

Sussex Research

Poland (mainly) chooses stability and continuity: the October 2011 Polish parliamentary election

Aleks Szczerbiak

Publication date

01-03-2012

Licence

This work is made available under the **Copyright not evaluated** licence and should only be used in accordance with that licence. For more information on the specific terms, consult the repository record for this item.

Document Version

Published version

Citation for this work (American Psychological Association 7th edition)

Szczerbiak, A. (2012). *Poland (mainly) chooses stability and continuity: the October 2011 Polish parliamentary election* (Version 1). University of Sussex. <https://hdl.handle.net/10779/uos.23410889.v1>

Copyright and reuse:

This work was downloaded from Sussex Research Open (SRO). This document is made available in line with publisher policy and may differ from the published version. Please cite the published version where possible. Copyright and all moral rights to the version of the paper presented here belong to the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners unless otherwise stated. For more information on this work, SRO or to report an issue, you can contact the repository administrators at sro@sussex.ac.uk. Discover more of the University's research at <https://sussex.figshare.com/>



**Poland (mainly) chooses stability and
continuity: The October 2011 Polish
parliamentary election**

Aleks Szczerbiak

A.A.Szczerbiak@sussex.ac.uk

University of Sussex

SEI Working Paper No. 129

The **Sussex European Institute** publishes Working Papers (ISSN 1350-4649) to make research results, accounts of work-in-progress and background information available to those concerned with contemporary European issues. The Institute does not express opinions of its own; the views expressed in this publication are the responsibility of the author.

The **Sussex European Institute**, founded in Autumn 1992, is a research and graduate teaching centre of the University of Sussex, specialising in studies of contemporary Europe, particularly in the social sciences and contemporary history. The **SEI** has a developing research programme which defines Europe broadly and seeks to draw on the contributions of a range of disciplines to the understanding of contemporary Europe. The **SEI** draws on the expertise of many faculty members from the University, as well as on those of its own staff and visiting fellows. In addition, the **SEI** provides one-year MA courses in Contemporary European Studies and European Politics and opportunities for MPhil and DPhil research degrees.

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/>

First published in March 2012
by the **Sussex European Institute**
University of Sussex, Falmer,
Brighton BN1 9RG
Tel: 01273 678578
Fax: 01273 678571
[E-mail: sei@sussex.ac.uk](mailto:sei@sussex.ac.uk)

© **Sussex European Institute**

Ordering Details

The price of this Working Paper is £5.00 plus postage and packing. Orders should be sent to the Sussex European Institute, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RG. Cheques should be made payable to the University of Sussex. Please add £1.00 postage per copy in Europe and £2.00 per copy elsewhere. See page 35 for a list of other working papers published by Sussex European Institute. Alternatively, **SEI** Working Papers are available from our website at: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/publications/seiworkingpapers>.

Abstract

This paper argues that the key to the centrist Civic Platform's victory in the 2011 Polish parliamentary election, the first by an incumbent governing party in post-communist Poland, was its ability to generate fear about the possible consequences of the right-wing Law and Justice party returning to power. Although many of Civic Platform's supporters were disappointed with its slow progress in modernising the country, most voters viewed the party as the better guarantor of stability at a time of crisis and continued to harbour deeply ingrained concerns about the main opposition party. The election appeared to provide further evidence of the consolidation and stabilisation of the Polish party system around the Civic Platform-Law and Justice divide. However, other factors pointed to the dangers of declaring that the Polish party system was 'frozen' around these two political blocs and suggested that it remained vulnerable to further shocks and re-alignments. This was exemplified by the breakthrough of the Palikot Movement in this election which was able to mobilise a constituency that went beyond the existing anti-clerical electorate and represented a genuinely new phenomenon in Polish politics; although it was questionable whether, given its potential structural weaknesses and limitations of its appeal, this new party would be the long-term beneficiary of any revival on the Polish left.

Poland (mainly) chooses stability and continuity: The October 2011 Polish parliamentary election

Aleks Szczerbiak

Sussex European Institute, University of Sussex

A.A.Szczerbiak@sussex.ac.uk

The October 2011 Polish parliamentary election saw a clear victory for the centrist Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska: PO) party, which thus became the first incumbent governing party to secure re-election for a second term of office since the collapse of communism in 1989, while the right-wing Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość: PiS) party came a strong but fairly distant second. The agrarian Polish Peasant Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe: PSL) held on to its share of the vote, giving the governing coalition a small but workable majority in the new parliament. The Palikot Movement (Ruch Palikota: RP), a new anti-clerical liberal party, emerged as the third largest grouping in the new Sejm, the more powerful lower house of parliament, overtaking the once-powerful communist successor party the Democratic Left Alliance (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej: SLD) which suffered its worst ever election defeat.

This paper examines the 2011 Polish parliamentary election and its possible significance for the future development of the Polish party system. It begins by looking at the background and context to the election, surveying the main developments in the Polish party system in the 2007-11 parliament. Section two examines the election campaign before section three moves on to briefly analyse the election results. Finally, section four looks at what, if any, lessons can be drawn from this election about the long-term trajectory of Polish politics, particularly: whether it confirmed the emergence of a stable Polish party system consolidated around a bipolar division between the two big electoral blocs; and what were the future prospects for the Polish left?

The paper argues that the key to the Civic Platform's victory in the 2011 election was its ability to generate fear about the possible consequences of Law and Justice returning to power. Although many of the party's supporters were disappointed with its slow progress in modernising the country, most voters viewed Civic Platform as the better guarantor of stability at a time of crisis and continued to harbour deeply ingrained concerns about Law and Justice. The election appeared to provide further evidence of the consolidation and

stabilisation of the Polish party system around the Civic Platform-Law and Justice divide. However, other factors pointed to the dangers of declaring that the Polish party system was ‘frozen’ around these two blocs and suggested that it remained vulnerable to further shocks and re-alignments. This was exemplified by the breakthrough of the Palikot Movement in this election which was able to mobilise a constituency that went beyond the existing anti-clerical electorate and represented a genuinely new phenomenon in Polish politics, although it was questionable whether, given its potential structural weaknesses and limitations of its appeal, this new party would be the long-term beneficiary of any revival on the Polish left.

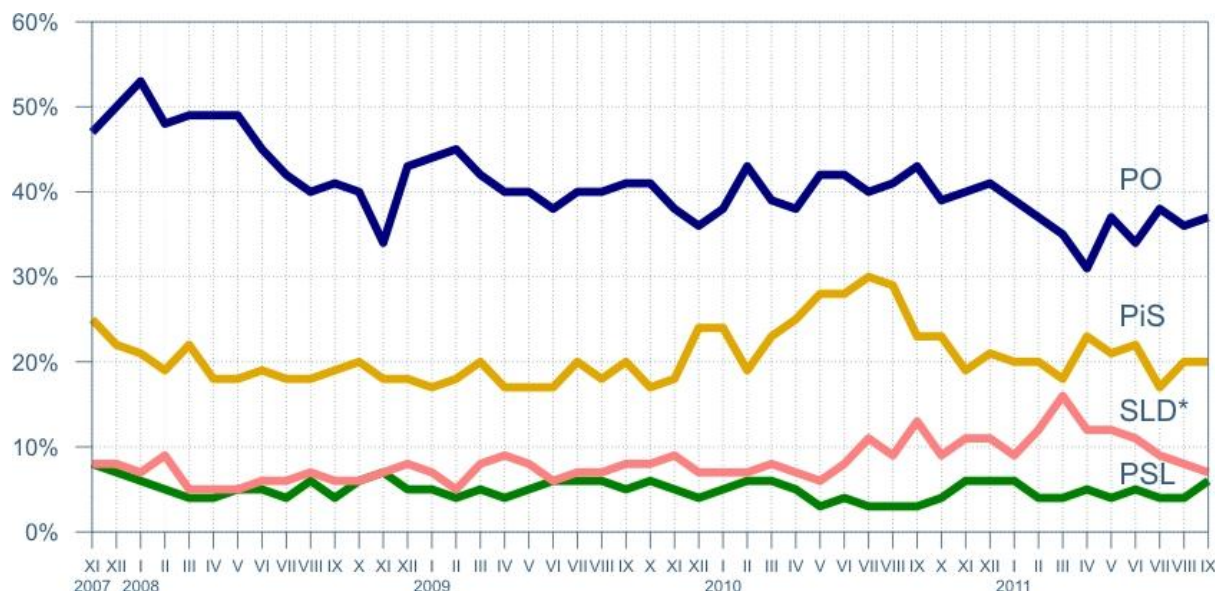
Polish party development in the 2007-11 parliament

During the 2007-11 parliament the Polish political scene was very stable with support for the four main parties remaining fairly constant. As **Figure 1** shows, the two parties that won the largest share of the vote in the 2007 parliamentary election¹ remained dominant: Civic Platform, the main governing party led by prime minister Donald Tusk, and Law and Justice, the main opposition grouping led by Jarosław Kaczyński, Mr Tusk's predecessor as prime minister. However, Civic Platform retained a substantial lead and continued to enjoy the steady support of around 40-50% of the electorate. This was an extraordinarily high level for a governing party and nearly twice that recorded by Law and Justice, its closest rival which remained stuck at around 20-30%. Civic Platform even managed to emerge un-scathed from a major lobbying and corruption scandal following allegations by the central anti-corruption bureau (Centralne Biuro Antykorupcyjne: CBA) in September 2009 that senior ministers and party leaders had acted covertly on behalf of the gambling industry to block legislation that would have increased betting taxes. Although the ‘gambling affair’ forced Mr Tusk to dismiss and side-line some of his closest aides, it had no apparent impact on the party’s support.²

¹ For more on the 2007 election, see: R. Markowski, ‘The 2007 Polish Parliamentary Election: Some Structuring, Still a Lot of Chaos’, *West European Politics*, Vol 31 No 5, September 2008, pp1055-1068; and A. Szczerbiak, ‘The Birth of a Bipolar Party System or Referendum on a Polarising Government: The October 2007 Polish Parliamentary Election’, *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, Vol 24 No 3, September 2008, pp415-443.

² See: N. Maliszewski, ‘To już koniec afery hazardowej’, 21 February 2010, <http://www.polskatimes.pl/> (Accessed 22 February 2010); and P. Śmiłowicz, ‘Koniec ery afer’, *Newsweek*, 14 March 2010.

Figure 1: Patterns of support for the four main Polish parties, 2007-11



Source: CBOS, *Preferencje partyjne we wrześniu*, CBOS: Warsaw, September 2011, p2

This was a remarkable and unprecedented record in Polish politics which was more accustomed to the rise and disappearance of governing parties. Although the nature of popular support for the government was often very shallow, Mr Tusk’s administration generally had more declared supporters than opponents and throughout the period the prime minister remained one of Poland’s most popular politicians. Polish voters clearly warmed to his apparently consensual style compared to that of Mr Kaczyński, his more combative predecessor. For example, a January 2011 CBOS survey found that 40% of respondents felt that the Tusk government had improved the lives of Polish citizens, compared to only 25% who felt that about the previous Law and Justice administration.³ A June 2011 GfK Polonia survey also found that, although only 22% felt positively about the Civic Platform-led government and 34% evaluated it negatively (40% were neutral); this compared with the 74% who felt negatively about its Law and Justice-led predecessor at the end of its term of office.⁴ Civic Platform and Law and Justice thus had an apparent ‘lock’ on the Polish electorate and within that duopoly Mr Tusk’s party appeared to have an in-built majority.

³ See: CBOS, *Reformować czy zarządzać - Polacy o strategii oraz kompetencji rządu i opozycji*, March 2011 (January 2011 data), CBOS: Warsaw, pp10-11.

⁴ See: E. Olczyk and J. Stróżyk, ‘Premier słabnie, ale wciąż mocny’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 18-19 June 2011.

