

# EPP Party Barometer

## November 2023

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Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

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# Key developments in the reporting period

## Situation of the EPP family throughout the EU

- › The EPP family is the strongest political family in polls in 11 countries, the Socialist family in six (if the currently suspended Slovakian parties Smer and Hlas are included). The ID (far-right) in 3, the liberal Renew and the GUE-NGL (far-left) are ahead in two countries each, the Eurosceptic-national conservative ECR in one country. In Hungary, Fidesz was ahead (not yet part of a party family) and in Latvia formally independent parties were ahead collectively.
- › The picture is similar if one looks at the strongest single party rather than the largest family of parties: Then the EPP leads in 11 countries, the Socialists in six (if you include Smer), the ID in four, the ECR and the Left in two each, the liberals in one. In Hungary, Fidesz (no new party family yet) is in the lead. The lead over other party families or other individual parties is often very narrow (e.g. Portugal, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Bulgaria), or other polls show another party family or individual party in front.

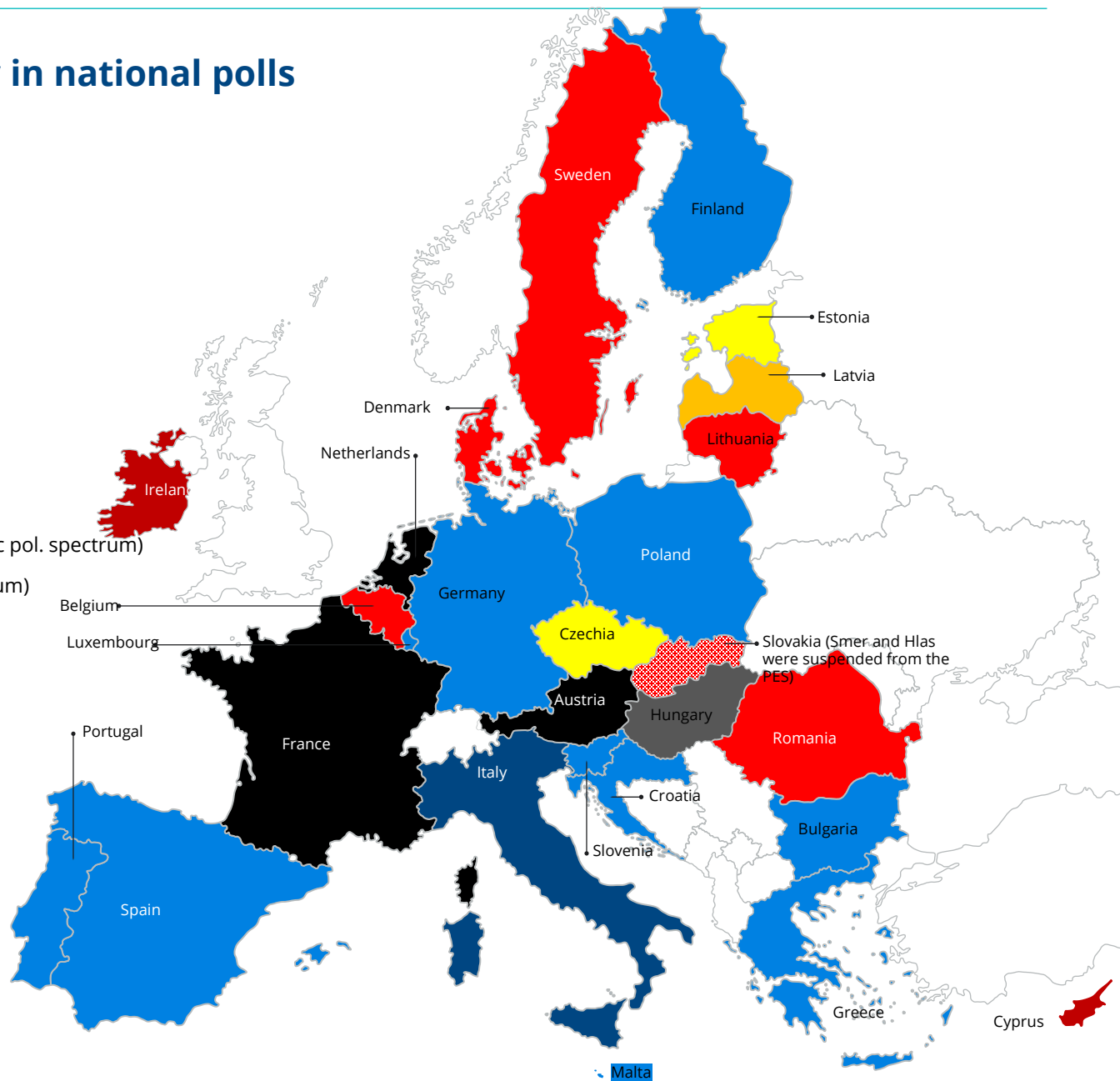
## Situation in the European Council

- › Nine of the 27 heads of state and government in the European Council currently belong to the EPP family, in the coming weeks and months this number is expected to grow to ten (likely change of government in Poland). If the president of Cyprus (who is independent but invited to EPP summits) is included then the EPP could have **11** heads of state or government in the European Council by the end of the year.
- › Six belong to the Social Democrats / Socialists (S&D) (but only if you include Smer/Robert Fico despite suspension from the PES).
- › Five heads of state and government belong to the Liberals/Renew.
- › Three belong to the Eurosceptic Conservatives of the ECR, soon it will probably be just two.
- › Four are formally independent, including the prime minister of Hungary. If the president of Cyprus is not included (see above) then there would only be three.

