

EPP Party Barometer May 2022

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17/05/2022

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 opinion polls in **eight** countries, the socialist family (PES) in **seven** (in eight if you add the Slovak social democratic “Hlas”, which is not yet officially a PES member). In Austria, the EPP and the PES are on an equal footing. The Liberals/Renew are ahead in **four**, the Eurosceptic national conservative ECR and the far-left group GUE/NGL in **one country each**. In Hungary, Fidesz was ahead (unaffiliated) and in three countries (Lithuania, Slovenia, Bulgaria) formally independent parties or alliances comprising several party families were ahead.
- › The picture is somewhat different when looking at the strongest single party rather than the largest political family: Then the EPP leads in **ten** countries, the Socialists in **seven** (if you include “Hlas” in Slovakia with the Socialists). In Austria, the two big party families are on an equal footing. Liberals are ahead in **four**, the ECR in **two**, and the GUE/NGL in **one** country each, and in Hungary Fidesz (unaffiliated) is in the lead. In Slovenia, the still independent GS (Gibanje Svoboda, left-liberal-green spectrum) is ahead.
- › The lead over other party families or other individual parties is often very narrow (e.g. Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Belgium, Czechia, Spain), or other polls see another party family in front.

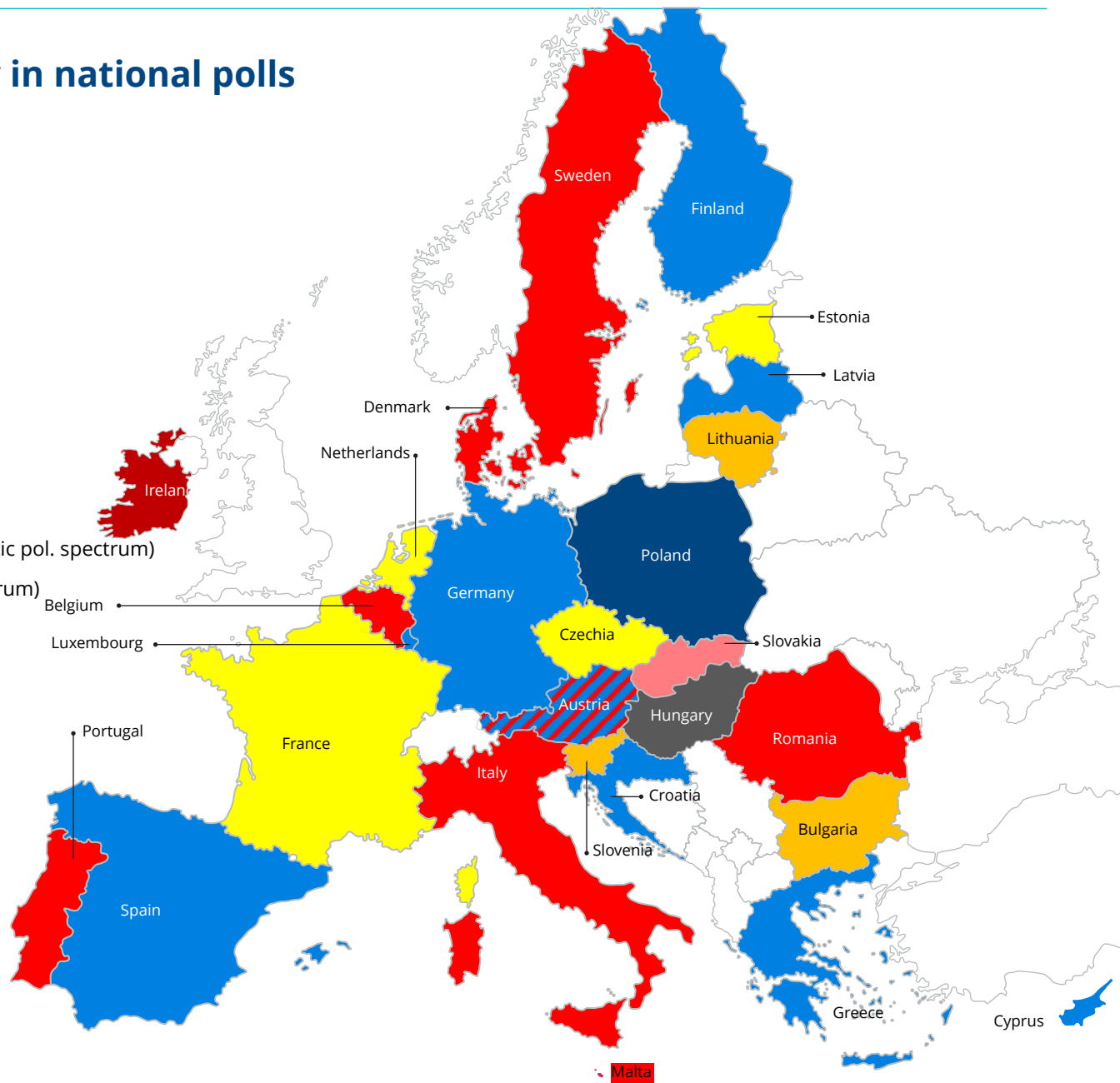
Situation in the European Council

- › The EPP, Socialists and Liberals are about equally strong in the increasingly fragmented European Council:
 - › **8** of the 27 heads of state and government in the European Council currently belong to the EPP family (if you add the Slovak prime minister, whose party is part of the EPP group but not the EPP), the very likely change of government in Slovenia to an independent is likely to bring the number **down to 7**.
 - › **6** heads of state and government belong to the Liberals/Renew.
 - › **7** belong to the Social Democrats/Socialists.
 - › **2** belong to the Eurosceptic Conservatives.
 - › **4** are formally independent, soon probably **5** (see above).

