

EPP Party Barometer

August/September 2022

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29/08/2022

Key developments in the reporting period

Situation of the EPP family in the EU as a whole

- › The EPP family is the strongest political family in the polls in eight countries, the Socialists (PES) in seven (in eight if you add the Slovak social democratic “Hlas”, which is not yet officially a PES member). The Liberals/the Renew group lead the polls in five, and the Euro-sceptic national conservative ECR in two countries. The left-wing GUE/NGL parliamentary group is the front-runner in Ireland. In Hungary, Fidesz was clearly in the lead (not part of a party family) and formally independent parties or alliances comprising several party families were ahead in two countries (Lithuania, Bulgaria).
- › The picture is a little different if we look at the strongest single party and not the largest party family: then the EPP leads in nine countries, the Socialists in seven (if you include “Hlas” in Slovakia with the Socialists). The Liberals are ahead in five, the ECR in three, and the GUE/NGL in one country each; in Hungary, Fidesz (not yet a new party family) is in the lead. In Lithuania, the EPP party and a still independent force are on equal footing.
- › The lead over other party families or other individual parties is often very narrow (e.g. Italy, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark), or other polls see another party family in the lead.

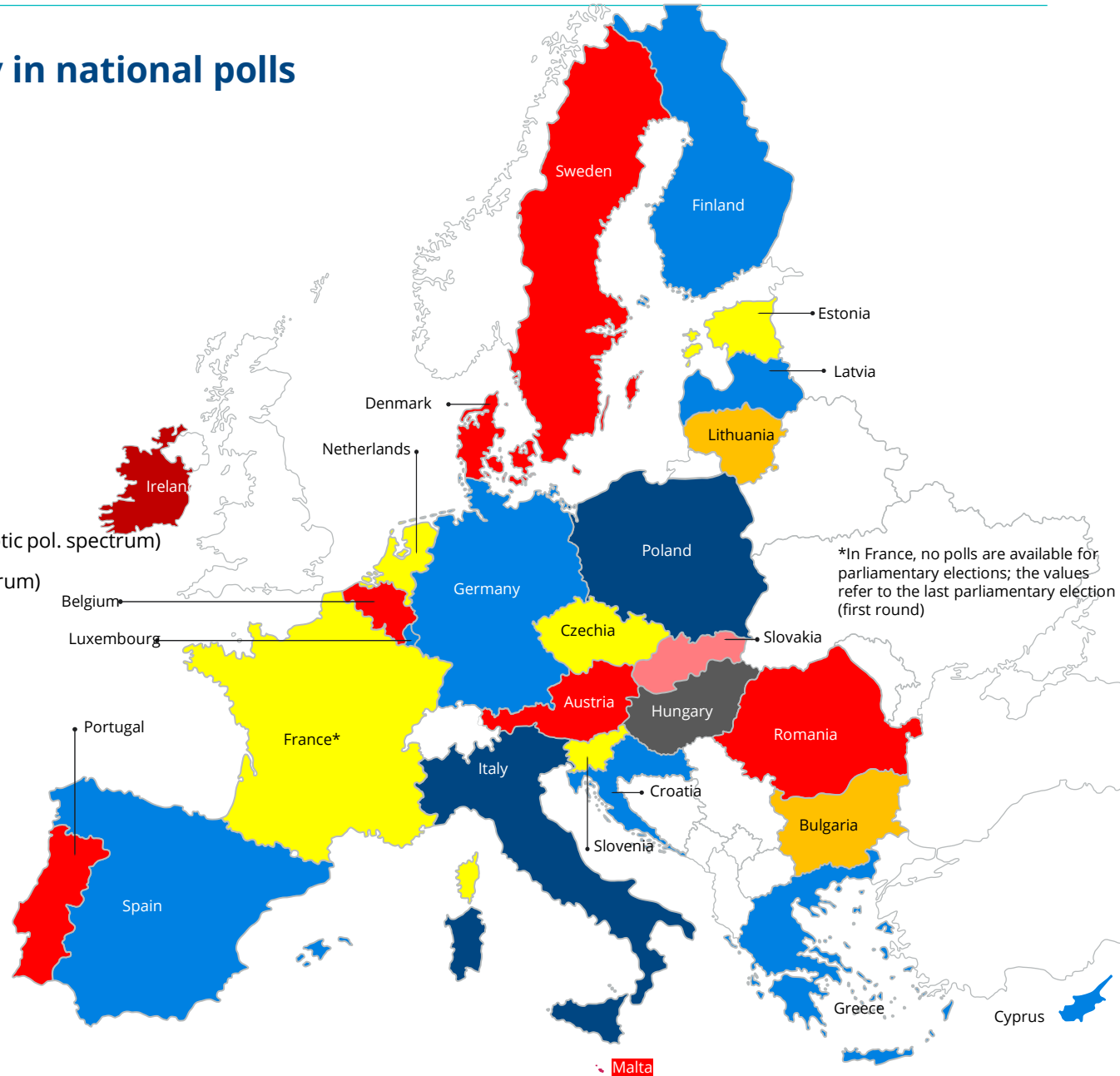
Situation in the European Council

- › The EPP, the Socialists and the Liberals are **equally strong** in the increasingly fragmented European Council:
 - › Seven of the 27 heads of state and government in the European Council currently belong to the EPP family (if you add the Slovakian prime minister, whose party is part of the EPP parliamentary group but not the EPP)
 - › Seven heads of state and government belong to the Liberals/the Renew group
 - › Seven belong to the Social Democrats/Socialists
 - › Two belong to the Euro-sceptic Conservatives.
 - › Four are formally independent

