 Dzurinda establishes Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (**SDKU**)
 - Only Christian Democrats (KDH) survived
- Collapse of the left (SDL, SOP):
 - Negatively affected by the unpopular economic policy
 - SOP leader Schuster elected for president in 1999
 - SDL leading figure Fico left his party and establishes a new one

Opposition



Maintained several changes

• HZDS:

- Hard adaptation on oppositional role
- Non-constructive opposition work
- Stabilization after return of Mečiar to active politics

• SNS:

- Post-electoral destabilization
- Division into 2 parties and interim marginalization

Opposition – new parties

• Smer (Direction), 1999:

- Created by ex-SDL official Robert Fico
- Refused the left-right division
- Project of the third way



 Strong populism, criticism of both eras – Mečiar's and Dzurinda's

• Alliance of the New Citizen (ANO), 2001:

- Created by media magnate Pavol Rusko
- The Slovak "Berlusconi"
- Populism, centre-right liberal values



Perception of Prime Ministers (2001)

| | Both positive | Mečiar + Dzurinda - | Mečiar - Dzurinda + | Both negative | Do not know (at least one) |
|------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| HZDS | 5,2 | 88,1 | 0 | 2,2 | 4,5 |
| SNS | 1 | 57,3 | 6,3 | 20,8 | 14,6 |
| KSS | 0 | 44,9 | 6,1 | 42,9 | 6,1 |
| SDKU | 4 | 3 | 81,2 | 3 | 8,9 |
| SMK | 1,4 | 2,1 | 59,3 | 20,7 | 16,4 |
| KDH | 7,4 | 5,6 | 29,6 | 29,6 | 27,8 |
| ANO | 0 | 15,3 | 20,8 | 55,6 | 8,3 |
| SMER | 1,9 | 24,1 | 17,5 | 42,9 | 26,5 |
| non-voters | 1,2 | 14,7 | 13,5 | 44,1 | 13,7 |
| undecided | 1,5 | 14,2 | 16,1 | 38,7 | 29,5 |

The "map" of the party system in 2002



DEMOKRATICKÁ STRANA













Election 2002 – the crisis of the left

| Party | Votes (in %) | Seats |
|-----------|--------------|-------|
| HZDS | 19,5 | 36 |
| SDKU | 15,09 | 28 |
| SMER | 13,46 | 25 |
| SMK | 11,16 | 20 |
| KDH | 8,25 | 15 |
| ANO | 8,01 | 15 |
| KSS | 6,32 | 11 |
| SDL + SOP | 1,36 | 0 |
| Others | 7,11 | 0 |
| | | 150 |

Government 2002 - 2006

Dzurinda remained Prime Minister



- No leftist parties
- End of the integration process EU, NATO (2004)
- <u>Unpopular</u> economic reforms taxes, healthcare, social system
- Since 2003 a minority government

Restoration of the left (SMER)

- Shift from populism to social democracy (SMER-SD)
- 2003-2004 SMER absorbed smaller leftist parties
- Strong criticism of governmental reforms
- Huge rise of popularity

Into EU! But not with bare asses...



People deserve securities







| | | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 |
|------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Gender | Men | 54.9 | 56.5 | 49.3 | 35.8 | 39.3 | 41.3 |
| Gender | Women | 45.1 | 43.5 | 50.7 | 64.2 | 60.7 | 58.7 |
| | 18 - 24 | 19.9 | 10 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 2.8 |
| | 25 - 34 | 25.7 | 24.3 | 20.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.8 |
| Age | 35 - 44 | 28.8 | 15 | 16.5 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 13.4 |
| | 45 - 59 | 19.9 | 32.1 | 32 | 32.4 | 35.1 | 30 |
| | 60 and more | 5.8 | 18.6 | 23.8 | 47 | 45.3 | 45 |
| | Primary | 17.3 | 12.5 | 18.6 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 16.6 |
| | Lower secondary | 39.1 | 34 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 31.1 | 30.6 |
| Education | Higher secondary | 33.8 | 43.1 | 36.1 | 37.2 | 41.4 | 41.6 |
| | University | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 11.2 |
| | Left | 31.1 | 42.9 | 46.6 | 62.5 | 64.6 | 58.4 |
| Left-Right | Centre | 54.4 | 47.9 | 44.2 | 32.6 | 30.5 | 30.7 |
| | Right | 14.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 10.9 |
| | Low | 34.5 | 31.6 | 17.8 | | 19.9 | 35.6 |
| Income | Middle | 59.5 | 59.2 | 61.7 | | 47.1 | 50 |
| | High | 5.9 | 9.2 | 20.4 | | 33 | 14.4 |

