

EPP Party Barometer

January 2024

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Key developments in the reporting period

Position of the EPP family in the EU

- › The EPP family leads as the strongest political family in polls across 9 countries, followed by the socialist family in 7 countries, which includes the currently suspended Slovak parties Smer and Hlas. The ID (far-right) and the liberal Renew group are ahead in 3 countries. The Left holds the lead in 2 countries, while the Eurosceptic national conservative ECR is ahead in one country. In Hungary, Fidesz (not yet affiliated with any party family) is in front. Meanwhile, in Latvia, parties that are formally independent have combined to take the lead.
- › When focusing on the strongest individual parties rather than party families, the landscape shifts slightly. The EPP leads in 10 countries, with the Socialists holding strong in 7, assuming Smer's inclusion. The ID group advances in 4 countries, while both the ECR and the Left lead in 2 countries each, and the Liberals in one. Fidesz in Hungary, still unaffiliated with a new party family, maintains its lead.
- › The margins of leadership over other party families or individual parties are often slim, with narrow leads observed in countries such as Portugal, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, and Bulgaria. However, variations in polls sometimes present different leaders.

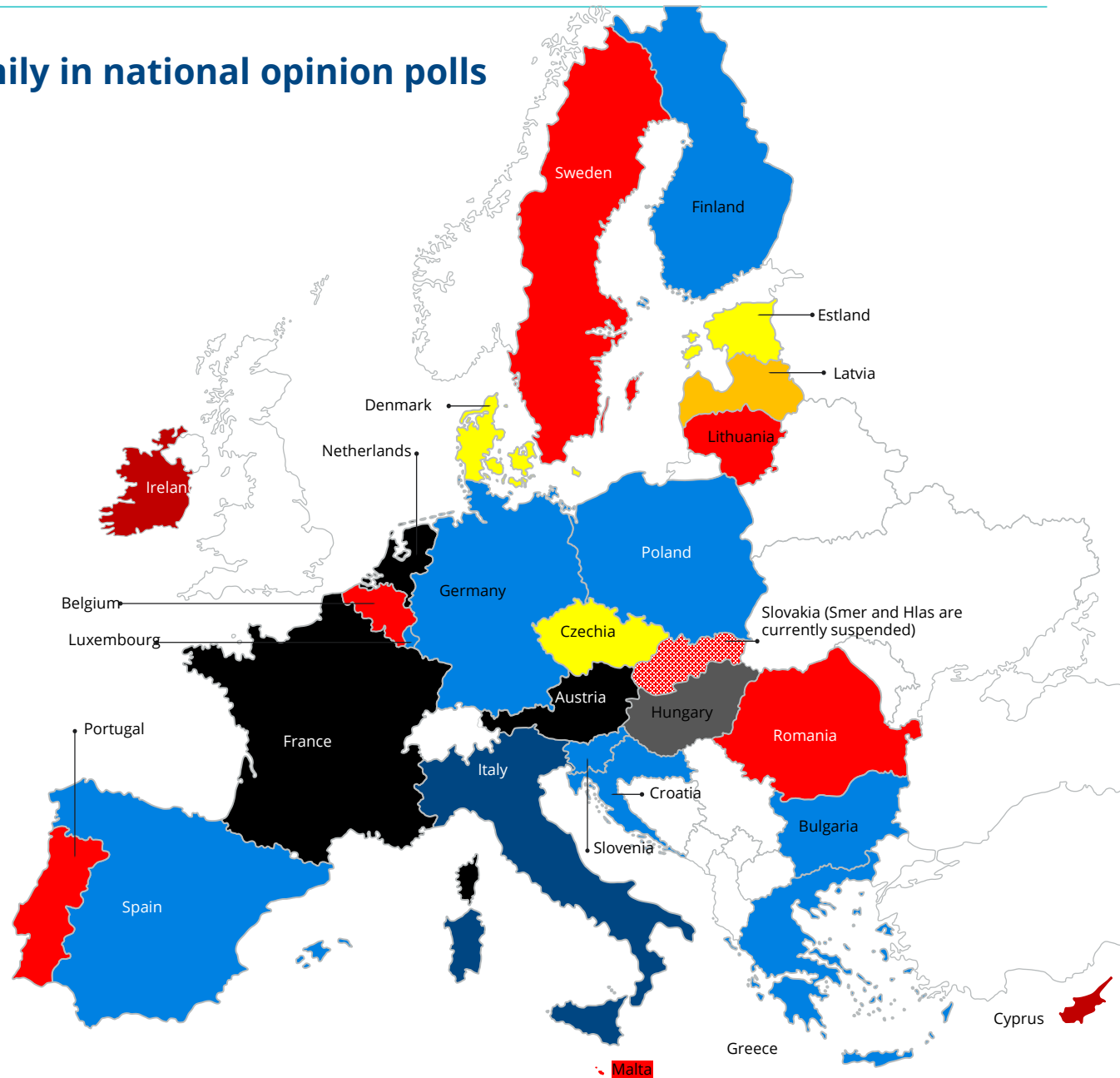
Situation in the European Council

- › Within the European Council, 10 out of the 27 heads of state and government are members of the EPP group. If one includes the President of Cyprus, who, despite being an independent, was formerly associated with an EPP party and continues to be invited to EPP summits, the count rises to 11.
- › The S&D faction comprises 6 heads of state and government, a number that includes Smer/Robert Fico, despite their suspension from the PES.
- › Another 6 leaders are affiliated with the Renew group, while 2 are part of the Eurosceptic conservative European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) group.
- › There are 3 heads of state and government who are officially independent, including the Prime Minister of Hungary. Excluding the President of Cyprus from the independent count reduces the number of formally independent leaders to 2.