Strongest party family in national polls

Legend

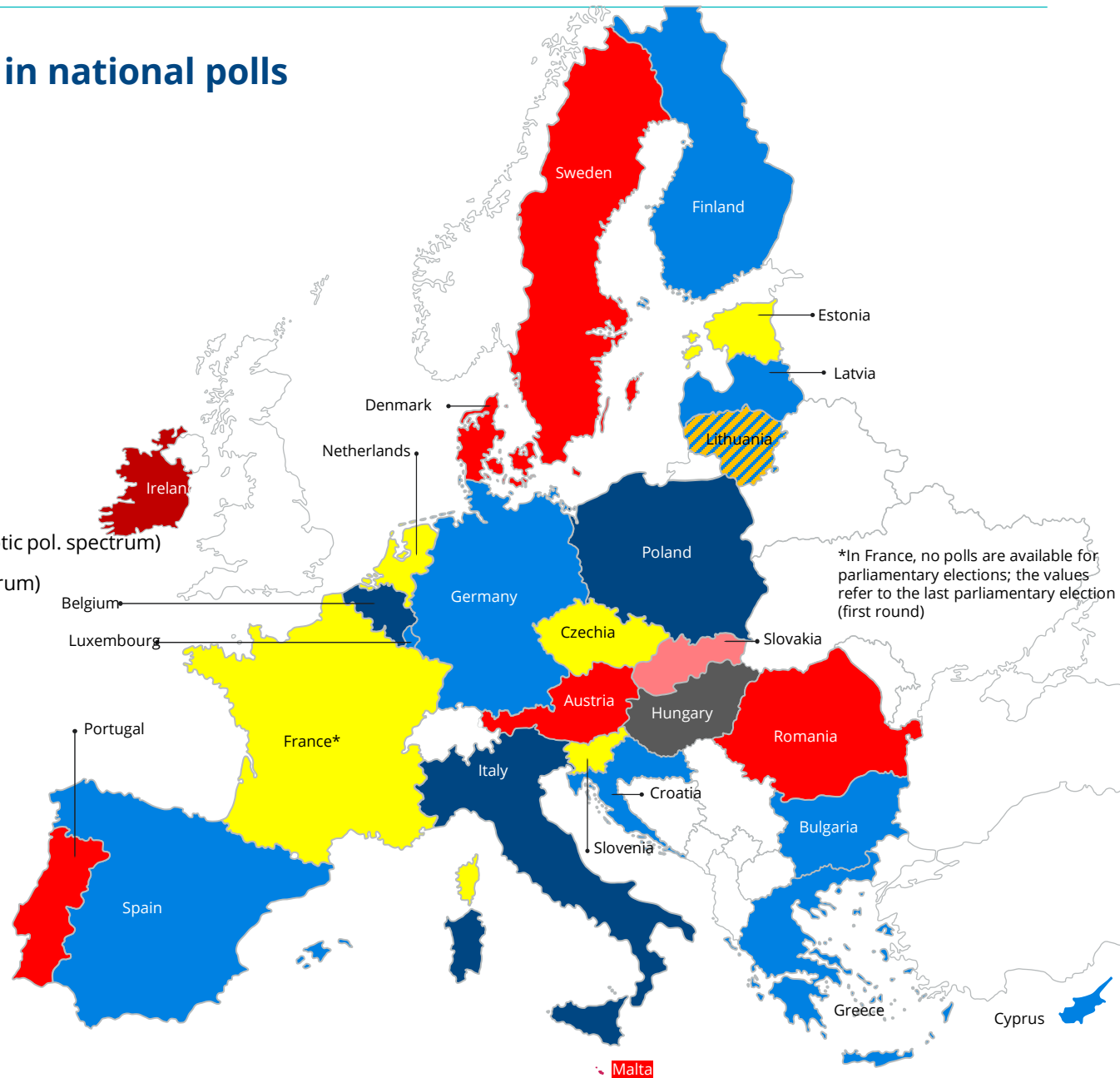
- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
- ACRE / ECR family
- The Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL (far-left)
- ID / (right-wing populists)
- Independents (right-wing Euro-sceptic pol. spectrum)
- Independents (moderate pol. spectrum)



Strongest single party in national polls

Legend

- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
- ACRE / ECR family
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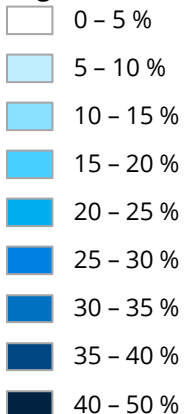


Strength of the EPP family and the respective strongest individual EPP parties in the EU member states