Strongest party family in national polls

Legend

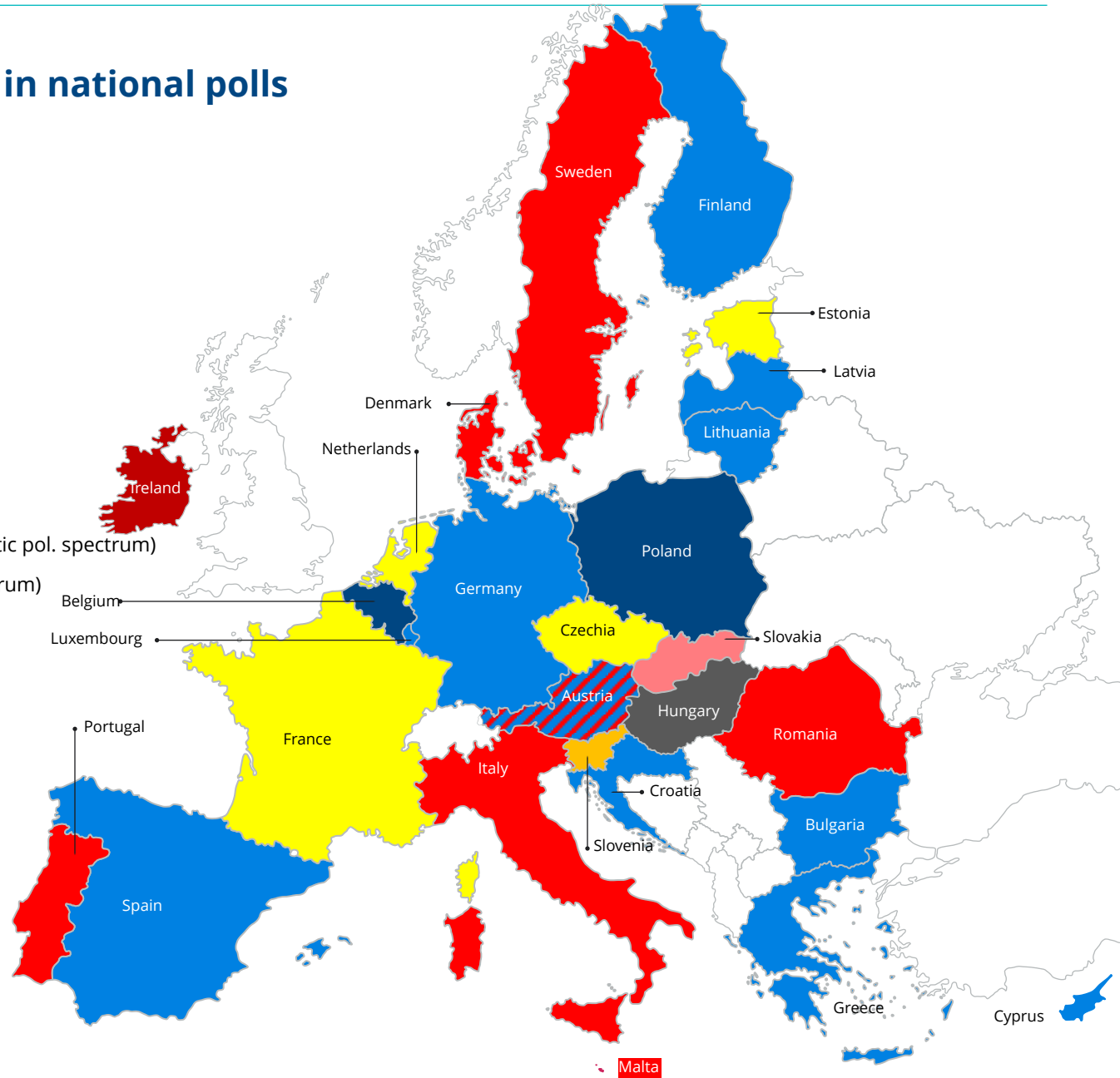
-  EPP family
-  PES / S&D family
-  ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
-  ACRE / EKR family
-  The Greens/EFA
-  GUE/NGL (far-left)
-  ID / (right-wing populists)
-  Independents (right-wing Eurosceptic pol. spectrum)
-  Independents (moderate pol. spectrum)



Strongest single party in national polls

Legend

- EPP family
- PES / S&D family
- ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
- ACRE / EKR family
- The Greens/EFA
- GUE/NGL (far-left)
- ID / right-wing populists
- Independents (right-wing Eurosceptic pol. spectrum)
- Independents (moderate pol. spectrum)

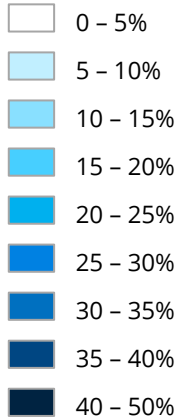


Strength of the EPP family and the respective strongest individual EPP parties in the EU member states

