

Party preference

January 2025

ANALYSIS BY REPUBLIKON INSTITUTE

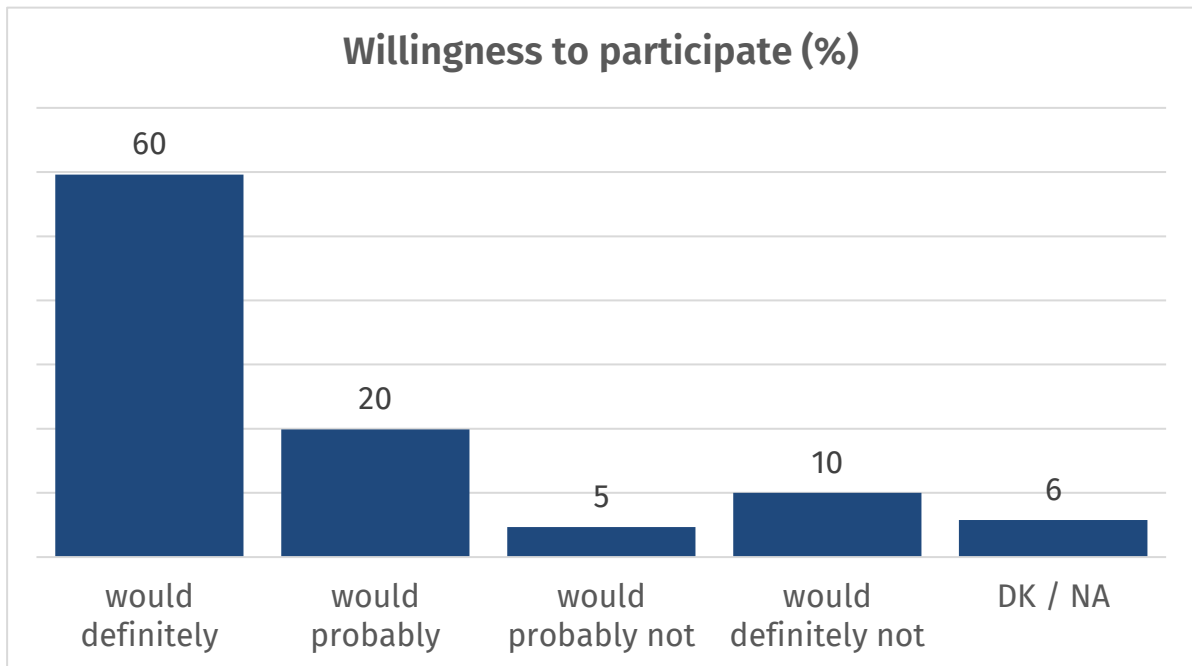


INTRODUCTION

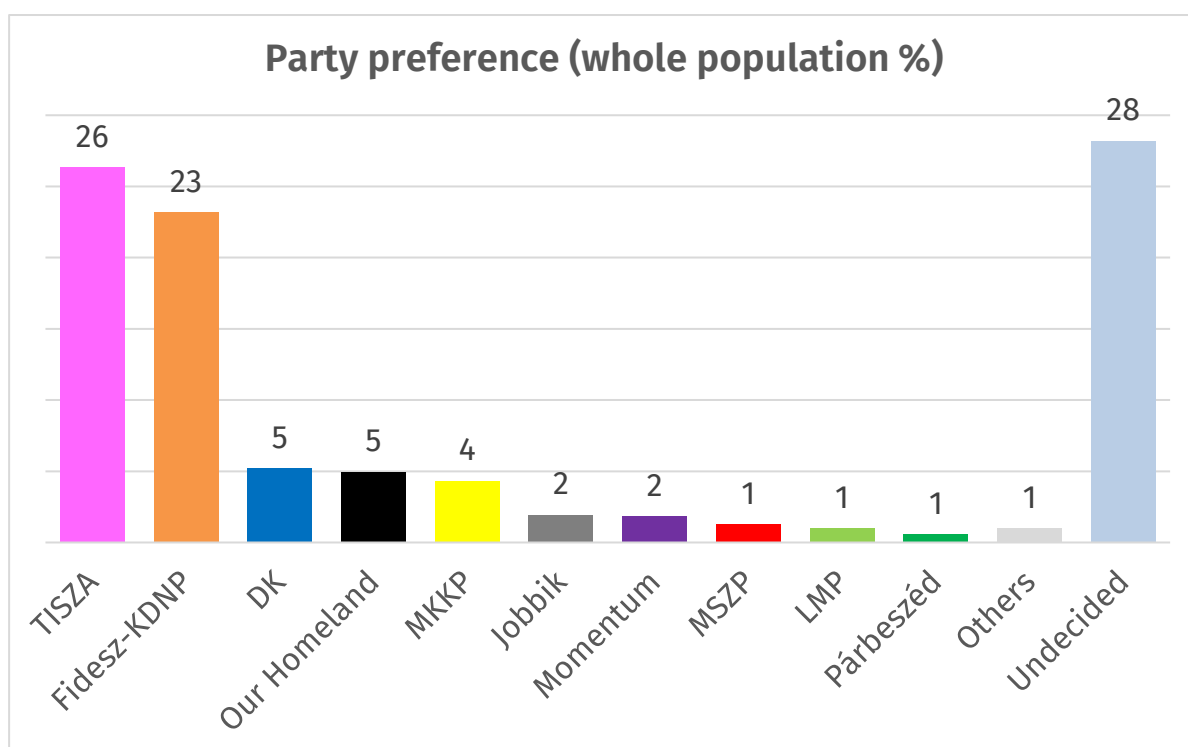
January has historically been the favourite month of politicians and political scientists, as this was the month when “nothing ever happened” after a long year. After the parliament began its break, politicians went on their holidays and the prime minister’s Indian holiday certainly would have not been a curiosity. At most, it would have diminished his picture as a poor bachelor, an illusion that has already been shuttered. Now, however as constant campaigning and stalemate on the political front define Hungarian politics, only the intensity varies as elections approach. We have no doubts, that throughout the 2026 election campaign, an intensive period is waiting for the Hungarian society, which will already become even more intensive in 2025. The year started very strong from a geopolitical perspective, as, after the inauguration of Donald Trump, the new US president showed that the world won’t have a rest in the next years either. The data collection for the new Republikon party-poll was during the inauguration of Trump, however presumably it didn’t influence the popularity of Hungarian parties.

