

EPP Party Barometer

December 2022

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Key developments in the reporting period

Situation of the EPP family in the EU as a whole

- › According to opinion polls, the EPP family and the Socialists are the strongest political groups, both leading in eight countries. The Liberals/Renew lead the polls in five, and the Euro-sceptic national conservative ECR in two countries. 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 or alliances comprising several party families were ahead in two countries (Lithuania, Bulgaria).
- › 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 seven. The Liberals are ahead in five, the ECR in two, and the Left as well as ID (far-right) 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, Denmark), or other polls see another party family or individual party in the lead.

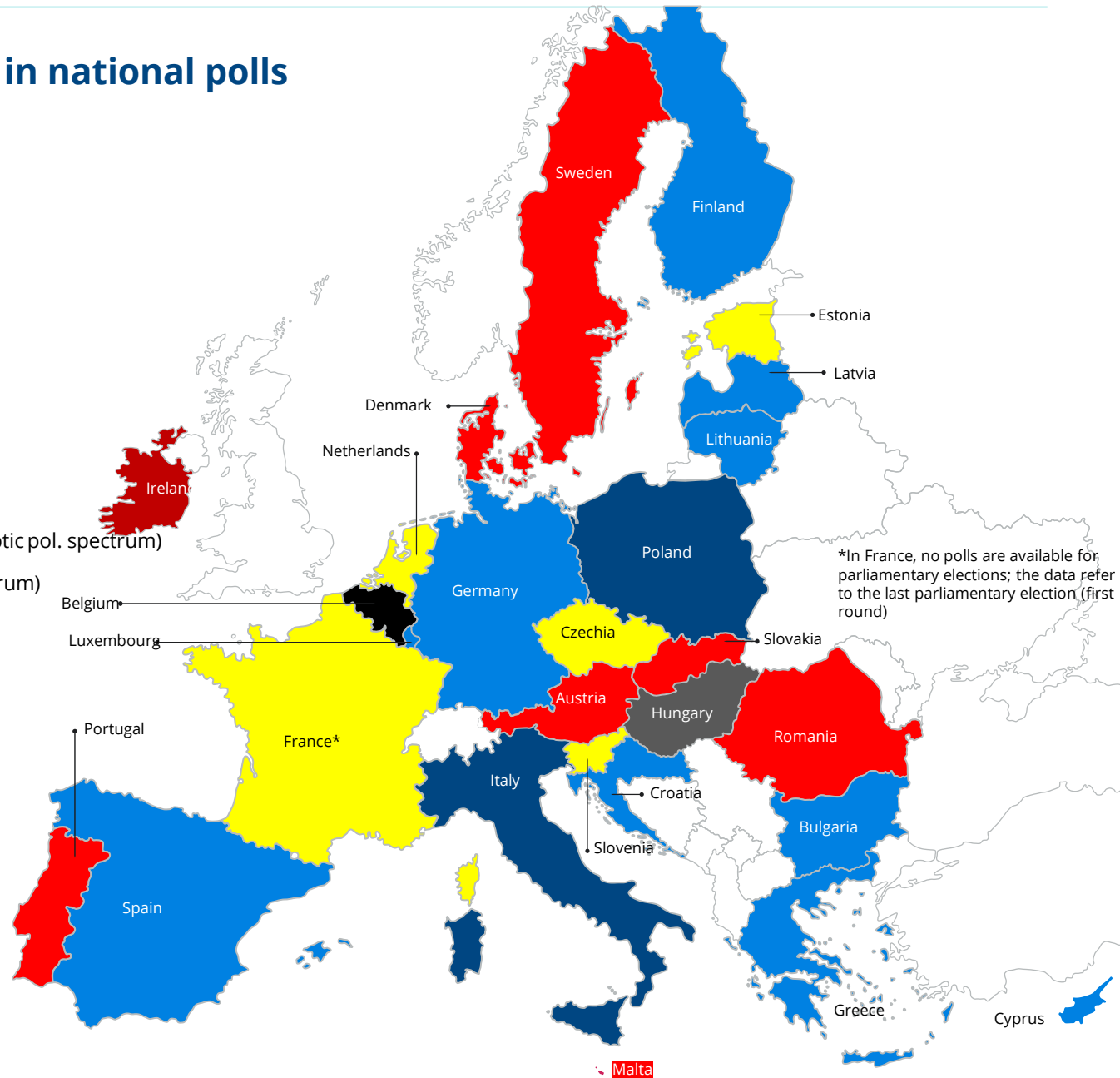
Situation in the European Council

- › Until now, the EPP, Social Democrats/Socialists (S&D) and Liberals (Renew) were equally represented in the European Council. But with the admission of the Slovak OĽaNO, the change of government in Sweden and the planned change in Ireland at the end of the year, the EPP will again provide the most heads of state and government:
 - › eight of the 27 heads of state and government in the European Council are currently members of the EPP family – from 17 December, there will be nine due to the scheduled transfer of the Taoiseach office from Martin to Varadkar in Ireland.
 - › Seven heads of state and government belong to the Liberals/Renew – from 17 December, it will be six.
 - › Six belong to the Social Democrats/Socialists (S&D).
 - › Three belong to the Euro-sceptic Conservatives (ECR).
 - › Three are formally independent.

