

Party preference polls

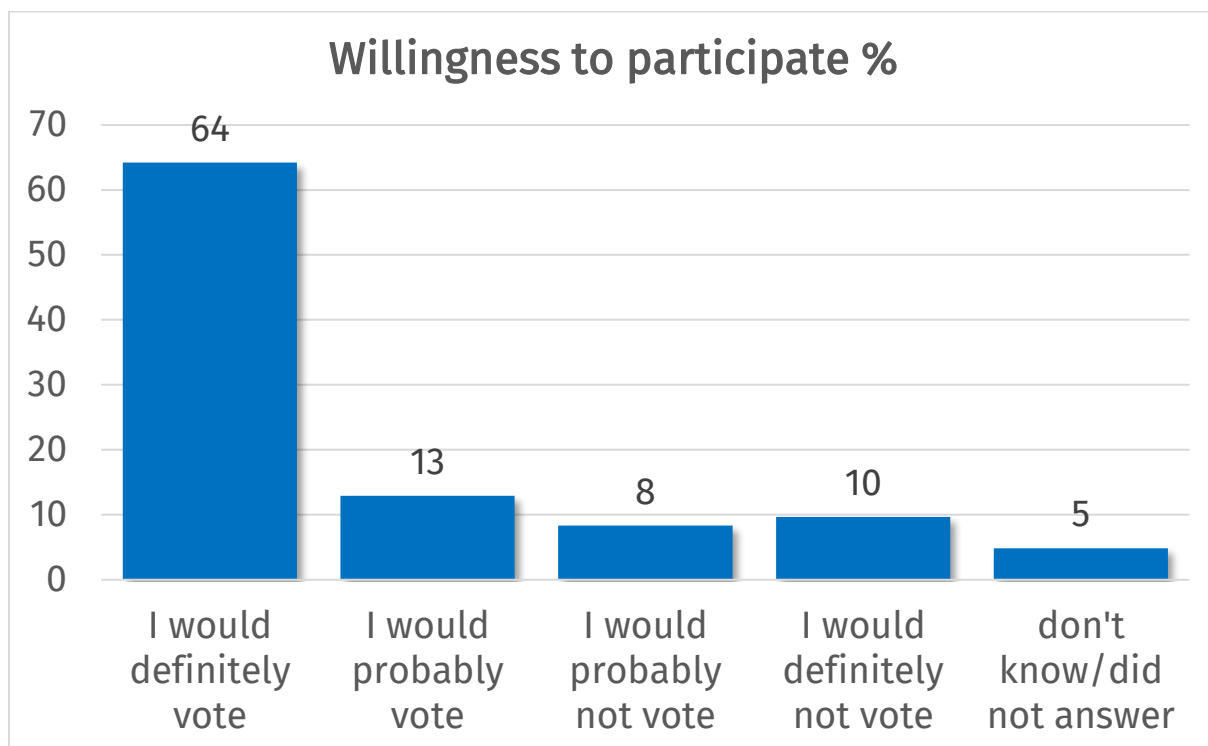
March 2025

Analysis by Republikon Institute



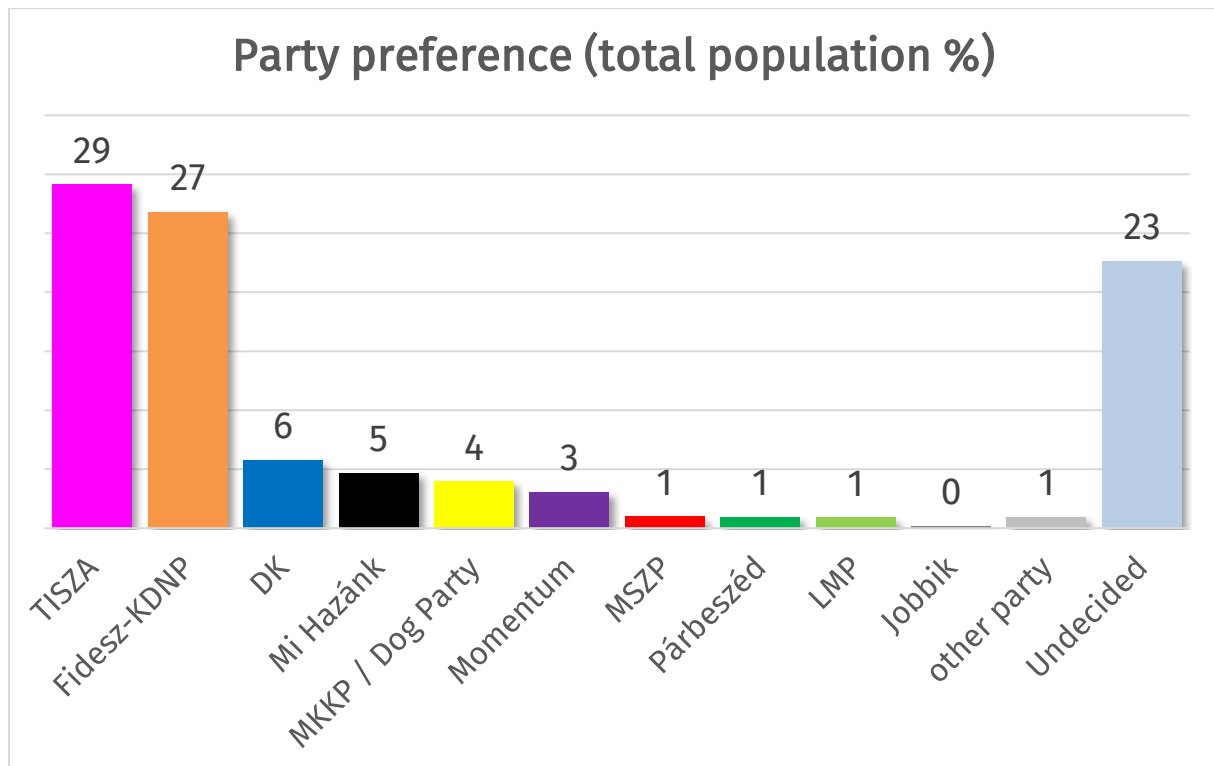
RESULTS

In March, both the Tisza Party and Fidesz-KDNP gained 1-1 percentage point in the total population, and now the score is 29-27 in favour of Tisza, two percentage points ahead of the governing party in the total population, just like last month. Among party voters, Tisza gained one percentage point in March, while Fidesz-KDNP was one percentage point worse off than last month, so the current score among party voters is 38-35 in favour of Tisza. Last month, Péter Magyar's party was only one percentage point ahead of the government parties in this “race”, but this has now increased to a three-percentage-point gap, a change within the margin of error. However, the turnout of voters of the two strongest parties has changed more spectacularly since February, with Tisza gaining two percentage points among the sure voters and Fidesz-KDNP losing three percentage points, so that the current score is 40-33 in favour of Tisza, ahead of the governing parties by seven percentage points.