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

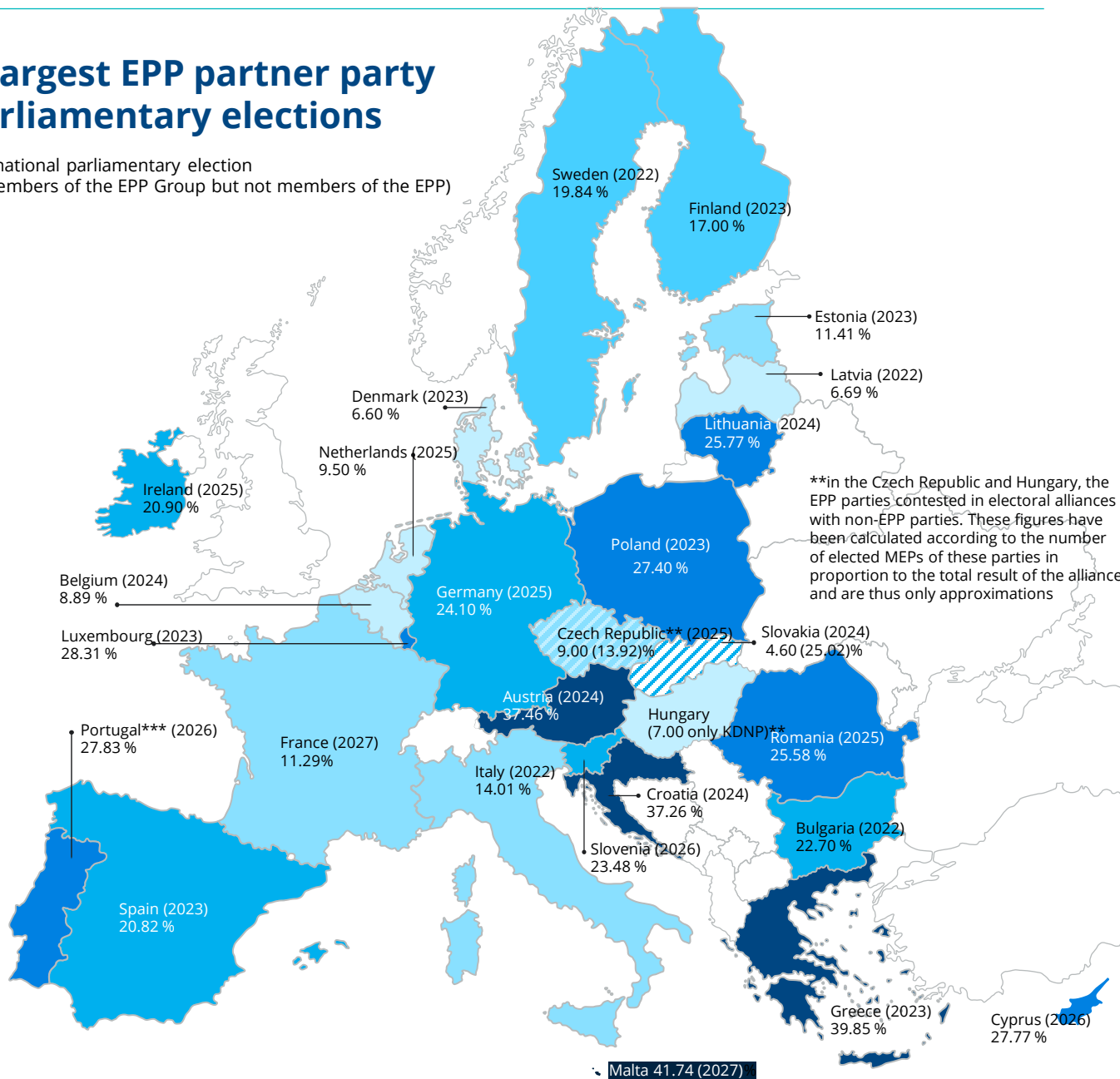
(in brackets above: date for the next expected national parliamentary election
In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

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.

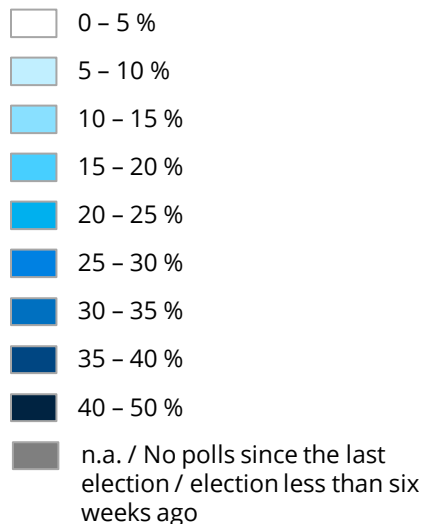


**in the Czech Republic and Hungary, the EPP parties contested in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MEPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations

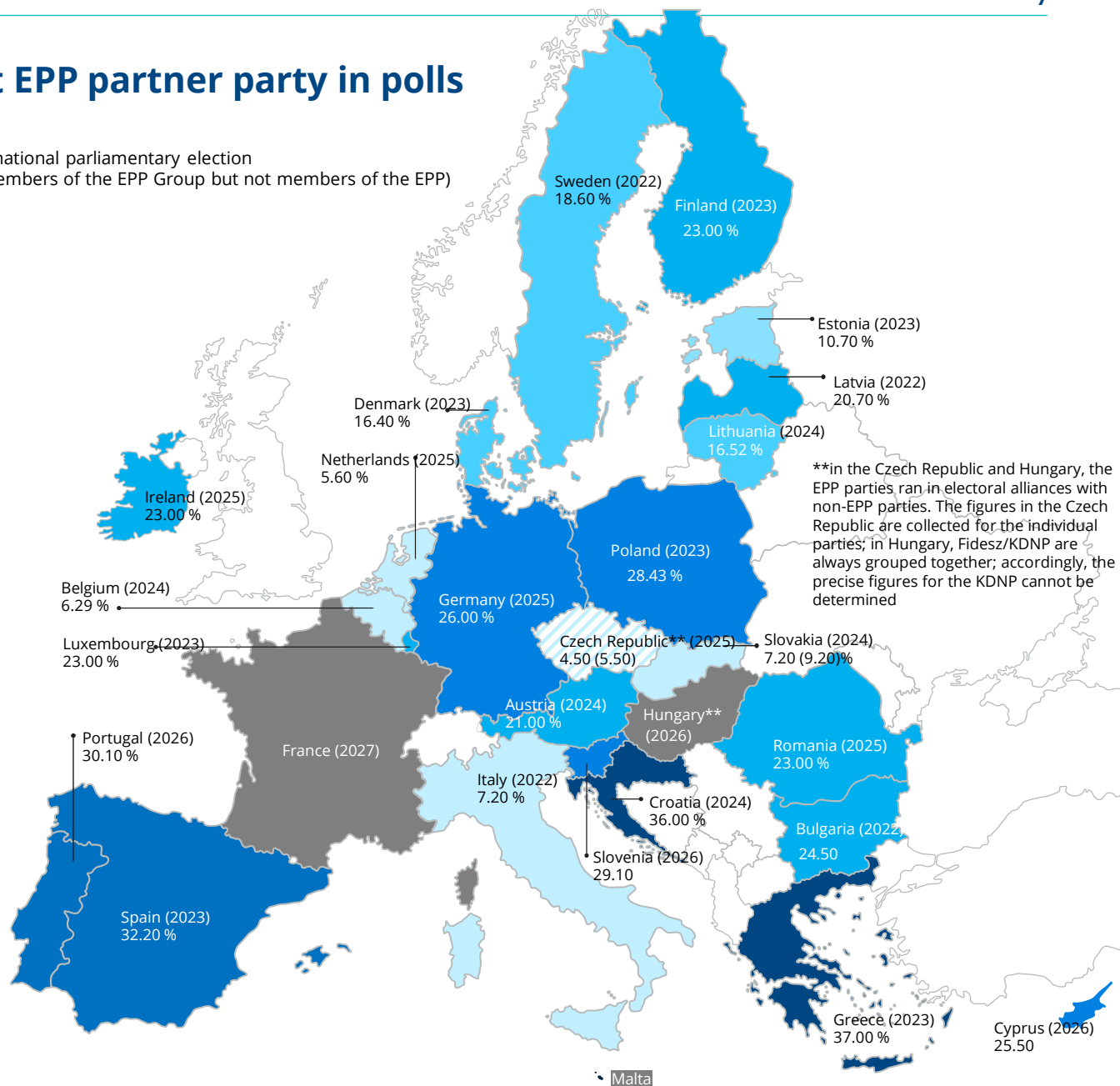
Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

