ABSTRACTS

Dániel Oross–Alexandra Kiss

DEMOCRATIC INNOVATIONS AND HUNGARIAN PARTIES. A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF PARTY MANIFESTOS IN HUNGARY

The aim of the study is, on the one hand, to identify the democratic innovations appearing in the election programs of Hungarian parties, and, on the other hand, to analyze the extent to which the manifestos of each party deal with them. The document analysis carried out in the framework of the research „Democratic Innovations and Hungarian Parties” examined the extent to which Hungarian parties address democratic innovations in their electoral programs within the period of 2006-2018. Based on the results, the promises related to democratic innovations make up about two percent of the text of the manifestos of Hungarian parties. Democratic innovations to reform the institutions of representative democracy and direct democracy predominate in the programs examined.

Keywords: democracy, democratic innovations, party manifestos

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PERCEPTIONS OF THE EU’S POLICY IMPACT: EUROPEANIZATION OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES IN HUNGARY

This paper investigates the perceptions of the EU’s policy impact by revealing the Hungarian public’s awareness of the EU’s domestic policy influence and its attitudes towards Europeanization. The research is based on descriptive and regression analyses of cross-sectional survey data. In accordance with our expectations, the majority of Hungarians could not correctly locate the level of integration of most policies, and misperceptions about the policy influence of the EU on Hungarian domestic politics are widespread. It is a sign of Eurosceptic “wishful thinking” that the higher level of sovereignty respondents preferred, the more policies they assumed to be controlled exclusively by member states. Contrasting the expected results, respondents were more likely to support the EU integration of those policies that are in fact Europeanized to a larger extent. Pro-government supporters and voters of right-wing identity in general have
a lower probability to support EU integration of policies. Our study also shows that there may be serious barriers to further deepening European integration in Hungarian society and that there is a strong base for the politics of national sovereignty. Out of the 19 public policy areas we studied, 8 areas have an absolute majority of Hungarians in favour of national sovereignty, while pro-integrationists have an absolute majority in 9 policy areas, and neither side has a majority on immigration or health care. In addition, it should be pointed out that only a very small proportion of Hungarian society would refer decisions to the exclusive competence of the European Union: the supporters of the United States of Europe are less than 10% in all public policy areas. The division on the question of competences suggests that debates on the future of the EU may also polarise Hungarian public opinion in the future.

**Keywords:** Hungary, European Union, Public Policy, Euroscepticism, Public Opinion

Renáta Lilla Kiss

**SECURITIZATION AS A VOTING STRATEGY – THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT’S POLITICAL COMMUNICATION IN THE 2018 CAMPAIGN ON MIGRATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Using the methodology of security discourse analysis, the study seeks to answer the question of how the Hungarian government side secured the issue of migration in the 2018 Hungarian parliamentary elections. According to the literature, the Hungarian government has successfully secured it, as Hungarian citizens have legitimized the issue of migration security. I analyze the study according to the security methodology defined by the Copenhagen school, in which I identify the security actor and the factor he considers to be an existential threat, and examine the means and manifestations of the security actor mobilizing the target audience with the threat message. According to the author, the Hungarian government applied the issue of migration security exhaustively and communicated its wording to the electorate with populist elements and Eurosceptic rhetoric.

**Keywords:** securitization, populism, euroscepticism, migration
There is a significant interest in the English-language scientific literature concerning Reinhold Niebuhr’s (1892–1971) political thought. Yet, it is still not clear, what kind of historical ideas influenced Niebuhr while formulating his political thought, and what is the role of Augustine, who, based on the consensus of the secondary literature, seriously influenced Niebuhr’s ideas. In this article – after a short definitional introduction and a review of the literature – I argue that Niebuhr’s view on Augustine and his ideas is a necessary element to understand the topic comprehensively. In the article, based on Niebuhr’s books, through five periods of his scholarship, I present and interpret Niebuhr’s view on Augustine and his thoughts focusing on the content and context of his central ideas, the reasons for the changes, and the characteristics of the distinctive periods of scholarship.

**Keywords:** Reinhold Niebuhr, (Saint) Augustine, history of political thought, Christianity and politics