RESULTS

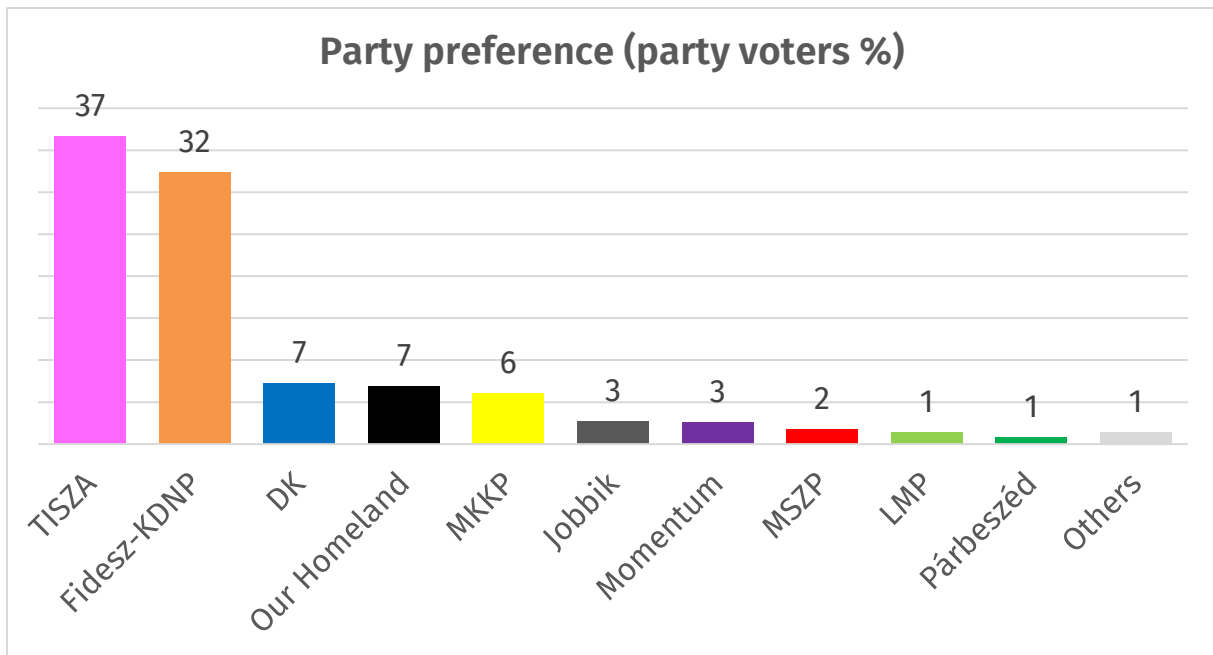
- In January **Tisza** party's support grew even further against **Fidesz** within the margin of error. Péter Magyar's party leads by 3 percent among the whole population. 26 percent compared to Fidesz-KDNP's 23 percent. Among party voters, 37 percent would vote for Tisza, and 32 percent would choose Fidesz. Among committed party voters, Tisza's lead is 39-32, they lead by 7 points. Tisza comfortably leads, but their rate of growth has slowed down. The governing parties are yet to improve their results, and they don't want to let Tisza keep their lead for long-term. Due to the intense and stalemate campaign, the political race transformed into an endurance test. 2025 will test the young, but successful Tisza party's stamina. Fidesz are never the strongest party between two elections, but they are undoubtedly in their weakest form for the first time in a while. In the last 15 years, losing endurance in the final part of the campaign has always been a problem for the opposition. From this aspect, Fidesz has a better sense of rhythm. This is why it's a very interesting question, whether Tisza can keep their electorate's attention and enthusiasm.