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
- ID (far-right)
- Independents (right-wing Euro-sceptic pol. spectrum)
- Independents (moderate pol. spectrum)



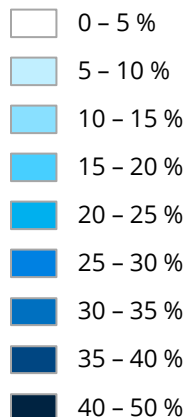
Strength of the EPP family and the respective strongest individual EPP parties in the EU member states

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

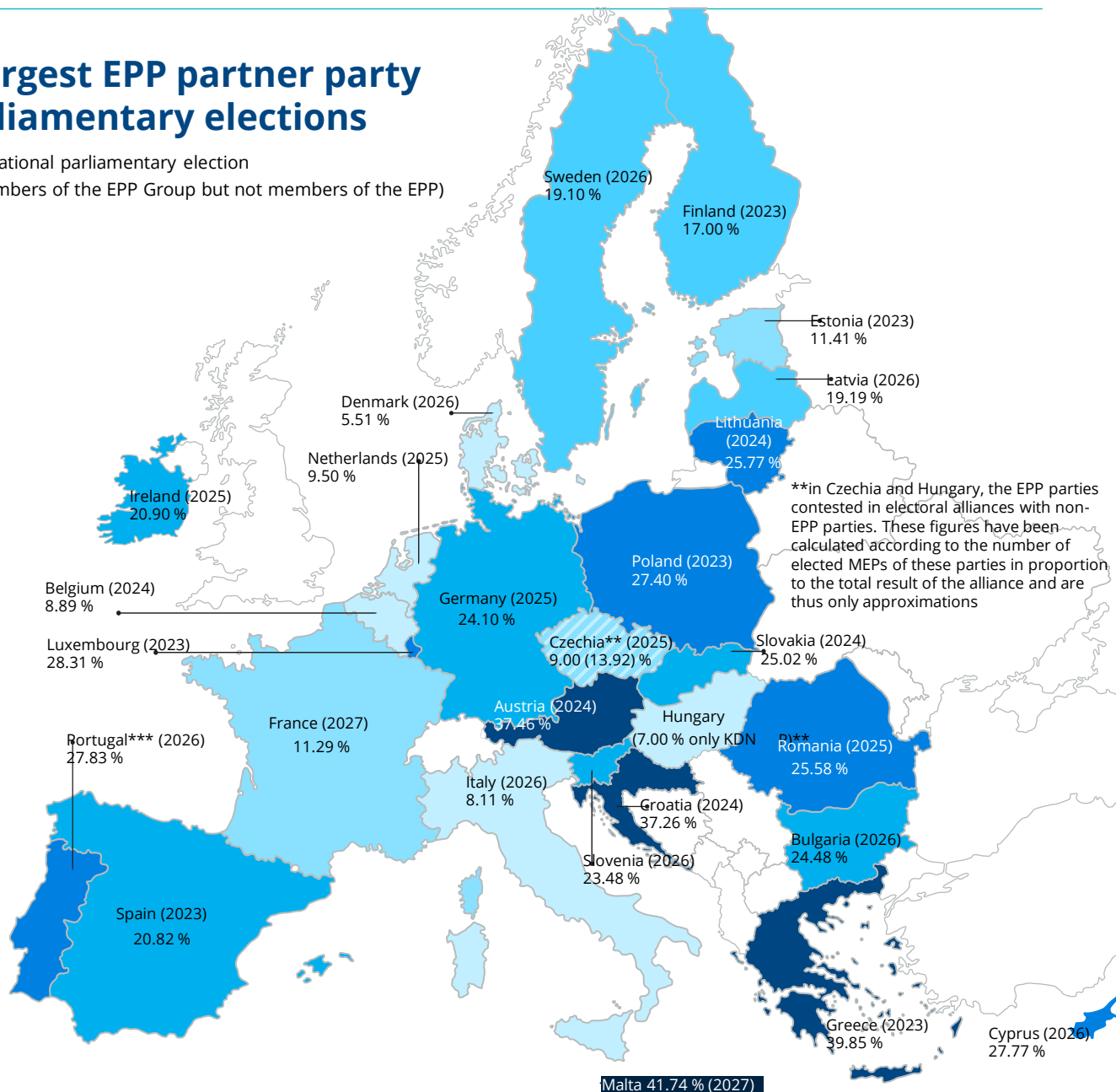
(In brackets above: date for the next expected national parliamentary election)

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 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