(in brackets 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

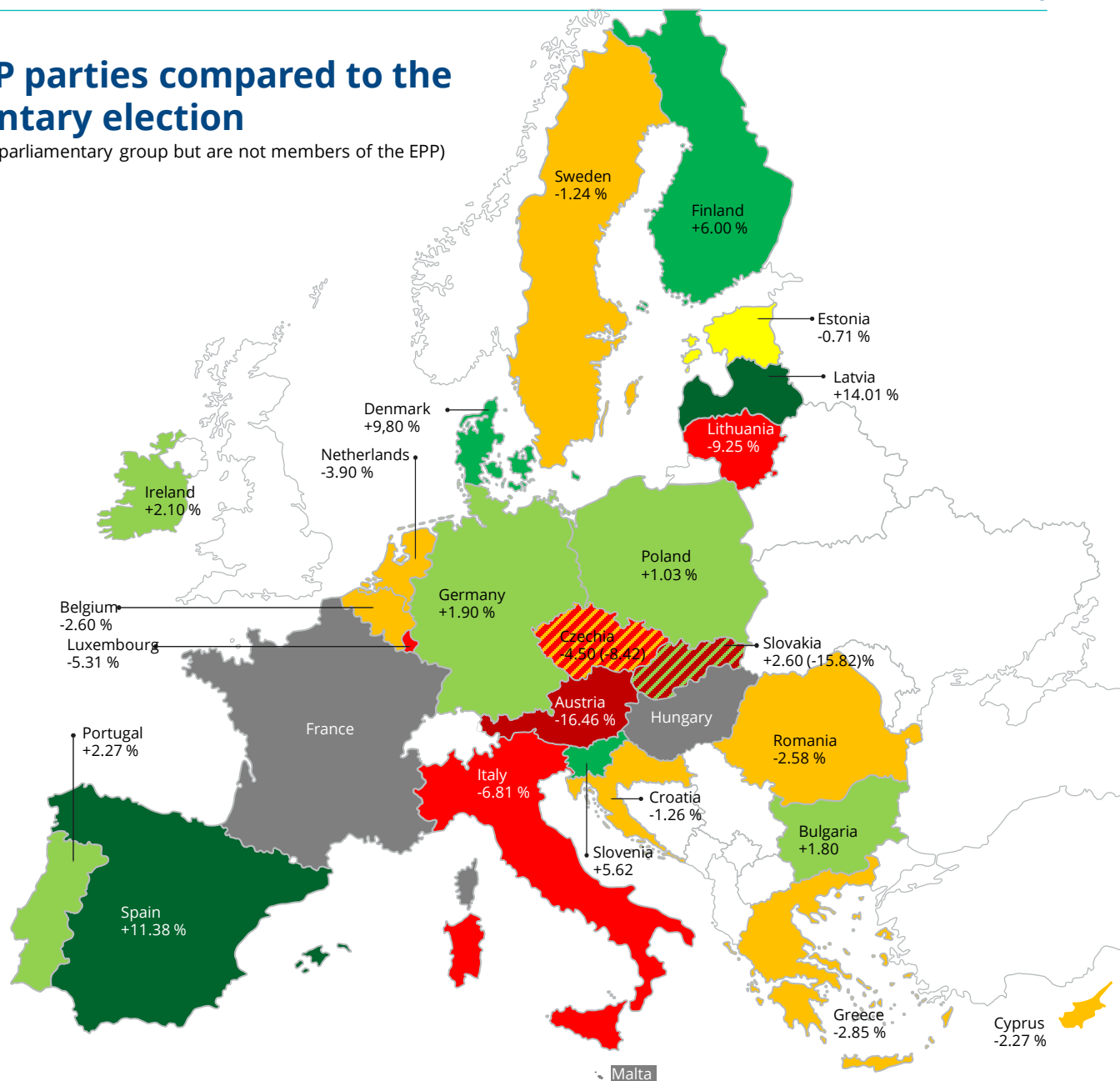
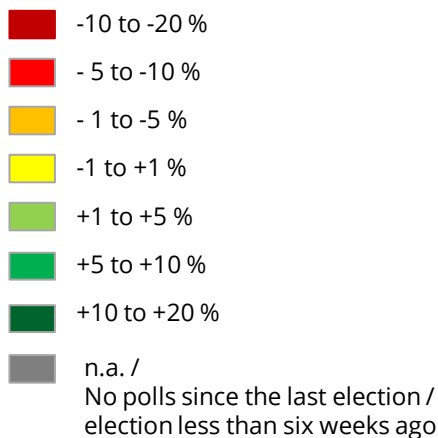


*the figures refer to the first round of the 2017 parliamentary elections



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)

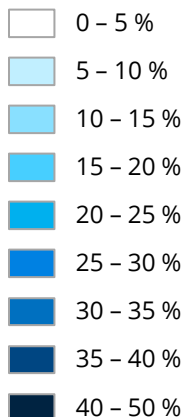


Election result of the EPP party family in the last national parliamentary elections

