

EPP Party Barometer

April 2023

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Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

17/04/2023

Key developments in the reporting period

Situation of the EPP family in the EU as a whole

- › According to polls, the EPP family is the strongest political group in 11 states, the Socialists in 6. The Liberals/Renew are ahead in 3 states, and the Euro-sceptic national conservative ECR and the ID (right wing) in 2. The Left (GUE/NGL) is leading in Ireland. In Hungary, Fidesz was in the lead (not yet part of a party family) and formally independent parties were ahead in Lithuania.
- › The picture is similar if we look at the strongest single party and not the largest party family: The EPP leads in 9-10 states (tie between the major EPP and S&D member parties in Portugal), the Socialists in 6-7. The ID is leading in 4 (+3). Liberals and the ECR in 2. The left is ahead in one member state. Fidesz (not yet a new party family) is ahead in Hungary. In the Netherlands, the still independent BBB was in the lead for the first time.
- › The lead over other party families or other individual parties is often very narrow (e.g. Slovenia, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, France, Bulgaria), or other polls see another party families or individual parties in the lead.

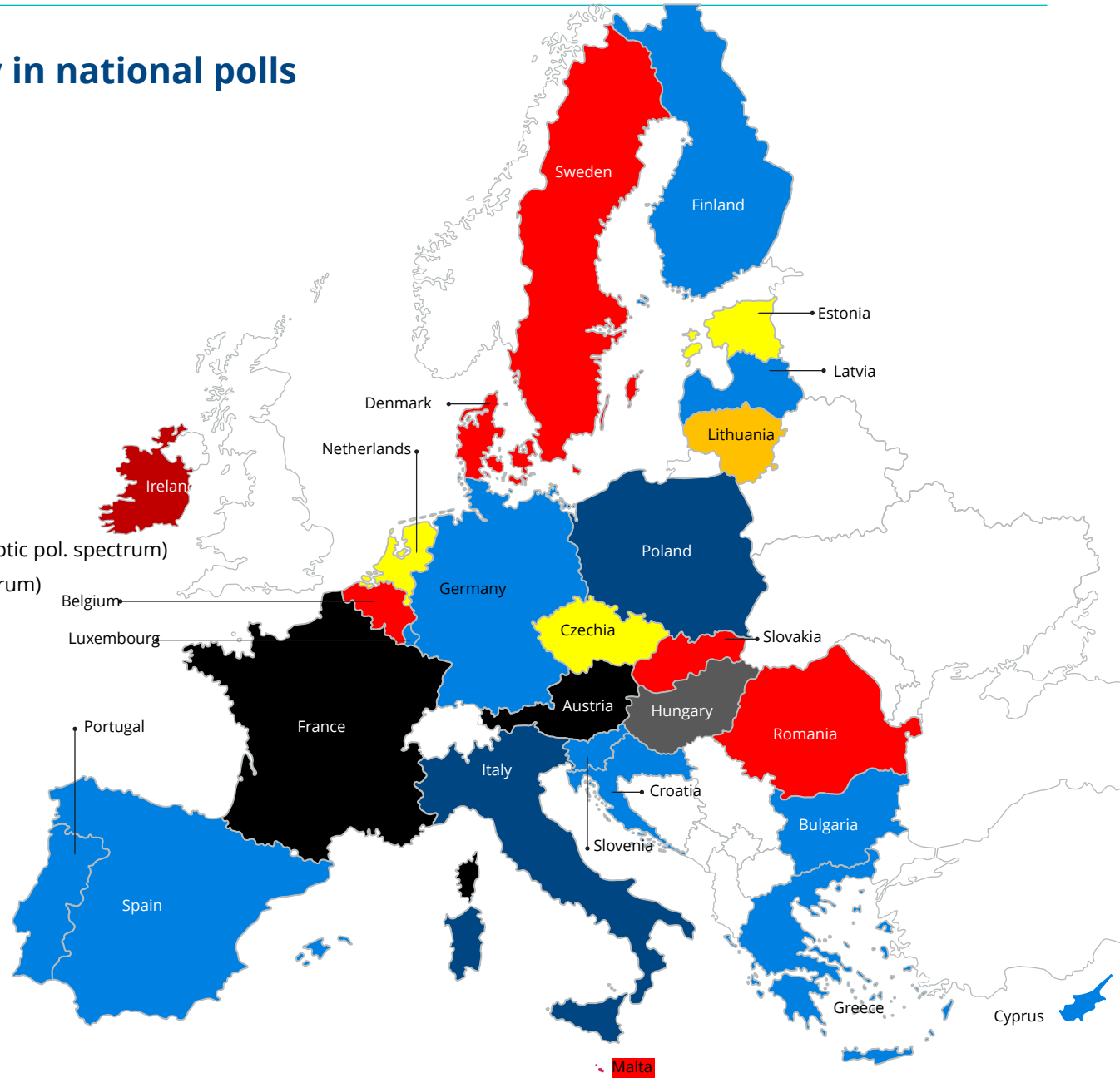
Situation in the European Council

- › 8 of the 27 heads of state and government in the European Council currently belong to the EPP family. Soon this number will very likely be 9 in the wake of the elections in Finland, where Kokoomus became the strongest force.
- › 6 heads of state and government belong to the Liberals/Renew
- › 6 belong to the Social Democrats/Socialists (S&D). This will probably soon be 5 (see above).
- › 3 belong to the Euro-sceptic Conservatives (ECR).
- › 4 are formally independent, including the Minister President of Hungary.