As **Figure 1** shows, opinion polls also showed the Democratic Left Alliance, the smaller left-wing opposition grouping, third with around 10-15% support. The Alliance had previously been one of the strongest parties in Poland and governed from 1993-97 and 2001-5 but was in the doldrums since its support collapsed in the 2005 parliamentary election following its involvement in a series of spectacular high level corruption scandals.⁵ National polls often showed the Peasant Party, Civic Platform's junior coalition partner in government, struggling to secure the 5% vote share required to obtain parliamentary representation. However, the party more than held its own in the October-November 2010 regional assembly elections when it came third with over 16% of the vote nationally.⁶

The Civic Platform-Peasant Party coalition was much more cohesive than most of its predecessors; indeed, this was probably one of the most stable governments in post-1989 Poland. The key to its stability was the political partnership between Mr Tusk and Peasant Party leader Waldemar Pawlak, who held the office of deputy prime minister and economy minister. The two leaders were generally able to defuse tensions and problematic issues before they became too contentious or escalated into major public disputes. This was helped by the fact that the Peasant Party was primarily an office-seeking party with a clearly defined rural-agricultural electoral constituency, making it a pragmatic negotiating partner with a fairly narrow policy agenda. For example, a May 2011 CBOS survey found that by far the most important reason cited by Peasant Party voters for supporting the party (by 46% of respondents) was the fact that it represented and defended the interests of people like themselves; other parties' voters rarely if ever cited this as a reason.⁷ Importantly, the fact that the two parties had somewhat different core electorates and bases of support, with the Civic Platform primarily an urban party and the Peasant Party's voters drawn mainly from rural communities, meant that they were not in direct competition for the same voters. The Peasant Party also appeared to have drawn lessons from earlier periods as a member of coalition governments during the 1990s and early 2000s when it was a very difficult partner and distanced itself publicly from the main ruling party whenever its poll ratings declined or the government encountered difficulties. However, this time around Mr Pawlak's party

⁵ See: A. Szczerbiak, "'Social Poland' Defeats 'Liberal Poland': The September-October 2005 Polish Parliamentary and Presidential Elections', *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, Vol 23 No 2, June 2007, pp203-232 .

⁶ See: J. Stróżyk, 'Platforma wygrała, ale to PSL świętuje', *Rzeczpospolita*, 25 November 2010.

⁷ See: CBOS. *Oczekiwania i motywacje wyborcza Polaków*, July 2011 (May 2011 data), CBOS: Warsaw, p3.

pursued a very different strategy: making a virtue of its predictability and self-consciously trying to project an image as a constructive and moderating force in Polish politics.⁸ At the same time, it concentrated on ‘delivering’ for its core rural-agricultural electorate both in terms of policy - by, for example, protecting the heavily state-subsidised farmers social security system - and through its control of government-appointed posts and agencies, especially in the agricultural sector.⁹ As long as Civic Platform was careful not to push ahead too quickly with policy reforms that threatened to undermine the interests of the Peasant Party’s core farming constituency, or on other issues where it felt that it might not have been able to count on its partner’s support, then the coalition functioned smoothly.

Nonetheless, Civic Platform’s support was shallow and not based on any particular enthusiasm for the government or its policies. For sure, Mr Tusk’s administration was generally felt to have done a competent job and took credit for ensuring that Poland was the only EU member that came through the first wave of the global financial crisis in 2008-9 without falling into recession. However, although Civic Platform had made a bold campaign pledge in the 2007 election that it would deliver an ‘economic miracle’, fearing the political consequences Mr Tusk’s government failed to capitalise on its electoral mandate and move ahead quickly with the more radical social and economic policy reforms that were advocated by many analysts as necessary for the party to live up to its promises. As a consequence, the government was heavily criticised, even by its own supporters, for its lack of major achievements and ambition.¹⁰ This led to a steady erosion in the government’s public approval ratings and satisfaction with its performance. For example, a January 2011 CBOS survey found that 72% of respondents felt that the government had failed to implement its election promises, 69% did not trust government information on important political and economic matters, 66% felt that it avoided difficult decisions and 60% that it avoided tackling the most important issues facing the country.¹¹ Similarly, a June 2011 CBOS survey found that while most Poles considered Mr Tusk to be likeable (65%), intelligent (62%),

⁸ See: M. Strąk, ‘Długi marsz PSL’, 20 June 2008, www.gazeta.pl (Accessed 23 June 2008).

⁹ See: K. Naszkowska, ‘Psy szczekają, karawana PSL idzie dalej’, 7 May 2008, www.gazeta.pl (Accessed 8 May 2008).

¹⁰ See, for example: J. Paradowska, ‘Antysalonowiec’, *Polityka*, 9 October 2010; W. Gadowski, ‘Fani odeszli od Tuska’, 15 February, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 18 February 2011); M. Szuldrzyński, ‘Gdy piar przestaje działać...’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 16 February 2011; M. Janicki and W. Władyka, ‘Bunt elit’, *Polityka*, 19 February 2011; R. Kałukin, ‘Cholernie ciężko popreć Platformę’, 22 February 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 24 February 2011); Ł. Warzecha, ‘Platforma odczarowana’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 24 February 2011; and R. Krasowski, ‘Premier, który sie boi’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 30 March 2011. Cf: J. Kucharczyk, ‘Liberalizm w wersji pragmatycznej’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 1 April 2011.

¹¹ See: *Reformować czy zarządzać*, pp6, 8 and 9.

dynamic (61%), hard-working (47%) and competent (45%), they also felt that he had not fulfilled their expectations. This could be seen clearly in the fall, compared with his first year in office, in the number who felt that the prime minister was decisive (from 57% to 37%), confronted difficult issues (from 50% to 33%), was consistent and determined (from 48% to 28%), and delivered on his promises (from 35% to 17%).¹²

In its defence, the government's supporters argued that, initially at least, it was hugely constrained by the fact that it had to 'co-habit' with President Lech Kaczyński, the Law and Justice party leader's twin brother. Given his very close links with Law and Justice, Mr Kaczyński quickly emerged as a natural focus for opposition and found himself in a perpetual and debilitating conflict with the government.¹³ Although he had few executive prerogatives, Mr Kaczyński could veto legislation and on a number of occasions refused to sign key elements of the government's programme.¹⁴ The government lacked the three-fifths parliamentary majority in the Sejm required to over-turn the presidential veto and therefore needed the support of the Democratic Left Alliance in key votes to secure it. This became more difficult when, at the party's June 2008 congress, Grzegorz Napieralski defeated the incumbent Wojciech Olejniczak in a close and divisive leadership contest. While Mr Olejniczak, along with most of the party's best known leaders, had favoured co-operating with the government against Law and Justice, Mr Napieralski adopted a new political strategy based on making fewer concessions to, and distancing his party from, the Tusk administration.¹⁵

However, in April 2010 President Kaczyński and 95 others, including many senior Polish officials and public figures, died in a plane crash at Smolensk in western Russia on their way to a memorial service honouring the thousands of Polish officers killed by the Soviet NKVD secret police in the Katyn forest in 1940. Mr Kaczyński's untimely death and the subsequent election of Bronisław Komorowski, a Civic Platform nominee, as President in July 2010¹⁶ removed an important constitutional obstacle to the implementation of the government's

¹² See: CBOS, *Portret Donalda Tuska po ponad trzech latach sprawowania urzędu premiera*, July 2011 (June 2011 data), CBOS: Warsaw, pp2, 5.

¹³ See: K. Kik, 'PiS – partia destrukcyjnego czynu', *Rzeczpospolita*, 28 July 2008.

¹⁴ See: M. Janicki and W. Władyka, 'Mniejszościowy rząd większości', *Polityka*, 17 May 2008.

¹⁵ See: C. Łazarewicz, 'Zapateralski', *Polityka*, 31 May 2008.

¹⁶ For more on the 2010 election, see: Aleks Szczerbiak, 'Europe and the June/July 2010 Polish Presidential Election', *European Parties Elections and Referendums Network Election Briefing No 55*, August 2010, <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/documents/epern-election-briefing-no-55.pdf>; and J. Rosset, 'The 2010 presidential election in Poland', *Electoral Studies*, Vol 30 No 1, January 2011, pp223-244.

programme and left Mr Tusk's party controlling all the main organs of state power. Nonetheless, with a parliamentary election scheduled for autumn 2011, the government still remained instinctively cautious of introducing radical reforms that might alienate voters. The Peasant Party's presence as a junior coalition partner also acted as a block on the introduction of certain reforms. However, Civic Platform's reluctance to accelerate reforms was also part of its broader governing philosophy which tried to turn programmatic timidity and ideological eclecticism into a virtue.¹⁷ Civic Platform's approach of 'reform by small steps' was integral to its long-term strategy of transforming itself from an economically liberal and socially conservative centre-right party into a non-ideological and all-inclusive centrist grouping that was attractive to a very wide spectrum of voters; what some critics dubbed a 'post-political' party of power.¹⁸

In fact, rather than any particular enthusiasm for Mr Tusk's government or its programme, Civic Platform's greatest electoral asset was the public's continued aversion to the turbulent and often emotionally charged style of politics that most Poles associated with the 2005-7 Law and Justice-led governments and Jarosław Kaczyński in particular.¹⁹ For example, a February 2009 PBS DGA survey found that 36% of Civic Platform voters admitted that one of the main reasons why they supported their party was fear of Law and Justice returning to power.²⁰ Similarly, a June-July 2011 CBOS survey found that by far the largest number of respondents (47%) said that they would definitely not vote for Law and Justice compared with only 21% who said that they would never support Civic Platform.²¹ Even the government's supporters often defended the Tusk administration on the grounds that its main

¹⁷ See, for example: J. Cieński, 'Rząd realistycznych małych kroków', *Rzeczpospolita*, 22 December 2008; J. Makowski, 'Polska modernizowana piórem', *Rzeczpospolita*, 20 December 2010; and D. Tusk, 'Premier Tusk: 'Czego dokonaliśmy, co nam się nie udało'', 12 March 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 15 March 2011).

¹⁸ For a range of critical and sympathetic analyses, see: B. Wildstein, 'Bezideowość polityki polskiej', *Rzeczpospolita*, 27-28 February 2010; P. Skwieciński, 'Platforma w poszukiwaniu utraconego sensu', *Rzeczpospolita*, 8 March 2011; R. Grochal, 'Platforma środka', 14 June 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 16 June 2011); M. Janicki and W. Władyka, 'Tuskism', *Polityka*, 21-28 June 2011; J. Makowski, 'Można wybrać tylko wino i przystawkę', *Rzeczpospolita*, 9 September 2011; P. Zaremba, 'Platforma à la Kołakowski', *Rzeczpospolita*, 17-18 September 2011; and J. A. Majcherek, 'Liberał po przejściach', *Polityka*, 21-27 September 2011.

¹⁹ See, for example: R. A. Ziemkiewicz, 'Pułapka Kaczyńskiego', *Rzeczpospolita*, 15 March 2010; B. Wildstein, 'Nie będzie końca politycznej wojny', *Rzeczpospolita*, 5 July 2010; Ł. Warzecha, 'Kaczyński w teatrze Tuska', *Rzeczpospolita*, 22 October 2010; and I. Janke, 'Efektowna kurtka premiera', *Rzeczpospolita*, 18 July 2011.

²⁰ See: W. Szaćki, 'Sondaż "Gazety": Wciąż wielka nieufność do PiS', 12 February 2009, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 17 February 2009).

²¹ See: CBOS, *Wybory parlamentarne 2011 - zainteresowanie, pewność głosowania, alternatywy wyborcze, elektoraty negatywne*, July 2011 (June-July 2011 data), CBOS: Warsaw, p10.

achievement was to restore social harmony and, for all his alleged indecisiveness, Polish voters seemed to prefer Mr Tusk's apparently more consensual style of politics.²²

This was encapsulated in the notion of rejecting the so-called 'Fourth Republic', a programme based on a radical critique of post-1989 Poland as corrupt and requiring far-reaching moral and political reform. Originally an idea that enjoyed quite broad political support (including figures linked to Civic Platform), the 'Fourth Republic' came to be used increasingly by Mr Tusk's party as a pejorative term to characterise the programme and practices of the Law and Justice-led governments and tool for mobilising the majority of Polish voters who rejected Mr Kaczyński's party as too confrontational.²³ This strategy proved a great success in the 2007 election, which Mr Tusk's party turned it into a referendum on the 'Fourth Republic'.²⁴ The basis of Civic Platform's continuing high levels of popular support and key to its continued electoral success was, therefore, its ability to frame political debate in terms of a choice between support for and opposition to the 'Fourth Republic', and to position itself as, whatever its other shortcomings, the party best placed to prevent Law and Justice returning to power.

Law and Justice found it increasingly (and frustratingly) difficult to break this logic.²⁵ The party did make various attempts to present a more conciliatory image and focus on 'bread and butter' economic issues and modernising Poland, pushing its traditional themes (such as fighting crime and corruption, and making a more fundamental break with the communist past) into the background.²⁶ But most of the time these efforts had little impact on the party's fortunes. The only period when Law and Justice appeared to be narrowing Civic Platform's opinion poll lead was in the run up to the June-July 2010 presidential election that followed the Smolensk tragedy. Running an extremely effective and sure-footed campaign directed by politicians from the party's moderate wing, Mr Kaczyński used the snap election as an opportunity to re-invent his party by softening its rhetoric and reaching out to centrist

²² See, for example: J. Kucharczyk, 'PiS nie doścignie Platformy', *Rzeczpospolita*, 12 January 2010.