# Strongest party family in national polls

## Legend

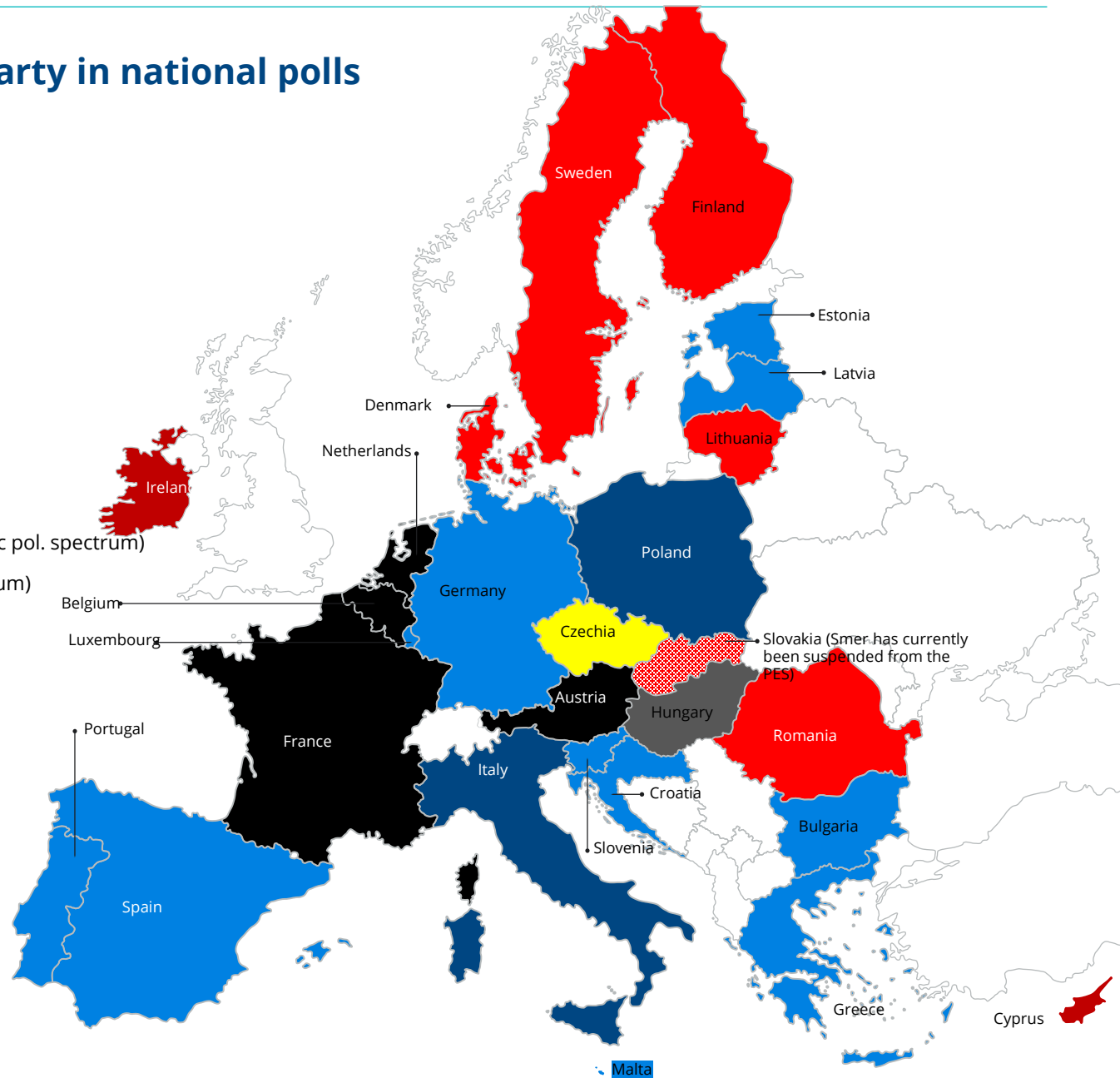
- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE & Renew gfamily (liberals)
- ACRE/ECR family
- Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL – The Left
- ID (right-wing populists)
- Independent (right-wing Eurosceptic pol. spectrum)
- Independent (moderate pol. spectrum)



# Strongest individual party in national polls

## Legend

- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE & Renew family (liberals)
- ACRE/ECR family
- Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL – The Left
- ID / (right-wing populists)
- Independent (right-wing Eurosceptic pol. spectrum)
- Independent (moderate pol. spectrum)



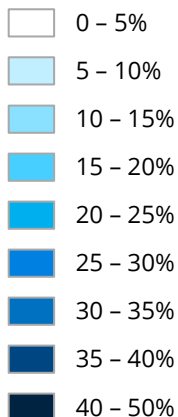
# Strength of the EPP family and the individual strongest EPP parties in each of the EU Member States

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

(In the top brackets: date of the next expected national parliamentary election

In the bottom brackets: values of parties that are members of the EPP group but not members of the EPP)