Strongest party family in national polls

Legend

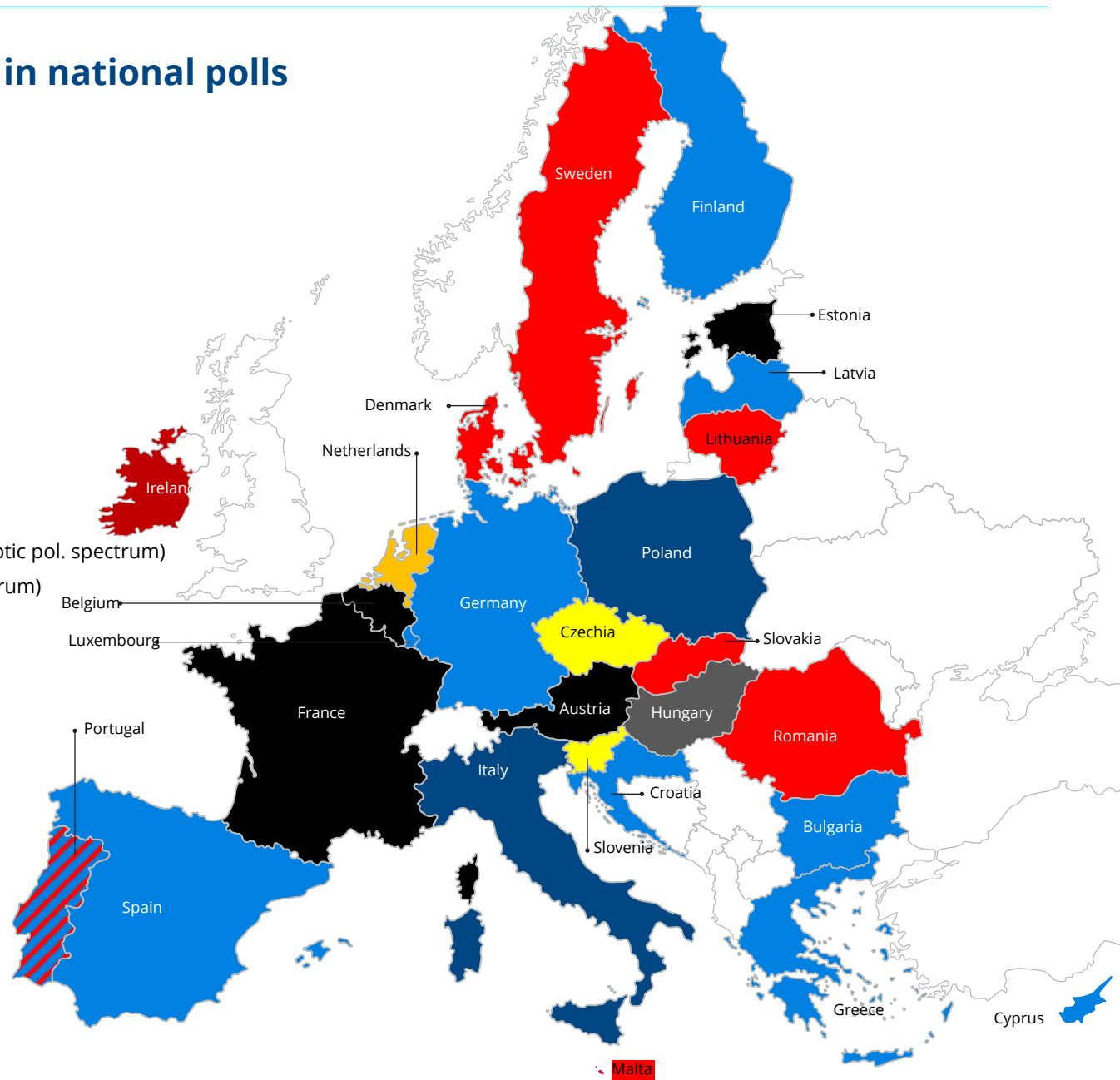
- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
- ACRE / ECR family
- The Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL - the Left
- ID (right-wing populists)
- Independents (right-wing Euro-sceptic pol. spectrum)
- Independents (moderate pol. spectrum)



Strongest single party in national polls

Legend

-  EPP family
-  PES / S&D family
-  ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
-  ACRE / ECR family
-  The Greens/EFA
-  GUE/NGL - the Left
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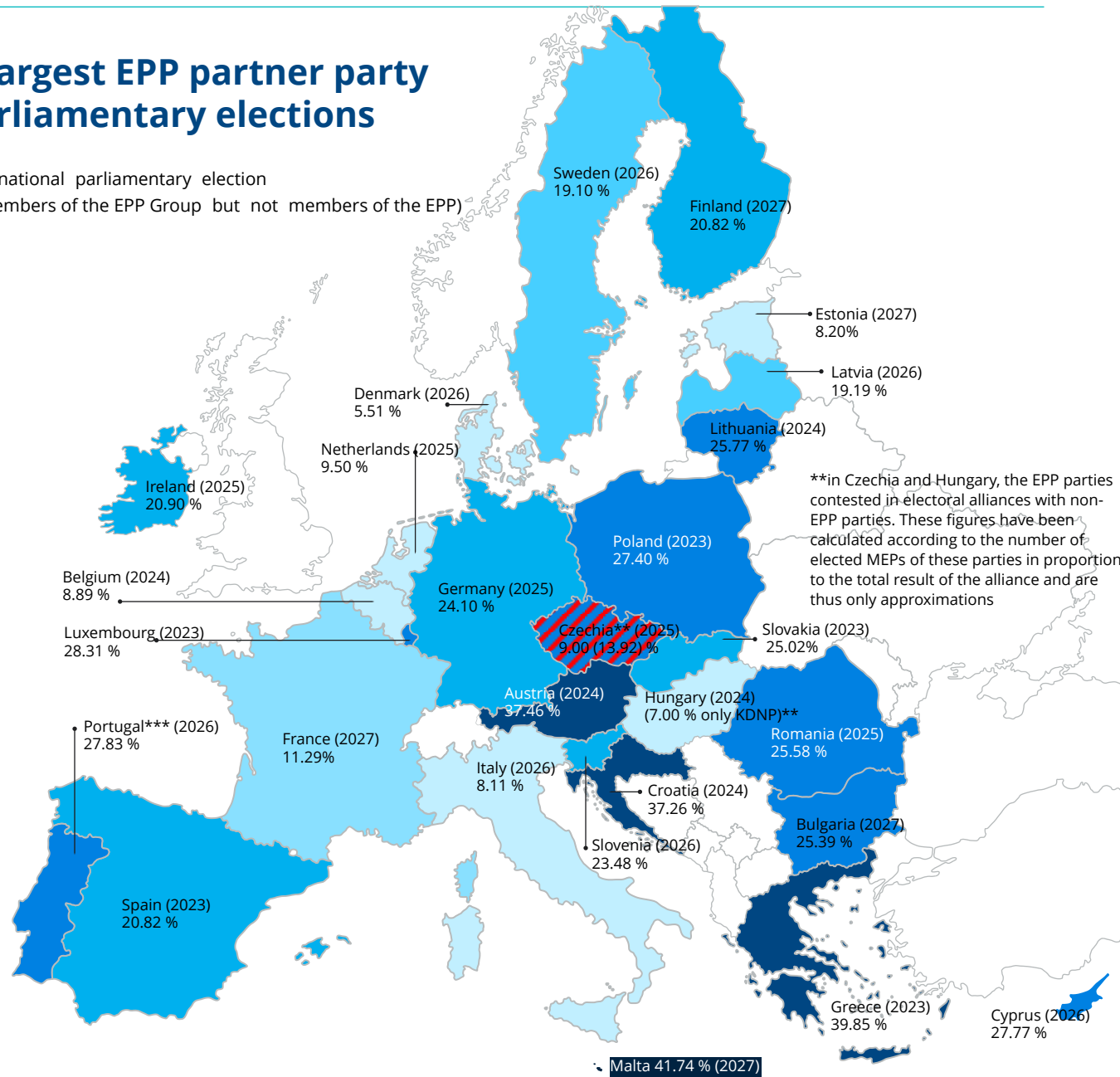
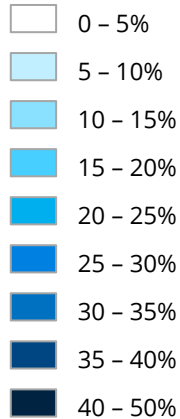
Strength of the EPP family and the respective strongest individual EPP parties in the EU member states

