

EPP Party Barometer July 2025

by **Olaf Wientzek**
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

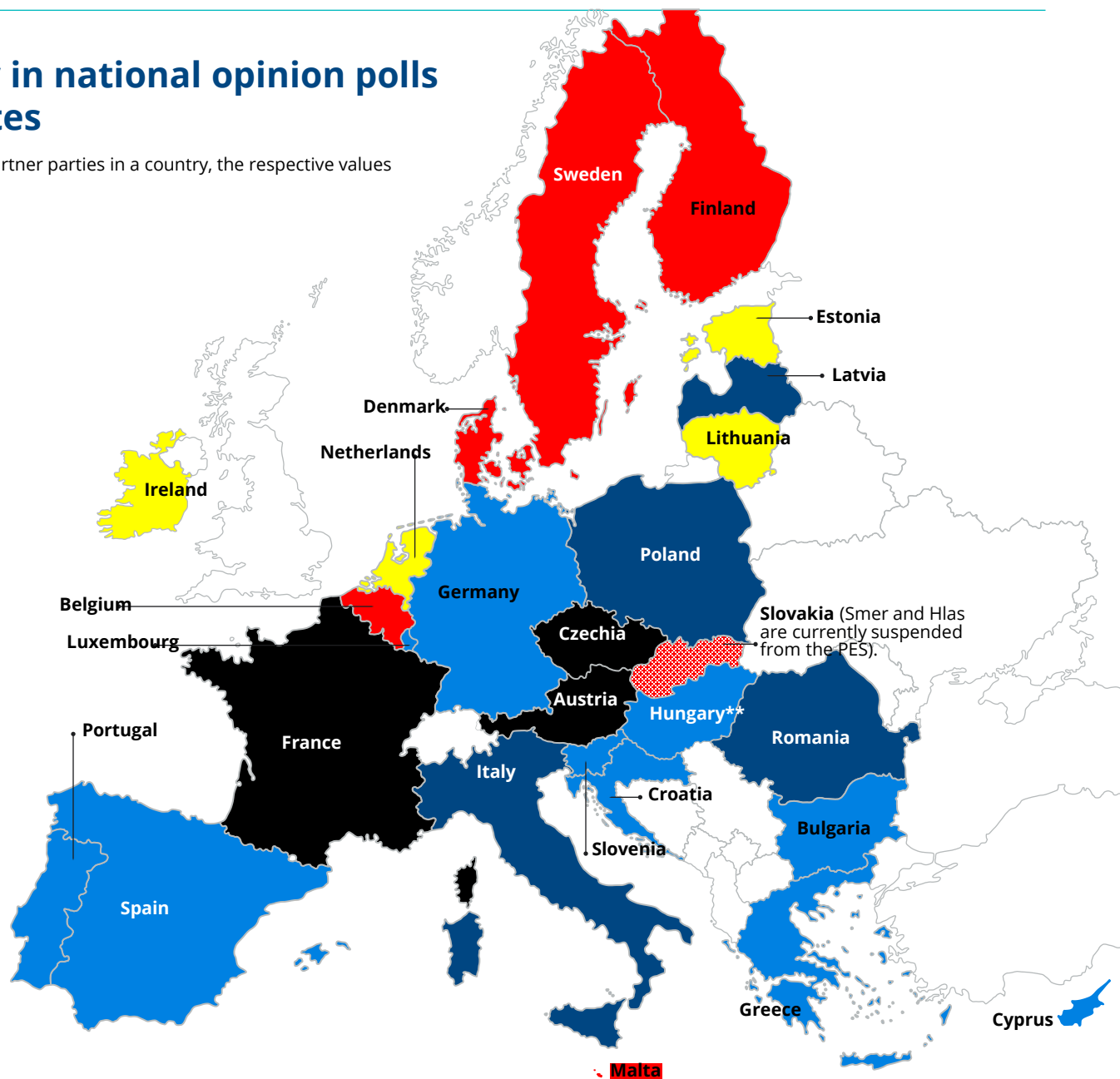
15.07.2025

Strongest party family in national opinion polls in the EU member states

(In the case that a political family has several partner parties in a country, the respective values are cumulated)

Legend

- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE & Renew family (liberals)
- ECR family / ECR Group members
- Greens/EFA
- The Left (far-left)
- Patriots for Europe (far-right)
- Independents (far-right)
- Independents (moderates)

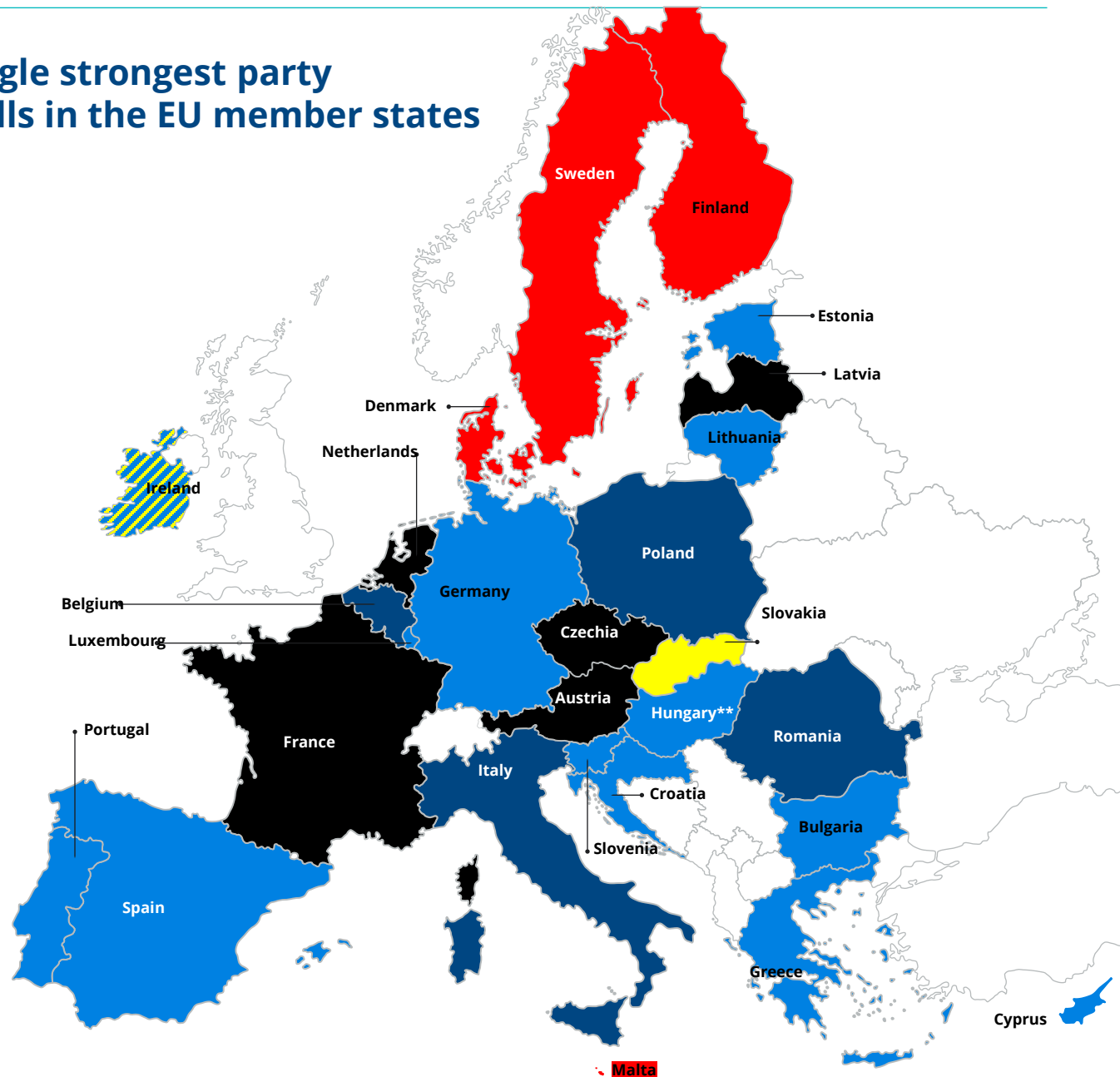


**Polling to be taken with caution.
Institutes leaning towards Fidesz see Fidesz ahead, those sceptical of Fidesz see Tisza ahead. The tendency overall favors Tisza at the moment.

