

Project Title: 'The Effect of Populism on Growth: the Case of Hungary'

FATIGUE Comparative Analysis Workshop: Economics

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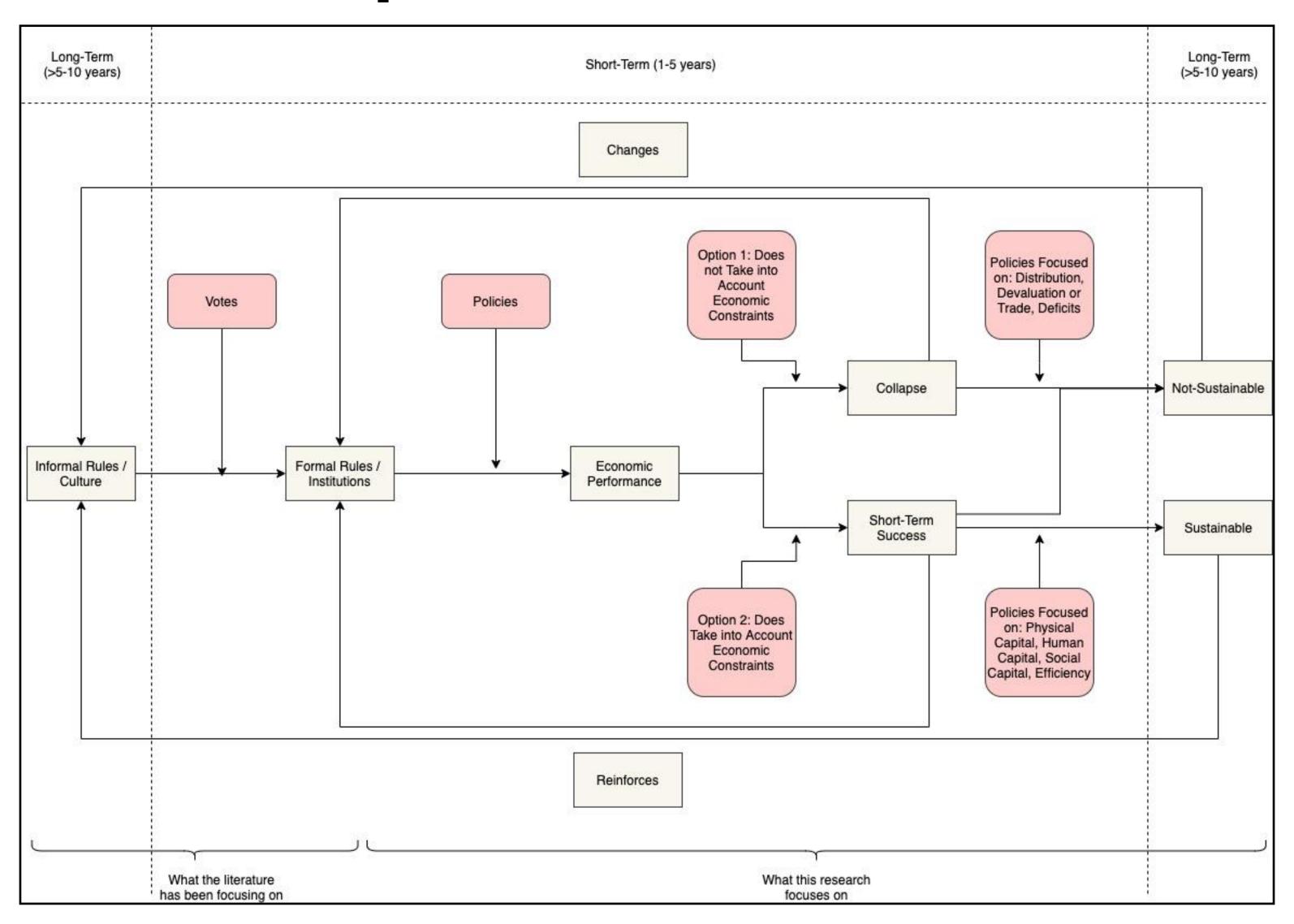
Topic and Research Question

- Voters Preferences Populism Populist Government and Practices
- Independent Variable: Populism and Illiberal Regimes
- Intervening Variable: Populist Government and Practices
- Dependent Variable: Economic Growth
- Research Question: What are the short-term and long-term effects of a government characterised by populist rhetoric on economic growth and prosperity? Does a populist government in Europe invest in long-term sustainable policies?

Main Concepts and Literature

- populism as a political style -> economic populism -> the 1990's policies mix
- populism as an ideology -> no economic conceptualization -> no idea how to contrast it
- what causes growth? And growth in CEE?
- How do we measure it?

Conceptual Framework



Why Hungary?

	1990 1991 1992 1993 1	994 1995 1996 1997 1998	1999 2000 2	001 2002 2003	2004 2005	2006 2	007 2008	2009	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020
Government	MDF	MSZP-SZDSZ	Fidesz-M	ISZP MSZ	ZP-SZDSZ	М	SZP	Tech- nical	Fidesz
Populism	Not Populist (or NP)			Economic Populism NP				NP	Rhetorical Populism (Fidesz)
Economic Policy		Extremely loose fiscal policy				3 36	Respect the 3 % budget deficit, Unorthodox exconomic policy		
Austerity Years		Au- sterity	(3)			Au- sterity		Au- sterity	
Political Changes								9 - 9	Centralization
Outcome	Instability driven by economic policy							Instability driven by unpredictable legislative and business environment	
Outcome	Growth deficit correlation								

- Unresearched kind of populism in terms of economic consequences
- Illiberal regimes representativeness

Preliminary Results

Economic and Policy Conceptualization of Rhetorical Populism

