Worldviews, Agent files

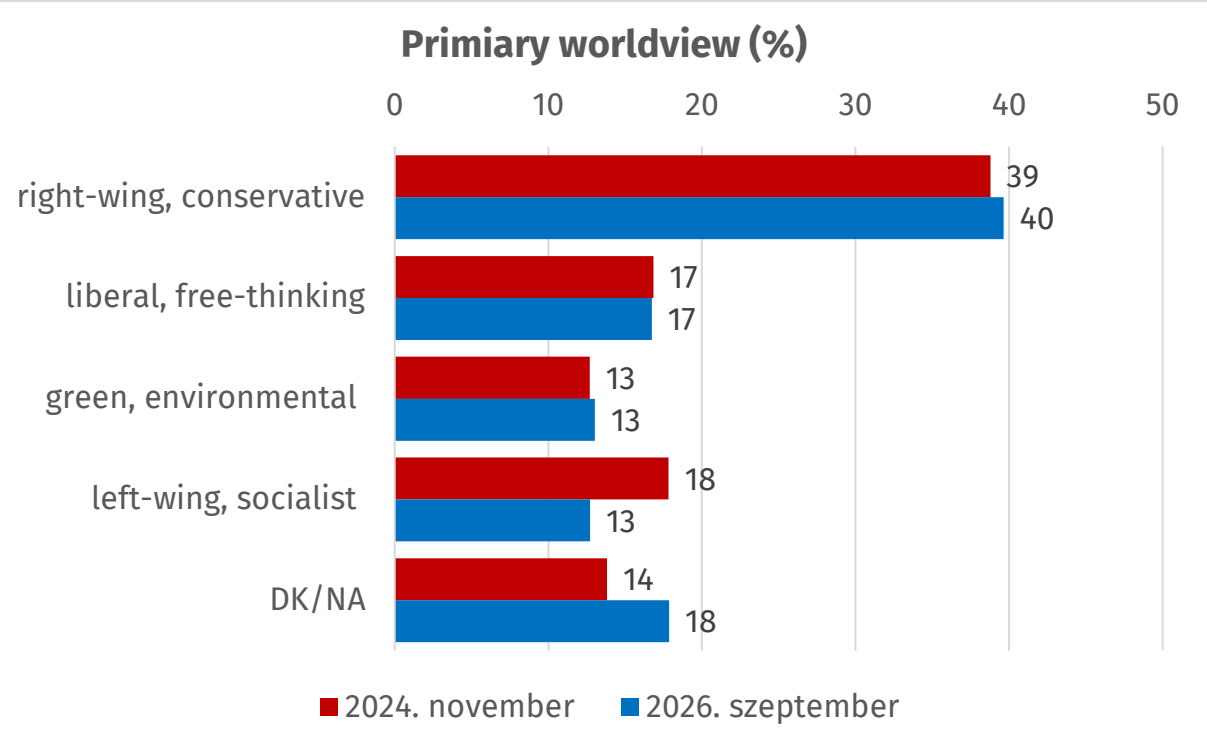
Research Report, 2026. september

Research of Republikon Institute

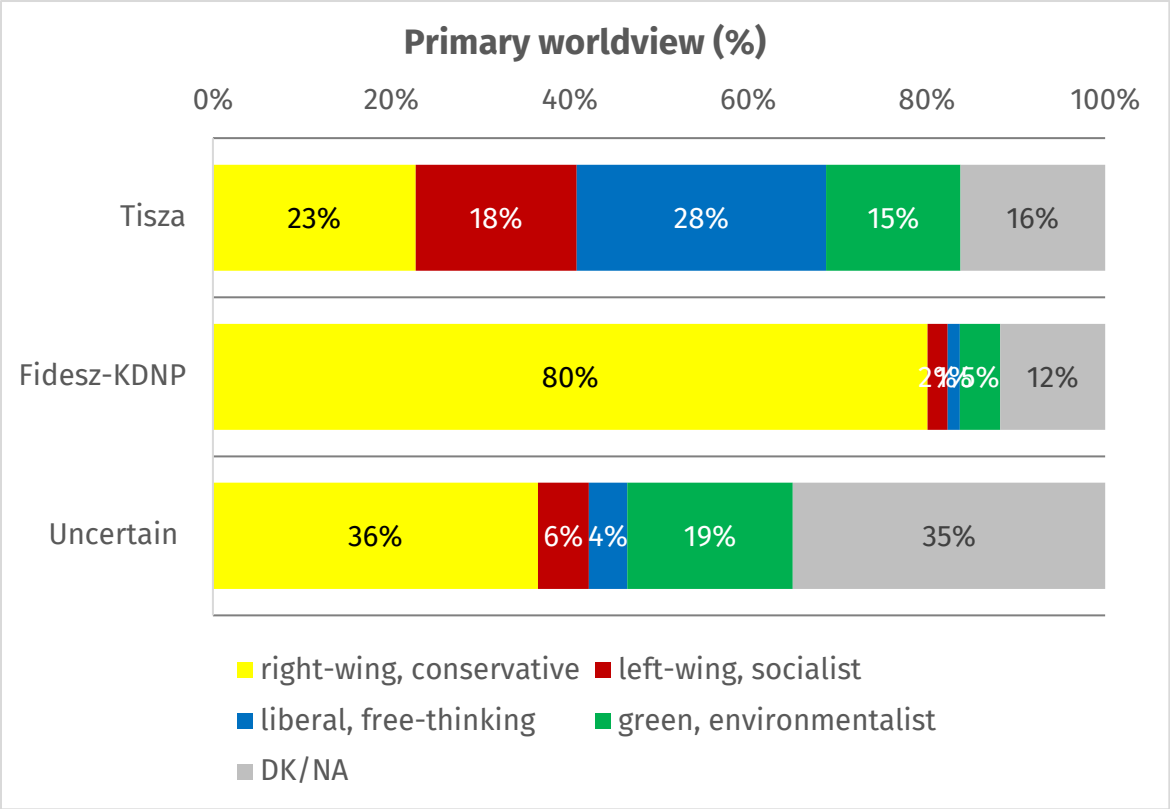
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HUNGARIANS'S WORLDVIEW

