

EPP Party Barometer

March 2022

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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 polls in only seven countries, the socialist in nine (in 10 if one adds the Slovakian Hlas, which is not yet officially a PES member), the liberal/Renew family in four, the Eurosceptic-national conservative ECR and the far-left GUE/NGL party in one country each. In Hungary, Fidesz is ahead (not yet part of a family party) and in three countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria) independent parties or coalitions comprising several party families were ahead.
- › The picture differs if we look at the strongest single party and not the largest political family. Then the EPP leads in nine countries, the socialists in nine (if Hlas in Slovakia is included among the socialists), liberals in four, right-wing populists of the ID, the ECR and the GUE/NGL in one country each, while in Hungary Fidesz (still no party family) is ahead. One still independent platform consisting of several political parties is ahead in Bulgaria.
- › The lead in front of other party families or other individual parties is often very small (including Italy, Germany, Lithuania, Belgium, Slovenia, Finland), or other polls reveal a different picture.

Situation in the European Council

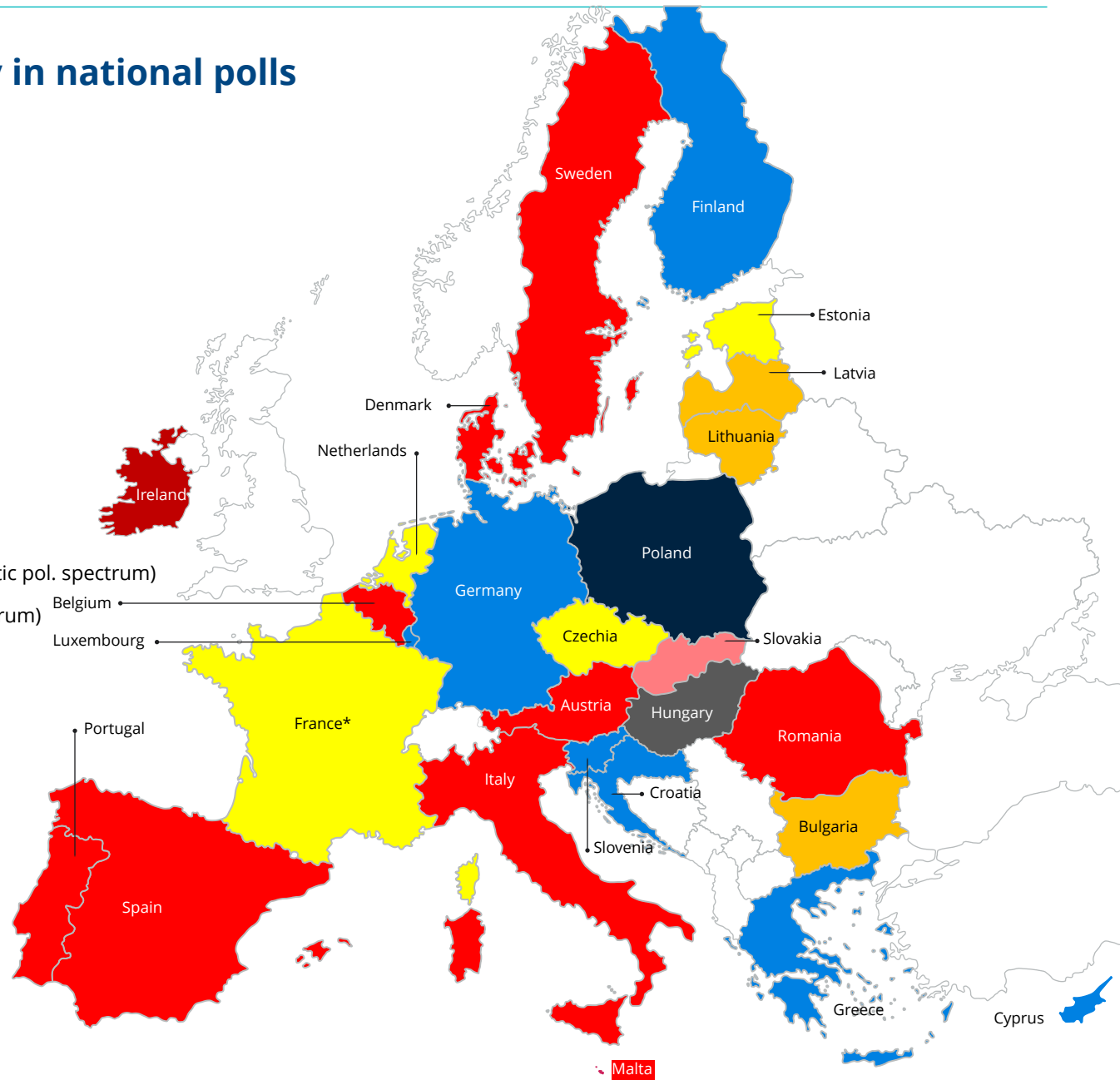
- › EPP, Socialists and Liberals are about **equally strong** in the European Council:
 - › Eight of the 27 heads of state and government in the European Council currently belong to the EPP family (if one adds the Slovakian prime minister, whose party is part of the EPP parliamentary group but not the EPP).
 - › Six heads of state and government belong to the Liberals/Renew.
 - › Seven belong to the Social Democrats/Socialists.
 - › Two belong to the Eurosceptic 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 (left fringe)
- ID / (right-wing populists)
- Independents (right-wing Eurosceptic pol. spectrum)
- Independents (moderate pol. spectrum)

*In France, no polls are available for parliamentary elections; the values refer to the popularity of the respective presidential candidate or the mean value of the most promising candidates