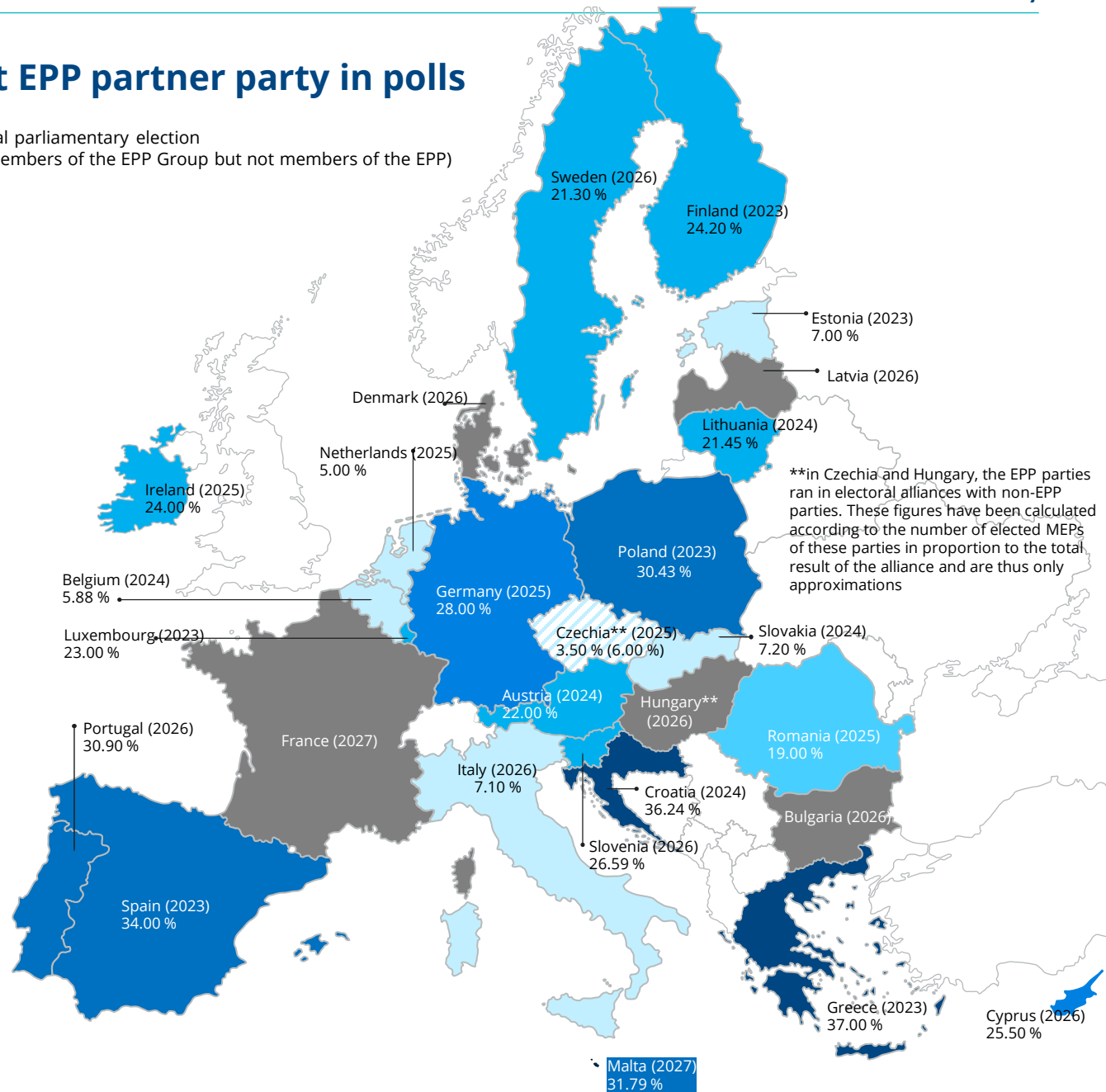
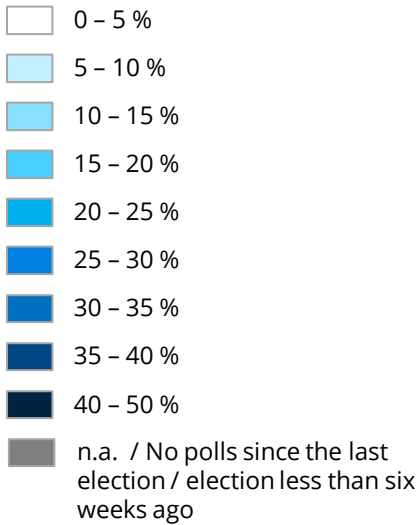
***in Portugal, the PSD entered into list liaisons with the CDS-PP in the Azores and Madeira. Only the result of the individual list is calculated here.

Malta 41.74 % (2027)