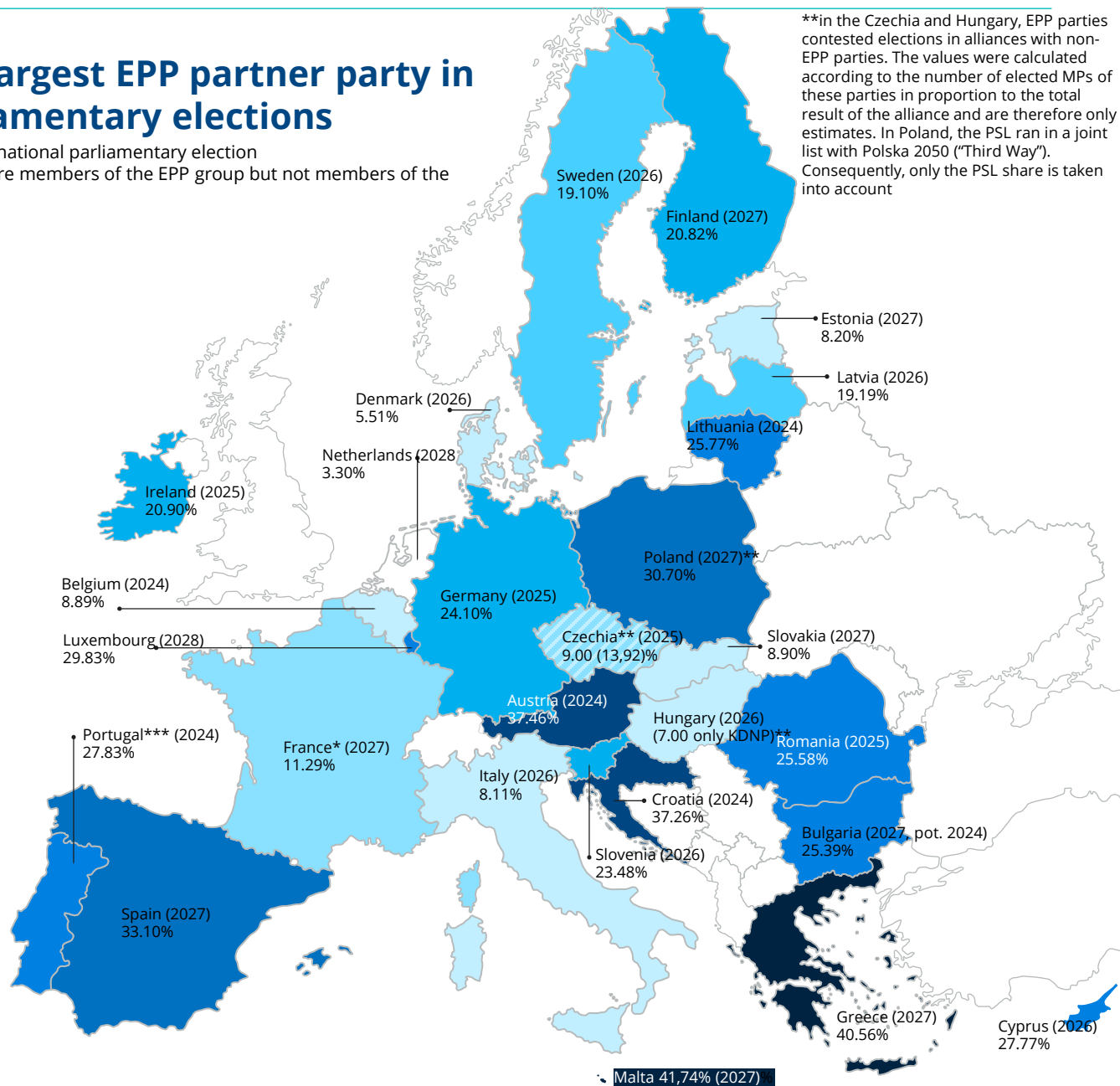
## Legend



\*the values refer to the first round of the 2022 parliamentary elections

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

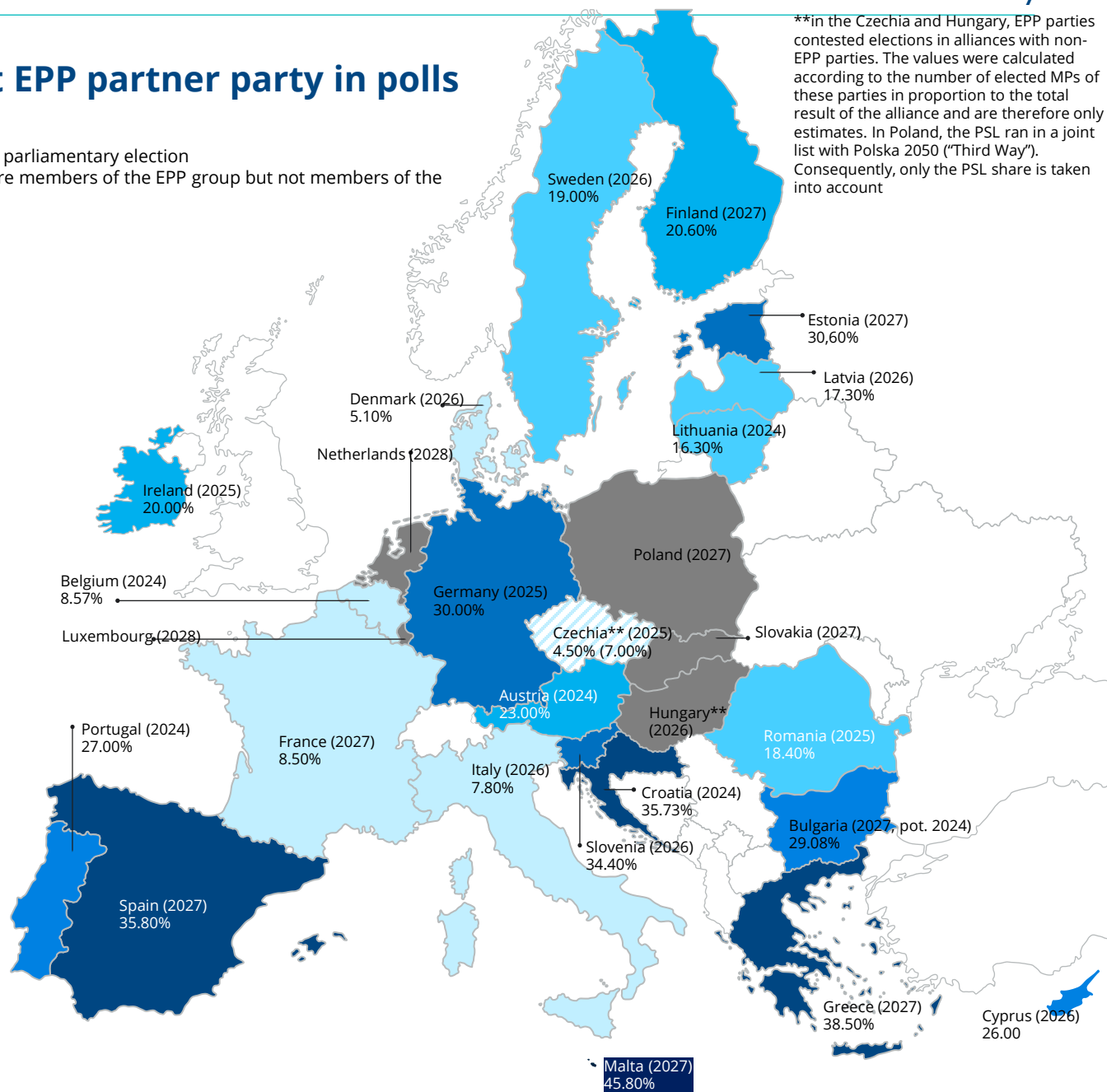
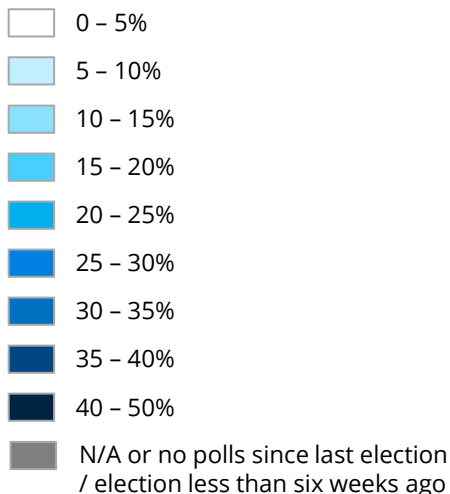
\*\*in the Czechia and Hungary, EPP parties contested elections in alliances with non-EPP parties. The values were calculated according to the number of elected MPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are therefore only estimates. In Poland, the PSL ran in a joint list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



# Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

(in brackets: date of the next expected national parliamentary election  
 In the bottom brackets: values of parties that are members of the EPP group but not members of the EPP)

