

Party support

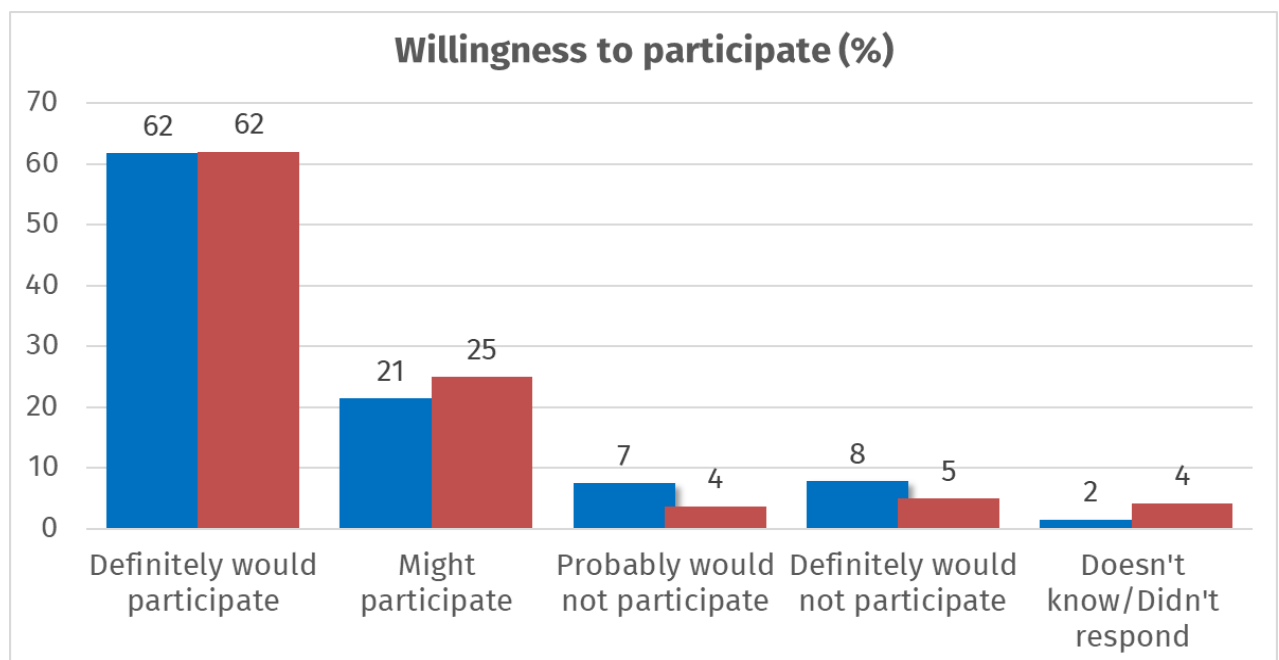
2025. november

A REPORT BY REPUBLIKON INSTITUTE



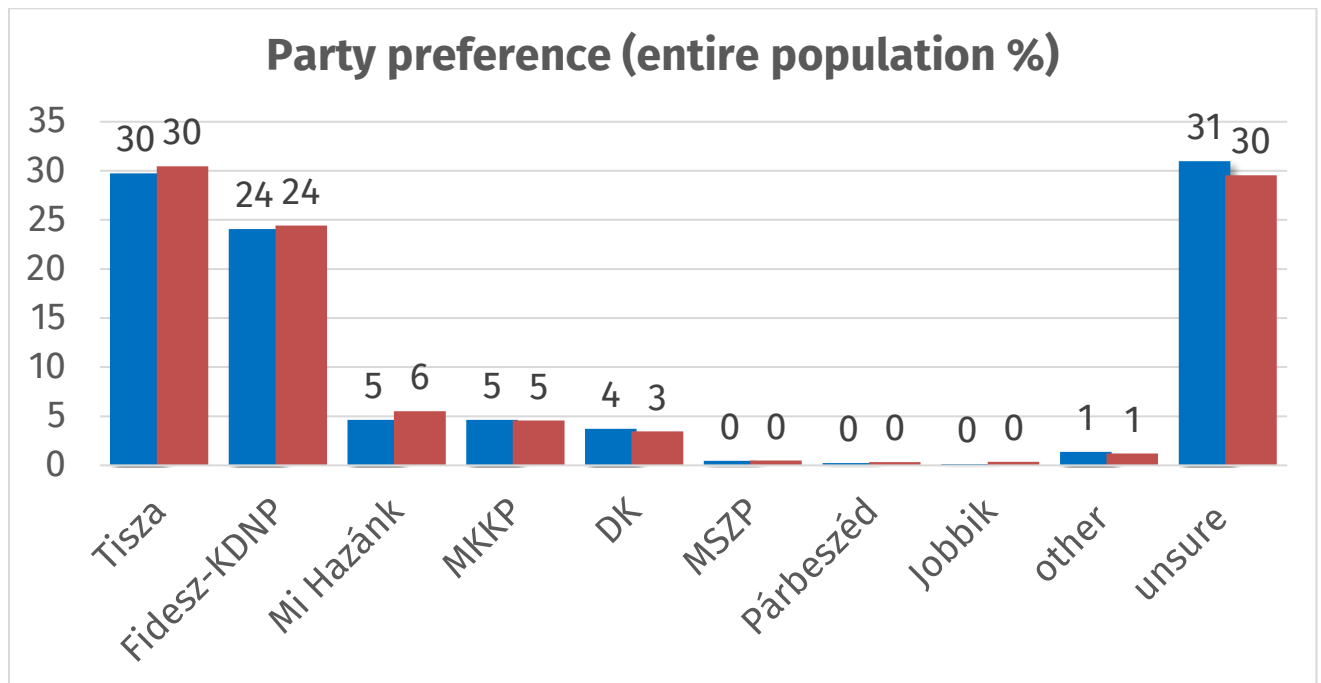
RESULTS

- In November, party preferences changed marginally, with the biggest shift being in attitude towards voter turnout, which perhaps could benefit the **Tisza Party**. Tisza is currently ahead of **Fidesz-KDNP** by 6% points in terms of party support among the total population, with a 30 to 24 difference, favoring Tisza, mirroring last month. Among party voters, Tisza enjoys a support rate of 43%, while Fidesz-KDNP sits at 35%. This marks a stable environment in which Tisza leads by 8 percentage points. However, a slight shift can be observed in certain voter segments: Tisza has gained 1 percentage point, bringing its support to 45%, while Fidesz-KDNP has dropped by 1 percentage point to 33%. As a result, Tisza now holds a 12-percentage-point advantage among these specific voters. The increased voter turnout seems to have favored the Tisza party, in contrast to Fidesz-KDNP, which experienced a decline in support, albeit all changes remaining within the margin of error. It is also worth noting that the data collection occurred during Péter Magyar's successful primary election campaign, and it appears that Orbán's tour of Washington had no discernible impact on party preferences.