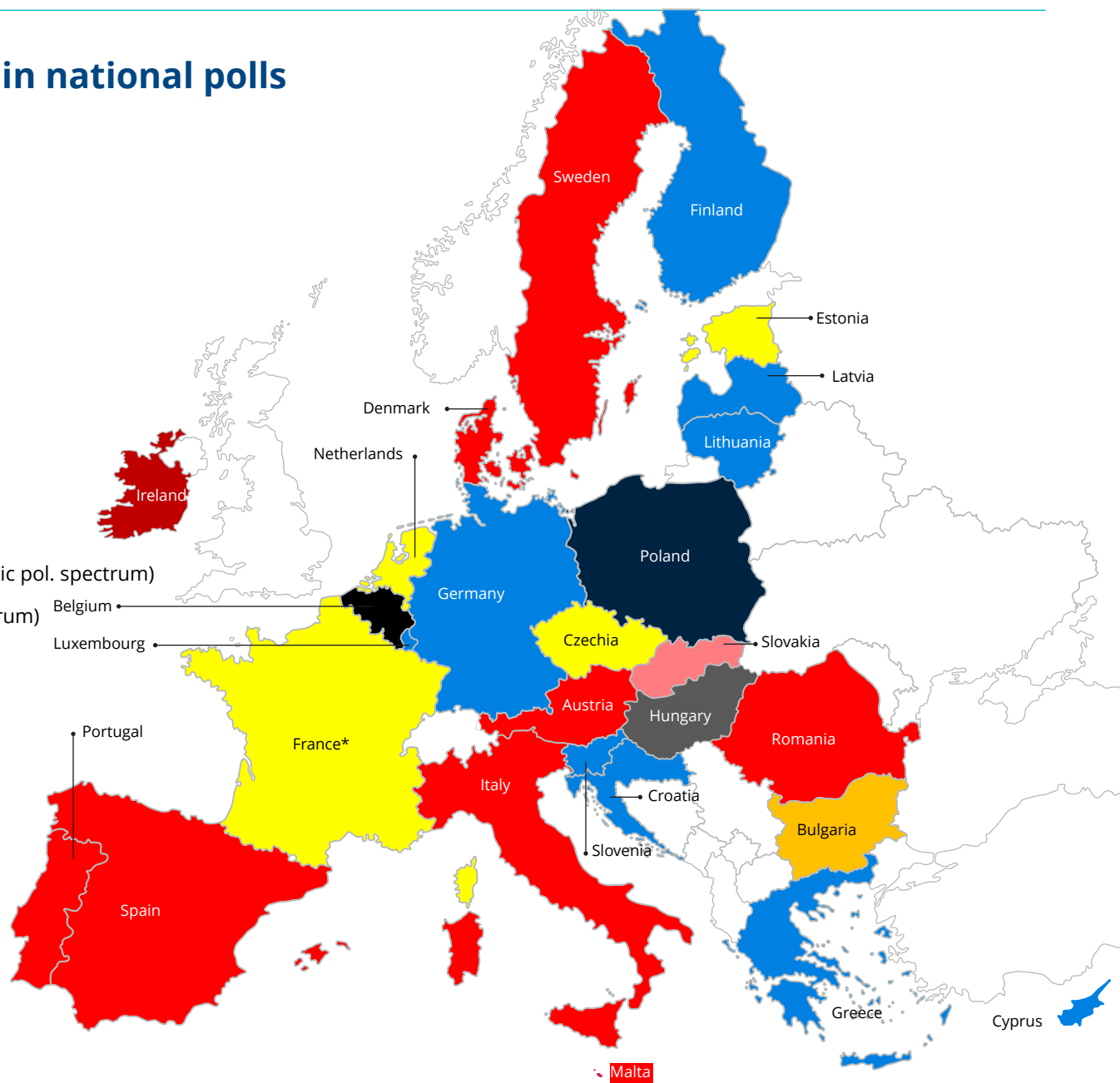


Strongest single party in national polls

Legend

- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
- ACRE / ECR family
- The Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL (left fringe)
- ID / right-wing populists
- Independents (right-wing Eurosceptic pol. spectrum)
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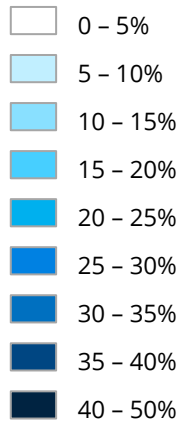
Strength of the EPP family and the respective strongest individual EPP parties in the EU member states