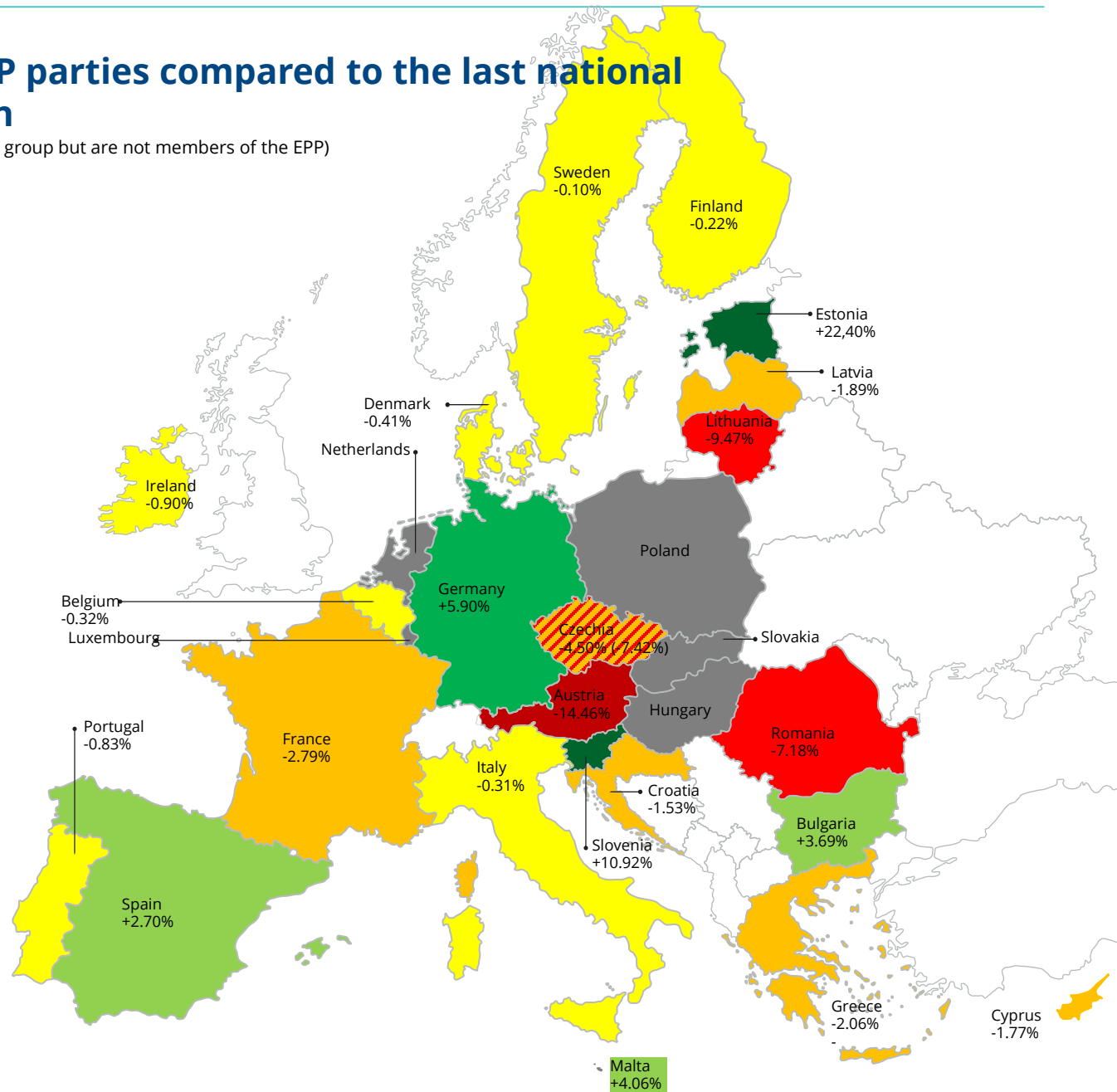
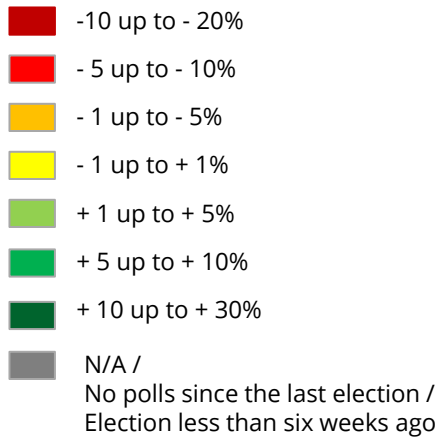
### Legend



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

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





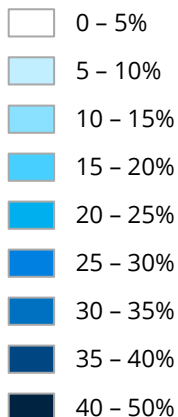
# Election result of the EPP parties in the last national parliamentary elections

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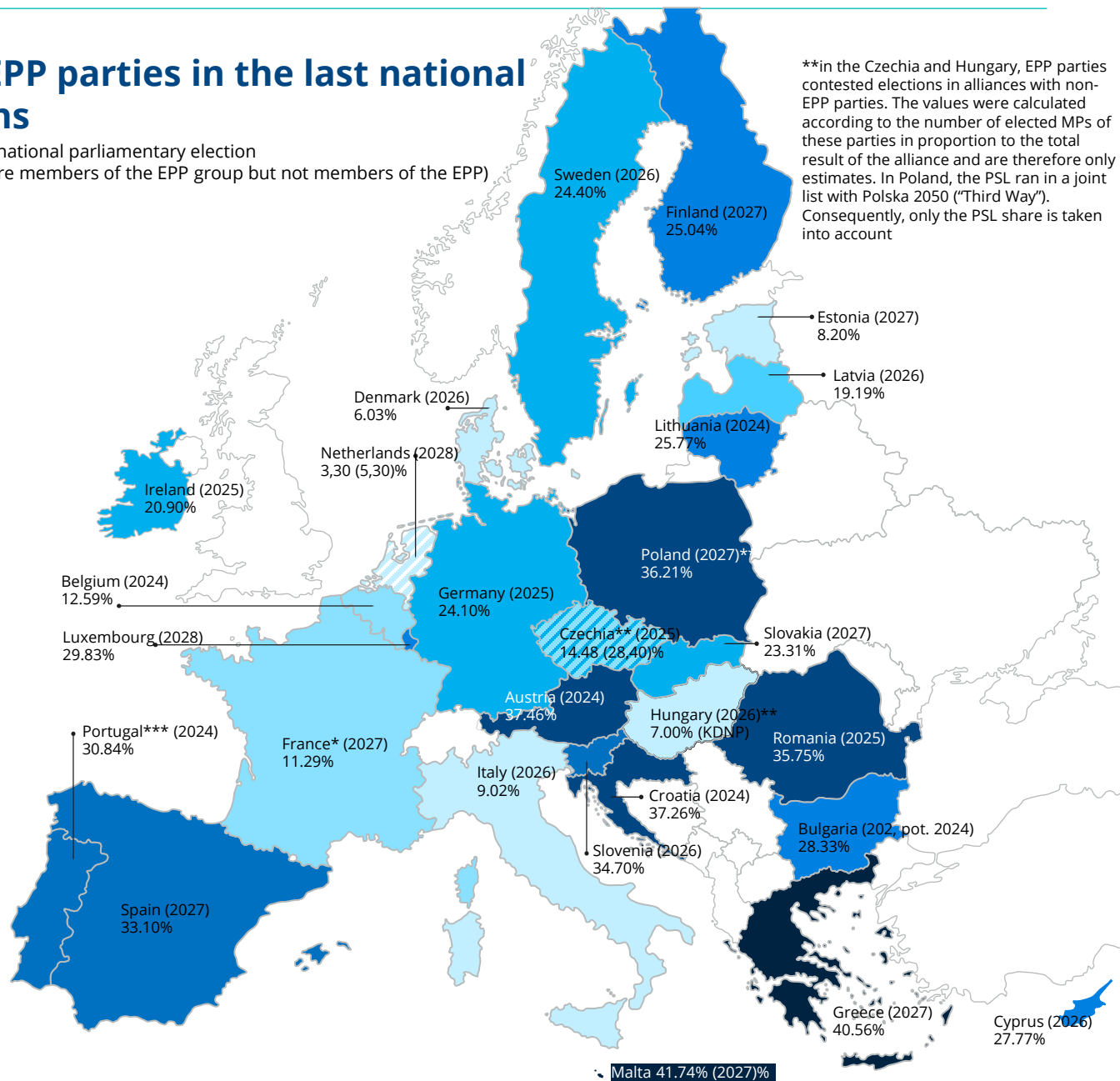
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## Legend