Party family of the single strongest party in national opinion polls in the EU member states

Legend

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- PES / S&D family
- ALDE & Renew family (liberals)
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Performance of the EPP family in national opinion polling

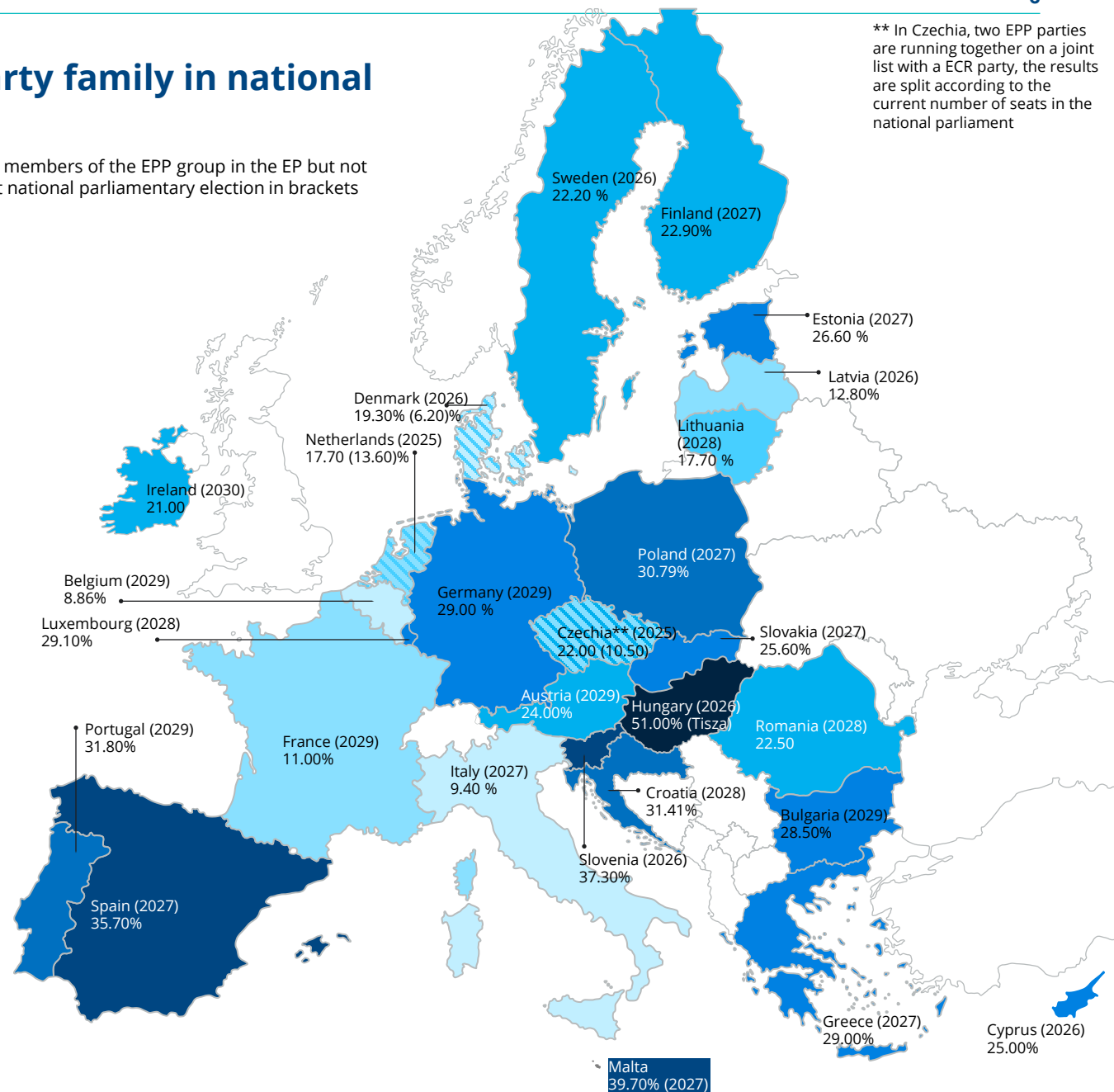
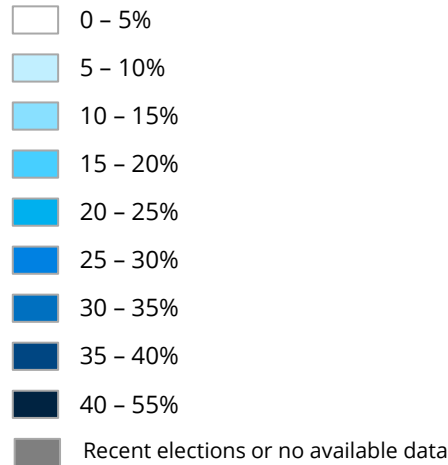
Outlook for the EPP family in 2025

- › In **Austria**, a government was successfully formed between ÖVP (EPP), SPÖ (S&D) and Neos (Renew) under Chancellor Christian Stocker (ÖVP) at the second attempt. The FPÖ however remains the strongest party in opinion polls.
- › In **Ireland**, a centre-right coalition between FF (Renew) and FG (EPP), complemented by the support of a group of Independents, has been formed. There is an arrangement for a rotation of the Taoiseach position between FF and FG, currently the office is held by Micheál Martin (FF).
- › In **Bulgaria**, a difficult government formation came to a successful conclusion with Rosen Zhelyazkov (GERB, EPP) taking over the PM position on 16 January. The government survived non-confidence votes in April; one party (APS, Renew) has withdrawn its support of the government.
- › In **Belgium**, the formation of the broad, rather centre-right-tilted “Arizona” coalition succeeded. The CD&V (EPP) remains a junior governing party. The post of Prime Minister (Bart de Wever) went for the first time to the Flemish nationalist N-VA (ECR Group).
- › In **Germany**, Friedrich Merz was elected chancellor of a CDU/CSU-SPD coalition in May.
- › In **Romania**, the new Romanian President Nicusor Dan is independent but invited to EPP summits. PM Bolojan is PNL.
- › In **Poland**, the PO (EPP) candidate Rafał Trzaskowski narrowly lost the elections to the PiS-endorsed candidate; the government of PM Tusk (PO) demonstrated unity in a confidence vote, the uneasy cohabitation will continue.
- › In **Portugal** the centre-right alliance clearly won the snap elections and is ruling (again) in a minority coalition.
- › In **Czechia**, perspectives for the incumbent centre-right government for the upcoming elections in autumn remain difficult. Currently the opposition party ANO (Patriots for Europe) is leading the polls (but would likely still need a coalition partner). Both EPP member parties joined an electoral alliance with ODS (ECR) which polls at 20-22%. STAN (not a member of the EPP party but its MEPs part of the EPP Group) performs rather well in the polls (around 10-12 %).
- › In the **Netherlands**, the Christian Democrats are expected to increase their number of seats substantially at the October elections, polling between 11,1 and 13,6%. In return, the other two parties that are affiliated in the EPP Group are expected to lose massively, particularly the NSC.

Strength of the EPP party family in national opinion polling

(The values in brackets exclude parties that are members of the EPP group in the EP but not the EPP party; scheduled latest date of the next national parliamentary election in brackets above)

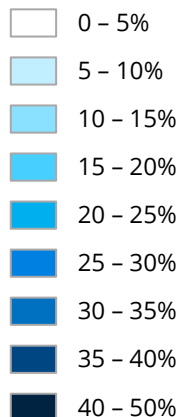
Legend



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

(Scheduled latest date of the next national parliamentary election in brackets above. The values in brackets exclude parties that are members of the group but not the EPP party)