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

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

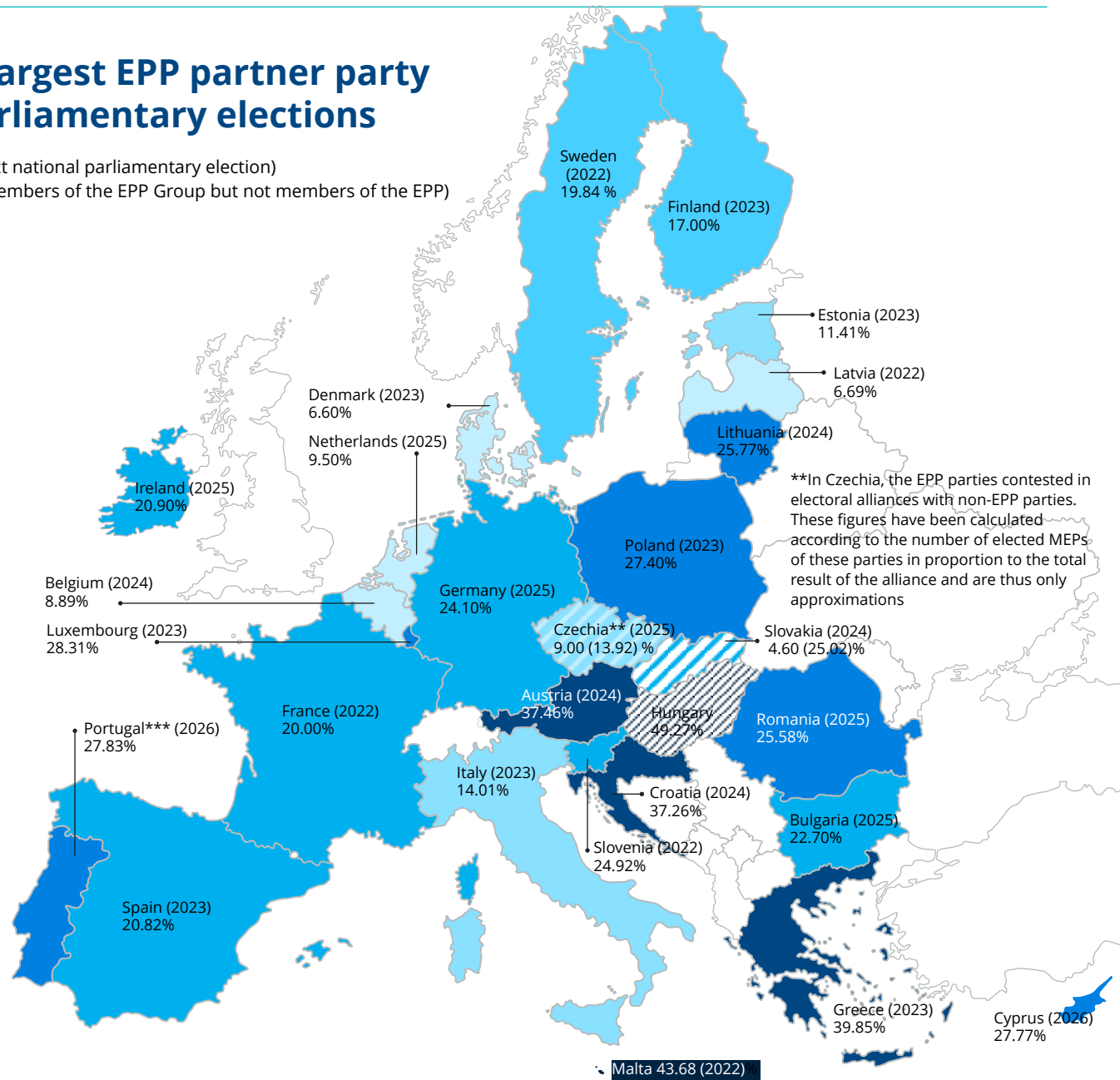
(in brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

Legend



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***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.



Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

(in brackets above: date for the presumably next 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%

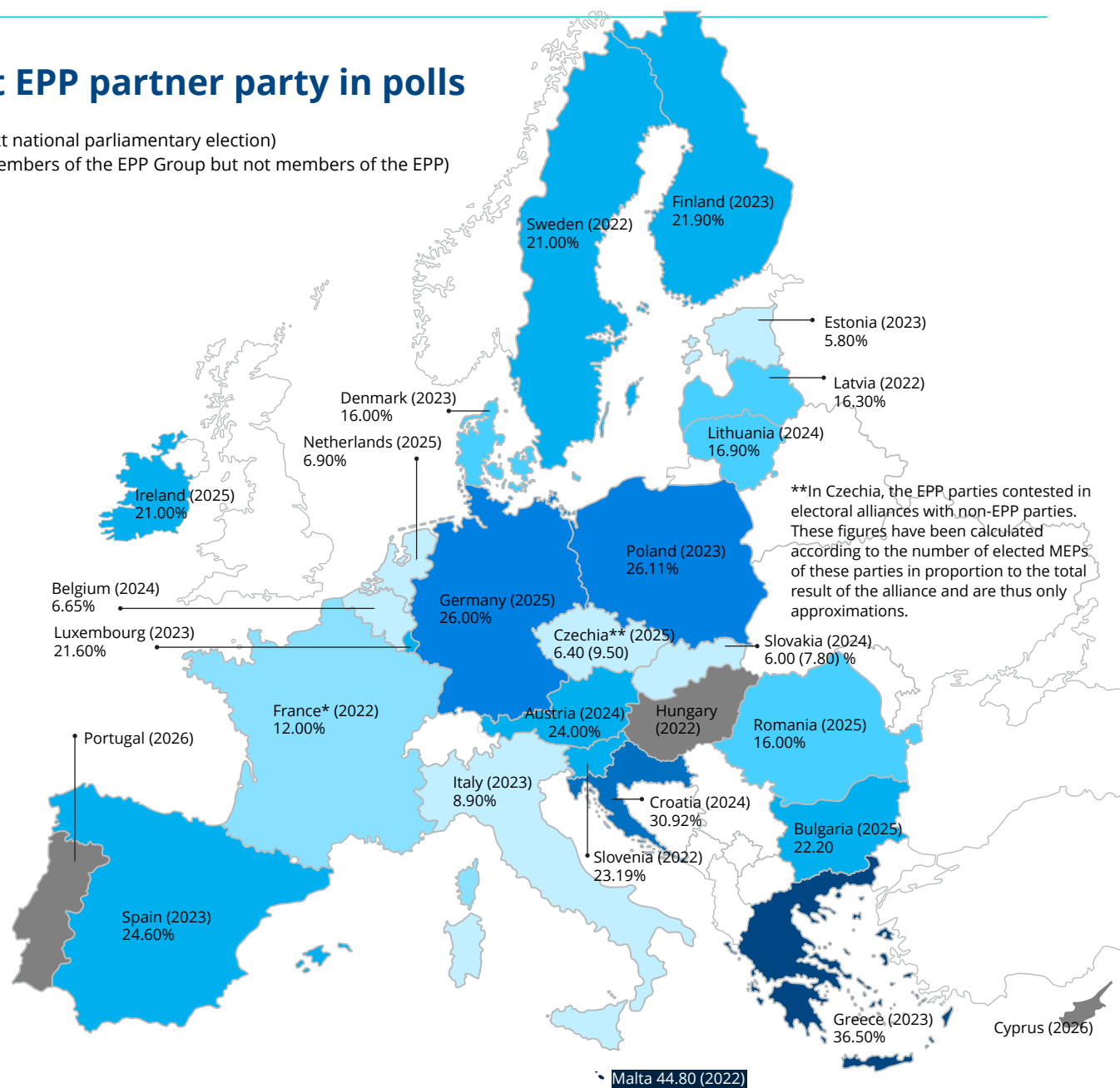
30 – 35%

35 – 40%

40 – 50%

n.a. No polls since the last election / election less than six weeks ago / value cannot be determined