Strongest political family in national opinion polls

Legend

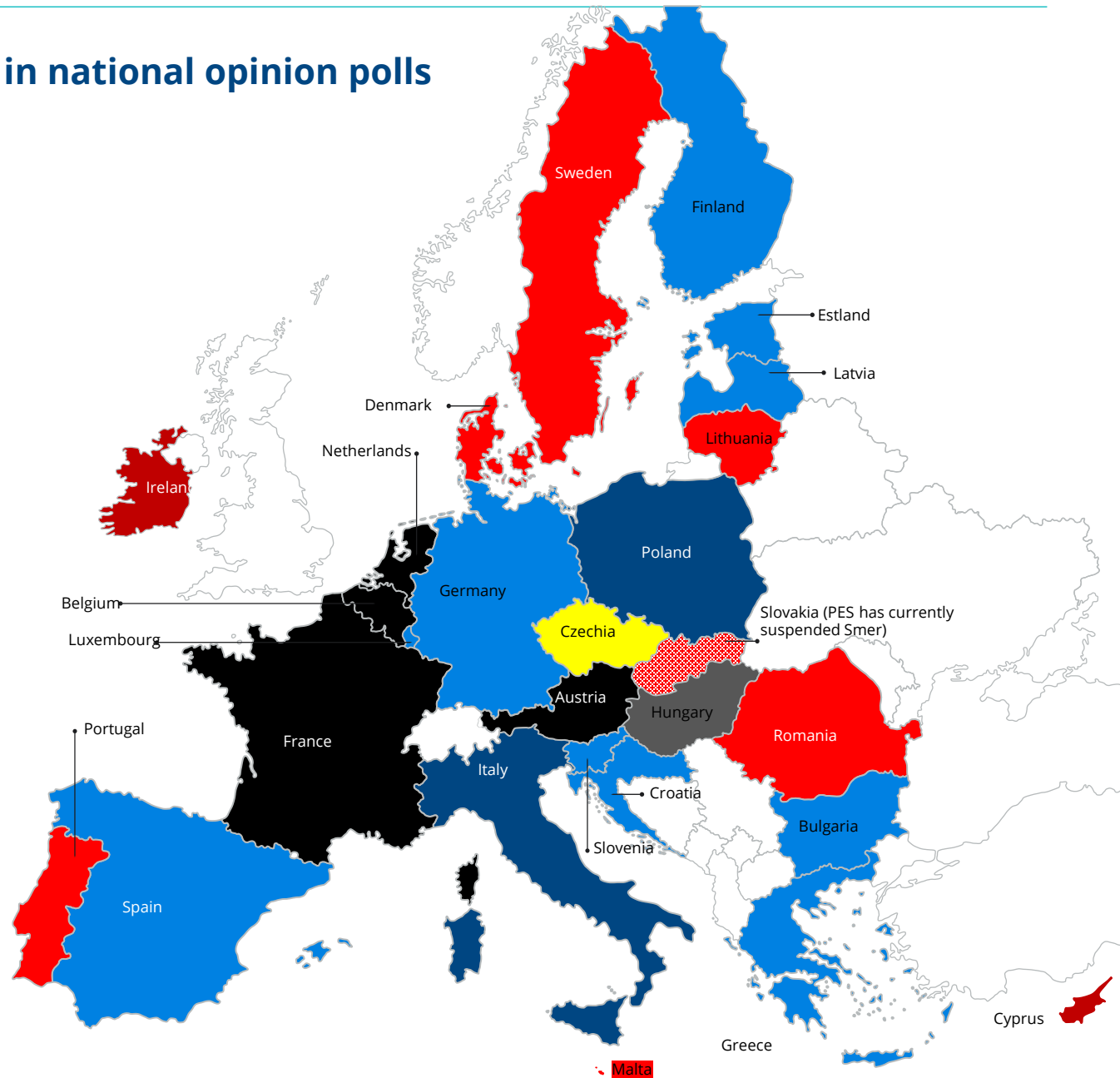
- EPP-family
- PES / S&D-family
- ALDE & Renew-family (liberals)
- ACRE/ECR-family
- Greens/EFA
- The Left (GUE/NGL)
- ID (far-right)
- Independents (far-right)
- Independents (moderates)



Strongest single party in national opinion polls

Legend

- EPP-family
- PES / S&D-family
- ALDE & Renew-family (liberals)
- ACRE/ECR-family
- Greens/EFA
- The Left (GUE/NGL)
- ID (far-right)
- Independents (far-right)
- Independents (moderate)

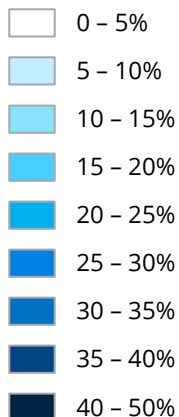


Strength of the EPP family and the strongest individual EPP parties in the EU member states

Election results of the largest EPP partner party in the last national parliamentary elections

(in brackets above: Date for the expected next national parliamentary election
In brackets below: Values of parties that are members of the EPP parliamentary group but not members of the EPP)

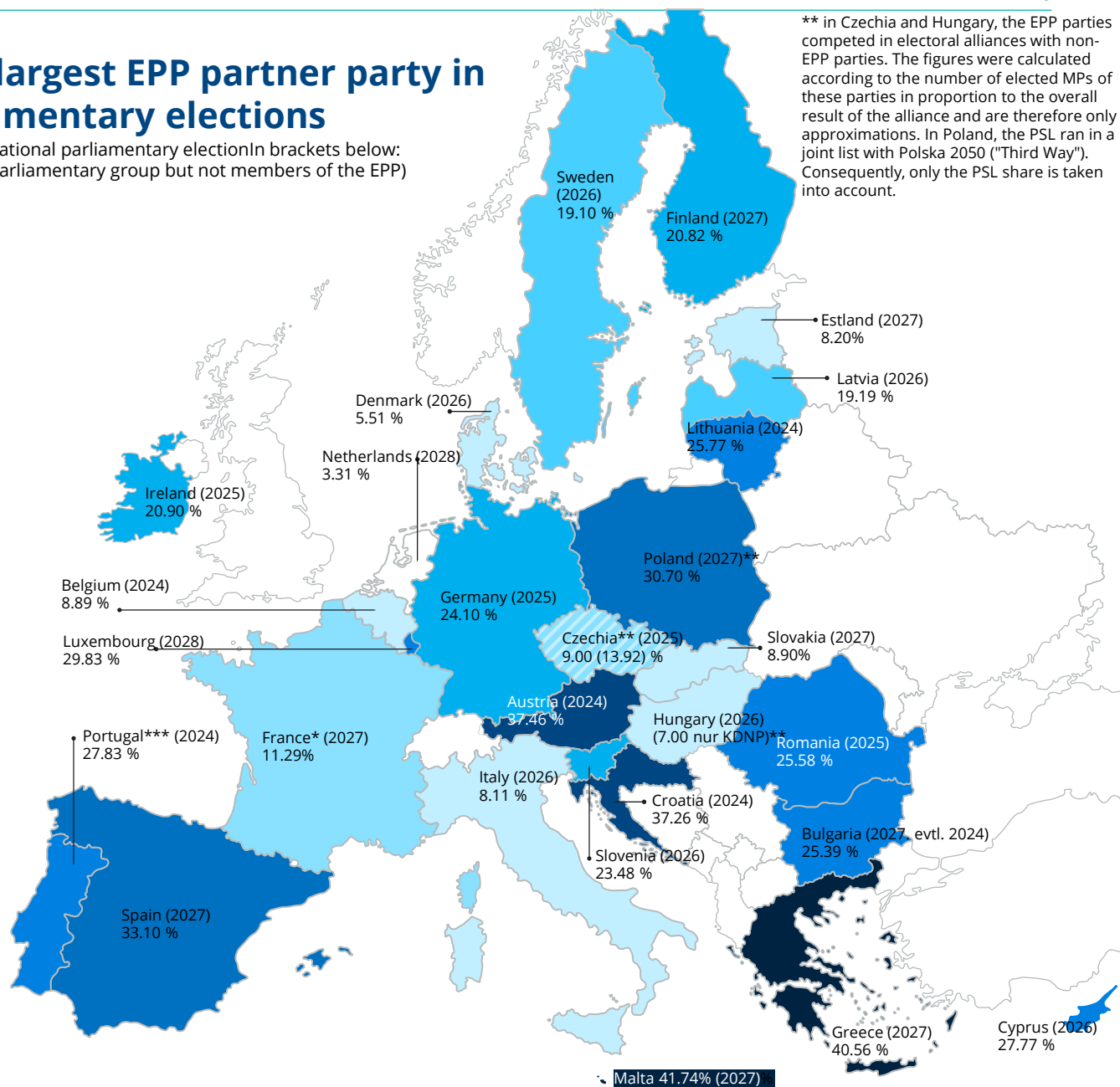
Legend



*the numbers refer to the first round of the 2022 parliamentary elections

*** In Portugal, the PSD entered into a joint list with the CDS-PP in the Azores and Madeira. Only the result of the individual list is calculated here.

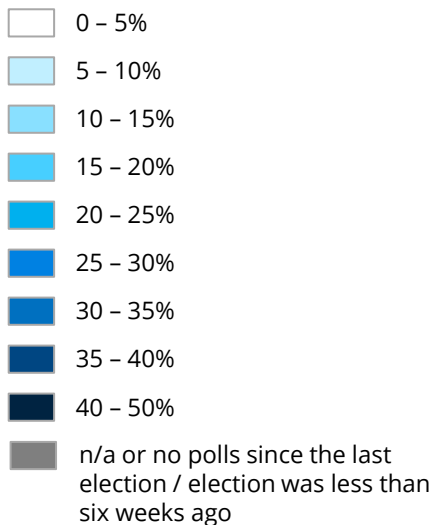
** in Czechia and Hungary, the EPP parties competed in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. The figures were calculated according to the number of elected MPs of these parties in proportion to the overall result of the alliance and are therefore only approximations. In Poland, the PSL ran in a joint list with Polska 2050 ("Third Way"). Consequently, only the PSL share is taken into account.



Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

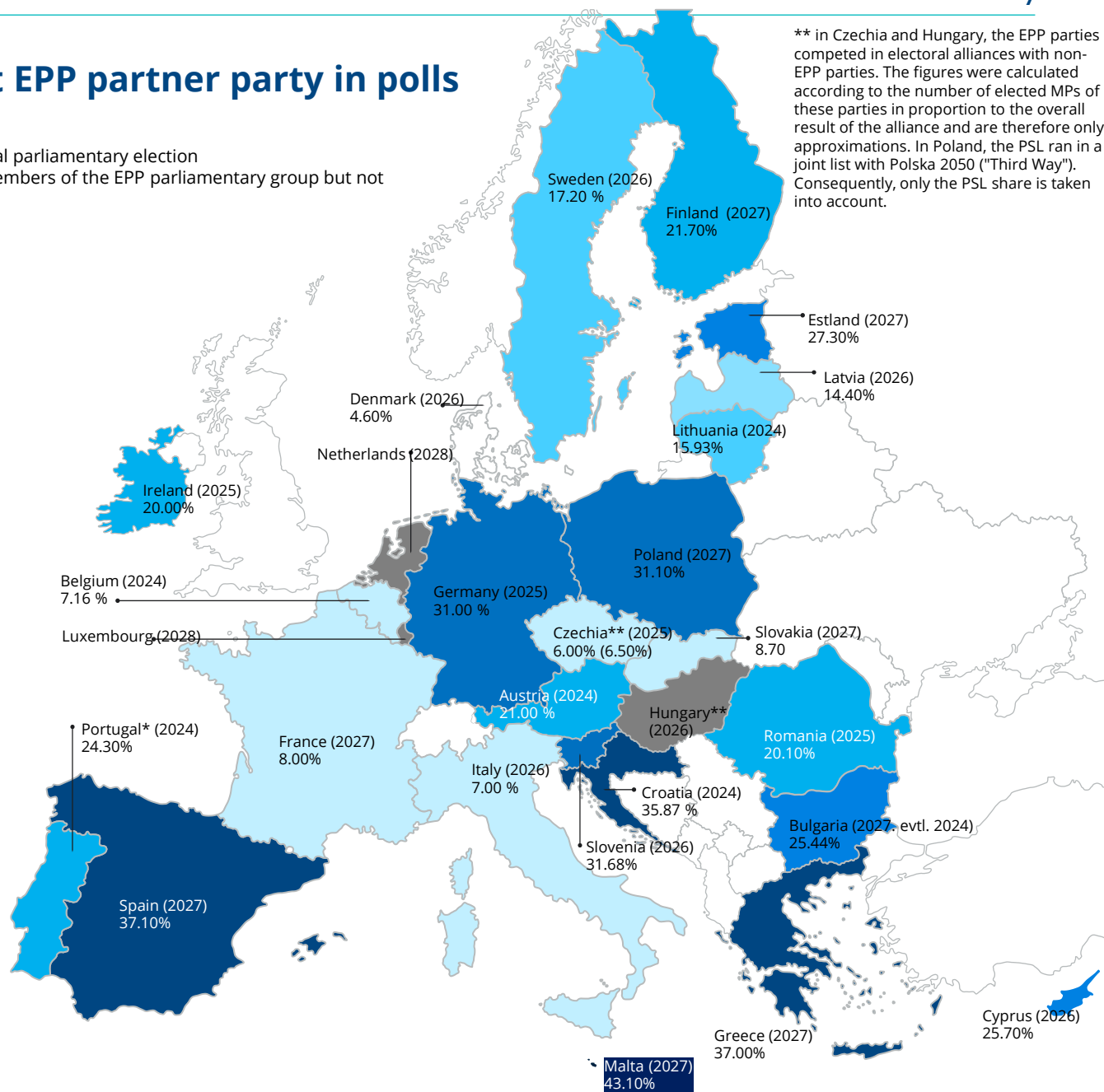
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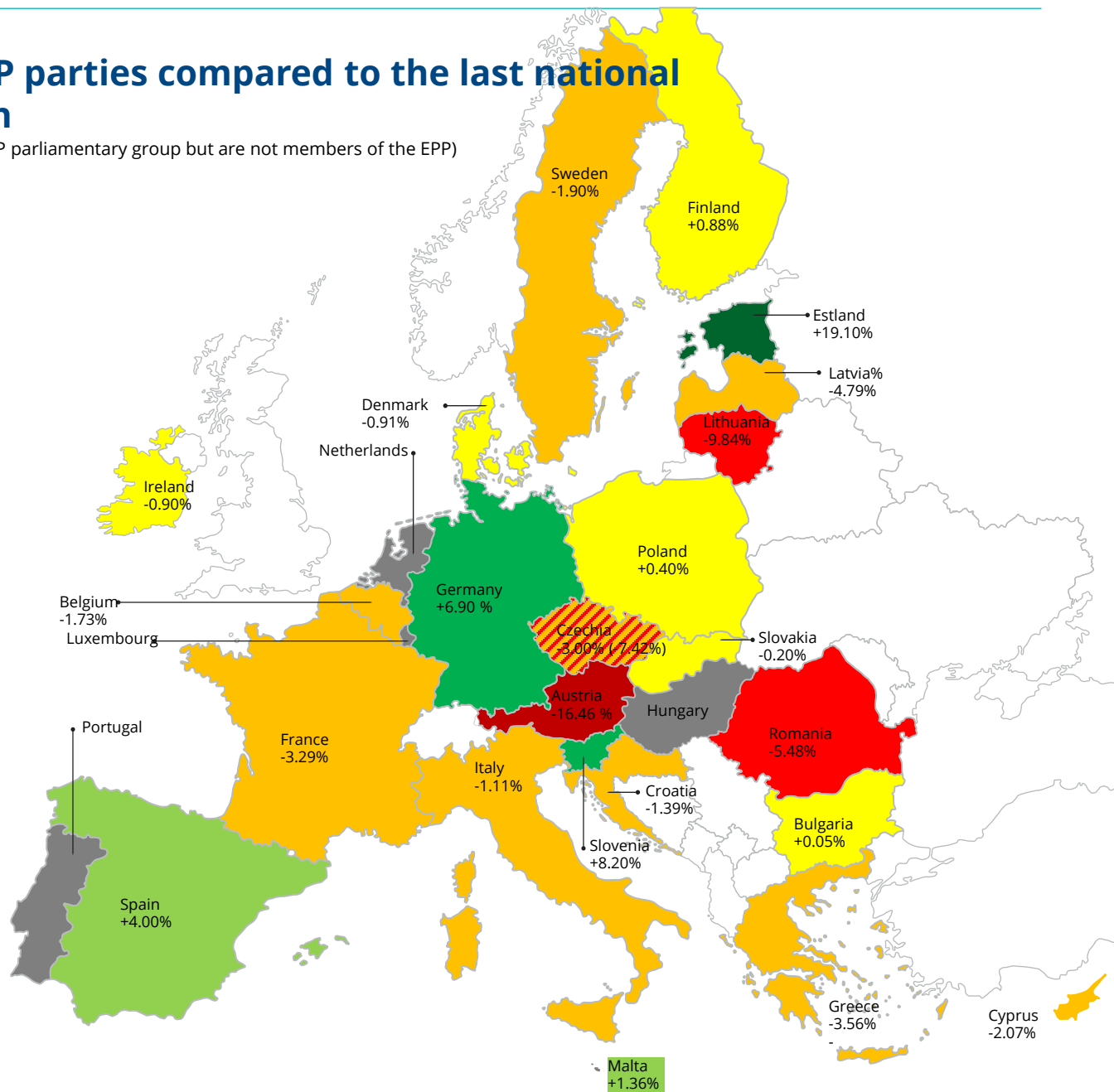
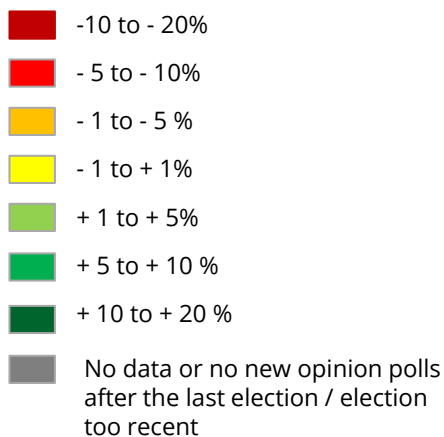
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*PSD and CDS-PP agreed to a joint list for the national and EP elections



Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

(in brackets: Including parties that are in the EPP parliamentary group but are not members of the EPP)

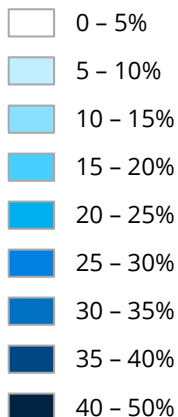


Election results of the EPP party family in the last national parliamentary elections

(in brackets above: Date for the expected next national parliamentary election In brackets below: Values of parties that are members of the EPP parliamentary group but not members of the EPP)

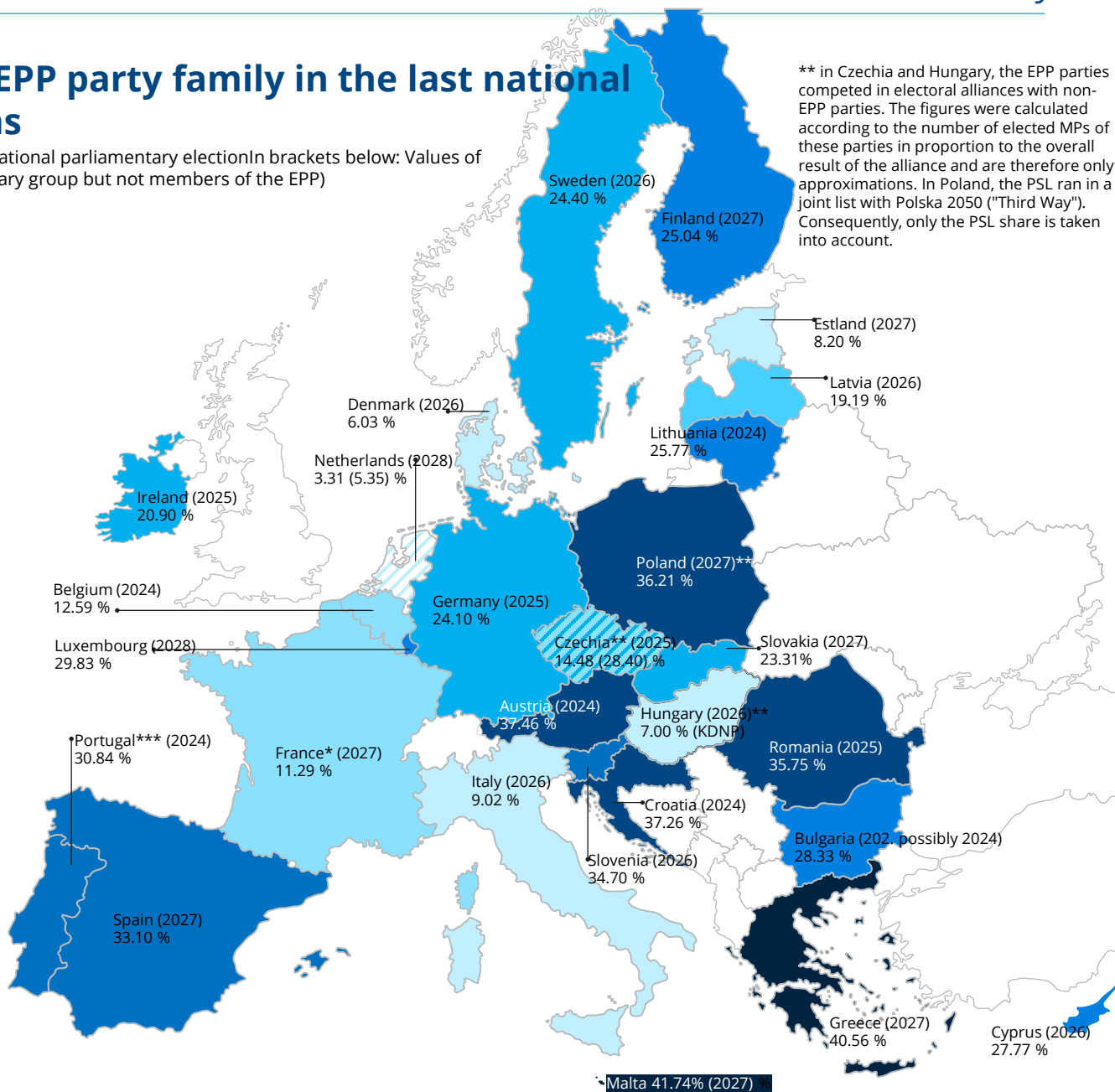
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Legend



* the numbers refer to the first round of the 2022 parliamentary elections

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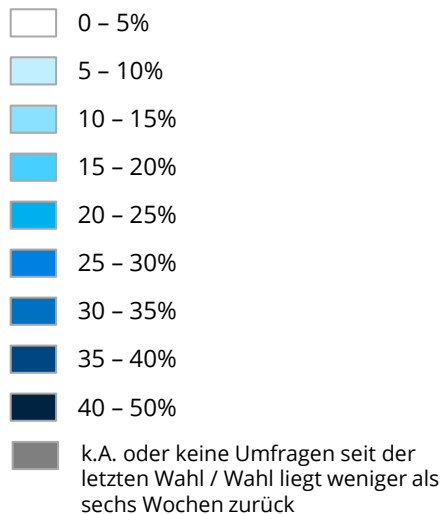