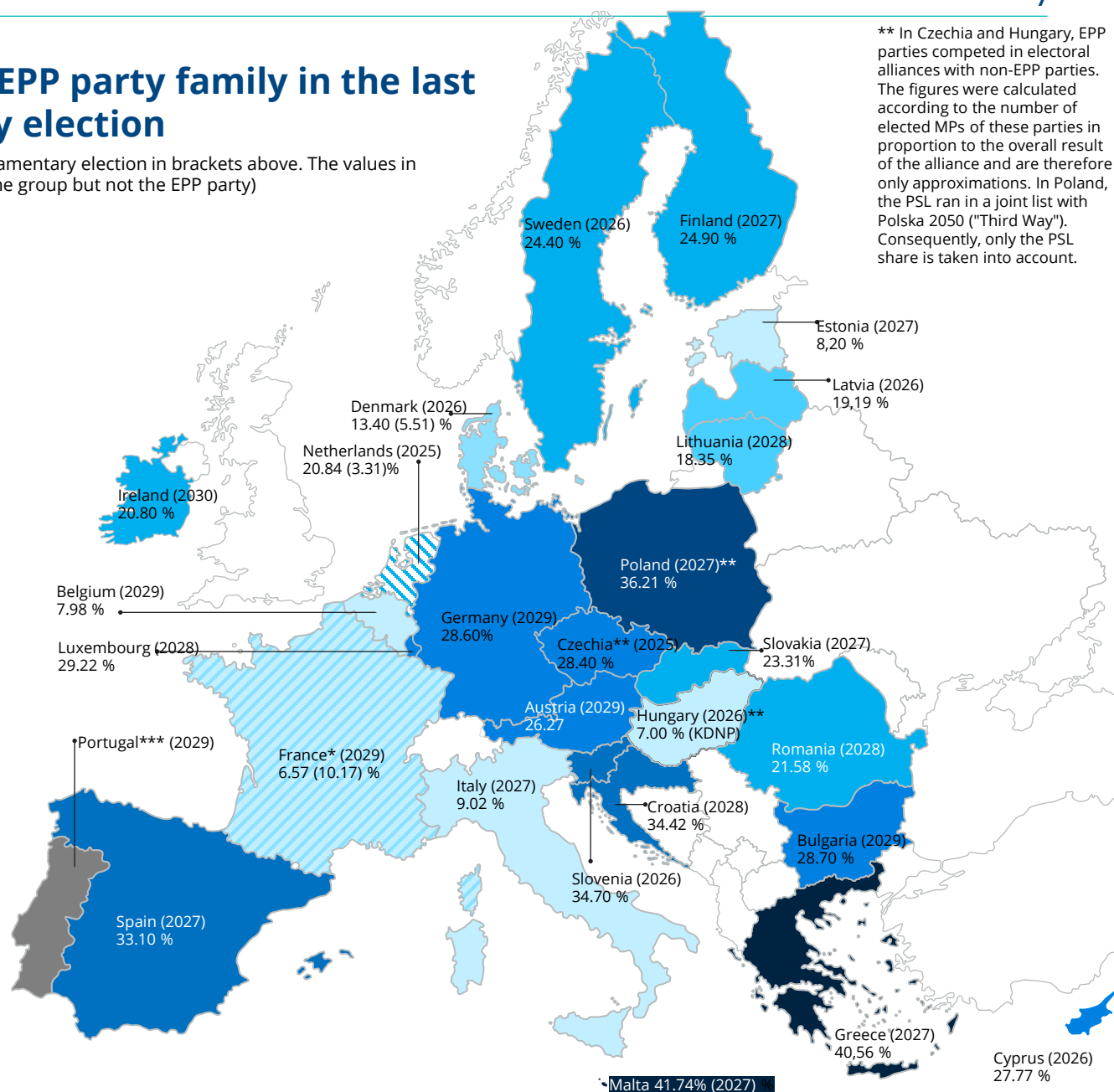
Legend



*the numbers refer to the first round of the 2024 parliamentary election (in brackets incl. divers Droite)

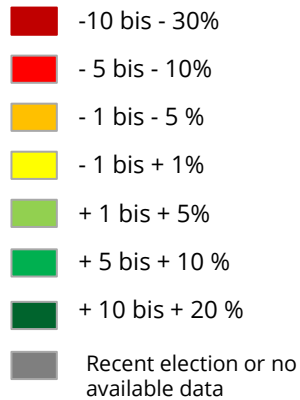
***in Portugal PSD and CDS-PP ran on a joint list

** In Czechia and Hungary, 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.

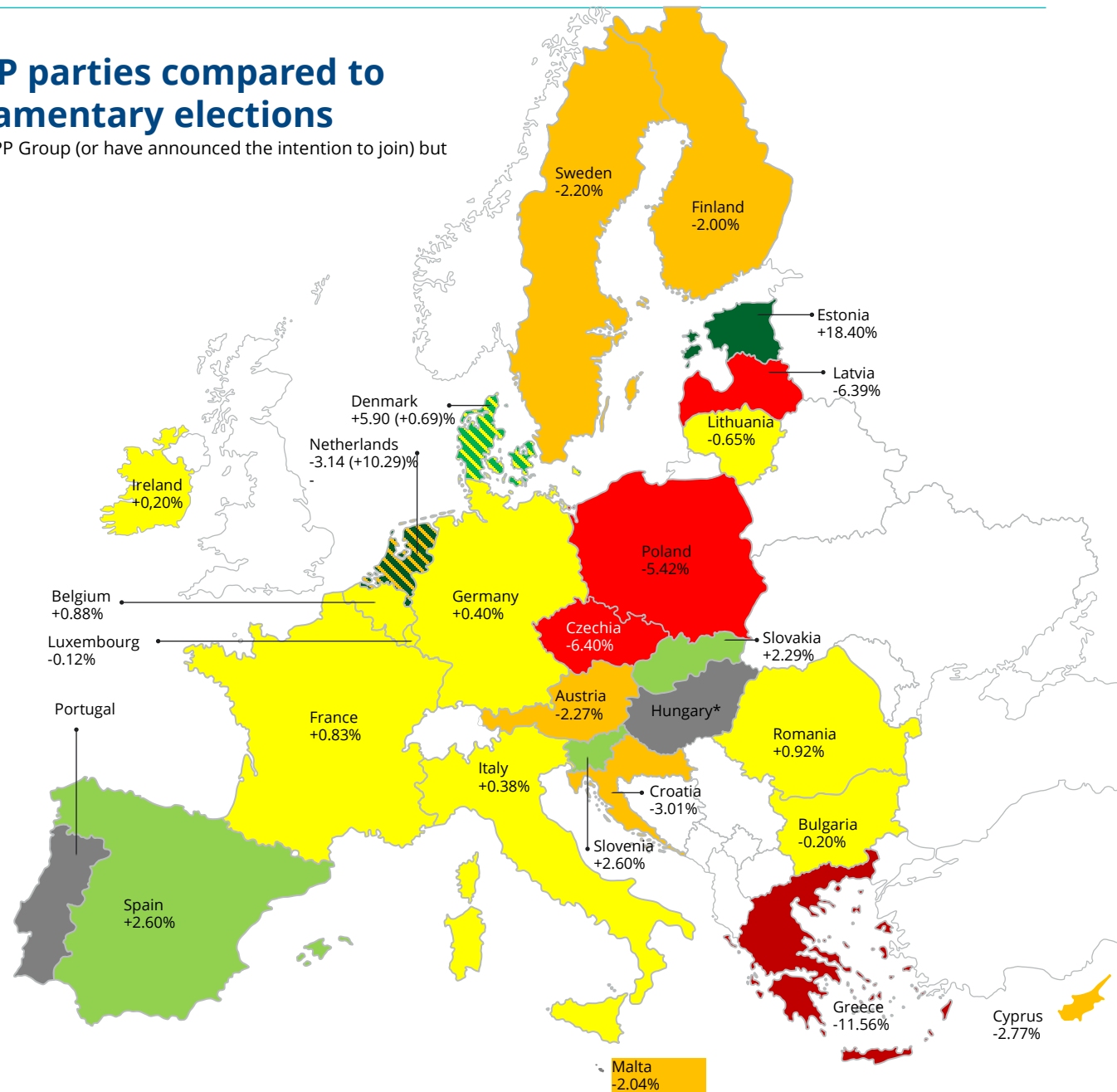


Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary elections

(In brackets: excluding parties that are in the EPP Group (or have announced the intention to join) but that are not in the EPP)



*KDNP left the EPP in the meantime. Tisza is a new party; thus no comparison can be made between current opinion polling and the last parliamentary elections.