As part of our September party preference survey, we asked the Hungarian public which worldview they identified with most closely. Among those surveyed, right-wing, conservative values were the most prevalent, with 40 percent choosing them as their primary worldview. Seventeen percent of respondents identified as liberal, and 13 percent as green or environmentally conscious. The current proportions are very similar to the figures from the end of 2024, except that left-wing respondents' share has decreased by 5 percentage points, while the share of undecided respondents is increasing. Demand also appears to be slowly declining because there is no left-wing alternative.



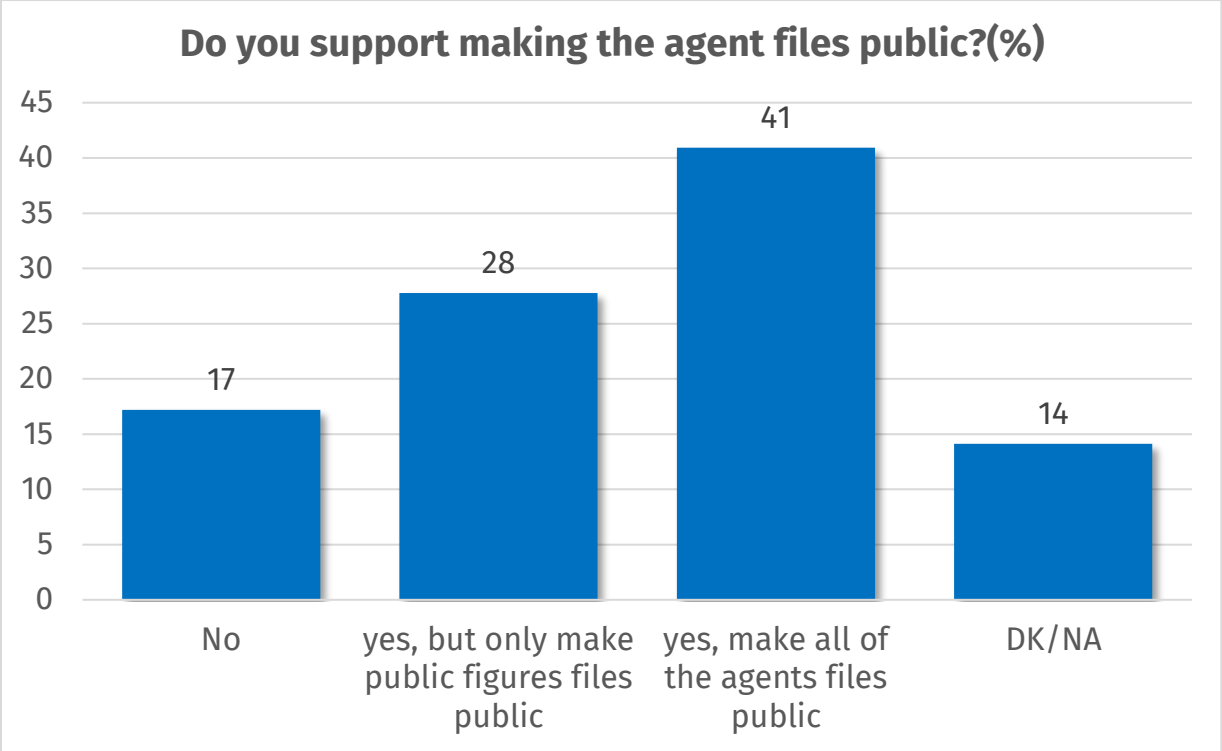
There is some pressure to label the Tisza Party as a true catch-all party, and it enjoys higher support than any other ideological camp in the country. Péter Magyar was previously described as a conservative liberal, reflecting the ideological orientation of most Hungarians, but in reality, it is impossible to fit this giant party and its government into any single ideological framework.



