

EPP Party Barometer

January 2023

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Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

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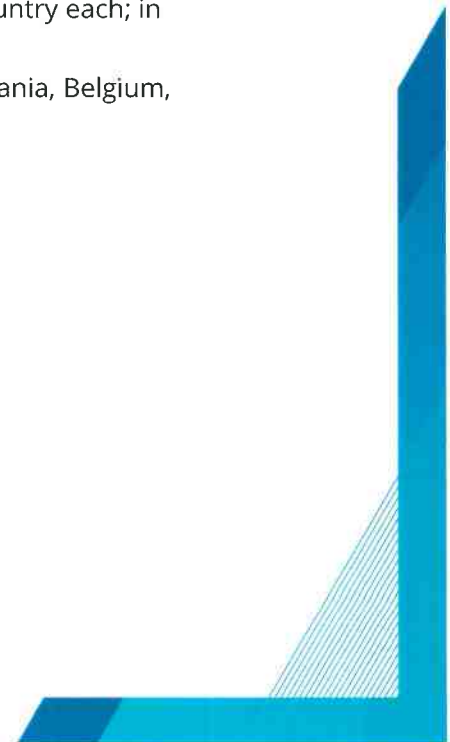
Key developments in the reporting period (I)

Situation of the EPP family in the EU as a whole

- › According to polls, the EPP family is the strongest political family in 10 countries (+2 compared to the last Barometer), the Socialists in 7 (-1). The Liberals/Renew lead the polls in five, and the Euro-sceptic national conservative ECR in two (-1) countries. The Left (GUE/NGL) is leading in Ireland, the right-wing populist ID in Austria. In Hungary, Fidesz was in the lead (not yet part of a party family) and formally independent parties or alliances comprising several party families were ahead in Lithuania.
- › The picture is similar if we look at the strongest single party and not the largest party family: then the EPP leads in ten countries, the Socialists in six. The Liberals are ahead in five, the ECR and the ID in two and the Left in one country each; in Hungary, Fidesz (not yet a new party family) is in the lead.
- › The lead over other party families or other individual parties is often very narrow (e.g. Slovenia, Poland, Lithuania, Belgium, Portugal, Bulgaria, Latvia), or other polls see another party family or individual party in the lead.

Situation in the European Council

- › Nine of the 27 heads of state and government in the European Council currently belong to the EPP family.
- › Six heads of state and government belong to the Liberals/Renew.
- › Six belong to the Social Democrats/Socialists (S&D).
- › Three belong to the Euro-sceptic Conservatives (ECR).
- › Three are formally independent.



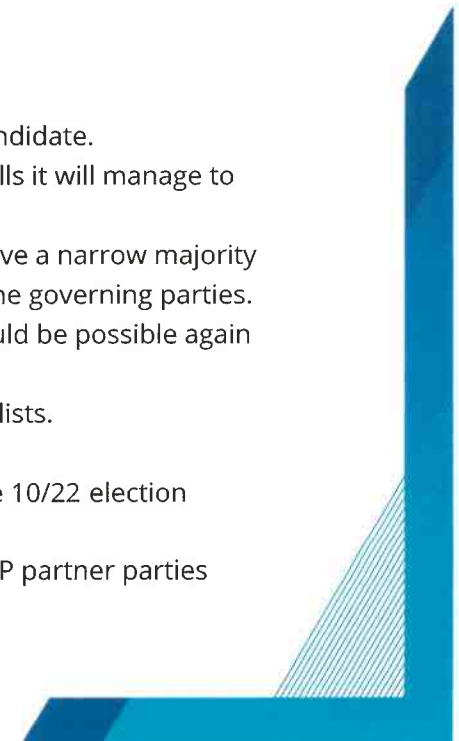
Key developments in the reporting period (II)

Outlook for the EP elections: EPP stable, extends its lead over Socialists

- › Compared to the Party Barometer of September 2022, the EPP remains stable and can thus slightly extend its lead over the Socialists
 - › With 161 seats (prob. range: 150-173 seats), the EPP would still get around 22.8% of the seats.
 - › It would therefore be 27 seats ahead of the Socialists (134). Considering some parties are still unaffiliated and poll numbers are fluctuating strongly in some larger countries, this lead, which at first glance seems quite clear-cut, is not unassailable.
 - › Both the EPP and the Socialists have potential with previously unaffiliated parties, but this margin is not as large as with the Liberals, Greens, ECR or, to a lesser extent, ID.