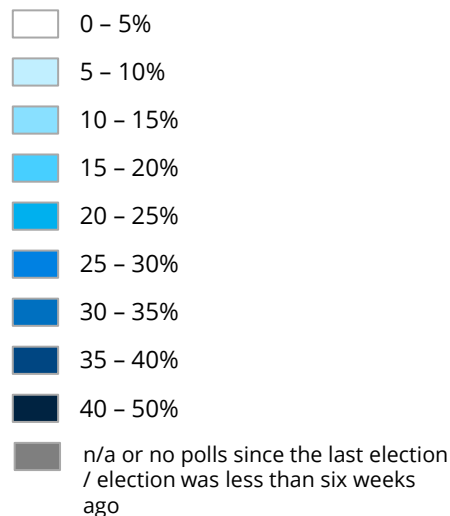


Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

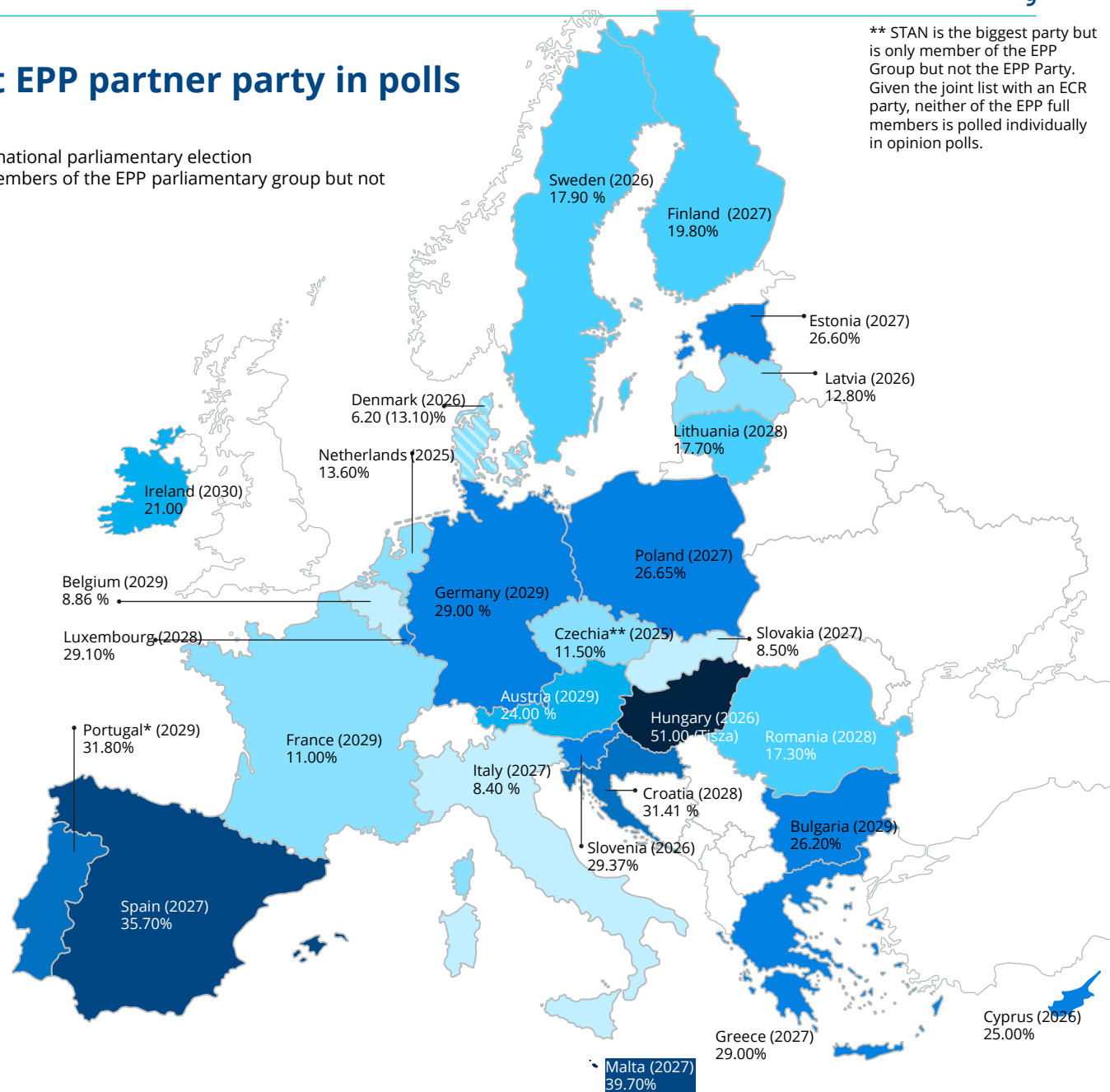
(in brackets: Latest date for the expected next national parliamentary election)

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

Legend



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

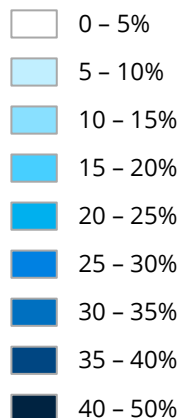


** STAN is the biggest party but is only member of the EPP Group but not the EPP Party. Given the joint list with an ECR party, neither of the EPP full members is polled individually in opinion polls.

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

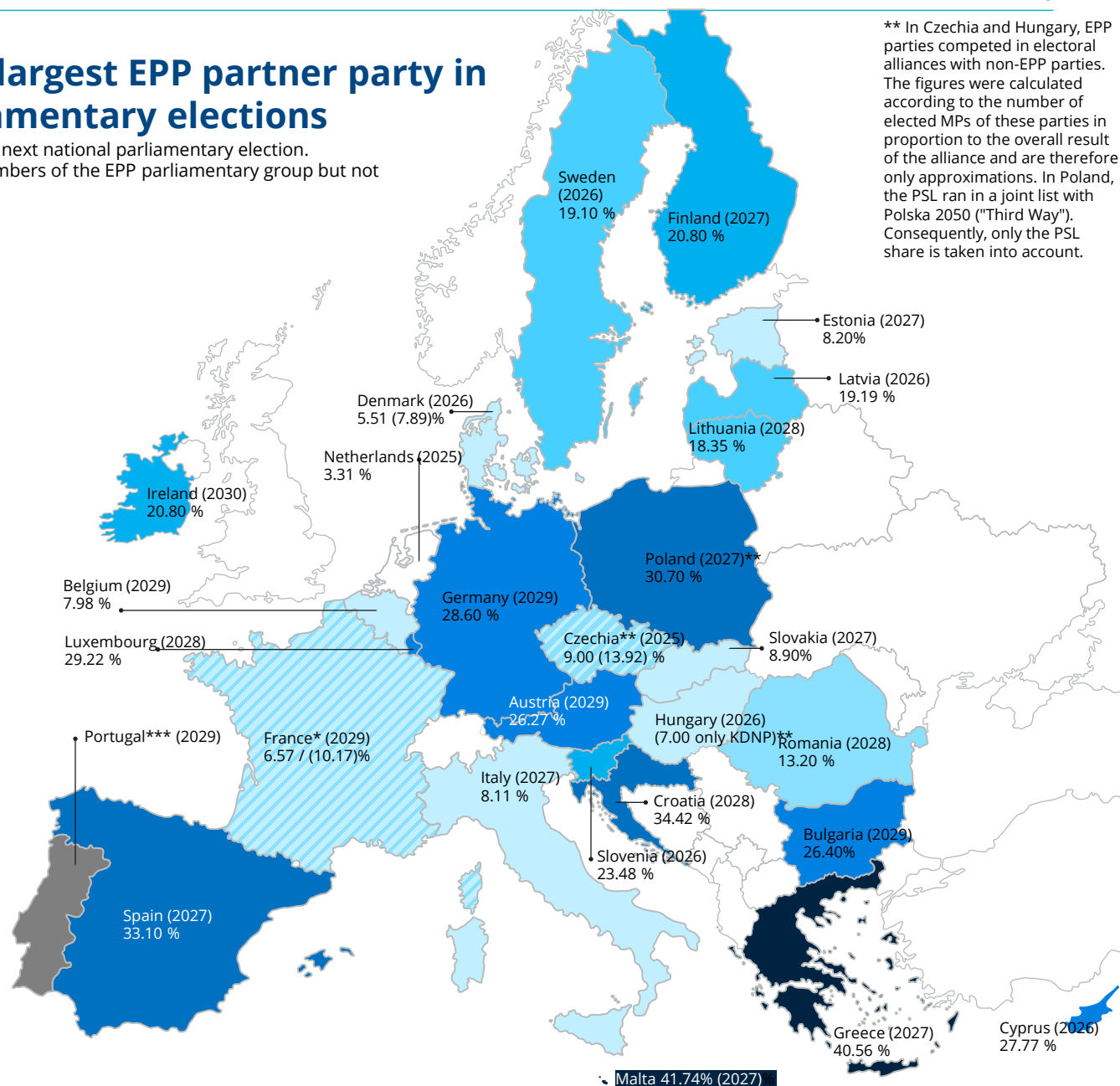
(in brackets above: Latest date for the expected next national parliamentary election.
In brackets below: Values of parties that are members of the EPP parliamentary group but not members of the EPP)

Legend



*the numbers refer to the first round of the 2024 parliamentary election (in brackets incl. Divers Droite)

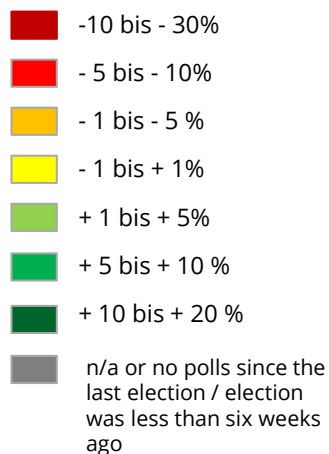
** In Czechia and Hungary, EPP parties competed in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. The figures were calculated according to the number of elected MPs of these parties in proportion to the overall result of the alliance and are therefore only approximations. In Poland, the PSL ran in a joint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