²³ See: P. Śpiewak, 'Pięć lat po czwartej', *Polityka*, 26 June 2010; and R. Bugaj, 'Osierocona idea IV RP', *Rzeczpospolita*, 6 July 2010.

²⁴ See: 'The Birth of a Bipolar Party System or Referendum on a Polarising Government?'

²⁵ See, for example: M. Karnowski, 'PiS jak ze snów Platformy,' 28 July 2008, www.dziennik.pl (Accessed 30 July 2008).

²⁶ See, for example: K. Manys, 'PiS chce radykalnie zmienić oblicze', *Rzeczpospolita*, 5 January 2009; M. Janicki, 'Prezes jak nowy', *Polityka*, 7 February 2009; and W. Wybranowski, 'PiS porzuca "układu"', *Rzeczpospolita*, 17 February 2010.

voters.²⁷ In the event, by winning 36.5% in the first round (compared to 41.5% for Mr Komorowski) Mr Kaczyński managed to force a second round run-off, which he lost but with a respectable 47% of the votes.

However, almost as soon as the election results were announced Mr Kaczyński quickly abandoned the more moderate and consensual tone that he adopted during the presidential campaign and returned to his earlier confrontational style.²⁸ Dis-associating himself from the moderates who had run his presidential campaign, the Law and Justice leader launched a series of bitter attacks on the ruling party and refused to co-operate with the newly elected President, describing his election as a ‘misunderstanding’ and symbolically boycotting his inauguration. Mr Kaczyński started to make the Smolensk air crash and subsequent investigation into its causes a central issue for the party, saying that the government bore ‘moral and political responsibility’ for the errors that led to the tragedy through its relentless attacks on his brother and lack of care for his security. He also accused the prime minister of weakness and naively playing into Russia’s hands by allowing Moscow to oversee the main crash investigation.²⁹

Mr Kaczyński’s inflammatory rhetoric and focus on the Smolensk tragedy squandered the political capital that the party had accumulated during the presidential election. His uncompromising stance may have buttressed support for Law and Justice among its core supporters. However, as the party’s disappointing showing in the autumn 2010 local elections showed (when it failed to win control of any of Poland’s 16 regional authorities), over-doing the aggressive language and using Smolensk as a political weapon prevented Law and Justice from offering a coherent alternative to Civic Platform and eroded support for the party among more moderate voters. Indeed, Mr Kaczyński’s post-election *volte face* forced a group of key Law and Justice moderates led by his presidential campaign manager Joanna Kluzik-Rostkowska to break away from the party and, in November 2010, form a new centre-right

²⁷ See, for example: Ł. Warzecha, ‘Komorowski w pułapce Kaczyńskiego’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 17 June 2010; and I. Krzemiński, ‘Polityka resentmentu’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 2 August 2010.

²⁸ See, for example: P. Śpiewak, ‘Powrót talibanu’, *Polityka*, 24 July 2010; P. Gursztyn, ‘Więcej chaosu niż perfidii’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 28 July 2010; A. Nowakowska and D. Wielowiejska, ‘PiS oblężoną twierdzą’, 10 September 2010, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 13 September 2010); M. Janicki, ‘Świat według prezesa’, *Polityka*, 18 September 2010; and A. Stankiewicz and P. Śmiłowicz, ‘Samotność mściciela’, *Newsweek*, 19 September 2010.

²⁹ See, for example: I. Janke, ‘Ostatnia wojna prezesa Kaczyńskiego’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 13 September 2010; and J. Stróżyk and W. Wybranowski, ‘Kaczyński: Polska się budzi’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 11 April 2011.

grouping called ‘Poland is the Most Important’ (Polska Jest Najważniejsza: PJN), which had been Mr Kaczyński’s presidential campaign slogan.³⁰

The Campaign

At the start of the campaign, the only questions thus appeared to be about the extent of Civic Platform’s victory, whether or not its junior coalition partner would be able to cross the 5% threshold, and if Mr Tusk’s party would need to find new or additional coalition partners to govern? Civic Platform’s position was strengthened further when Mr Kaczyński’s party’s campaign got off to a false start following comments made at a June Brussels seminar, organised by Law and Justice MEPs, by Father Tadeusz Rydzyk, director of the controversial Radio Maryja broadcaster, who accused the Tusk government of using ‘totalitarian’ methods against his media organisation. The clergyman was an important Law and Justice supporter and his media conglomerate extremely influential among Catholic-nationalist voters who comprised a key element of the party’s core electorate among older, church-going voters.³¹ However, Father Rydzyk also alienated many of the centrist voters whom Law and Justice was trying to attract and his remarks were widely condemned, even by some commentators who were generally sympathetic to Mr Kaczyński’s party.³² Civic Platform, on the other hand, began the election by holding a successful national convention at which party members, led by Mr Tusk, debated the party’s activities since its formation in 2001 and drew up a balance sheet of its four years in government. The ruling party’s campaign was based on setting out a general vision for the evolutionary reform and modernisation of Poland aimed at making the country a strong player within Europe. Mr Tusk’s party tried to take credit for Poland’s relatively strong economic performance, arguing that it was in large part due to various government measures that the country remained a ‘green island of growth’ within Europe. At a time of increasing economic uncertainty, they argued, Poles should choose a safe and competent team that had at least started the process of modernisation and investment

³⁰ See: P. Gursztyn and W. Wybranowski, ‘Z PiS do stowarzyszenia’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 17 November 2010; and R. Grochal and W. Szacki, ‘Ruch Kluzik-Rostkowskiej’, 17 November 2010, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 17 November 2010).

³¹ For example, a November 2011 CBOS survey found that 70% of regular Radio Maryja listeners voted for Law and Justice compared to only 14% who supported Civic Platform. See: CBOS, *Dwadzieścia lat Radia Maryja*, CBOS: Warsaw, December 2011 (September-November 2011 data), p9.

³² See, for example: P. Zaremba, ‘To gorzej niż zbrodnia, to błąd’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 27 June 2011.

in the country's future prosperity and development; exemplified by the party's cautious initial campaign slogan 'Poland Under Construction'.³³

Civic Platform also used its tenth-anniversary convention to highlight that it was winning over new converts from rival parties, as well-known figures from across the political spectrum declared their intention to run on the party's candidate lists.³⁴ Thus, one of the convention highlights was a speech by Mrs Kluzik-Rostkowska, perhaps the most controversial of the 'switchers', where she declared that she would be leaving 'Poland is the Most Important' to support Civic Platform.³⁵ At the other end of the political spectrum, the convention also saw the accession to the party of well-known centre-left politicians, following the earlier defection to Civic Platform of Bartosz Arłukowicz, one of the most high profile and popular left-wing figures linked to the Democratic Left Alliance. Mr Arłukowicz - who, ironically, first gained national prominence due to his high profile role in a special parliamentary commission set up to investigate the 'gambling affair' - joined the government as the prime minister's plenipotentiary for contact with the 'socially excluded'; a ministerial position created especially for him. These defections were part of a concerted long-term strategy designed to broaden Civic Platform's appeal and weaken its political opponents by co-opting some of their best known politicians and authority figures.³⁶ In his keynote convention address, Mr Tusk stressed that he saw the presence of such a wide range of views and opposing opinions within Civic Platform as one of the party's strengths.³⁷

Much of the summer campaigning was dominated by the so-called 'debate about debates' which started when Mr Tusk challenged Mr Kaczyński and senior Law and Justice politicians to take part in a series of televised confrontations with Civic Platform's incumbent ministers.³⁸ Mr Tusk wanted to highlight Law and Justice's lack of experienced, high quality specialists who could handle the top jobs of running the country, given that Mr Kaczyński's

³³ See: K. Manys, 'Platforma rusza z kampanią', *Rzeczpospolita*, 6-7 August 2011; and M. Szuldrzyński, 'Tusk na budowie', *Rzeczpospolita*, 18 August 2011. For more on Civic Platform's election programme and appeal, see: M. Janicki, 'Czy Tusk zasługuje na więcej', *Polityka*, 14-20 September 2011; A. Nowakowska and D. Wielowiejska, 'Program wyborczy PO. Mały realizm zderza się z kryzysem', 22 September 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 23 September 2011); and R. Grochal, 'Państwo PO', 1 October 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 5 October 2011).

³⁴ See: E. Olczyk and A. Górski, 'Donald Tusk do PO: idźcie i zwyciężajcie', *Rzeczpospolita*, 13 June 2011.

³⁵ See: P. Gursztyn, 'Kluzik-Rostkowska wzmocni Platformę', *Rzeczpospolita*, 13 June 2011.

³⁶ See: P. Gursztyn, 'Partia Tuska skręca w lewo', *Rzeczpospolita*, 19 May 2011.

³⁷ See: PO, 'Donald Tusk: Służymy Polsce i Polakom', 11 June 2011, www.platforma.org (Accessed 21 June 2011)

³⁸ See: P. Wroński, 'Tusk: zapraszam na debatę', 22 August 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 28 August 2011).

party lost many of its most talented and experienced members in the Smolensk crash.³⁹ The Civic Platform leader also tried to capitalise on the fact that he was a much more accomplished TV debater than Mr Kaczyński. Mr Tusk out-performed the Law and Justice leader in their last debate before the 2007 election, which was widely considered to be a turning point in that campaign, and this made Mr Kaczyński extremely wary of participating in such forums alongside the Civic Platform leader.⁴⁰ Mr Kaczyński therefore insisted on a series of terms and conditions that he knew the Civic Platform leader would never accept (stipulating that the debates be held in the Law and Justice party headquarters) or were unmeasurable (announcing that he would only debate when the prime minister agreed to ‘lower the white flag’, implying that he had been insufficiently robust in both confronting vested interests at home and defending Poland abroad).

Initially, it seemed that Law and Justice’s refusal to debate with Civic Platform would lose the party support by making it appear weak and unprofessional.⁴¹ However, this was not the case and, as the campaign progressed, it became an increasingly tight race.⁴² Mr Kaczyński’s strategy of embarking on a nationwide speaking tour instead of participating in televised debates appeared to work, while Civic Platform, having originally expected to cruise to victory, found itself increasingly on the defensive and struggling to develop a clear campaign message. Moreover, although Mr Kaczyński’s campaign speeches could be quite sharp in tone, once again Law and Justice tried to moderate its more abrasive rhetoric. Knowing it had little scope to win over many voters beyond its core, the party concentrated instead on running a ‘softer and gentler’ campaign aimed at de-mobilising those Civic Platform voters who were motivated primarily by fear of Mr Kaczyński.⁴³ Mr Kaczyński also avoided focusing too much on the Smolensk tragedy which party strategists knew was not a major concern to voters beyond its core electorate and gave the impression that the party was backward looking and obsessed with a single issue.⁴⁴ At the same time, they knew that the party could rely upon the ‘below the radar’ support of the many civil society initiatives that

³⁹ See: P. Śmiłowicz, ‘Czy to koniec PiS?’ *Newsweek*, 18 April 2010.

⁴⁰ See: R. Grochal, ‘Dlaczego PiS unika debat’, 25 August 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 28 August 2011).

⁴¹ See: P. Wroński, ‘Weekend: runda dla Tuska’, 22 August 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 28 August 2011).

⁴² See, for example: W. Szacki, ‘Sondaż “Gazety”. Kampania służy PiS’, 21 September 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 21 September 2011); and M. Czech, ‘Wiatr wieje dla Kaczyńskiego’, 27 September 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 27 September 2011).

⁴³ See, for example: A. Nowakowska, ‘Kaczyński nuci kołysankę wyborcy PO’, 28 September 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 30 September 2011); M. Janicki and W. Władysław, ‘Rozwibrowanie’, *Polityka*, 28 September-4 October 2011; and I. Janke, ‘Platforma przestała być trendy’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 3 October 2011.

⁴⁴ See: J. Stróżyk and W. Wybranowski, ‘O czym nie mówią politycy’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 6 October 2011.

arose among those who were still fired up by the relentless search for the culprits behind the Smolensk tragedy.⁴⁵ Although it was not part of the official campaign, the Smolensk issue thus consolidated and mobilised the party's most committed supporters, which it knew could be very significant in the event of a low turnout.