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

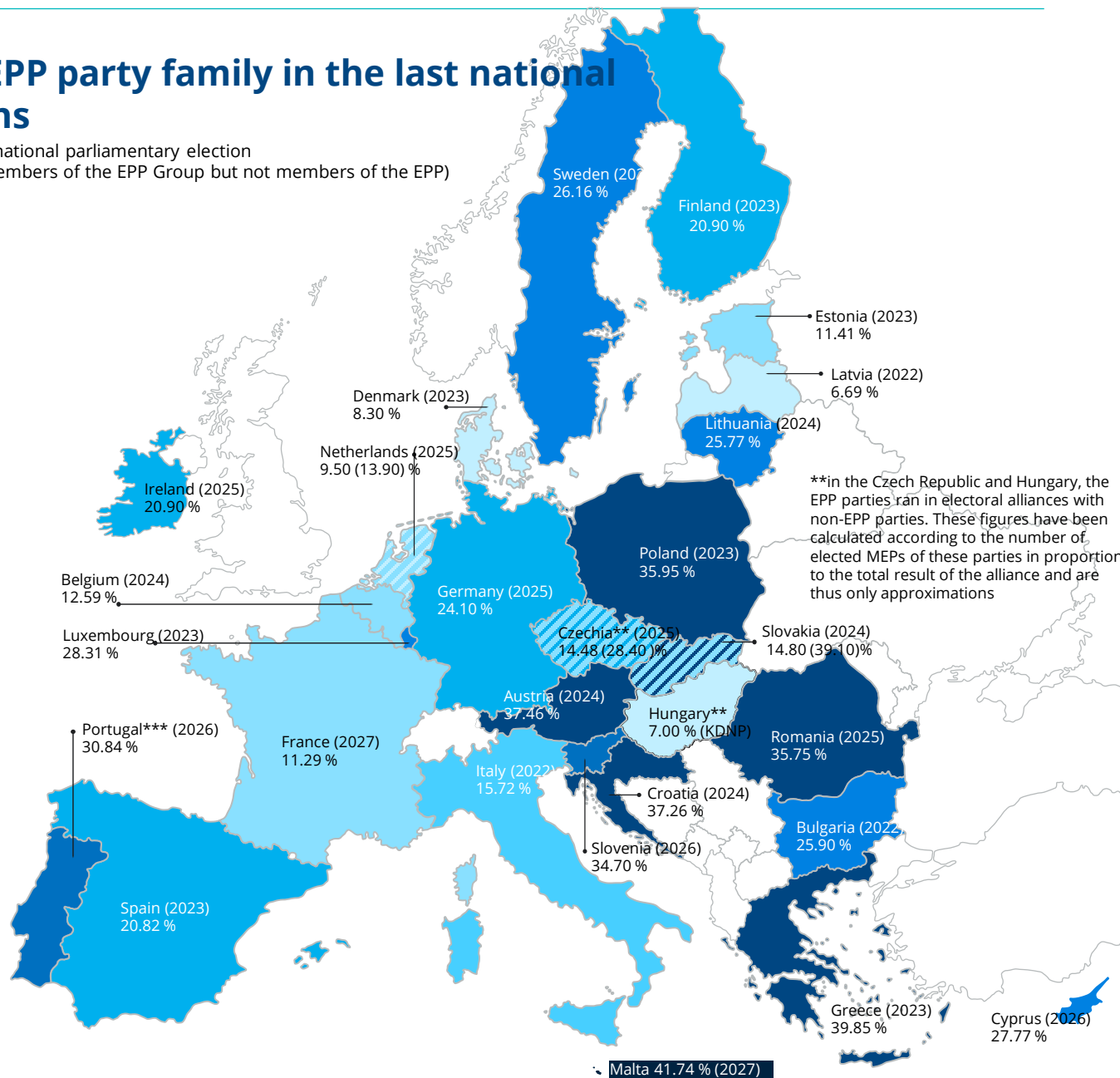
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Legend