*In France, no polls are available for parliamentary elections; the values refer to the popularity of the respective presidential candidate



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

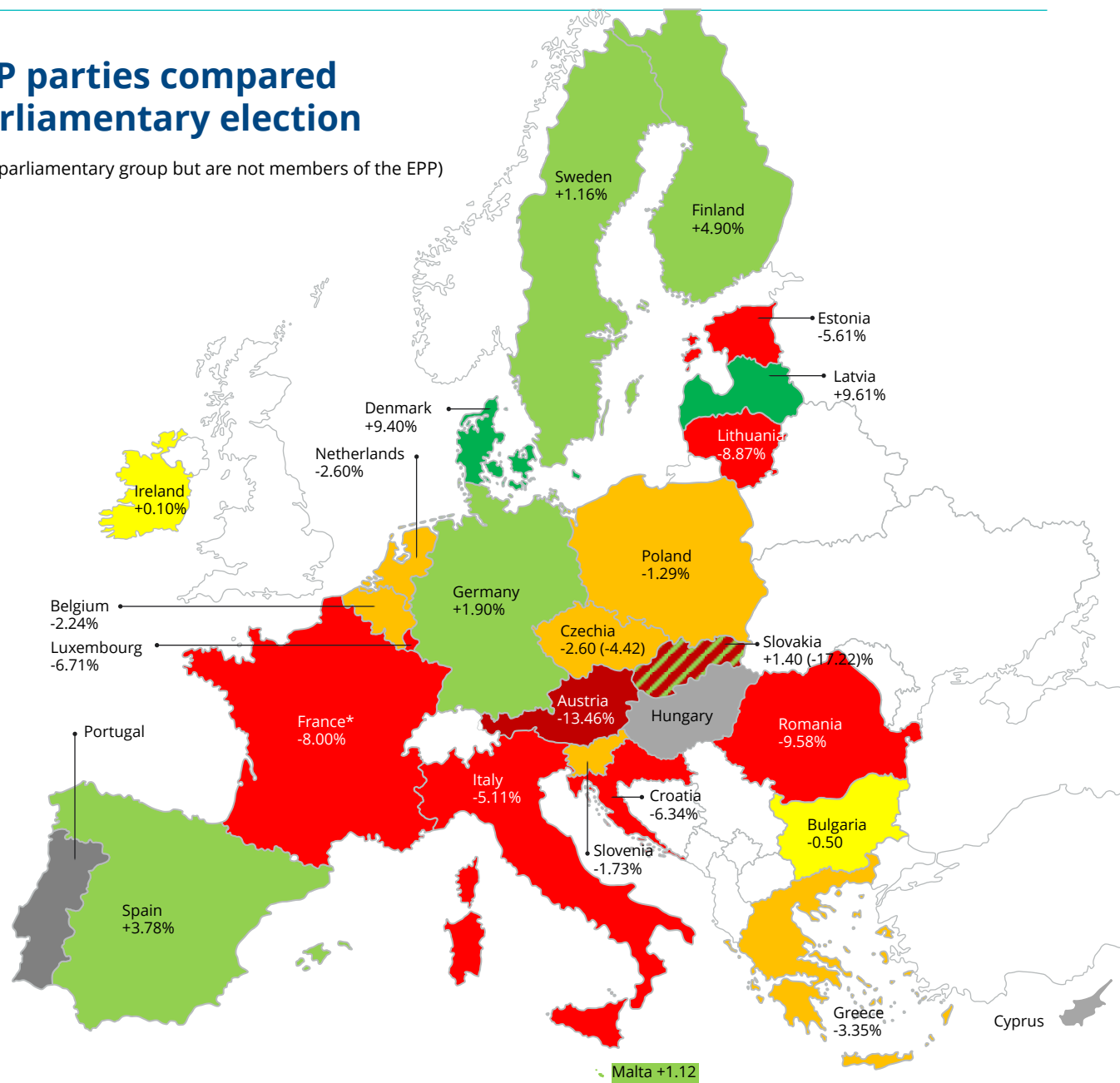
(in brackets: parties included that sit in the EPP parliamentary group but are not members of the EPP)

Legend



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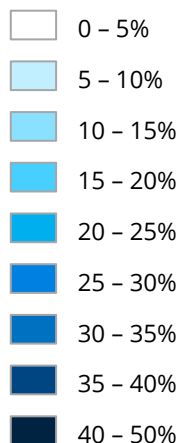


Election result of the EPP party family in the last national parliamentary elections