In its official campaign, however, Law and Justice attempted to construct a broader appeal by concentrating on issues such as unemployment, health care, opportunities for young people, and the poor state of Poland's infrastructure. Mr Kaczyński's party seized on the fact that many Poles felt that, even taking the economic crisis into account, Mr Tusk's government had not delivered the increase in opportunities that it had promised in 2007, a message exemplified by its main campaign slogan 'Poland Deserves More'.⁴⁶ Indeed, one of the leitmotifs of the Law and Justice campaign became a question posed by pepper farmer Stanisław Kowalczyk who spoiled what was meant to be a routine campaign visit for Mr Tusk. In front of live TV cameras, Mr Kowalczyk complained about how he and other farmers had not received any help from the government after heavy gales had devastated farms in his region and asked in an emotional voice: 'How do I live now Mr prime minister, how do I live?' The line was quickly picked up by Mr Kaczyński's party and Mr Kowalczyk was invited to speak at a Law and Justice election convention.⁴⁷ Interestingly, Law and Justice also made a particularly strong pitch to younger voters, who were crucial in getting Civic Platform elected in 2007. Law and Justice correctly identified a 'glass ceiling' that many young Poles, especially those from smaller towns and rural areas, felt that they encountered and the fact that, in spite of economic growth, Poland still had high levels of youth unemployment and even many of those who managed to get a job struggled to obtain (much less pay) mortgages and support their families. This included a high profile campaign poster featuring a number of its younger female candidates with the strap-line: 'Come with us!' which contrasted strongly with the (generally middle aged and greying) men who featured in many of the Civic Platform campaign adverts.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ See, for example: I. Janke, 'Naród Kaczyńskiego', *Rzeczpospolita*, 20 May 2011; J. Paradowska, 'Wszyscy ludzie prezesa', *Polityka*, 1-7 June 2011; and 'Kaczyński nuci kołysankę wyborcy PO'.

⁴⁶ See, for example: W. Wybranowski, 'PiS atakuje rząd Tuska spotami', *Rzeczpospolita*, 11 July 2011; D. Kołakowska, 'Prezes rozsuwa drzwi', *Rzeczpospolita*, 19 July 2011; W. Wybranowski, 'PiS chce uderzyć gospdarką', *Rzeczpospolita*, 25 August 2011; W. Wybranowski, 'PiS w wersji light', *Rzeczpospolita*, 9 September 2011; and M. Szuldrzyński, 'Spójny przekaz, miły lider', *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 October 2011.

⁴⁷ See: I. Ryciak, 'Ostry paprykarz', *Newsweek*, 26 September-2 October 2011.

⁴⁸ See, for example: I.T. Miecik and I. Ryciak, 'Generacja PiS', *Newsweek*, 19-25 September 2011.

For its part, Civic Platform knew that it could not concentrate solely on its relatively modest achievements in office. Although it came up with a rather defensive slogan for the final stage of the campaign ('We will do more'),⁴⁹ the party also developed a strong counter-offensive. Firstly, it drew upon Mr Tusk, perhaps the party's single greatest electoral asset and certainly its most effective campaigner, who undertook a nationwide tour on the so-called 'Tuskobus'. The road show of semi-planned encounters, speeches, interviews and press conferences ensured continual media coverage as the Civic Platform leader visited poorer towns and was seen to listen to ordinary voters' concerns and complaints. Mr Tusk also showed that he was not afraid to face down angry anti-government football supporters who regularly attacked him for what they claimed was his administration's excessively authoritarian crackdown on hooliganism.⁵⁰

Secondly, in the final stages of the campaign Civic Platform significantly ratcheted up its anti-Law and Justice rhetoric. For example, it released an extremely powerful campaign advert showing scuffles between a group who protested against the removal of a cross that was erected in front of the presidential palace after the Smolensk tragedy and the authorities, together with violent scenes involving football hooligans. The so-called 'defenders of the cross' were associated with the Mr Kaczyński's party and some Law and Justice leaders had also expressed sympathy for known football hooligans defending them as 'patriots'. The advert ended with the phrase, 'They are going to vote, what about you?' implying that a Law and Justice victory would hand Poland over to the kind of people depicted in the film.⁵¹ Civic Platform's efforts to mobilise its more passive supporters were also helped by a controversial book-length interview with Mr Kaczyński published towards the end of the campaign. Here the Law and Justice leader said that German Chancellor Angela Merkel's ascent to power did not happen 'by chance alone' and suggested that she was trying to re-build German imperial power. Law and Justice was thus forced to spend much of the last week of the campaign trying to explain what exactly Mr Kaczyński meant to say and responding to claims that the party was playing on anti-German sentiments.⁵²

⁴⁹ See: P. Semka, 'Platformersi są zmęczeni', *Rzeczpospolita*, 12 September 2011.

⁵⁰ See, for example: R. Grochal, 'Czy Tusk sobie poradzi z pytaniem Jak żyć?' 23 September 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 23 September 2011); and J. Stróżyk, 'Kibice spotkali się z Donaldem Tuskiem', *Rzeczpospolita*, 27 September 2011.

⁵¹ See: J. Stróżyk and W. Wybranowski, 'Finisz z inżynierią strachu', *Rzeczpospolita*, 4 October 2011.

⁵² See: W. Szacki, 'Puder opada z twarzy Kaczyńskiego', 5 October 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 5 October 2011); 'Angela Merkel w polskiej kampanii', *Rzeczpospolita*, 6 October 2011; and A. Stankiewicz, P. Śmiłowicz and J. Tańska, 'Finisz był ostry', *Newsweek*, 10-16 October 2011.

Results

As **Table 1** shows, the election saw a clear victory for Civic Platform, which thus became the first incumbent governing party to secure re-election for a second term of office since the fall of communism in 1989. Although most commentators expected the party to win, it did so by a larger than expected margin garnering 39.18% of the vote while Law and Justice came a strong but fairly distant second with 29.89%. As a result, Mr Tusk's party won 207 seats in the 460-member Sejm, compared with 157 for Law and Justice.

Table 1: October 2011 Polish parliamentary election results to the Sejm

	2007		2011		% Change
	%	Seats	%	Seats	
Civic Platform (PO)	41.51	209	39.18	207	-2.33
Law and Justice (PiS)	32.11	166	29.89	157	-2.22
Palikot Movement (RP)			10.02	40	+10.02
Polish Peasant Party (PSL)	8.91	31	8.36	28	-0.55
Democratic Left Alliance (SLD)*	13.15	53	8.24	27	-4.91
Polish is the Most Important (PJN)			2.19		+2.19
New Right (NP)			1.06		+1.06
Polish Labour Party (PPP)	1.00		0.55		-0.45

Source: Polish State Electoral Commission (<http://www.pkw.gov.pl/>)

* In 2007, the party contested the election as part of the 'Left and Democrats' (LiD) coalition with Polish Social Democracy (SdPI) and the Democrats (Demokracy).

Civic Platform's victory was due, in part, to its ability to craft an extremely broad appeal and identify itself skilfully with mainstream public opinion. However, given that the size of the two main parties 'core' electorates was roughly similar,⁵³ one of the main factors determining the election outcome was always likely to be the level of turnout. Many observers felt that a lower turnout would benefit Law and Justice whose core supporters were more highly motivated and easier to mobilise than Civic Platform's less disciplined voters. For example, a June-July 2011 CBOS survey found that 69% of Law and Justice voters said that they were certain to vote for that party (increasing to 76% when including those who were almost certain) compared to only 56% of Civic Platform voters.⁵⁴ The same survey found that 42%

⁵³ A September 2011 TNS OBOP survey put this at 18% for Civic Platform and 17% for Law and Justice. See: W. Szacki, 'PiS blisko Platformy', 16 September 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 19 September 2011). See also: M. Szreder, 'Lider słabszy, niż pokazują sondaże', *Rzeczpospolita*, 21 July 2011.

⁵⁴ See: *Wybory parlamentarne 2011*, p5.

of Law and Justice voters would not consider voting for any other party compared to only 31% of Civic Platform voters who said the same.⁵⁵ The latter had turned out in large numbers in 2007 mainly because they disliked Mr Kaczyński's confrontational style of politics, so the key to the party's victory would be its ability to generate fear about the possible consequences of Law and Justice returning to power.⁵⁶

Table 2: Turnout in post-1989 Polish elections (%)

	Presidential	Parliamentary
1990	60.63(1) 53.40(2)	
1991		43.20
1993		52.13
1995	64.70(1) 68.23(2)	
1997		47.93
2000	61.12	
2001		46.29
2005	49.74(1) 50.99(2)	40.57
2007		53.88
2010	54.94(1) 55.31(2)	
2011		48.92

Source: '15 chętnych na jeden mandate,' *Rzeczpospolita*, 8-9 October 2011; and Polish State Electoral Commission (<http://www.pkw.gov.pl/>)

The election result suggested that, although many of the party's supporters were disappointed with its slow progress in modernising the country, most voters still viewed Civic Platform as the better guarantor of stability at a time of crisis.⁵⁷ For example, a May 2011 CBOS survey found that the most important reason given by Civic Platform voters for supporting the party (by 19% of respondents) was that there was a lack of alternatives and it represented the 'lesser evil'.⁵⁸ Moreover, Mr Kaczyński's mistakes during the final stages of the campaign, such as his comments about Mrs Merkel, provided Mr Tusk's party with the ammunition that it needed for an effective counter-mobilisation of its more passive supporters. In the event, as **Table 2** shows, at 48.92% the level of turnout in 2011 was around the norm for much of the

⁵⁵ See: Ibid, p8.

⁵⁶ See: R. Grochal, 'Jak Platforma chce sprowokować PiS', 27 August 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 28 August 2011); and M. Majewski and P. Reszka, 'Platforma czeka na wielkie "bum!"', *Rzeczpospolita*, 8 September 2011.

⁵⁷ See: P. Skwieciński, 'Antykaczyzm skuteczny', *Rzeczpospolita*, 1 September 2011.

⁵⁸ See: *Oczekiwania i motywacje wyborcza Polaków*, p3.

1990s and early 2000s (although down from 53.88% in 2007) which meant that enough Civic Platform supporters came out to vote to give Mr Tusk's party its historic second victory by a very clear margin.

As **Table 1** also shows, the Peasant Party won 8.36% of the vote, finishing fourth among the five parties that crossed the 5% threshold, and 28 seats in the new Sejm. This gave the governing coalition 235 seats in total, enough to secure a small but workable parliamentary majority. Although some party leaders had hoped for more,⁵⁹ this was a relatively good result for the agrarian party given that many opinion polls during the campaign (and, indeed, previous parliament) showed its support hovering around the 5% mark, and it was the first time that the party had managed to broadly hold on to its share of the vote after a period in office. In fact, as **Table 3** shows, the Peasant Party had the most developed grassroots organisation of any Polish party with an estimated 70-128,000 members. It also had the highest level of local territorial penetration with, for example, 4,175 councillors in the smallest rural parishes (those with fewer than 20,000 voters) compared with 1,655 for Law and Justice, 981 for Civic Platform and 596 for the Democratic Left Alliance.⁶⁰ Consequently, much of the party's campaigning took place at the local level and was often not picked up by the national media;⁶¹ as a result of which opinion polls often tended to under-state the party's actual level of support.

Table 3: Membership of the five main Polish parties, 2010-11

Party	Number of members
Polish Peasant Party	70,000-128,000
Democratic Left Alliance	58,500
Civic Platform	45,000-50,000
Palikot Movement	40,000
Law and Justice	18,000-22,000

Source: L. Antkiewicz, 'Polacy nie garną się do partii. Zyskuje tylko PO', 8 February 2010, www.gazeta.pl (Accessed 9 February 2010); R. Grochal, 'Platforma pęcznieje', 24 February 2020, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 25 February 2010); and A. Kublik, 'SLD się liczy', 5 November 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 10 November 2011).

⁵⁹ See: K. Naszkowska, 'Wygrany-przegraný PSL', 13 October 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 14 October 2011).

⁶⁰ See: 'Platforma wygrała, ale to PSL świętuje'.

⁶¹ See: E. Olczyk and K. Manys, 'Chłop potęga i basta', *Rzeczpospolita*, 4-5 June 2011; and I. Janke, 'Zywią i bronią swoich', *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 October 2011.

Apart from the re-election of Mr Tusk's government, the other major story of this election was the success of the Palikot Movement, an anti-clerical liberal party formed less than a year before by the controversial and flamboyant businessman and former Civic Platform deputy Janusz Palikot. As **Table 1** shows, the Palikot Movement ended up winning just over 10% of the vote, which translated into 40 seats making it the third largest grouping in the new Sejm, overtaking the longer-established Peasant Party and the once-powerful Democratic Left Alliance. With his radical and outspoken attacks on the Law and Justice party, Mr Palikot had previously been a useful outrider for Civic Platform. However, after the Smolensk tragedy he started to become a liability when he blamed the crash on the irresponsibility of the Kaczyński brothers and claimed that the late President may have been under the influence of alcohol during the ill-fated flight (earlier he had accused Mr Kaczyński of being an alcoholic). At the end of 2010, Mr Palikot left Civic Platform complaining at what he saw as its conservative tilt and formed his own political grouping with a socially liberal programme that included reducing the influence of Poland's influential Catholic Church in public life, the de-criminalisation of so-called 'soft' drugs, abortion on demand, and more rights for sexual and other minorities including the legalisation of same-sex civil unions.