Outlook for 2023

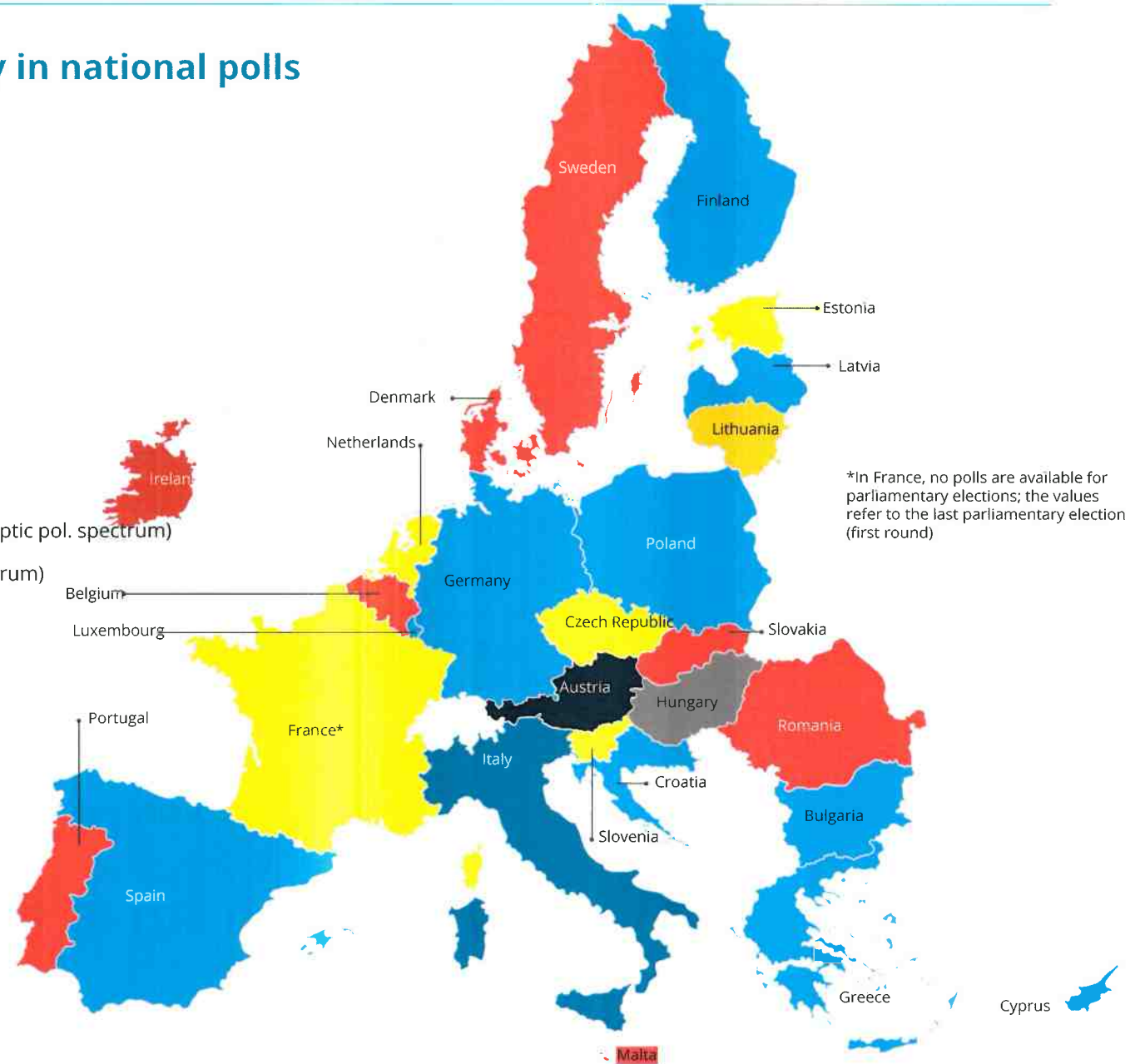
- › The situation of the EPP family in the European Council and in countries with parliamentary elections:
 - › In Cyprus, a former DISY politician – who is not supported by the DISY, however – is the most promising candidate.
 - › In Estonia (March 2023), the EPP partner party is slightly below the result of 2019 at around 8%. In most polls it will manage to enter parliament.
 - › In Luxembourg, the EPP partner party is the strongest force for sure, but the incumbent coalition would have a narrow majority according to the latest polls. For the first time in a long time, the Socialists are the strongest force among the governing parties.
 - › In Greece, ND is consistently above 35% and usually 6-9% ahead of Syriza. Whether a solo government would be possible again remains unclear.
 - › In Spain, the PP is at around 30-33% in almost every poll and (albeit by varying margins) ahead of the Socialists.
 - › In Poland, the EPP parties combined would be just ahead of the PiS, and in other polls just behind.
 - › In Bulgaria, the EPP party GERB is leading the opinion polls but the strength of most parties is similar to the 10/22 election
 - › In Finland, Kookomus is consistently ahead by usually 3-4% at around 23%.
 - › In Slovakia, the new EPP partner party OL'aNO is facing heavy losses compared to 2020. Two of the four EPP partner parties would enter parliament.



Strongest party family in national polls

Legend

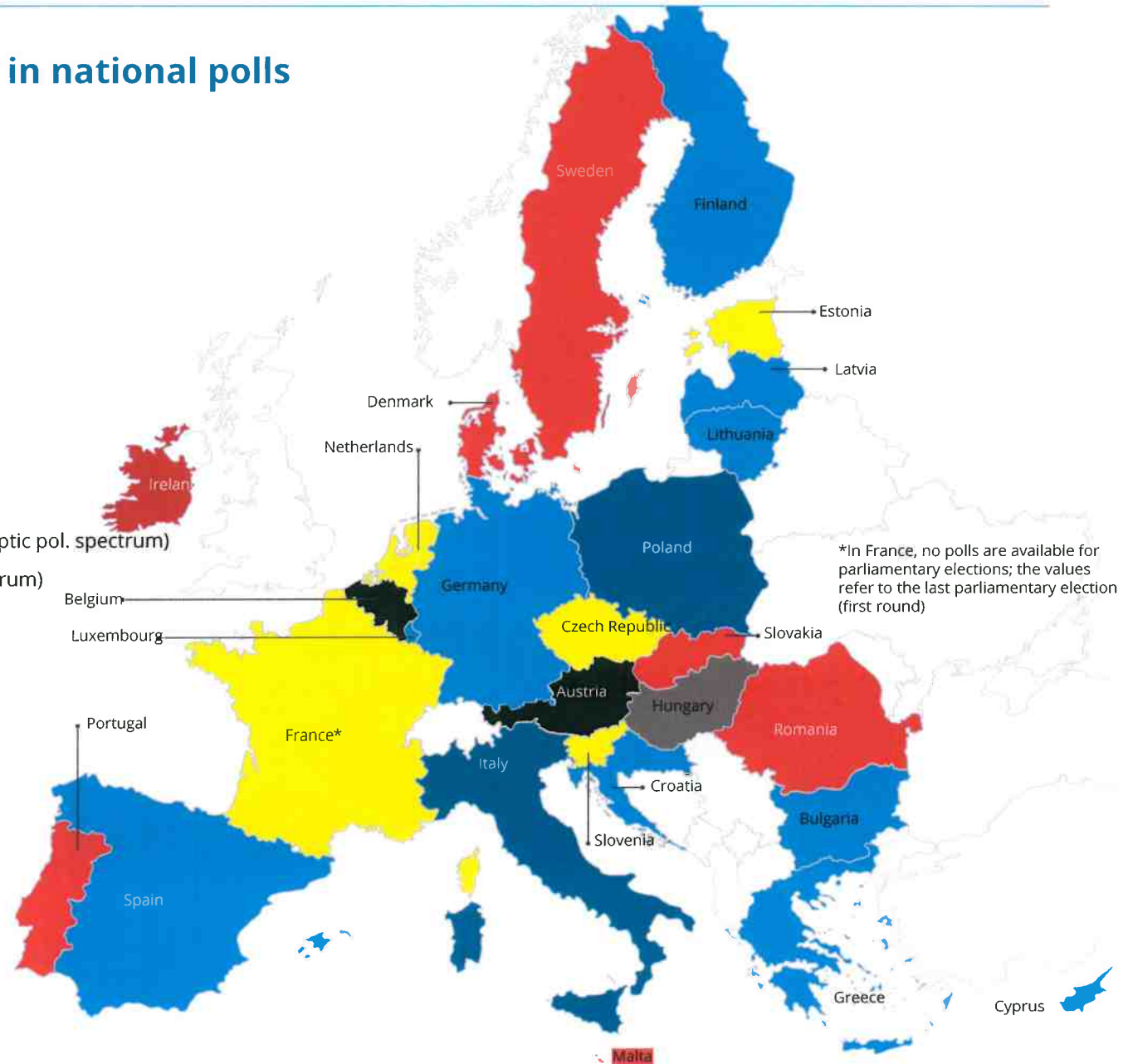
-  EPP family
-  PES / S&D family
-  ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
-  ACRE / ECR family
-  The Greens/EFA
-  GUE/NGL – the Left
-  ID (right-wing populists)
-  Independents (right-wing Euro-sceptic pol. spectrum)
-  Independents (moderate pol. spectrum)