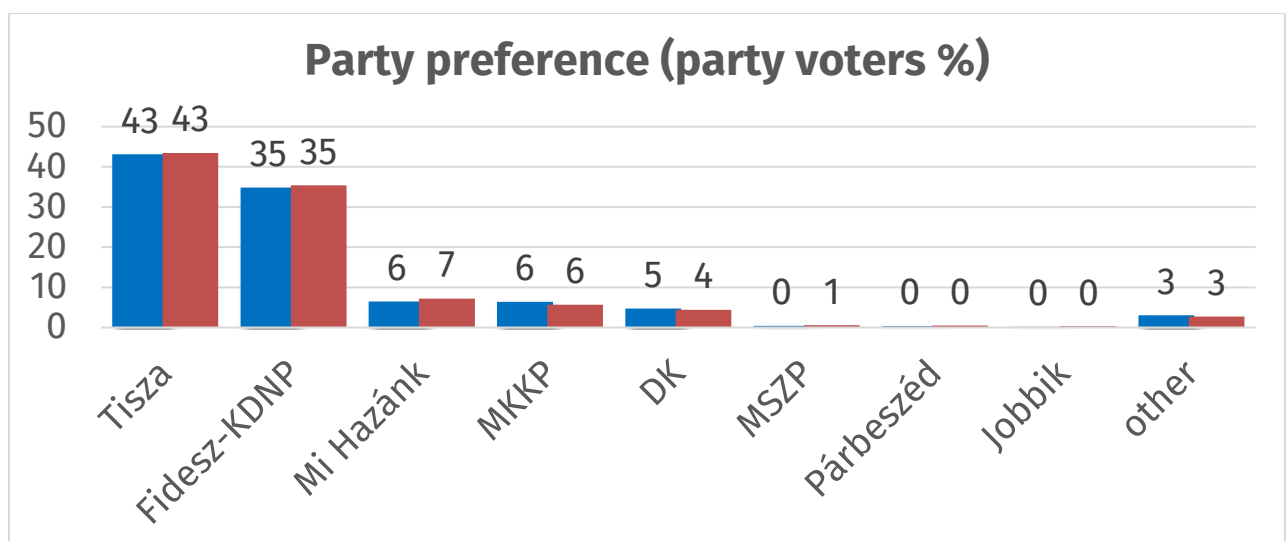


- Mi Hazánk** is projected to receive 6% of the total population's votes, 7% of votes among party supporters, and 8% from specific voter groups. This indicates a gain

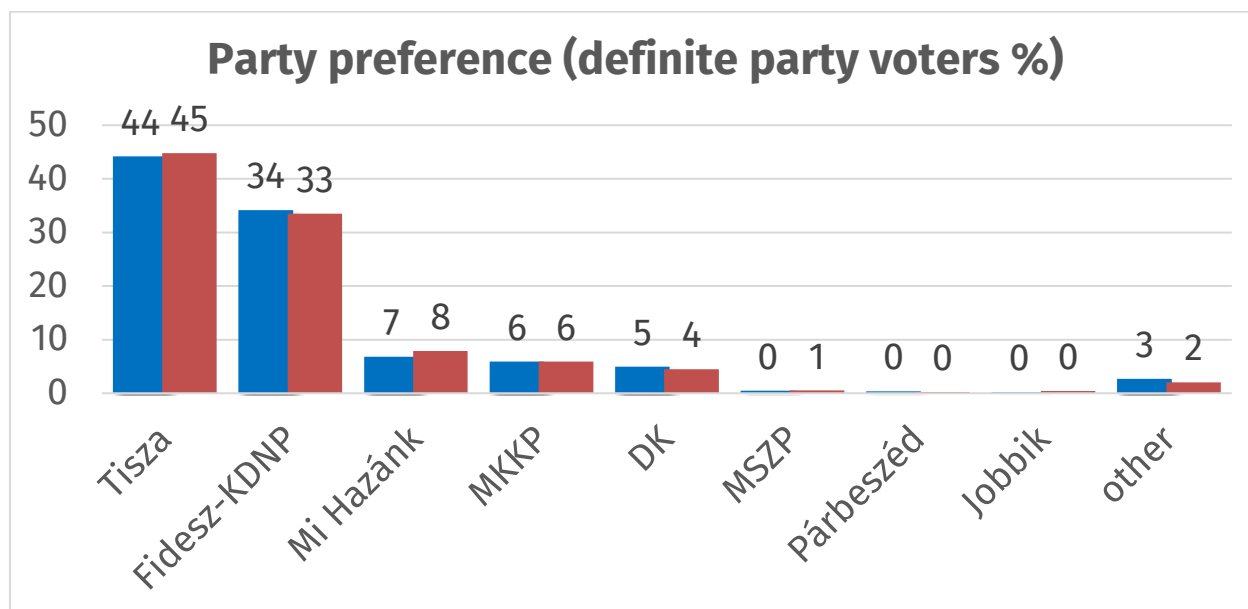
of 1 percentage point across the board, staying within the margin of error, which would enable them to enter parliament. Essentially, they are the third strongest party, although the **Kutyapárt** continues to challenge their position.