Until the final stages of the election, support for the Palikot Movement stood at a mere 1-3%. However, Mr Palikot ran a dynamic and extremely well executed campaign trying to move beyond his frivolous image and present himself as a serious political leader and intellectual. For example, a November 2011 CBOS report showed how the number of voters who said that they trusted Mr Palikot increased from 24% in August 2011 to 36% in October, while the number who distrusted him fell from 46% to 36% over the same period (although by November the numbers had returned to their pre-election levels).⁶² Knowing that the impact of his original anti-clerical appeal was likely to be limited, Mr Palikot began to place greater emphasis upon a broader message of business-friendly, small-state social liberalism, promising to bring about a 'modern, secular, socially oriented, civic and friendly' state. The Palikot Movement thereby attracted a significant number of younger voters who wanted efficient government but also had socially liberal views on lifestyle issues and felt that Civic Platform and the Democratic Left Alliance were too establishment-oriented and deferential towards the Catholic Church.⁶³ For example, the 2011 Polish Election Survey found support

⁶² See: CBOS, *Wyborcy Ruchu Palikota*, November 2011 (September-October 2011 data), CBOS: Warsaw, pp2-3.

⁶³ See: P. Zaremba, 'Ze wsparciem establishmentu', *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 October 2011.

for the Palikot Movement stood at: 21% among 18-24 year-olds, 24% among young first-time voters and 27% among students. It also found that 20% of those who never attended church services had voted for Mr Palikot as had 17% of those who only went a few times a year, compared to 0% among those who went several times a week and 5% who attended weekly.⁶⁴ 18% of voters who supported Civic Platform in 2007 and turned out to vote again in 2011 (34% of them abstained this time) switched their votes to the Palikot Movement.⁶⁵ In total, 43% of all Palikot Movement voters had previously voted for Civic Platform.⁶⁶

The success of Mr Palikot's 'new left' was also achieved at the expense of the Democratic Left Alliance, previously the dominant party on the Polish centre-left which suffered its worst ever election defeat finishing, as **Table 1** shows, a distant fifth with only 8.24% of the vote and 27 seats. The result was a huge disappointment for the party and prompted Mr Napieralski to stand down as leader. Only a year earlier, he ran a surprisingly vigorous presidential election campaign to finish an impressive third with a much better than expected 13.7% of the vote.⁶⁷ This appeared to establish the Democratic Left Alliance as the dominant force on the Polish left and Mr Napieralski as the party's un-questioned leader. However, it proved to be a false dawn and the party lost ground as it struggled to find an effective response to the series of high profile defections to Civic Platform by prominent left-wing politicians such as Mr Arłukowicz.⁶⁸

Mr Napieralski became too self-confident after his surprisingly good presidential election result and, as a consequence, when drawing up the party's election candidate lists paid more attention to internal party manoeuvring than choosing candidates who could attract broad support.⁶⁹ For example, he reneged on earlier promises to give prominent positions to well-known figures such as gay rights activist Robert Biedroń and pro-abortion campaigner Wanda Nowicka, thereby prompting their defection to the Palikot Movement and damaging

⁶⁴ See: *Wyborcy Ruchu Palikota*, p4; and CBOS, *Wierność wyborcza - przepływy między elektoratami partyjnymi z roku 2007 i 2011*, November 2011 (October-November 2011 data), CBOS: Warsaw, p7.

⁶⁵ See: *Wyborcy Ruchu Palikota*, p4.

⁶⁶ See: *Wierność wyborcza*, p6. See also: M. Cześnik, 'Ruch Palikota urósł na Platformie', 11 October 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 12 October 2011).

⁶⁷ See: I. Janke, 'Napieralski chwilowo ratowany', *Rzeczpospolita*, 21 June 2010.

⁶⁸ See: E. Olczyk, 'SLD – pięć porażek i dwa sukcesy', *Rzeczpospolita*, 9-10 July 2011; and R. Ziemkiewicz, 'Zakładnicy nostalgii za PRL', *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 October 2011.

⁶⁹ See: E. Olczyk, 'Sojusz traci wiarygodność', *Rzeczpospolita*, 12 August 2011; and P. Gursztyn, 'Ludzie lidera SLD wyparli innych' *Rzeczpospolita*, 26 September 2011.

the party's standing among potential supporters on the liberal left.⁷⁰ At the same time, the Democratic Left Alliance campaign lacked the Palikot Movement's energy and vigour and failed to develop a distinctive and coherent message.⁷¹ For example, while Mr Napieralski originally argued that the party needed to position itself as a clearer left-wing alternative to the Civic Platform-led government during the campaign he signed a co-operation agreement with the Business Centre Club employers' organisation. Similarly, having begun his leadership by positioning himself as the 'Polish Zapataro', a reference to the Spanish Socialist prime minister who had introduced a radical transformative programme of social liberalism and anti-clericalism, during the election campaign, like many previous Democratic Left Alliance leaders, Mr Napieralski ultimately proved extremely cautious about giving too high a profile to religious issues and embracing cultural liberalism too wholeheartedly. Consequently, the party was completely un-prepared for the emergence of a major challenger on its liberal left flank, in the shape of the Palikot Movement that took a much clearer-cut position on, and appeared to show much greater determination in tackling, moral-cultural issues.⁷²

The long-term trajectory of Polish politics

In terms of the long-term trajectory of Polish politics, this election once again confirmed that the so-called 'post-communist divide' between the ex-communist and post-Solidarity electoral blocs that had dominated and appeared to provide a structural order to the Polish party system during the 1990s⁷³ had definitely passed into history. However, as far as future scenarios were concerned, two main sets of question emerged. Firstly, did the election confirm the emergence of a stable Polish party system consolidated around a bi-polar division between Civic Platform and Law and Justice? Secondly, turning to possible sources of re-alignment within the Polish party system, what were the future prospects for the Polish left and, specifically, what did the emergence of the Palikot movement mean for its future development?

⁷⁰ See: C. Michalski, 'Duże ambicje, mało charyzmy', *Newsweek*, 21 August 2011.

⁷¹ See, for example: R. Walenciak, 'Grzechy Grzecha', *Polityka*, 14-20 September 2011; and A. Nowakowska and D. Wielowiejska, 'Przegrana lewicy garniturowej', 12 October 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 13 October 2011).

⁷² See: A. Leszczyński, 'Smutna przyszłość dla lewicy', 11 October 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 13 October 2011).

⁷³ See: M. Grabowska. *Podział postkomunistyczny: Społeczne podstawy polityki w Polsce po 1989 roku*, Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, 2004.

It is easy to forget that the Civic Platform-Law and Justice duopoly emerged conjecturally - indeed, almost accidentally - in 2005 and that originally the socio-demographic profiles of the two party electorates (and, arguably, many of their policies) were actually very similar.⁷⁴ Indeed, at the time they were seen as natural coalition partners. However, the fact that this divide not only endured but strengthened and went on to dominate and structure the Polish political scene for the next six years suggested that it was more authentic than might have originally appeared.⁷⁵ Indeed, as the divisions between the two party elites widened and deepened so did those between their electorates, exemplified by the decline in Civic Platform and Law and Justice voters who put the other party as their second voting preference from 45% and 37% respectively in July 2005 to only 3% and 6% in June-July 2011.⁷⁶ The same June-July 2011 CBOS survey found that 75% of Civic Platform voters said that they would definitely not vote for Mr Kaczyński's party and 68% of Law and Justice voters said the same about Mr Tusk's (even more than the 48% who said that they would not vote for the Democratic Left Alliance).⁷⁷ Moreover, while it may not have done so originally, there was also some evidence that the Civic Platform-Law and Justice divide increasingly reflected and mapped onto deeper ideological and socio-cultural divisions⁷⁸ and that the two electorates' social bases were becoming somewhat more clearly defined: with Law and Justice voters older, more rural and religious, and less well educated and Civic Platform supporters younger, more urban, better off, better educated, and more secular.⁷⁹ In fact, in many ways, the deep political polarisation and bitterness that characterised the two parties' on-going rivalry meant that they became the main points of reference for each other, with the existence of (and repulsion from) the other being the key to their political appeal; and possibly even

⁷⁴ For interesting analyses of the similarities and differences between the two parties see: P. Zaremba, 'Wszytkie fronty wojny PO i PiS', 24 April 2009, www.dziennik.pl (Accessed 24 April 2009); A. Rychard, 'Podział Polski nie jest tak głęboki jak sugeruje to temperature sporu', 13 May 2010, www.polskatimes.pl (Accessed 16 May 2010); P. Gursztyn, 'Między colą a pepsi', *Rzeczpospolita*, 27 May 2010; R. Matja, 'Tak bliskie, tak dalekie', *Polityka*, 4 September 2010; and P. Gursztyn, 'Tacy sami', *Rzeczpospolita*, 28 October 2010.

⁷⁵ See, for example: M. Janicki, 'Presji agresji', *Polityka*, 30 October 2010.

⁷⁶ See: CBOS, *Poparcie dla partii politycznych - pewność decyzji wyborczych, alternatywy wyborcze i preferencje niezdecydowanych*, August 2005 (July 2005 data), CBOS: Warsaw, p7; and *Wybory parlamentarne 2011*, p8.

⁷⁷ See: *Wybory parlamentarne 2011*, p12.

⁷⁸ See, for example: I. Krzemiński, 'Drastyczne rozzerwana wspólnota', *Rzeczpospolita*, 12 April 2011.

⁷⁹ See: 'The 2007 Polish Parliamentary Election', p1064. Jasiewicz identified the two parties' supporters at opposite ends of a 'solidarism-liberalism' continuum which pitted 'market friendly and inclusive liberals...against the redistributionist populists'. See: K. Jasiewicz, "'The Past is Never Dead": Identity, Class and Voting Behaviour in Contemporary Poland', *East European Politics and Societies*, Vol 23 No 4, pp491-508 (506).

very existence.⁸⁰ Thus, it was in the political interests of both parties to keep their respective electorates deeply mistrustful of each other, leaving them in a kind of mutual political ‘death grip’ where if one of the two rivals were to disappear from the political scene this would create a (potentially existential) crisis for the other.

Moreover, all the various attempts during this period to develop an alternative to the Civic Platform-Law and Justice duopoly on the right and centre-right ended in failure. In this election, this included the attempt by ‘Poland is the Most Important’ to position itself at the interstice of the two large electoral blocs: more socially and culturally conservative than Civic Platform but more moderate than Law and Justice and more economically liberal than both of them. At one point, this appeared to be a promising location on the political spectrum for a new formation to emerge, given the large number of Law and Justice liberals and moderates who became alienated from their party over the years and Civic Platform conservatives potentially disillusioned at the party’s recent ‘shift to the left’. Indeed, early polls in the 2011 election campaign suggested that ‘Poland is Most Important’ had a better chance of making a breakthrough than the Palikot Movement. However, apart from the heavy blow of Mrs Kluzik-Rostkowska’s defection to Civic Platform, the new party could not find a way of engaging with voters and carving out a political niche for itself.⁸¹ The fate of ‘Poland is the Most Important’ thus highlighted the apparent resilience of the Civic Platform-Law and Justice divide.

At the same time, as **Table 4** shows, Civic Platform and Law and Justice once again easily confirmed their positions as the largest parties securing a combined share of the vote and seats of 69.07% and 79.13% respectively; albeit down from 73.62% and 85.92% in 2007. Moreover, the election also saw a substantial fall in the level of aggregate electoral volatility calculated according to the so-called ‘Pederson index’ from 24.6% in 2007 (and a massive 49.3% in 2001) to only 13.5%;⁸² although it remained high by European standards.⁸³

⁸⁰ For more on the symbiotic relationship between the two parties, see, for example: C. Michalski, ‘Oni żywią się nienawiścią’, *Newsweek*, 31 October 2010.

⁸¹ See, for example: Ł. Warzecha, ‘PJN, czyli polityczna efemeryda’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 14 March 2011; and P. Semka, ‘Ciekawa oferta dla nikogo’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 October 2011.

⁸² See: ‘The 2007 Polish Parliamentary Election’, p1059. The 2011 figure is based on the author’s calculations.

⁸³ The average level of aggregative volatility in West European elections between 1960-89 was 8.4%. See: P. Mair, *Party System Change: Approaches and Interpretations*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1997, p182.

