



Research Projects

[Transnational History of the Far Right](#)[Russia and China as Service Providers of Illiberal Governance](#)[Russian Conservatism](#)[Conceptualizing Hierarchy and Resilience in Global Power Politics](#)

Recent events:



New Directions for France and the Mediterranean

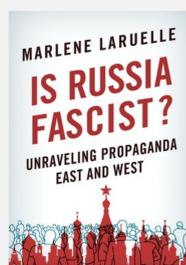
March 24, 2021

French ambassador to the Mediterranean Karim Amellal spoke about his current work on-site in Algeria, recent social and political developments in France, and the impact of COVID-19 on French policy.

Is Russia Fascist?
Unraveling Propaganda East and West

March 26, 2021

In this Elliott School Book Launch Series event, IERES Director Marlene Laruelle presented her new book, *Is Russia Fascist?* (Cornell University Press). Dr. Laruelle was joined by moderator Henry Hale and panelists J. Paul Goode, Yoshiko Herrera, and Anton Shekhovtsov.

[Watch recording](#)

Illiberalism: A Conceptual Introduction

Marlene Laruelle explains the conceptual understanding, and usage of the term "illiberalism," insisting on the need to dissociate it from theories of regime types.



The Family Tree of Illiberalism: Lineages and Alignments

Mihai Varga and Aron Buzogány explore illiberalism as a blending of different conservative and far right intellectual traditions.

Aliaksei Kazharski on far right populism in Central and Eastern Europe and Russia

Aliaksei Kazharski on the Slovak far right and its anti-Muslim agenda, securitization of Russian identity, and populist narratives in post-pandemic Central and Eastern Europe.



Tímea Drinóczi and Agnieszka Bień-Kacala on illiberal constitutionalism in Hungary and Poland

Tímea Drinóczi and Agnieszka Bień-Kacala on defining illiberal constitutionalism, its manifestation in Hungary and Poland, and what approaches the EU may take in responding to these regimes.



Alexander Cooley and Daniel Nexon offer a crash-course look at illiberalism in the international order. They argue that [illiberalisation is not a rapid process](#), but rather it has been gradually eroding liberal multilateralism for the last decade. To resolve this erosion, reforms will need to take place, especially in the economic sector.

Tanja A. Börzel and Michael Zürn argue that the international order underwent a shift from liberal multilateralism after the Second World War to [post-national liberalism](#) after the Cold War.

Samuel Rogers analyzes the unconventional structure of populism in Hungary, using a neo-Gramscian framework. He asserts that illiberalism in Hungary is a [blend of authoritarianism, prebendalism, and populism](#).

Sara Wallace Goodman looks at how immigration narratives impact public opinion, partisanship, and liberal commitments in the United States, United Kingdom, and Germany. She argues that the use of immigration threats [devalues norms of behavior in citizens](#) who become more intolerant and embrace a more nationalist belonging.

Thomas Karv explores the relationship between democratic performance and public support of democratic regimes and the European Union finding that there is a [negative relationship between the two](#). This seems to support predictions by Jacques Rupnik that democratic decline threatens to undermine the EU from within.

Sevgi Dogan and Eryjola Selencia discuss academic freedoms in Turkey, the relationship between academia and society, and the effects of the July 2016 attempted military coup on the freedoms of academic speech. They suggest that the aggressive policies of the government are the result of a [failure to consolidate its power and hegemony](#) through knowledge.

Maria Snegovaya presents her dataset outlining [pro-Russian sentiment in the European Union](#), as well as its connection with Euroskepticism. Further, she illustrates that Russia is opportunistic, not ideologically motivated in its support of pro-Russian political parties.

For more resources on illiberal, populist, and authoritarian trends across the globe, consult our growing [Resource Hub](#) aggregating hundreds of published academic articles on illiberalism and other topics relating to illiberal movements. From security and international affairs, to democratic backsliding and public policy, this center of longstanding and recently-published literature continues to document ongoing global trends of growing illiberal movements around the world.

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