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

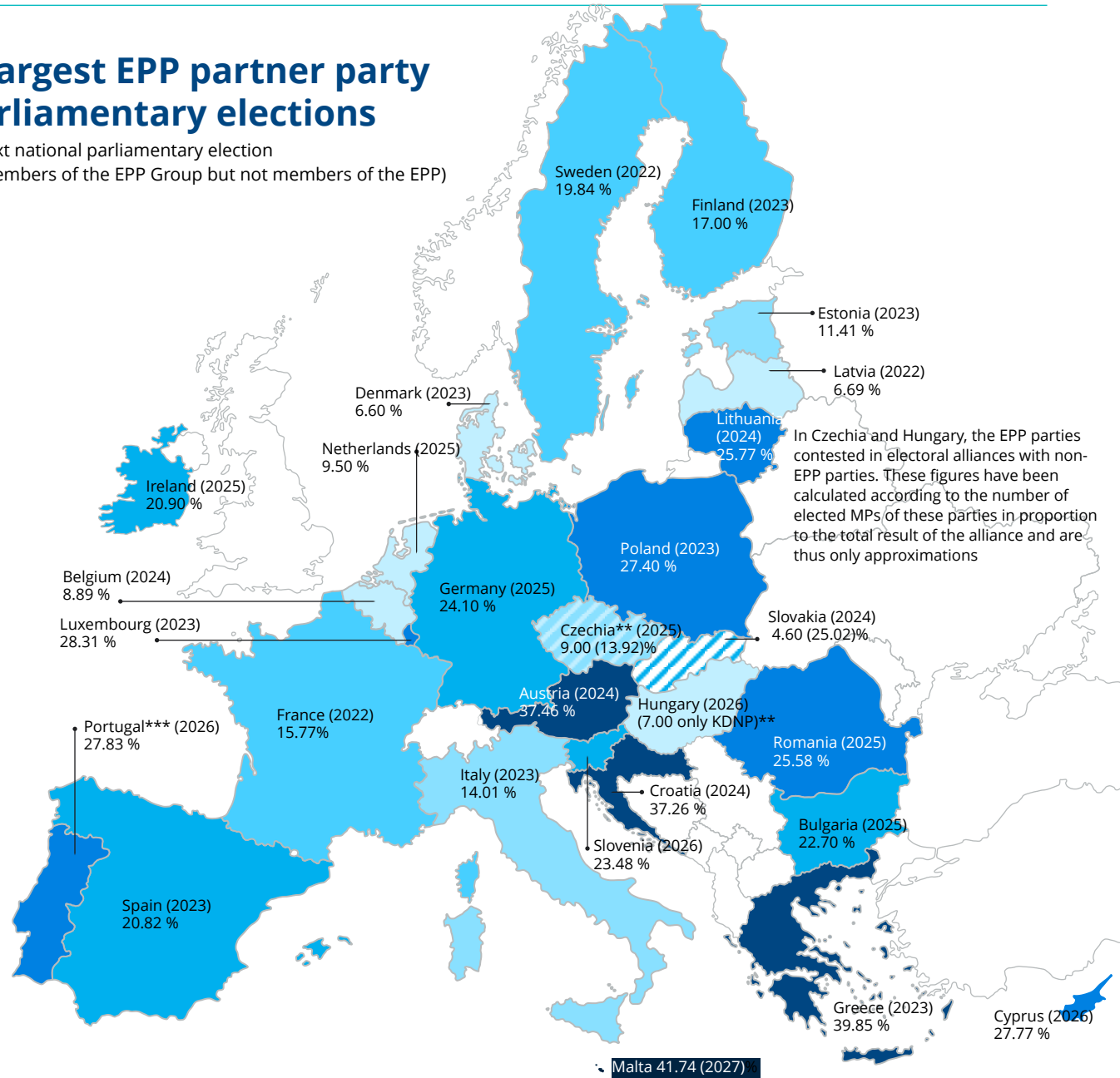
(In brackets above: date for the presumably next national parliamentary election
In brackets below: figures of parties that are members of the EPP Group but not members of the EPP)

Legend



*the results refer to the first round of the 2017 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

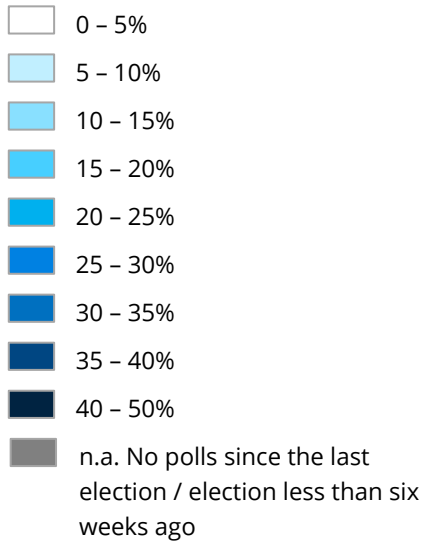


In Czechia and Hungary, the EPP parties contested in electoral alliances with non-EPP parties. These figures have been calculated according to the number of elected MPs of these parties in proportion to the total result of the alliance and are thus only approximations

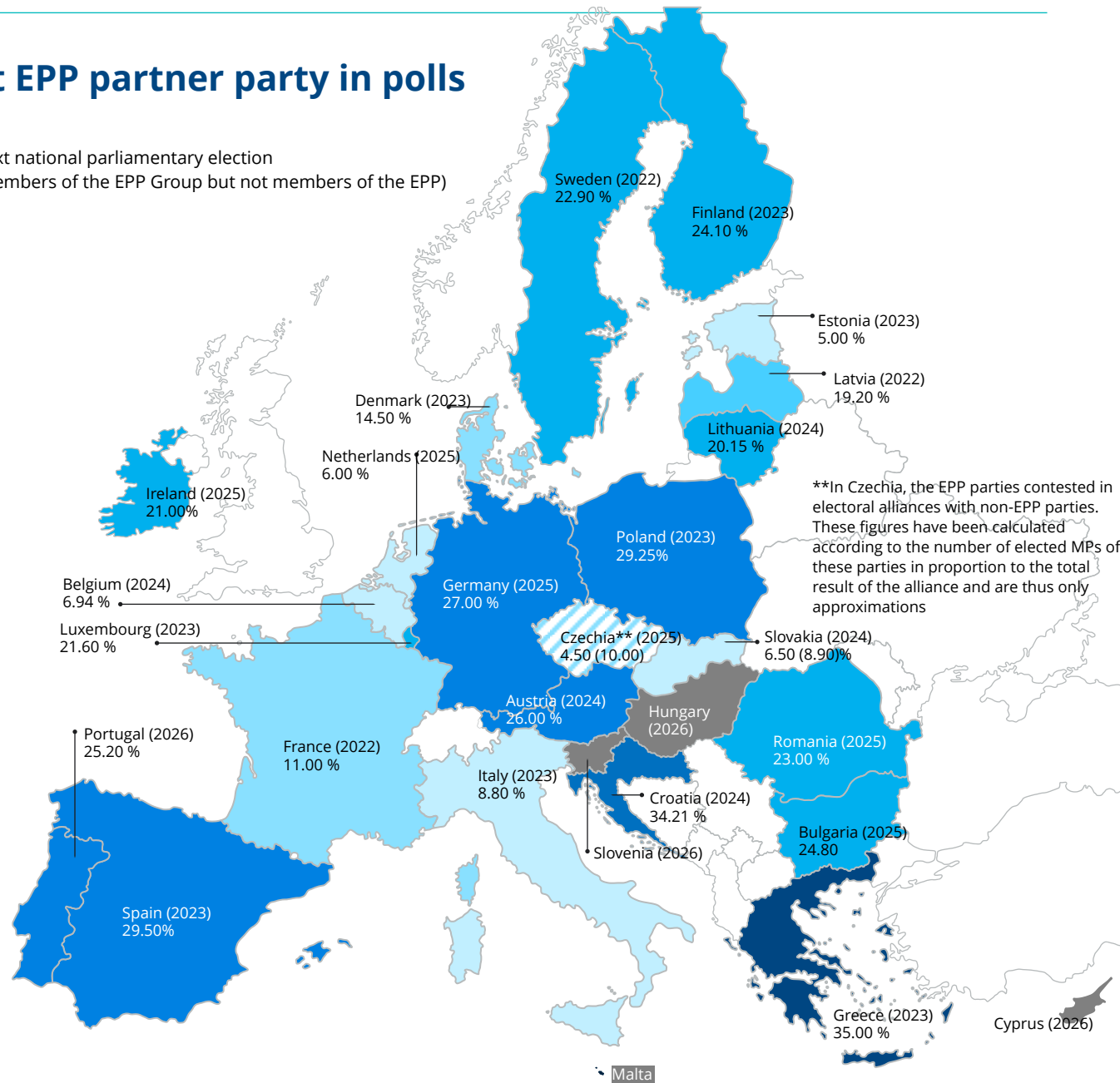
Strength of the largest EPP partner party in polls

