



## BRIEFING PAPER

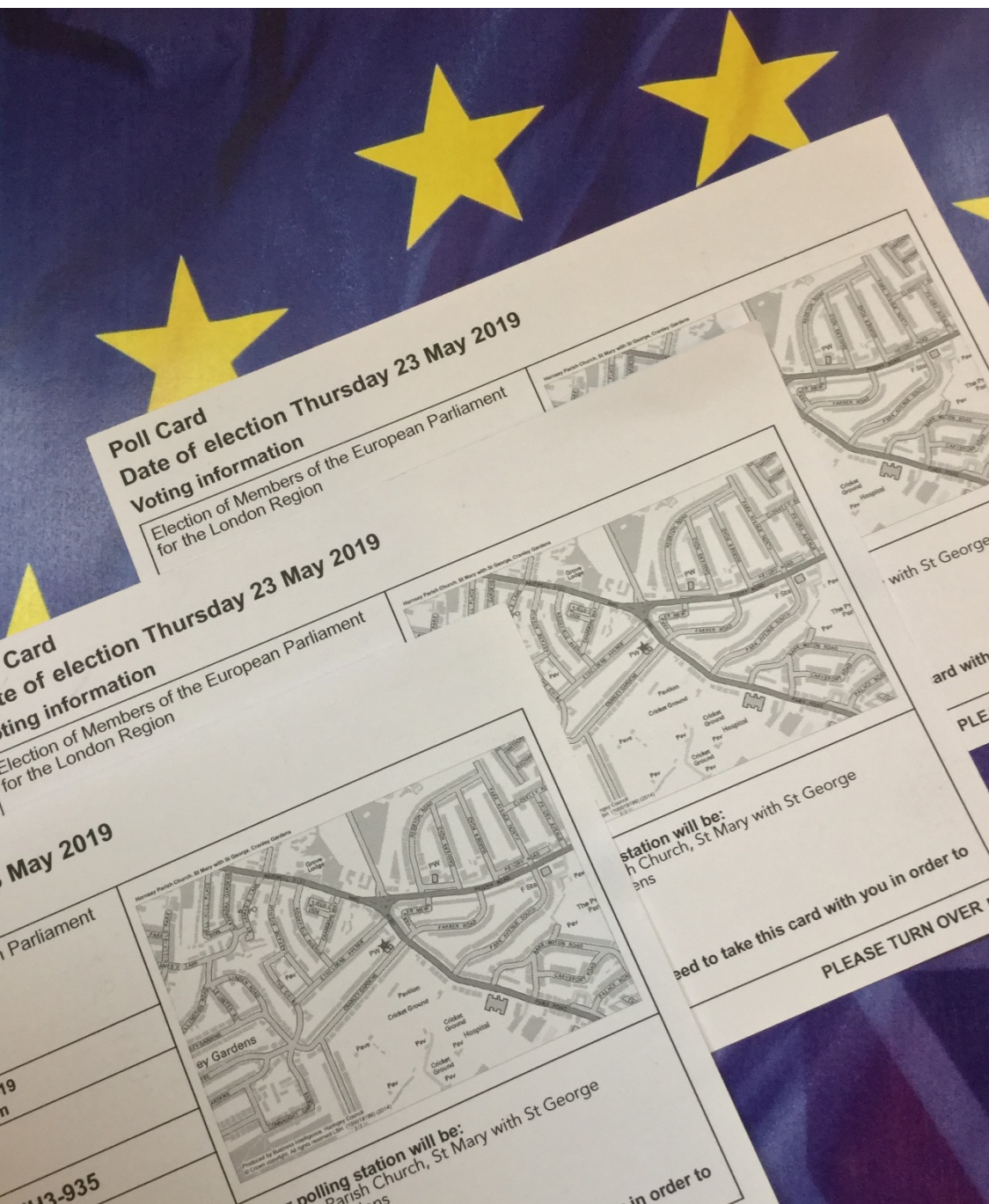
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# European Parliament Elections 2019: results and analysis

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# Summary

## Background

When the Government issued the UK notification to leave the EU under Article 50 (TEU) on 29 March 2017, this set a default exit day of two years from this date. One key consideration was a desire to avoid UK participation in the European Parliament (EP) elections on 23-26 May 2019.

In seeking two extensions to the Article 50 period in March and April 2019, the Government initially intended that the UK would still leave the EU before the date of the EP elections in order to avoid the UK taking part. The EU insisted that the UK would have to participate in the EP elections if it was still a Member State at the date of the elections. Internal EU documents warned of EU acts being open to legal challenge if the EP was “irregularly composed” without MEPs from the UK.

On 10 April, the EU agreed a second Article 50 extension until 31 October. The UK would have the option of leaving the EU earlier if the WA was ratified. On 7 May the Government confirmed that the UK would be participating in the EP elections, conceding that it would not be possible to ratify the WA before the elections.

## Reallocation of UK seats in European Parliament

The issue of UK participation in the EP elections was further complicated by the envisaged reallocation of UK EP seats after Brexit. EU legislation adopted in 2018 reallocated 27 of the UK’s 73 EP seats to other Member States, with 46 left over for potential new Member States. 14 Member States will be allocated additional EP seats following Brexit. These include France and Spain with five extra seats each, Italy and the Netherlands with three each, and Ireland with two.

The legislation states that the new allocation will only be implemented once the UK’s withdrawal from the EU become legally effective. Given that the UK would now be participating in the EP elections but was still expected to leave by 31 October (or possibly later if there is another Article 50 extension) the Member States in line to get additional seats were expected to hold the elections as if the new allocation applied. Candidates elected to the additional seats will have to wait on standby. These 27 ‘reserve’ MEPs will take up their seats when the UK and its MEPs depart the EU.

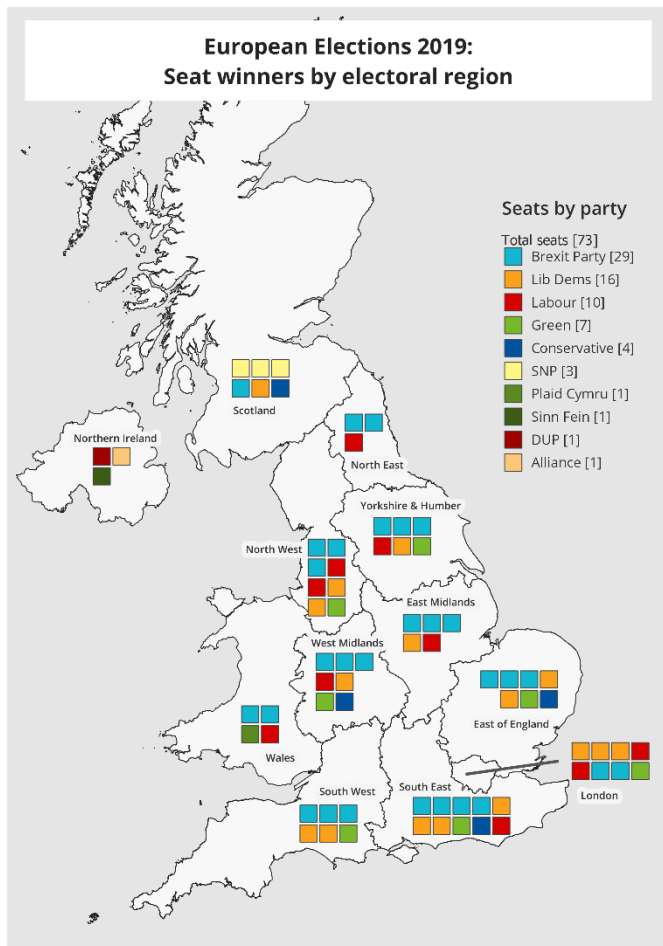
## The EP elections in the UK

The elections featured two new national parties in Great Britain. These were the Brexit Party, led by former UKIP leader Nigel Farage, and Change UK set up by former Labour and Conservative MPs who wish to remain in the EU. Change UK, along with the Liberal Democrats, Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru and the Green Party of England and Wales published manifestos supporting a People’s Vote (referendum) on proceeding with Brexit, in relation to which they would support the remain option.

The Labour Party said it would back a public vote if there was no agreement on its alternative plan for Brexit and a general election could not be held.

The Conservative party did not publish a manifesto but said it was the only party that could get Brexit done. The Brexit party advocated leaving the EU on 'WTO' terms.

### The UK results



Turnout at the election was 37%, similar to 2014.

The Brexit Party won 29 seats. It was the largest party in 9 out of 12 regions, and in 267 out of 371 local areas. It won the popular vote with 5.2 million votes.

The Liberal Democrats won 16 seats, 15 more than in 2014. It was the largest party in one region (London) and 44 local areas, as well as in Gibraltar.

The Green Party won seven seats. The Alliance Party in Northern Ireland won its first ever seat in the European Parliament.

No-deal advocating parties (Brexit and UKIP) won 35% of the vote in Great Britain; Remain advocating parties (Lib Dems, Greens, Change UK, SNP and Plaid Cymru) won 40%. Labour and the Conservatives together won 23%. Lord Ashcroft polled voters and found that 46% supported Remain, and 50% supported some form of Brexit.

### EU-wide results

Turnout in 2019 across the whole of the EU was 51%. This was higher than at any election in the last 20 years, although it remained lower than in the earliest elections to the European Parliament between 1979 and 1994.

The two largest Political Groups in the European Parliament, the centre-right European People's Party (EPP) and the centre-left Socialists & Democrats (S&D) both suffered losses across the EU. These two Groups had hitherto between them mustered an absolute majority in all previous European Parliaments enabling them to control the EP agenda. This

majority was lost in 2019, meaning they would need to work with other EP Political Groups to form a majority. EPP parties had a declining vote share in Germany, Italy, France and Spain, while S&D parties suffered losses in Germany, Italy, France and the UK (the Labour party).

The Conservative ECR Group also suffered losses, related mainly to the loss of seats of the UK Conservative Party. The ruling Polish Law and Justice Party (PiS) which sits in the ECR Group however performed strongly, winning 45.5% of the vote in Poland. The ruling *Fidesz* party in Hungary, which has been suspended from the EPP, won 52.3% of the vote. Both the Polish and Hungarian Governments have faced calls for EU-level investigations into their respect for the rule of law and ‘EU values’.

The liberal ALDE Group made gains thanks partly to the inclusion of French President Macron’s *En Marche!* party and increased vote shares elsewhere, notably the UK (the Liberal Democrats) and Romania. Since the elections, this Group has announced it is changing its name to ‘Renew Europe’ (RE). Green parties also made big gains across Northern and Western Europe, notably in Germany, where they won 20% of the vote. However, the Greens did not pick up seats in Eastern and Southern Europe.

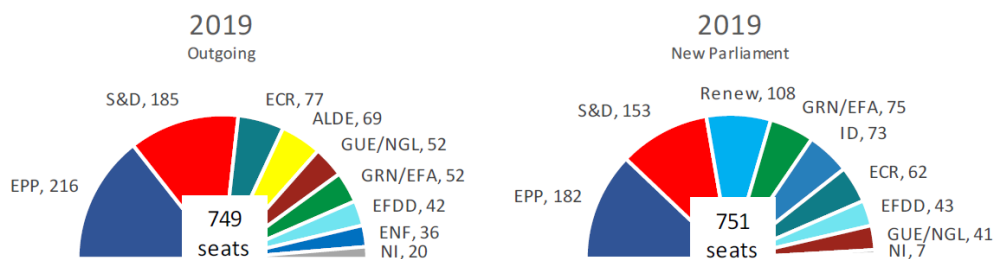
Radical right populist parties from the Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF) Group did particularly well in Italy and France, where the League and National Rally were the leading national parties. Their allies in the Flemish Interest party also made gains in Belgium, while the Austrian and Dutch Freedom Parties suffered losses. Former ENF parties announced the formation of a new Political Group in the new EP, the ‘Identity and Democracy’ Group (ID), which will also include the Alternative for Germany (AfD), the Danish People’s Party and Finns Party and new entrants from the Czech Republic and Estonia.

The Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group (EFDD), previously involving UKIP and the Italy Five Star Movement, increased its seats due to the strong performance of the Brexit Party. However, it no longer has enough members to form a Political Group following the departure of AfD and a loss of seats by other parties. EP rules require Political Groups to have at least 25 MEPs and from at least 25% of (seven) Member States.

### The New Parliament

The new EP sits for the first time on 2 July. The graphic below shows the changing balance between Political Groups compared to the outgoing EP.

Political Groups in outgoing and incoming European Parliament 2019



Between them the ‘pro-EU’ Political Groups (EPP, S&D, RE, Greens-EFA) hold 518 seats (69%). A potential centre-left coalition comprising S&D, RE,

the Greens and GUE/NGL would also just be able to muster a majority with 377 MEPs (an absolute majority of 376 is necessary for some EP votes). A centre-right coalition involving EPP, RE and the ECR would fall short with 352 votes.

Populist MEPs from the ID Group, the former EFDD Group and other potential allies including *Fidesz*, and populist parties in the ECR such as PiS, the Sweden Democrats and Dutch Forum for Democracy now make up around 23% of MEPs (172 MEPs).

Following the election, the proportion of women MEPs has reached a historic high of 39%. 5% of MEPs come from an ethnic minority background.

## Post Brexit EP

Following Brexit the size of the EP will be reduced to 705 MEPs, and the 27 'reserve' MEPs will take up their seats. This will benefit the two Groups without UK MEPs, the EPP and ID, which will gain four and three MEPs respectively. While gaining some MEPs from the new intake, S&D, RE and Greens-EFA will all suffer a net loss of MEPs. The ID Group is projected to overtake the Greens-EFA to become the fourth largest Political Group.

## Election of Commission President and other top EU jobs

The new EP is expected to elect its President at its first sitting on 2 July. Under Article 17 (7) TEU it also 'elects' the European Commission President after the candidate is proposed by the European Council. In 2014, the *Spitzenkandidaten* process was followed whereby the Political Groups selected a lead candidate for the EP elections with a view to the European Council proposing the lead candidate of the Political Group with the biggest vote share to be Commission President. The EPP candidate, Jean-Claude Juncker, was accordingly proposed and elected in this way. However, this process is not an obligation under the EU Treaties and some EU leaders have expressed opposition to following it again.

In 2019, the EPP lead candidate was German MEP and chair of the EPP Group Manfred Weber. Following the election, the EPP called on the European Council to propose Mr Weber, given that he was their candidate and they were still the leading Political Group. The S&D, Renew Europe and Greens-EFA have however indicated they are not willing to support his candidacy. President Macron has referred to the need for the Commission President to have high level executive experience. Unlike previous Commission Presidents (the last four were former Prime Ministers) Mr Weber has not served as a Government Minister.

The European Council met on 28 May and 20 June to discuss arrangements for agreeing candidates for the Commission Presidency and other top EU jobs that will take office before the end of the year. These include EP President, President of the European Council, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and President of the European Central Bank. European Council President Donald Tusk said the distribution of roles would need to reflect political, geographical and gender balance. Having failed to agree on candidates on 20 June, the European Council will convene on 30 June to try again.

# 1. Background

## 1.1 The Article 50 notification

One of the considerations that the Government took into account when it issued its notice of the UK's withdrawal from the EU under Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) on 29 March 2017 was a desire to avoid UK participation in the European Parliament elections on 23-26 May 2019.

Article 50 provides that the withdrawing Member State will cease to be a member either when the withdrawal agreement comes into force, or failing that, two years after notifying the EU of its intention to leave, unless the European Council agrees to extend the Article 50 period.<sup>1</sup>

The default EU exit under Article 50 was therefore 29 March 2019. This exit date was also the one provided for in the Withdrawal Agreement (WA) approved by the UK Government and the leaders of the EU Member States (the EU27) at the European Council on 25 November 2018.

The Prime Minister, Theresa May, had spoken repeatedly [against](#) the possibility of extending Article 50 and affirmed on [several occasions](#) that the UK would be leaving the EU on 29 March 2019.

## 1.2 The first Article 50 extension request

The Government nevertheless requested an Article 50 extension for the first time on 20 March. This followed the second 'meaningful vote' rejection of the WA (together with the UK-EU Political Declaration on the framework for the future EU-UK relationship) on 12 March, and Commons votes rejecting leaving the EU without a deal on 13 March and approving an Article 50 extension request on 14 March.

Mrs May committed to holding this sequence of votes on 26 February after calls by some Government Ministers to seek an Article 50 extension and reports that several Conservative MPs were prepared to vote for Yvette Cooper's amendment legislating for such a vote to be held.<sup>2</sup>

In committing to holding these votes, Mrs May's [statement](#) on 26 February, however, stressed that she did not wish the Government to arrive at the point where it would be necessary to request an Article 50 extension and particularly one that would require UK participation in the EP elections. She said:

An extension beyond the end of June would mean the UK taking part in the European Parliament elections. What kind of message would that send to the more than 17 million people who voted to leave the EU nearly three years ago now?

In her [letter](#) to the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, on 20 March requesting an Article 50 extension, the Prime Minister also affirmed

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<sup>1</sup> The Article 50 process is described in more detail in Commons Library Briefing Paper CBP7551, [Brexit: how does the Article 50 process work?](#) 16 January 2017.

<sup>2</sup> See [Cabinet 'No Deal' revolt: PM facing prospect of a mass walkout after three senior ministers signal they are ready to help force a delay to Brexit](#), *Daily Mail*, 22 February 2019.



that she did “not believe that it would be in either of our [the UK and EU’s] interests for the UK to hold European Parliament elections”. The Prime Minister requested an extension until 30 June 2019, for the purposes of passing the necessary legislation to implement the WA in UK law.

### 1.3 EU view on UK participation in EP elections in extended Article 50 period

The initial UK request to extend Article 50 until 30 June was based on the Government view,<sup>3</sup> also reflected by some EU sources, that UK participation in the EP elections could be avoided provided the UK left the EU by this date, as the newly elected European Parliament does not sit for the first time until 2 July 2019.

EU documents warned of risks to the legal validity of EU decision-making if the UK was still a Member State of the EU on 2 July but had not held EP elections, although there appeared to be different views as to whether the UK could avoid participation in the elections while remaining a Member State until 1 July. The question of UK participation in the EP elections was also complicated by an envisaged reallocation of some of the UK’s EP seats to other Member States (see below).

A [leaked Council of EU document](#) on 15 March warned that EU institutions would “cease being able to operate in a secure legal context” if the UK remained in the EU after 1 July without having held EP elections, as EU acts “adopted with the participation of an irregularly composed parliament would be open to legal challenge which would put the security of legal relations in the Union seriously at risk, on a very large scale”. However, the document also implied that the UK could remain in the EU until 1 July without holding EP elections.

A [European Commission document](#) circulated on 20 March also warned that the failure to organise EP elections in the UK could “make the formal constitution of the new European Parliament illegal” and that “this illegality would infect all its subsequent decisions, including the appointment of the new European Commission” with every decision “open to legal challenge”.