Table 4: Party fragmentation in post-1989 Poland

	1991	1993	1997	2001	2005	2007	2011
Number of parties elected to the Sejm	29	6	5	6	6	4	5
Share of votes won by two largest parties (%)	24.31	35.81	60.96	53.72	51.13	73.62	69.07
Share of seats won by two largest parties (%)	25.52	65.87	79.35	61.09	62.6	81.52	79.13

Source: R. Markowski and M. Czeńnik, 'Polski system partyjny: dekada zmian instytucjonalnych i ich konsekwencje,' in R. Markowski (ed.), *System Partyjny i Zachowanie Wyborcze: Dekada Polskich Doświadczeń*, Warsaw: ISP PAN, 2002, pp.17-47(20); and author's calculations.

Another factor that appeared to encourage party system consolidation and stabilisation was the Polish state party funding regime established in 2001. Since then, the state became the largest source of income for the main Polish parties at a time when political campaigning was increasingly professionalised, and therefore costly. Although it was scaled back somewhat at the beginning of 2011, this development clearly favoured the larger 'insider' parties like Civic Platform and Law and Justice and made it increasingly difficult for new entrants to challenge this duopoly.⁸⁴

However, other evidence suggested that the Polish political scene was more fluid and potentially unstable than appeared on the surface⁸⁵ and that, in the longer-term, there was a possibility of further party re-alignment. Firstly, as **Table 2** shows and this election once again confirmed, electoral turnout in Polish parliamentary elections remained extremely low, suggesting that, notwithstanding the apparent fall in the level of electoral volatility, the Polish electorate remained relatively 'open' and available to potential challenger parties.

Secondly, although the Civic Platform-Law and Justice divide appeared to reflect deeper ideological and cultural divisions within Polish society, levels of party institutionalisation remained low and the nature of the links between parties and their supporters extremely

⁸⁴ See, for example: J. Zbieranek, 'The system of financing political parties in Poland - experience and challenges', in J. Kucharczyk and J. Zbieranek, eds. *Democracy in Poland 1989-2009: Challenges for the Future*, 2010, ISP: Warsaw, pp77-87.

⁸⁵ See: F. Millard, 'Poland: Parties without a Party System, 1991-2008', *Politics and Policy*, Vol 37 No 4, August 2009, pp781-798.

weak. For example, according to a survey of 27 countries from the mid-to-late 2000s Poland had one of the lowest levels of party membership in Europe, at only 0.99% as a percentage of the electorate (304,465 members) compared with the average of 4.65%; and this figure had actually fallen from 1.15% at the end of the 1990s.⁸⁶ This stemmed partly from the fact that Polish parties had made few attempts to develop organic links with and ‘encapsulate’ their supporters. But it was also because Poles had extremely negative attitudes towards parties so that even if party strategists actively sought to recruit substantially more members their prospects for success would have been slim. For example, a September-October 2011 CBOS survey found that most respondents felt that political parties: caused arguments and confusion (90%), comprised cliques of power-seeking politicians (86%), were driven primarily by personal ambition (77%), did more harm than good (83%) and did not really know what they wanted (69%).⁸⁷ Similarly, a September 2011 TNS OBOP survey found that the main reason cited by non-voters (37% of respondents) for not participating in Polish elections was that they did not trust Polish parties and politicians.⁸⁸ Survey evidence also suggested that levels of party identification had actually fallen in recent years. For example, a June 2008 CBOS survey found that the number of respondents who felt that there were no parties with whom they identified at all had increased from 27% in 1998 to 50% in 2008. Only 36% clearly identified with a political party in 2008 compared with 57% in 1998.⁸⁹ This, together with continuing low electoral turnout, suggested that neither of the two big electoral blocs had really succeeded in rooting themselves solidly in the Polish electorate.

Thirdly, while the Polish state party funding regime certainly discriminated in favour of the existing parties, this did not mean that there was no scope at all for new entrants. Indeed, the breakthrough of the Palikot Movement showed how a challenger party could emerge regardless of the state party funding barrier. The new party only spent only 1.7 million zloties

⁸⁶ See: I. van Biezen, P. Mair and T. Poguntke, ‘Going, going...gone? The decline of party membership in contemporary Europe’, *European Journal of Political Research*, Vol 51 No 1, January 2012, pp24-56 (28, 45).

⁸⁷ Admittedly, 41% of respondents also felt that if there were no political parties this would be harmful for the country (compared with 23% who said it would be advantageous) although this was down from 53% in 2001. See: CBOS, *Opinie o działalności partii politycznych*, November 2011 (September-October 2011 data), pp2, 4 and 6.

⁸⁸ See: J. Stróżyk, ‘Nie głosują, bo nie ufają politykom’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 22 September 2011.

⁸⁹ See: CBOS, *Partie bliższe i dalsze - identyfikacje partyjne Polaków*, July 2008 (June 2008), CBOS: Warsaw, p1.

on its 2011 campaign compared to 30 million by Law and Justice, 29 million by Civic Platform, 24 million by the Democratic Left Alliance and 13 million by the Peasant Party.⁹⁰

Fourthly, and more profoundly, arguably the ‘ideological glue’ holding Civic Platform and Law and Justice together was much weaker than might have appeared on the surface. These parties’ long-term future cohesion depended upon their ability to frame the kind of broad, integrative ideological narratives which play a crucial role in holding broad parties together, and provide a sustainable basis for the development of, durable, diverse and heterogeneous political formations. They frame political action, give such parties purposiveness and identity as political organisations, and socialise incoming leadership elites thereby helping diverse political formations in post-communist states to hold together, particularly when they encounter periods of political crisis.⁹¹ Although both Civic Platform and Law and Justice had at various points in their short histories attempted to develop more complex ideological narratives centring on the nature of post-communist transformation it was questionable whether they had succeeded in doing so.

Arguably, and surprisingly given that the party just achieved a historic second consecutive election victory, it was Civic Platform that always had the relatively weaker ideological underpinnings. Initially, the party had attempted to profile itself as a modernising form of pro-market, right-wing liberalism focusing on economic issues (its early flagship policy was introducing a 15% ‘flat tax’) and subsequently incorporated a national-patriotic appeal and moderate form of social conservatism (even elements of Euroscepticism). However, particularly since the 2007 election, Civic Platform appeared self-consciously to have functioned more as a ‘catch-all’ party downplaying both its economic liberalism and social conservatism. Instead, it presented itself as a somewhat amorphous modernising and pro-European moderate grouping in opposition to the forces of provincial conservative nationalism, exemplified (allegedly) by Law and Justice.⁹² Specifically, this involved aligning the party more closely with the liberal-left cultural and media establishment; with

⁹⁰ See: PKW, *Komunikat Państwowej Komisji Wyborczej z dnia 13 lutego 2012 r. w sprawie sprawozdań finansowych komitetów wyborczych uczestniczących w wyborach do Sejmu Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej i do Senatu Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, przeprowadzonych w dniu 9 października 2011 r.*, 13 February 2012, <http://pkw.gov.pl/wybory-do-sejmu-rp-i-do-senatu-rp-2011/komunikat-panstwowej-komisji-wyborczej-z-dnia-13-lutego-2012-r.html> (Accessed 16 February 2012).

⁹¹ See: S. Hanley, A. Szczerbiak, T. Haughton and B. Fowler, ‘Sticking Together: Explaining Comparative Centre-right Party Success in Post-Communist Central and Eastern Europe’, *Party Politics*, Vol 14 No 4, July 2008, pp407-434.

⁹² See, for example: Ł. Warzecha, ‘Donald Tusk, czyli magma doskonała’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 7 October 2011.

whom Civic Platform had, on occasions, had a rather uneasy relationship.⁹³ In other words, as discussed above, in the 2007-11 parliament the party adopted a deliberate strategy of diluting its profile in pursuit of electoral success and dominance and increasingly became a non-ideological ('post-political' to use the Polish term) 'party of power'. However, while Civic Platform's ability to garner the support of broad swathes of the electorate in opposition to a polarising challenger clearly provided it with an extremely effective short-term election-winning strategy, this success was conjunctural. It also moved the party away from developing the kind of integrative ideological underpinning that would have provided it with a firmer basis for more enduring, long-term organisational stability. In other words, Civic Platform began to lose its sense of common purpose and mission as it developed into an (arguably) unfeasibly broad political construct making it more vulnerable to implosion if it faced a serious internal crisis.

At one point Law and Justice's 'Fourth Republic' project of wide ranging moral and political renewal did potentially appear to provide the party with just such an integrative ideological narrative. For sure, as noted above, the 'Fourth Republic' project developed extremely negative connotations and came to be used increasingly as a tool for mobilising those Polish voters who found Mr Kaczyński's party too confrontational. Nonetheless, however distorted and cynical its critics might have argued that it was, it did represent a fairly serious attempt to develop a powerful and coherent conservative-national project. However, the party proceeded to abandon the 'Fourth Republic' narrative - for example, by downplaying issues such as crime, corruption and the need for moral and political renewal in the 2011 election campaign⁹⁴ - which may have been justified on short-term electoral-strategic grounds, but risked damaging its longer-term cohesion and purposiveness.

At one point, it appeared that Law and Justice was trying to use the emotions surrounding the Smolensk tragedy, and concomitant portrayal of the late President Kaczyński as a national martyr, as a new 'mobilising myth' that could provide bind its supporters closer to the party.⁹⁵ This may have been effective as a means of mobilising the party's core electorate, and potentially even enough to secure election victory on the basis of low turnout. However,

⁹³ See: P. Gursztyn, 'Platforma z zwarem z Kościołem', *Rzeczpospolita*, 22 October 2010; and P. Gursztyn, 'PO i antyklerykalizm', *Rzeczpospolita*, 14 July 2011.

⁹⁴ See: 'O czym nie mówią politycy'.

⁹⁵ See: R. Krasowski, 'Kod smoleński', *Polityka*, 22 January 2011; and P. Gursztyn, 'Prawo i Sprawiedliwość. I Smoleńsk', *Rzeczpospolita*, 12 April 2011.

ultimately it was not enough to either provide the basis for short-term electoral success nor, given that its effectiveness was sure to fade with time, act as a substitute integrative narrative capable of helping the party secure its longer-term survival. The danger for Law and Justice as it faced the difficult challenges of party renewal and coping with successive electoral defeats, which often trigger centrifugal forces within parties, was that it would transmogrify into a vehicle for its guru-like leader. For sure, Mr Kaczyński was a charismatic figure who generated an extremely loyal following on the Polish right, it was difficult to envisage the party's survival without him at its head, and even appeared impossible to build a successful right-wing formation in Poland that was not based on his leadership. However, except for the brief, exceptional period immediately after the Smolensk tragedy, he was also one of the country's least trusted and most un-popular politicians. The 2011 election appeared to confirm that Mr Kaczyński was a politician who had reached the limits of his electoral and political potential and thereby made his party un-electable.⁹⁶

The electoral success of the Palikot Movement, the other major development in this election, together with the dismal showing of Poland's establishment left party, the Democratic Left Alliance, brings us to the second set of issues regarding the long-term trajectory of Polish politics, namely: what kind of left would emerge in Poland and what role would these two groupings play would play in shaping its future? One the face of it, the Palikot Movement appeared to have identified and mobilised a new electorate among younger voters for whom the established parties were too timid and conservative on social issues. In fact, religion played a powerful role in shaping political views and structuring the political scene in post-1989 Poland⁹⁷ and there was always a radical anti-clerical electorate. Indeed, in many ways, it was attitudes towards moral-cultural issues and the role of the Catholic Church in public life that defined the core electorates of the secular left and religious right. The latter had been a key element of right-wing electoral blocs such as Law and Justice, and earlier the Solidarity Electoral Action (*Akcja Wyborcza Solidarność: AWS*) conglomerate, and provided the main base of support for clerical-nationalist parties such as the Christian National Union (*Zjednoczenie Chrześcijańsko-Narodowe: ZChN*) in the 1990s and the League of Polish

⁹⁶ See: M. Migalski, 'List otwarty do prezesa Jarosława Kaczyńskiego', 22 August 2010, <http://migalski.blog.onet.pl/List-otwarty-do-prezesa-Jarosl,2,ID413141639,n> (Accessed 25 August 2010).

⁹⁷ See, for example: See: K. Jasiewicz, 'Portfel czy różaniec? Wzory zachowań wyborczych Polaków w latach 1995-2001' in R. Markowski (ed.), *System Partyjny i Zachowanie Wyborcze: Dekada Polskich Doświadczeń* (Warsaw: ISP PAN, 2002), pp.75-100; and M. Grabowska, 'Religijność i kościół a polityka w III Rzeczypospolitej' in R. Markowski (ed.), *System Partyjny i Zachowanie Wyborcze: Dekada Polskich Doświadczeń* (Warsaw: ISP PAN, 2002), pp.100-146.