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

(In brackets above: date for the next expected national parliamentary election)

(In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

Legend



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

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

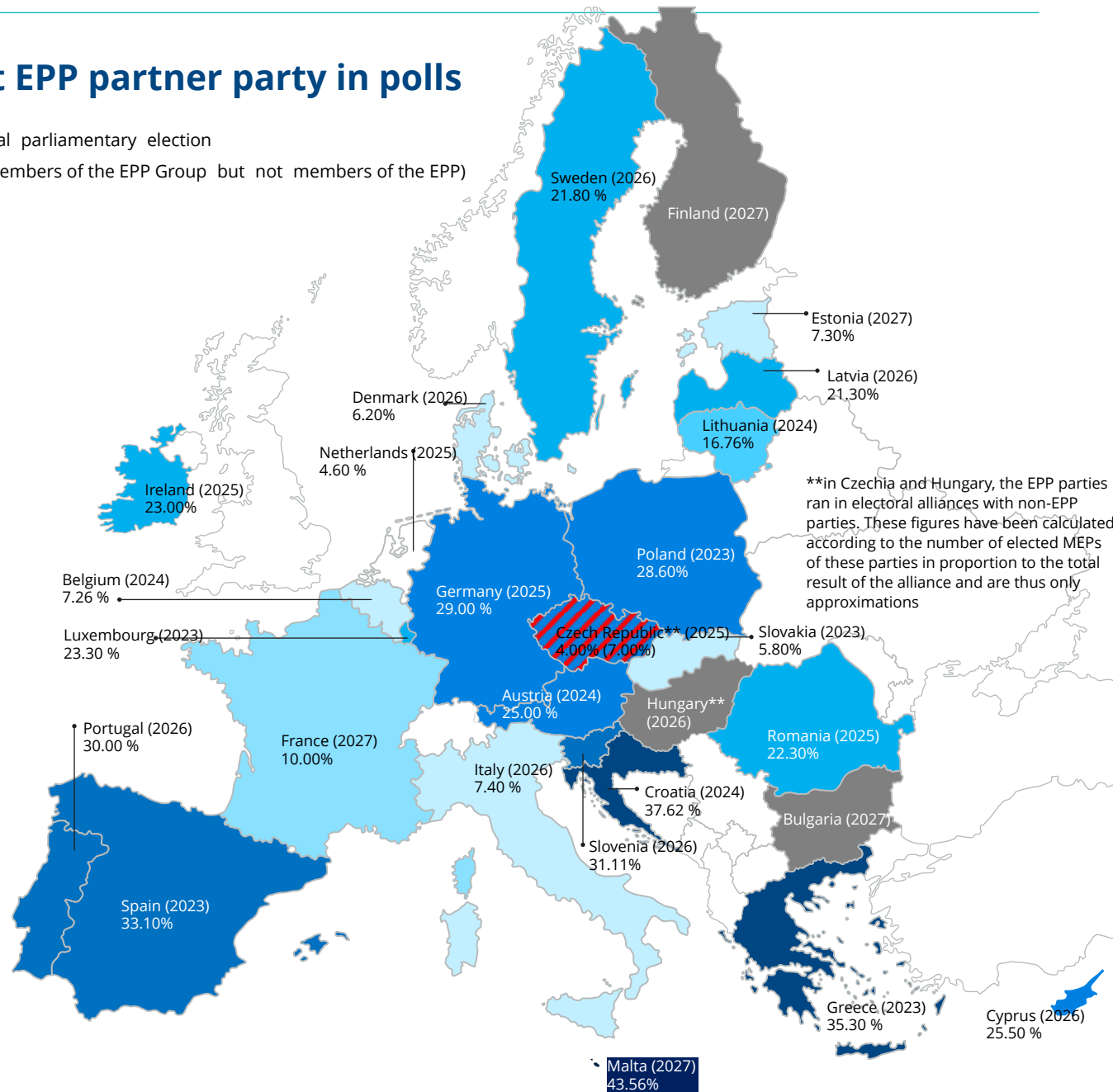
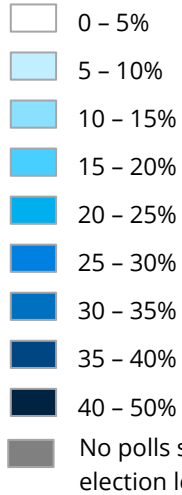
**in Czechia and Hungary, the EPP parties contested in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MEPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations

Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

(In brackets: date for the next expected national parliamentary election)

In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

Legend

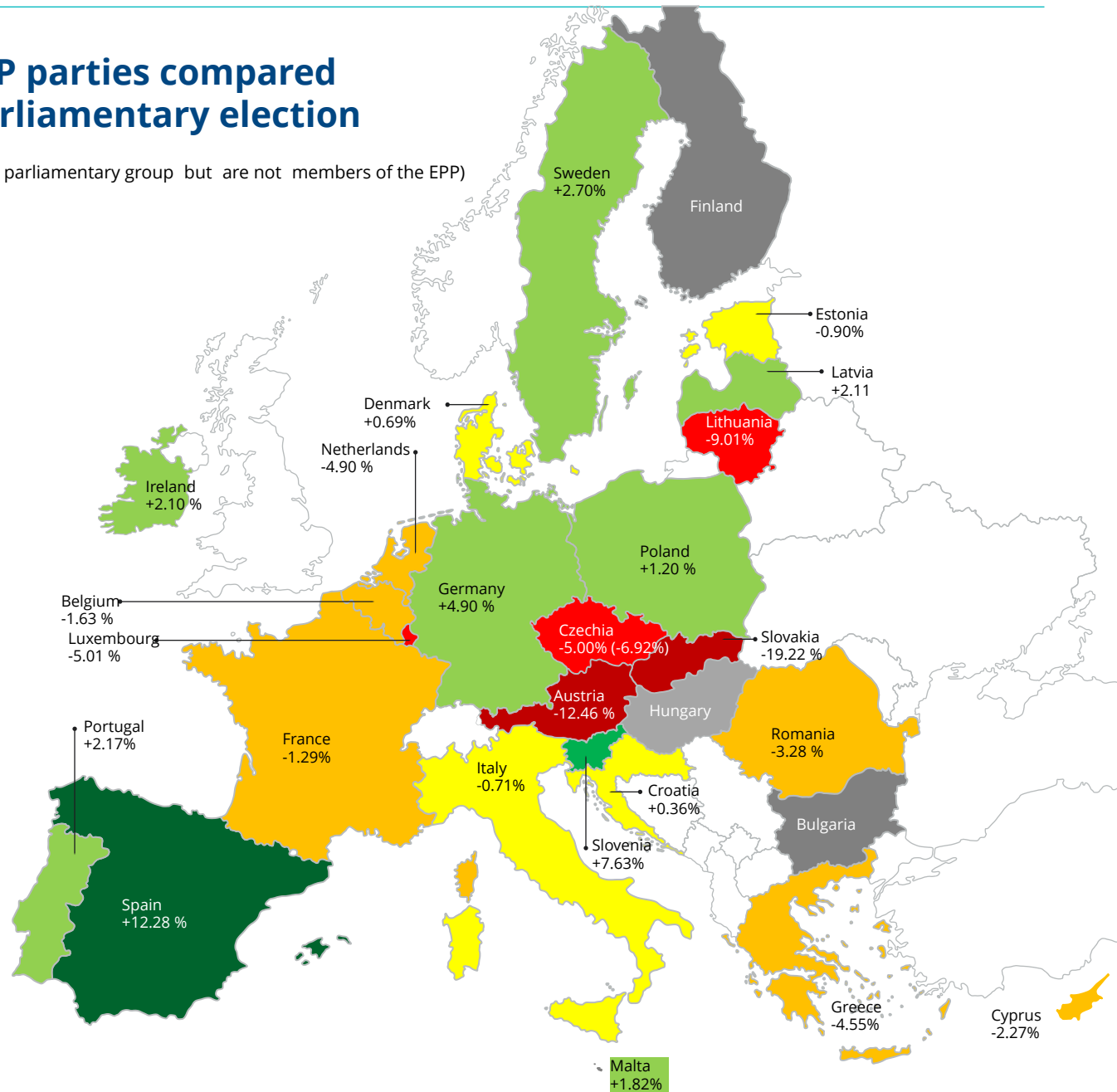


Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

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



No polls since the last election /
election less than six weeks ago

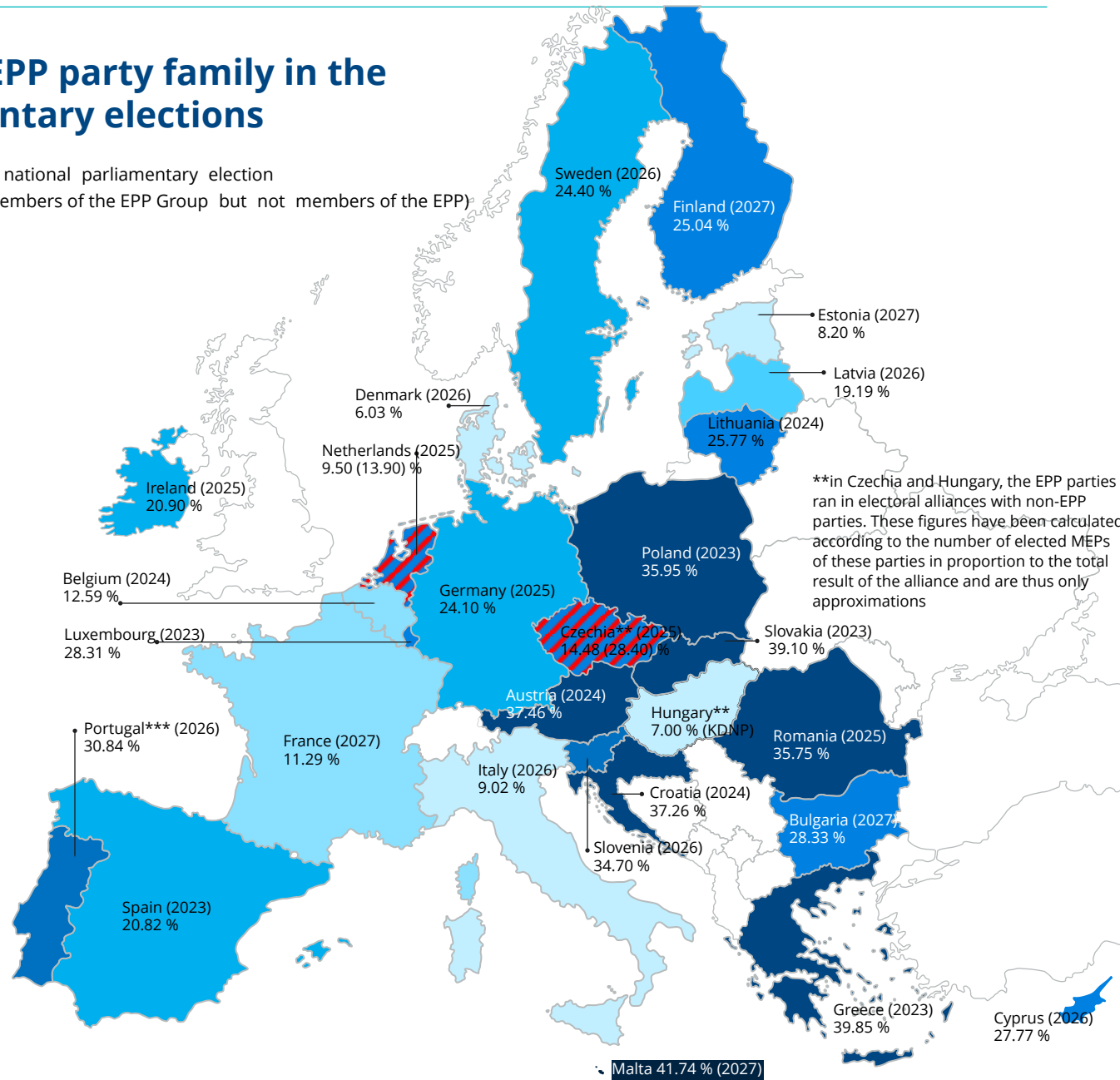
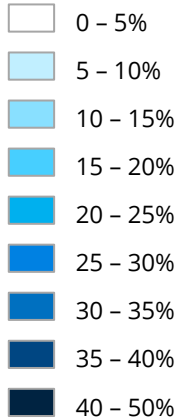