Although advice from the European Parliament legal service [reportedly](#) stated that “there is no rule hindering” the EP being validly constituted “without all seats having been allocated at the time of the first sitting”, both the Council and the Commission appeared to be unwilling to take any legal risks on this point.<sup>4</sup>

The Commission was more cautious regarding whether the UK could avoid participation in the EP elections if it remained in the EU until 30 June. The document on 20 March stated that a short extension should be limited until 23 May if the UK did not participate in EP elections. It warned of a scenario

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<sup>3</sup> This was the assumption in the Government [note](#) on ‘Parameters for Extending Article 50’ published on 14 March 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Irrespective of whether the EP had been validly constituted, a failure to hold EP elections while still a Member State would also have meant the UK breaching EU Treaty articles giving EU citizens the right to be represented in the EP and to vote and stand in its elections. There could therefore have been a legal challenge from citizens deprived of these rights.

whereby the UK asked for a further longer extension between 23 May and 30 June or decided to revoke Article 50 without then having representation in the EP and with some of the UK's EP seats having been reallocated.

In a [letter](#) to President Tusk on 11 March 2019 the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker stressed that if the UK had not left by the date of the EP elections then "it will be legally required to hold these elections, in line with the rights and obligations of all Member States as set out in the Treaties". A spokesperson for President Juncker said that [Mr Juncker had warned Mrs May](#) before she sent the Article 50 extension request "against including a date for the extension that will be after the European parliament elections".

For further background on the UK decision to seek an Article 50 extension, the issues raised by the request and comments from EU leaders on a possible extension, see House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 8496, [Extending Article 50: could Brexit be delayed?](#), 21 March 2019.

## 1.4 Reallocation of UK EP seats after Brexit

The EU adopted [legislation](#) in June 2018 reallocating some of the UK's seats in the European Parliament to other Member States. 27 of the UK's seats will be [redistributed](#) to 14 other EU Member States, with 46 seats put by for future EU enlargements. The biggest gainers will be Spain and France with five additional seats each, and Italy and the Netherlands with three additional seats each. Ireland will get an additional two seats. Other Member States will get one seat each<sup>5</sup> (see section 1.7).

The legislation states that in the event of the UK still being a Member State at the beginning of the new parliamentary term, the old allocation will continue to apply "until the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union becomes legally effective". Once this withdrawal becomes legally effective, the number of MEPs per Member State will be as provided for under the new allocation.

The European Commission document on Article 50 extension circulated on 20 March [stated](#) that there should either be a short extension, limited to until 23 May without the UK taking part in the EP elections and with the agreed reallocation of seats applying, or a longer extension (until the end of 2019 at least) with the UK participating in the EP elections with the existing allocation of seats.

It warned that a change of policy in the UK (e.g. revoking Article 50 or requesting a second extension to stay in the EU for a longer period) could lead to a late EP election in the UK "and persons validly elected in 14 Member States not taking up their positions". It said that "given the Member States need to organise their elections in practice, finalise the list of candidates and print ballots, these 14 Member States would need to know at the latest by mid-April what the United Kingdom will do".

At the [European Council meeting of 21 March](#), EU leaders agreed an Article 50 extension only until 22 May 2019. This was dependent on the WA being approved by the House of Commons the following week. Otherwise, there

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<sup>5</sup> Denmark, Estonia, Croatia, Austria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

would be a more limited Article 50 extension until 12 April, by which point the European Council said it expected the UK “to indicate a way forward”.

For further discussion of the European Council Conclusions on 21 March, and the context to the Conclusions, see House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 8533, [Brexit delayed: the European Council Conclusions on extending Article 50](#), 22 March 2019. See also House of Commons Library Insights, [The EU agrees to delay Brexit – but for how long?](#) and [European elections and a longer extension to Article 50](#).

## 1.5 The second Article 50 extension

Following the third rejection of the WA on 29 March and the launch of talks between the Government and Labour to agree a compromise Brexit plan, the Prime Minister [wrote to Donald Tusk](#) on 5 April requesting a further Article 50 extension. Mrs May proposed that the extended period end on 30 June 2019. She said the Government was preparing for UK participation in the EP elections, but that it wanted to avoid this by securing parliamentary ratification of the WA by 22 May.

At the European Council meeting on 10 April, EU leaders eventually [agreed](#) on an Article 50 extension until 31 October, with the possibility of the UK leaving earlier if the WA is ratified).

The [European Council Conclusions](#) stated that if the UK failed to meet its obligation to hold the EP election, then its withdrawal from the EU would take place on 1 June 2019. The Conclusions also referred to the UK’s commitment “to act in a constructive and responsible manner throughout the extension in accordance with the duty of sincere cooperation” and to “refrain from any measure which could jeopardise the attainment of the [EU’s] objectives”.

For further discussion of the European Council Conclusions of 10 April and the events leading up to second Article 50 extension request, see House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 8549, [Brexit delayed again: until 31 October 2019?](#) 17 April 2019.

## 1.6 The Government confirms UK participation in the EP elections

As with other legislation relating to UK membership of the EU, the legislation that allows for the EP elections to take place in the UK, principally the [European Parliamentary Elections Act 2002](#) and the [European Parliamentary Elections Regulations 2004](#), would be repealed on ‘exit day’ as defined by the [EU \(Withdrawal\) Act 2018](#).<sup>6</sup> Exit day was set as 29 March in the *EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018* but this has been amended twice by Statutory Instruments following each of the two Article 50 extensions.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> See House of Commons Library Insight, [Are we preparing for European Parliamentary elections?](#), 9 April 2019.

<sup>7</sup> For the first change, see House of Commons Library Insight, [EU ‘exit day’ is changed in UK law](#), 28 March 2019

On 8 April the Government made the [European Parliamentary Elections \(Appointed Day of Poll\) Order 2019](#). This Order enabled the holding of the EP elections. The Order set polling day for 23 May. Setting polling day triggers the legal timetable for the election in the UK.

The [explanatory memorandum](#) to the Order said:

It remains the Government's intention to leave the EU with a deal and pass the necessary legislation before 22 May, so that we do not need to participate in European parliamentary elections.

This Order appoints the date of the European Parliamentary elections, but it does not make these elections inevitable as leaving the EU before the date of election automatically removes our obligation to take part.

On 7 May 2019, with talks with the Labour Party still ongoing, the Government confirmed that the UK would be participating in the EP elections. Cabinet Office Minister David Lidington said that "regrettably" it [would not be possible](#) to finish the envisaged process of agreeing a Brexit plan, approving the WA and passing the necessary implementing legislation before the date of the elections.

The Prime Minister's spokesman said Mrs May hoped that Parliament would agree a Brexit plan before MEPs start their session in July. The new Parliament does not sit for the first time until 2 July. So if the WA was ratified between 23 May and 30 June, the UK could leave the EU on 1 July allowing the reallocation of UK EP seats to other Member States to be implemented in time for the first sitting so that newly elected UK MEPs never took up their seats.

This would however require a positive 'meaningful vote' and ratification of the Withdrawal Agreement Bill (WAB) in the UK as well as a European Parliament vote of consent on the WA by 1 July. Staging an EP vote of consent on the WA would require a recall of the outgoing EP.<sup>8</sup>

Events leading up to the EP elections meant that the likelihood of this happening faded away. The Government talks with the Labour Party [eventually ended](#) on 17 May without agreement. On 21 May, the Prime Minister made a [statement](#) announcing her plan to introduce the WAB to Parliament involving votes during the passage of the Bill on a compromise option of a temporary customs union with the EU, and on whether to put the WA to a confirmatory referendum. However, following opposition from within the Government and among Conservative MPs to the plan, the Prime Minister [announced](#) on 24 May that she would be resigning as leader of the Conservative party on 7 June. Mrs May will also step down as Prime Minister to allow the new leader to take over when elected.

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<sup>8</sup> The Act establishing European Parliament direct elections provides that the outgoing EP remains in office until the first sitting of the new EP, and the EP's Rules of Procedure allow the President of the EP to convene Parliament "on an exceptional basis" (see section 4.1 of House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 8496, [Extending Article 50: could Brexit be delayed?](#), 21 March 2019.

## 1.7 The reallocation of the UK's EP seats will be deferred

The European Commission [advised](#) prior to the 21 March European Council that the Member States that were due to be reallocated some of the UK's EP seats post-Brexit would need certainty by mid-April, given the need to commence election preparations, finalise the list of candidates and print ballots. However, the European Council agreement on the second Article 50 extension on 10 April meant that there would still be uncertainty in these Member States as to how many MEPs they would be electing.

Article 3 of the [legislation](#) reallocating the UK's seats states:

Once the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the Union becomes legally effective, the number of representatives in the European Parliament elected in each Member State shall be the one provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article [detailing the new allocation of seats].

The expectation therefore was that the Member States that are in line to get additional seats once the UK leaves the EU would make provision for these extra seats at the May 2019 elections, even if there was no certainty as to when the persons elected will take up their seats.<sup>9</sup> This means that in 14 Member States, some candidates will be elected but will remain in limbo until the UK actually leaves the EU.

Organising elections in this way will be easier where Member States have a list system, meaning that the next candidate on the list will take up their seat once the UK leaves. Most Member States have either a closed list (involving party lists with fixed ranking of candidates) or preferential list system (where voters can rank candidates).<sup>10</sup> The exceptions to this are Ireland and Malta, which use the [single transferable vote](#) system (see infographic below).

In Ireland, Prime Minister Leo Varadkar raised the prospect of there being [two separate election counts](#) in the two constituencies gaining an extra seat after Brexit, with one count under the old MEP allocation and one under the new one<sup>11</sup>. However, the Irish Government Minister responsible for elections [later clarified](#) that separate counts would not be necessary. Two Irish constituencies, Ireland South and Dublin, would be gaining an MEP. The fifth person elected in the former and the fourth in the latter would remain in reserve until the UK has left the EU.

The Irish press has raised the issue of the status of the 'reserve' MEPs and whether they will be getting salaries, expenses and offices while waiting to assume their seats. An Irish Government spokesperson said that this would be "[for the European Commission to clarify and decide on](#)". On 24 May, the *Irish Independent* [reported](#) that its "cold-storage" MEPs would not get an answer on these questions until the new Parliament convened, and that the EP would debate arrangements for them in July.

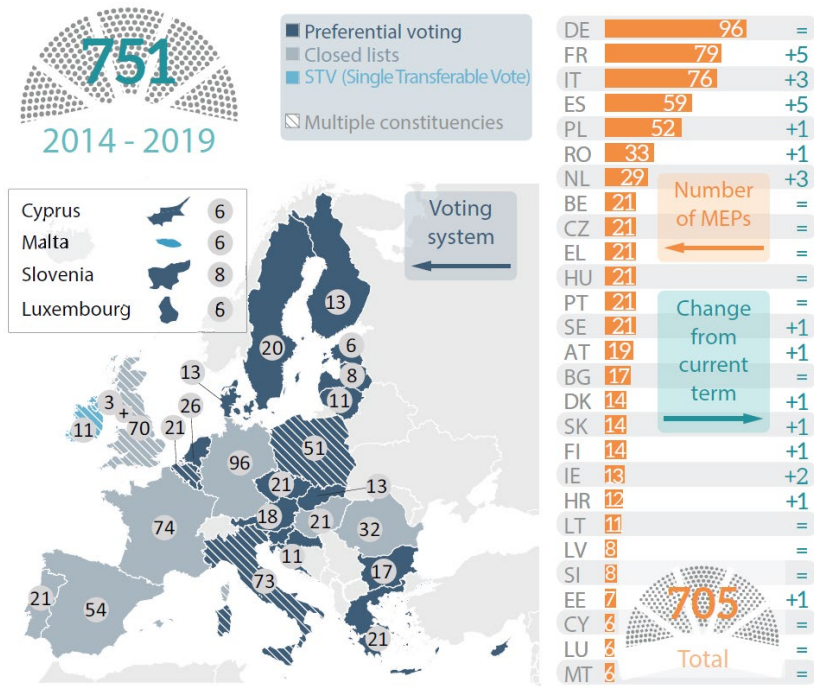
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<sup>9</sup> See the European Parliament factsheet: [2019 European elections: National rules](#)

<sup>10</sup> See the European Parliament factsheet: [2019 European elections: National rules](#) and also this [infographic](#) from Dr Simon Usherwood of the University of Surrey.

<sup>11</sup> Irish Prime Minister Leo Varadkar has [stated](#) that this may be required.

## Number of MEPs and voting system Seats after Brexit



Source: European Parliamentary Research Service, [2019 European elections: National rules](#)

These would-be MEPs also face the prospect of never taking up their seats at all if the UK revokes Article 50.

### 1.8 The UK election campaign

Two new national parties stood in the election: the Brexit Party and Change UK. Change UK, along with the Liberal Democrats, Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru and Green Party of England and Wales published manifestos supporting a 'People's Vote' (another referendum) on proceeding with Brexit, and with an option to remain which they would support. The Labour Party said it would back a public vote if there was no agreement on its alternative plan for Brexit and a general election could not be held. The Conservative party did not publish a manifesto but said it was the only party that could get Brexit done. The Brexit party advocated leaving the EU on 'WTO' terms, while UKIP called for "unilateral and unconditional withdrawal".

**Brexit Party:** The Brexit party was established in January 2019. It is led by former UKIP leader Nigel Farage. He left UKIP in December 2018 and was followed by several former UKIP MEPs into the Brexit Party. However, of the 14 former UKIP MEPs who joined the Brexit Party only three, including Mr Farage, were selected as Brexit Party candidates for the EP elections. Other Brexit Party candidates in the election included former Conservative Government Minister, Ann Widdecombe and former Conservative party candidate Annunziata Rees-Mogg. The Brexit Party did not release a manifesto for the European elections. Its campaign statements stressed that the Government and MPs had betrayed the vote to leave the EU in June 2016. It called for Brexit Party MEPs to be involved in the Brexit negotiations. Mr Farage said that the [only way to deliver](#) on the referendum result would be to leave the EU on WTO terms.

**Conservative Party:** The Conservative Party [did not publish a manifesto](#) or hold an official campaign launch. A Conservative campaign leaflet presented the party as the only party “which can get Brexit done”. The outgoing leader of the Conservative delegation of MEPs in the EP Ashley Fox [said](#): “We have one policy, which is to honour the referendum result and to leave the EU in an orderly manner”.

**Labour Party:** The Labour Party [manifesto](#) said that Labour would continue to oppose “the Government’s bad deal or a disastrous no deal”. It said that if there was no agreement along the lines of Labour’s alternative plan for Brexit and no general election the “Labour backs the option of a public vote”. It said this alternative plan would involve “a new comprehensive customs union with a UK say, close single market alignment [and] guaranteed rights and standards”. The manifesto referred to the achievements of Labour MEPs in increasing employment protections and promoting action against climate change and “taking on the worst excesses of global capitalism” and said that it would seek to build on these in co-operation with its international allies.

**Change UK:** Change UK was established by seven former Labour MPs and three former Conservative MPs who formed ‘The Independent Group’ in February 2018. It initially appointed former Labour MP Chukka Umunna as its spokesperson and then former Conservative MP Heidi Allen as its interim leader<sup>12</sup>. It issued a ‘Charter for Remain’ as its manifesto, calling for a ‘People’s Vote’ on whether to proceed with Brexit. Its list of candidates for the elections included one sitting MEP, Richard Ashworth who was elected as a Conservative MEP in 2014 but had left the party to sit in the European People’s Party Group. It also included a number of former Conservative and Labour MPs<sup>13</sup>, including former Conservative Government Minister Stephen Dorrell, and journalists Gavin Esler and Rachel Johnson. [Two of its initial candidates stood down](#) following controversy over social media posts, and its lead candidate in Scotland later [withdrew](#) and called on voters to back the Liberal Democrats.

**Liberal Democrats:** The Liberal Democrats’ [manifesto](#) emphasised the party’s “Stop Brexit” message. It said a vote for the Liberal Democrats was a vote to stop Brexit. It accused the Conservatives party of appeasing UKIP, and Labour party leader Jeremy Corbyn of wanting to deliver Brexit.

**Green Party:** The Green Party of England and Wales also said that a vote for it would be a vote to Remain in the EU, and that it would mobilise “a positive, pro-European movement to win the People’s Vote for Remain”. Its manifesto said it would combined this with a [recharged fight against climate change](#), promoting action to protect the planet from catastrophe.

**Scottish National Party:** The Scottish National Party said it would [work with others to stop Brexit](#), and that it wanted to offer people in Scotland a choice for Scotland as an independent, European nation. It also said it would support revoking Article 50 if a no-deal Brexit was the alternative.

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<sup>12</sup> Both Mr Umunna and Ms Allen left the party following the EP elections.

<sup>13</sup> These also included former Conservative MP Neil Carmichael and former Labour MPs Roger Casale and Jon Owen Jones. Former Labour MEP Carole Tongue was also a candidate.

**Plaid Cymru:** The Plaid Cymru manifesto said that a vote for the party would be a [vote for Wales to stay in the EU](#). It said Wales had been left behind by the established parties in Westminster and said it would make the case for Wales to stay within the EU in its own right. It also called for a Green New Deal and a migration system for Wales.

**UKIP:** Of the 24 UKIP MEPs elected to the EP in 2014, only three remained as UKIP members by the date of the 2019 EP election. These three MEPs stood as part of the list of candidates presented by UKIP for the 2019 election. Some of those who had left the party [cited](#) its adoption of more extreme right positions as a reason for their departure. The UKIP [manifesto](#) said that Brexit had been betrayed and it advocated a “unilateral and unconditional” withdrawal from the EU.

### Northern Ireland parties

The **Democratic Unionist Party** [manifesto](#) stressed that the UK referendum results needed to be respected and that the UK should already have left the EU. However, it said it could not support the Withdrawal Agreement because of the backstop. It said the constitutional and economic integrity of the UK must be maintained.

**Sinn Féin**, which has MEPs from both Ireland and Northern Ireland, released an [all-Ireland manifesto](#). It said no good could come of Brexit for Ireland, and said there could be no return to the borders of the past. It said it would seek to ensure that the north “elects representatives who reflect the views of the majority of people who wish to remain within the EU”. It said it would seek EU support for unity “through an approach that prioritises cross-border rules, standards, rights, and social and economic integration”.

The cross-community **Alliance Party** called for a ‘People’s Vote’ on proceeding with Brexit, with an option to remain. Its [manifesto](#) said EU membership had brought benefits in terms of breaking down barriers, and said the EU Single Market and Customs Union had brought “massive economic opportunities”. It said that if Brexit did happen the backstop would be vital “as our insurance policy to protect the Good Friday Agreement, our economy and our open borders”.



## 2. The European Parliament

### 2.1 Powers of the Parliament

The 2019 elections are the ninth direct elections to the EP. Prior to 1979, the Parliament was primarily a consultative body composed of delegations from national parliaments. Since 1979, through successive EU Treaty changes, the EP has acquired new powers and is now a co-legislator within the EU alongside the Council of the EU (composed of ministerial representatives of each of the Member States).

The '[ordinary legislative procedure](#)' applies to almost all areas in which the EU can legislate. Prior to the Lisbon Treaty, which came into force in 2009, this was known as the codecision procedure, under which EU legislation needs to be approved by both the Council and the EP. The codecision procedure was initially introduced by the Treaty on European Union (TEU/Maastricht Treaty) in 1993 for a limited number of areas and built on the co-operation procedure introduced by the Single European Act (SEA) of 1987 which gave the EP greater amending powers.

Under the consent procedure (formerly known as the assent procedure originally introduced by the SEA) the EP has to approve the ratification of EU accession treaties, association agreements, trade and other international agreements, and legislative matters not covered by the ordinary legislative procedure.