Strength of the EPP party family in national opinion polling

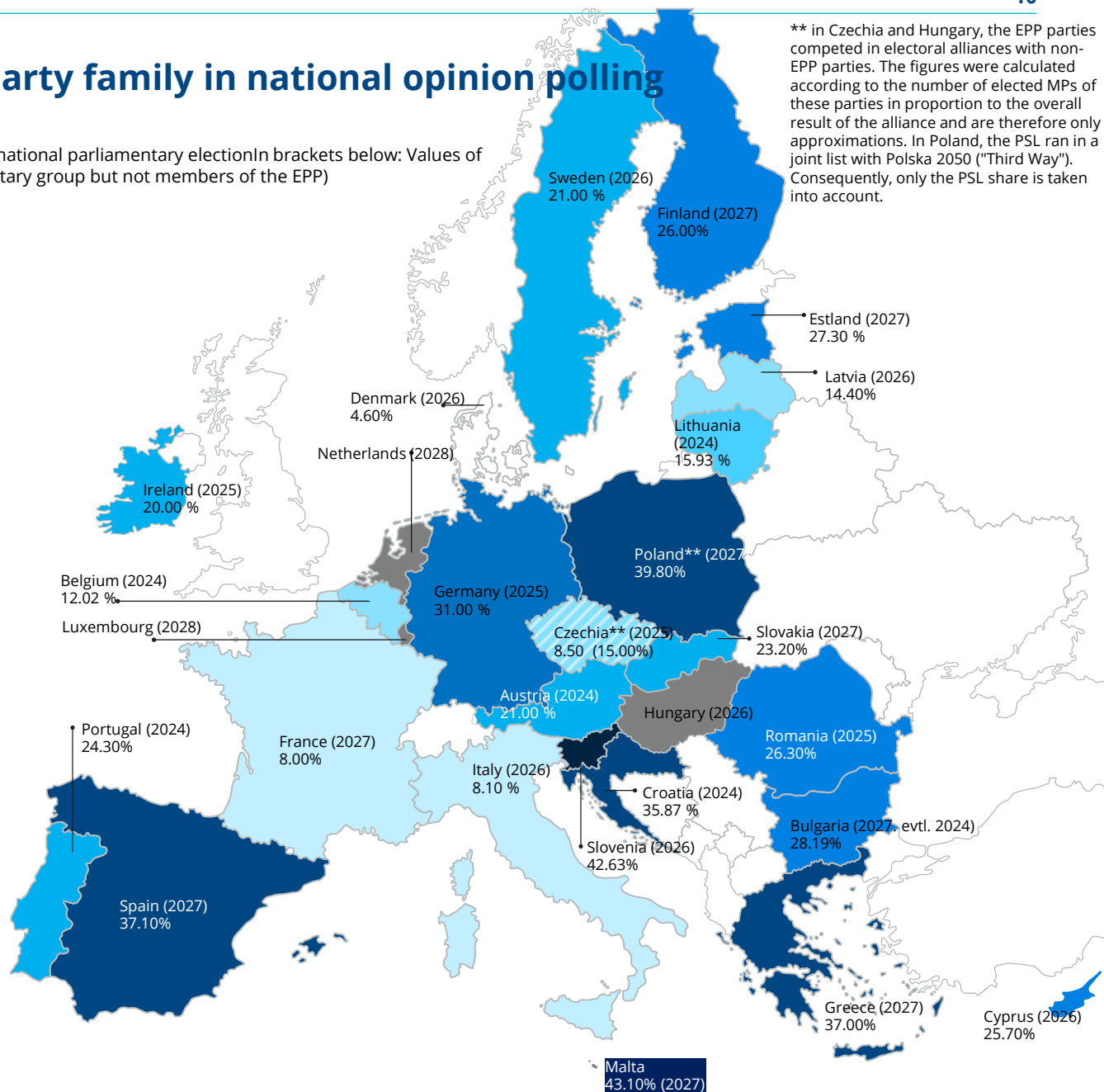
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Legend

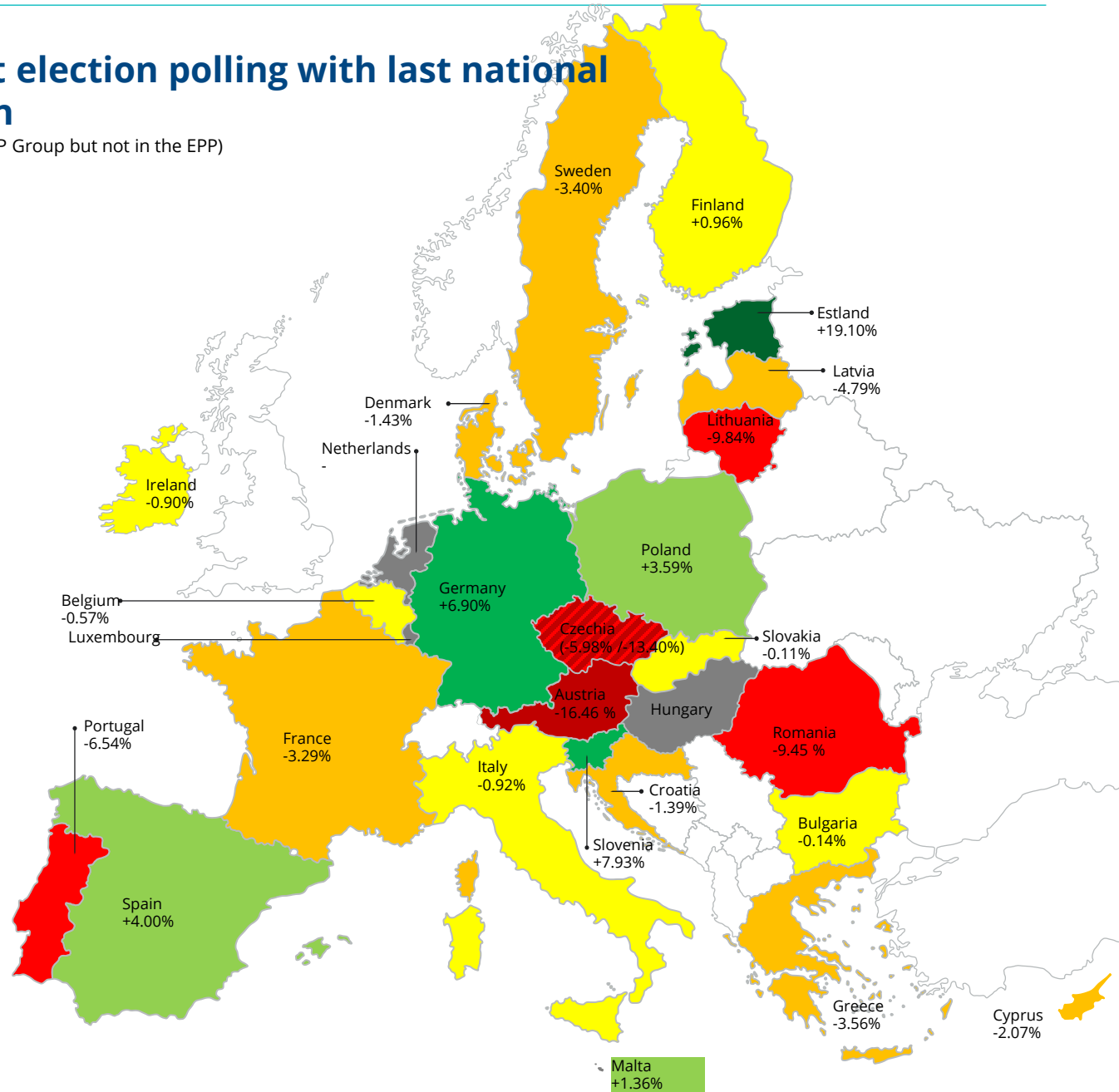
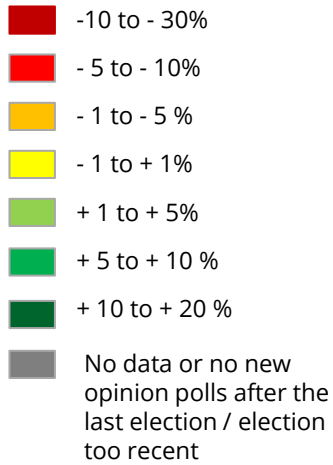


*in France liegen keine Umfragen für Parlamentswahlen vor



Comparison of current election polling with last national parliamentary election

(in brackets: including parties that are in the EPP Group but not in the EPP)

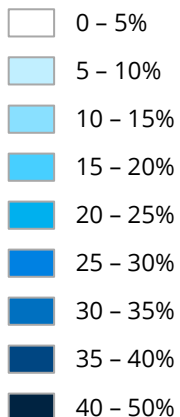


Election results of the parties currently belonging to the EPP Group in the 2019 EP elections