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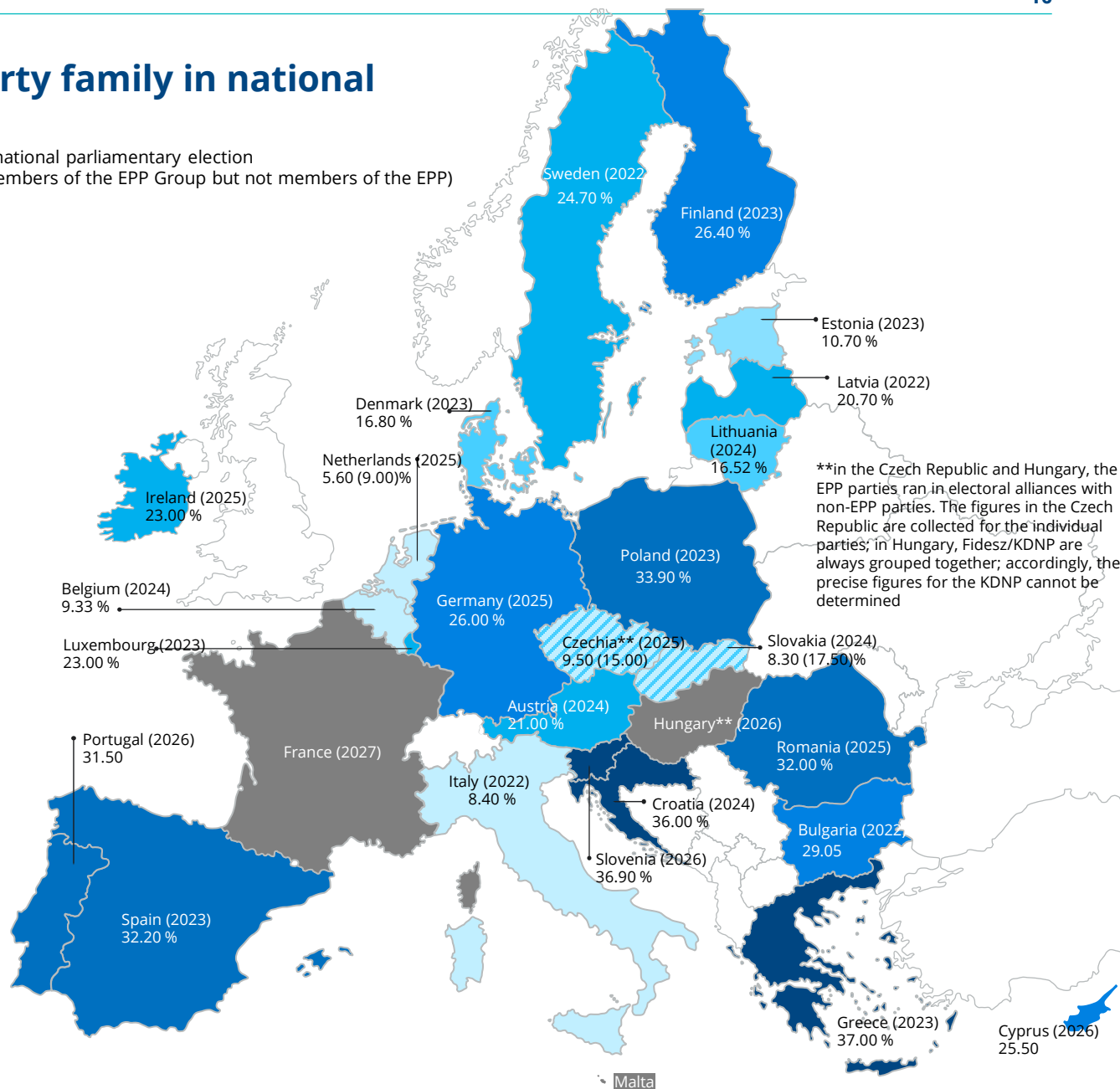
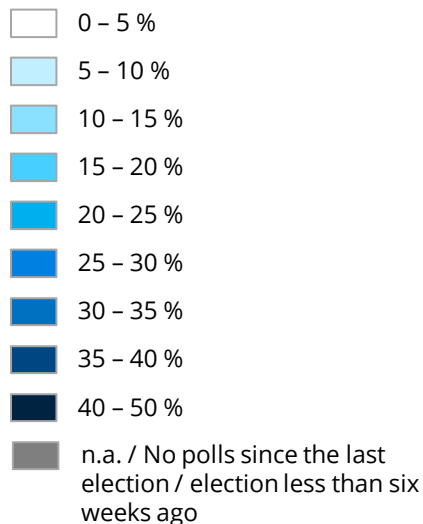