The Lisbon Treaty provided that the European Parliament elects the President of the European Commission following a proposal from the European Council (EU heads of government/heads of state) which takes account of the EP election results. This built on the EP's previous power to approve the European Commission as a whole (introduced by Maastricht Treaty), and to approve the Commission President (introduced by the Amsterdam Treaty in 1999). These powers are discussed in more detail in section 7.

The Parliament can also vote to 'censure' the European Commission by a two-thirds majority of votes cast. A successful censure vote would require the Commission to resign.

The EP has had the right to reject the EU's budget since the 1970s, although its ability to amend expenditure derived from Treaty obligations was limited. The Lisbon Treaty simplified the [annual budgetary procedure](#) so that the EP can amend and approve all areas of the budget on equal terms with the Council. The Lisbon Treaty also formalised the EP's role in giving consent to the EU's seven-year budgetary framework – [the multiannual financial framework \(MFF\)](#) – negotiated by Member States in the Council<sup>14</sup>.

#### EP voting: simple and absolute majorities

European Parliament votes can require a simple majority of the votes cast, an absolute majority of the total number of MEPs, or a two-thirds majority

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<sup>14</sup> See: [The European Parliament: Powers](#), Fact Sheets on the European Union. For a more detailed account of the EP's powers see Richard Corbett, Francis Jacobs and Darren Neville, *The European Parliament*, John Harper Publishing, 2016 (9<sup>th</sup> edition).

(to 'censure' the European Commission). A simple majority is required to approve legislation in the first reading of the ordinary legislative procedure, but an absolute majority is required to reject legislation if it gets to second reading. A simple majority is required to approve legislation if it reaches a third reading after conciliation.

A simple majority is the normal requirement for the consent procedure with the exception of certain votes, notably in relation to the accession of new Member States, the approval of the MFF, Article 7 (TEU) decisions on a breach by a Member State of the EU's values, or in relation to Treaty provisions enabling a change of decision-making procedures.

The election of the European Commission President by the EP must also be by an absolute majority of MEPs.

## 2.2 EP's role in relation to Brexit

Under Article 50 TEU the European Parliament must give its consent to any agreement setting out the arrangements for withdrawal of a Member State from the EU. The EP will need to endorse the WA by a [simple majority](#) and UK MEPs will be able to participate in the vote.

Following this, the Council of the EU needs to approve the agreement by a qualified majority comprising at least 20 of the 27 remaining Member States.<sup>15</sup>

The EP has not been involved in the negotiating process itself, but has adopted resolutions on the negotiations, prepared by its Brexit Steering Group (BSG). The BSG is co-ordinated by former Belgian Prime Minister, Guy Verhofstadt, and includes representatives of the leading political groups in the EP. The Steering Group had regular meetings with the EU's Chief Brexit negotiator, Michel Barnier, on the progress of the negotiations.

The WA has been referred for scrutiny by the EP Committee on Constitutional Affairs ([AFCO](#)), which has responsibility for drafting a report and motion on the WA, on the basis of which a plenary session of the EP will vote or not for consent. AFCO's role is separate from the BSG, although the AFCO chair, Danuta Hübner, is a member of the BSG and Mr Verhofstadt is a member of AFCO. A Brexit Consent Group has been established within AFCO, chaired by Professor Hübner and also including Mr Verhofstadt, who will act as rapporteur for the Committee's Brexit consent report and motion.

The EP is not expected to refuse consent to the current WA text as it is in line with the priorities on the Brexit negotiations previously set out in EP resolutions.

The EP [resolution](#) on the Brexit negotiations adopted in April 2017 stated that a priority in the WA should be respect for the rights of EU27 citizens in the UK and UK citizens in the EU27. The WA should also be in conformity

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<sup>15</sup> The Council vote of approval will require a 'super-qualified majority', defined as at least 72% of the members of the Council representing Member States comprising at least 65% of the population of the EU27. This is a higher threshold than the normal Council qualified majority voting threshold of at least 55% of participating Member States comprising at least 65% of the population of these States.

with the EU Treaties and the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights. Other EP priorities are:

- the UK should settle its financial commitments to the EU;
- the Northern Ireland peace process is protected and a hard border on the island of Ireland is avoided;
- the integrity of the Single Market, including its four freedoms is protected;
- there should be no trade-off between the economic relationship and security co-operation.

The EP's Conference of Presidents (leaders of the EP's political groups) issued a [statement](#) on 12 December 2018 confirming their view that the WA and Political Declaration (PD) are:

fair and balanced and represent, given EU principles, current UK red lines and the commitments set out in the Good Friday Agreement, the only deal possible to ensure an orderly withdrawal from the European Union.

It also stressed that renegotiating the Ireland/Northern Ireland backstop was not possible as it provides a guarantee that "in whatever circumstances there could be no hardening of the border on the island of Ireland". It therefore reiterated that without a backstop, the EP "would not give its consent to the Withdrawal Agreement".

In a [statement](#) issued on 23 January 2019, the BSG reiterated its view that the WA "is fair and cannot be re-negotiated" and that this applies especially to the backstop, which in the view of the BSG provides a guarantee

that under no circumstances will there be a hardening of the border on the island of Ireland while at the same time safeguarding the integrity of the Single Market.

Accordingly, the BSG insisted that "without such an 'all-weather' backstop-insurance, the European Parliament will not give its consent to the Withdrawal Agreement".

The EP's consent will also be required for further agreements governing the future UK-EU relationship. Once the UK leaves the EU, the UK will be a third country and the arrangements for negotiations provided for in Article 50 will cease to apply whether or not the UK has left the EU with an agreement. Negotiations on a future UK-EU relationship will take place on a separate legal basis.<sup>16</sup>

## 2.3 Political Groups in the European Parliament

The presence of UK MEPs will have an impact on the formation of (and funding allocations for) [political groups](#) in the EP, and the election of the EP President and European Commission President (see section 7). It could also impact on the formation of Parliament Committees, where most of the detailed legislative scrutiny work is undertaken.

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<sup>16</sup> [Article 216 TFEU](#) provides for the conclusion of the EU's agreements with third countries.

### Box 1: Political Groups in the European Parliament from 2014 to 2019

**Group of the European People's Party (EPP):** This used to be primarily a grouping of Christian Democratic parties. The largest national grouping is Angela Merkel's Christian Democratic Union in Germany (in alliance with the Bavarian Christian Social Union). The EPP has expanded in recent years to include other centre-right parties including the French Republicans party, Italy's *Forza Italia* and parties from the new Member States including Poland's Civic Platform and Hungary's *Fidesz*. In March 2019, *Fidesz*, the party of Prime Minister Victor Orbán, was [suspended](#) from the EPP party confederation, pending an inquiry to evaluate its respect for the rule of law and EPP values (see section 4.3). The British Conservative Party was a member of the EPP from 1992 to 2009 before leaving to form a separate grouping (see ECR below). Prior to the 2019 election, the EPP had 216 MEPs.

**Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D):** This brings together various socialist, social democratic and labour parties in the EU, including the British Labour party. This was previously known as the Socialist Group, but it adopted the new name in 2009 in order to accommodate the Italian Democratic Party which was a merger of the Democratic Left party with centrist parties in Italy. Prior to the 2019 election, the S&D group had 185 MEPs.

**European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR):** This group was first formed in 2009 by parties including the British Conservative Party, Poland's ruling Law and Justice Party and the Czech Civic Democratic Party. Prior to the 2019 election it also included the Belgian separatist New Flemish Alliance, the Danish People's Party, the Finns party from Finland, and the Sweden Democrats. The Alternative for Germany (AfD) was expelled from the group in 2016. Prior to the 2019 election, ECR had 77 MEPs.

**Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE):** This brings together various liberal and centrist parties in the EU, including the British Liberal Democrats, the German Free Democrats and the Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy led by Netherlands Prime Minister Mark Rutte. French President Emmanuel Macron's *En Marche!* party will also be joining forces with this group after the 2019 elections. Prior to the 2019 election, ALDE had 69 MEPs.

**European United Left/Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL):** This group brings together more left-wing parties including the ruling *Syriza* in Greece, *Podemos* in Spain, Sinn Féin in Ireland/Northern Ireland, *Die Linke* in Germany, the Netherlands Socialist Party and various communist parties. GUE/NGL had 52 MEPs prior to the 2019 election.

**The Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA):** This group brings together various green parties, as well as nationalist and regionalist parties. It includes the Green Party of England and Wales, the Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru and the Catalan Republican Left. The biggest national delegation is usually the German Greens. Greens/EFA had 52 MEPs prior to the 2019 election.

**EFDD : Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group (2014-2019):** This group brings together various anti-EU and populist parties. It was formed in 2014 and included UKIP, the Italian Five Star Movement and the Sweden Democrats. From 2009 to 2014, UKIP was in a similar group, the Europe of Freedom and Democracy Group, which also included the Italian Northern League.

The remaining AfD MEP (following party splits) joined the EFDD in 2016. The Sweden Democrats left the EFDD in 2018 and joined the ECR. In January 2019, the UKIP leader Gerard Batten and other UKIP MEPs left the EFDD to join the ENF group (see below). However, most of the MEPs originally elected as UKIP members, including Nigel Farage, remained in the EFDD group. Nigel Farage was also president of the group. EFDD had 42 MEPs prior to the 2019 election.

**Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF):** This group was formed in June 2015, and includes Marine Le Pen's National Rally from France (formerly National Front), Matteo Salvini's League (formerly Northern League) from Italy, the Dutch and Austrian Freedom Parties and the Flemish Interest party. Initial attempts to form this grouping following the 2014 EP election did not succeed as it did not involve MEPs from seven Member States. However, this became possible in 2015 with the involvement of former UKIP MEP Janice Atkinson and the Congress of the New Right Party from Poland. ENF had 36 MEPs prior to the 2019 election.

**Non-attached Members (NI):** Members not attached to any group are known as *non-inscrits* (non-attached). These include various far right parties including *Jobbik* from Hungary and Golden Dawn from Greece and MEPs expelled from other parties. The one Northern Ireland Democratic Unionist MP is also non-attached. There were 20 NI MEPs prior to the 2019 election.

Political groups are organised on a pan-EU basis. Under EP [rules of procedure](#), a Political Group has to consist of MEPs from at least one-quarter of the Member States (i.e. seven Member States) and at least 25 MEPs.

Of possible relevance to Political Groups that will lose a national delegation when the UK leaves the EU is [Rule 32](#), which states that should a Group fall below the required threshold, the EP President, in agreement with the Conference of Presidents, may allow it to continue to exist until Parliament's next constitutive sitting, provided that members continue to represent at least one-fifth of the Member States (i.e. five Member States) and the group has been in existence for a period that is longer than a year. However, the President “shall not apply this derogation where there is sufficient evidence to suspect that it is being abused”. The derogation would only be relevant in relation to a loss of UK MEPs if the UK remained in the EU beyond July 2020.

The Conference of Presidents of the Parliament, composed of the President of the EP and the heads of its Political Groups, sets the agenda of the EP. Political groups get precedence in terms of speaking time in EP plenary sessions, and are entitled to additional [funding and resources to support their activities](#) in the Parliament.

Since the first direct election, the two dominant groups in the European Parliament have been the European People’s Party (EPP) Group and the Socialists and Democrats (S&D) Group (prior to 2009 known as the Party of European Socialists/Socialist Group). Up until the 2019 EP election these two Groups together always represented an absolute majority of MEPs, meaning that at times they could work together to control the direction of the Parliament.

In most cases the EP Groups relate to the broader Europe-wide confederations of political parties, although the names of the Europe-wide parties sometimes differ and some Political Groups bring together more than one Europe-wide party.<sup>17</sup>

## 2.4 European Parliament Committees

The election of UK MEPs could also impact on the formation of [EP Committees](#). Much of the work of the Parliament is undertaken in these committees, including legislative and budget scrutiny and proposed amendments. There are twenty standing committees which produce reports relating to legislation before the Parliament and other non-legislative issues.

The composition of committees will be agreed during the first sitting of the new Parliament (2-4 July), based on a proposal from the Conference of Presidents and submitted to the plenary session of the Parliament for approval by a simple majority. The committees will then elect Chairs and

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<sup>17</sup> For example, the Europe-wide centre-left party confederation is the Party of European Socialists, whereas the corresponding Political Group in the EP is the Alliance of Socialists & Democrats (S&D). The Greens-EFA Political Group brings together two European political party confederations and other political parties.

Vice-Chairs the following week. Chairs and Vice-Chairs of committees are distributed among the Political Groups using the d'Hondt system<sup>18</sup>. This is the same proportional voting system used in the European Parliament election in the UK and other Member States (see section 3.3).

The Committees will be established for a two and a half year term.<sup>19</sup> According to the [EP Rules of Procedure](#), the composition of the committees should reflect the composition of Parliament and the distribution of seats should be in proportion to the size of the political groups. If an MEP changes political group, this needs to be recognised in the distribution of committee members among the political groups.

Once the UK leaves the EU, UK MEPs will relinquish their seats and 27 'reserve MEPs' will take up seats. This will affect the composition of political groups and will also need to be addressed in the distribution of committee seats. This could also impact on the selection of Committee Chairs, Vice-Chairs and rapporteurs (lead MEPs for Committee reports).

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<sup>18</sup> For a more detailed explanation of how key EP and Committee roles are allocated, see Matt Bevington, [Key roles in the European Parliament: what you need to know](#), The UK in a Changing Europe, 18 June 2019.

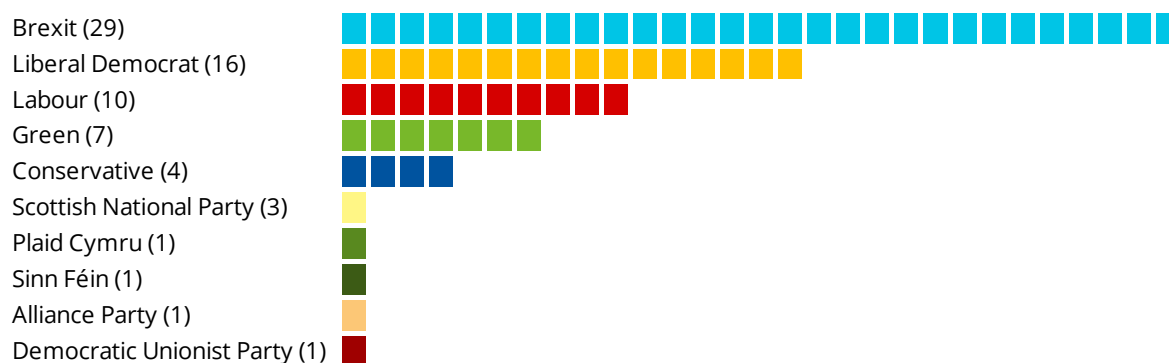
<sup>19</sup> See European Parliament, [Frequently Asked Questions about the transition from the 8th to the 9th European Parliament](#).

## 3. Results in the United Kingdom

### 3.1 Summary of results

Elections to the European Parliament (EP) were held across the UK on 23 May 2019. The UK results were announced on 27 May, once polls had closed across Europe.

#### UK MEPs by party



The newly founded Brexit Party won 29 seats, leaving UKIP without any seats for the first time since 1999. The Liberal Democrats won 16 seats, the most they have won since 1979, the first direct elections to the European Parliament. The Greens won seven seats, also a record number for that party. Labour and the Conservatives won their lowest number of seats since 1979. The Alliance Party won one of the three seats in Northern Ireland for the first time.

73 seats were contested in the UK, the same as in 2014 but one more than in 2009 and five fewer than in 2004. The table below compares how many seats parties won in this election to earlier European Parliament elections. Note that the Brexit Party is compared with UKIP.

#### UK seats won at European Parliament elections 2004-2019

	Actual					Adjusted to current 73 seats				
	2004	2009	2014	2019	+/- 14-19	2004	2009	2014	2019	+/- 14-19
<span style="color: cyan;">■</span> Brexit (compared with UKIP)	12	13	24	29	+5	12	13	24	29	+5
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	12	11	1	16	+15	10	11	1	16	+15
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	19	13	20	10	-10	18	13	20	10	-10
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	2	2	3	7	+4	2	2	3	7	+4
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	27	25	19	4	-15	25	26	19	4	-15
<span style="color: lightyellow;">■</span> SNP	2	2	2	3	+1	2	2	2	3	+1
<span style="color: olive;">■</span> Plaid Cymru	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
<span style="color: darkgreen;">■</span> Sinn Féin	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
<span style="color: darkred;">■</span> DUP	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Alliance Party	0	0	0	1	+1	0	0	0	1	+1
<span style="color: darkblue;">■</span> Ulster Unionists	1	1	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> BNP	0	2	0	0	-	0	2	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>

There were no changes in the number of seats allocated to each UK region between 2014 and 2019. The table below summarises earlier changes in seat allocation. 72 seats were allocated between regions in proportion to their electorates on 1 December 2006, with each region having a minimum of three seats. An additional seat was added to the West Midlands region in November 2011 under the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty.

### UK MEPs by region, 2004-2019

	2004	2009	2014	2019
North East	3	3	3	3
North West	9	8	8	8
Yorkshire and the Humber	6	6	6	6
East Midlands	6	5	5	5
West Midlands	7	6	7	7
East	7	7	7	7
London	9	8	8	8
South East	10	10	10	10
South West	7	6	6	6
Wales	4	4	4	4
Scotland	7	6	6	6
Northern Ireland	3	3	3	3
<b>UK</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>

The Brexit Party won the popular vote, polling 5.2 million votes. The Liberal Democrats came second with 3.4 million votes, Labour were third with 2.3 million, the Greens were fourth with 2.0 million votes and the Conservatives were fifth with 1.5 million votes. UKIP won 554,000 votes, the Scottish National Party received 595,000 votes, and Plaid Cymru 164,000 votes. In Northern Ireland, Sinn Fein won most first preference votes (127,000). All other parties together, excluding the DUP (125,000 votes) and the Alliance Party (106,000) in Northern Ireland, won just over 1 million votes. This includes Change UK which received 572,000 votes.

The charts below show the vote shares for each party in Great Britain, and changes since both the 2014 European Parliament elections and the 2017 General Election.