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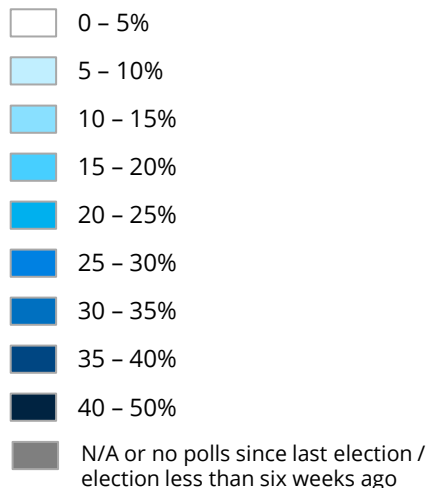


# Strength of the EPP parties in national polls

(In the top brackets: date of the next expected national parliamentary election

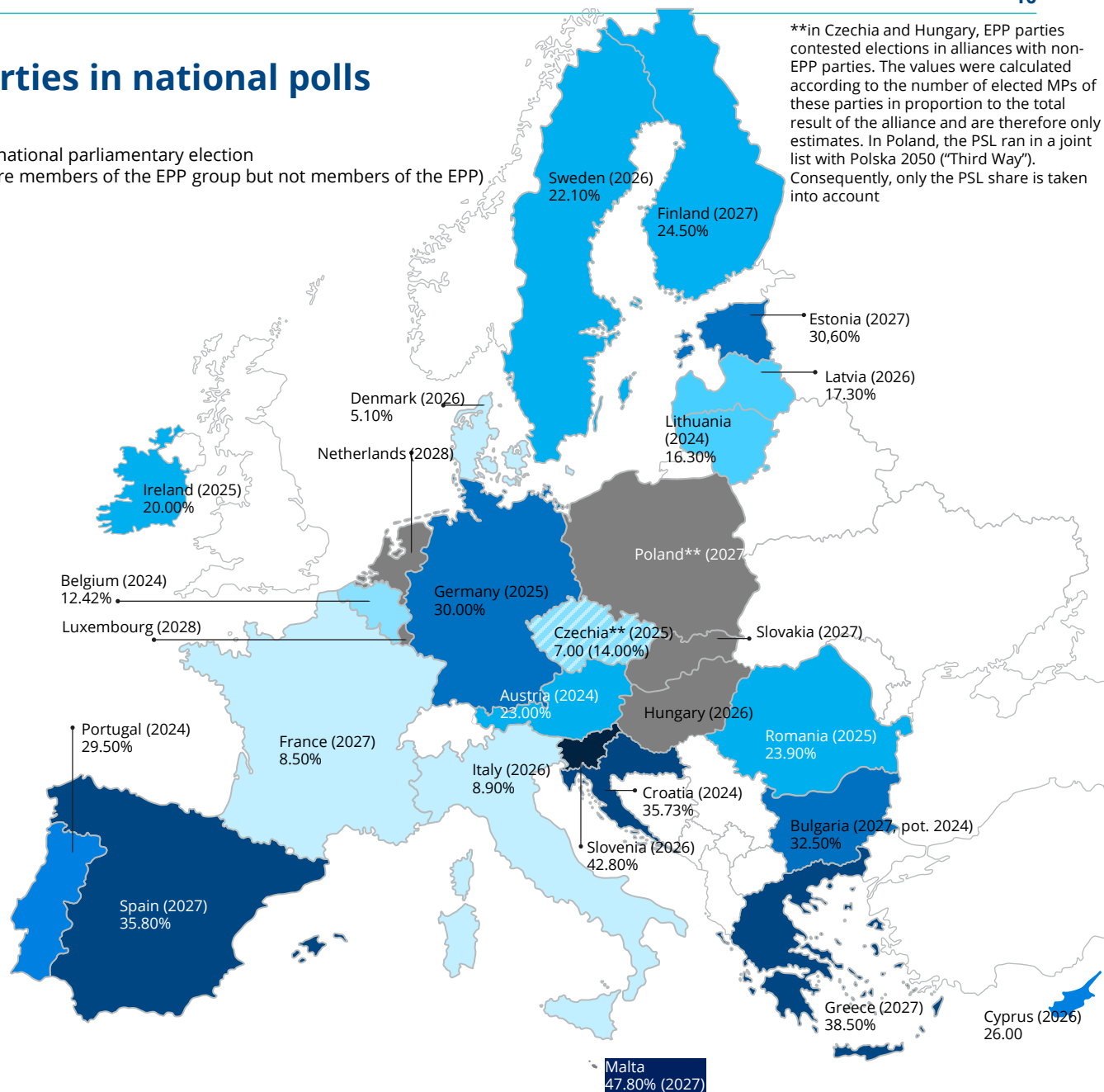
In the bottom brackets: values of parties that are members of the EPP group but not members of the EPP)