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



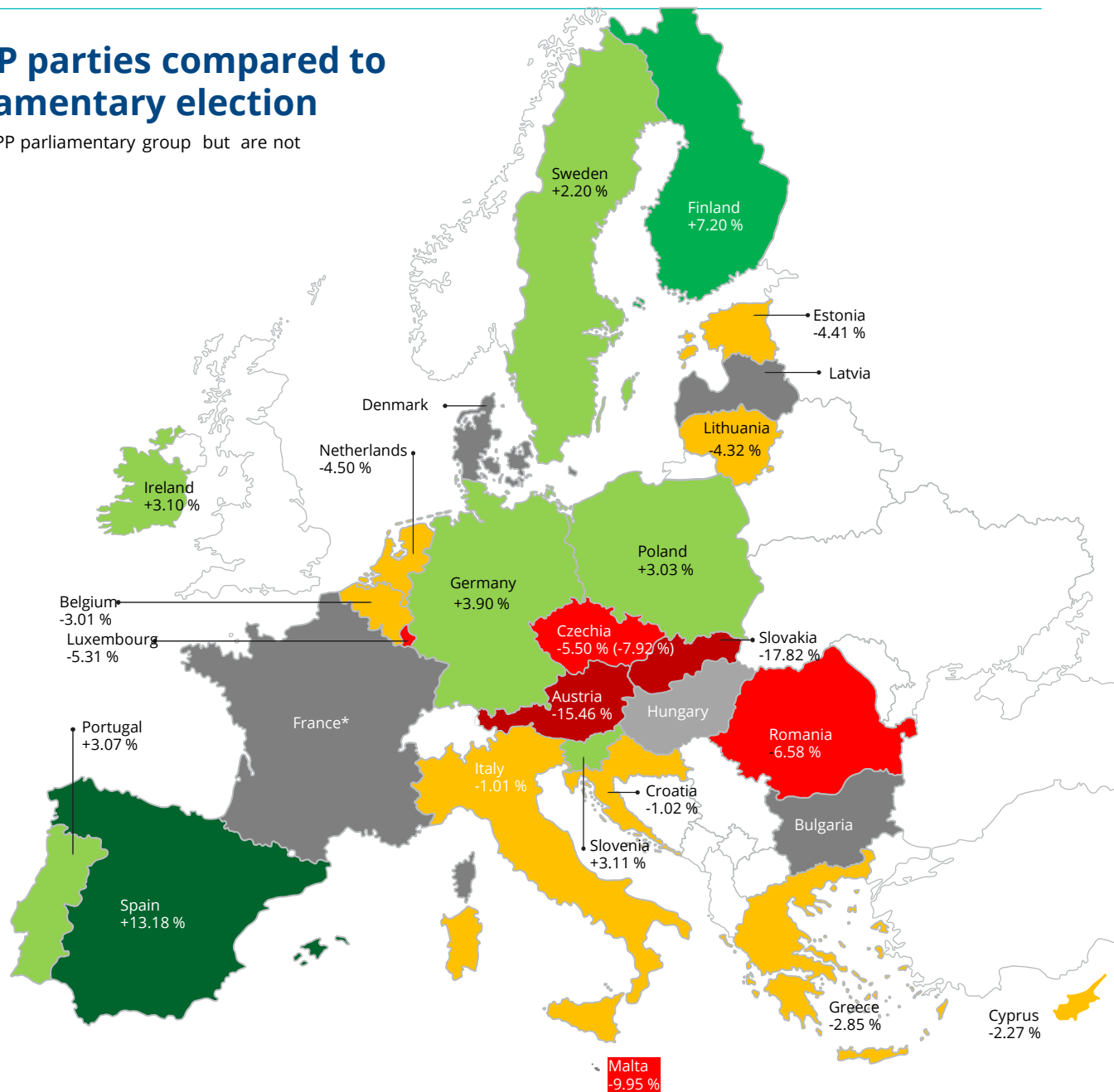
Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

(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

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

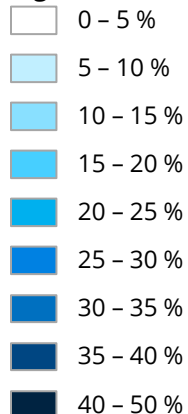


Election result of the EPP party family in the last national parliamentary elections

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

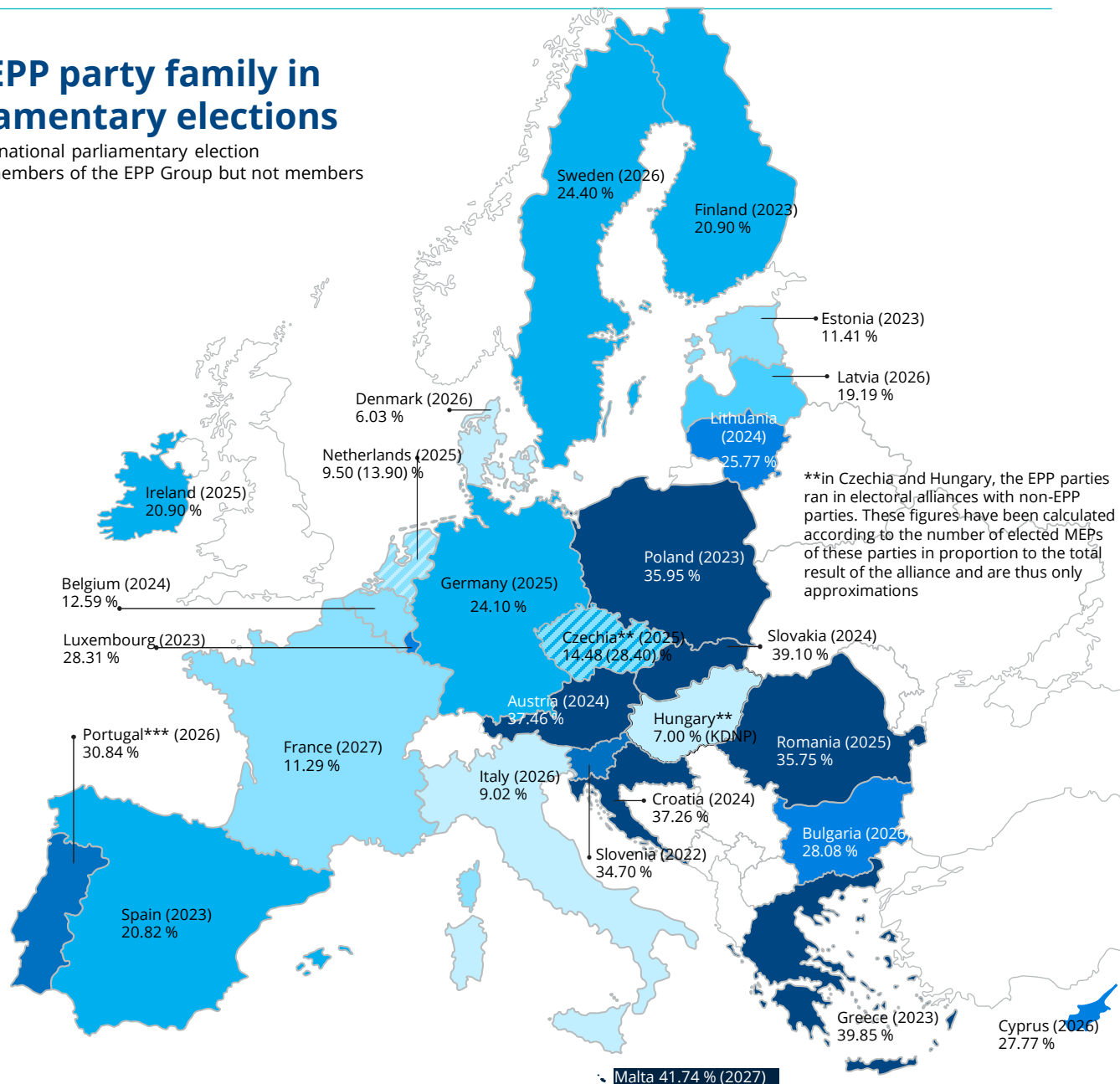
(In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