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

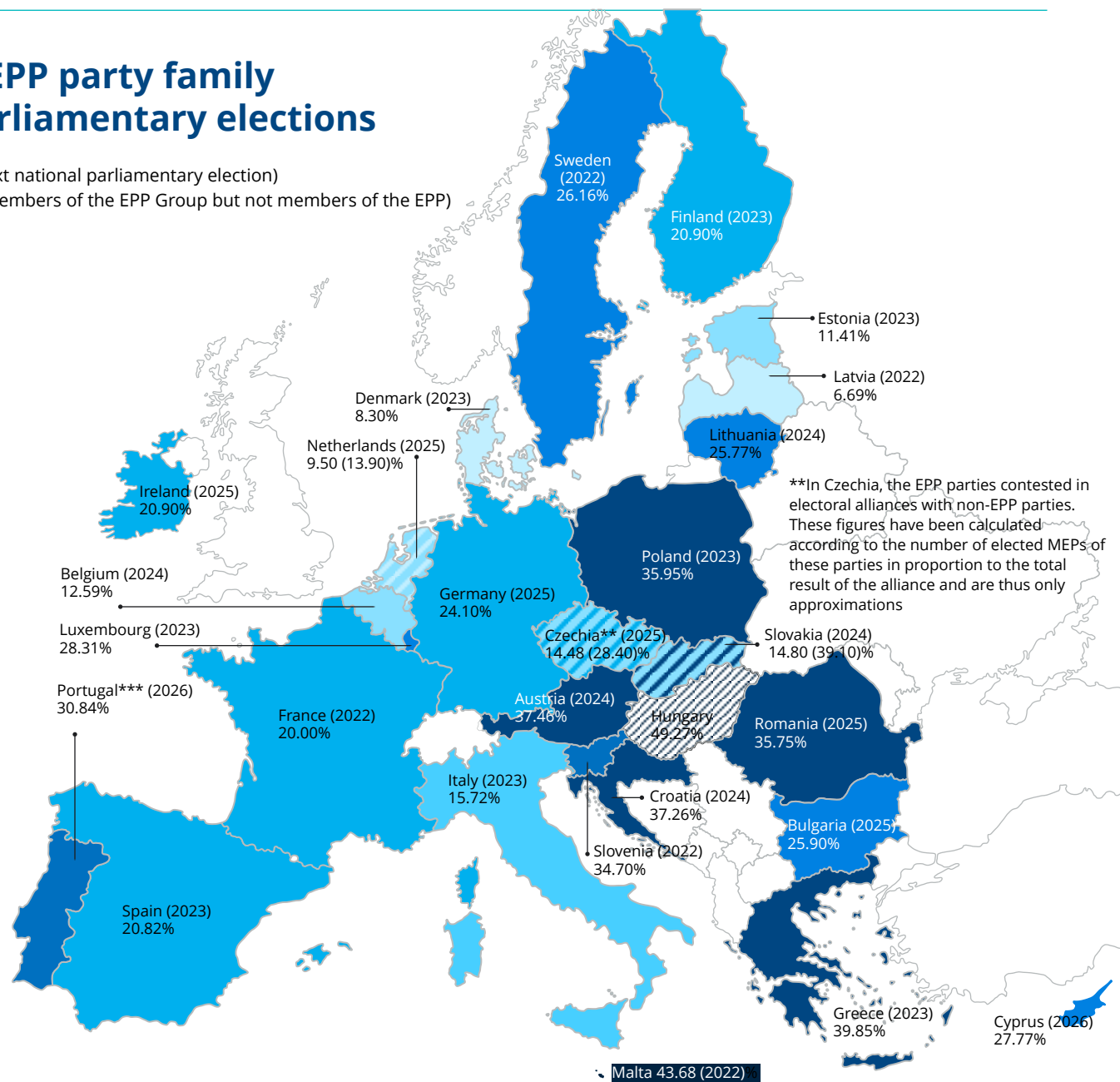
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Legend



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***in Portugal, the PSD entered into list liaisons with the CDS-PP in the Azores and Madeira. These result are included in the calculation here.

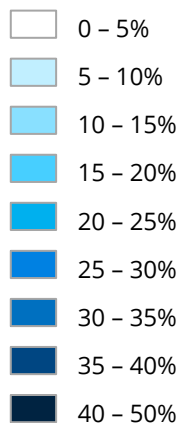


Strength of the EPP party family in national polls

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

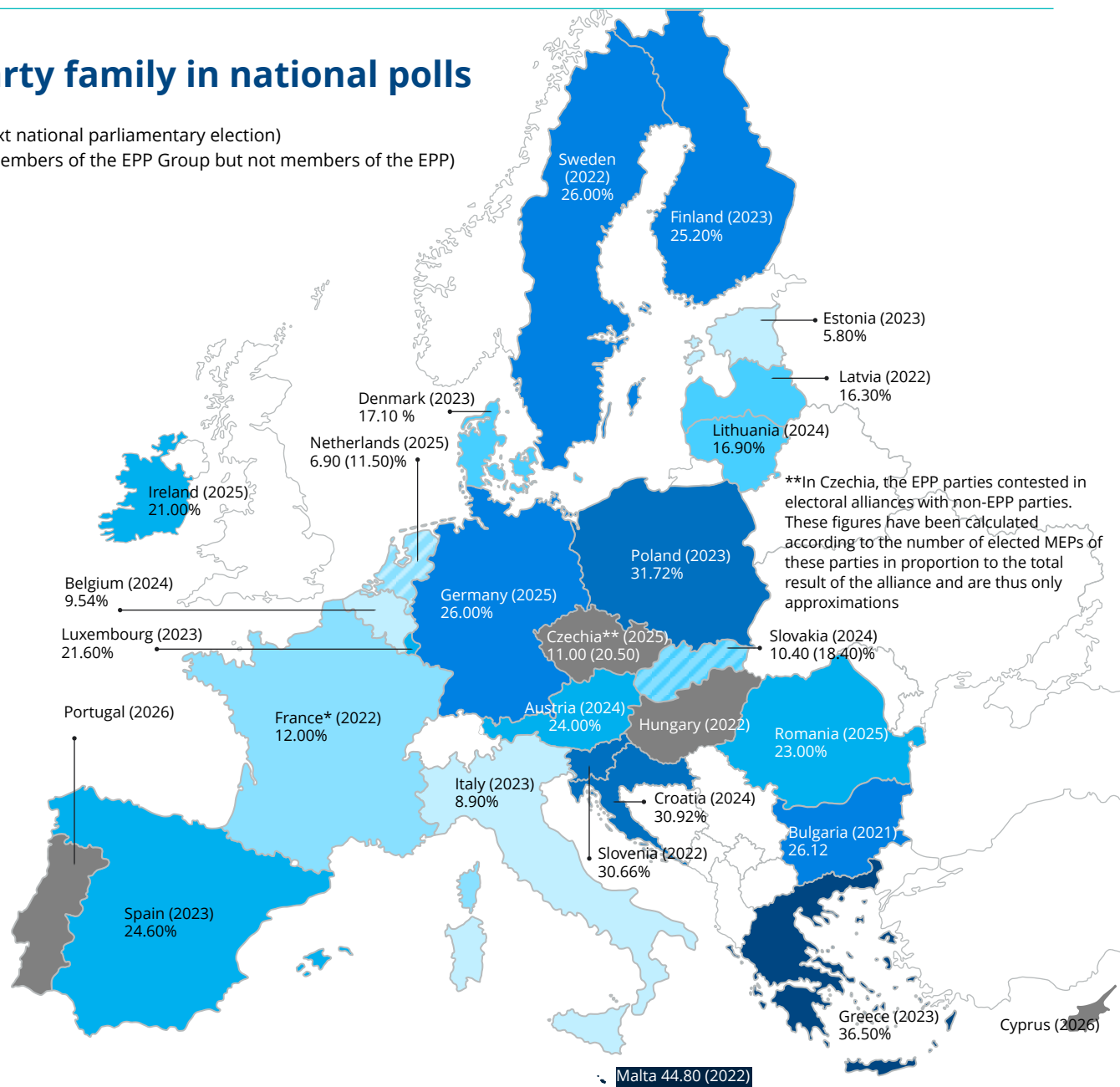
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Legend