### Legend



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

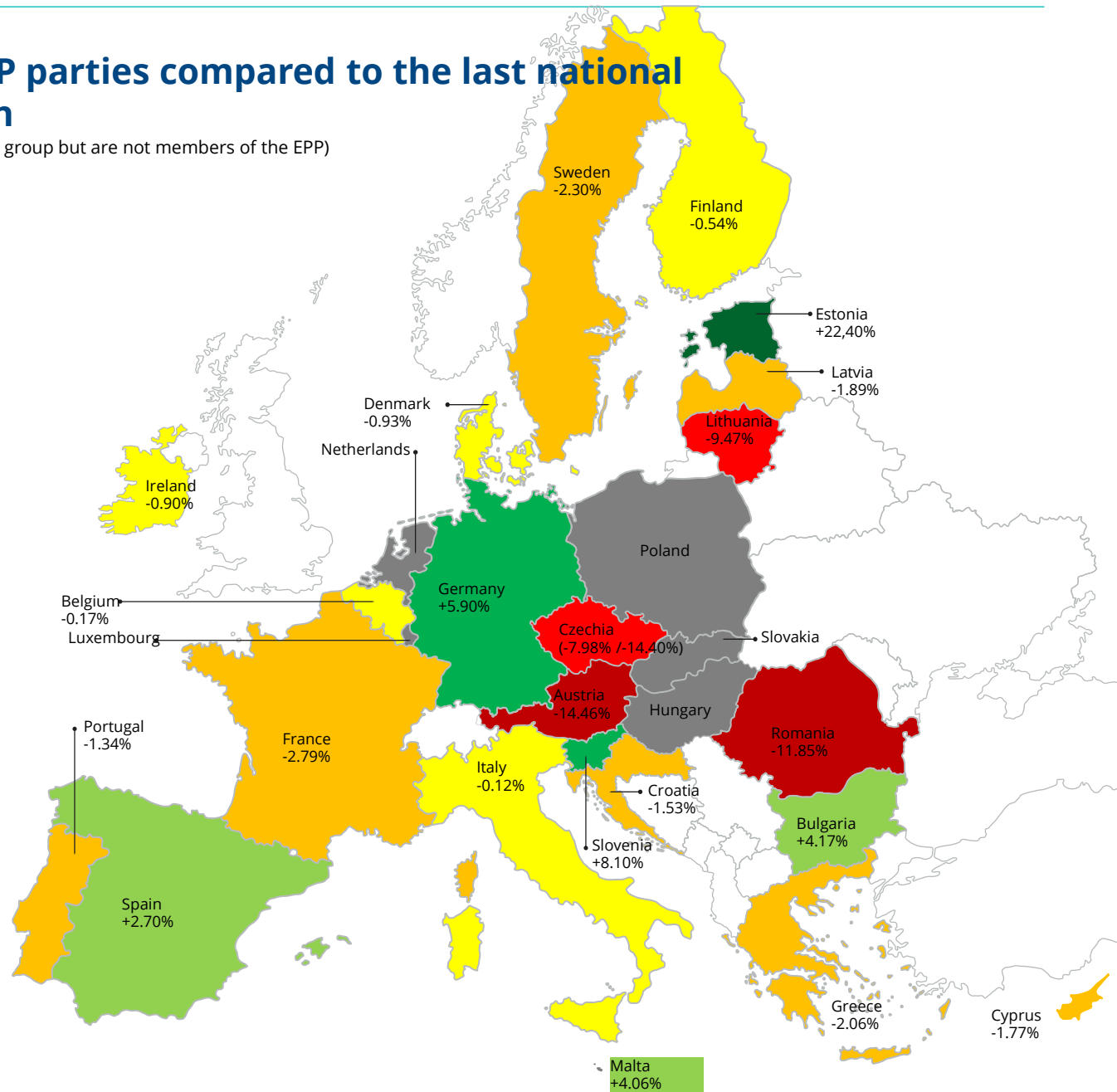
\*no polls are available for parliamentary elections in France



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

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

- 10 up to -30%
- 5 up to -10%
- 1 up to -5%
- 1 up to +1%
- +1 up to +5%
- +5 up to +10%
- +10 up to +20%
- N/A /  
No polls since the last election / Election less than six weeks ago

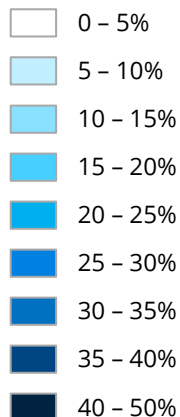


# Election results of the parties currently belonging to the EPP group in the 2019 EP elections

(In the top brackets: date of the next expected national parliamentary election

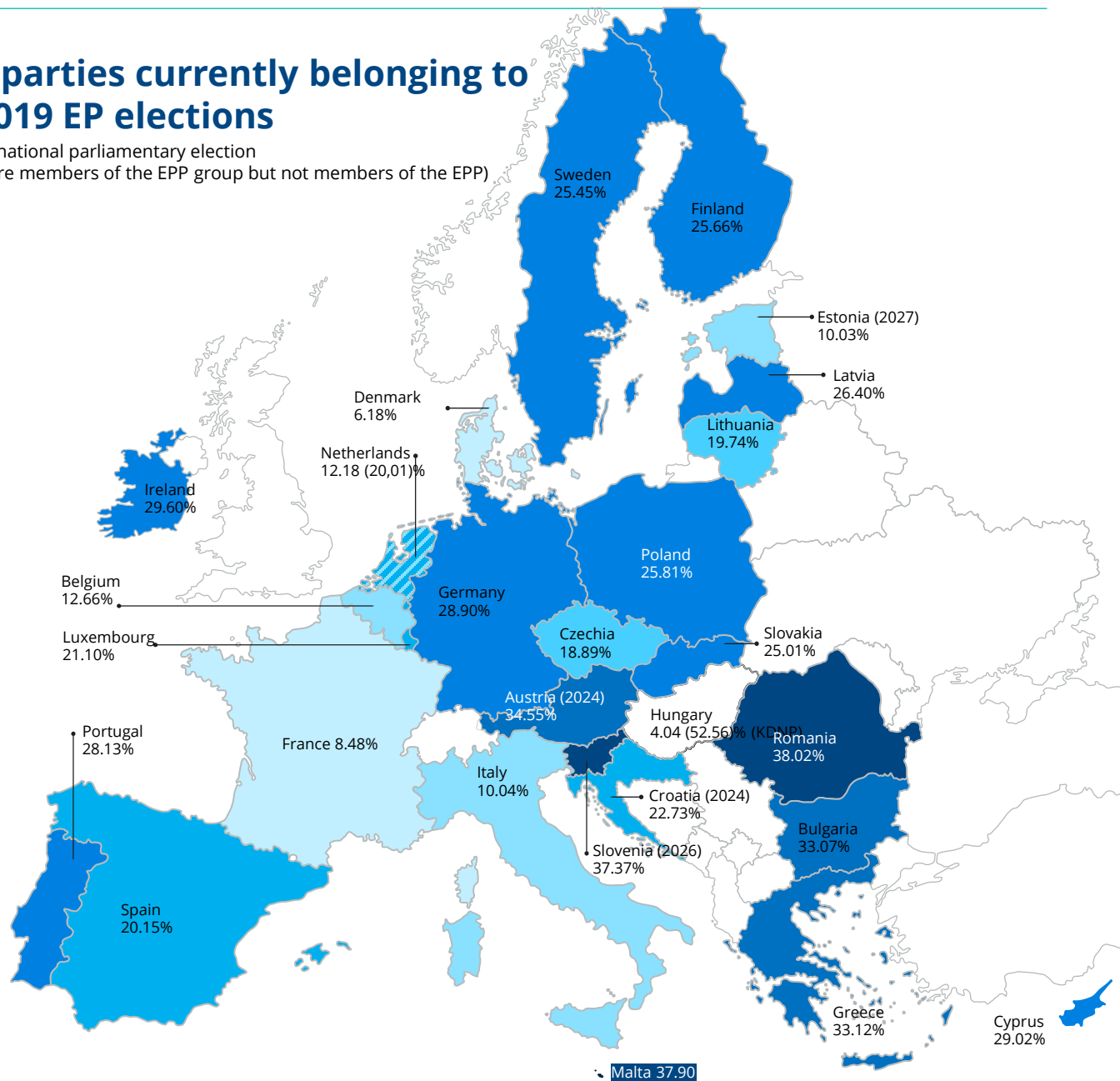
In the bottom brackets: values of parties that are members of the EPP group but not members of the EPP)

