

Party support

April 2025

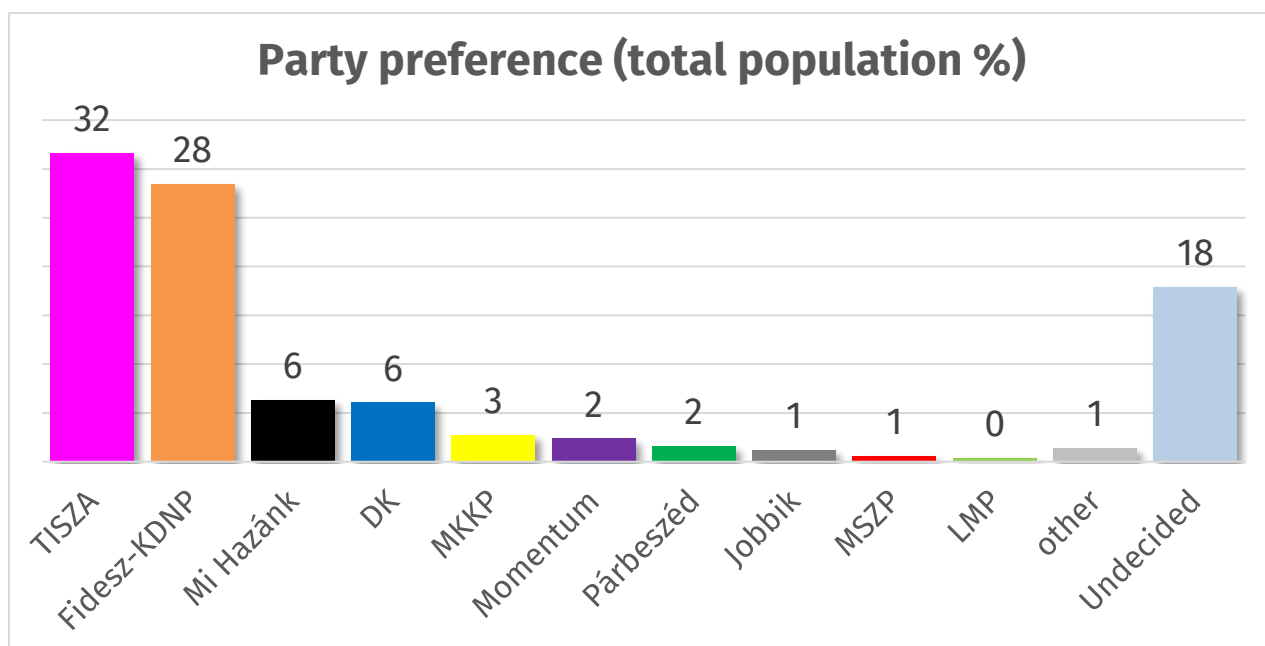
ANALYSIS OF REPUBLIKON INSTITUTE



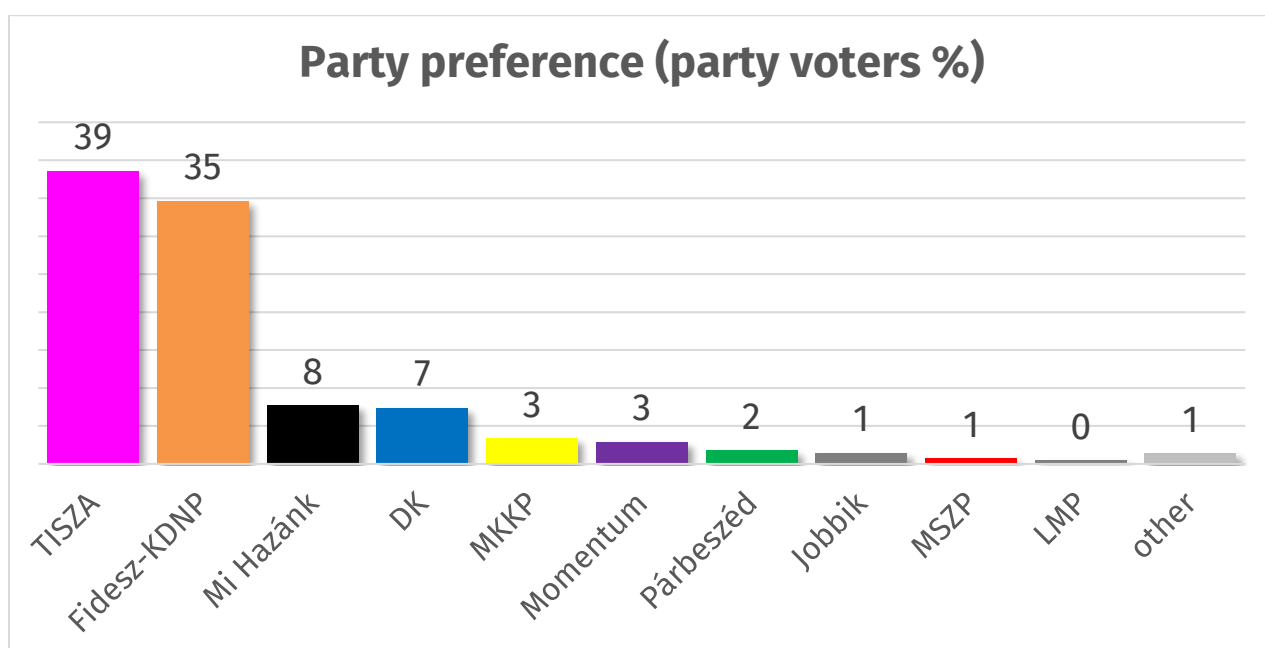
RESULTS

In April, the Republikon Institute's monthly research was conducted in an unusual way, surveying 1,500 people, which provides a somewhat more accurate picture than the usual 1,000-person public opinion poll. One year before the 2026 parliamentary elections, we believed it was particularly important to create a political snapshot that helps interpret the events of the coming months.

- In April, 32 percent of the total population would vote for the **Tisza** Party, 3 percentage points more than in March. **Fidesz-KDNP** strengthened by 1 percentage point to 28 percent, so currently the Tisza leads by 4 percentage points among the total population. Among decided voters, the score is 39–35 in favor of Tisza. Péter Magyar's party gained 1 percentage point among decided voters, while Fidesz-KDNP remains unchanged at 35 percent. In the past month, the narrative has grown stronger that in 2026, opposition voters must cast their vote for the government-changing force (in this case, Tisza) so that in 2030 they can vote again for their favorite party. This is also reflected in the data: since its appearance, Tisza has consistently increased its support, and just when it seemed it had no further room to grow, it still pocketed another 3 percent—mainly from undecided voters, and to a lesser extent, from the Two-Tailed Dog Party (Kutyapárt). Fidesz-KDNP stands roughly where it did a month ago. The party alliance has not been immune to scandals, but the pre-election distribution of funds is slowly beginning, which may help boost support for the governing parties. The “Kíngá Kollár affair” was not significant enough to serve as a miracle weapon for the governing parties.



In April, the third and fourth places were again held by **Mi Hazánk** and the **Democratic Coalition** (DK), although they swapped positions in the rankings once more. DK's support remained unchanged: 6 percent of the total population and 7 percent of decided voters would vote for the party. Mi Hazánk gained 1 percentage point among the total population and 2 percentage points among decided voters; its current support stands at 6 and 8 percent respectively, thus returning to the podium.