Families (Liga Polskich Rodzin: LPR) in the 2000s. The anti-clerical electorate, on the other hand, was garnered by the Democratic Left Alliance, for whom a commitment to a secular state was, in rhetorical terms at least, one of the party's signature issues. Indeed, as noted above, Mr Napieralski had actually focused quite heavily on this issue during the first phase of his leadership when he tried to portray himself as the 'Polish Zapatero'.

However, in practice the Democratic Left Alliance leadership was often prepared to compromise with the Catholic Church hierarchy, particularly when in government, and adopted a fairly pragmatic approach towards moral-cultural issues more generally. This was partly in order to achieve other objectives, such as ensuring that the Church maintained at least a neutral stance during the Polish EU accession process, and because radical anti-clericalism on its own was not an election winning formula and felt to be a politically risky stance for a party that was trying to project a moderate self-image.⁹⁸ But it was also because the Democratic Left Alliance leadership did not want to alienate less well-off economically leftist voters who were either not interested in social liberalism or actually quite culturally conservative; and there were many of these even among those who were not particularly religious and felt that the Catholic Church played too prominent a role in public life.⁹⁹

Mr Palikot - who, until the final stages of the campaign, looked like his project to build a political formation based primarily on an appeal to anti-clericalism was heading for failure¹⁰⁰ - was, in one sense, therefore simply able to garner and mobilise this existing electorate with a carefully targeted and intelligently executed campaign which focused on exploiting the weakness and disillusion on this issue among a segment of Democratic Left Alliance and Civic Platform voters. Part of Mr Palikot's appeal was thus his ability to articulate some of the Democratic Left Alliance's traditional themes but with much greater determination and energy (indeed, arguably aggression) than Mr Napieralski's party. However, what was really different about the Palikot Movement's appeal was the way that it combined this anti-clerical message with hostility to the political establishment, very explicit social liberalism expressed in support for sexual minorities and toleration of 'soft' drugs, together with business-friendly

⁹⁸ See, for example: Andrzej Rychard, 'Polacy nie lubią skrajności', *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 April 2008; and T. Nałęcz, 'Garnitur Zapatero, buty I sekretarza PZPR', *Newweek*, 15 June 2008.

⁹⁹ See: M. Szuldrzyński, 'Nowa lewica za mgłą obietnic', *Rzeczpospolita*, 11 April 2008. Indeed, research on Democratic Left Alliance party activists also found them to hold socially and culturally conservative views. See: J. Harłukowicz, 'Sojusz od Lewicy Daleko', 18 November 2008, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 21 November 2008).

¹⁰⁰ See, for example: P. Gursztyn, 'PO i SLD już nie boją się Palikota', *Rzeczpospolita*, 2 November 2010.

economic liberalism and support for a ‘leaner’ state.¹⁰¹ All of this was pulled together into an over-arching electoral appeal based on a kind of ‘libertarian modernisation’ and communicated using a language and campaigning style particularly attractive to younger voters. On its own, this was not an election winning formula but it was a genuinely new phenomenon in Polish politics and a potentially significant enough constituency to provide the basis for a moderately successful political party.¹⁰²

However, given Mr Palikot’s poor record as a parliamentarian¹⁰³ and the fact most of the new deputies that he brought into parliament had no political experience,¹⁰⁴ the longer term electoral (and even organisational survival) prospects for his Movement were not necessarily all optimistic ones. Some of his new MPs were controversial figures and potentially quite off-putting to more moderate voters if they received greater exposure¹⁰⁵ while, other less ideologically committed ones, particularly among the generally pragmatic local entrepreneurs who were elected on the party’s electoral lists, could be tempted to defect to Civic Platform as the perceived ‘party of power’. Moreover, it was difficult to see a party with such a strongly pro-business outlook and committed to small-government flat-tax economic liberalism re-inventing itself convincingly enough to broaden its appeal to less well-off voters.¹⁰⁶ At the same time, although the Democratic Left Alliance’s dismal showing clearly raised serious questions about whether it could remain a force in Polish politics it was too early to write off a party that retained a residual (although some would argue vestigial) ‘core’ of supporters including, as Table 3 shows, 58,500 paid up members¹⁰⁷ and around 1,000 local councillors.¹⁰⁸ This, together with the Palikot Movement’s potential structural weaknesses and the limitations of its appeal, meant that, although the Alliance entered a period of crisis (possibly even an existential one), it was not inconceivable that it, or a party formed on its basis, would re-emerge as the major force on the Polish left.

¹⁰¹ See: M. Janicki and W. Władyka, ‘Palikotyzm’, *Polityka*, 5-11 October 2011.

¹⁰² See: A. Stankiewicz and Z. Wojtkowska, ‘Zastępy Palikota’, *Newsweek*, 5 September 2010; and B. Wildstein, ‘Gwiazda jednego sezonu’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 11 October 2011.

¹⁰³ See: M. Magierowski, ‘Polityk wagi ledwie koguciej’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 14 October 2011.

¹⁰⁴ See: I. Kacprzak et al, ‘Janusz Palikot i jego drużyna’, *Rzeczpospolita*, 12 October 2011; C. Łazarewicz, ‘Lud Palikota’, *Polityka*, 12-18 October 2011; and I. Ryciak and Z. Wojtkowska, ‘Palikotki’, *Newsweek*, 17-23 October 2012.

¹⁰⁵ See, for example: W. Czuchnowski, ‘“Fakty i Mity” Ruchu Palikota’, 12 October 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 12 October 2011)

¹⁰⁶ See: L. Jażdżewski, ‘Czas decyzji’, 1 November 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 2 November 2011).

¹⁰⁷ As Table 3 shows, the Palikot Movement also claimed around 40,000 members but it was estimated that only around 2,000 of these actually membership subscriptions. See: A. Kublik, ‘SLD się liczy’, 5 November 2011, www.wyborcza.pl (Accessed 10 November 2011).

¹⁰⁸ See: ‘Platforma wygrała, ale to PSL świętuje’.

Conclusion

The key to the Civic Platform's victory in the 2011 election was, therefore, its ability to generate fear about the possible consequences of Law and Justice returning to power. Although many of the party's supporters were disappointed with its slow progress in modernising the country, most voters clearly viewed Civic Platform as the better guarantor of stability at a time of crisis and continued to harbour deeply ingrained concerns about the main opposition party. Memories of Mr Kaczyński's previous period in office were evidently still fresh enough to mobilise these disillusioned Civic Platform voters. In the event, enough Civic Platform supporters came out to vote to give Mr Tusk's party its historically unprecedented second victory by a very clear margin. If the 2007 election was a referendum on the outgoing Law and Justice government then the 2011 poll turned into one on whether the main opposition party offered a credible alternative to Mr Tusk's administration, and most voters felt that it did not.

The election also appeared to provide further evidence of the consolidation and stabilisation of the Polish party system around the Civic Platform-Law and Justice divide. These two groupings confirmed their positions as the largest parties and attempts to develop an alternative to their duopoly on the centre-right once again ended in failure. However, other factors pointed to the dangers of declaring that the Polish party system was 'frozen' around these large political blocs and suggested that it remained vulnerable to further shocks and realignments. The 'ideological glue' holding the two big parties together was much weaker than appeared on the surface. Polish election turnout remained extremely low by European standards and this, together with the weak nature of the links between parties and their supporters, meant that the electorate remained 'open' and available to potential challenger parties. Indeed, the breakthrough of the Palikot Movement showed how such a challenge could emerge regardless of the fact that the state party funding regime discriminated in favour of the existing larger parties.

Mr Palikot's electoral success was due partly to his ability to simply mobilise an existing anti-clerical electorate through a carefully targeted and intelligently executed campaign. However, he combined this message with a broader appeal based on hostility to the political establishment, very explicit social liberalism, and support for a business-friendly 'leaner'

state, and used a language and campaigning style that was particularly attractive to younger voters. This was not an election winning formula but it was a genuinely new phenomenon in Polish politics and potentially a significant enough constituency to provide a social base for a moderately successful political party. However, the Palikot Movement's potential structural weaknesses and the limitations of its appeal meant it was questionable whether this new party would be the long-term beneficiary of any revival on the Polish left.

Working Papers in Contemporary European Studies

1. Vesna Bojicic and David Dyker June 1993
Sanctions on Serbia: Sledgehammer or Scalpel
2. Gunther Burghardt August 1993
The Future for a European Foreign and Security Policy
3. Xiudian Dai, Alan Cawson, Peter Holmes February 1994
Competition, Collaboration & Public Policy: A Case Study of the European HDTV Strategy
4. Colin Crouch February 1994
The Future of Unemployment in Western Europe? Reconciling Demands for Flexibility, Quality and Security
5. John Edmonds February 1994
Industrial Relations - Will the European Community Change Everything?
6. Olli Rehn July 1994
The European Community and the Challenge of a Wider Europe
7. Ulrich Sedelmeier October 1994
The EU's Association Policy towards Central Eastern Europe: Political and Economic Rationales in Conflict
8. Mary Kaldor February 1995
Rethinking British Defence Policy and Its Economic Implications
9. Alasdair Young December 1994
Ideas, Interests and Institutions: The Politics of Liberalisation in the EC's Road Haulage Industry
10. Keith Richardson December 1994
Competitiveness in Europe: Cooperation or Conflict?
11. Mike Hobday June 1995
The Technological Competence of European Semiconductor Producers
12. Graham Avery July 1995
The Commission's Perspective on the Enlargement Negotiations
13. Gerda Falkner September 1995
The Maastricht Protocol on Social Policy: Theory and Practice
14. Vesna Bojicic, Mary Kaldor, Ivan Vejvoda November 1995

Post-War Reconstruction in the Balkans

15. Alasdair Smith, Peter Holmes, Ulrich Sedelmeier, Edward Smith, Helen Wallace, Alasdair Young
The European Union and Central and Eastern Europe: Pre-Accession Strategies March 1996
16. Helen Wallace
From an Island off the North-West Coast of Europe March 1996
17. Indira Konjhodzic
Democratic Consolidation of the Political System in Finland, 1945-1970: Potential Model for the New States of Central and Eastern Europe? June 1996
18. Antje Wiener and Vince Della Sala
Constitution Making and Citizenship Practice - Bridging the Democracy Gap in the EU? December 1996
19. Helen Wallace and Alasdair Young
Balancing Public and Private Interests Under Duress December 1996
20. S. Ran Kim
Evolution of Governance & the Growth Dynamics of the Korean Semiconductor Industry April 1997
21. Tibor Navracsics
A Missing Debate?: Hungary and the European Union June 1997
22. Peter Holmes with Jeremy Kempton
Study on the Economic and Industrial Aspects of Anti-Dumping Policy September 1997
23. Helen Wallace
Coming to Terms with a Larger Europe: Options for Economic Integration January 1998
24. Mike Hobday, Alan Cawson and S Ran Kim
The Pacific Asian Electronics Industries: Technology Governance and Implications for Europe January 1998
25. Iain Begg
Structural Fund Reform in the Light of Enlargement
CENTRE ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY Working Paper No. 1 August 1998
26. Mick Dunford and Adrian Smith
Trajectories of Change in Europe's Regions: Cohesion, Divergence and Regional Performance
CENTRE ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY Working Paper No. 2 August 1998
27. Ray Hudson
What Makes Economically Successful Regions in Europe Successful? August 1998

Implications for Transferring Success from West to East
CENTRE ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY Working Paper No. 3

28. Adam Swain August 1998
Institutions and Regional Development: Evidence from Hungary and Ukraine
CENTRE ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY Working Paper No. 4
29. Alasdair Young October 1998
Interpretation and 'Soft Integration' in the Adaptation of the European Community's Foreign Economic Policy
CENTRE ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY Working Paper No. 5
30. Rilka Dragneva March 1999
Corporate Governance Through Privatisation: Does Design Matter?
31. Christopher Preston and Arkadiusz Michonski March 1999
Negotiating Regulatory Alignment in Central Europe: The Case of the Poland EU European Conformity Assessment Agreement
32. Jeremy Kempton, Peter Holmes, Cliff Stevenson September 1999
Globalisation of Anti-Dumping and the EU
CENTRE ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY Working Paper No. 6
33. Alan Mayhew March 2000
Financial and Budgetary Implications of the Accession of Central and East European Countries to the European Union.
34. Aleks Szczerbiak May 2000
Public Opinion and Eastward Enlargement - Explaining Declining Support for EU Membership in Poland
35. Keith Richardson September 2000
Big Business and the European Agenda
36. Aleks Szczerbiak and Paul Taggart October 2000
Opposing Europe: Party Systems and Opposition to the Union, the Euro and Europeanisation
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 1
37. Alasdair Young, Peter Holmes and Jim Rollo November 2000
The European Trade Agenda After Seattle
38. Sławomir Tokarski and Alan Mayhew December 2000
Impact Assessment and European Integration Policy
39. Alan Mayhew December 2000
Enlargement of the European Union: an Analysis of the Negotiations with the Central and Eastern European Candidate Countries