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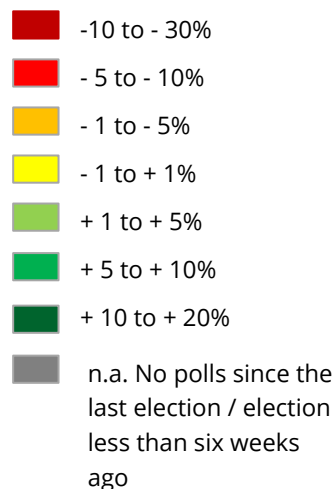
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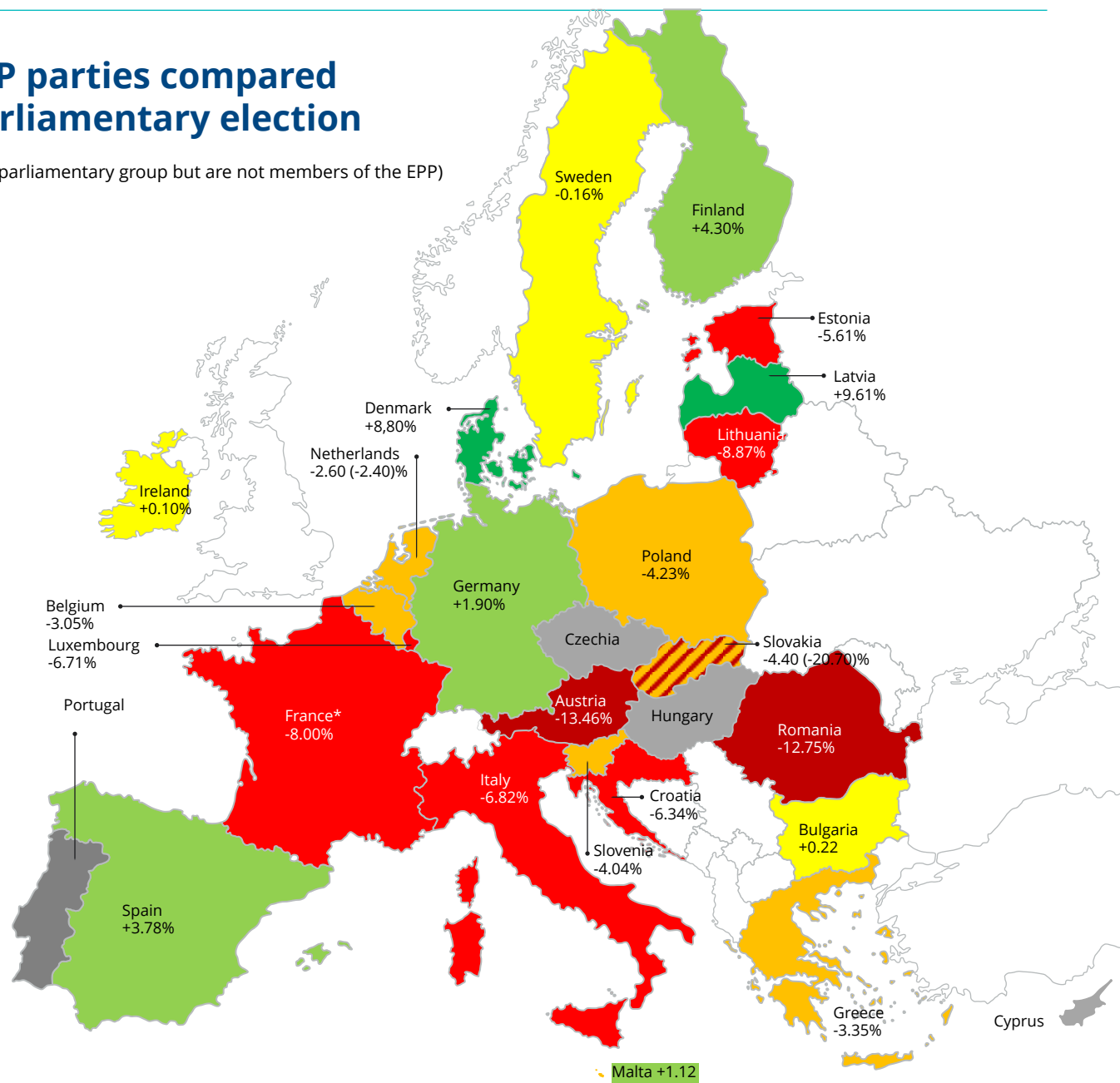
Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