Strongest single party in national polls

Legend

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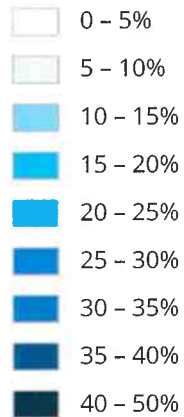


Strength of the EPP family and the respective strongest individual EPP parties in the EU member states

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

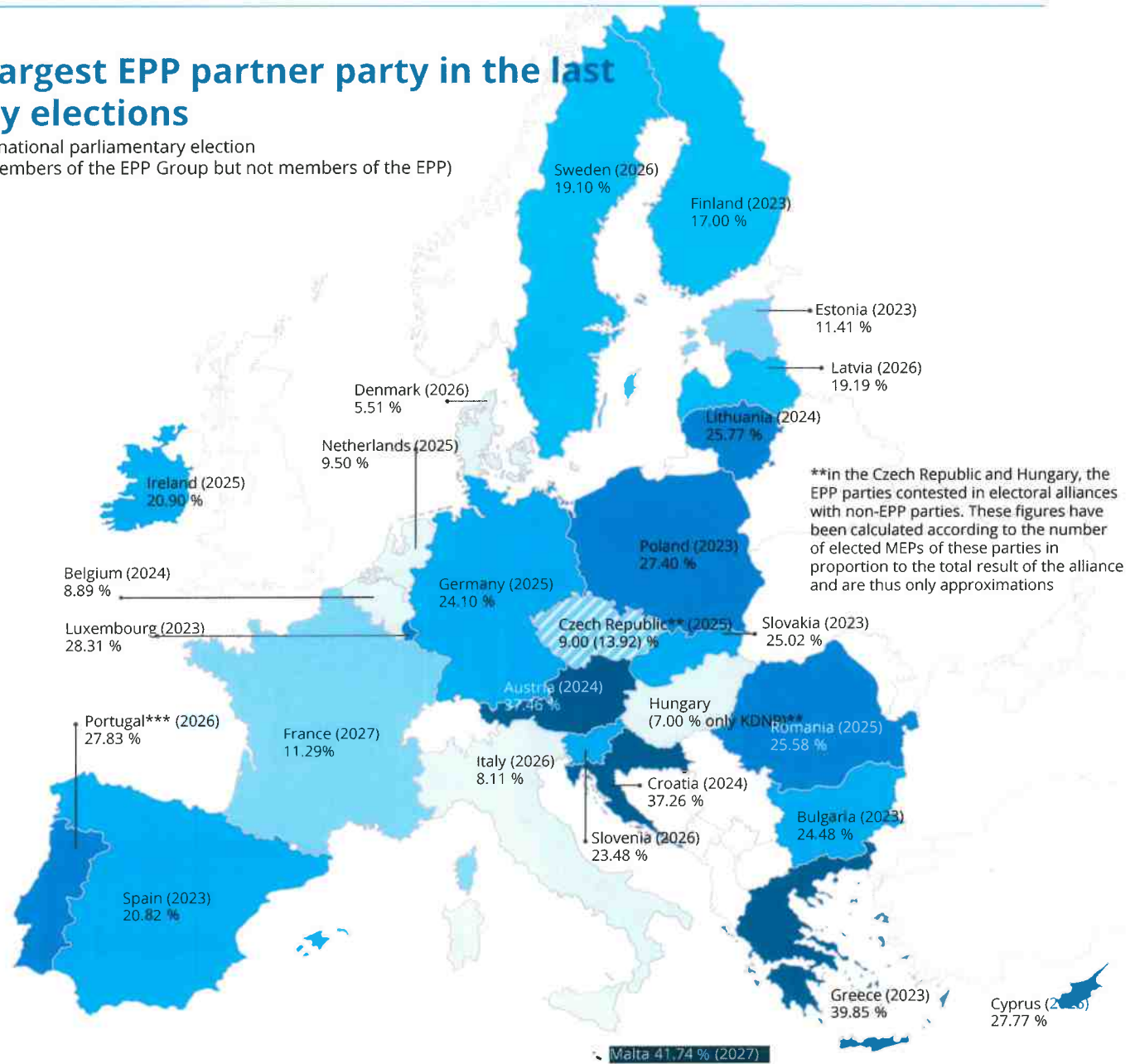
(In brackets above: date for the next expected national parliamentary election
In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

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.