Election result of the EPP party family in the last national parliamentary elections

(In brackets above: date for the next expected national parliamentary election

In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

Legend



**in Czechia and Hungary, the EPP parties ran in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MEPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations

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

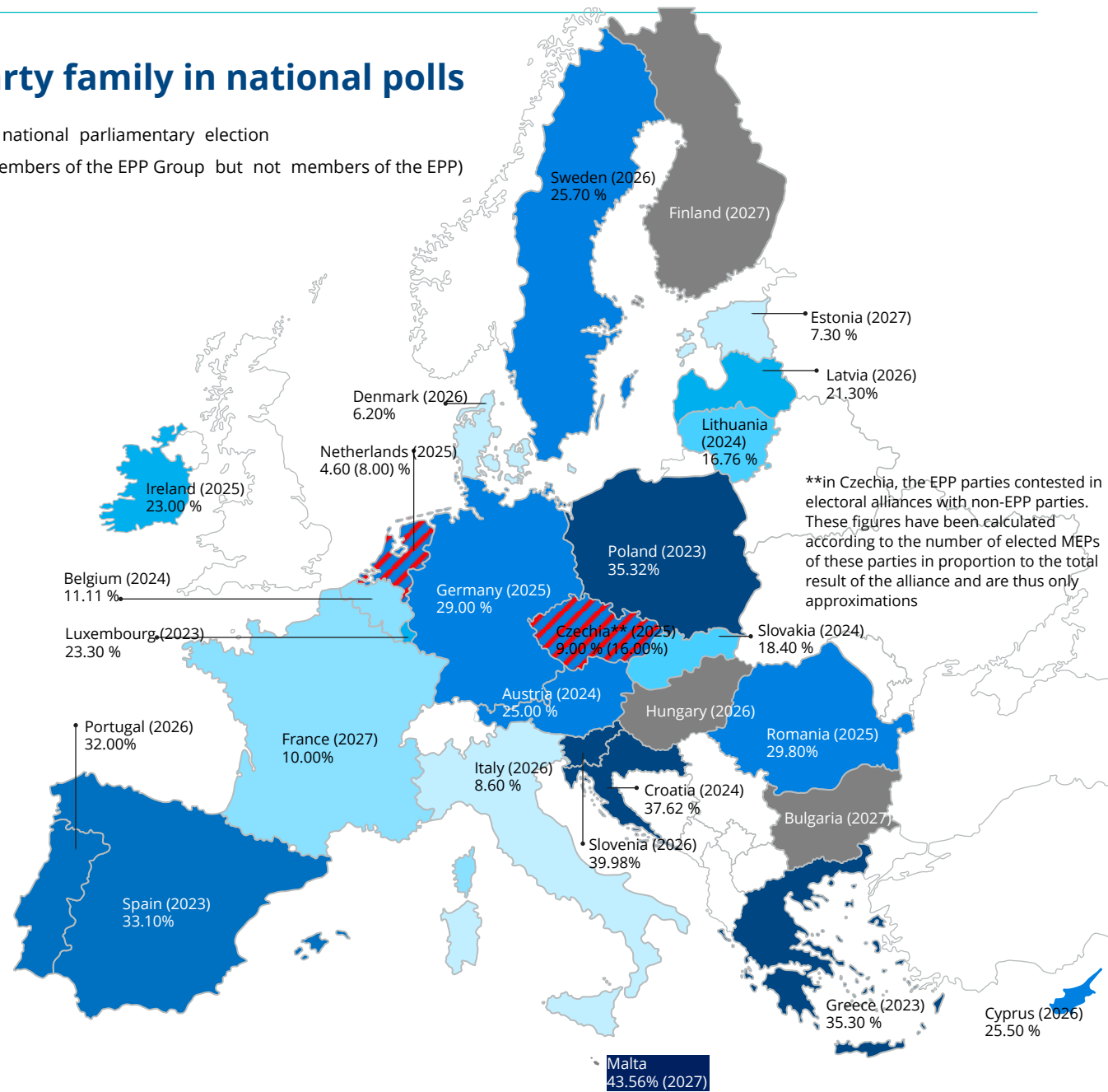
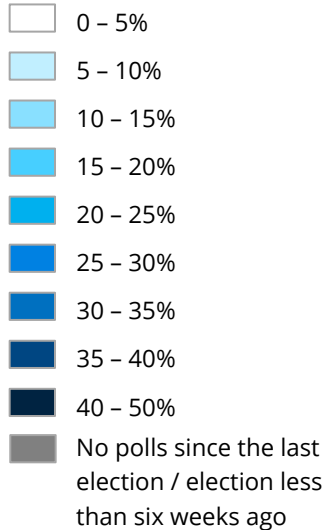
***in Portugal, the PSD entered into list liaisons with the CDS-PP in the Azores and Madeira. The result is included in the calculation here