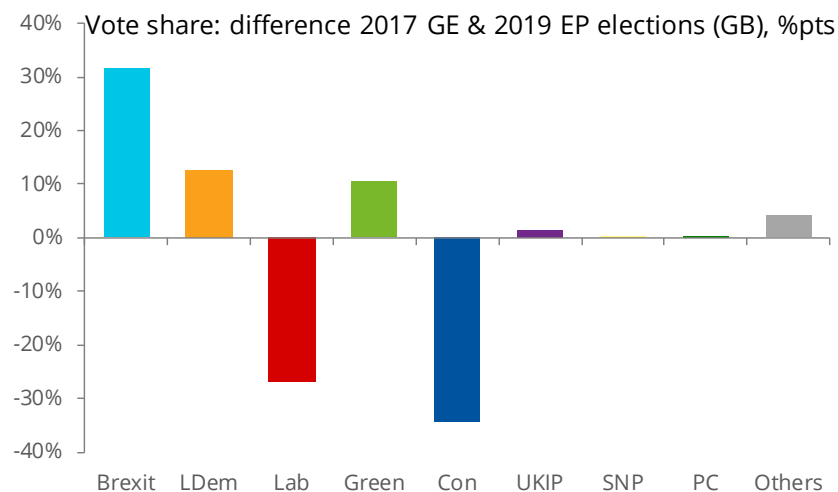
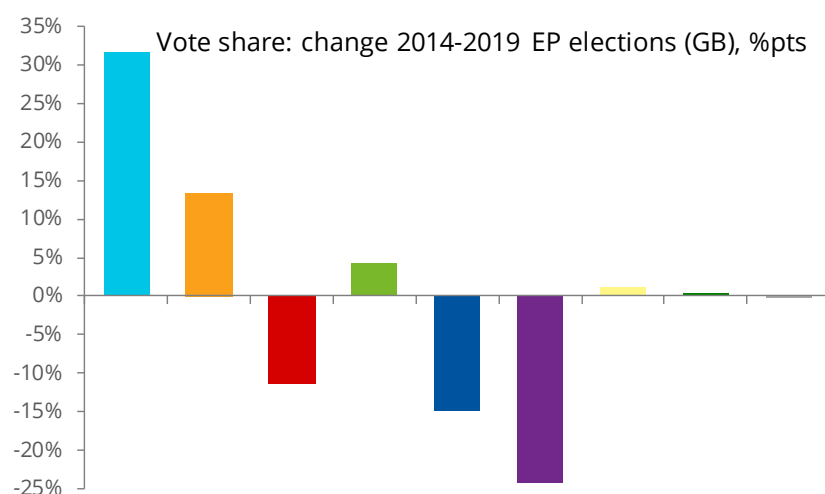
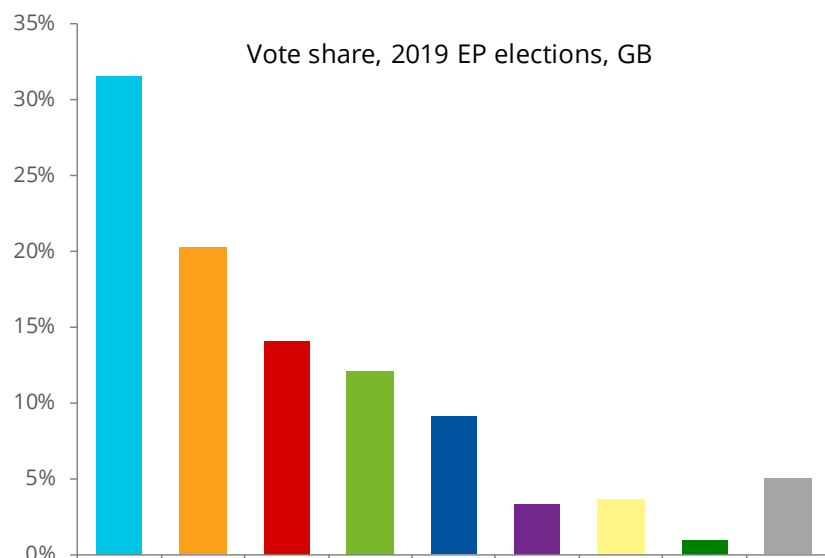
Note that the Brexit Party did not stand in these previous elections. A large proportion of its votes is likely to come from UKIP, which saw its vote share decline by 24 percentage points compared with the previous European Parliament election in 2014. Labour's vote share declined by 11 percentage points and the Conservatives by 15 percentage points. The Liberal Democrats' share of the vote increased by 13 percentage points compared with 2014, and the Greens' share of the vote was 4 percentage points higher than in 2014.

In comparison with the last General Election, the Conservatives' vote share decreased by 34 percentage points, and Labour's by



27 percentage points. The Greens' share of the vote was 10 percentage points higher and the Liberal Democrats' 13 percentage points higher. However, voting patterns typically differ between European and General Elections, which use different voting systems.

### Share of the vote and comparisons with previous elections



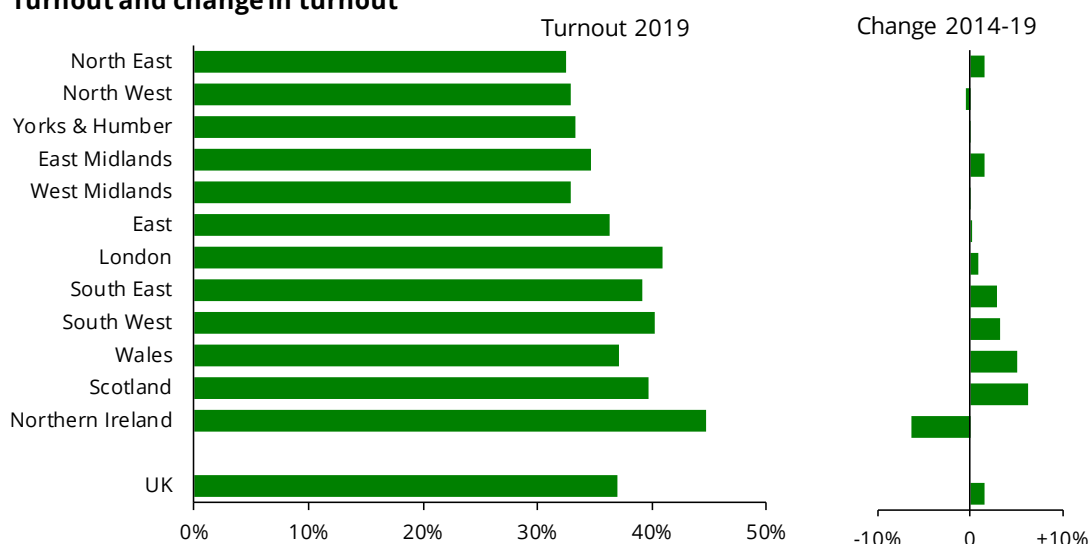
[Lord Ashcroft](#) asked over 10,000 people how they voted at the EP elections and the 2017 election. He found that:

- 67% of the Brexit Party's support came from people who voted Conservative at the 2017 General Election, while 14% came from Labour voters and 10% from UKIP voters;
- The Liberal Democrats attracted most of their support (37%) from people who voted Labour at the last General Election, with 31% coming from Liberal Democrat voters and 24% from Conservative voters;
- Of people voting in the EP elections, the majority of people who voted Conservative at the 2017 election now supported the Brexit Party (53%);
- The largest group of people who voted Labour in 2017 did so again now (38%), but a sizeable group now voted for the Liberal Democrats (22%);
- Of people voting in the EP elections, 68% of people who voted UKIP in 2017 voted for the Brexit Party now.

## 3.2 Turnout

By convention, turnout is measured as the number of valid votes expressed as a proportion of the electorate on polling day. Across the whole of the UK, turnout was 36.9%. This was higher than the 35.4% recorded in 2014, but lower than the 38.2% recorded in 2004, when all-postal ballots were piloted in the four northernmost regions of England. The chart below shows turnout and the change in turnout by region in 2019.

### Turnout and change in turnout



Regional turnouts ranged from 32.5% in the North East to 44.8% in Northern Ireland. Turnout rose in the North East, the East Midlands, the East, London, the South East, the South West, Wales and Scotland. It fell in Northern Ireland, the West Midlands, the North West and Yorkshire and the Humber.

The highest local turnouts in Great Britain were in the Isles of Scilly (53.9%), the City of London (53.8%) and Richmond-upon-Thames (53.6%). The lowest local turnouts were in Knowsley (23.4%), Kingston-upon-Hull (23.9%) and Hartlepool (25.4%).

### 3.3 The d'Hondt system

European Parliament seats in Great Britain are allocated using the d'Hondt system of proportional representation at regional level. It operates as follows:

- Seats are allocated in successive rounds, with one seat allocated in each round
- At the start of each round, the total votes for each party recorded at the start of the process are divided by the number of seats the party has already won, plus one
- The party with the highest remaining total wins the seat in that round.

This is demonstrated below using the results from the South East.

#### Seat allocation in the South East using the d'Hondt system

	Brexit	LD	Green	Con	Lab
<b>Votes</b>	<b>915,686</b>	<b>653,743</b>	<b>343,249</b>	<b>260,277</b>	<b>184,678</b>
Round 1	915,686	653,743	343,249	260,277	184,678
Round 2	457,843	653,743	343,249	260,277	184,678
Round 3	457,843	326,872	343,249	260,277	184,678
Round 4	305,229	326,872	343,249	260,277	184,678
Round 5	305,229	326,872	171,625	260,277	184,678
Round 6	305,229	217,914	171,625	260,277	184,678
Round 7	228,922	217,914	171,625	260,277	184,678
Round 8	228,922	217,914	171,625	130,139	184,678
Round 9	183,137	217,914	171,625	130,139	184,678
Round 10	183,137	163,436	171,625	130,139	184,678
<b>Seats</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

The South East returns ten MEPs. They are allocated in ten rounds as follows:

- *Round 1:* The Brexit Party won the most votes in the South East, and takes the first seat
- *Round 2:* The Brexit Party vote is divided by two, reflecting their seat won in Round 1. The Liberal Democrats has the highest remaining total and take the second seat
- *Round 3:* Both the Brexit Party and the Liberal Democrat votes are now divided by two. The Brexit Party has the most votes and they take the third seat
- *Round 4:* The Brexit Party votes are now divided by three. The Green Party votes exceed all other votes and they take the fourth seat

- *Round 5:* Half the Liberal Democrat votes is more than a third of the Brexit Party votes, half of the Green Party votes and the total of all other parties, so the Liberal Democrats take a second seat
- *Round 6:* A third of the Brexit Party votes is larger than a third of Liberal Democrat votes, half the Green Party votes, and the total votes of the other parties, so the Brexit Party takes a third seat
- *Round 7:* the Conservatives have more votes than a quarter of Brexit Party votes, a third of Liberal Democrat votes, half the Green Party votes, and all Labour votes, so the Conservatives take the seventh seat
- *Round 8:* a quarter of the Brexit Party votes beats a third of Liberal Democrat votes, half the Conservative Party and Green Party votes, and all Labour votes, so the Brexit Party takes the eight seat
- *Round 9:* a third of Liberal Democrat votes is more than a fifth of Brexit Party votes, half the Conservative Party and Green Party votes, and all Labour votes, so the Liberal Democrats gain the ninth seat
- *Round 10:* total Labour votes are more than a fifth of Brexit Party votes, a quarter of Liberal Democrat votes, and half the Conservative Party and Green Party votes, so Labour wins the final seat.

This system was used to allocate seats in Great Britain at the 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 European Parliament elections. At the 1979, 1984, 1989 and 1994 elections, there was a first-past-the-post system, like that used for UK general elections but with larger European constituencies.

Northern Ireland uses a different system to the rest of the UK for allocating its three MEPs. The single transferable vote system (STV) reallocates the surplus votes of those already elected and the votes of those eliminated to remaining candidates. This system has been used in Northern Ireland at each European Parliament election.

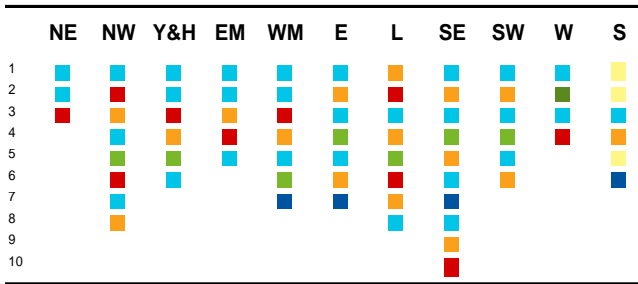
## 3.4 Results at regional level

### Regional summary table

	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP	PC	Others	Total
<b>Votes</b>										
North East	240,056	104,330	119,931	49,905	42,395	38,269	0	0	24,968	619,854
North West	541,843	297,507	380,193	216,581	131,002	62,464	0	0	105,317	1,734,907
Yorks & Humber	470,351	200,180	210,516	166,980	92,863	56,100	0	0	92,287	1,289,277
East Midlands	452,321	203,989	164,682	124,630	126,138	58,198	0	0	53,269	1,183,227
West Midlands	507,152	219,982	228,298	143,520	135,279	66,934	0	0	45,673	1,346,838
East	604,715	361,563	139,490	202,460	163,830	54,676	0	0	71,721	1,598,455
London	400,257	608,725	536,810	278,957	177,964	46,497	0	0	192,471	2,241,681
South East	915,686	653,743	184,678	343,249	260,277	56,487	0	0	124,825	2,538,945
South West	611,742	385,095	108,100	302,364	144,674	53,739	0	0	60,915	1,666,629
Wales	271,404	113,885	127,833	52,660	54,587	27,566	0	163,928	24,332	836,195
Scotland	233,006	218,285	146,724	129,603	182,476	28,418	594,553	0	38,181	1,571,246
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>5,248,533</b>	<b>3,367,284</b>	<b>2,347,255</b>	<b>2,010,909</b>	<b>1,511,485</b>	<b>549,348</b>	<b>594,553</b>	<b>163,928</b>	<b>833,959</b>	<b>16,627,254</b>
<b>Share of vote</b>										
North East	38.7%	16.8%	19.3%	8.1%	6.8%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	100%
North West	31.2%	17.1%	21.9%	12.5%	7.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	100%
Yorks & Humber	36.5%	15.5%	16.3%	13.0%	7.2%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	100%
East Midlands	38.2%	17.2%	13.9%	10.5%	10.7%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	100%
West Midlands	37.7%	16.3%	17.0%	10.7%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	100%
East	37.8%	22.6%	8.7%	12.7%	10.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	100%
London	17.9%	27.2%	23.9%	12.4%	7.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	100%
South East	36.1%	25.7%	7.3%	13.5%	10.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	100%
South West	36.7%	23.1%	6.5%	18.1%	8.7%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	100%
Wales	32.5%	13.6%	15.3%	6.3%	6.5%	3.3%	0.0%	19.6%	2.9%	100%
Scotland	14.8%	13.9%	9.3%	8.2%	11.6%	1.8%	37.8%	0.0%	2.4%	100%
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Change 2014-2019, % pts</b>										
North East	+10.9%	-17.1%	+2.9%	-10.9%	-23.0%	-	-	-	+0.2%	-
North West	+11.1%	-11.9%	+5.5%	-12.5%	-23.9%	-	-	-	+2.3%	-
Yorks & Humber	+9.3%	-13.0%	+5.1%	-12.0%	-26.8%	-	-	-	+2.5%	-
East Midlands	+11.8%	-11.0%	+4.5%	-15.3%	-28.0%	-	-	-	+1.4%	-
West Midlands	+10.8%	-9.8%	+5.4%	-14.3%	-26.5%	-	-	-	-1.8%	-
East	+15.8%	-8.5%	+4.2%	-18.1%	-31.1%	-	-	-	+0.7%	-
London	+20.4%	-12.7%	+3.5%	-14.6%	-14.8%	-	-	-	+1.2%	-
South East	+17.7%	-7.4%	+4.5%	-20.7%	-29.9%	-	-	-	+0.5%	-
South West	+12.4%	-7.3%	+7.0%	-20.2%	-29.1%	-	-	-	+1.1%	-
Wales	+9.7%	-12.9%	+1.8%	-10.9%	-24.3%	-	+4.3%	-	+0.8%	-
Scotland	+6.8%	-16.6%	+0.2%	-5.6%	-8.7%	+8.8%	-	-	+0.9%	-
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>+13.4%</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>+4.2%</b>	<b>-14.8%</b>	<b>-24.2%</b>	<b>+8.8%</b>	<b>+4.3%</b>	<b>+0.9%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Seats</b>										
North East	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
North West	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Yorks & Humber	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
East Midlands	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
West Midlands	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
East	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
London	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
South East	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
South West	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wales	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Scotland	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	6
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Change in seats 2014-2019</b>										
North East	-	-1	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-
North West	+2	-1	+1	-2	-3	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks & Humber	+1	-1	+1	-1	-3	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	+1	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	+1	-1	+1	-1	-3	-	-	-	-	-
East	+2	-1	+1	-2	-3	-	-	-	-	-
London	+3	-2	-	-2	-1	-	-	-	-	-
South East	+2	-	-	-2	-4	-	-	-	-	-
South West	+2	-1	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	+1	-2	-	-	-1	+1	-	-	-	-
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>+15</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Great Britain: summary

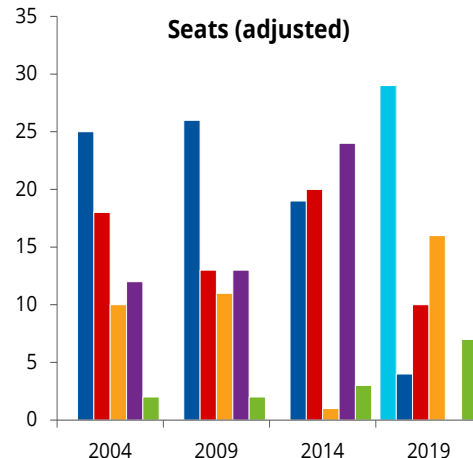
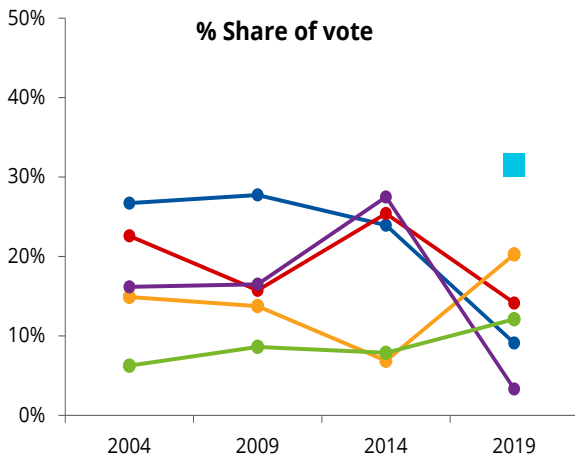
MEPs elected by round: Great Britain by region



## Summary: Great Britain

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
Brexit	5,248,533	31.6%		29	
Liberal Democrat	3,367,284	20.3%	+13.4%	16	+15
Labour	2,347,255	14.1%	-11.3%	10	-10
Green	2,010,909	12.1%	+4.2%	7	+4
Conservative	1,511,485	9.1%	-14.8%	4	-15
SNP	594,553	3.6%	+1.1%	3	+1
UKIP	549,348	3.3%	-24.2%	0	-24
Plaid Cymru	163,928	1.0%	+0.3%	1	-
Others	833,959	5.0%	+0.9%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,627,254</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>70</b>	

- The Brexit Party won the popular vote across Great Britain by 11.3% points and gained 29 seats.
- UKIP lost all its 24 seats and won 3% of the vote, 24.2% points less than in 2014.
- The Liberal Democrats increased their vote share by 13% points compared with 2014 and took second place, winning an additional 15 seats.
- Labour came third with 14% of the vote, more than 11% points less than in the previous EP election. They lost ten seats.
- The Green Party won seven seats, an increase of four, and the most they have ever held.
- The Conservatives came fifth with nine percent of the vote, almost 15% points less than in 2014.