## Legend



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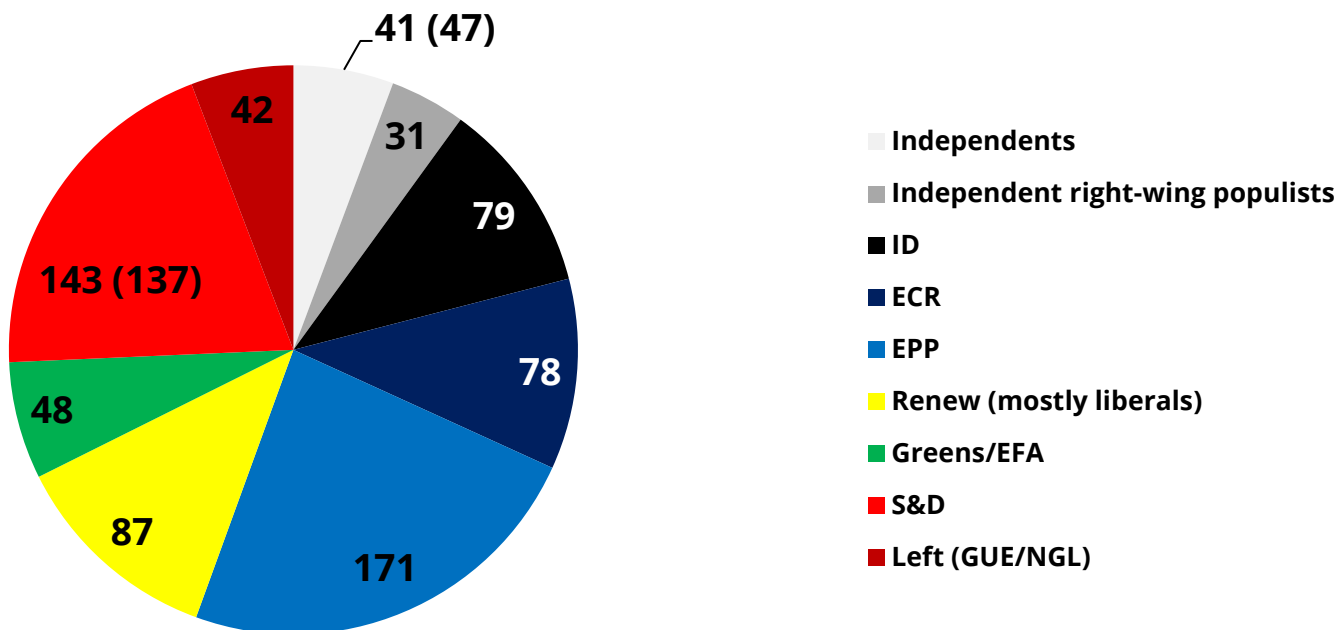
# Composition of the EP



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## Composition of the European Parliament with unchanged political groups

- > IMPORTANT: National polls can only to a limited extent be used for projections regarding the EP elections. The figures presented here should therefore be treated with caution.
- > If the membership of the various political groups in the EP remains constant then the following picture would emerge:
  - > **The EPP** will lose a minimal number of seats compared to the 2019 EP elections despite the increase in the total number of seats, **but will still remain the largest force in the EP**. The number of seats will probably be between 159 and 178. By exploiting its potential among the non-affiliated members, the EPP could maintain the number of seats.
  - > The Socialists remained more or less constant, the gap to the EPP widened compared to the last Barometer, in addition to the uncertain future of the currently suspended Slovak PES parties in the S&D Group (see text box).
  - > The Liberals/Renew remain the third force, but - depending on the potential of the still non-affiliated forces - not beyond the reach of the ECR or also the ID.
  - > The two groups to the right of the EPP, the ECR and ID, will gain seats, while the Greens will lose significant numbers of seats.



# Government participation of the EPP family

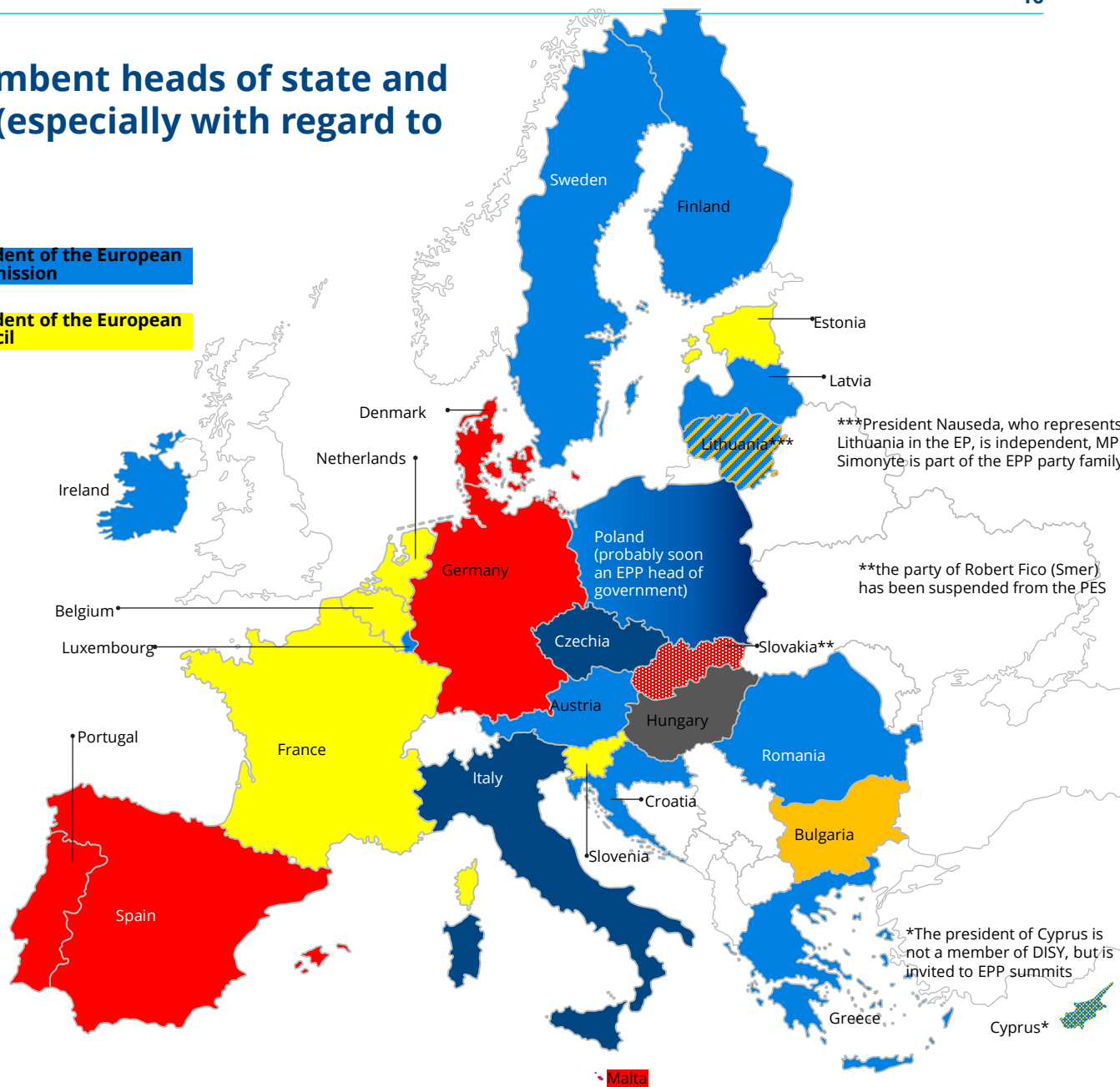
# Political family of incumbent heads of state and government in the EU (especially with regard to the European Council)