(In brackets above: date for the presumably next national parliamentary election
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Legend



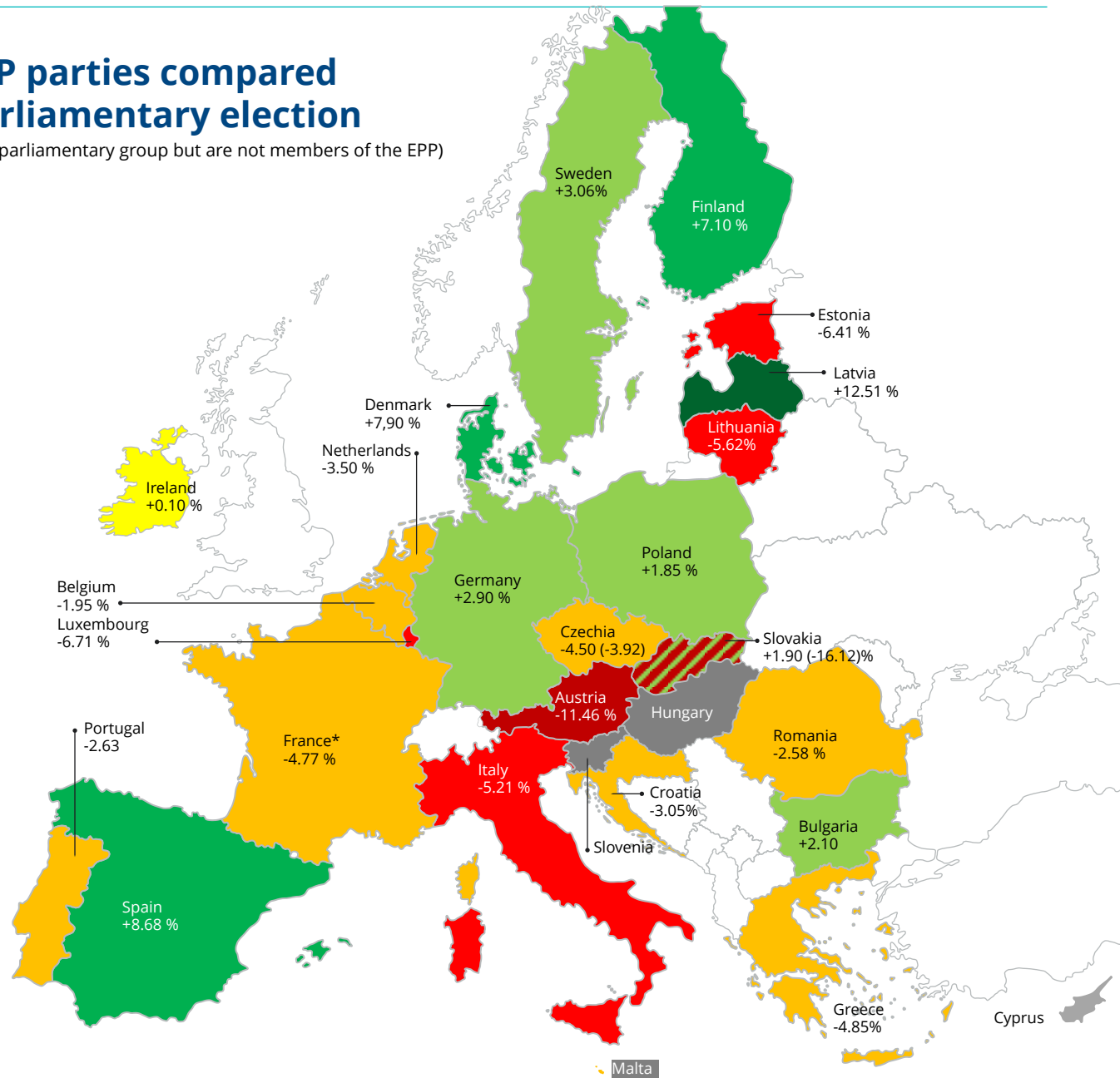
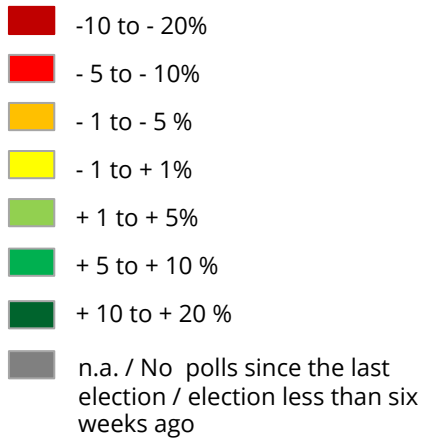
*the results refer to the opinion polling for the first round of the parliamentary elections



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

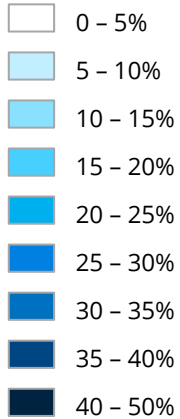


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Election result of the EPP party family in the last national parliamentary elections