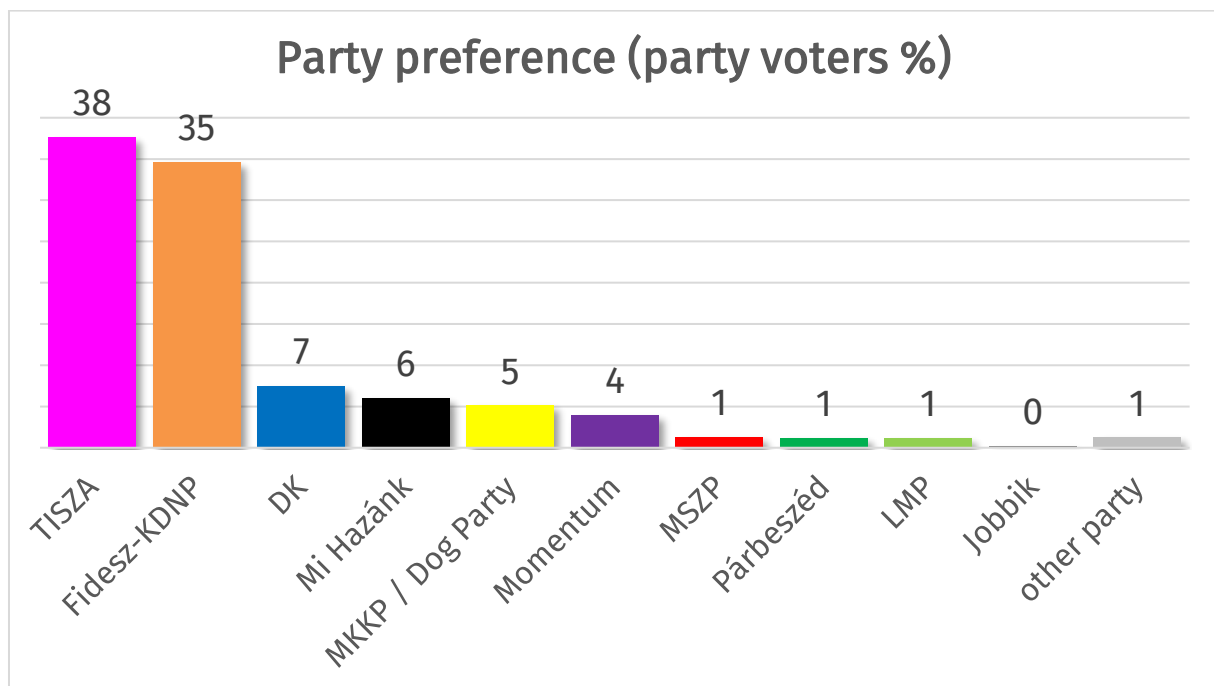
Last month's measurement was taken in the days immediately after Viktor Orbán's annual speech and slew of promises, which meant a significant 3-4 percentage point increase for the governing parties, but this month they lost this momentary surplus,

the willingness of pro-government voters to participate in the election decreased, and Tisza also gained strength, returning to the power relations of the beginning of the year.