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. The result is included in the calculation here



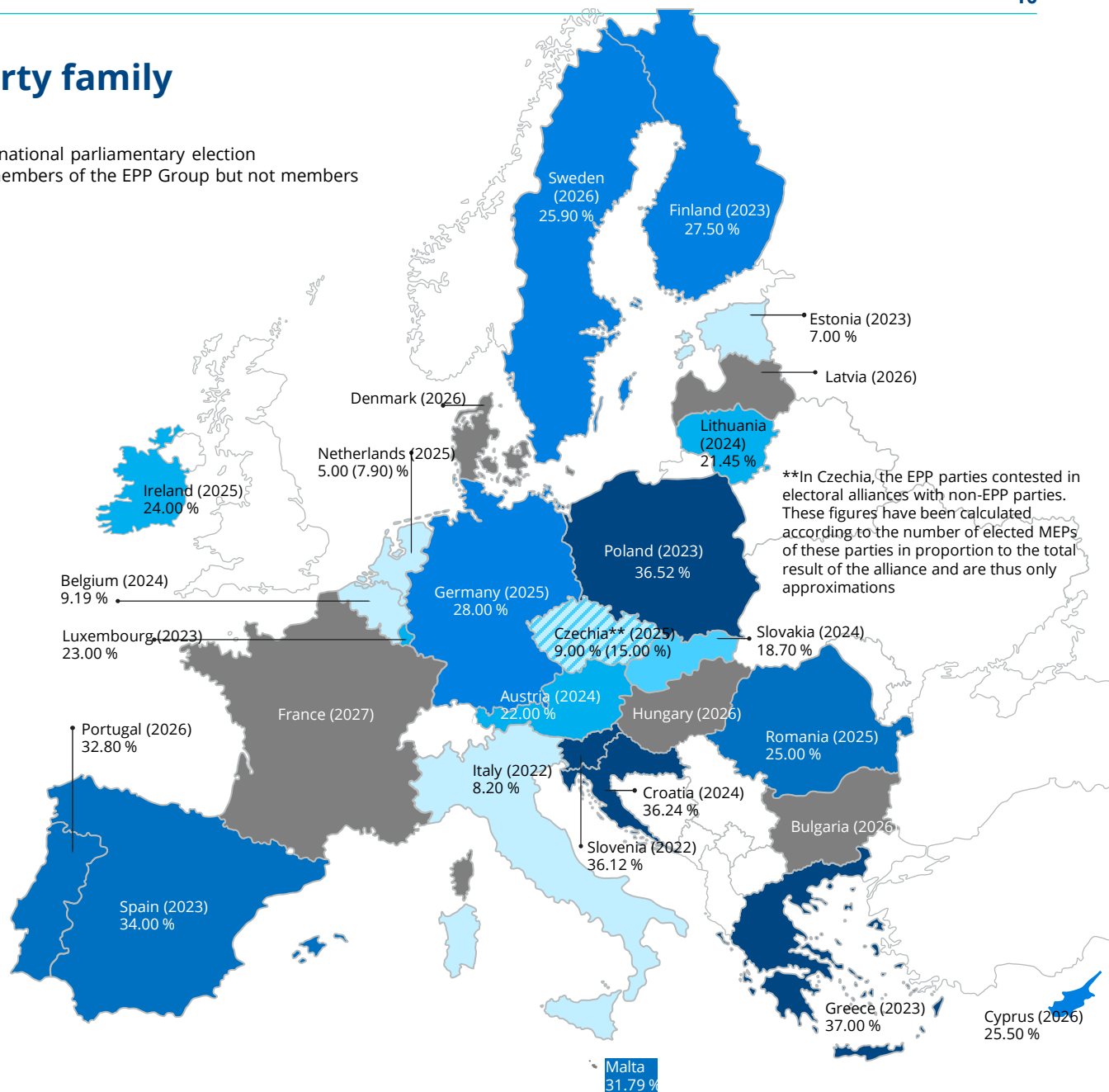
**in Czechia and Hungary, the EPP parties ran in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MEPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations

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

- 0 – 5 %
- 5 – 10 %
- 10 – 15 %
- 15 – 20 %
- 20 – 25 %
- 25 – 30 %
- 30 – 35 %
- 35 – 40 %
- 40 – 50 %
- n.a. / No polls since the last election / election less than six weeks ago



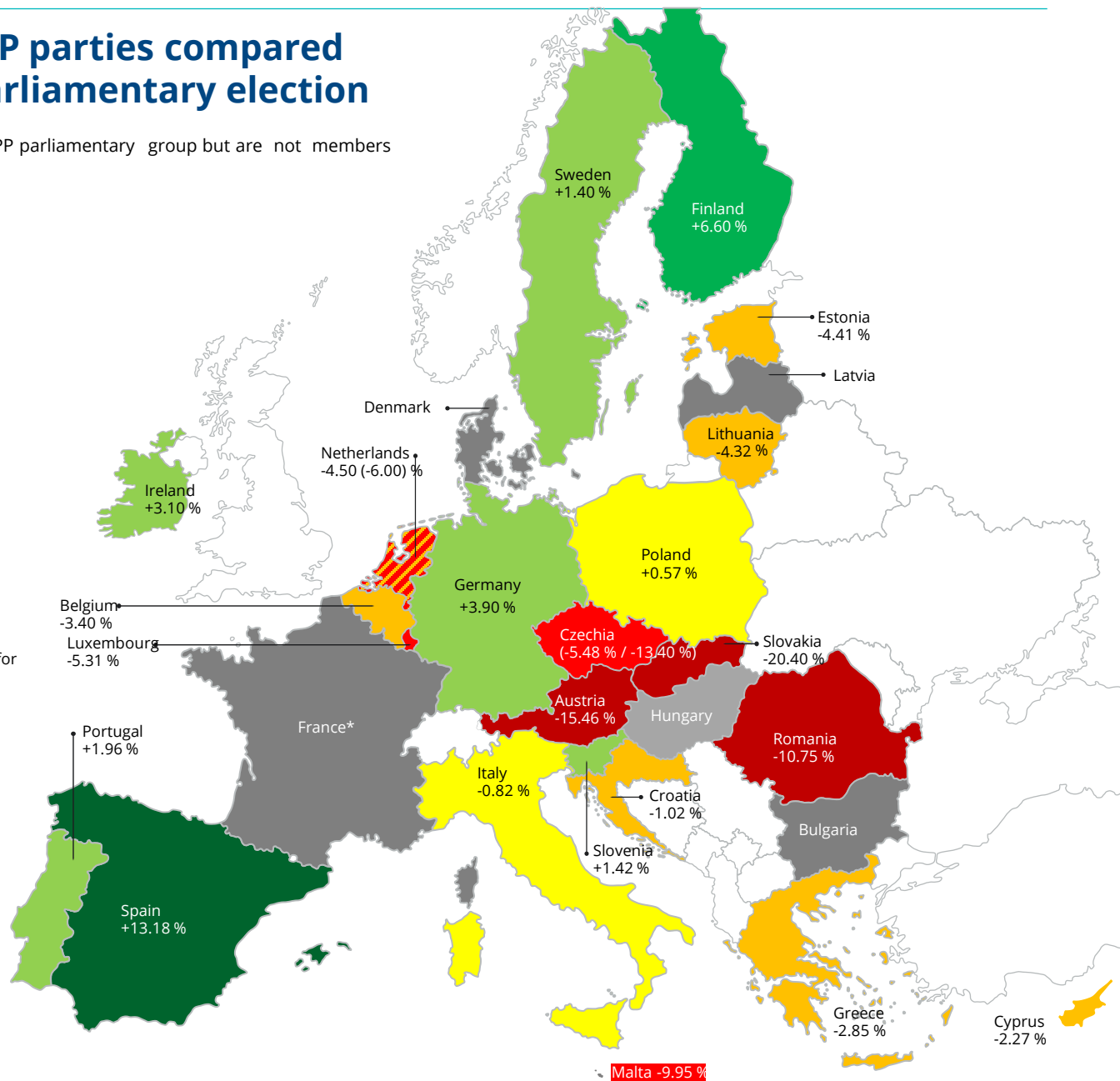
Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