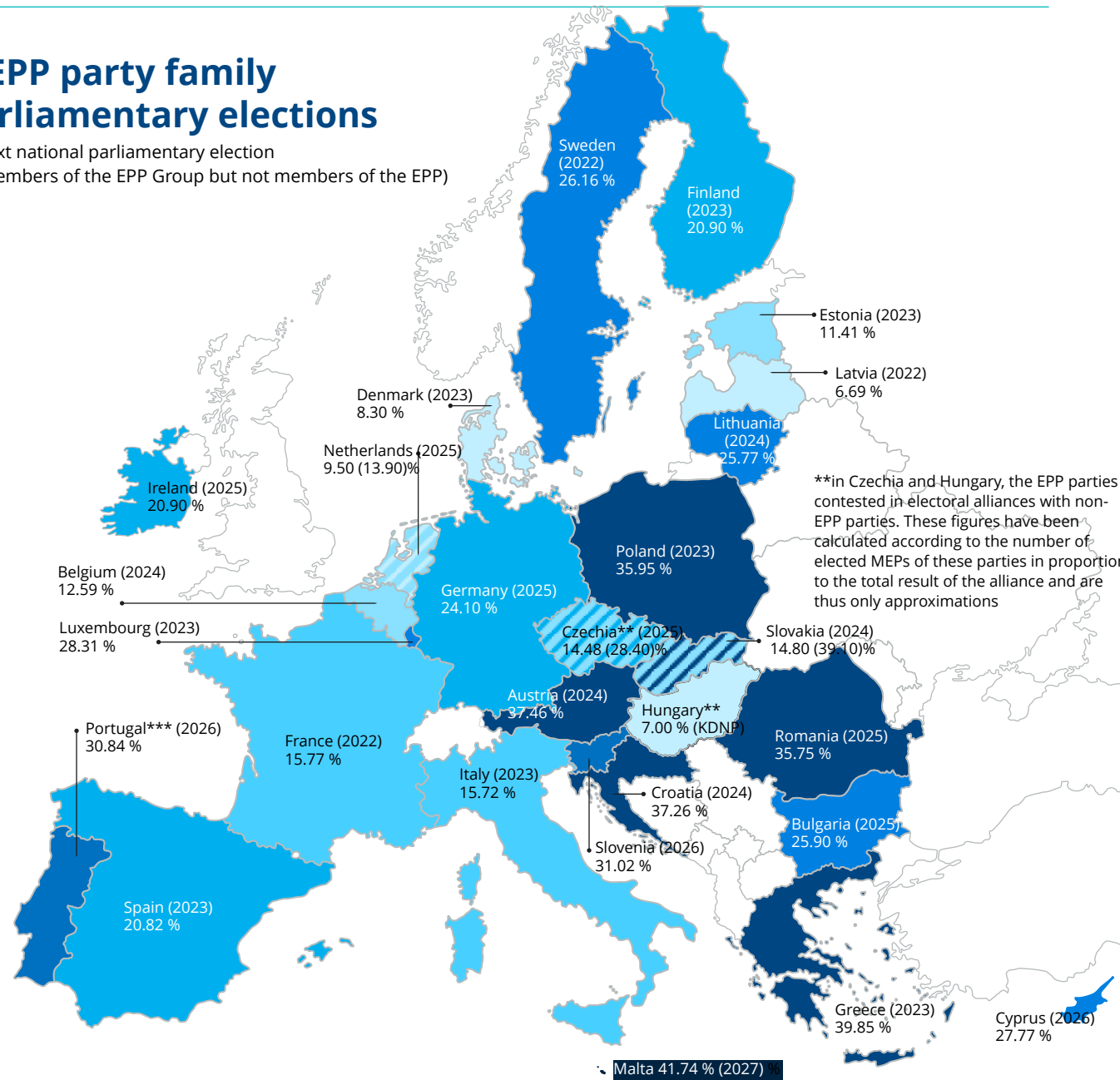
(In brackets above: date for the presumably next national parliamentary election
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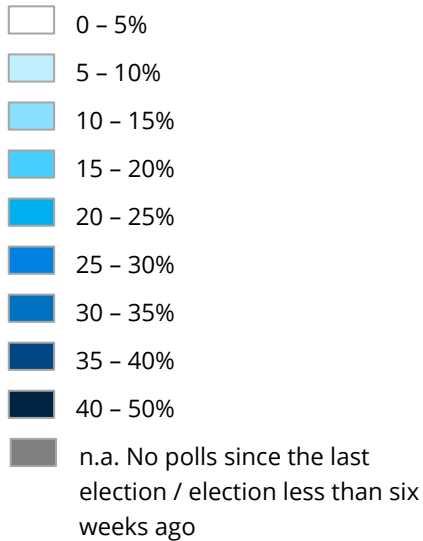