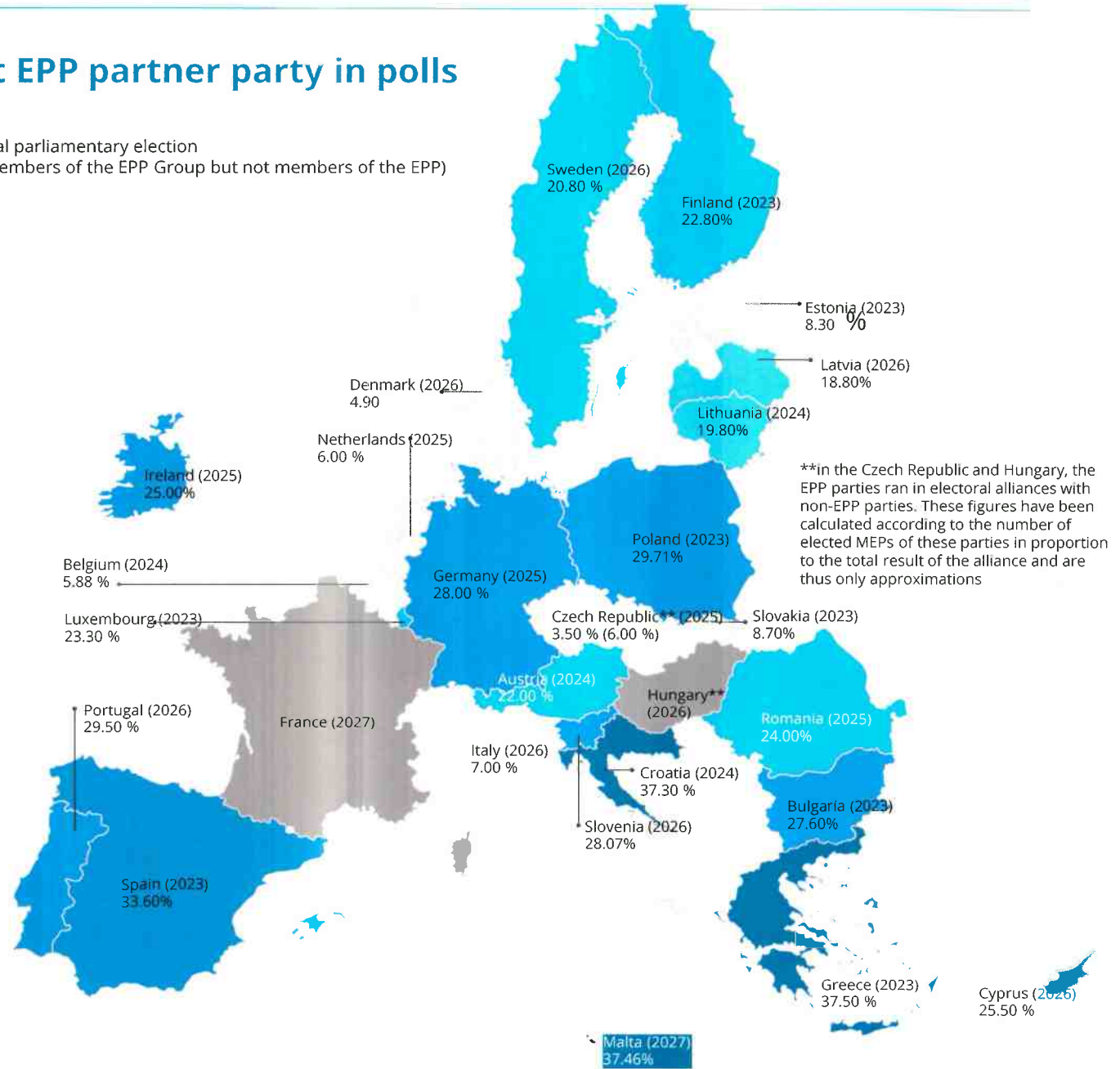
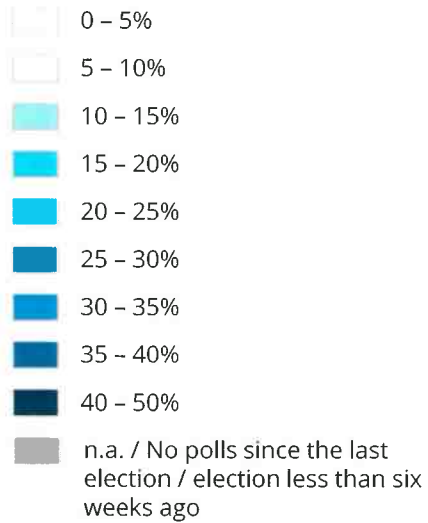


**in the Czech Republic and Hungary, the EPP parties contested in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MEPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations

Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

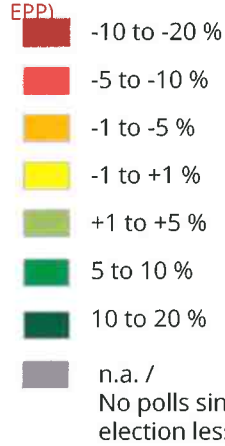
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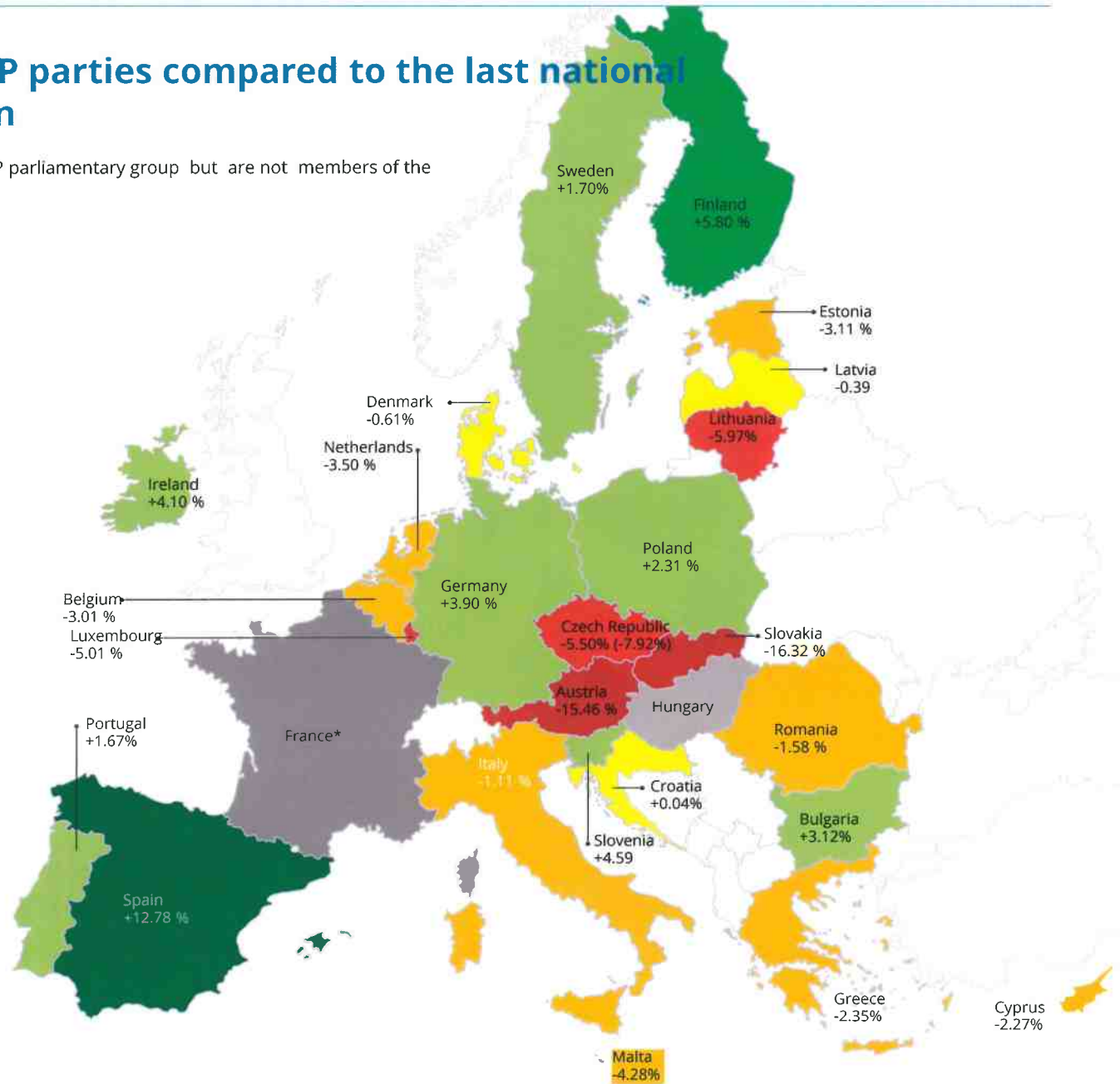


Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

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



*in France, no poll data on parliamentary elections has been gathered since the election



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

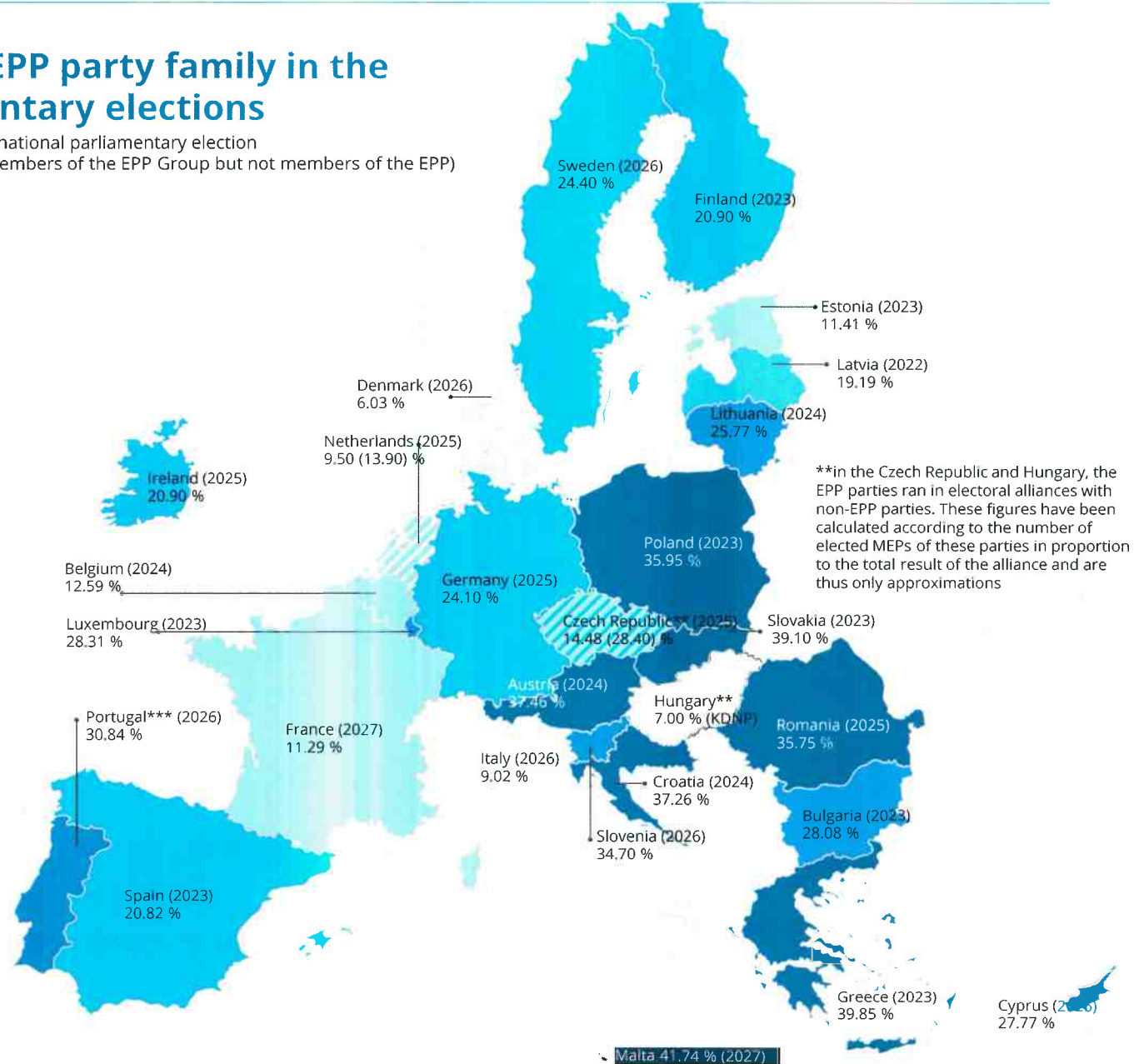
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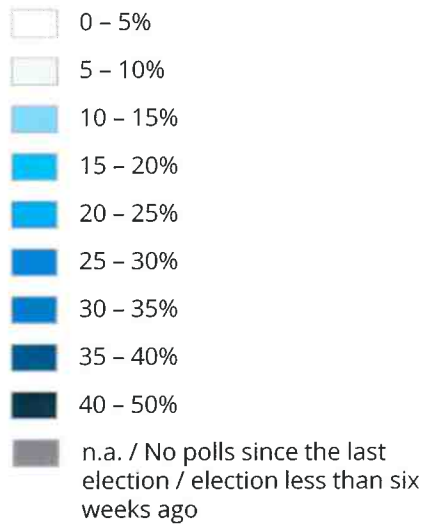