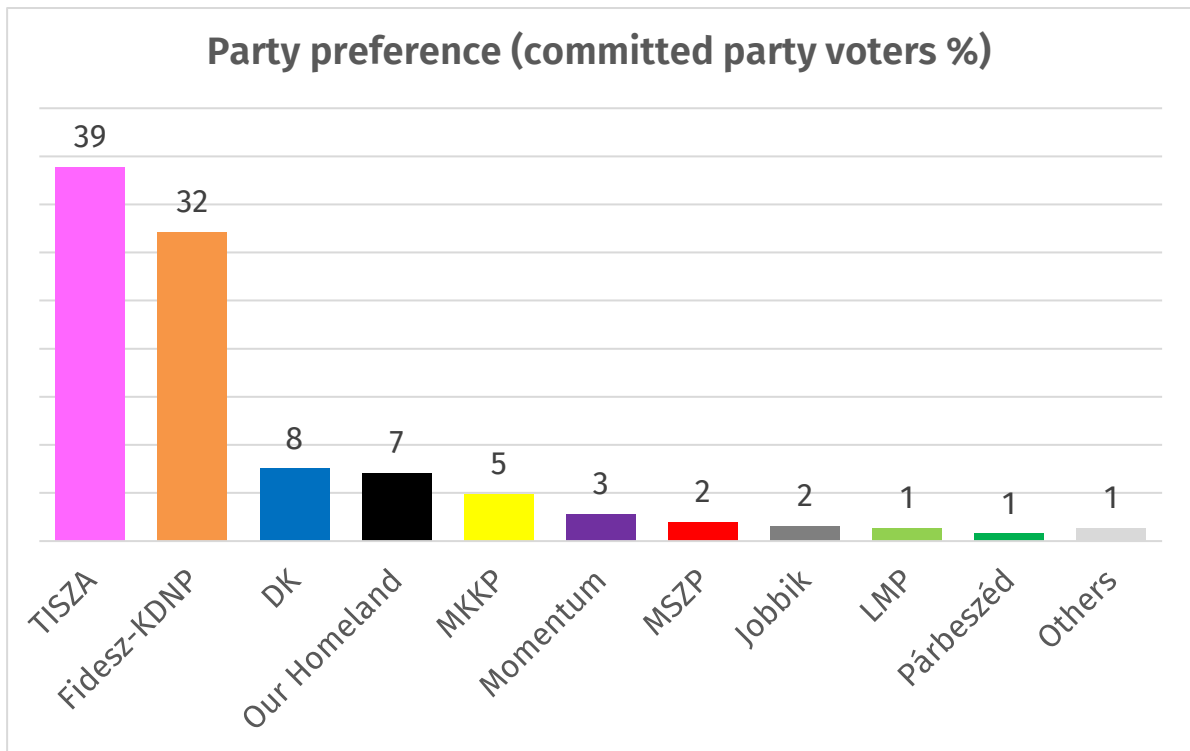
- DK** overtook **Our Homeland** within the margin of error, they are third in the polls now. Among the whole population both parties have a support of 5 percent, while among party voters both parties would be chosen by 7 percent. When we look at the committed party voters, we can see that DK has a support of 8, Our Homeland has a support of 7 percent. It's very hard to predict the composition of parliament after the 2026 elections just using party support, but we already know that both DK and Our Homeland can win important seats, some of which might decide who gets majority in the parliament. These prospects are not in favour of a change in government nor in favour of DK, due to Our Homeland in a much more convenient partner for Fidesz-KDNP than DK is for Tisza. If the parliament composition would look like the party preferences now, then Tisza's only coalition partner alternative would be the Two-Tailed Dog Party.



- The Two-Tailed Dog Party (MKKP) would just get into the parliament. They are favoured by 4% of the whole population, 6% of the party voters, and 5% of committed party voters. The MKKP voters' willingness to participate has increased recently, and it would be a success for them if they could get into the parliament in the emerging party system. They could even find themselves in the government, yet they are far from it. After winning Budapest's 12th district, and despite a poor EP elections result, MKKP, previously considered a joke party, has become a tangible factor in Hungarian politics. They could get into the parliament in 2026 if they overcome the myth, that votes cast for MKKP are wasted votes, and if they can get their supporters to vote.



- **Jobbik** gained support in January within the margin of error. They are supported by 2 percent among the whole population, by 3 percent among party voters, and by 2 percent among committed party voters. This means that the only group where they didn't gain strength was those, who are most likely to vote in the next election.
- **Momentum** lost some voters within the margin of error in January, and they are now neck-and-neck with Jobbik in the whole population and among party voters, at 2 and 3 percent respectively. However, they are still ahead of Jobbik among committed party voters at 3 percent.



- Support of smaller parties did not change significantly in January, while the share of undecided voters increased by 4 percentage points to 28%.

In the coming months, we will hear more about single-member constituencies. The public is waiting for Tisza to announce their candidates, while the classical opposition parties will focus on their popular individual candidates. Tisza want people to believe that they can win on their own, while classical opposition parties will try to demonstrate their own strength, either by emphasising the popularity of their well-known MPs or by trying to lower the parliamentary threshold. 2025 will be about electoral strategies and inter-party negotiations, and Republikon Institute believes it is important to keep the public informed about what is happening in the coming months.

Methodology: the survey was conducted by telephone interviews with 1000 people between 14-22 January 2025. The survey is representative of the adult population of the country by gender, age, education and type of municipality. Margin of error: +/- 3.2%.