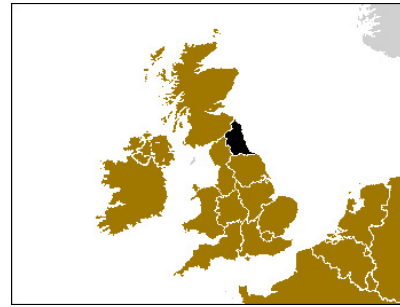


Electorate: 45,271,732

Turnout: 36.7%

# North East

Cleveland · Durham · Northumberland · Tyne and Wear



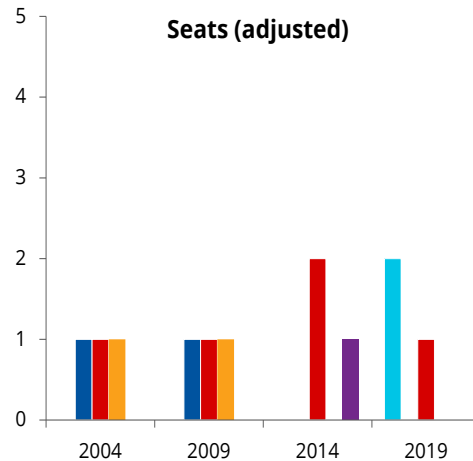
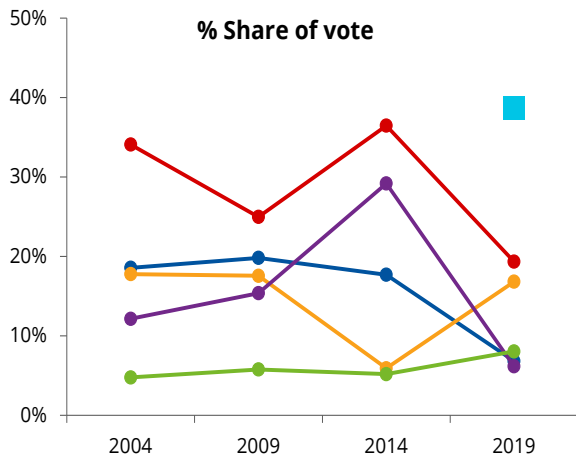
## MEPs elected by round: North East

- 1 ■ Brian Monteith
- 2 ■ John Tennant
- 3 ■ Jude Kirton-Darling

## Summary: North East

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Brexit	240,056	38.7%		2	
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	119,931	19.3%	-17.1%	1	-1
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	104,330	16.8%	+10.9%	0	-
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	49,905	8.1%	+2.9%	0	-
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	42,395	6.8%	-10.9%	0	-
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	38,269	6.2%	-23.0%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	24,968	4.0%	+0.2%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>619,854</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3</b>	

- The North East region returned two Brexit Party MEPs and one Labour MEP. UKIP and Labour lost one seat each.
- The Brexit Party won the largest share of the vote in the North East, as it did in all but three of the electoral regions (London, Scotland and Northern Ireland). The party achieved its highest vote share in the North East, as did UKIP.
- A large part of Brexit Party support is likely to come from former UKIP voters: that party lost 23% points in vote share.
- The Liberal Democrats and the Green Party increased their share of the vote in the North East, but all other major parties won a smaller share of the vote than in 2014.
- Turnout was 32.5%, the lowest in any region, but up 1.6% point from 2014.

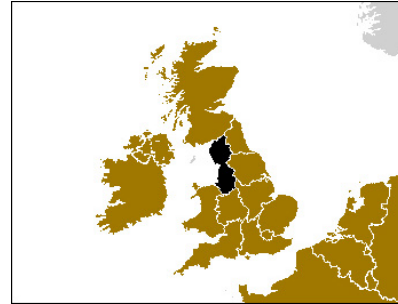


**Electorate: 1,905,534**

**Turnout: 32.5%**

# North West

Cheshire · Cumbria · Greater Manchester · Lancashire · Merseyside



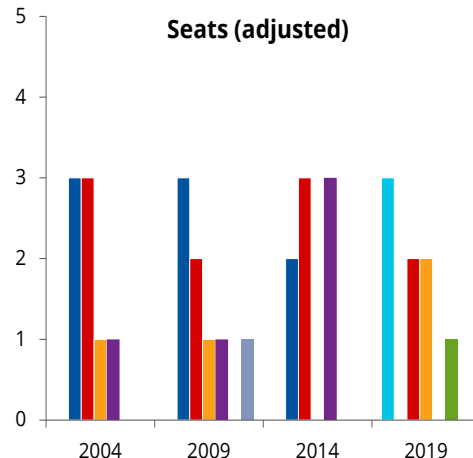
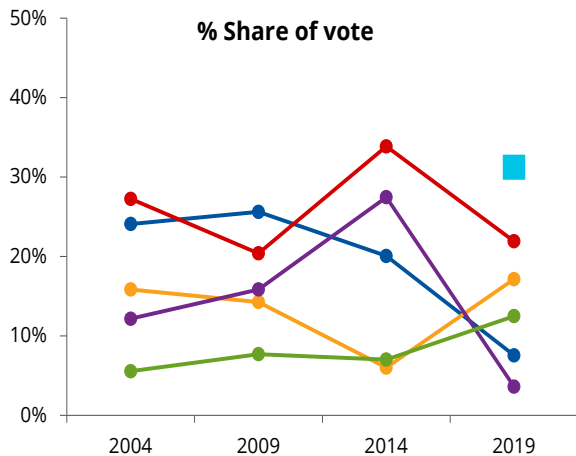
## MEPs elected by round: North West

- 1 ■ Claire Fox
- 2 ■ Theresa Griffin
- 3 ■ Chris Davies
- 4 ■ Henrik Nielsen
- 5 ■ Gina Dowding
- 6 ■ Julie Ward
- 7 ■ David Bull
- 8 ■ Jane Brophy

## Summary: North West

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: #00AEEF;">■</span> Brexit	541,843	31.2%		3	
<span style="color: #C00000;">■</span> Labour	380,193	21.9%	-11.9%	2	-1
<span style="color: #FFC000;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	297,507	17.1%	+11.1%	2	+2
<span style="color: #70AD47;">■</span> Green	216,581	12.5%	+5.5%	1	+1
<span style="color: #00AEEF;">■</span> Conservative	131,002	7.6%	-12.5%	0	-2
<span style="color: #800080;">■</span> UKIP	62,464	3.6%	-23.9%	0	-3
<span style="color: #A9A9A9;">■</span> Others	105,317	6.1%	+2.3%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,734,907</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>8</b>	

- The Brexit Party won the most votes in the North West. Labour won in 2014 and came second at this election.
- Labour lost one of its seats and UKIP lost all three of its seats. The Brexit Party won three seats.
- The Conservative Party lost 12.5% points of vote share, compared with the 2014 election. They lost both their seats.
- The Liberal Democrats won an additional 11.1% points share of the vote, and two seats. The Green Party also gained a seat, for the first time in this region.



**Electorate: 5,270,386**

**Turnout: 32.9%**

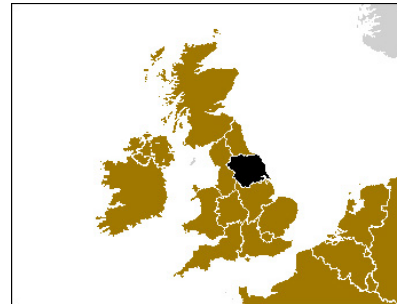


# Yorkshire and The Humber

Humberside · North Yorkshire · South Yorkshire · West Yorkshire

## MEPs elected by round: Yorkshire and the Humber

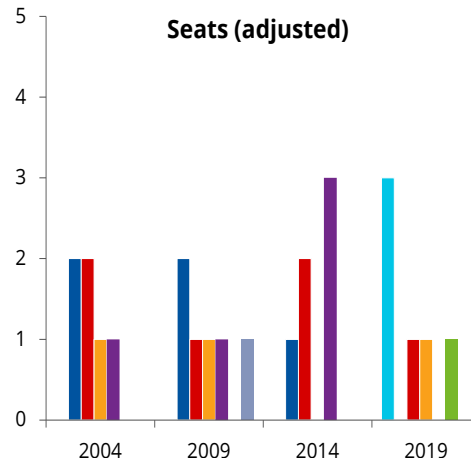
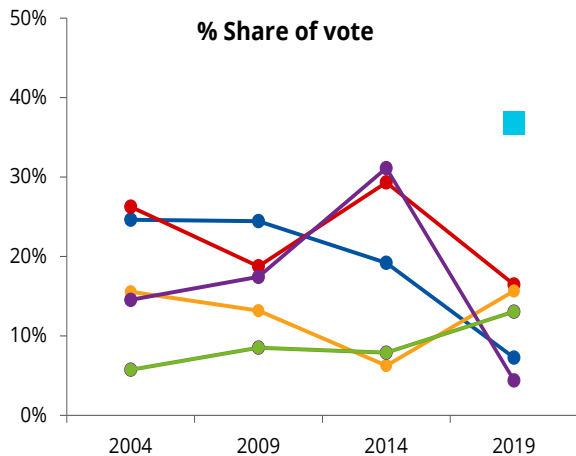
- 1 John Longworth
- 2 Lucy Harris
- 3 Richard Corbett
- 4 Shaffaq Mohammed
- 5 Magid Magid
- 6 Jake Pugh



## Summary: Yorkshire and the Humber

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
Brexit	470,351	36.5%		3	
Labour	210,516	16.3%	-13.0%	1	-1
Liberal Democrat	200,180	15.5%	+9.3%	1	+1
Green	166,980	13.0%	+5.1%	1	+1
Conservative	92,863	7.2%	-12.0%	0	-1
UKIP	56,100	4.4%	-26.8%	0	-3
Others	92,287	7.2%	+2.5%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,289,277</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>6</b>	

- The Brexit Party won more than double the votes of Labour, in second place.
- UKIP was the largest party in 2014 but came sixth at this election with 4.4% of the vote. The party lost all three of its seats.
- Labour lost 12.9% points of its vote share compared with 2014, and one of their seats. This was the largest loss in vote share recorded for the party across the UK, though it lost the same proportion in Wales.
- The Liberal Democrats gained an additional 9.4% points compared with 2014 and gained a seat. The Green Party gained a seat for the first time in this region.

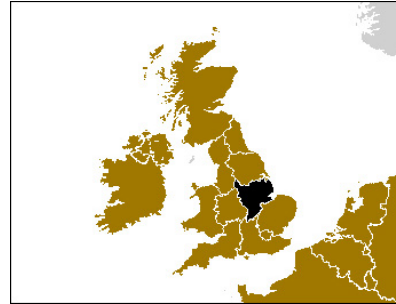


**Electorate: 3,867,775**

**Turnout: 33.3%**

# East Midlands

Derbyshire · Leicestershire · Lincolnshire · Northamptonshire · Nottinghamshire



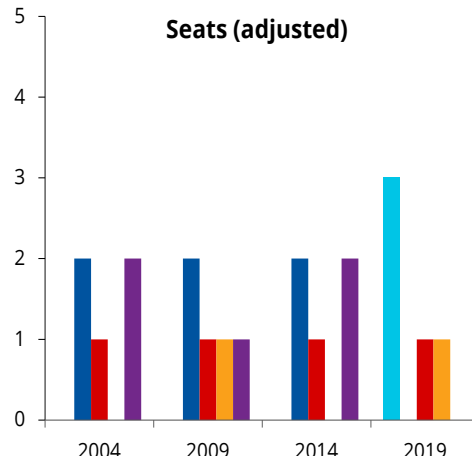
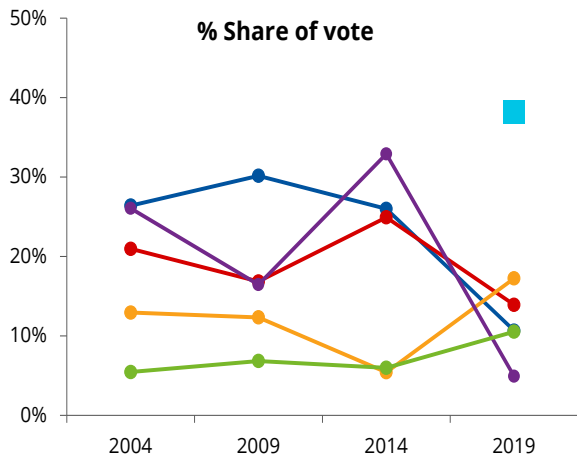
## MEPs elected by round: East Midlands

- 1 ■ Annunziata Rees-Mogg
- 2 ■ Jonathan Bullock
- 3 ■ William Dunn
- 4 ■ Rory Palmer
- 5 ■ Matthew Patten

## Summary: East Midlands

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: #00AEEF;">■</span> Brexit	452,321	38.2%		3	
<span style="color: #FFC000;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	203,989	17.2%	+11.8%	1	+1
<span style="color: #C00000;">■</span> Labour	164,682	13.9%	-11.0%	1	-
<span style="color: #92D050;">■</span> Green	124,630	10.5%	+4.5%	0	-
<span style="color: #0056B3;">■</span> Conservative	126,138	10.7%	-15.3%	0	-2
<span style="color: #663399;">■</span> UKIP	58,198	4.9%	-28.0%	0	-2
<span style="color: #A9A9A9;">■</span> Others	53,269	4.5%	+1.4%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,183,227</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5</b>	

- The Brexit Party won the East Midlands region by 21% points and gained three seats.
- UKIP lost both its seats and 28% points of vote share. It had been the largest party in 2014 and came sixth at this election.
- The Liberal Democrats came second with 17.2% of the vote, up 11.8% points from 2014.
- Labour retained its seat although it lost 11% points of its vote share compared with 2014.
- The Conservative Party lost 15.3% points of its vote share and lost both its seats.



**Electorate: 3,411,286**

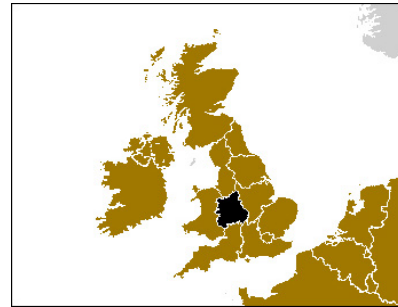
**Turnout: 34.7%**

# West Midlands

Hereford and Worcester · Shropshire · Staffordshire ·  
Warwickshire · West Midlands (former Metropolitan County)

## MEPs elected by round: West Midlands

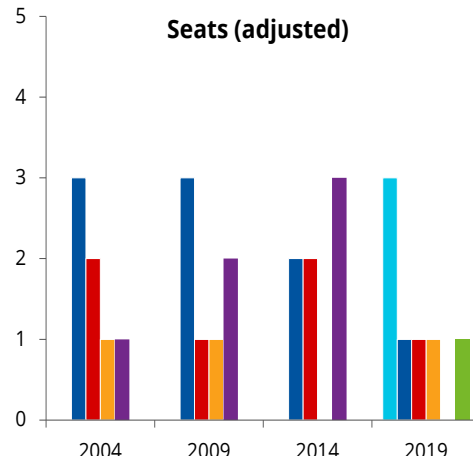
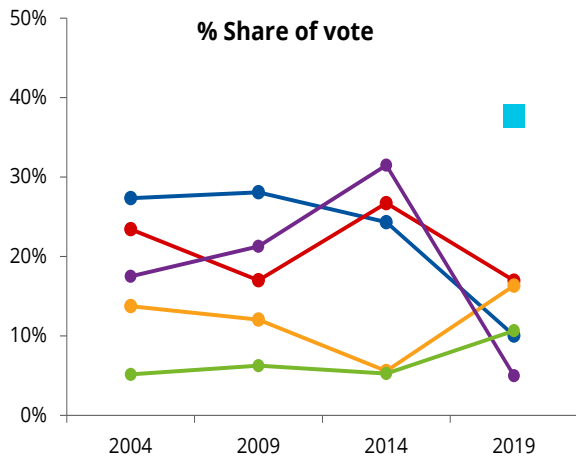
- 1 ■ Rupert Lowe
- 2 ■ Martin Daubney
- 3 ■ Neena Gill
- 4 ■ Phil Bennion
- 5 ■ Andrew Kerr
- 6 ■ Ellie Chowns
- 7 ■ Anthea McIntyre



## Summary: West Midlands

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: #00AEEF;">■</span> Brexit	507,152	37.7%		3	+3
<span style="color: #C00000;">■</span> Labour	228,298	17.0%	-9.8%	1	-1
<span style="color: #FFA500;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	219,982	16.3%	+10.8%	1	+1
<span style="color: #90EE90;">■</span> Green	143,520	10.7%	+5.4%	1	+1
<span style="color: #000080;">■</span> Conservative	135,279	10.0%	-14.3%	1	-1
<span style="color: #800080;">■</span> UKIP	66,934	5.0%	-26.5%	0	-3
<span style="color: #A9A9A9;">■</span> Others	45,673	3.4%	-1.8%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346,838</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>7</b>	

- The Brexit Party won in the West Midlands, taking 37.7% of the vote and three seats.
- UKIP lost all three of its seats and 26.5% points of its vote share, compared with 2014.
- Labour and the Conservatives each lost one seat and held on to one. Their share of the vote dropped by 9.8 and 14.3% points respectively.
- The Liberal Democrats increased their share of the vote by 10.8% points and gained a seat.
- The Green Party won one of the region's seats for the first time, polling 10.7% of the vote.



**Electorate: 4,094,486**

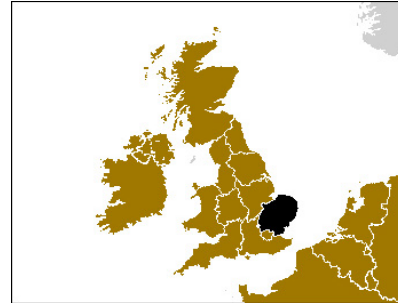
**Turnout: 32.9%**

# East

Bedfordshire · Cambridgeshire · Essex · Hertfordshire · Norfolk · Suffolk

## MEPs elected by round: East

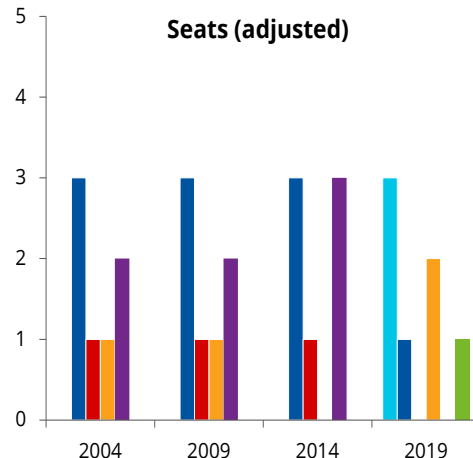
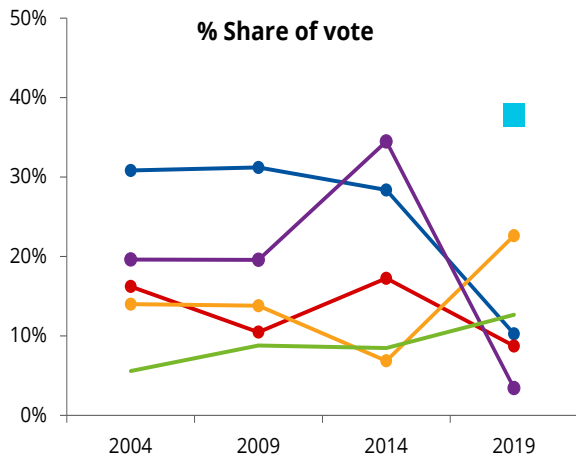
- 1 ■ Richard Tice
- 2 ■ Barbara Gibson
- 3 ■ Michael Heaver
- 4 ■ Catherine Rowett
- 5 ■ June Mummery
- 6 ■ Lucy Nethsingha
- 7 ■ Geoffrey Van Orden



## Summary: East

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: #00AEEF;">■</span> Brexit	604,715	37.8%		3	
<span style="color: #FF9900;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	361,563	22.6%	+15.8%	2	+2
<span style="color: #70AD47;">■</span> Green	202,460	12.7%	+4.2%	1	+1
<span style="color: #000080;">■</span> Conservative	163,830	10.2%	-18.1%	1	-2
<span style="color: #CC0000;">■</span> Labour	139,490	8.7%	-8.5%	0	-1
<span style="color: #660099;">■</span> UKIP	54,676	3.4%	-31.1%	0	-3
<span style="color: #999999;">■</span> Others	71,721	4.5%	+0.7%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598,455</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>7</b>	

- The Brexit Party won the largest share of the vote, taking over as the biggest party from UKIP in 2014; UKIP lost 31.1% of its vote share and all its three seats. This was the largest loss in vote share recorded for UKIP at this election.
- The Liberal Democrats came second, increasing their vote share by 15.8% points and gaining two seats.
- Labour and the Conservatives lost 18.1 and 8.5% points of their vote share respectively. The Conservatives lost two seats and retained one, while Labour lost its only seat.
- The Green Party came third and gained a seat for the first time in this region.