Strength of the EPP party family in national polls

(In brackets above: date for the next expected national parliamentary election)

(In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

Legend



**in Czechia, the EPP parties contested in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MEPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations

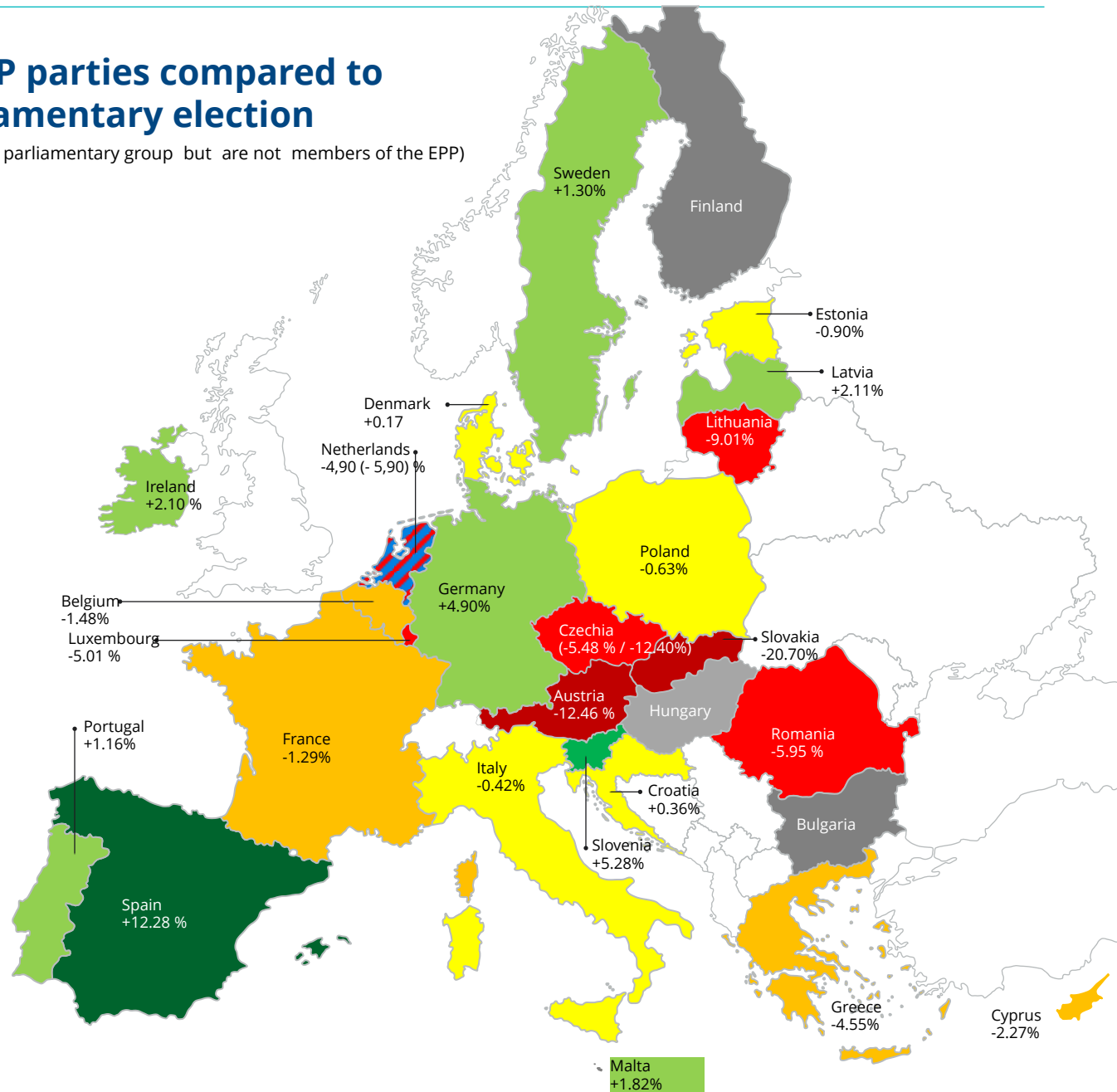
*in France, no polls are available for parliamentary elections

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

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

Legend

- 10 to -30 %
- 5 to -10 %
- 1 to -5 %
- 1 to +1 %
- +1 to +5 %
- 5 to 10 %
- 10 to 20 %
- n.a. /
No polls since the last election / election less than six weeks ago