(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

*in France, no polls are available for parliamentary elections

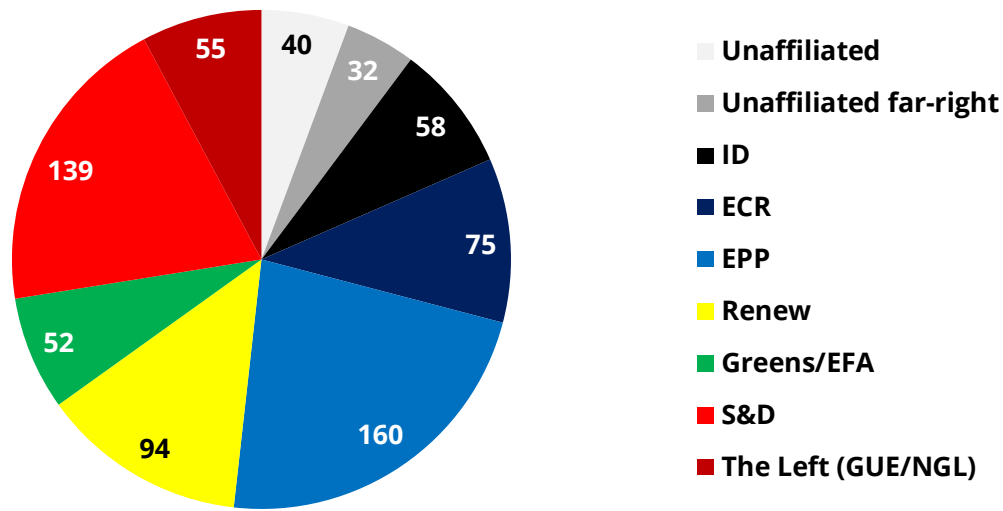


Composition of the EP

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 though not by a big margin. The result would be around 160 seats and, in all probability, between 147-171 seats.
 - › The Socialists/Social Democrats would get around 139 seats – a significant drop compared to the last Barometer (145)
 - › ECR (mainly thanks to FdI) and ID would gain a little compared to the last Barometer, the ALDE would lose a fraction.
 - › It is to be expected that particularly ALDE/Renew and the Greens might benefit from the affiliation of yet independent moderate parties, while some of the far-right unaffiliated forces might join with the ID or the ECR Group