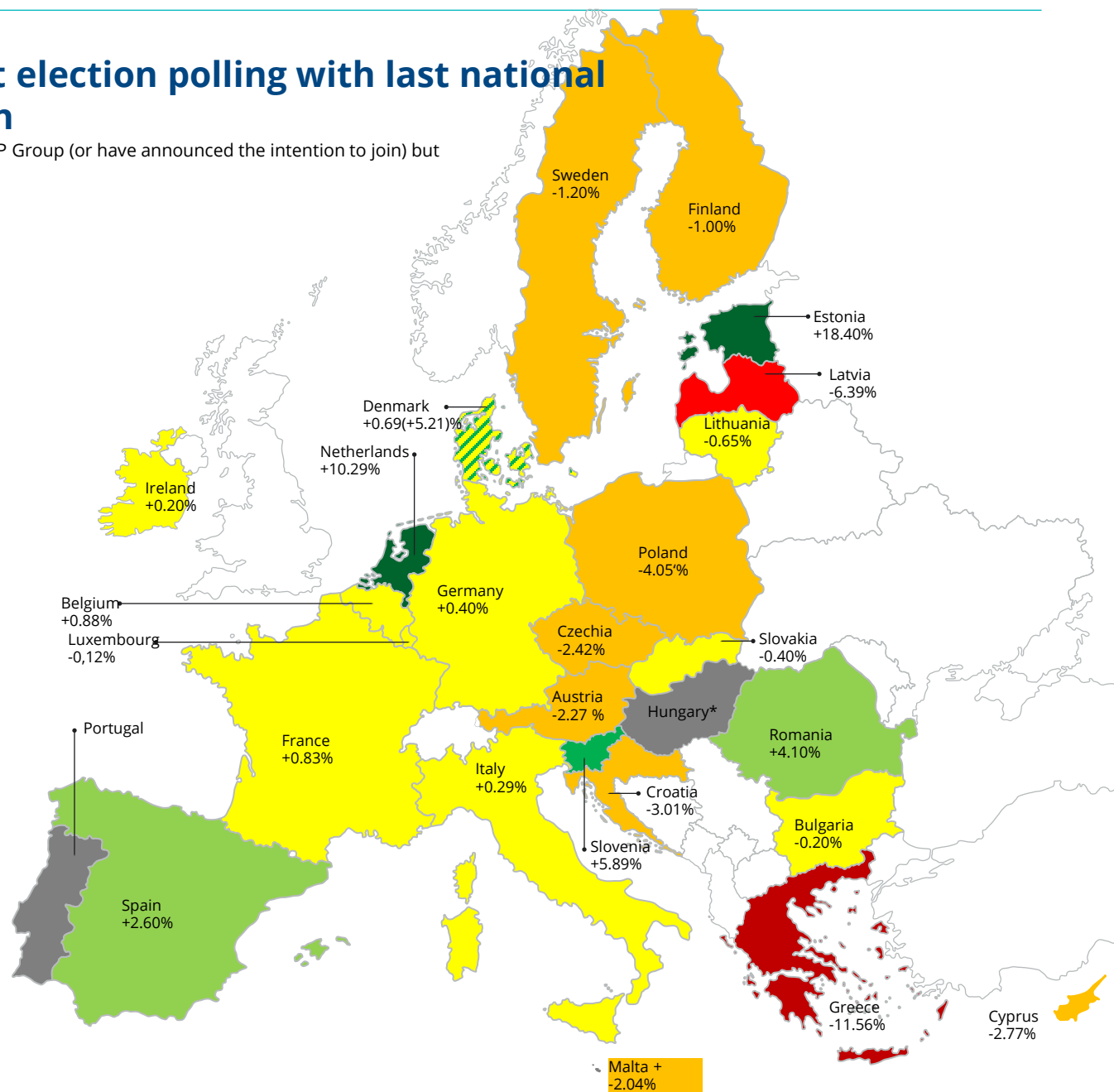
***In Portugal, the PSD entered into list combinations with the CDS-PP in the Azores and Madeira. Only the result of the individual list is counted here.

Comparison of current election polling with last national parliamentary election

(in brackets: including parties that are in the EPP Group (or have announced the intention to join) but not in the EPP)



*KDNP left the EPP in the meantime. Tisza is a new party; thus no comparison can be made between current opinion polling and the last parliamentary elections.

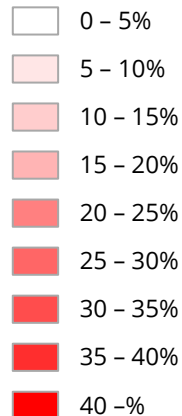


Opinion polling of other political forces

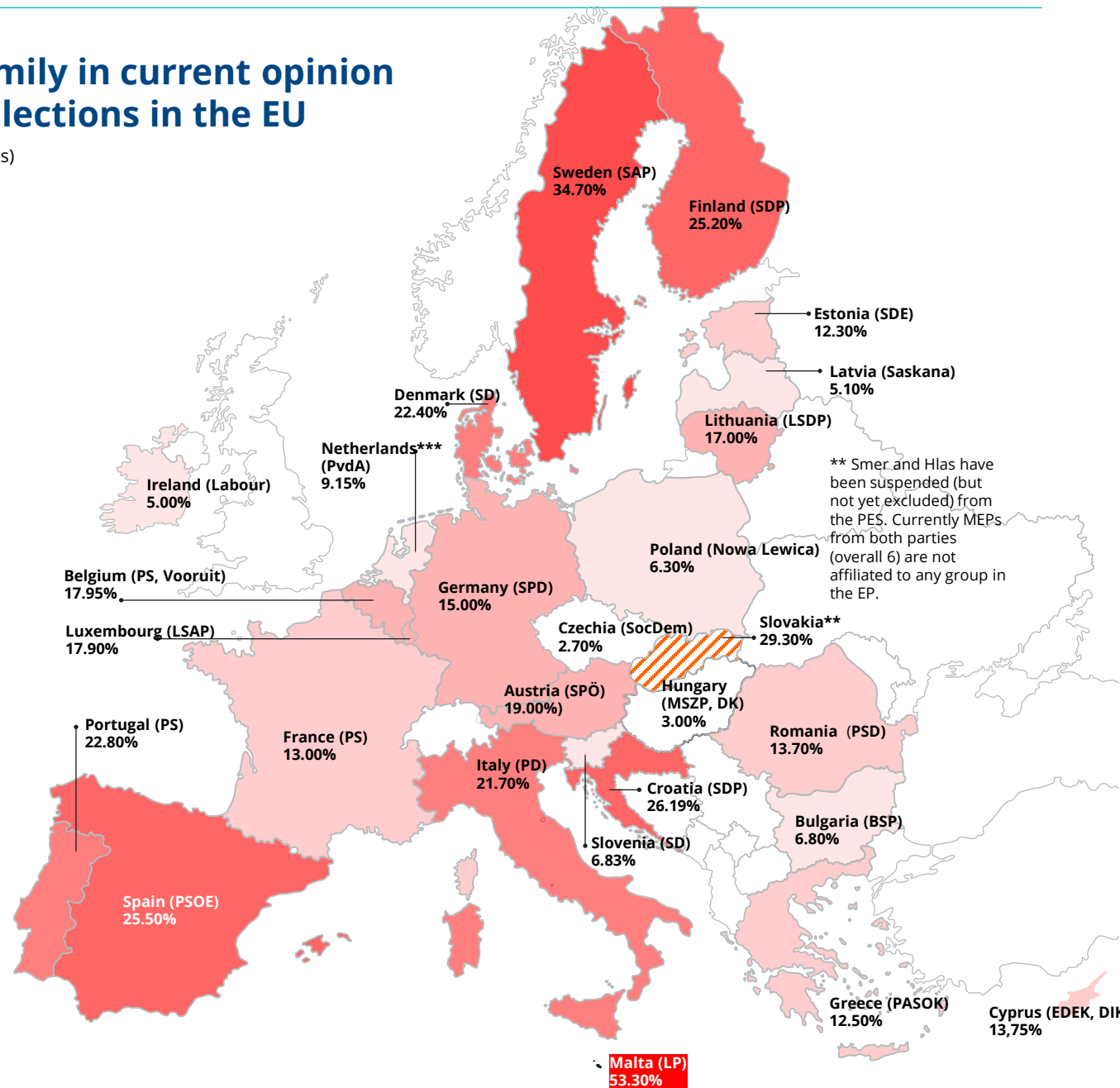
Strength of the PES family in current opinion polls or last national elections in the EU

(in brackets at the top: national member parties)