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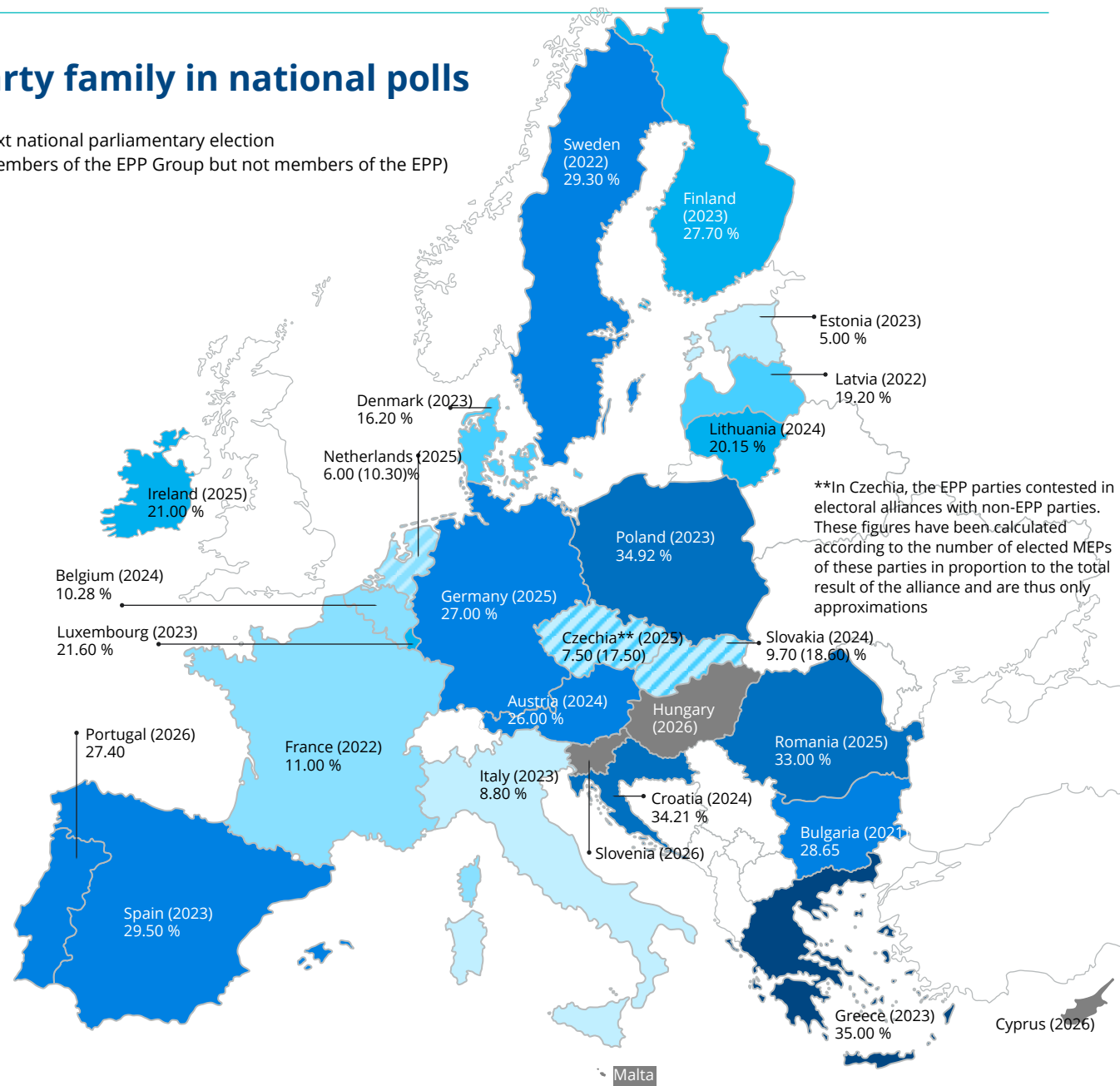
Strength of the EPP party family in national polls

(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



*the results refer to opinion polls for the first round of the parliamentary elections



**In Czechia, 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

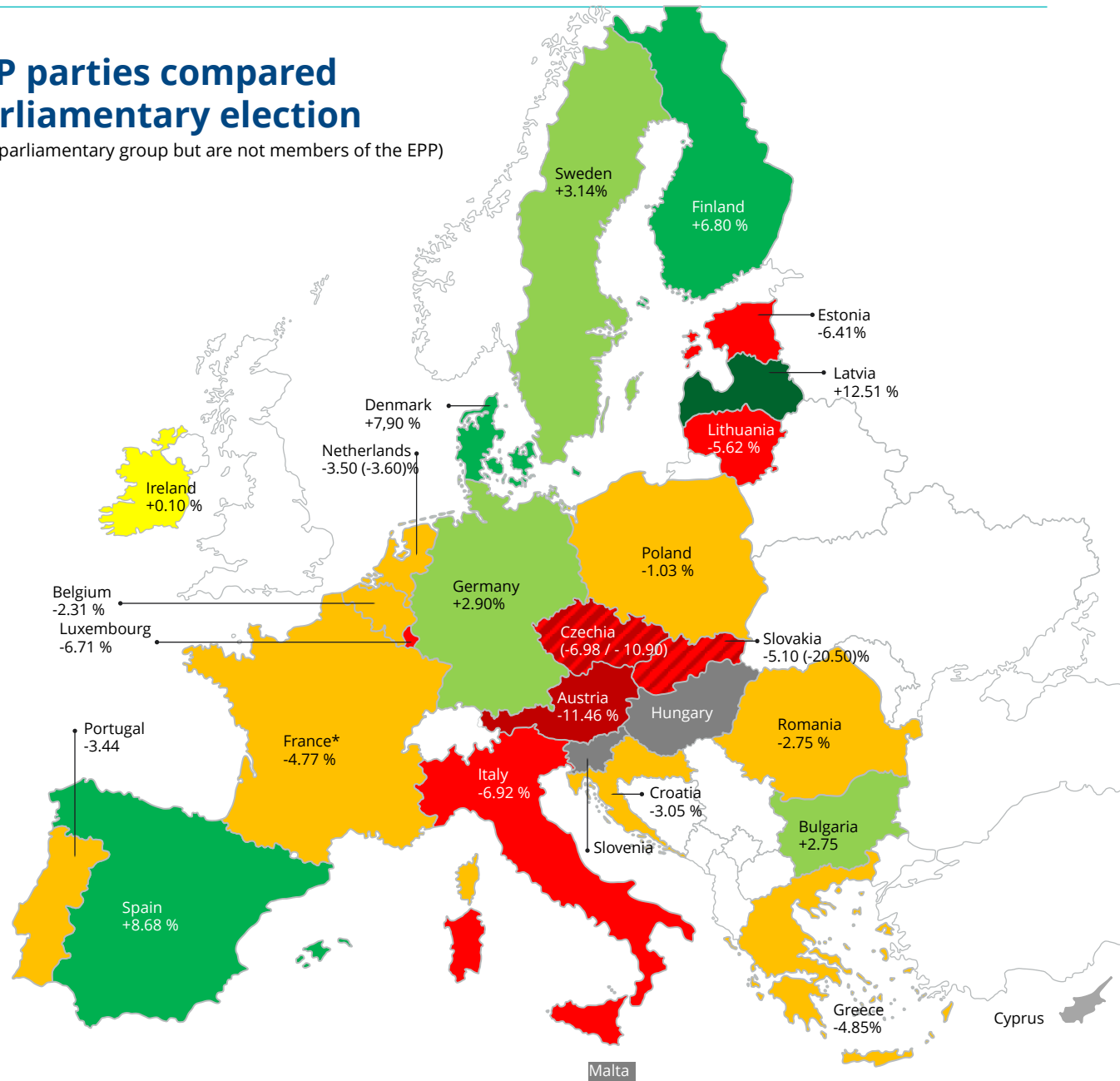
Gains / losses of all EPP parties compared to the last national parliamentary election