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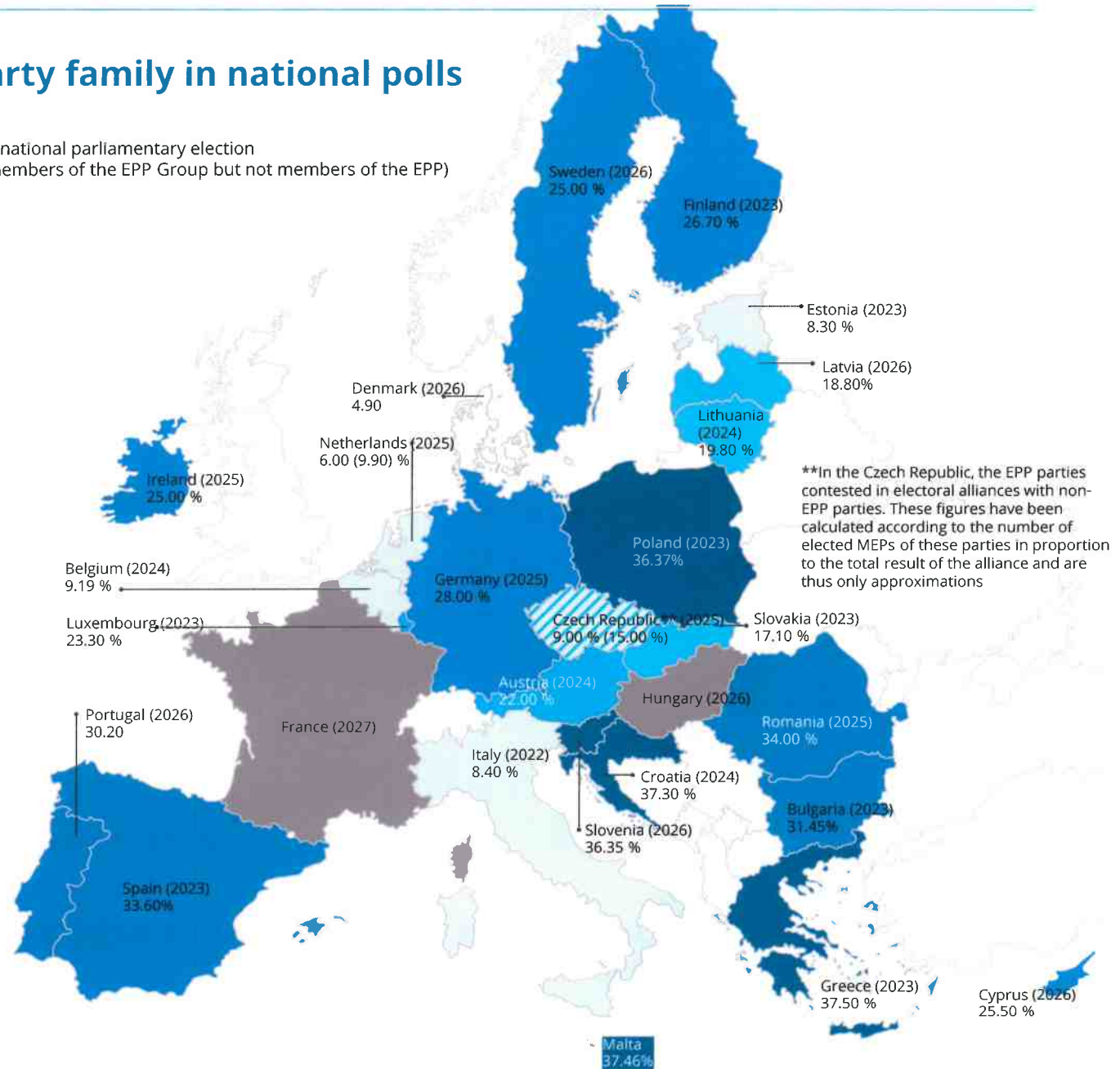
Strength of the EPP party family in national polls