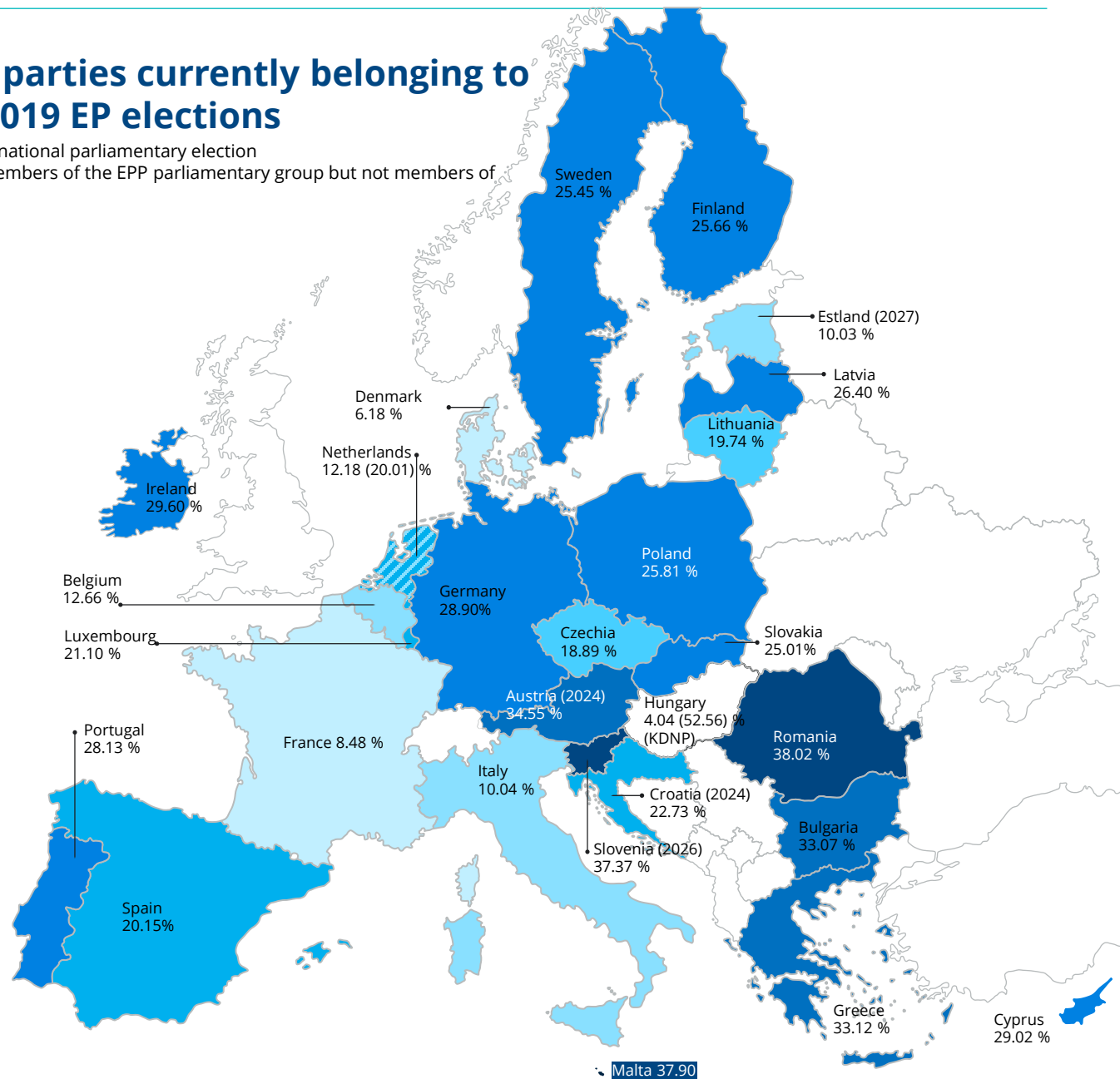
(in brackets above: Date for the expected next national parliamentary election

In brackets below: Values of parties that are members of the EPP parliamentary group but not members of the EPP)

Legend



*die Werte beziehen sich auf die Erste Runde der Parlamentswahlen 2022



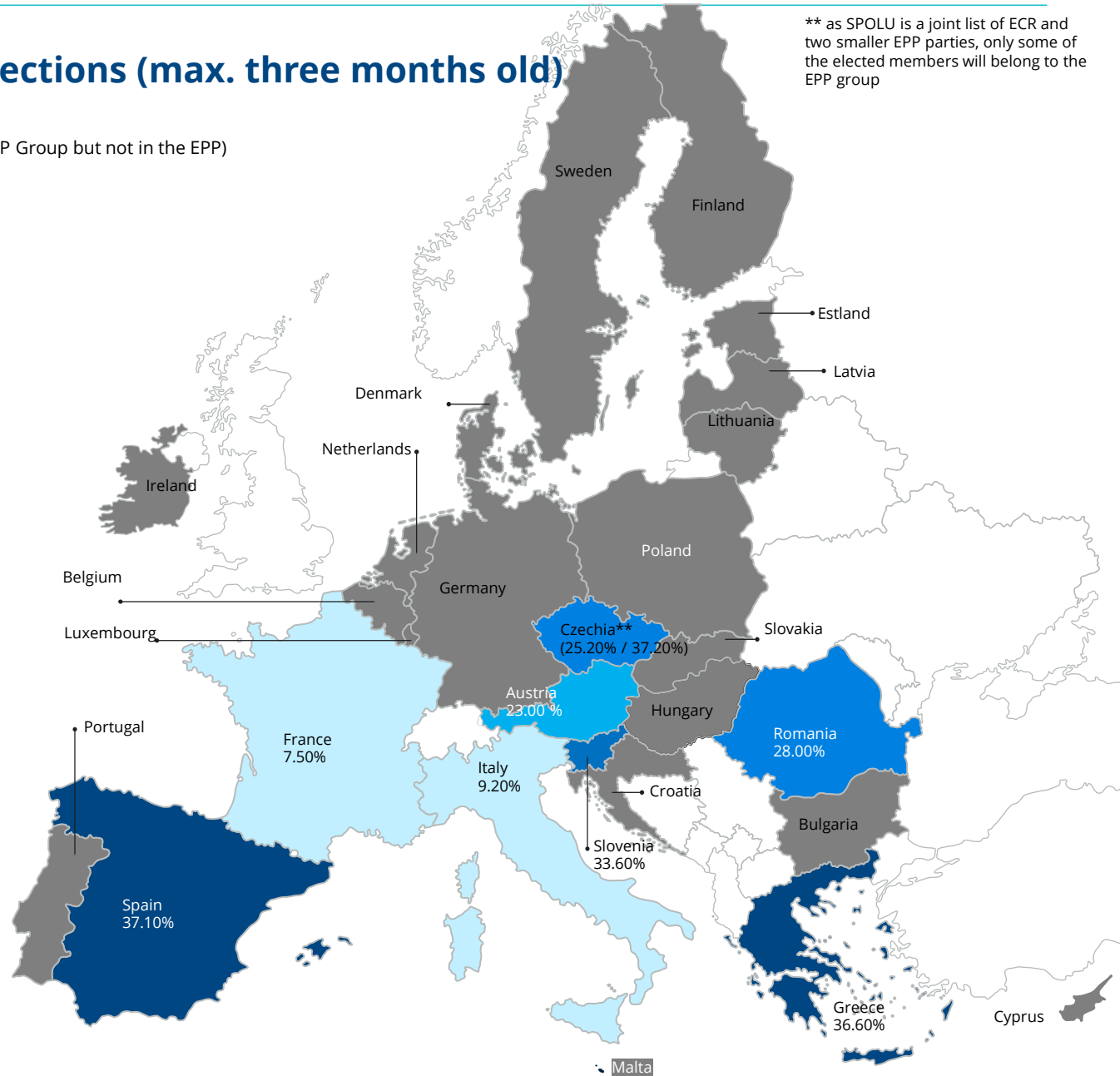
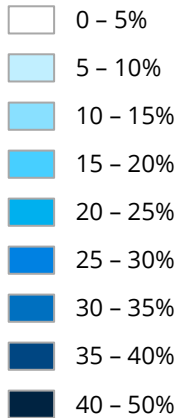
*** In Portugal, the PSD entered into a joint list with the CDS-PP in the Azores and Madeira. Only the result of the individual list is calculated here.