## Legend

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

**President of the European Commission**

**President of the European Council**



\*\*\*President Nauseda, who represents Lithuania in the EP, is independent, MP Simonyte is part of the EPP party family

\*\*the party of Robert Fico (Smer) has been suspended from the PES

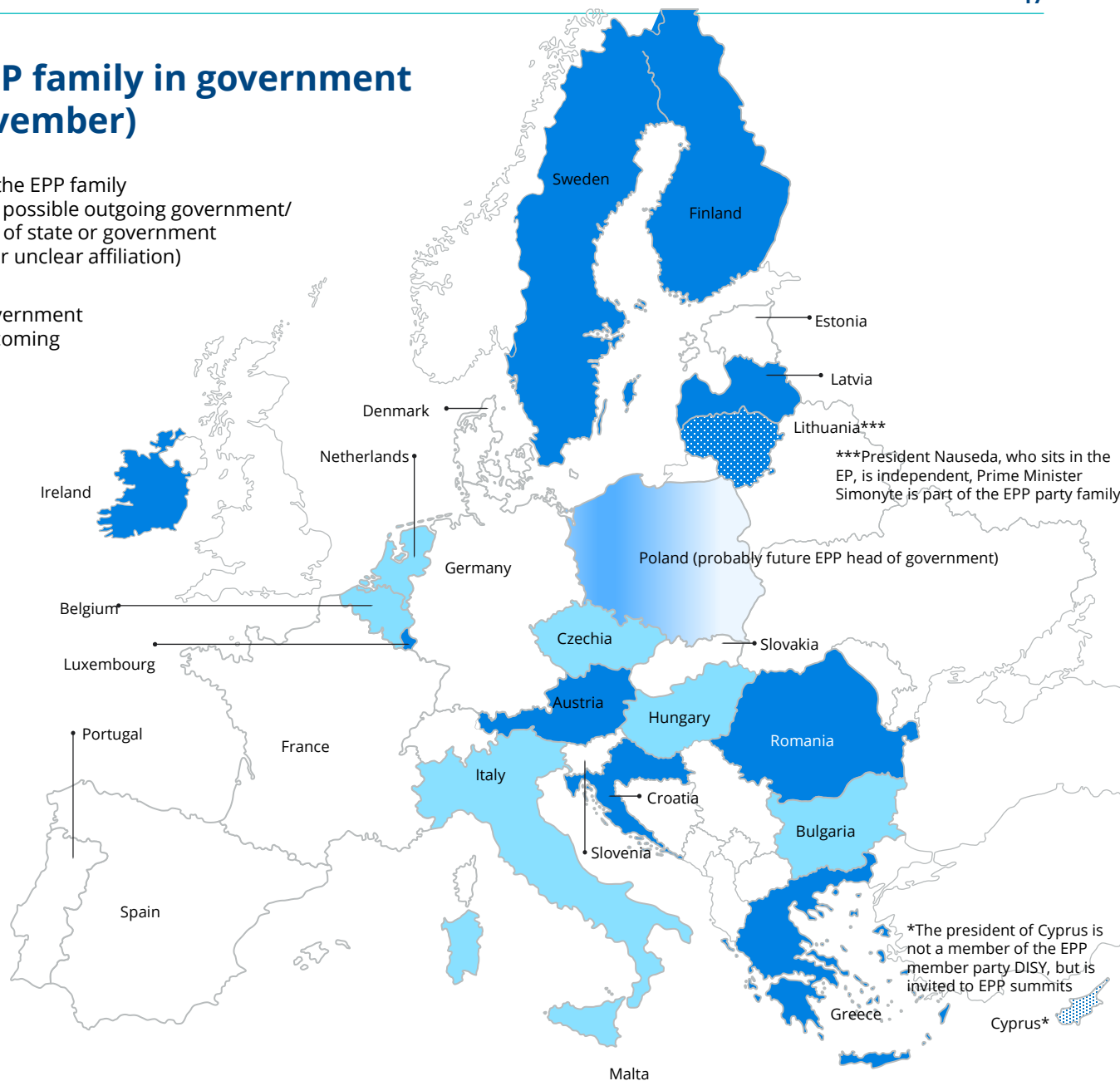
\*The president of Cyprus is not a member of DISY, but is invited to EPP summits



# Participation of the EPP family in government in the EU (as at: 23 November)

**Dark Blue** Head of state/government belongs to the EPP family  
 (hatched from bottom right to top left: possible outgoing government/  
 dotted: different affiliation of the head of state or government  
 represented in the European Council or unclear affiliation)

**Light Blue** Parties of the EPP family involved in government  
 (hatched from l. bottom to top right: incoming government)



# Comments

- › In Belgium, polls are only collected 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. Minor deviations may occur. In Belgium, the partner parties CD&V, CSP, CDH only compete regionally, and the results in the individual regions are weighted accordingly. The CSP only stands in European elections; in national elections it is part of the CDH, since the Belgian House of Representatives is composed according to regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels) and not according to language communities.
- › In several countries, the polls include the undecided and the non-voters in the total (100%), and the poll figures were extrapolated accordingly. Example: Party A is polling at 13%. 30% of the respondents will not vote, 20% of the respondents are undecided. Accordingly, support for Party A is reported at 26%.
- › In Germany, the CDU and CSU are not listed as two separate parties because of the parliamentary grouping and because they are always combined in polls.
- › In Poland, the KO is strongly dominated by the PO, although other smaller non-EPP parties also 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 group but do not belong to the EPP, in some cases they even belong to another party family, e.g. CU, 50 Plus in the Netherlands, STAN in Czechia. The corresponding results are listed in brackets.
- › Some parties belonging to the ECR group are right-wing populists or have strong right-wing populist elements. As this is now an established party group, parties belonging to it are listed as part of the ECR group and not as “right-wing populists”.
- › In the 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. The values were calculated according to the number of elected MPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are therefore only estimates. The same applies to two of the EPP member parties in Bulgaria.
- › In Hungary, no separate poll figures are listed for KDNP (EPP) and Fidesz (no longer EPP since 2021).

## Sources

Ipsos (Belgium), Alpha (Bulgaria), Voxmeter (Denmark), Forsa (Germany), Norstat (Estonia), 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)

# Imprint

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