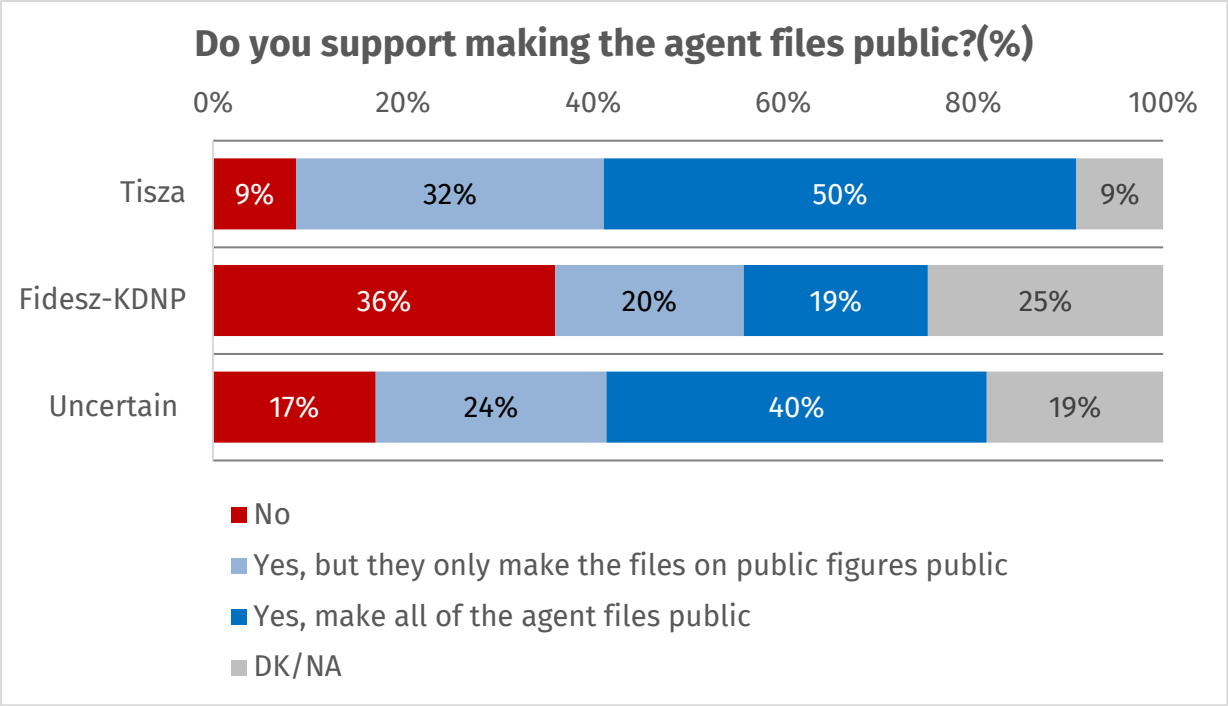
The Tisza remains completely heterogeneous. The two most prevalent ideologies in the camp are liberal and conservative. However, 18 percent of Tisza voters are left-wing, 15 percent are Green, and 16 percent are undecided, so the camp is highly diverse. In contrast, the Fidesz-KDNP bloc is very homogeneous: 80 percent identify as right-wing conservatives, and all other worldviews are negligible. Among undecided voters, right-wing conservatives make up 36 percent, which suggests where some of the nearly 39 percent of Fidesz-KDNP voters from April have gone. The green worldview is also overrepresented among the undecided, a common phenomenon, as Hungary has long lacked a strong green political party.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE AGENT FILES

At the same time as the party preference survey in September, we also asked whether people would support making the agent files public. Of those surveyed, 69 percent favor this decision, 41 percent would support making all agent files public, and 28 percent would want only the files of public figures released. 17 percent would not make the files public, and 14 percent are uncertain.



A political divide can also be observed. Although a majority in every voter group favors making the files public, the percentage opposed varies widely: 36 percent of Fidesz-KDNP voters oppose making the files public, while this figure is only 9 percent among Tisza supporters and 17 percent among undecided voters.



Overall, the release of the agent files is not among the Tisza government's most unpopular measures or plans. Although news has just come in that the implementation has been postponed until November 4, the essence remains the same: in connection with the 70th anniversary of the 1956 Revolution, we will finally be able to learn the contents of the secret police files. Based on the data, the overwhelming majority of society welcomes this, but a smaller segment does not support the measure. Of course, a significant portion of these are Fidesz voters who would oppose anything Tisza does, but other counterarguments also apply, such as the risk posed to the descendants of the agents, particularly in the case of private citizens. If it turns out that prominent public figures are involved, this could dominate Hungarian public discourse for a long time, and it could easily work to the advantage of the Tisza Party, whose leadership, if for no other reason, was less likely to have been involved in the recruitment efforts due to their age than members of Fidesz-KDNP or the "old opposition."

Methodology: The survey was conducted via telephone interviews with 1,000 respondents between September 23-28, 2026. The survey is representative of the country's adult population by gender, age, educational attainment, and settlement type. The margin of error is +/- 3.5%.