Opinion polls for EU elections (max. three months old)

** as SPOLU is a joint list of ECR and two smaller EPP parties, only some of the elected members will belong to the EPP group

(in brackets: including parties that are in the EPP Group but not in the EPP)

Legend

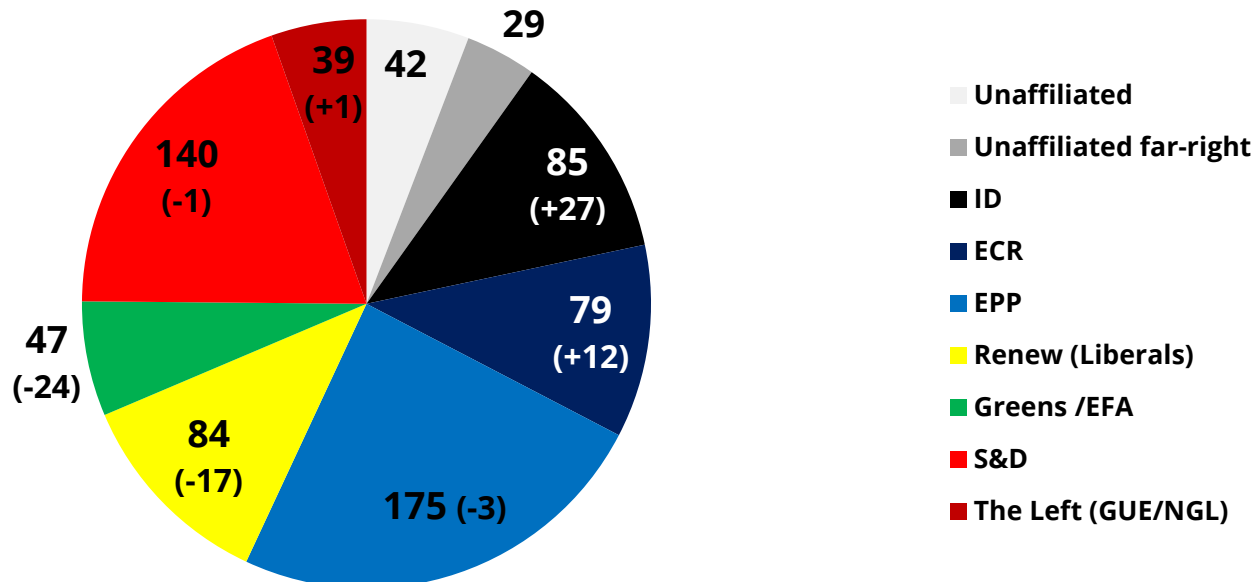


Composition of the EP

Composition of the EP

Composition of the European Parliament with unchanged political groups (cf. current situation in brackets)

- › **IMPORTANT:** National polls can only be used with restrictions as a picture of the mood for the EP elections. The projection uses - if available - EP election forecasts but must otherwise rely on national polls and then weigh them taking into account factors relevant for EP elections. The difference to the current size of the parliamentary group is shown in brackets (the enlargement of the EP by 15 seats in the next EP must be taken into account).
- › Taking the current composition of the respective parliamentary groups as a basis and adding the parties that have not only announced their intention to join a party family, but have also initiated it, the following picture would emerge:
 - › The EPP would lose a minimal number of seats. would remain the largest force in the EP. In all probability, the number of seats would be between 164 and 186. By exploiting its potential among the non-attached members, the EPP could reach its current number of seats or even increase it slightly (ca. 180).
 - › The Socialists (the seats for suspended parties are included) remained constant. the gap to the EPP widened further compared to the last Barometer.
 - › The Renew and the ID are in a neck-and-neck race for third place, with the ID taking a narrow lead.
 - › The two parliamentary groups to the right of the EPP, ECR and ID, would gain a very significant number of seats, while Greens and Renew would lose a significant number of seats.



Government participation of the EPP

Political family of incumbent heads of state and government in the EU (especially with regard to the European Council)

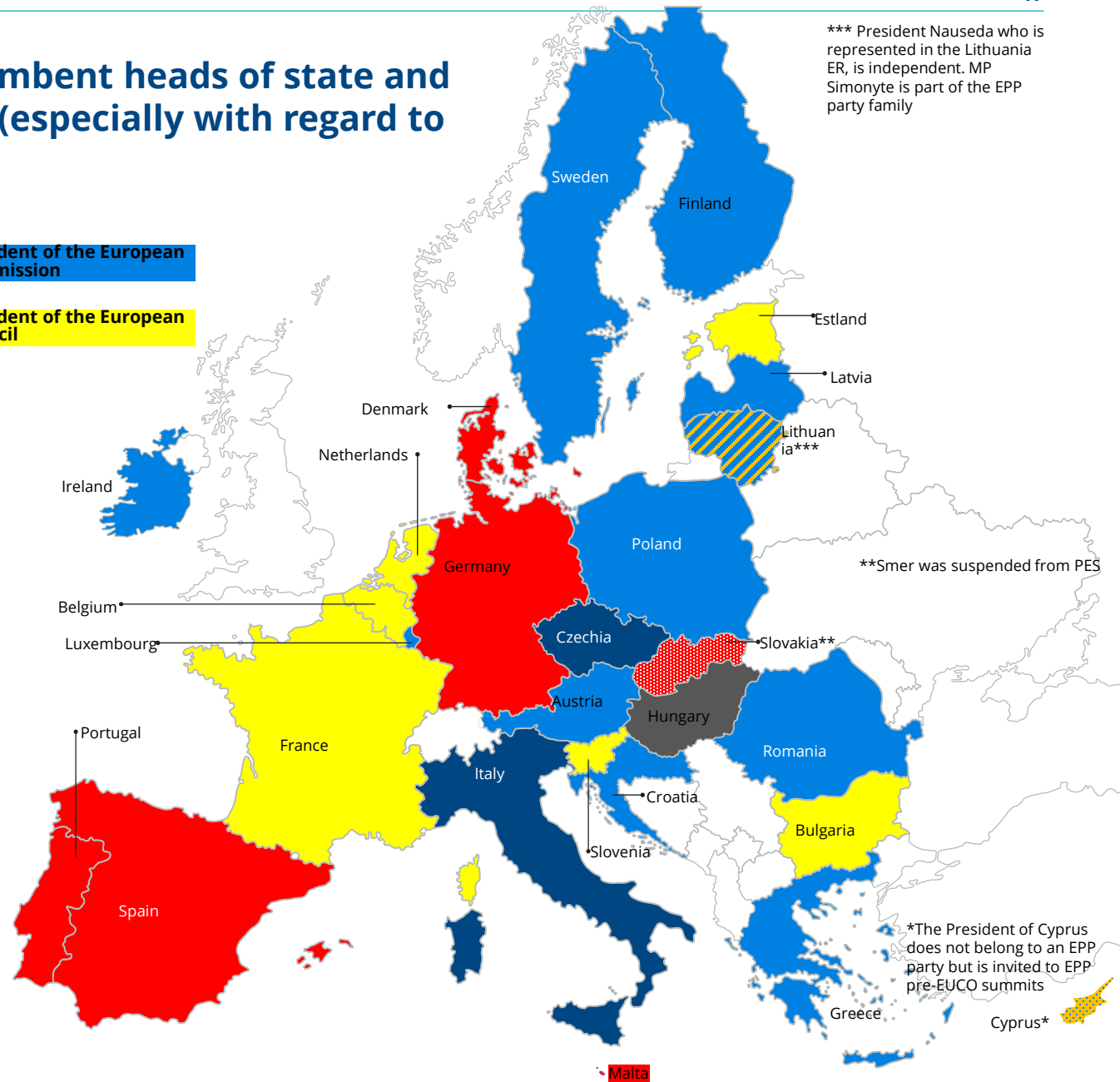
*** President Nausėda who is represented in the Lithuania ER, is independent. MP Simonyte is part of the EPP party family