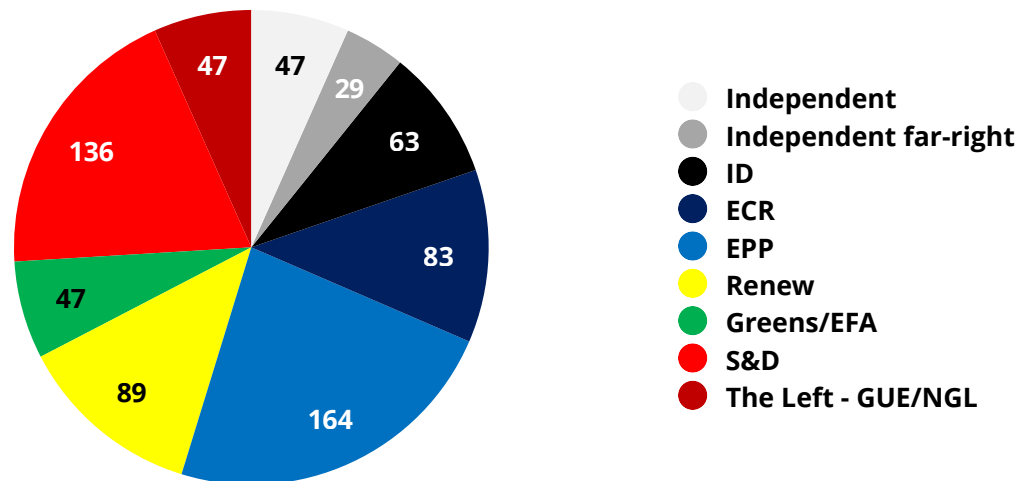


Composition of the EP

Composition of the EP

Composition of the European Parliament with unchanged parliamentary groups

- › IMPORTANT: National polls can only be used with reservations as a picture of the mood for the EP elections. The figures presented here should therefore be treated with caution.
- › If the membership of the respective parliamentary groups in the EP were to remain constant, the following picture would emerge:
 - › The EPP would lose seats compared to the EP elections 2019, but would still remain the largest force. The result would be around 164 seats (+3 in comparison to last barometer) and, in all probability, between 153-176 seats.
 - › The Socialists/Social Democrats would achieve around 136 (+2).
 - › ECR and ID would clearly gain compared to the last barometer, ALDE and the Greens would lose.
 - › EPP, Socialists, the Left (GUE-NGL), Greens and ID have probable seat potential with previously unaffiliated parties in the mid-single digits. However, this margin is not as large as with the Liberals (8-12), or the ECR (8-9). It remains difficult to assess the possible affiliation of the 5-Star Movement and Fidesz, both of which can expect a (low) double-digit seat count.



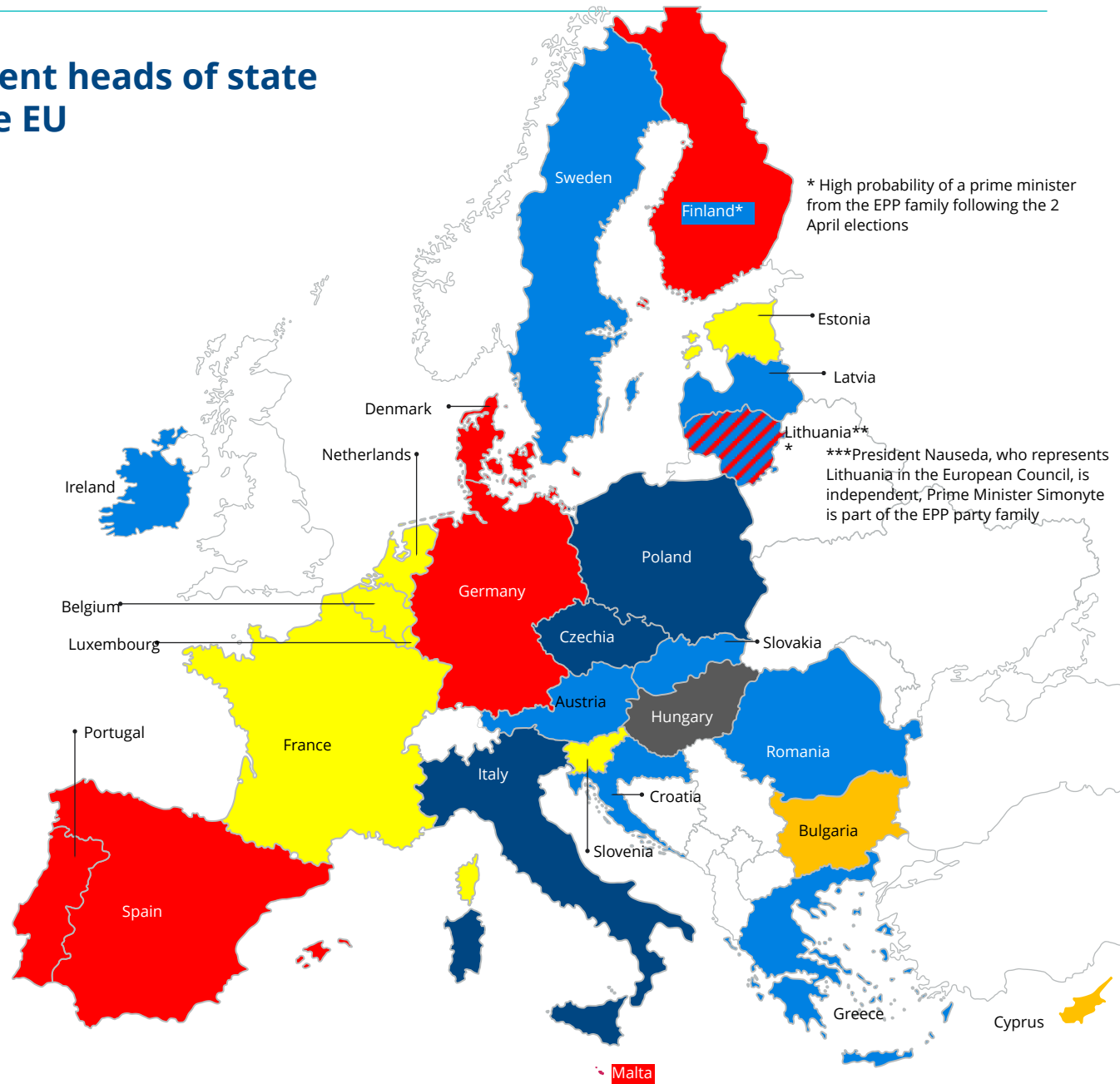
The EPP family's participation in government