Legend



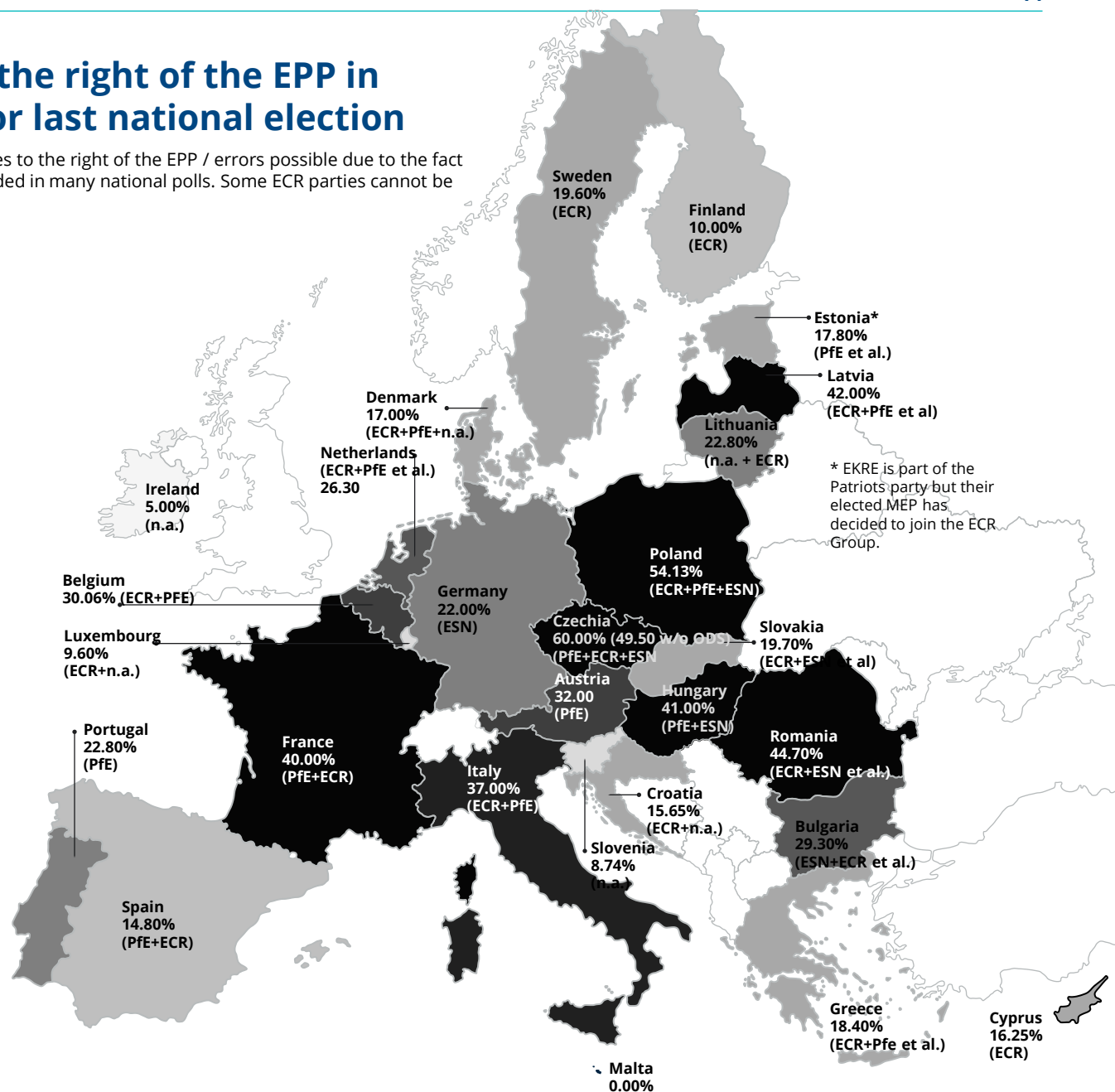
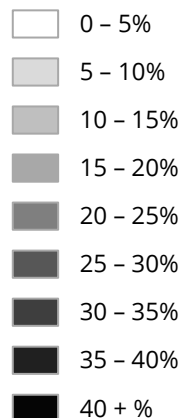
***In the Netherlands, the PvdA is running on a joint list with GroenLinks, therefore just half of the polling result is counted here.



Strength of parties to the right of the EPP in current opinion polls or last national election

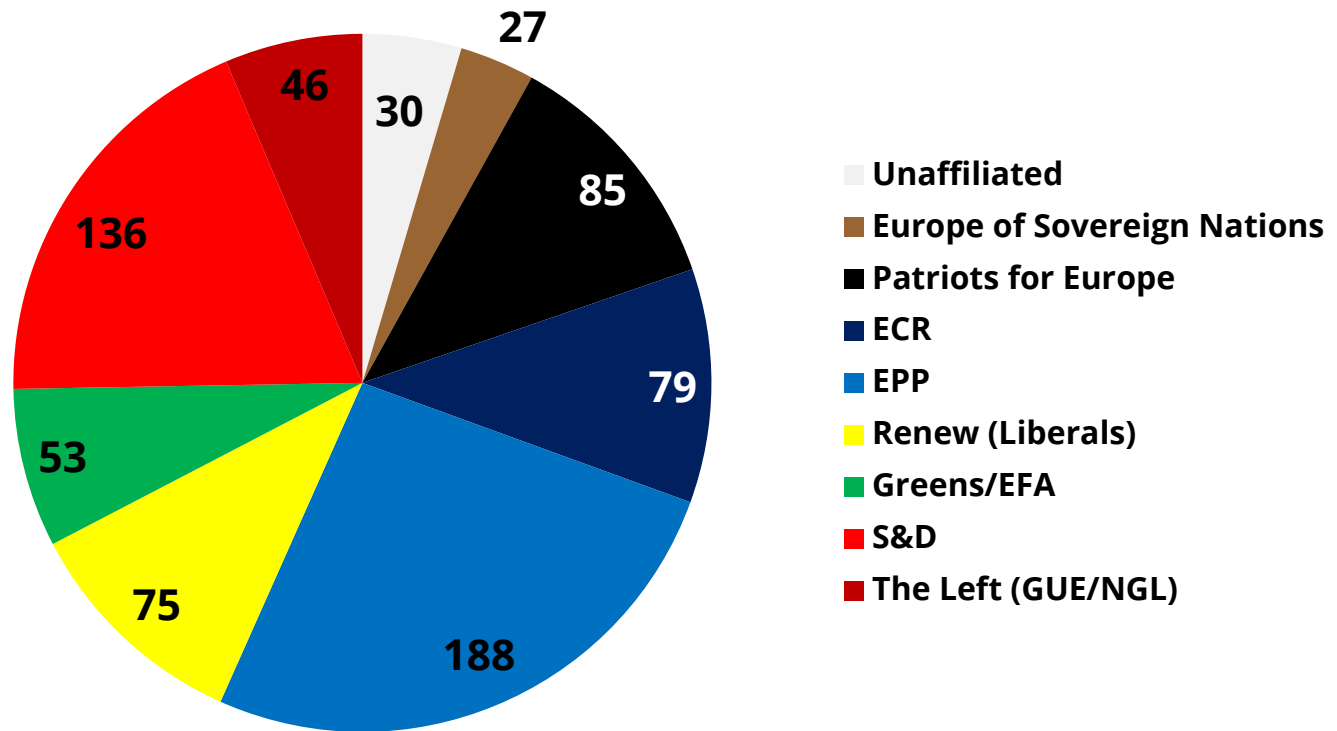
(in brackets party families of the national parties to the right of the EPP / errors possible due to the fact that micro-parties at the far-right are not included in many national polls. Some ECR parties cannot be considered as far-right parties)

Legend



Composition of the European Parliament

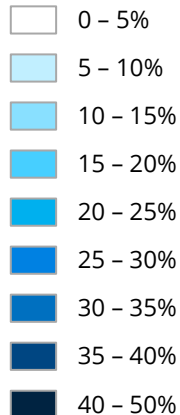
Current composition of the EP (including comparison with previous strength) as of 2 July 2025



Strength of the EPP party family in the 2024 EP elections

(in brackets at the top: national member parties of the elected MEPs (shaded: MEP is member of the group but the national party is not (yet) a member of the EPP party),
In brackets at the bottom: seats in the new European Parliament)

Legend



***Les Engagés left the EPP Group after the election. The second number reflects the result in Belgium without their score

Belgium*** (CD&V, CSP)
13.72% / 8.55%
(4 / 3)
Luxembourg (CSV)
22.91
(2)

Portugal (PSD, CDS-PP)
31.12%
(7)

France (LR)
7.25% (6)

Italy (Forza Italia, SVP)
10.12%
(9)

Austria (ÖVP)
24.52% (5)

Czechia** (TOP09, KDU-CSL, STAN)
19.84%
(5)