- The Kutyapárt has garnered support from 5% of the total population and 6% of party voters, figures that remain unchanged from the previous month. This is encouraging news for the party, as they continue to stay above the parliamentary entry threshold. If the MKKP can maintain this level of support until the election, its supporters are likely to feel more optimistic about the party's chances of successfully entering parliament this time around.



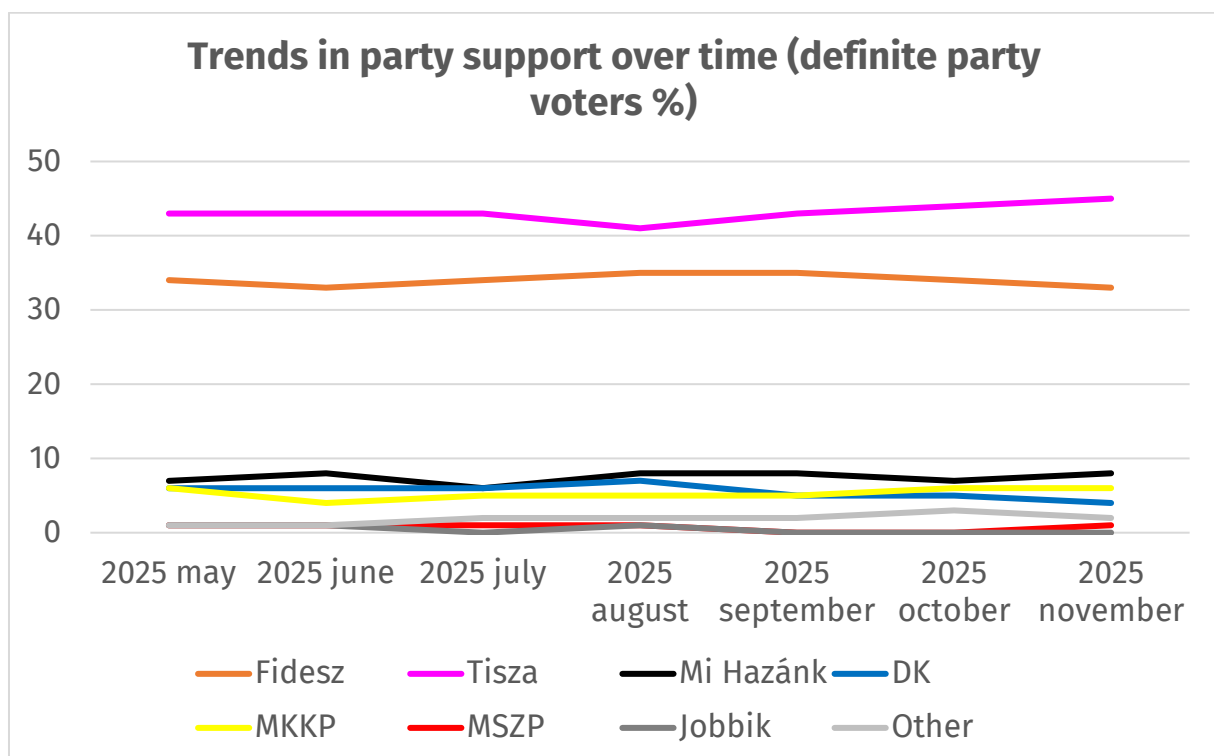
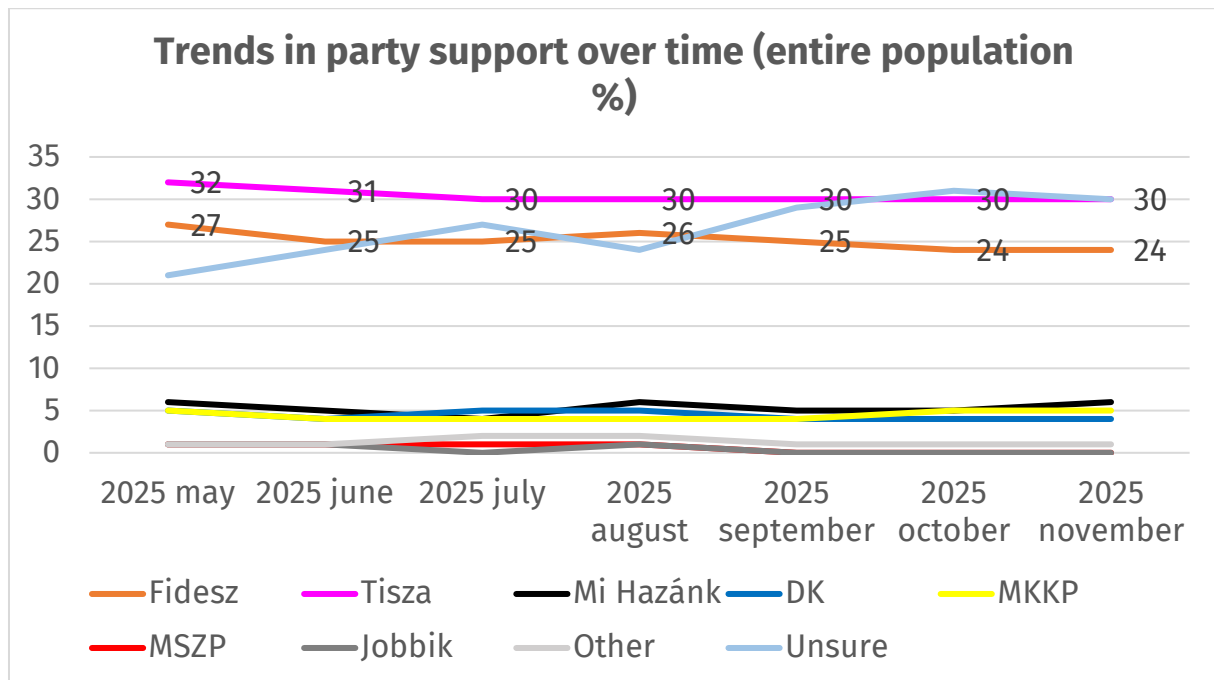
- Support for **DK** remained within the margin of error this month, with 3% of the total population and 4% of both party supporters and specific voter groups indicating they would vote for the party. As a result, DK is slightly trailing behind Mi Hazánk and the Kutyapárt in terms of support, but it still remains close to reaching the parliamentary threshold.



- There has been **no change** in the other parties' standings, with no other party coming close to the 5% threshold required to enter parliament. The proportion of **undecided voters** fell by 1 percentage point to 30%, and positive attitude towards voter turnout has also increased slightly after the uncertainty of the previous month.

In November, there was little change in the positions of the political parties, while voter turnout saw a slight increase. Overall, the numbers reflect the party preferences that have solidified over the past year. Tisza's nomination garnered significant media attention, and, importantly, there have been no major scandals surrounding any of the candidates thus far; the primaries seem to have filtered out weaker contenders. If a scandal does emerge regarding a candidate, they can be replaced later, even by the runner-up in their constituency. This open voting process may lend greater legitimacy to the winning candidates compared to those nominated directly by the party headquarters, which is typically the case in primaries. Tisza's stable lead of 5 to 10 points does not guarantee an automatic

victory, but it undoubtedly puts Fidesz in a challenging position. According to increasing polling data from various sources, the longer Tisza maintains this lead, the more likely voters are to perceive him as the probable winner.



Methodology: The survey was conducted between November 24 and 28, 2025, with 1,000 people interviewed by telephone. The survey is not representative of the adult population of the country in terms of age, educational attainment, and type of settlement. The margin of error is +/- 3.5%.