Political family of current heads of state and government in the EU

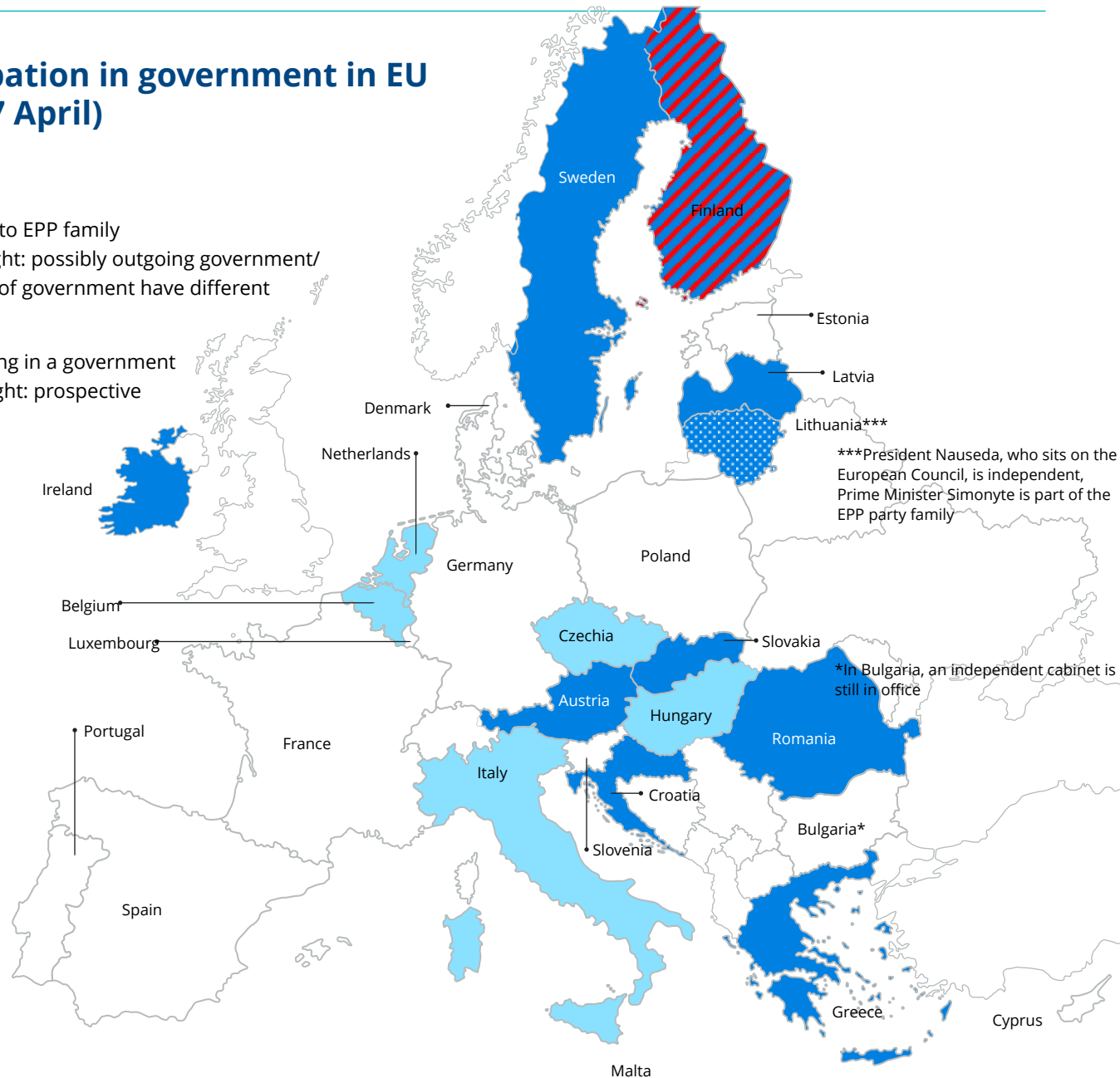
Legend

- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
- ACRE / ECR family
- The Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL – the Left
- ID / right-wing populists
- Independent (Fidesz)
- Other independents



The EPP family's participation in government in EU member states (as of: 17 April)

-  Head of state/government belongs to EPP family (hatched from bottom left to top right: possibly outgoing government/ dotted: the head of state and head of government have different affiliations in the European Council)
-  Parties in the EPP family participating in a government (hatched from bottom left to top right: prospective government)



Notes

- › In Belgium, polls are only conducted at the regional level: in order to obtain an adequate result at the national level, these individual results were each weighted according to the number of eligible voters (voting is compulsory) and the actual turnout. There may be small deviations as a result. In Belgium, the CD&V, CSP and CDH partner parties only compete regionally. The results in the individual regions are weighted accordingly. The CSP only competes in European elections. At national elections, it is part of the CDH, as the Belgian parliament is composed according to regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels) and not according to language communities.
- › In several countries, undecided and non-voters are included as part of the total (100%) in polls. The polling numbers are extrapolated accordingly. Example: Party A has 13% in the polls. 30% of respondents will not vote, and 20% of respondents are undecided. Accordingly, support for Party A is reported as 26%.
- › In Germany, the CDU and CSU are not listed as two separate parties because they form a single parliamentary bloc, and their polling numbers are always added together.
- › In several countries, parties are part of the EPP parliamentary group without belonging to the EPP. Some of them even belong to other party families, for example, CU and 50 Plus in the Netherlands or STAN in Czechia. Their respective results are given in brackets.
- › Some of the parties in the ECR family are right-wing populist or have strong right-wing populist elements. As this is now a mainstream party family, the 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-ČSL and TOP 09 with the ODS (ECR) and STAN (EPP group) with the Pirates. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MEPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations. The same applies to two of the EPP member parties in Bulgaria.
- › In Hungary, no separate poll figures are listed in opinion polling for the KDNP (EVP) and Fidesz (no longer EVP since 2021).

Sources

Ipsos (Belgium), Trend (Belgium), Voxmeter (Denmark), Forsa (Germany), Norstat (Estonia), Kantar TNS (Finland), Ifop (France), Pulse/RC (Greece), Red C (Ireland), Ipsos (Italy), Ipsos (Croatia), Factum (Latvia), Spinter turimai (Lithuania), TNS (Luxembourg), Malta Today (Malta), Ipsos (Netherlands) Unique Research (Austria), Ibris (Poland), ICS (Portugal), INSCOP (Romania), Kantar/Sifo (Sweden), AKO (Slovakia), Mediana (Slovenia), NC Report (Spain), Kantar (Czechia), Zavecz (Hungary), Pulse (Cyprus)

Legal notice

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Publisher: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e. V. 2021, Berlin



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