(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

*the results refer to the first round of the 2017 parliamentary elections



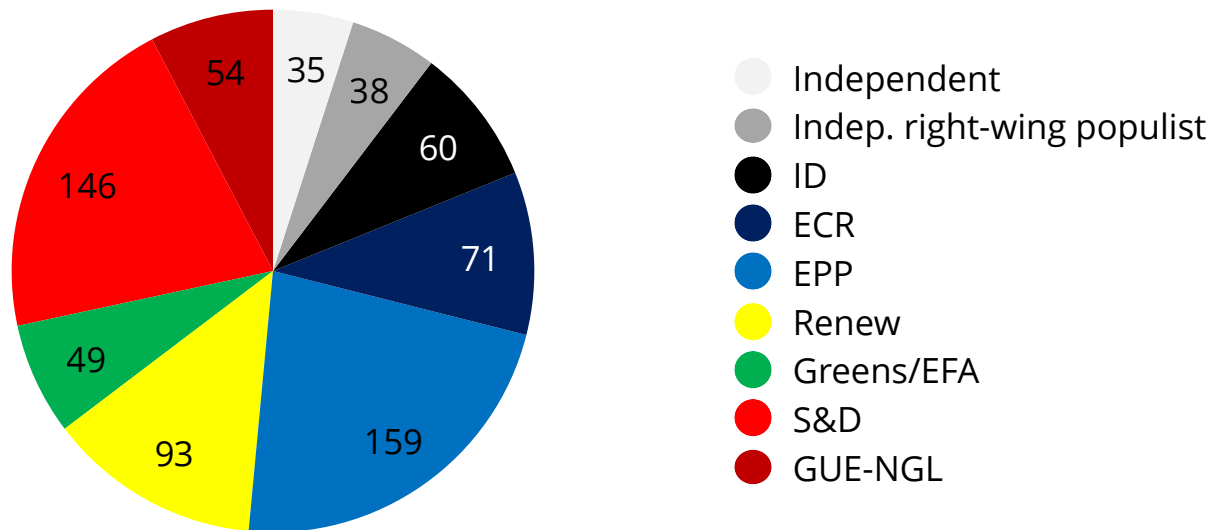
Composition of the EP



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.
- › This projection does NOT yet take into account the reform of the electoral law called for by the EP and the possible introduction of an EU-wide constituency with 28 MEPs (transnational lists).
- › 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 narrow margin. The result would be 159 seats (probable range 149–173 seats).
 - › The Socialists/Social Democrats would get approx. 146 seats.
 - › The Greens would lose significantly compared to their current number of seats but have a significant potential among the unaffiliated.