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Legend



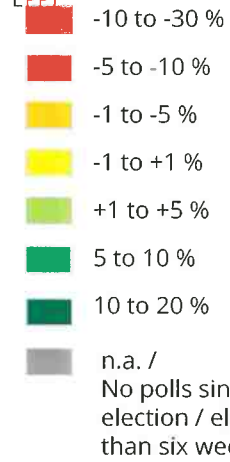
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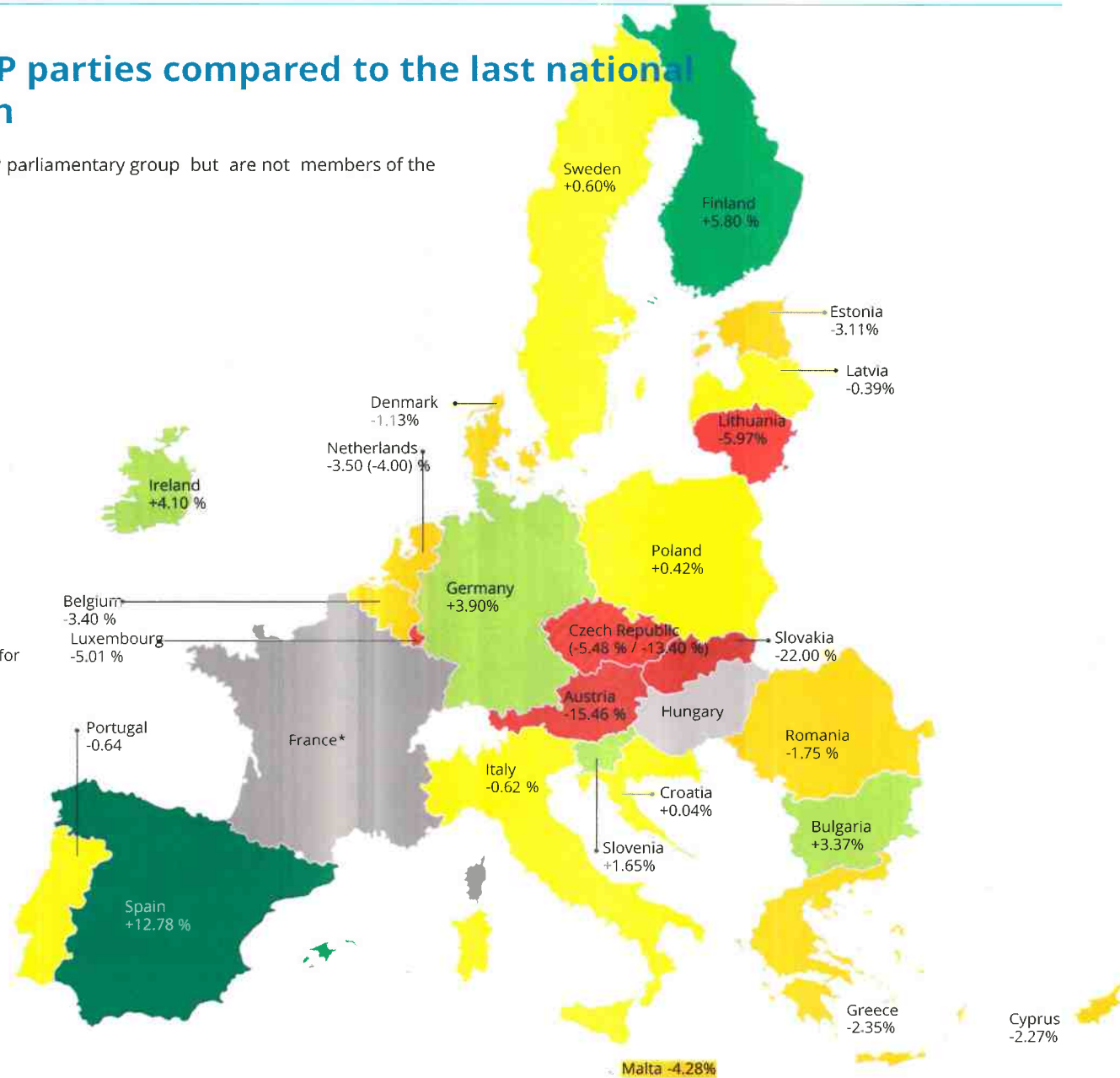
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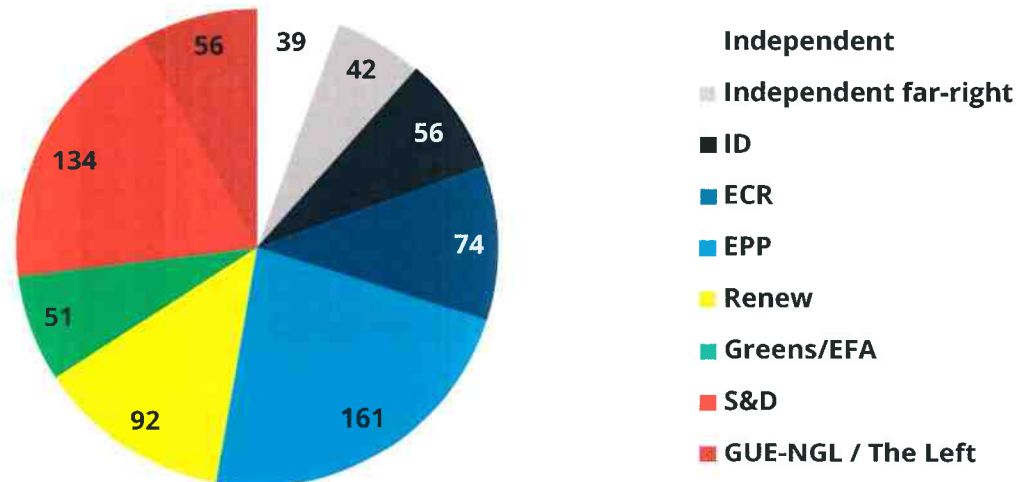


Composition of the EP

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 2019 EP elections but would still remain the largest force by a narrow margin. The result would be around 161 seats and, in all probability, between 150-173 seats.
 - › The Socialists/Social Democrats would only reach 134, a significant decline compared to the last two Barometers, which can in part be explained by the currently weak poll ratings in Italy.
 - › ECR is gaining mainly due to the strong FdI, although this effect is somewhat dampened by the PiS's slightly weakening ratings.
 - › The hitherto independent groups (ALDE and the Greens in particular) and the hitherto independent right-wing populists (ECR and, to a lesser extent, ID) would have growth potential.