Election 2006 – the new leader

| Party | Votes (in %) | Seats |
|--------|--------------|-------|
| Smer | 29,14 | 50 |
| SDKÚ | 18,35 | 31 |
| SNS | 11,73 | 20 |
| SMK | 11,68 | 20 |
| HZDS | 8,79 | 15 |
| KDH | 8,31 | 14 |
| ANO | 1,42 | Ο |
| Others | 12 | 0 |
| | | 150 |

Government 2006

Prime Minister – Robert Fico



- Return to ideological heterogeneity:
 - Smer social democrats
 - SNS radical right
 - HZDS vague
- Analogies with Mečiar's government 1994-98:
 - Total dominance of the strongest party
 - Numerous scandals, problematic style of politics
 - Prime Minister as a dividing line in the party system

Changes in the centre-right after 2006

- Most-Híd (The Bridge):
 - Created by former leader of SMK Béla Bugár
 - Project of Hungarian and Slovak cooperation
 - Replaced the position of SMK
- Freedom and Solidarity (SaS):
 - Created by enterpreneur Richard Sulík
 - Liberal, libertarian and postmaterialistic



 Together with SDKU and KDH these parties declared not to cooperate with SMER after elections 2010 → sign of polarization



For future generations!



The "map" of the party system in 2010







SDKU







The "map" of the party system in 2010







DEMOKRATICKÁ STRANA

SDKU









Election 2010 – HZDS is out

| Party | Votes (in %) | Seats |
|----------|--------------|-------|
| Smer | 34,79 | 62 |
| SDKÚ | 15,42 | 28 |
| SaS | 12,14 | 22 |
| KDH | 8,52 | 15 |
| Most-Híd | 8,12 | 14 |
| SNS | 5,07 | 9 |
| HZDS | 4,32 | Ο |
| Others | 11,62 | 0 |
| | | 150 |



Government 2010-2012



- Prime Minister Iveta Radičová
- Members SDKU, SaS, Most-Hid, KDH
- 2011 the EFSF vote:
 - SaS refusal to vote for the rescue mechanism
 - EFSF vote joined with the vote of confidence → end of the government
- \rightarrow Collapse of the right

Before elections 2012

• Frustration of centre-right voters



- The Gorilla case:
 - Revealed strong corrupt ties between politics and financial groups
 - Biggest negative impact on SDKU
- Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (OLaNO):
 - Populist "party", four members
 - Forum for independent candidates
 - Vast criticism of existing parties and corruption



Election 2012 – A one man show

| Party | Votes (in %) | Seats |
|----------|--------------|-------|
| Smer | 44,41 | 83 |
| KDH | 8,82 | 16 |
| OLaNO | 8,55 | 16 |
| Most-Híd | 6,89 | 13 |
| SDKU | 6,09 | 11 |
| SaS | 5,88 | 11 |
| Others | 19,36 | 0 |
| | | 150 |

Government 2012-16

• A one party government



- Prime Minister Robert Fico
- No coalition partners \rightarrow full responsibility
- Social democracy with far right appeals

CHRÁNIME SLOVENSKO





Not enough chaos? (2015)



Election 2016 – Earthquake

| Party | Votes (in %) | Votes vs. 2012 | Seats |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------|
| Smer | 28,3 | - 16,1 | 49 |
| SaS | 12,1 | + 6,2 | 21 |
| OLaNO | 11,0 | + 2,5 | 19 |
| SNS | 8,6 | + 4,1 | 15 |
| LSNS | 8,0 | + 6,5 | 14 |
| We are Family | 6,6 | | 11 |
| Most-Hid | 6,5 | - 0,4 | 11 |
| #SIET | 5,6 | | 10 |
| | | | 150 |

Election 2016

- Huge decline of SMER
- Disappointment for #SIET
- New protest parties in parliament:
 - We are Family populist
 - LSNS extreme right
- New government SMER, nationalist SNS and Hungarian Most





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| 2016 - 2020 | Fico III / Pellegrini | SMER, SNS, Most (3) | From left to right |

Governments after 1998

| Years | Prime Minister | Consequences |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1998 - 2002 | Dzurinda I | Collapse of the left |
| 2002 – 2006 | Dzurinda II | Restoration of the left |
| 2006 - 2010 | Fico I | New dividing line in party system |
| 2010 - 2012 | Radičová | Crisis of the right |
| 2012 - 2016 | Fico II | Political earthquake |
| 2016 - 2020 | Fico III / Pellegrini | See lecture on 2020 election |