40. Pierre Jacquet and Jean Pisani-Ferry January 2001
Economic Policy Co-ordination in the Eurozone: What has been achieved? What should be done?
41. Joseph F. Francois and Machiel Rombout February 2001
Trade Effects From The Integration Of The Central And East European Countries Into The European Union
42. Peter Holmes and Alasdair Young February 2001
Emerging Regulatory Challenges to the EU's External Economic Relations
43. Michael Johnson March 2001
EU Enlargement and Commercial Policy: Enlargement and the Making of Commercial Policy
44. Witold Orłowski and Alan Mayhew May 2001
The Impact of EU Accession on Enterprise, Adaptation and Institutional Development in the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe
45. Adam Lazowski May 2001
Adaptation of the Polish legal system to European Union law: Selected aspects
46. Paul Taggart and Aleks Szczerbiak May 2001
Parties, Positions and Europe: Euroscepticism in the EU Candidate States of Central and Eastern Europe
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 2
47. Paul Webb and Justin Fisher May 2001
Professionalizing the Millbank Tendency: the Political Sociology of New Labour's Employees
48. Aleks Szczerbiak June 2001
Europe as a Re-aligning Issue in Polish Politics?: Evidence from the October 2000 Presidential Election
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 3
49. Agnes Batory September 2001
Hungarian Party Identities and the Question of European Integration
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 4
50. Karen Henderson September 2001
Euroscepticism or Europhobia: Opposition attitudes to the EU in the Slovak Republic
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 5
51. Paul Taggart and Aleks Szczerbiak April 2002
The Party Politics of Euroscepticism in EU Member and Candidate States
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 6.
52. Alan Mayhew April 2002

The Negotiating Position of the European Union on Agriculture, the Structural Funds and the EU Budget.

53. Aleks Szczerbiak May 2002
After the Election, Nearing The Endgame: The Polish Euro-Debate in the Run Up To The 2003 EU Accession Referendum
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 7.
54. Charlie Lees June 2002
'Dark Matter': institutional constraints and the failure of party-based Euroscepticism in Germany
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 8
55. Pinar Tanlak October 2002
Turkey EU Relations in the Post Helsinki phase and the EU harmonisation laws adopted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly in August 2002
56. Nick Sitter October 2002
Opposing Europe: Euro-Scepticism, Opposition and Party Competition
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 9
57. Hans G. Nilsson November 2002
Decision Making in EU Justice and Home Affairs: Current Shortcomings and Reform Possibilities
58. Adriano Giovannelli November 2002
Semipresidentialism: an emerging pan-European model
59. Daniel Naurin December 2002
Taking Transparency Seriously
60. Lucia Quaglia March 2003
Euroscepticism in Italy and centre Right and Right wing political parties
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 10
61. Francesca Vassallo March 2003
Another Europeanisation Case: British Political Activism
62. Kieran Williams, Aleks Szczerbiak, Brigid Fowler March 2003
Explaining Lustration in Eastern Europe: a Post-Communist Politics Approach
63. Rasa Spokeviciute March 2003
The Impact of EU Membership of The Lithuanian Budget
64. Clive Church May 2003
The Contexts of Swiss Opposition to Europe
OPPOSING EUROPE RESEARCH NETWORK Working Paper No. 11

65. Alan Mayhew May 2003
The Financial and Budgetary Impact of Enlargement and Accession
66. Przemysław Biskup June 2003
Conflicts Between Community and National Laws: An Analysis of the British Approach
67. Eleonora Crutini August 2003
Evolution of Local Systems in the Context of Enlargement
68. Professor Jim Rollo August 2003
Agriculture, the Structural Funds and the Budget After Enlargement
69. Aleks Szczerbiak and Paul Taggart October 2003
Theorising Party-Based Euroscepticism: Problems of Definition, Measurement and Causality
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 12
70. Nicolo Conti November 2003
Party Attitudes to European Integration: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Italian Case
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 13
71. Paul Lewis November 2003
The Impact of the Enlargement of the European Union on Central European Party Systems
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 14
72. Jonathan P. Aus December 2003
Supranational Governance in an “Area of Freedom, Security and Justice”: Eurodac and the Politics of Biometric Control
73. Juraj Buzalk February 2004
Is Rural Populism on the decline? Continuities and Changes in Twentieth Century Europe: The case of Slovakia
74. Anna Slodka May 2004
Eco Labelling in the EU: Lessons for Poland
75. Pasquale Tridico May 2004
Institutional Change and Economic Performance in Transition Economics: The case of Poland
76. Arkadiusz Domagala August 2004
Humanitarian Intervention: The Utopia of Just War? The NATO intervention in Kosovo and the restraints of Humanitarian Intervention
77. Marisol Garcia, Antonio Cardesa Salzman & Marc Pradel September 2004

The European Employment Strategy: An Example of European Multi-level Governance

78. Alan Mayhew October 2004
The Financial Framework of the European Union, 2007–2013: New Policies? New Money?
79. Wojciech Lewandowski October 2004
The Influence of the War in Iraq on Transatlantic Relations
80. Susannah Verney October 2004
The End of Socialist Hegemony: Europe and the Greek Parliamentary Election of 7th March 2004
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 15
81. Kenneth Chan November 2004
Central and Eastern Europe in the 2004 European Parliamentary Elections: A Not So European Event
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 16
82. Lionel Marquis December 2004
The Priming of Referendum Votes on Swiss European Policy
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 17
83. Lionel Marquis and Karin Gilland Lutz December 2004
Thinking About and Voting on Swiss Foreign Policy: Does Affective and Cognitive Involvement Play a Role?
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 18
84. Nathaniel Copsey and Aleks Szczerbiak March 2005
The Future of Polish-Ukrainian Relations: Evidence from the June 2004 European Parliament Election Campaign in Poland
85. Ece Ozlem Atikcan May 2006
Citizenship or Denizenship: The Treatment of Third Country Nationals in the European Union
86. Aleks Szczerbiak May 2006
'Social Poland' Defeats 'Liberal Poland'? : The September-October 2005 Polish Parliamentary and Presidential Elections
87. Nathaniel Copsey October 2006
Echoes of the Past in Contemporary Politics: the case of Polish-Ukrainian Relations

88. Lyukba Savkova November 2006
Spoilt for Choice, Yet Hard to Get: Voters and Parties at the Bulgarian 2005 Parliamentary Election
89. Tim Bale and Paul Taggart November 2006
First Timers Yes, Virgins No: The Roles and Backgrounds of New Members of the European Parliament
90. Lucia Quaglia November 2006
Setting the pace? Private financial interests and European financial market integration
91. Tim Bale and Aleks Szczerbiak December 2006
Why is there no Christian Democracy in Poland (and why does this matter)?
92. Edward Phelps December 2006
Young Adults and Electoral Turnout in Britain: Towards a Generational Model of Political Participation
93. Alan Mayhew April 2007
A certain idea of Europe: Can European integration survive eastern enlargement?
94. Seán Hanley, Aleks Szczerbiak, Tim Haughton and Brigid Fowler May 2007
Explaining the Success of Centre-Right Parties in Post-Communist East Central Europe: A Comparative Analysis
95. Dan Hough and Michael Koß May 2007
Territory and Electoral Politics in Germany
96. Lucia Quaglia July 2007
Committee Governance in the Financial Sector in the European Union
97. Lucia Quaglia, Dan Hough and Alan Mayhew August 2007
You Can't Always Get What You Want, But Do You Sometimes Get What You Need? The German Presidency of the EU in 2007
98. Aleks Szczerbiak November 2007
Why do Poles love the EU and what do they love about it?: Polish attitudes towards European integration during the first three years of EU membership
99. Francis McGowan January 2008
The Contrasting Fortunes of European Studies and EU Studies: Grounds for Reconciliation?
100. Aleks Szczerbiak January 2008
The birth of a bi-polar party system or a referendum on a polarising

government: The October 2007 Polish parliamentary election

101. Catharina Sørensen January 2008
Love me, love me not... A typology of public euroscepticism
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper
No. 19
102. Lucia Quaglia February 2008
*Completing the Single Market in Financial services: An Advocacy
Coalition Framework*
103. Aleks Szczerbiak and Monika Bil May 2008
When in doubt, (re-)turn to domestic politics?
The (non-) impact of the EU on party politics in Poland
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper
No. 20
104. John Palmer July 2008
Beyond EU Enlargement-Creating a United European Commonwealth
105. Paul Blokker September 2008
*Constitutional Politics, Constitutional Texts and Democratic Variety in
Central and Eastern Europe*
106. Edward Maxfield September 2008
A New Right for a New Europe? Basescu, the Democrats & Romania's centre-right
107. Emanuele Massetti November 2008
*The Scottish and Welsh Party Systems Ten Years after Devolution: Format,
Ideological Polarization and Structure of Competition*
108. Stefano Braghiroli December 2008
*Home Sweet Home: Assessing the Weight and Effectiveness
of National Parties' Interference on MEPs' everyday Activity*
109. Christophe Hillion and Alan Mayhew January 2009
The Eastern Partnership – something new or window-dressing
110. John FitzGibbon September 2009
*Ireland's No to Lisbon: Learning the Lessons from the
failure of the Yes and the Success of the No Side*
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper
No. 21
111. Emelie Lilliefeldt September 2009
*Political parties and Gender Balanced Parliamentary Presence in Western Europe: A
two-step Fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis*
112. Valeria Tarditi January 2010
THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY'S CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN UNION

**EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper
No. 22**

113. Stijn van Kessel February 2010
Swaying the disgruntled floating voter. The rise of populist parties in contemporary Dutch politics.
114. Peter Holmes and Jim Rollo April 2010
EU Internal Market: Shaping a new Commission Agenda 2009-2014.
115. Alan Mayhew June 2010
The Economic and Financial Crisis: impacts on an emerging economy – Ukraine
116. Daniel Keith June 2010
The Portuguese Communist Party – Lessons in Resisting Change
117. Ariadna Ripoll Servent June 2010
The European Parliament and the ‘Returns’ directive: The end of radical contestation; the start of consensual constraints?
118. Paul Webb, Tim Bale and Paul Taggart October 2010
Deliberative Versus Parliamentary Democracy in the UK: An Experimental Study
119. Alan Mayhew, Kai Oppermann and Dan Hough April 2011
German foreign policy and leadership of the EU – ‘You can’t always get what you want ... but you sometimes get what you need’
120. Tim Houwen June 2011
The non-European roots of the concept of populism
121. Cas Mudde August 2011
Sussex v. North Carolina: The Comparative Study of Party Based Euroscepticism
**EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper
No. 23**
122. Marko Stojic August 2011
The Changing Nature of Serbian Political Parties’ Attitudes Towards Serbian EU Membership
**EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper
No. 24**
123. Daniel Keith September 2011
‘When life gives you lemons make lemonade’: Party organisation and the adaptation of West European Communist Parties
124. Marianne Sundlisæter Skinner October 2011
From Ambiguity to Euroscepticism? A Case Study of the Norwegian Progress Party’s Position on the European Union
**EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper
No. 25**

125. Amy Busby October 2011
"You're not going to write about that are you?": what methodological issues arise when doing ethnography in an elite political setting?
126. Robin Kolodny November 2011
The Bidirectional Benefits of Political Party Democracy Promotion: The Case of the UK's Westminster Foundation for Democracy
127. Tapio Raunio February 2012
'Whenever the EU is involved, you get problems': Explaining the European policy of The (True) Finns
EUROPEAN PARTIES ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS NETWORK Working Paper No. 26
128. Alan Mayhew March 2012
Reforming the EU budget to support economic growth
129. Aleks Szczerbiak March 2012
Poland (Mainly) Chooses Stability and Continuity: The October 2011 Polish Parliamentary Election

All Working Papers are downloadable free of charge from the web -

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/publications/seiworkingpapers>.

Otherwise, each Working Paper is £5.00 (unless noted otherwise) plus £1.00 postage and packing per copy in Europe and £2.00 per copy elsewhere. Payment by credit card or cheque (payable to 'University of Sussex').