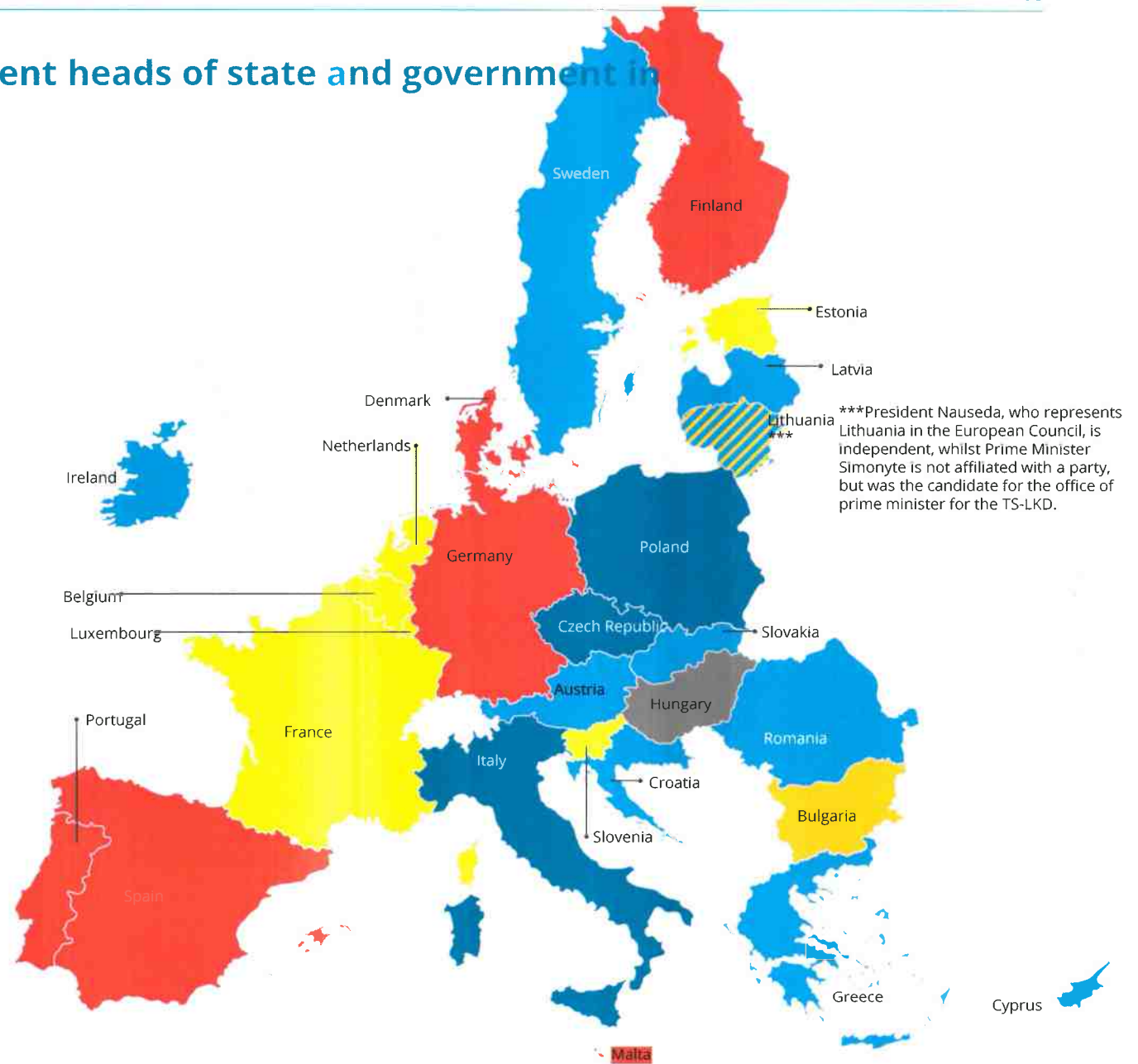


The EPP family's participation in government



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

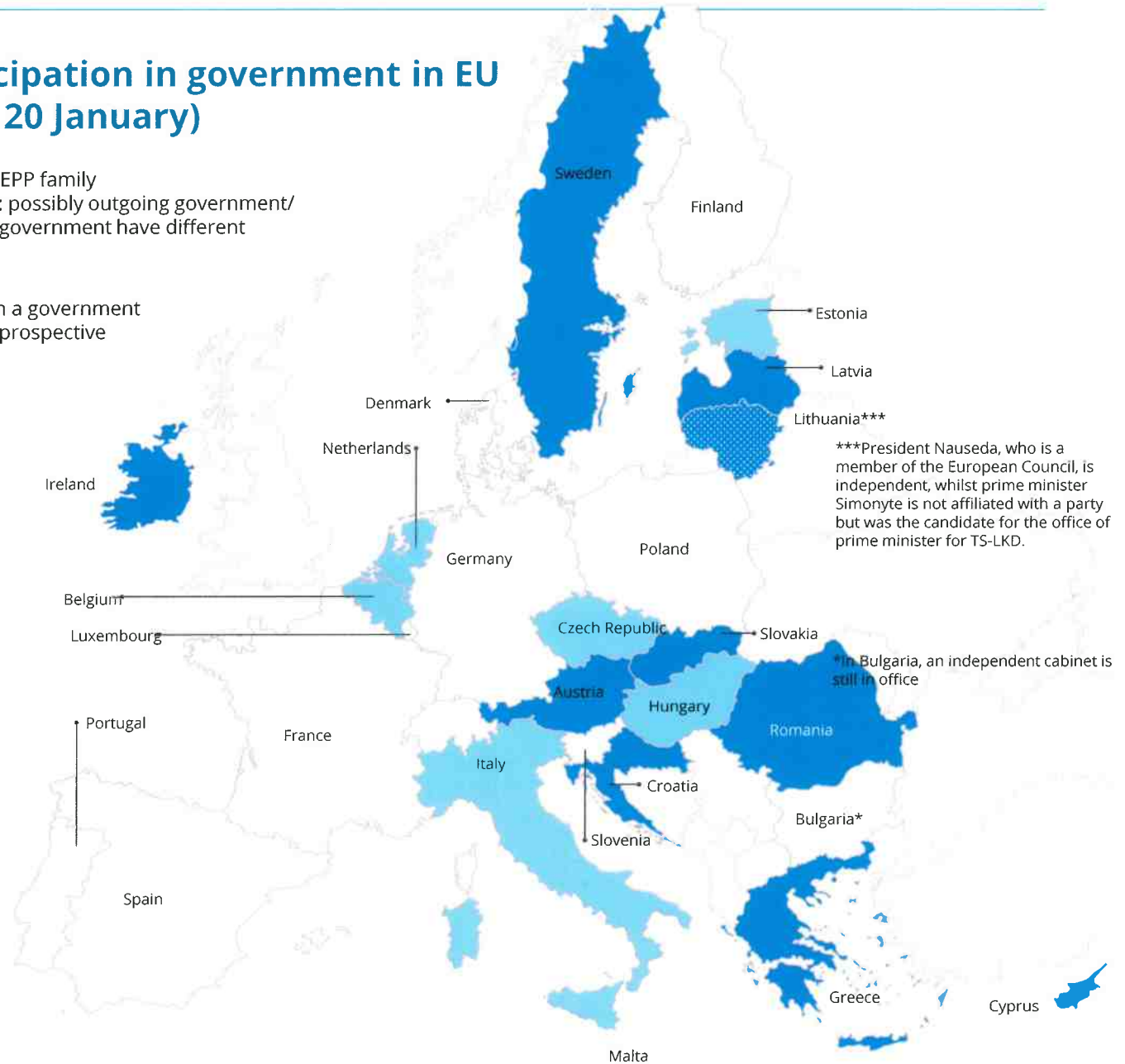
Legend

- 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: 20 January)

-  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 France, no polls for national parliamentary elections have been conducted since the elections in June 2022. These results refer to the figures achieved by the respective presidential candidate as well as the polls for a corresponding candidate
- › 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 the Czech Republic. 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-CSL 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), Forsa (Germany), Norstat (Estonia), Kantar TNS (Finland), Harris (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), Aximage (Portugal), Sociopol (Romania), Kantar/Sifo (Sweden), AKO (Slovakia), Mediana (Slovenia), NC Report (Spain), Kantar (Czech Republic), Zavecz (Hungary), Pulse (Cyprus)

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