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

Legend



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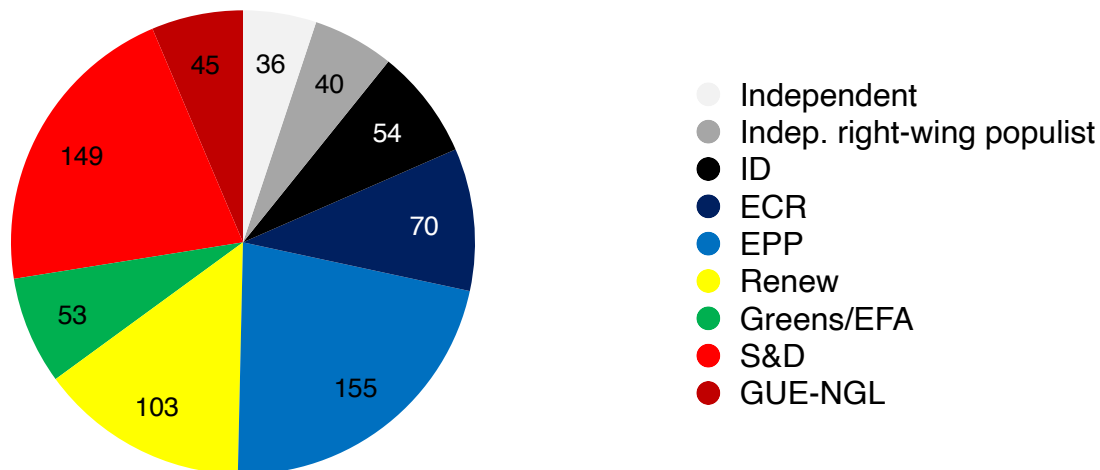


Composition of the EP

Composition of the EP

Composition of the European Parliament with unchanged parliamentary groups

- › IMPORTANT: National polls can only be used with qualifications as a picture of public opinion for the EP elections, so the figures presented here should 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 clearly lose seats compared to the EP elections, but would still remain the largest force by a very narrow margin. The outcome would be 155 seats and within a range of 145-170 seats.
 - › The Socialists/Social Democrats would gain slightly and be on a par with the EPP.
 - › Liberals, ECR would gain seats, the far-left GUE/NGL as well.
 - › The Greens would loose significantly compared to their current number of seats; the actual strength of the Greens in France remains difficult to assess. Thus, the weak polling data at present for the Greens presidential candidate is only a very weak indicator plus the Greens would probably have rather strong potential among the independents.