Strength of the EPP party family in national polls

(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

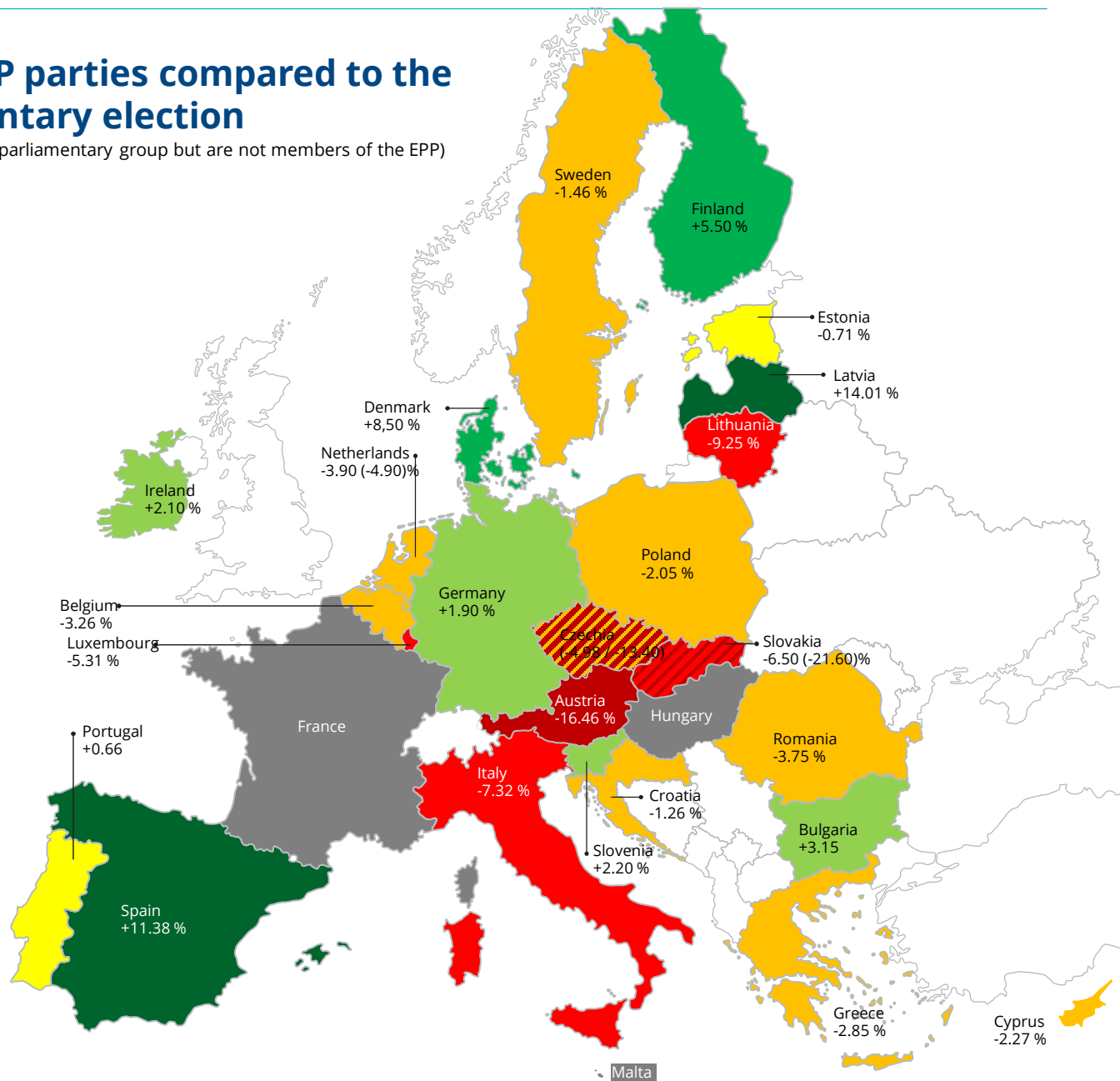


Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

(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

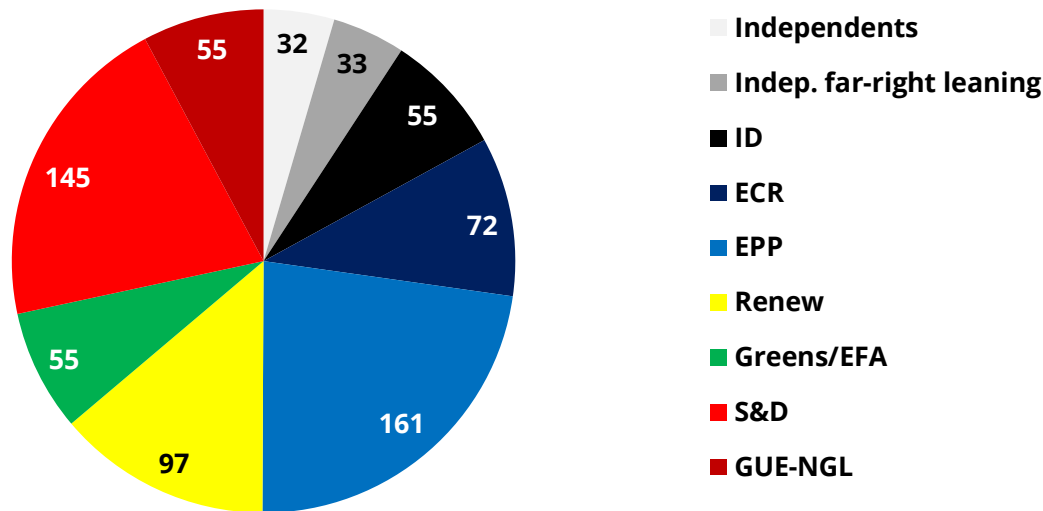


Composition of the EP

Composition of the EP

Composition of the European Parliament when the composition of the parliamentary groups is constant

- › 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, but would still remain the largest force by a narrow margin. The result would be around 161 seats (strong probability: between 149-171 seats).
 - › The Socialists/Social Democrats would achieve around 145.
 - › The Liberals, the Greens and to a minor extent the ECR would experience gains, the ID and the still non-attached members would experience losses, primarily due to the current weakness of the Italian parties Lega and Cinque Stelle in the polls.