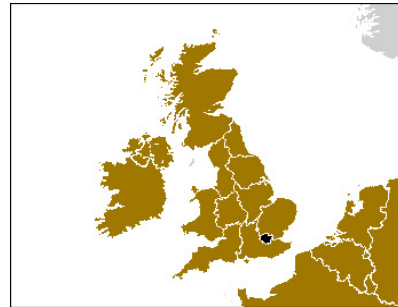
**Electorate: 4,407,975**

**Turnout: 36.3%**

# London

## MEPs elected by round: London

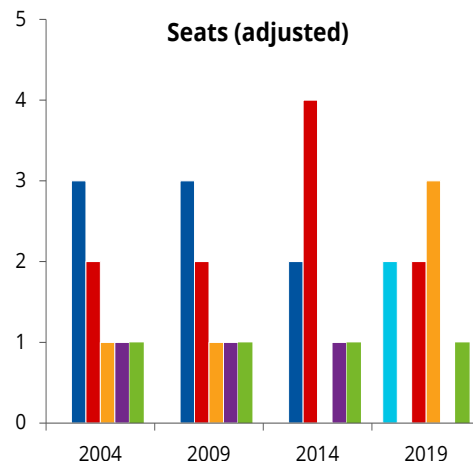
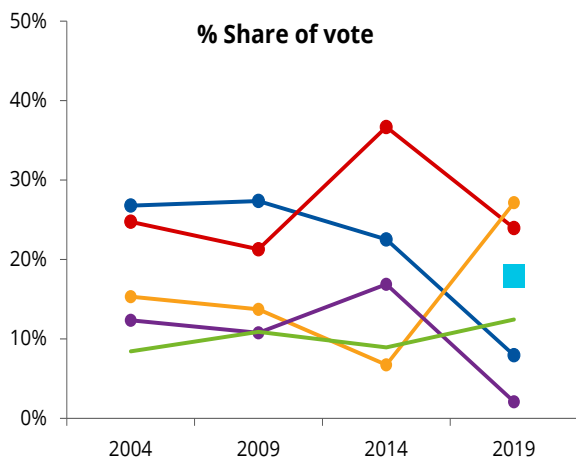
- 1 Irina Von Wiese
- 2 Claude Moraes
- 3 Benyamin Habib
- 4 Dinesh Dhamija
- 5 Scott Ainslie
- 6 Seb Dance
- 7 Luisa Porritt
- 8 Lance Philip Forman



## Summary: London

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
Liberal Democrat	608,725	27.2%	+20.4%	3	+3
Labour	536,810	23.9%	-12.7%	2	-2
Brexit	400,257	17.9%		2	
Green	278,957	12.4%	+3.5%	1	-
Conservative	177,964	7.9%	-14.6%	0	-2
UKIP	46,497	2.1%	-14.8%	0	-1
Others	192,471	8.6%	+1.2%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,241,681</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>8</b>	

- The Liberal Democrats won the largest share of the vote in London with 27.2%, the highest vote share recorded for this party across the UK. This was 20.4% points more than in 2014, the largest increase in vote share recorded for this party across the UK. The party gained three seats.
- Labour lost 12.7% points of its share of the vote and two of its seats, while still coming second and holding on to two seats. At 23.9%, the share of the vote the party achieved was the largest it won across the UK.
- The Brexit Party won 17.9% of the vote in London and gained a seat.
- The Conservatives and UKIP lost two and one seats respectively, leaving both parties without any seats in London.
- London had the highest turnout in Great Britain: 40.9%.



**Electorate: 5,476,515**

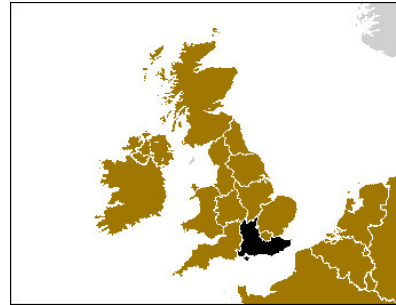
**Turnout: 40.9%**

# South East

Berkshire · Buckinghamshire · East Sussex · Hampshire · Isle of Wight · Kent · Oxfordshire · Surrey · West Sussex

## MEPs elected by round: South East

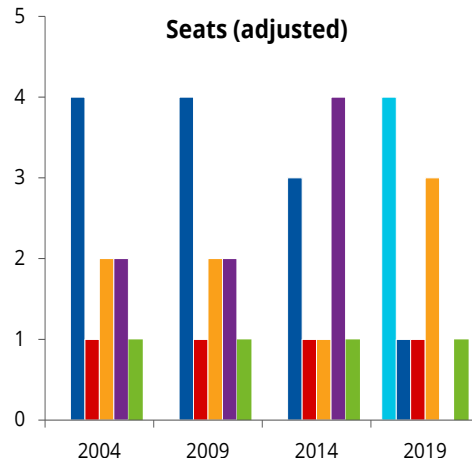
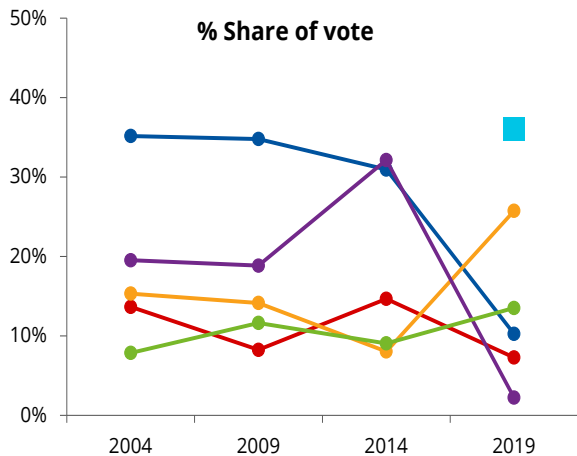
- 1 Nigel Farage
- 2 Catherine Bearder
- 3 Alexandra Phillips
- 4 Alexandra Phillips
- 5 Antony Hook
- 6 Robert Rowland
- 7 Daniel Hannan
- 8 Belinda De Camborne Lucy
- 9 Judith Bunting
- 10 John Howarth



## Summary: South East

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
Brexit	915,686	36.1%		4	
Liberal Democrat	653,743	25.7%	+17.7%	3	+2
Green	343,249	13.5%	+4.5%	1	-
Conservative	260,277	10.3%	-20.7%	1	-2
Labour	184,678	7.3%	-7.4%	1	-
UKIP	56,487	2.2%	-29.9%	0	-4
Others	124,825	4.9%	+0.5%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,538,945</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>10</b>	

- The South East region is the UK's largest in terms of electorate, with ten seats available.
- The Brexit Party won four of these seats, while UKIP lost the same number.
- The Conservative Party lost two seats and 20.7% of their vote share, compared with 2014. This was the largest loss in vote share recorded for this party across the UK.
- The Liberal Democrats, coming second in the region with 25.7% of the vote, gained two seats.
- Labour came fifth, losing 7.4% of its vote share.



**Electorate: 6,485,077**

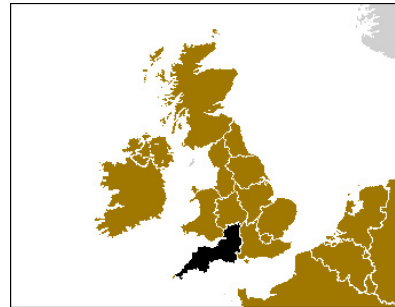
**Turnout: 39.2%**

# South West

Avon · Cornwall · Devon · Dorset · Gibraltar · Gloucestershire · Somerset · Wiltshire

## MEPs elected by round: South West

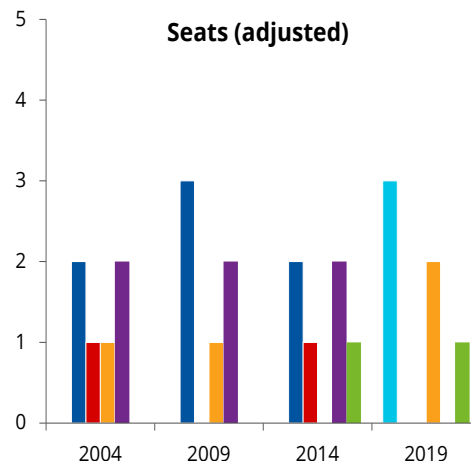
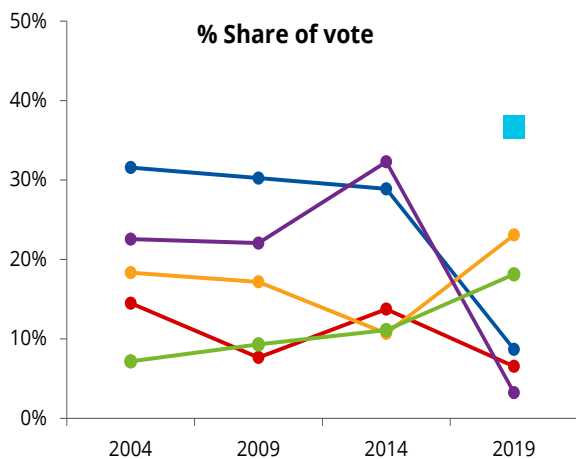
- 1 ■ Ann Widdecombe
- 2 ■ Caroline Voaden
- 3 ■ James Glancy
- 4 ■ Molly Scott Cato
- 5 ■ Christina Jordan
- 6 ■ Martin Horwood



## Summary: South West

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: #00AEEF;">■</span> Brexit	611,742	36.7%		3	
<span style="color: #FF9900;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	385,095	23.1%	+12.4%	2	+2
<span style="color: #70AD47;">■</span> Green	302,364	18.1%	+7.0%	1	-
<span style="color: #0056B3;">■</span> Conservative	144,674	8.7%	-20.2%	0	-2
<span style="color: #C00000;">■</span> Labour	108,100	6.5%	-7.3%	0	-1
<span style="color: #660099;">■</span> UKIP	53,739	3.2%	-29.1%	0	-2
<span style="color: #AAAAAA;">■</span> Others	60,915	3.7%	+1.1%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,666,629</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>6</b>	

- The Brexit Party came first in the region, taking over as the largest party from UKIP at the last election. UKIP lost 29.1% points of its vote share and both its seats.
- The Liberal Democrats gained 12.4% points and two seats, coming second.
- The Conservative Party lost 20.2% points of its vote share and both its seats.
- The Green Party increased its vote share by 7.0% points and retained its seat. This was the largest increase in vote share recorded for this party across the UK, as well as the highest vote share.
- The Labour Party lost 7.2% points of its vote share and its only seat.
- Since the 2004 European elections the South West region has included Gibraltar. At this election the Liberal Democrats won Gibraltar with 77.4% of the vote.



**Electorate: 4,143,728**

**Turnout: 40.2%**

# Wales

## MEPs elected by round: Wales

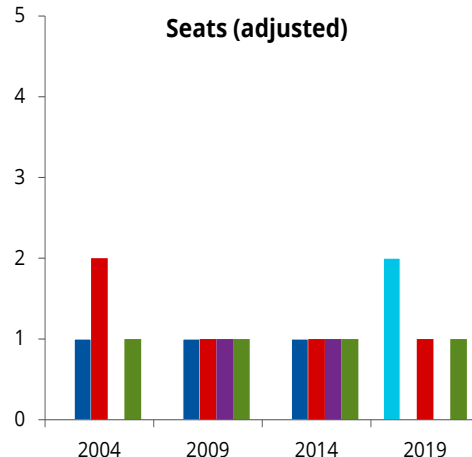
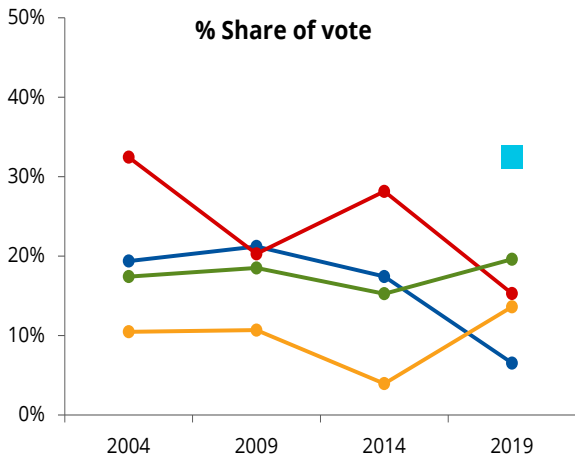
- 1 ■ Nathan Gill
- 2 ■ Jill Evans
- 3 ■ James Wells
- 4 ■ Jacqueline Jones



## Summary: Wales

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: #00AEEF;">■</span> Brexit	271,404	32.5%		2	
<span style="color: #548235;">■</span> Plaid Cymru	163,928	19.6%	+4.3%	1	-
<span style="color: #C00000;">■</span> Labour	127,833	15.3%	-12.9%	1	-
<span style="color: #FFC000;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	113,885	13.6%	+9.7%	0	-
<span style="color: #0056B3;">■</span> Conservative	54,587	6.5%	-10.9%	0	-1
<span style="color: #548235;">■</span> Green	52,660	6.3%	+1.8%	0	-
<span style="color: #6A329F;">■</span> UKIP	27,566	3.3%	-24.3%	0	-1
<span style="color: #A9A9A9;">■</span> Others	24,332	2.9%	+0.8%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>836,195</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>4</b>	

- The Brexit Party came first in Wales with 32.5% of the vote, gaining two seats. UKIP lost 24.3% of its vote share and its only seat.
- The Labour Party was pushed into third place, having come first in Wales in 2014. After the 2009 European Parliament elections, this is only the second time since 1918 that Labour has not come first in a Wales-wide election.
- Plaid Cymru held onto their one seat and saw an increase in vote share of 4.3% points, placing the party in second position.
- Both the Liberal Democrats and the Green Party polled their lowest regional shares in Wales (though the Liberal Democrats achieved the same vote share in Scotland).



**Electorate: 2,255,681**

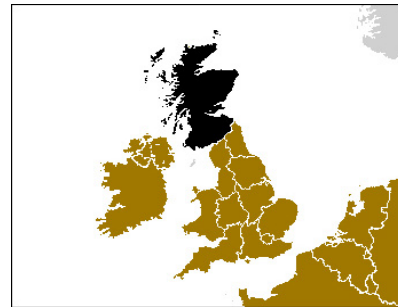
**Turnout: 37.1%**



# Scotland

## MEPs elected by round: Scotland

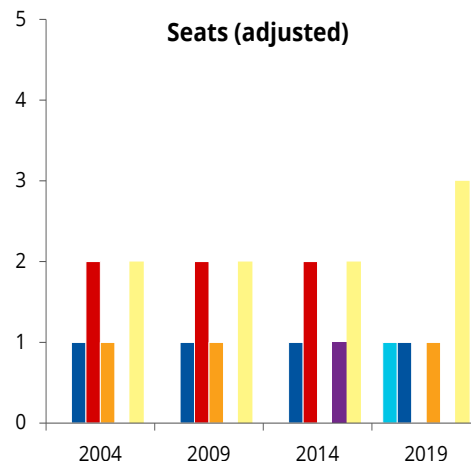
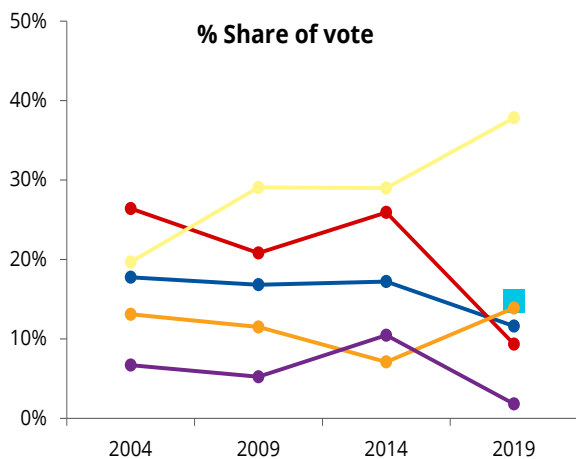
- 1 ■ Alyn Smith
- 2 ■ Christian Allard
- 3 ■ Louis Stedman-Bryce
- 4 ■ Sheila Ritchie
- 5 ■ Aileen McLeod
- 6 ■ Nosheena Mobarik



## Summary: Scotland

	Votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> SNP	594,553	37.8%	+8.8%	3	+1
<span style="color: cyan;">■</span> Brexit	233,006	14.8%		1	
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	218,285	13.9%	+6.8%	1	+1
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	182,476	11.6%	-5.6%	1	-
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	146,724	9.3%	-16.6%	0	-2
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	129,603	8.2%	+0.2%	0	-
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	28,418	1.8%	-8.7%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	38,181	2.4%	+0.9%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,571,246</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>6</b>	

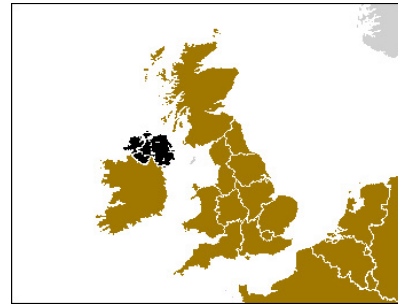
- The SNP held onto first place in Scotland, which they took from Labour in 2009. The party's share of the vote increased by 8.8% point and the party gained a third seat.
- The Brexit Party came second with 14.8% of the vote, the lowest regional vote share it won across the UK.
- UKIP increased lost 8.7% points of its vote share, losing their first MEP in Scotland.
- The Conservatives held on to their MEP in Scotland although their vote share decreased by 5.6% point. At 11.6%, this was the highest regional vote share they achieved across the UK.
- The Labour Party lost its two seats, and the Liberal Democrats gained one, although their vote share of 13.9% was the lowest they won across the UK except for in Wales where it was the same.