- The **Hungarian Two-Tailed Dog Party** (MKKP) lost 1 percentage point among the total population and 2 percentage points among decided voters, with support now at 3 percent in both groups—meaning that for the first time in months, it has fallen below the parliamentary threshold. Last month, it appeared that Momentum had taken a small slice of MKKP's base, but now the Tisza Party seems more likely to be responsible for the latest, within-margin decline.
- Just like the wave of protests in support of assembly and LGBTQ rights, **Momentum** also lost momentum in April, with its support dropping by 1 percentage point in both groups. Currently, 2 percent of the total population and 3 percent of decided voters would vote for the party.
- **Párbeszéd** stands at 2 percent among both the total population and decided voters. **Jobbik** and **MSZP** each have 1 percent support, while **LMP** stood at 0 percent in April. As before, 1 percent of voters would choose other parties. The proportion of **undecided** voters has significantly decreased, from 23 to 18 percent.

We are one year away from the 2026 elections, but the campaign is already in full swing. In the midst of the communication storm, it is difficult to keep track of political developments, and it will become increasingly hard to distill the essence. That is why monthly polling data becomes an important point of reference, allowing anyone to observe how the balance of power among parties is evolving. These figures may also serve as a bargaining tool for certain parties—if there is still room at the table for the opposition beyond Tisza. At present, it appears that the other opposition parties have not yet run out of air, but their space is definitely shrinking. Currently, four parties would enter parliament. Cooperation between Fidesz–KDNP and Mi Hazánk seems entirely plausible, while Tisza and DK are completely incompatible. If the Tisza Party were to win the election after 16 years of Fidesz governance, it would face an immensely difficult task—one made even harder if it had to rely on DK for a parliamentary majority.

Methodology: The research was conducted through telephone interviews with 1,500 respondents between April 9–18, 2025. The sample is representative of the adult population of the country by gender, age, educational attainment, and type of settlement. The margin of error is +/- 3%.