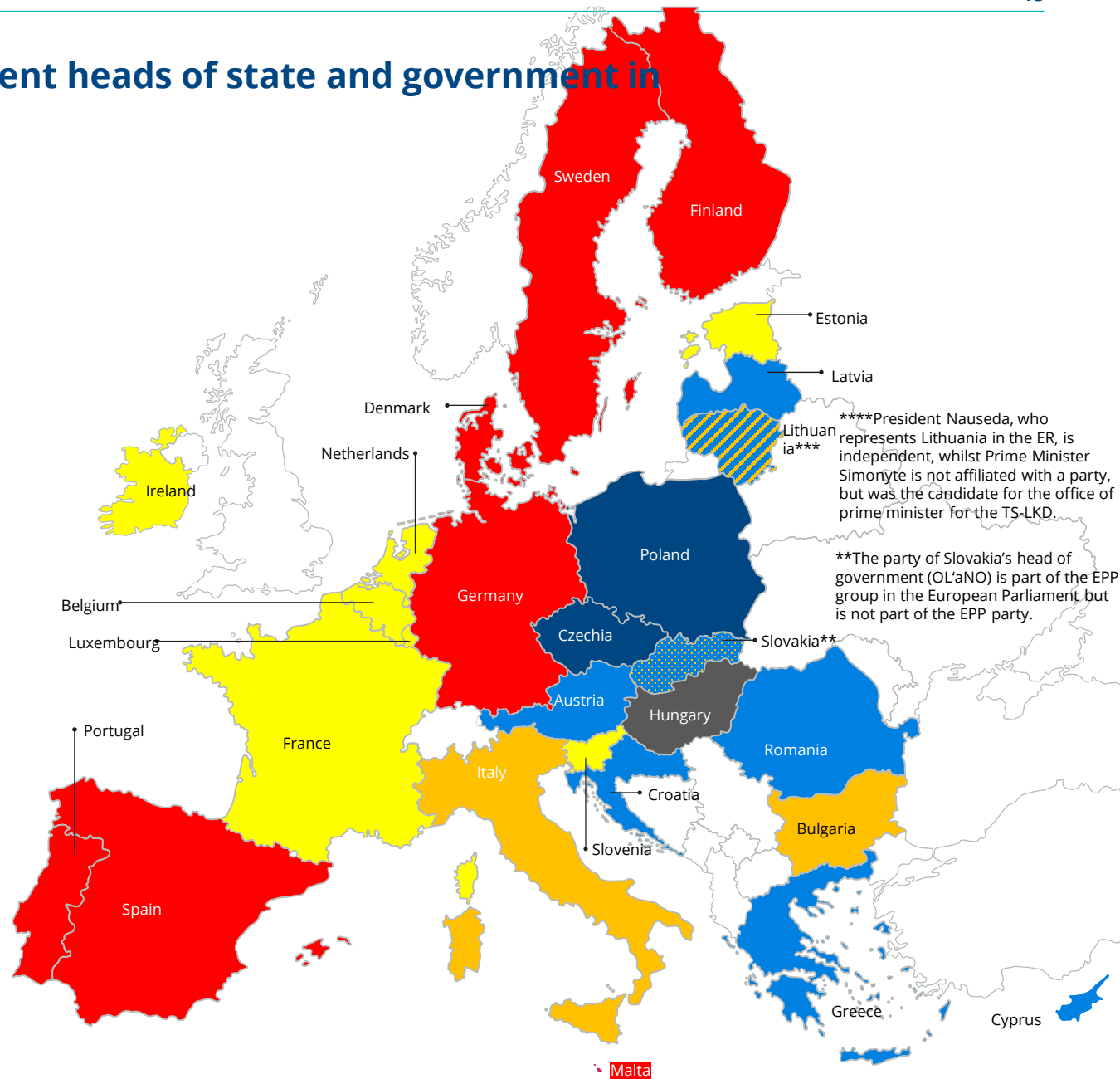


The EPP family's participation in government

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

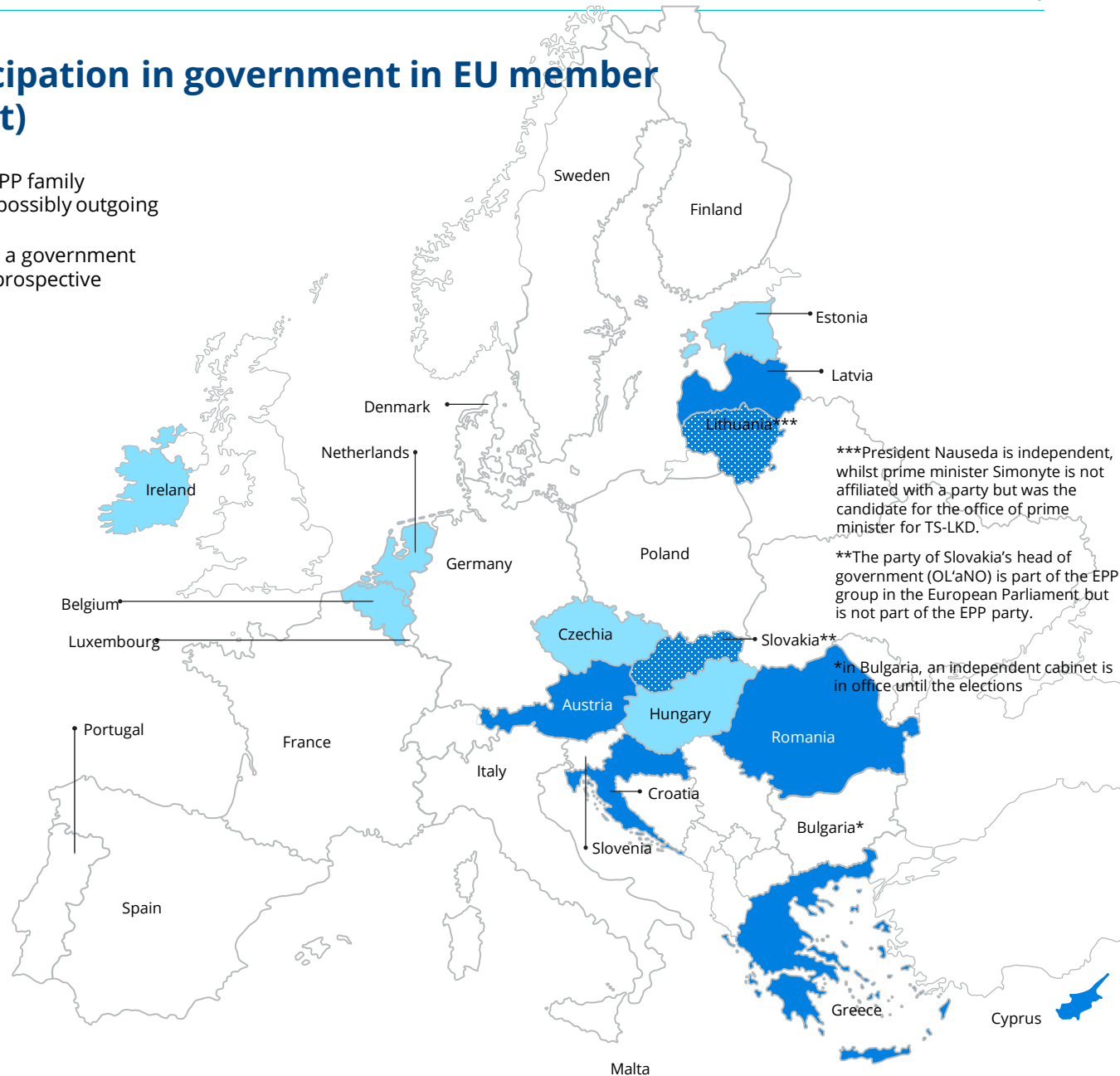
Legend

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



The EPP family's participation in government in EU member states (as of: 29 August)

- Head of state/government belongs to EPP family (hatched from left bottom to right top: possibly outgoing government)
- Parties in the EPP family participating in a government (hatched from left bottom to right top: prospective government)



Notes

- › In France, no polls for national parliamentary elections have been conducted since the elections in June 2017.
- › 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, STAN in the Czech Republic and OĽaNO in Slovakia. 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 the Czech Republic, 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

Sources

Ipsos (Belgium), Trend (Belgium), Voxmeter (Denmark), Kantar (Germany), Norstat (Estonia), Kantar TNS (Finland), Harris (France), Pulse/RC (Greece), B&A(Ireland), Ipsos (Italy), Ipsos (Croatia), Factum (Latvia), Spinter tyrimai (Lithuania), TNS (Luxembourg), Malta Today (Malta), Ipsos (Netherlands) Unique Research (Austria), Ibris (Poland), Aximage (Portugal), Avangarde (Romania), Kantar/Sifo (Sweden), AKO (Slovakia), Mediana (Slovenia), NC Report (Spain), Kantar (Czech Republic), Zavecz (Hungary), Symmetron (Cyprus)

Legal notice

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