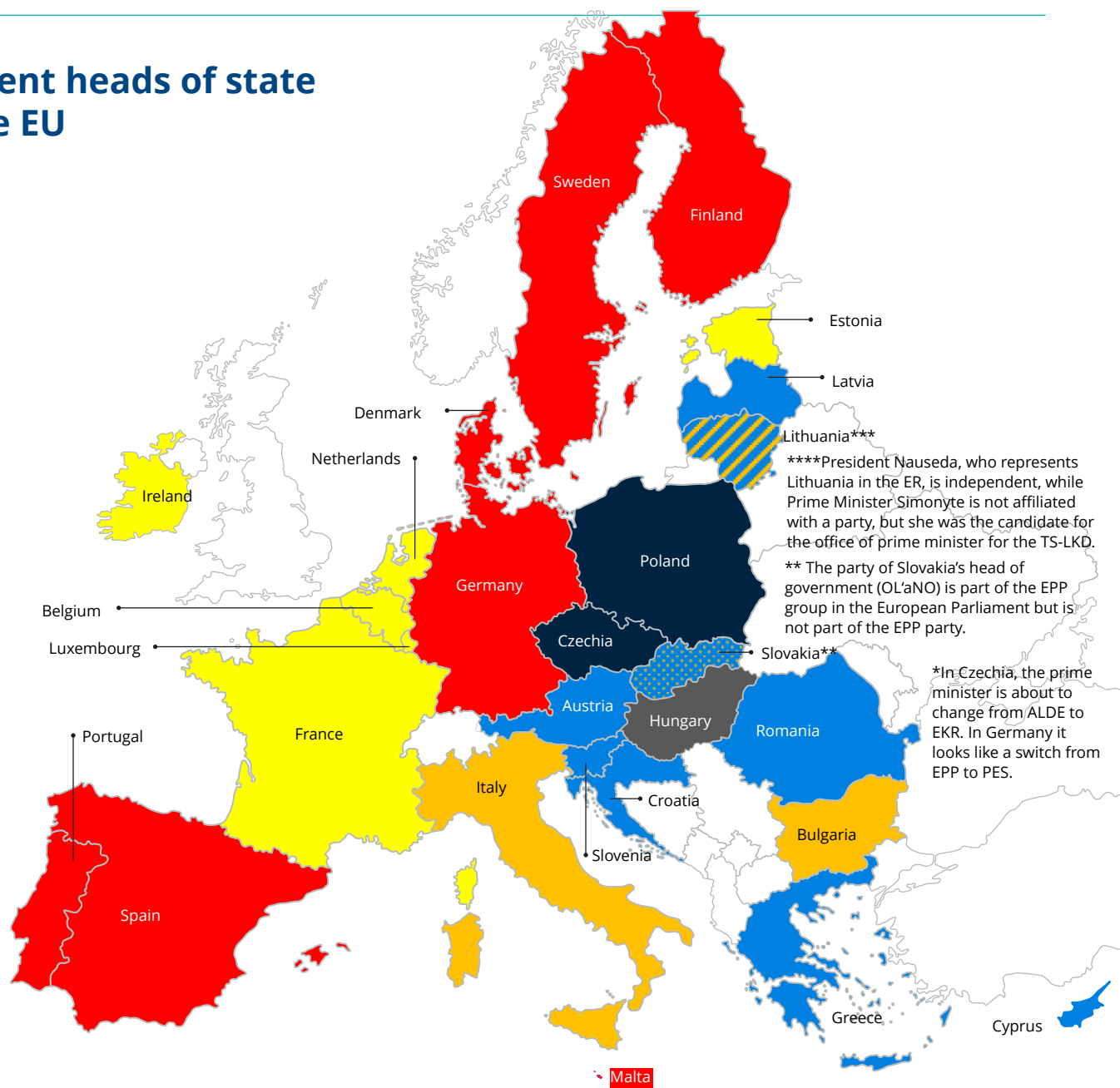


The EPP family's participation in government

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



Legend

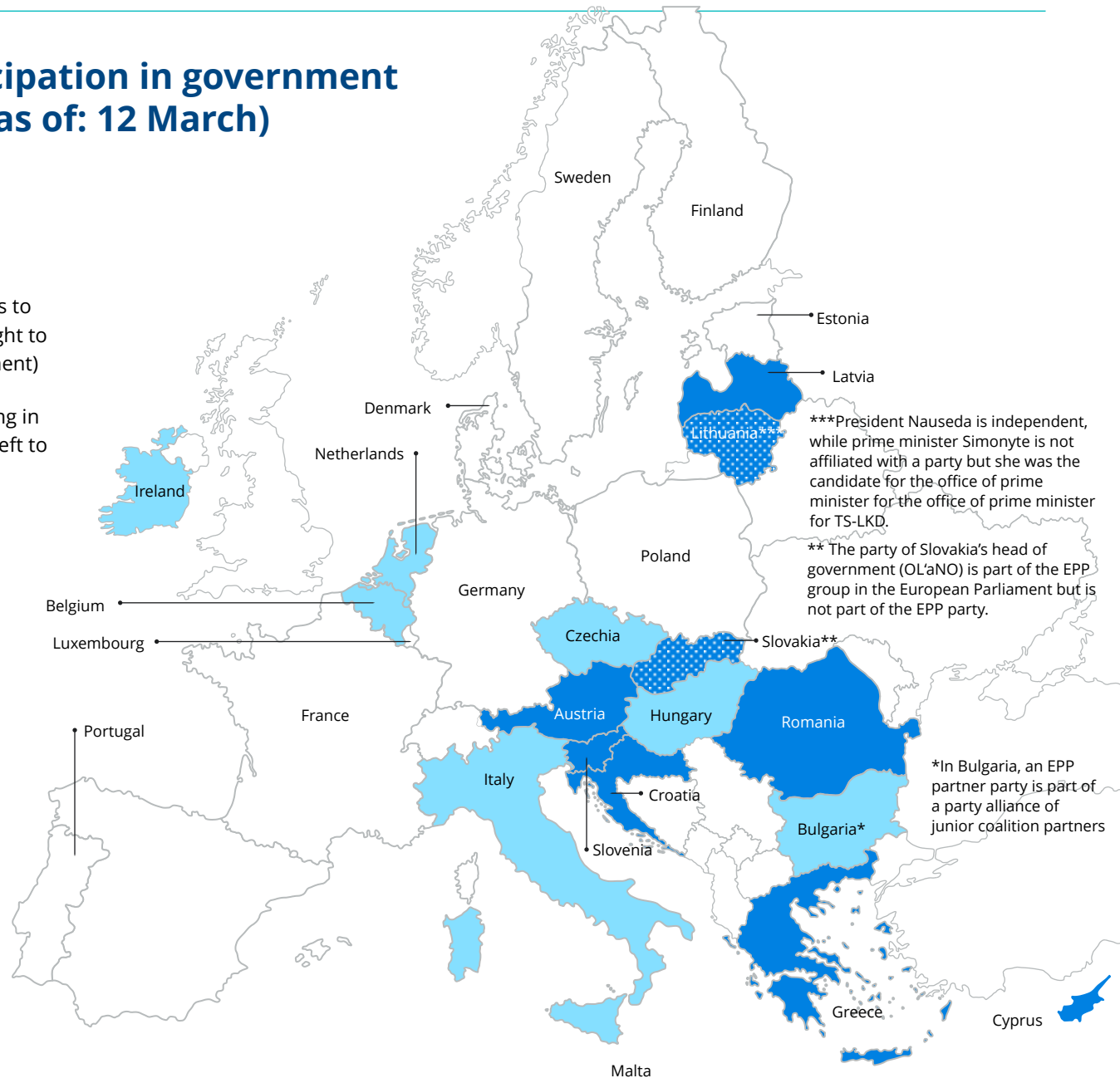
- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
- ACRE / ECR family
- The Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL (left fringe)
- ID / right-wing populists
- Independent (Fidesz)
- Other independents



The EPP family's participation in government in EU member states (as of: 12 March)

Legend

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



Notes

- › In France, no polls for national parliamentary elections have been gathered since the elections in June 2017. 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 owing to the fact they form a single parliamentary bloc and that their polling numbers are always added together.
- › In several countries, parties are part of the EPP parliamentary group without belonging to the EPP, for example, CU and 50 Plus in the Netherlands, STAN in Czechia and Olano in Slovakia. Their respective results are given in brackets.
- › Some of the parties in the ACRE/ECR family are right-wing populist or have strong right-wing populist elements. As the ACRE family is now (or is for the time being) a mainstream party family, the parties belonging to it are listed as part of the ACRE family and not as “right-wing populist”.
- › In Czechia, parties affiliated with the EPP or the EPP Group joined alliances 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), RedC (Ireland), Ipsos (Italy), Ipsos (Croatia), Factum (Latvia), Vilimorus (Lithuania), Sondesfro (Luxembourg), Malta Today (Malta), Ipsos (Netherlands) OGM (Austria), Ibris (Poland), Eurosondagem (Portugal), Internoder CURS (Romania), Novus (Sweden), Focus (Slovakia), Mediana (Slovenia), NC Report (Spain), Kantar (Czechia), Zavecz (Hungary), Pulse (Cyprus)

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