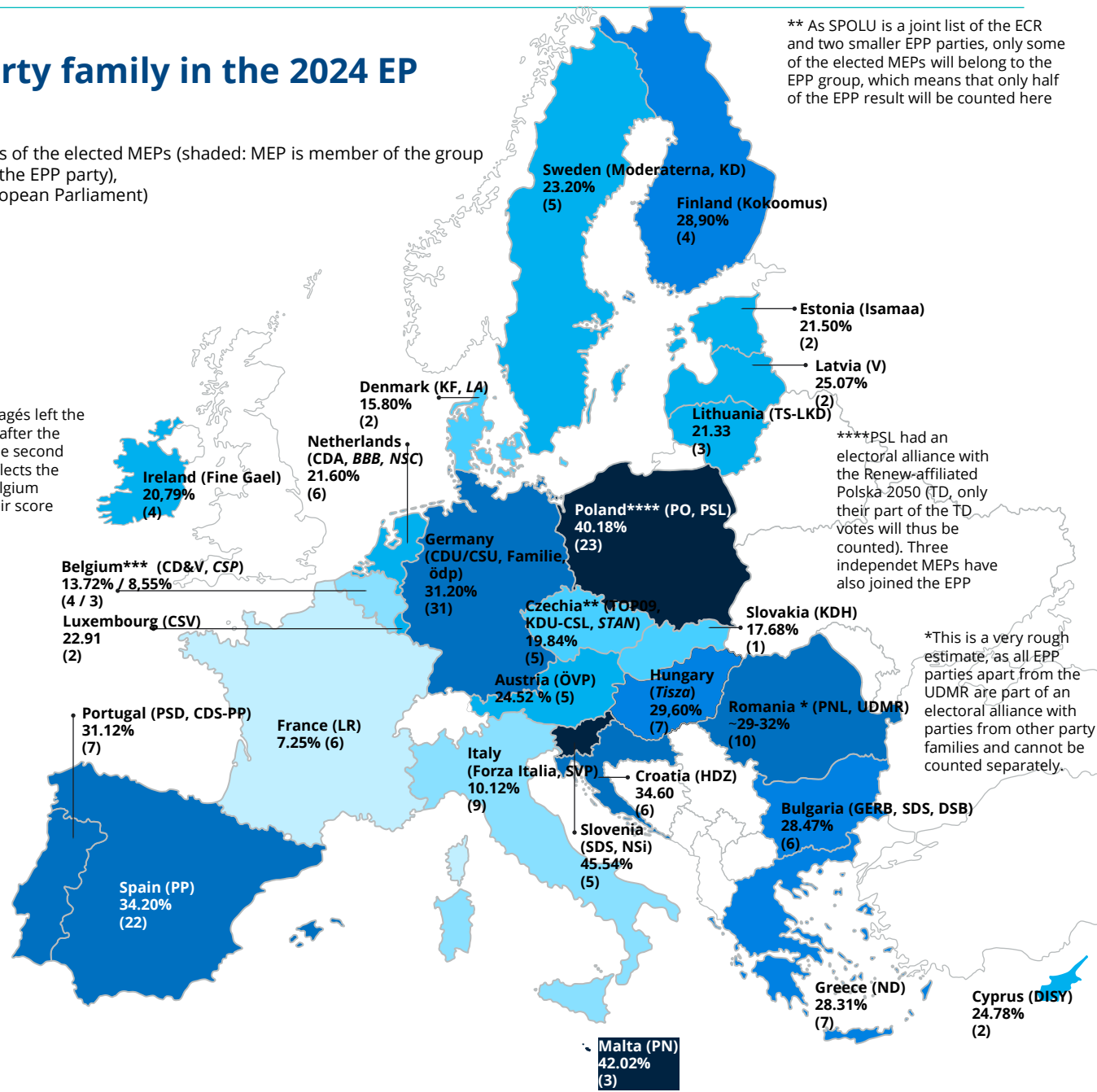
Hungary (Fidesz)
29.60%
(7)

Slovakia (KDH)
17.68%
(1)

Romania * (PNL, UDMR)
~29-32%
(10)

*This is a very rough estimate, as all EPP parties apart from the UDMR are part of an electoral alliance with parties from other party families and cannot be counted separately.

** As SPOLU is a joint list of the ECR and two smaller EPP parties, only some of the elected MEPs will belong to the EPP group, which means that only half of the EPP result will be counted here



Government participation of the EPP family

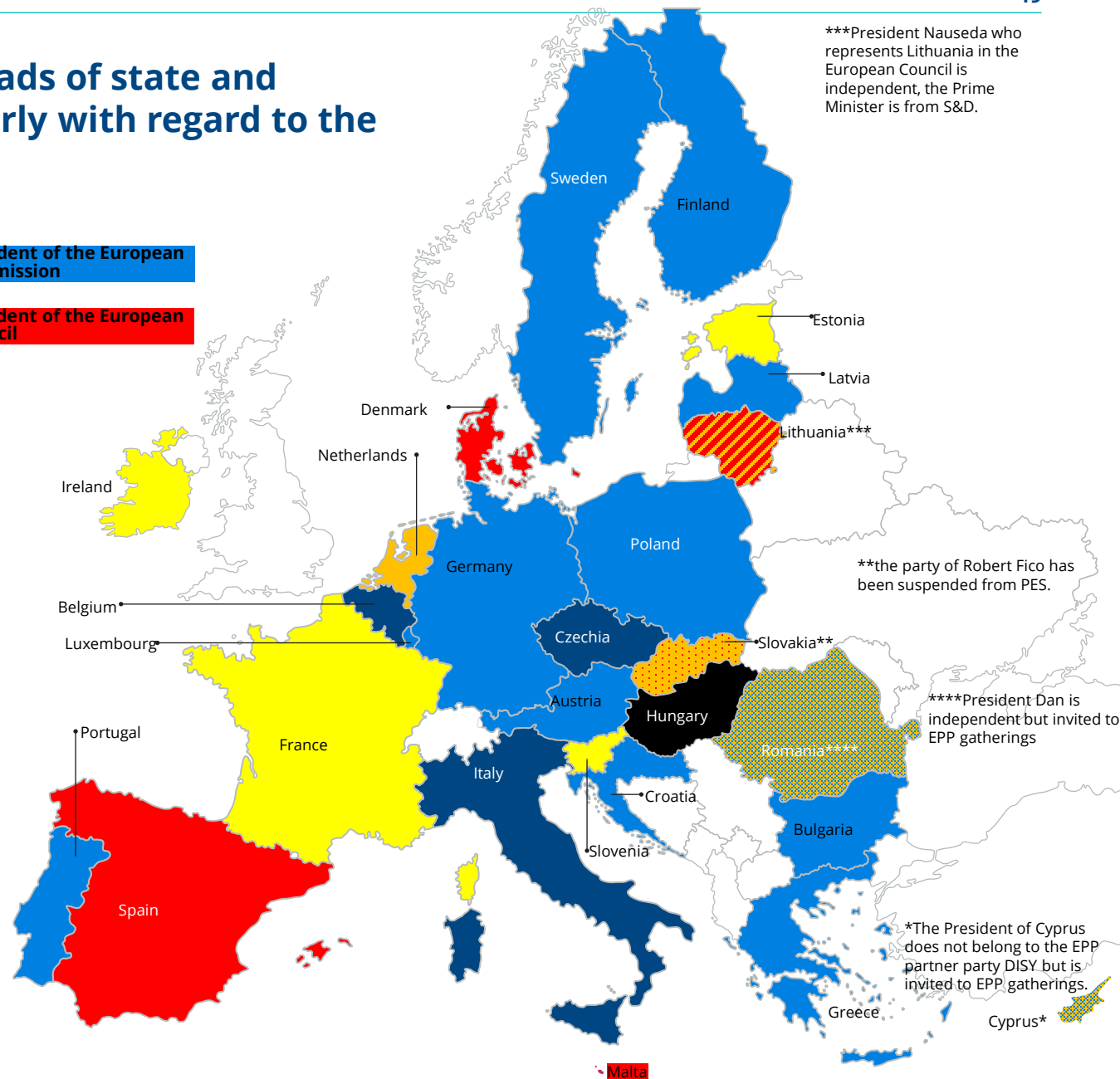
Political families of heads of state and government (particularly with regard to the European Council)

Legend

- EPP family
- PES / S&D-family
- Renew-Familie (Liberals)
- ECR Group / Family
- Greens
- The Left (GUE/NGL)
- Patriots for Europe (far-right)
- Independents (far-right)
- Other independents