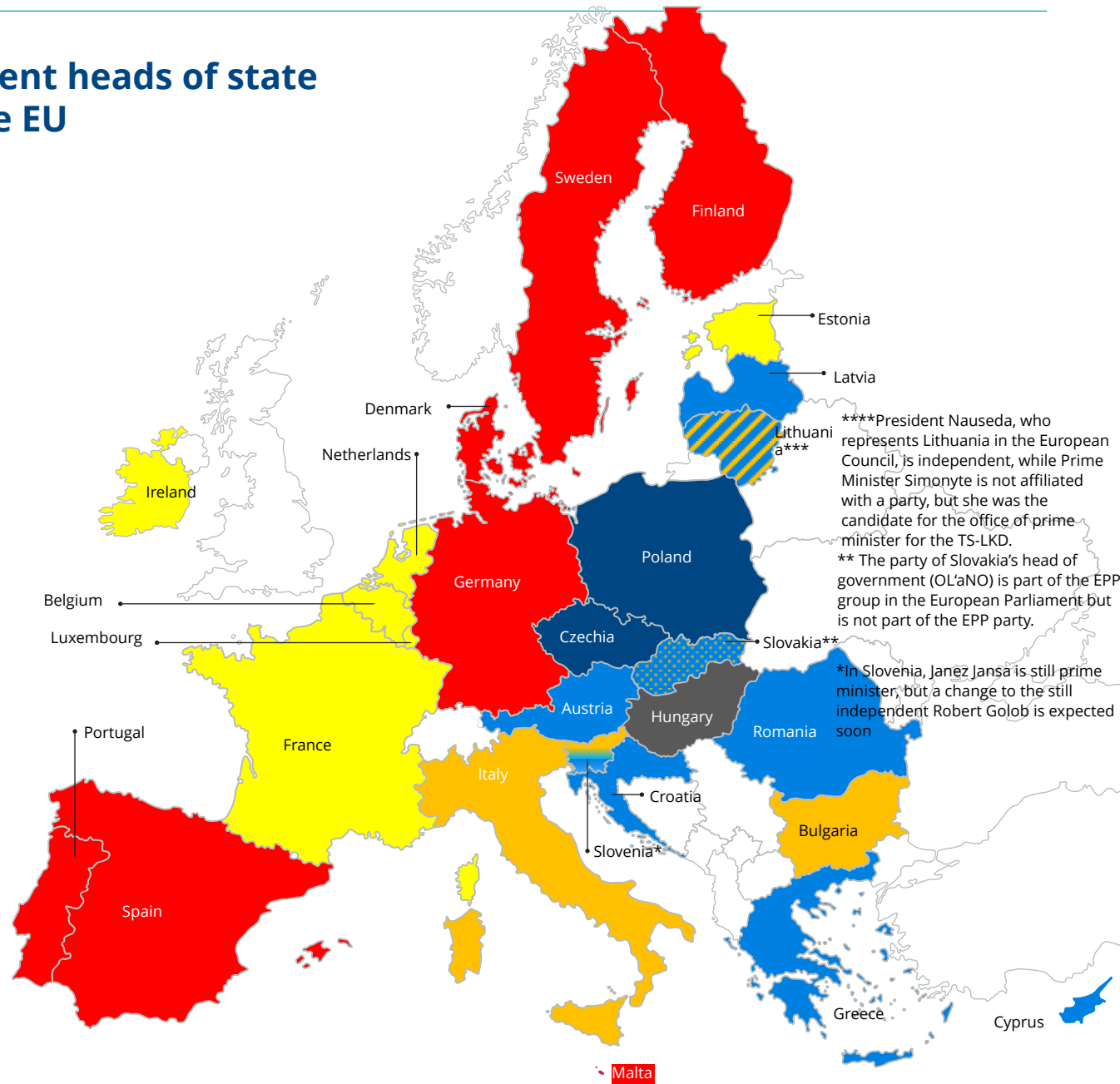


The EPP family's participation in government

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



Legend

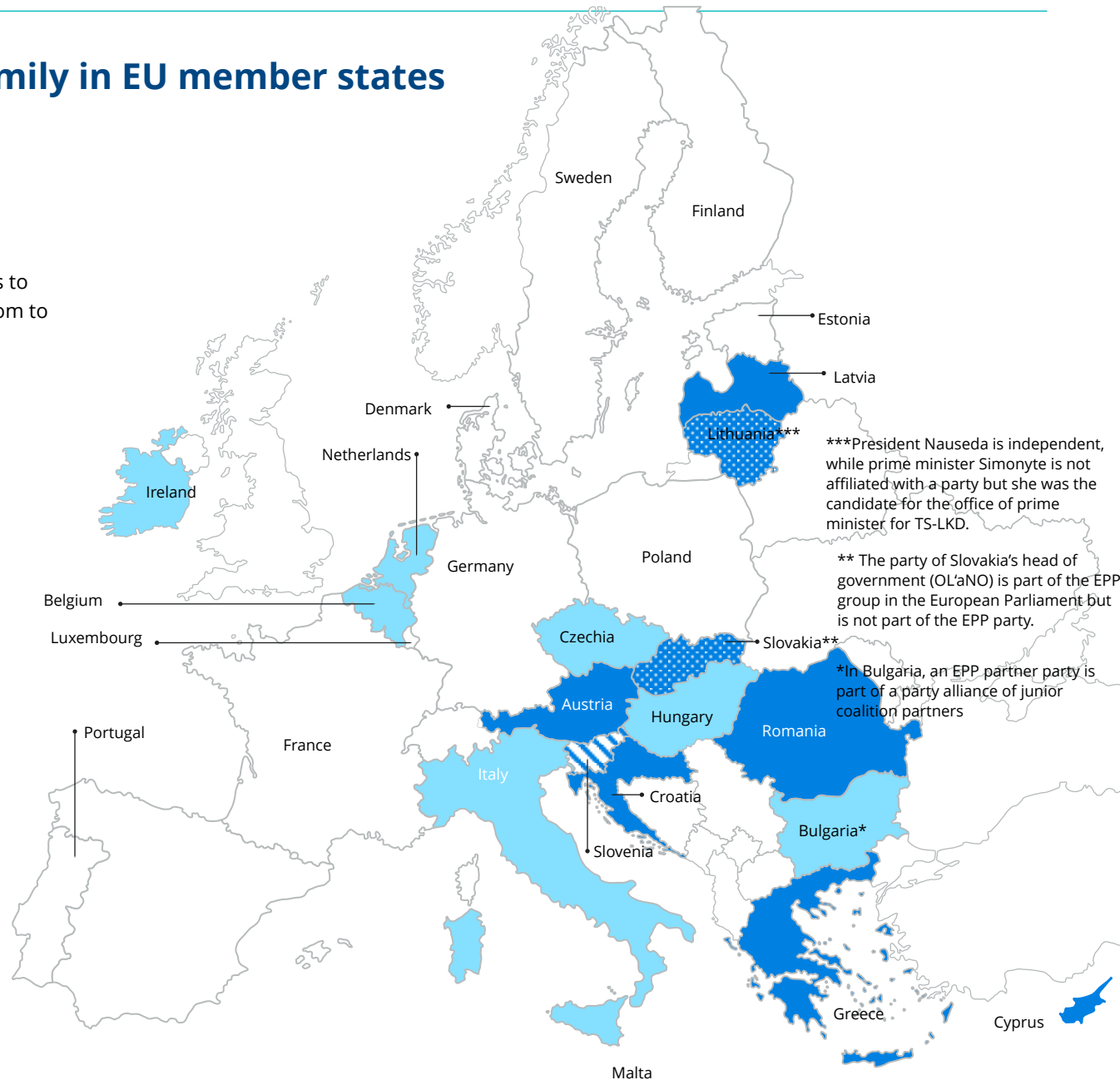
-  EPP family
-  PES / S&D family
-  ALDE + Renew family (Liberals)
-  ACRE / EKR family
-  The Greens/EFA
-  GUE/NGL (left fringe)
-  ID / right-wing populists
-  Independent (Fidesz)
-  Other independents



Strength of the EPP family in EU member states (as of 15 May)

Legend

-  Head of state/government belongs to EPP family (hatched from left bottom to right top: possibly outgoing government)
-  Parties in the EPP family participating in a 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. Some of them even belong to other party families, for example, CU and 50 Plus in the Netherlands, STAN in the Czech Republic and OLaNO in Slovakia. Their respective results are given in brackets.
- › Some of the parties in the EKR family are right-wing populist or have strong right-wing populist elements. As the ACRE family is now a mainstream party family, the parties belonging to it are listed as part of the EKR 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-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), Forsa (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), Aximage (Portugal), Internoder CURS (Romania), Demoskop (Sweden), Focus (Slovakia), Mediana (Slovenia), NC Report (Spain), Kantar (Czech Republic), Zavecz (Hungary), Pulse (Cyprus)

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Publisher: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e. V. 2022, Berlin



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