**Electorate: 3,953,289**

**Turnout: 39.7%**

# Northern Ireland



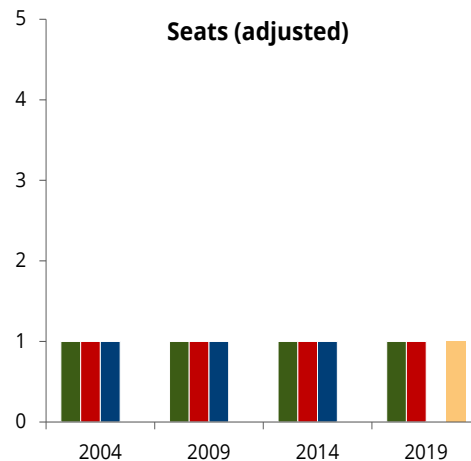
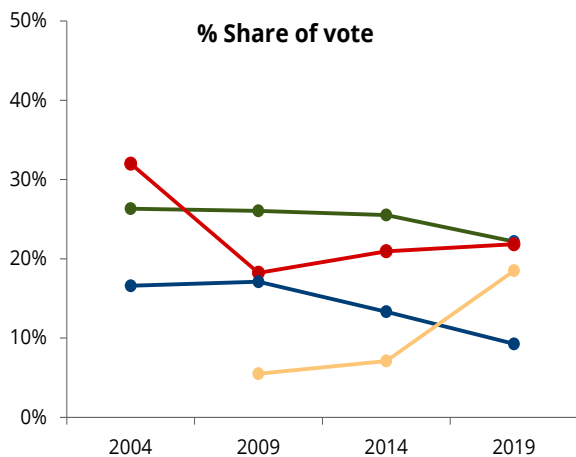
## MEPs in order of election: Northern Ireland

- 1 ■ Martina Anderson
- 2 ■ Naomi Long
- 3 ■ Diane Dodds

## Summary: Northern Ireland

	First pref votes	% share	Change 2014-19	Seats won	Change 2014-19
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Sinn Féin	126,951	22.2%	-3.3%	1	-
<span style="color: red;">■</span> DUP	124,991	21.8%	+0.9%	1	-
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Alliance Party	105,928	18.5%	+11.4%	1	+1
<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span> SDLP	78,589	13.7%	+0.7%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Trad. Unionist Voice	62,021	10.8%	-1.3%	0	-
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> UUP	53,052	9.3%	-4.1%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	20,915	3.7%	-4.3%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>572,447</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3</b>	

- Northern Ireland uses a different system to the rest of the UK for allocating its three MEPs. The single transferable vote system (STV) reallocates the surplus votes of those already elected and the votes of those eliminated to remaining candidates.
- The Alliance Party won a seat for the first time, while Sinn Féin and the DUP retained one MEP each. The UUP lost their MEP.
- Sinn Féin won the most first preference votes, as they did in 2014 and 2009.
- The Alliance Party increased their share of first preference votes by 11.4% points.
- Turnout was 44.8%, the highest in the UK but lower than in 2015 when it was 51.0%.



**Electorate: 1,278,951**

**Turnout: 44.8%**

## 3.5 Results at local level

Although the allocation of UK seats to the European Parliament takes place on a regional basis, the results are collected and reported at local level in Great Britain. These are lower-tier council areas in England – districts, unitary authorities, metropolitan boroughs and London boroughs – and unitary authorities in Wales and Scotland. The table below summarises which parties won the most votes in these local areas. It should be noted that local authority areas vary enormously in size: Birmingham’s electorate is over 700,000 while the Isles of Scilly’s is less than 1,700.

### Local level winners by region

Lower tier council areas in England, unitary authorities in Wales and Scotland

	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others	Total
North East	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
North West	30	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	39
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
East Midlands	37	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	40
West Midlands	28	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
East	38	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	45
London	4	16	13	0	0	0	0	0	33
South East	52	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	67
South West	27	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	30
Wales	19	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	22
Scotland	0	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	32
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>371</b>

The Brexit Party won 267 out of 371 local areas. The highest vote share they won was in Castle Point (58.6%) and the lowest in Hackney (6%).

The Liberal Democrats were the largest party in 44 areas (as well as in Gibraltar). Most of these areas (29) were in London and the South East. They won more than 50% of the vote in one area, Richmond upon Thames. In 41 areas, they won less than 10% of the vote.

Labour won the highest share of the vote in 24 areas. 13 of these were in London and 6 in the North West. Labour won no more than 2.5% of the vote in Waverley and Winchester, but gained 51% of the vote in Newham.

The Greens won the highest share of the vote in three areas located in the East, South East and South West of the country. Their highest vote share was in Brighton and Hove (35.7%) and their lowest in Merthyr Tydfil (3.1%). Eight out of the top ten places for Greens vote share are urban areas.

The Conservatives did not win the highest share of the vote in any area. In 2014, they had been the largest party in 89 areas. The highest vote share the party achieved was 21.1%, in Dumfries and Galloway. The top five places in terms of Conservative vote share were all in Scotland.

UKIP were not the largest party in any area; in 2014, they were the largest in 168 areas. UKIP won its lowest vote share in Lambeth (less than 1% of the vote), and its highest in Sunderland (9.1% of the vote).

Plaid Cymru won 3 areas in Wales and the SNP were the largest party in 30 areas in Scotland. The Plaid Cymru won its highest vote share in Gwynedd (50.8%) and the SNP in Dundee City (46.1%).

### 3.6 Brexit and the elections

Brexit dominated the campaign for the 2019 European Parliament elections. However, it is difficult to draw conclusions about public opinion on Brexit from these elections: at 37%, turnout was low and there is no way of knowing whether the people who voted form a representative sample of the wider population.

The Brexit Party, advocating a No-Deal Brexit, won the elections with 32% of the GB vote. Combined with UKIP's 3%, this means **35%** of voters chose a **No-Deal** supporting party.

On the other side, the combined GB vote share for parties advocating for the UK to **Remain** in the EU (Liberal Democrats, the Greens, the SNP, Plaid Cymru and Change UK) was about **40%**.

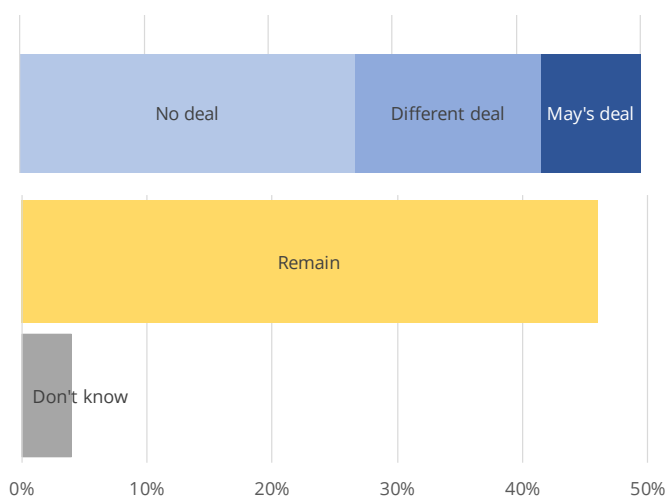
However, combined support for No-Deal Brexit parties and parties advocating some other form of **Brexit** (Labour and the Conservatives) was about **58%** in Great Britain.

That said, parts of the Labour and Conservative Parties explicitly oppose Brexit so classing a vote for these party as a vote in favour of Brexit is problematic. [Lord Ashcroft](#) surveyed more than 10,000 people who voted in the EP elections and found that 67% of those who voted Conservative at the 2019 EP elections wanted to leave the EU. Among those who voted Labour, 63% wanted the UK to stay in the EU.

Of those polled, the largest proportion wanted to remain in the EU (46%) but adding up the different options for leaving the EU, Brexit won the most support (50%).

#### EP elections: support for Brexit/Remain

Ashcroft poll

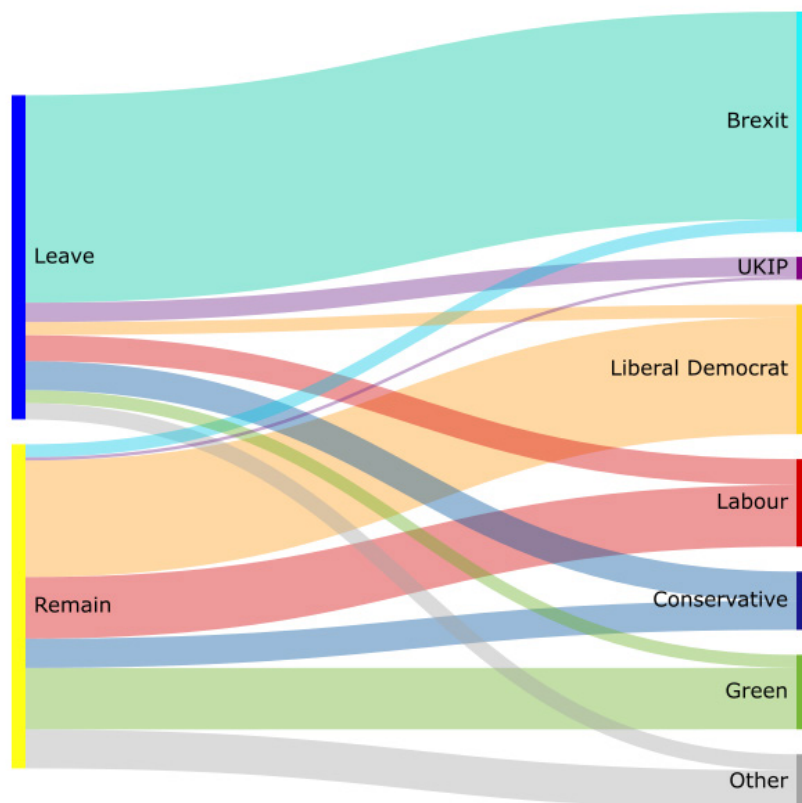


Note that these figures are estimates derived from survey data. They are based on a more or less representative sample of those who voted in the EP elections, which is itself a sample of the UK population.

Lord Ashcroft also asked voters how they voted in the EU referendum in 2016. The chart below shows that most of those who voted to leave the EU (45% of those polled) now supported the Brexit Party (64% of Leave voters). The Liberal Democrats attracted the highest level of support (36%) among who voted to remain (50% of those polled).

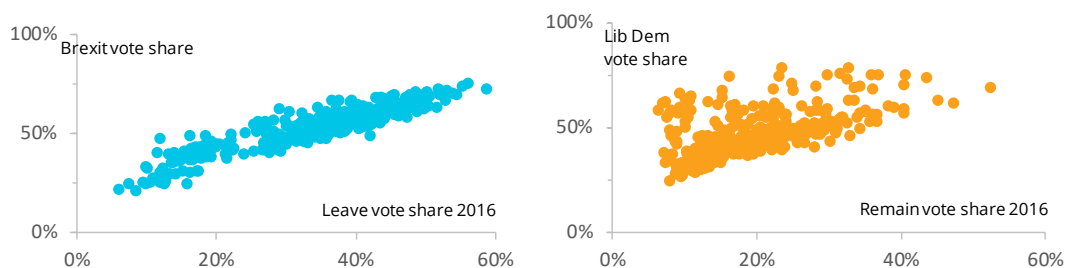
### EP election voters: referendum vote and party choice

Ashcroft poll



The strong relationship between voting leave in 2016 and supporting the Brexit Party this time is confirmed by looking at local level results. The charts below show that the Brexit Party tended to win a higher vote share in local authorities where more people voted to leave in 2016; conversely, the Liberal Democrats won more votes where more people voted remain.

### Brexit Party and Liberal Democrat vote share (local authority) by support for leave/remain



There was no clear relationship between leave/remain votes and support for the Labour, Conservative or Green parties.

### 3.7 UK MEPs by gender and experience

The table below shows UK MEPs by gender and whether they were an MEP immediate prior to the elections.

#### MEPs by gender, experience, region and party

	Male	Female	Previous	New	Total
North East	2	1	1	2	3
North West	3	5	2	6	8
Yorkshire and the Humber	5	1	1	5	6
East Midlands	4	1	2	3	5
West Midlands	4	3	2	5	7
East	3	4	1	6	7
London	6	2	2	6	8
South East	5	5	4	6	10
South West	2	4	1	5	6
Wales	2	2	2	2	4
Scotland	3	3	2	4	6
Northern Ireland	0	3	1	2	3
Alliance	0	1	0	1	1
Brexit	21	8	3	26	29
Conservative	2	2	4	0	4
DUP	0	1	1	0	1
Green	5	2	1	6	7
Labour	5	5	9	1	10
Liberal Democrat	7	9	1	15	16
Plaid Cymru	0	1	1	0	1
Sinn Féin	0	1	1	0	1
SNP	2	1	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>73</b>

After the 2019 European Parliament elections, 42% of the UK's MEPs were women, up from 41% in 2014 and 33% in 2009. In comparison, 32% of Westminster MPs are women.

Following these elections, 70% of the UK's MEPs were newly elected to the European Parliament. In 2014, 55% had been elected as MEPs at the elections in 2009.

The following tables show the full election results for Great Britain by local authority area, as well as a complete list of MEPs elected by party.

# Popular vote winner by local authority

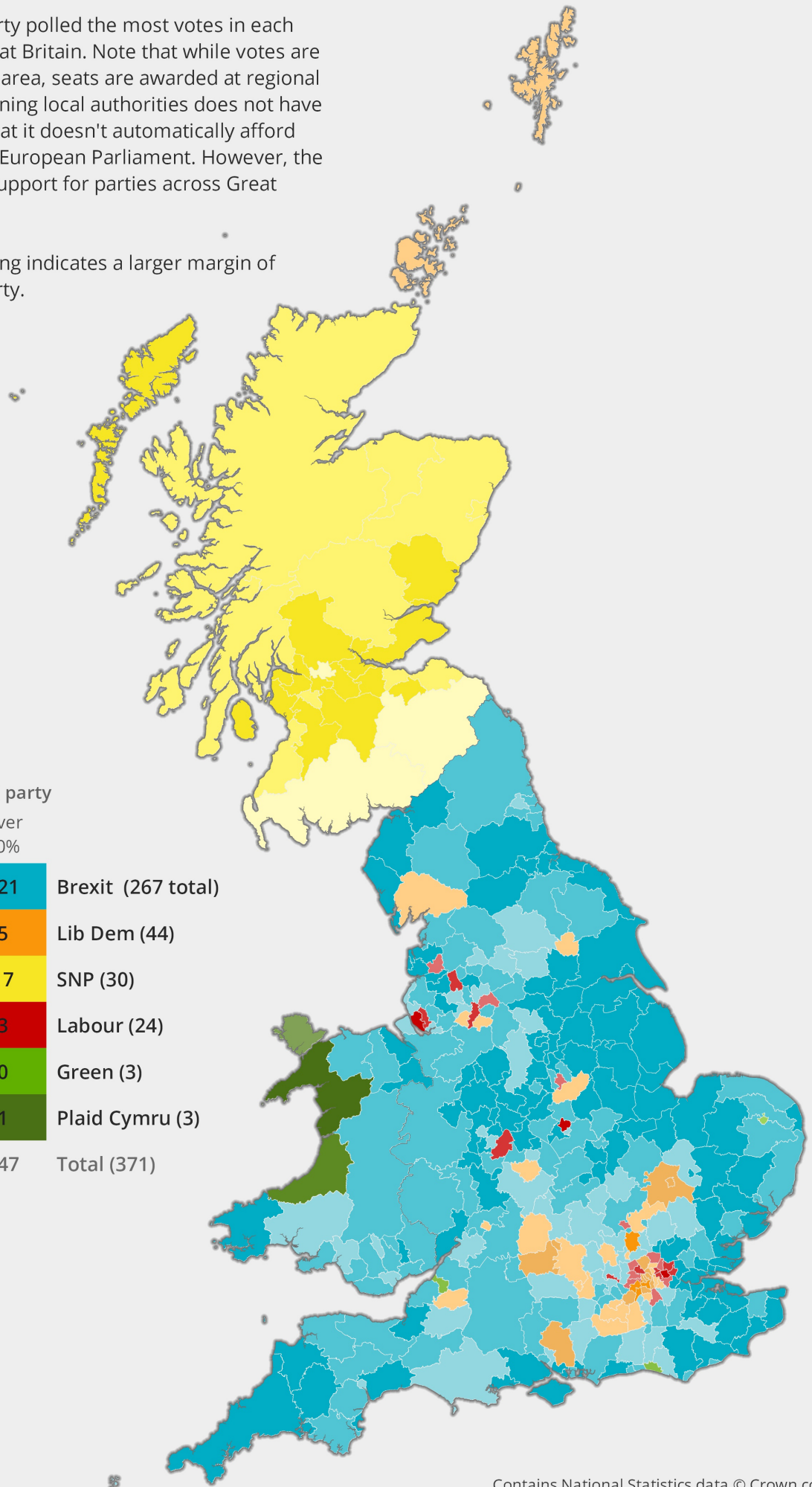
This map shows which party polled the most votes in each local authority area in Great Britain. Note that while votes are counted at local authority area, seats are awarded at regional level. This means that winning local authorities does not have electoral significance in that it doesn't automatically afford any representation in the European Parliament. However, the data reveals variation in support for parties across Great Britain.

On this map, darker shading indicates a larger margin of victory for the winning party.