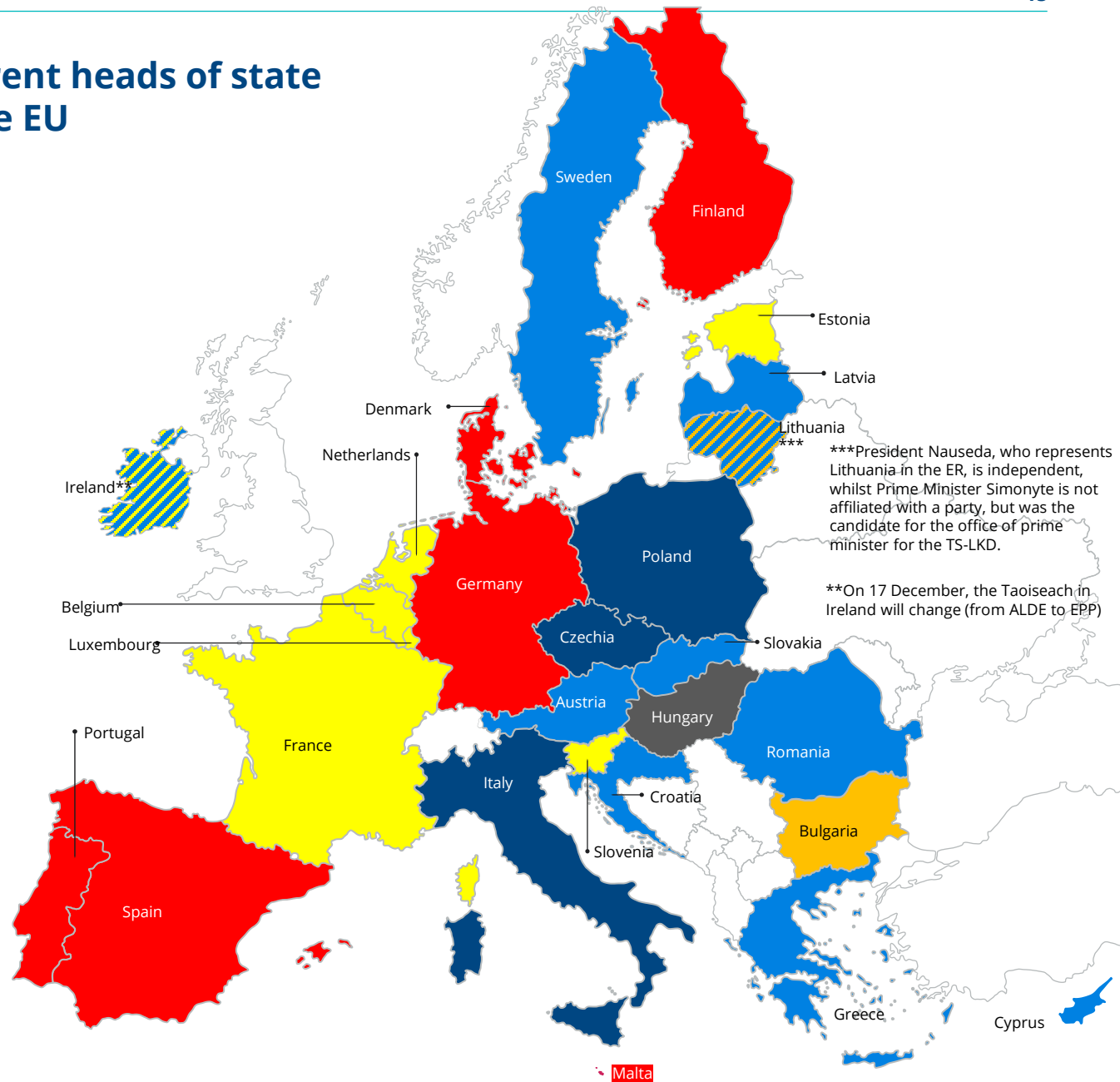


The EPP family's participation in government

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



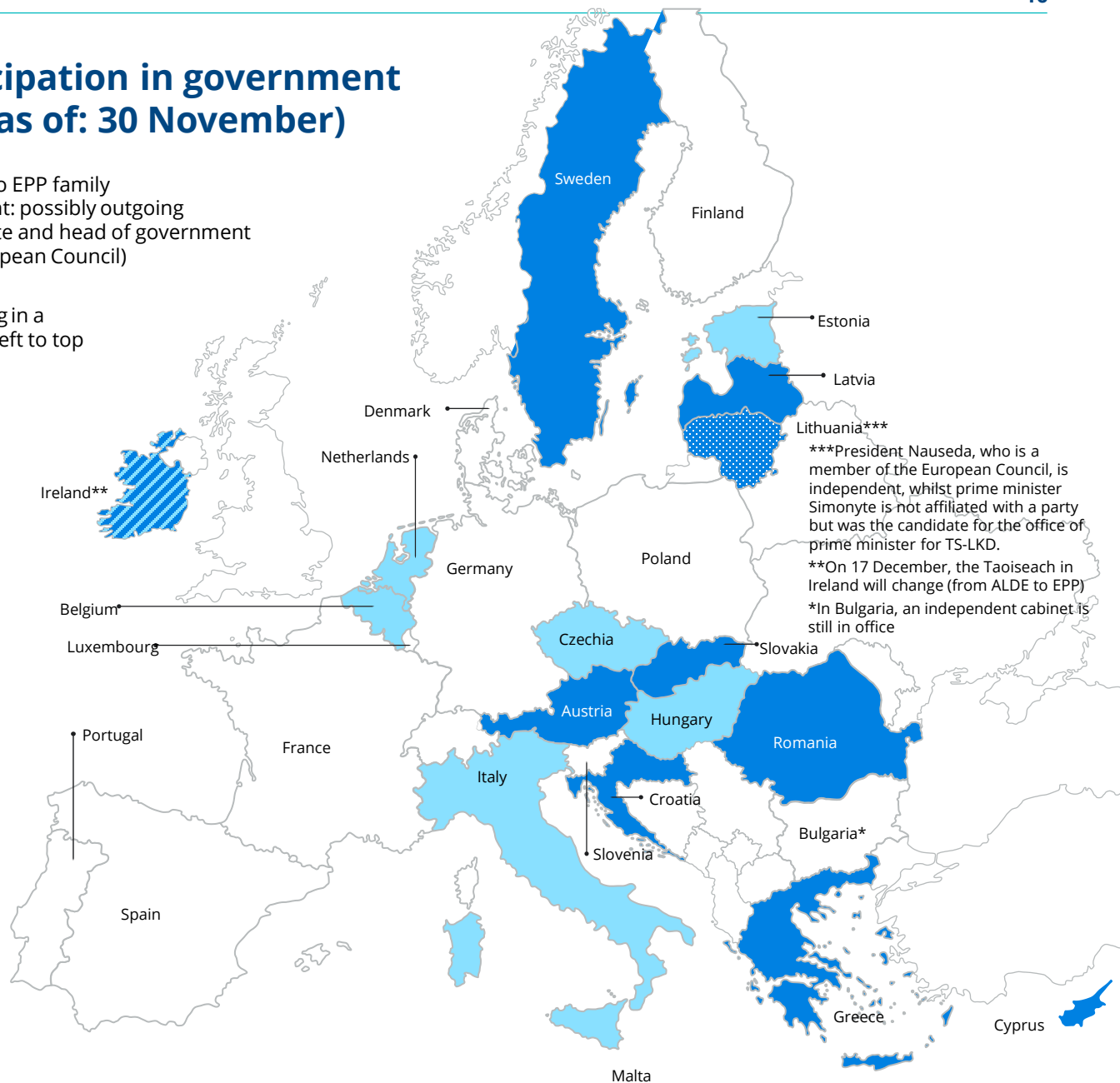
***President Nausėda, who represents Lithuania in the ER, is independent, whilst Prime Minister Simonyte is not affiliated with a party, but was the candidate for the office of prime minister for the TS-LKD.

**On 17 December, the Taoiseach in Ireland will change (from ALDE to EPP)

The EPP family's participation in government (as of: 30 November)

Dark Blue 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)

Light Blue 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 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-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 (Czechia), Zavecz (Hungary), Pulse (Cyprus)

Legal notice

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