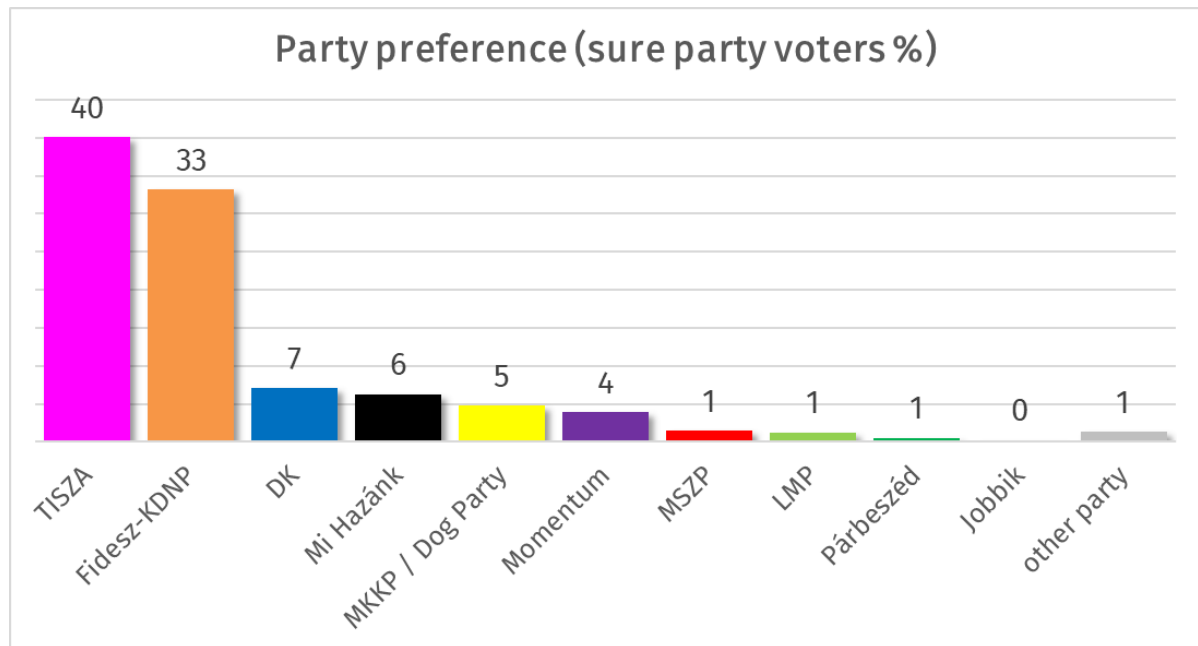


- DK has gained 1-1 percentage point compared to last month among both the total population and party voters, with 6 percent support among the total population and 7 percent among party voters. It has not gained any ground among sure voters, it is still 7% that would vote for the party of Ferenc Gyurcsány, which is currently the third strongest party.
- The support for Mi Hazánk remains unchanged at 5 percent among the total population, but among party voters it has dropped by one percentage point to 6 percent, and among sure voters it has lost two percentage points, dropping to 6 percent. This is a change within the margin of error, it cannot be said that the party's rapprochement with Fidesz caused the decline, but it is certain that Mi Hazánk is no longer the third strongest party.
- The Dog Party lost support for the first time in months, within the margin of error, by 1 percentage point to 4 percent of the total population, 2 percentage points

to 5 percent among party voters, and 1 percentage point to 5 percent among sure voters, meaning it would still get into parliament, but it is on the brink.



- Momentum had a good month. After months of one percentage point in support, the constitutional amendment restricting the right of assembly and attacking the LGBTQ community was a serious political opportunity for them, as Momentum has been consistently pro-LGBTQ for years, and has organised to attend Pride, while the Tisza Party, which has been sucking away voters, has not taken up the gauntlet on this issue, leaving a vacuum that Momentum and Ákos Hadházy are trying to fill. This is the first time in a long time that Momentum's support has increased, by 2 percentage points in the total population to 3 percent, by 3 to 3 percentage points among party voters, and among sure voters, from 1 to 4 percent, just below the parliamentary threshold. This is a real lifeline for the party, a chance to stay in the race at the most critical time. However, the party did not win back voters from the Tisza Party, but rather drew from the camp of the Dog Party and other smaller parties.



MSZP, Párbeszéd and LMP remain at 1-1-1 percent among the total population, party voters and sure party voters, while Jobbik has dropped from 1 percent to 0 percent at all levels of measurement and 1 percent indicated they would vote for other small parties. The share of undecideds fell by 3 percentage points to 23 percent.

Overall, it seems that the momentum of Péter Magyar and the Tisza Party has not been broken, for the time being it has been efficient not to react to the current moves of the governing parties; indeed, Viktor Orbán has been more reactive, putting on a full communication panel on the Péter Magyar-zebra affair. Fidesz-KDNP, meanwhile, failed to retain the peripheral voters it had mobilised around the annual speech, but the real impact of the February announcements will only be felt once the subsidies are paid out. The four small and medium-sized parties, DK, Mi Hazánk, MKKP and Momentum, together have 22% of the votes of party voters, and if the 1% parties are counted, a quarter of the party voters would not vote for the two big parties, so it is far from being a mature two-party system, making it difficult for Tisza to claim to be the only challenger to Fidesz-KDNP.

Methodology: the survey was conducted by telephone interviews with 1000 respondents between 26 March and 1 April 2025. The survey is representative of the adult population of

the country by gender, age, education and type of municipality. The margin of error is +/- 3.2%.