The rise of populism and Euroscepticism is undoubtedly one of the greatest challenges the European Union (EU) currently faces. While the link between crises, populism and Euroscepticism has been analyzed before, its manifestation in East-Central Europe (ECE) has been surprisingly under-studied. Robert Csehi, in joint work with Edit Zgut (University of Warsaw), aims to fill this gap by mapping how migration and the rule of law crises feature in the populist framing of Euroscepticism in Hungary and Poland. Building upon an ideological approach to populism, their research shows how the EU is portrayed as representing the "corrupt elite" against the "pure people" of Hungarians and Poles, which in turn forms the basis of a Eurosceptic discourse in both countries. In comparison to the Western-European anti-globalist, nativist, populist framing, an "anti-imperialist," nationalist theme prevails in the populist discourses of the Hungarian and Polish governments. Important differences between the two countries' populist, Eurosceptic narratives are also highlighted.

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