President of the European Commission

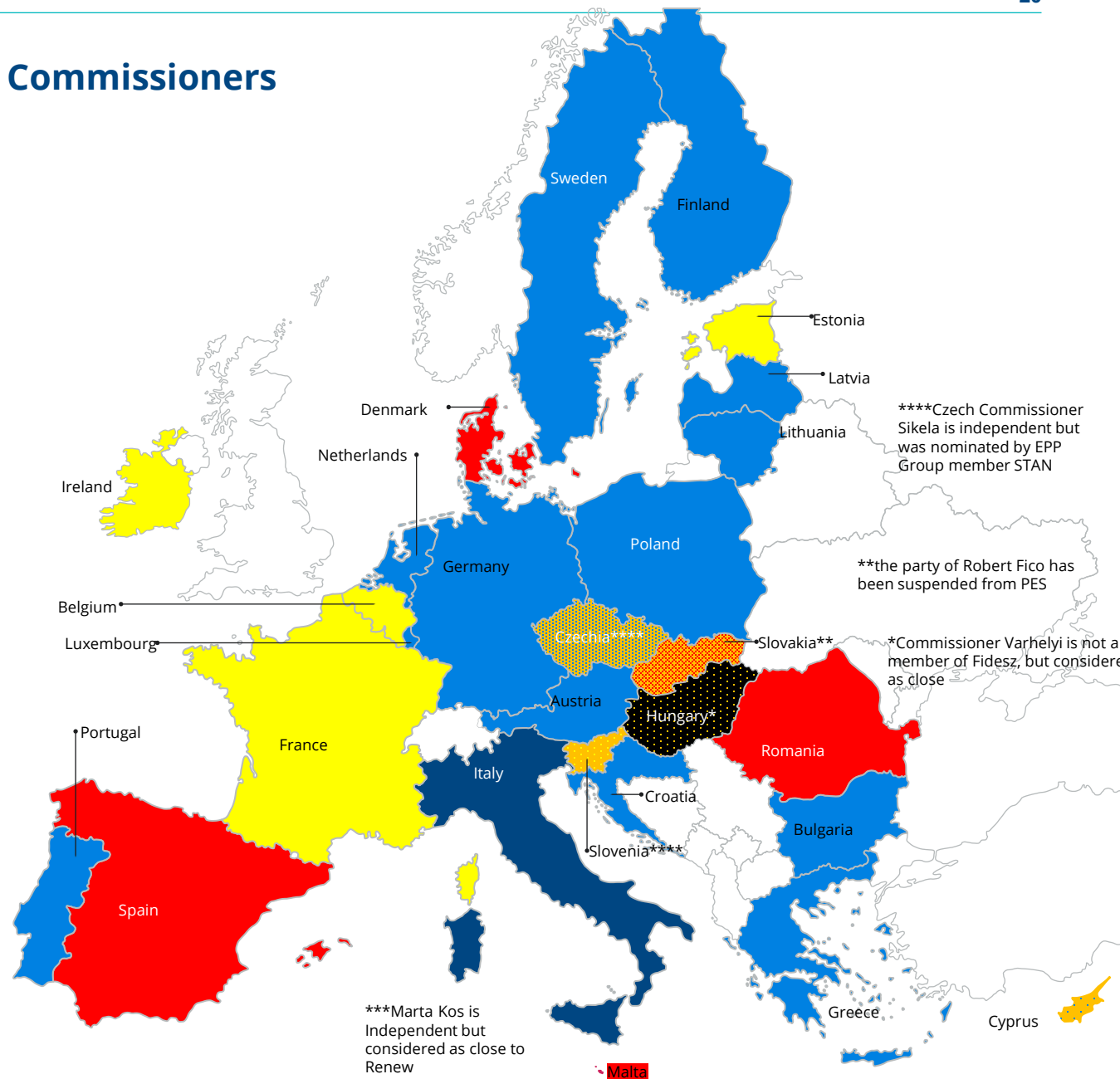
President of the European Council





Political families of EU Commissioners

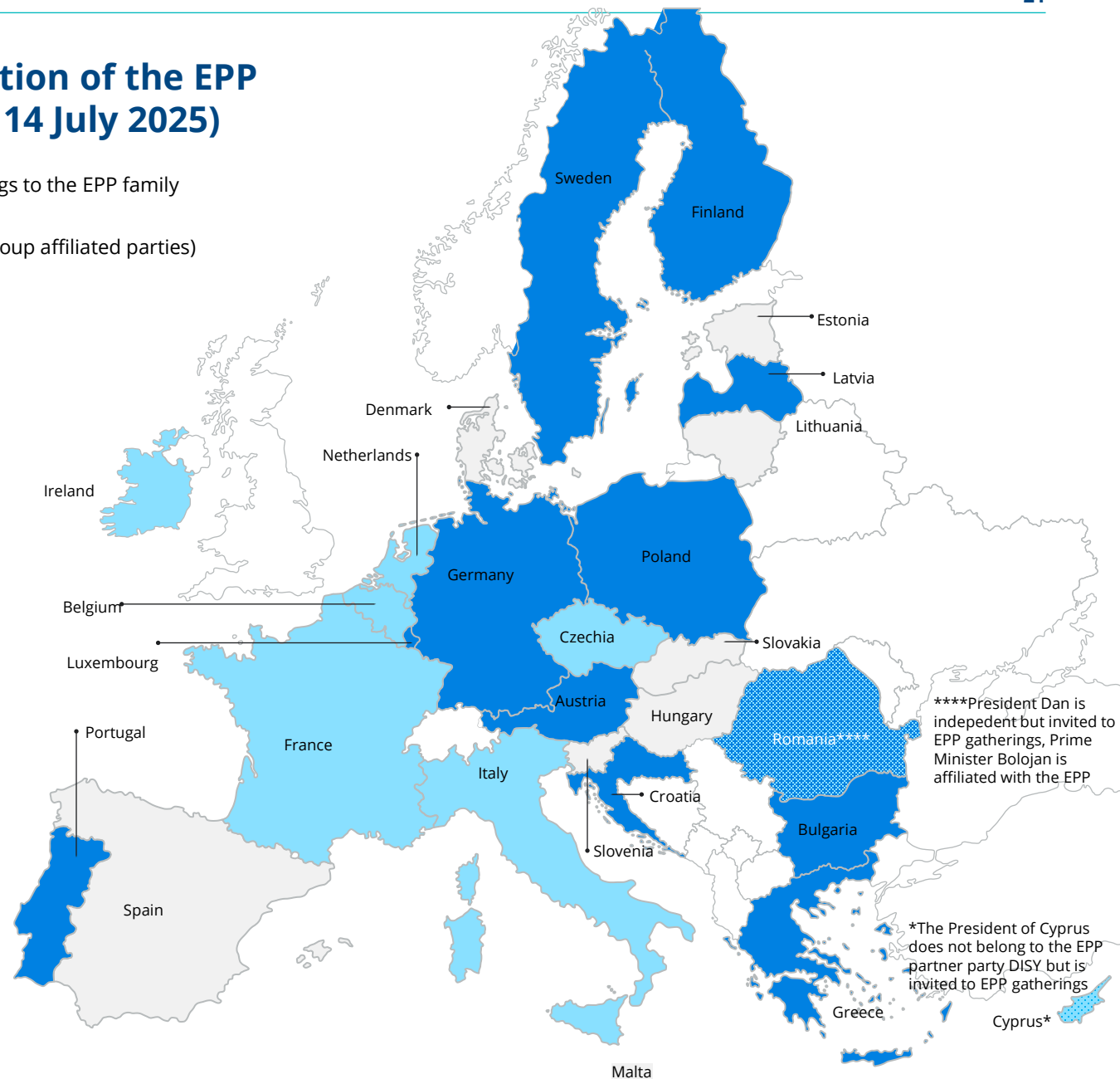
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- Other independents



Government participation of the EPP family in the EU (as of 14 July 2025)

-  Head of state or government belongs to the EPP family
-  Parties of the EPP family (or EPP Group affiliated parties) participate in the government



Remarks

- › 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 only compete regionally. The results in the individual regions are weighted accordingly. The CSP only competes in European elections.
- › 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 cited as two separate parties due to the parliamentary grouping and the fact that they are always added together in polls.
- › In Poland, the KO is strongly dominated by the PO, even though other smaller parties not belonging to the EPP are also members of the PO. Accordingly, the KO result is counted entirely as an "EPP result". The Third Way was an alliance of PSL and Polska 2050. Only the PSL result is taken into account for the overall result where applicable.
- › In several countries, parties are part of the EPP group without belonging to the EPP. In some cases, they even belong to a different party family. This applies to BBB & NSC in the Netherlands, among others, STAN in Czechia, Liberal Alliance in Denmark. 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 family of parties, 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 have an alliance with the ODS (ECR). 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 part of the EPP since 2021). KDNP left the EPP in the meantime. Tisza is a new party; thus no comparison can be made between current opinion polling and the last parliamentary elections.
- › The EPP has regional partners outside Europe in Morocco and Lebanon.

Sources

Ipsos (Belgium), Market Links (Bulgaria), Voxmeter (Denmark), FG Wahlen (Germany), Norstat (Estonia), Verian (Finland), Ifop (France), Pulse RC (Greece), Ireland thinks (Ireland), SWG (Italy, Ipsos (Croatia), SDKS (Latvia), Spinter tyrimai (Lithuania), Ilres (Luxembourg), Malta Today (Malta), Ipsos (Netherlands), IFDD (Austria), Ibris (Poland), ITC (Portugal), INSCOP (Romania), Demoskop (Sweden), Focus (Slovakia), Mediana (Slovenia), NC Report (Spain), STEM (Czechia), Median (Hungary), Redwolf (Cyprus) .

Impressum

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e. V.

Dr. Olaf Wientzek

Director of Multinational Development Policy Dialogue Brussels
European and International Cooperation
olaf.wientzek@kas.de

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