Legend

- EPP-family
- PES / S&D-family
- Renew-family (liberals)
- ECR-family
- Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL – The Left
- ID / (far-right)
- Independents (Fidesz)
- Other Independents

President of the European Commission

President of the European Council



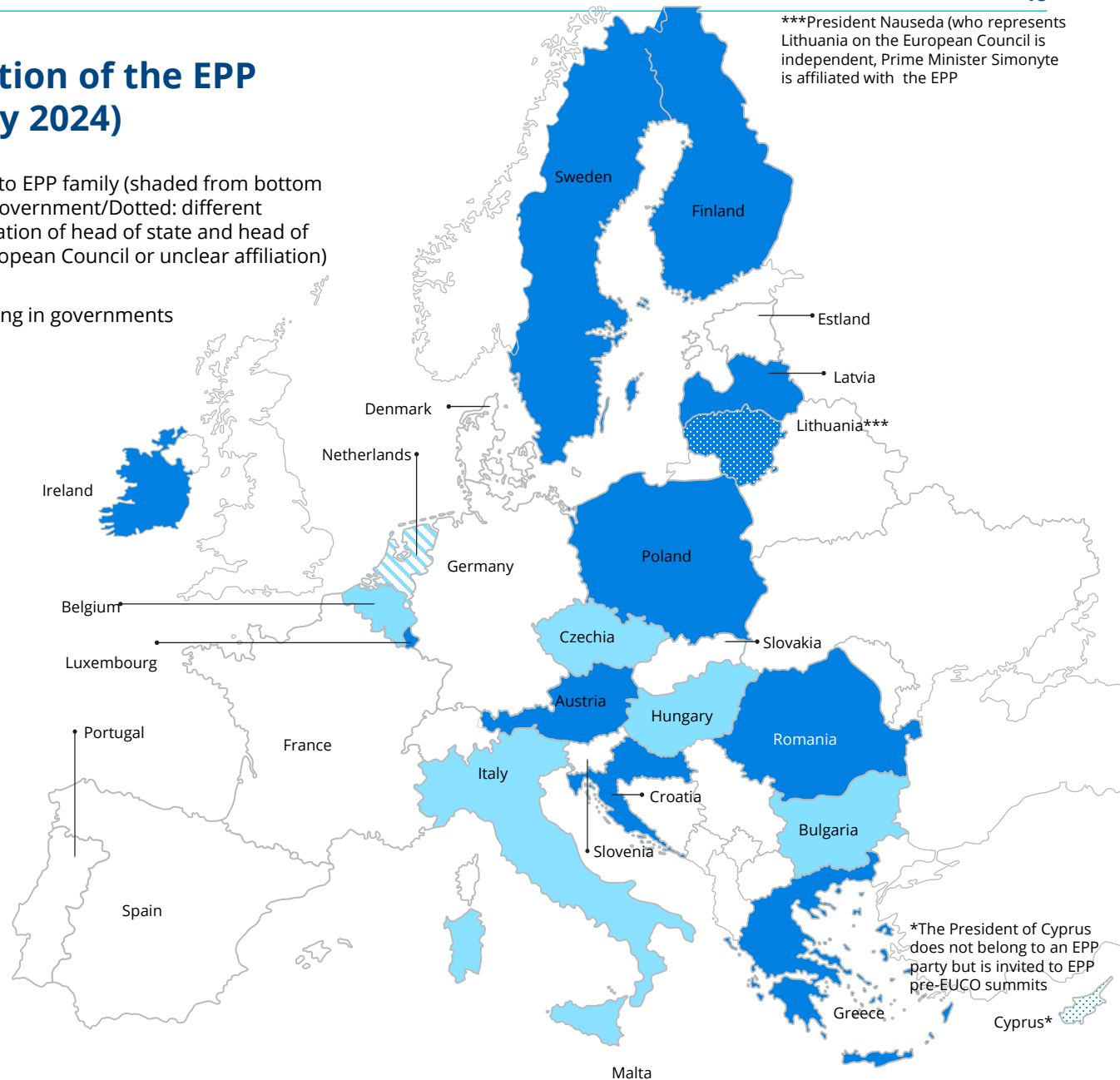
**Smer was suspended from PES

*The President of Cyprus does not belong to an EPP party but is invited to EPP pre-EUCO summits

Malta

Government participation of the EPP family (as of 25 January 2024)

- Head of state/government belongs to EPP family (shaded from bottom right to top left: possibly outgoing government/Dotted: different affiliations of Dotted: different affiliation of head of state and head of government represented in the European Council or unclear affiliation)
- Parties of the EPP family participating in governments



Notes

- › In Belgium, polls are only conducted at regional level: In order to obtain an adequate result at national level, these individual results were weighted according to the number of eligible voters (voting is compulsory) and the actual voter turnout. This may lead to small deviations. In Belgium, the partner parties CD&V, CSP, CDH only compete regionally. The results in the individual regions are weighted accordingly. The CSP only competes in European elections. In national elections, it is part of the CDH, as the Belgian House of Representatives is composed according to regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels) and not according to language communities.
- › In several countries, the undecided and non-voters are included in the total (100%) in the polls, the poll results have been extrapolated accordingly. Example: Party A has 13% in the polls, 30% of respondents will not vote, 20% of respondents are undecided. Accordingly, support for party A is given as 26%.
- › In Germany, the CDU and CSU are not listed as two separate parties due to the parliamentary group and thus the figures are always added together in polls.
- › In Poland, the KO is heavily dominated by the PO, even if other smaller parties that are not part of the EPP belong to it. Accordingly, the KO result is counted entirely as an "EPP result". The Third Way is an alliance of PSL and Polska 2050. Only the PSL result is taken into account for the overall result.
- › In several countries, parties are part of the EPP parliamentary group without belonging to the EPP, in some cases, they even belong to another party family, this applies to CU in the Netherlands, for example, STAN in Czechia. The corresponding results are listed in brackets. Some of the parties belonging to the ECR family are right-wing populist or have strong right-wing populist elements. As this is now an established party family, parties belonging to it are listed as part of the ECR family and not as "right-wing populist".
- › In Czechia, the parties that are part of the EPP group in the EP ran in an electoral alliance with non-EPP parties. The KDU-CSL and TOP 09 with the ODS (ECR) and STAN (EPP group) with the Pirates. The values were calculated according to the number of elected MPs of these parties in proportion to the overall result of the alliance and are therefore only approximations. The same applies to two of the EPP member parties in Bulgaria.
- › In Hungary, no separate poll results are shown for KDNP (EPP) and Fidesz (no longer EPP since 2021).

Sources

Ipsos (Belgium). Alpha (Bulgaria). Voxmeter (Denmark). Forsa (Germany). Norstat (Estland). Kantar TNS (Finland). Ifop (France). Pulse/RC (Greece). Ireland Thinks (Ireland). Ipsos (Italy). Ipsos (Croatia). SDKS (Latvia). Spinter tyrimai (Lithuania). Ilres (Luxembourg). Malta Today (Malta). Ipsos (Netherlands). OGM (Austria). Ibris (Poland). Intercampus (Portugal). INSCOP (Romania). Novus (Sweden). AKO (Slovakia). Mediana (Slovenia). NC Report (Spain). Median (Czechia). Republikon (Hungary). Pulse (Cyprus)

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