Gap between 1st and 2nd party

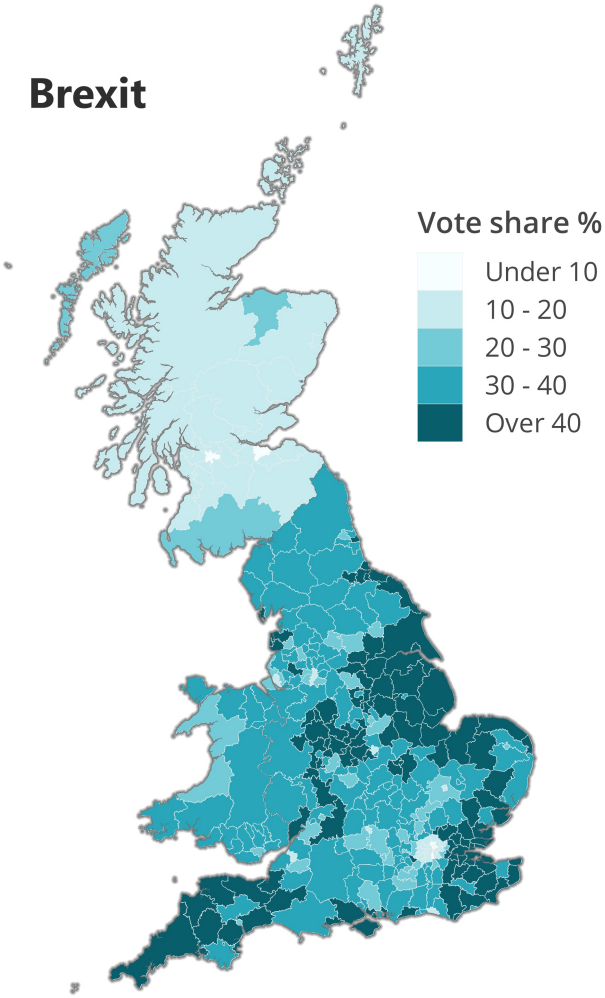
Under 10%	10% to 20%	Over 20%
-----------	------------	----------

53	93	121	Brexit (267 total)
26	13	5	Lib Dem (44)
3	10	17	SNP (30)
11	10	3	Labour (24)
1	2	0	Green (3)
1	1	1	Plaid Cymru (3)
95	129	147	Total (371)

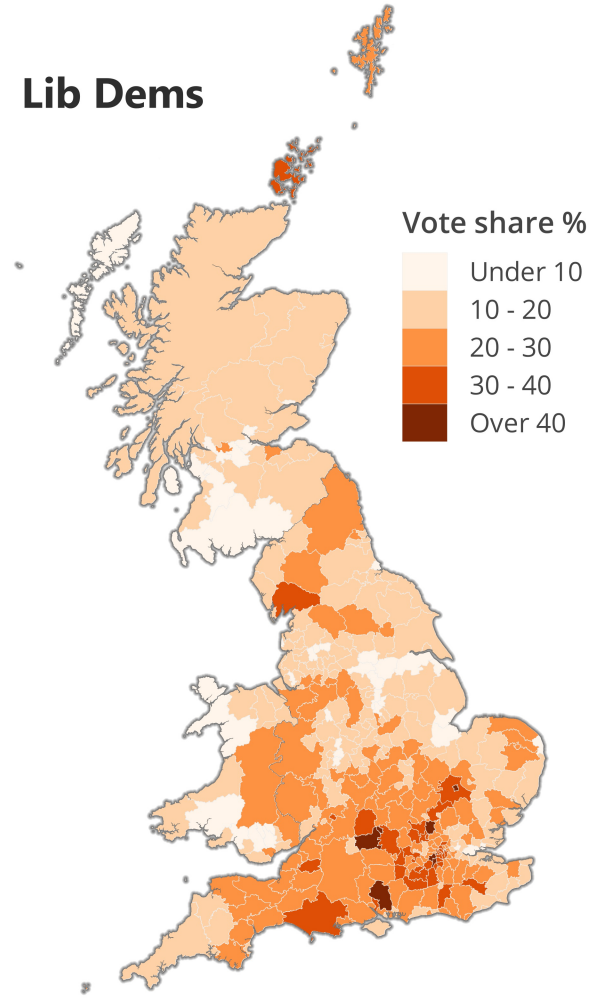


# PARTY VOTE SHARE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

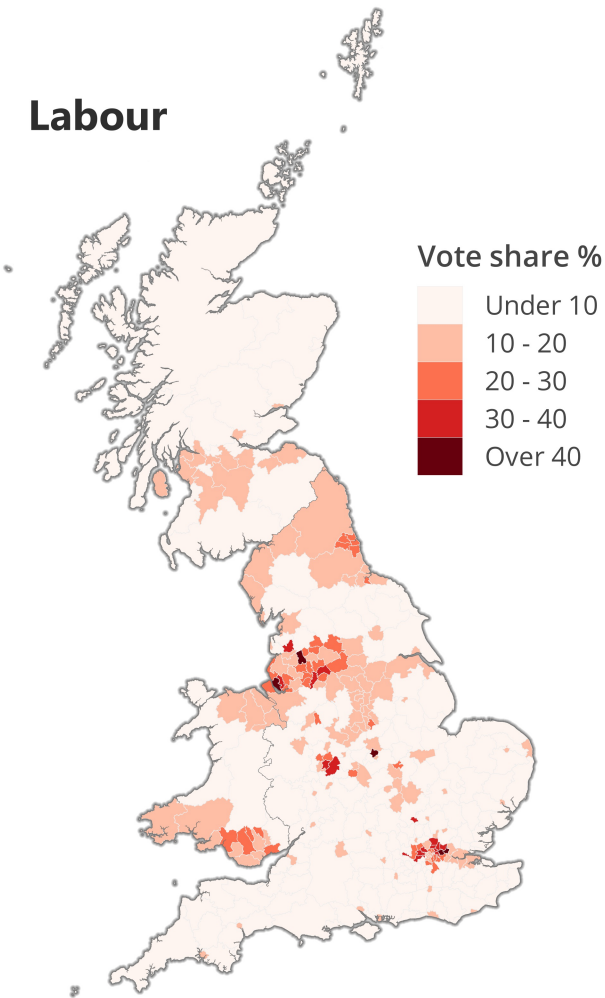
## Brexit



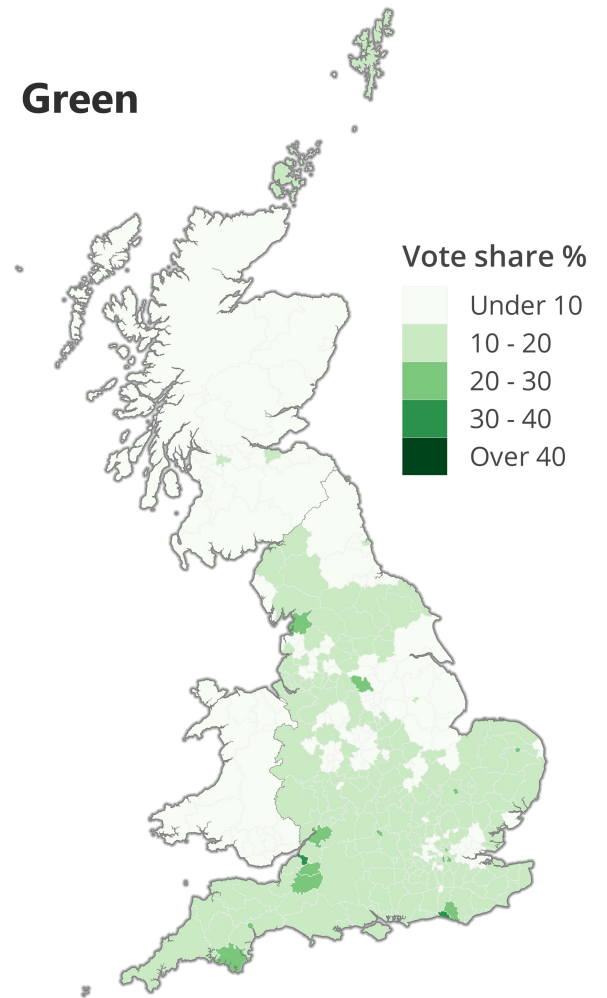
## Lib Dems



## Labour



## Green





### 3.8 European Parliament election results at local level, Great Britain

Lower-tier council areas in England, unitary council areas in Wales and Scotland

	% vote								Total	Change 2014-19, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		
<b>North East</b>																			
Darlington	40.2%	17.0%	14.2%	9.7%	10.7%	4.6%	0.0%	3.6%	24,218	11.9%	-14.1%	4.8%	-15.5%	-26.0%	0.0%	0.1%	76,980	31.5%	
Durham	39.5%	16.7%	19.3%	8.1%	6.2%	6.2%	0.0%	4.1%	125,838	11.4%	-20.2%	2.6%	-9.3%	-21.9%	0.0%	0.1%	384,434	32.7%	
Gateshead	36.9%	17.7%	23.4%	8.1%	4.8%	5.9%	0.0%	3.3%	48,362	9.7%	-19.6%	3.0%	-6.9%	-21.4%	0.0%	0.1%	142,641	33.9%	
Hartlepool	52.7%	9.7%	13.8%	5.5%	5.1%	8.9%	0.0%	4.4%	17,909	7.0%	-17.3%	1.4%	-10.6%	-30.1%	0.0%	-1.0%	70,599	25.4%	
Middlesbrough	44.8%	11.5%	20.9%	5.5%	5.1%	6.3%	0.0%	5.9%	23,988	8.4%	-14.6%	1.4%	-10.5%	-30.3%	0.0%	2.5%	93,609	25.6%	
Newcastle upon Tyne	27.2%	23.9%	24.6%	9.8%	5.4%	5.0%	0.0%	4.1%	67,462	13.4%	-14.0%	1.8%	-8.3%	-18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	174,815	38.6%	
North Tyneside	33.8%	18.5%	22.0%	8.6%	7.6%	5.4%	0.0%	4.2%	53,099	14.5%	-16.2%	3.2%	-12.6%	-20.9%	0.0%	-0.1%	153,171	34.7%	
Northumberland	38.1%	22.3%	14.3%	7.5%	9.1%	4.6%	0.0%	4.0%	82,412	12.6%	-13.4%	1.9%	-16.3%	-22.8%	0.0%	1.0%	244,289	33.7%	
Redcar and Cleveland	48.7%	13.7%	13.8%	5.8%	6.7%	7.4%	0.0%	3.9%	30,503	6.2%	-14.0%	1.4%	-11.8%	-28.7%	0.0%	-0.2%	103,379	29.5%	
South Tyneside	40.9%	10.3%	22.4%	10.7%	5.1%	6.6%	0.0%	4.0%	36,360	8.0%	-20.4%	6.5%	-7.7%	-24.2%	0.0%	-0.8%	114,390	31.8%	
Stockton	43.3%	14.1%	16.8%	6.4%	9.2%	6.1%	0.0%	4.0%	44,543	10.0%	-13.3%	2.5%	-14.6%	-27.0%	0.0%	0.6%	140,814	31.6%	
Sunderland	39.8%	11.7%	20.9%	8.1%	6.8%	9.1%	0.0%	3.7%	65,160	8.9%	-21.2%	4.3%	-9.2%	-20.9%	0.0%	0.2%	206,413	31.6%	
<b>North East total</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>619,854</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>-17.1%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>-23.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1,905,534</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	
<b>North West</b>																			
Allerdale	38.5%	17.0%	12.9%	11.1%	9.5%	4.0%	0.0%	7.1%	24,911	11.7%	-16.2%	4.6%	-14.5%	-24.8%	0.0%	3.3%	74,339	33.5%	
Barrow in Furness	40.4%	12.0%	18.0%	8.7%	8.9%	5.0%	0.0%	7.0%	13,810	9.9%	-16.7%	3.6%	-10.8%	-28.1%	0.0%	3.2%	52,376	26.4%	
Blackburn with Darwen	25.9%	8.7%	44.1%	6.2%	6.4%	3.1%	0.0%	5.5%	36,648	5.9%	-1.8%	2.3%	-11.9%	-20.6%	0.0%	2.5%	100,517	26.4%	
Blackpool	43.5%	9.0%	17.1%	8.2%	10.1%	5.0%	0.0%	7.1%	30,193	6.5%	-11.2%	3.5%	-12.3%	-28.9%	0.0%	2.6%	100,662	30.0%	
Bolton	34.6%	12.6%	26.1%	7.6%	8.3%	4.4%	0.0%	6.3%	66,805	9.4%	-9.4%	2.8%	-10.7%	-27.5%	0.0%	2.8%	195,333	34.2%	
Burnley	39.4%	9.7%	25.6%	8.2%	4.7%	9.9%	0.0%	4.7%	21,041	-4.1%	-8.1%	4.4%	-8.1%	-26.2%	0.0%	6.4%	63,911	32.9%	
Bury	31.3%	16.2%	21.2%	11.3%	9.6%	3.5%	0.0%	6.8%	49,046	12.0%	-12.3%	5.3%	-13.7%	-24.1%	0.0%	3.0%	140,181	35.0%	
Carlisle	39.1%	15.3%	11.6%	11.4%	11.6%	4.4%	0.0%	6.6%	27,403	10.9%	-13.6%	4.9%	-16.7%	-25.2%	0.0%	2.6%	81,521	33.6%	
Cheshire East	34.2%	13.0%	11.3%	13.3%	9.1%	3.1%	0.0%	16.6%	107,201	16.6%	-9.0%	5.8%	-22.1%	-27.1%	0.0%	2.7%	298,460	35.9%	
Cheshire West and Chester	32.7%	21.8%	13.4%	13.9%	9.9%	3.0%	0.0%	5.3%	92,502	15.9%	-11.4%	6.6%	-18.2%	-26.9%	0.0%	2.4%	266,273	34.0%	
Chorley	37.4%	15.0%	16.2%	11.1%	10.7%	3.5%	0.0%	6.0%	30,956	12.2%	-15.5%	5.8%	-15.5%	-25.6%	0.0%	2.5%	86,459	35.8%	
Copeland	39.9%	13.1%	17.3%	7.0%	10.8%	4.5%	0.0%	7.4%	16,315	10.0%	-14.2%	3.0%	-14.1%	-24.7%	0.0%	3.1%	52,861	30.9%	
Eden	35.3%	23.0%	5.5%	16.1%	12.4%	2.9%	0.0%	4.8%	16,108	8.0%	-4.8%	6.8%	-23.6%	-22.2%	0.0%	1.8%	41,949	38.4%	
Fylde	41.8%	16.8%	7.1%	13.1%	13.1%	3.4%	0.0%	6.6%	22,501	12.6%	-6.9%	3.6%	-21.7%	-29.8%	0.0%	1.9%	61,226	36.8%	
Halton	35.0%	13.1%	26.5%	10.5%	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	6.2%	25,103	10.0%	-19.2%	5.1%	-7.3%	-24.0%	0.0%	2.2%	93,218	26.9%	
Hyndburn	39.1%	8.1%	25.5%	7.5%	8.0%	5.4%	0.0%	6.4%	18,903	6.5%	-6.7%	3.2%	-12.0%	-29.2%	0.0%	2.6%	60,707	31.1%	
Knowsley	25.7%	8.9%	40.0%	13.7%	1.9%	3.1%	0.0%	6.7%	27,110	6.7%	-17.6%	8.5%	-3.8%	-20.1%	0.0%	2.5%	115,528	23.5%	
Lancaster	30.8%	19.8%	13.1%	20.5%	7.7%	3.2%	0.0%	4.9%	37,889	15.5%	-11.6%	5.7%	-17.0%	-23.4%	0.0%	1.7%	105,918	35.8%	
Liverpool	18.4%	16.8%	5.0%	40.3%	15.3%	2.2%	0.0%	5.0%	94,450	11.7%	-11.5%	5.0%	-5.1%	-18.7%	0.0%	1.3%	316,476	29.8%	
Manchester	13.9%	19.5%	37.2%	18.5%	3.2%	2.4%	0.0%	5.4%	108,125	12.6%	-14.2%	6.1%	-5.0%	-13.5%	0.0%	1.9%	343,217	31.5%	
Oldham	30.4%	11.8%	33.8%	7.8%	4.9%	4.6%	0.0%	6.6%	51,878	3.1%	-5.2%	3.5%	-8.1%	-24.5%	0.0%	3.1%	159,828	32.5%	
Pendle	34.4%	10.5%	26.1%	7.4%	12.6%	4.1%	0.0%	5.0%	22,105	4.0%	-4.3%	2.8%	-12.7%	-22.2%	0.0%	1.4%	64,593	34.2%	
Preston	27.2%	16.2%	31.2%	9.0%	7.5%	3.5%	0.0%	5.4%	32,738	10.8%	-5.1%	3.0%	-13.8%	-22.2%	0.0%	1.8%	93,631	35.0%	
Ribble Valley	39.7%	19.9%	6.4%	12.8%	13.0%	3.2%	0.0%	5.0%	17,037	10.5%	-5.0%	5.5%	-21.2%	-30.3%	0.0%	2.1%	46,576	36.6%	
Rochdale	32.3%	11.4%	30.0%	8.2%	5.7%	5.1%	0.0%	7.2%	47,849	6.4%	-8.3%	3.3%	-9.3%	-24.9%	0.0%	3.3%	158,133	30.3%	
Rossendale	37.2%	13.1%	16.3%	12.4%	9.6%	4.3%	0.0%	7.0%	17,662	10.2%	-11.0%	6.3%	-15.6%	-27.2%	0.0%	3.3%	51,242	34.5%	
Salford	29.8%	14.3%	22.8%	13.4%	6.8%	4.6%	0.0%	8.2%	49,807	11.6%	-14.0%	6.4%	-8.8%	-25.5%	0.0%	3.5%	166,512	29.9%	
Sefton	29.8%	18.7%	26.4%	11.6%	5.4%	3.0%	0.0%	5.0%	66,532	9.7%	-7.7%	4.8%	-11.5%	-25.3%	0.0%	1.2%	214,431	31.0%	
South Lakeland	30.2%	35.6%	4.9%	13.7%	9.8%	2.6%	0.0%	3.3%	36,226	3.7%	-4.2%	4.9%	-16.8%	-17.6%	0.0%	0.8%	80,912	44.8%	
South Ribble	39.8%	16.6%	13.6%	9.9%	10.5%	3.9%	0.0%	5.8%	29,584	12.4%	-10.3%	4.0%	-16.2%	-30.7%	0.0%	2.6%	83,582	35.4%	
St. Helens	35.3%	12.9%	21.7%	14.2%	4.6%	4.0%	0.0%	7.3%	38,963	8.7%	-23.5%	8.6%	-8.2%	-21.7%	0.0%	2.8%	136,977	28.4%	
Stockport	28.3%	29.1%	13.5%	6.9%	5.7%	3.0%	0.0%	5.7%	79,367	13.6%	-9.7%	5.8%	-15.3%	-23.1%	0.0%	2.0%	218,819	36.8%	
Tameside	35.7%	10.2%	23.5%	12.3%	5.9%	5.1%	0.0%	7.2%	48,018	8.2%	-14.0%	6.2%	-9.8%	-26.6%	0.0%	2.6%	169,985	28.2%	
Trafford	22.5%	23.3%	20.3%	17.0%	9.1%	2.6%	0.0%	5.3%	67,156	17.0%	-10.8%	8.7%	-19.0%	-18.6%	0.0%	1.5%	167,082	40.2%	
Warrington	31.9%	20.5%	17.1%	11.9%	8.3%	3.8%	0.0%	6.5%	55,856	13.0%	-14.3%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.7%	0.0%	2.7%	158,158	35.3%	
West Lancashire	35.1%	15.2%	18.9%	12.3%	9.0%	3.7%	0.0%	5.8%	29,066	13.0%	-13.4%	5.8%	-15.7%	-26.0%	0.0%	2.4%	84,056	34.6%	
Wigan	41.0%	11.0%	19.9%	9.4%	5.2%	5.4%	0.0%	8.2%	65,668	9.0%	-19.7%	4.3%	-8.4%	-26.5%	0.0%	3.1%	236,433	27.8%	
Wirral	29.2%	17.8%	20.6%	16.5%	7.5%	3.0%	0.0%	5.4%	82,056	13.7%	-14.4%	8.3%	-14.0%	-23.2%	0.0%	1.7%	240,461	34.1%	
Wyre	43.9%	12.4%	9.9%	9.8%	12.5%	5.5%	0.0%	6.0%	30,319	10.0%	-9.8%	4.3%	-19.1%	-29.9%	0.0%	2.4%	87,843	34.5%	
<b>North West total</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>1,734,907</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>-12.5%</b>	<b>-23.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5,270,386</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	

	% vote								Total	Change 2014-19, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>																			
Barnsley	47.6%	9.3%	15.6%	8.2%	3.8%	5.9%	0.0%	9.5%	49,319	7.1%	-21.1%	3.1%	-7.0%	-30.0%	0.0%	2.6%	177,719	27.8%	
Bradford	29.9%	14.1%	28.8%	11.0%	6.7%	3.7%	0.0%	5.8%	112,449	7.1%	-10.6%	4.2%	-9.8%	-21.1%	0.0%	1.8%	352,969	31.9%	
Calderdale	35.6%	14.2%	18.4%	13.0%	8.1%	3.6%	0.0%	7.2%	52,920	8.0%	-8.8%	4.8%	-14.5%	-24.8%	0.0%	1.5%	148,869	35.5%	
Craven	34.4%	20.1%	16.9%	6.5%	11.1%	3.4%	0.0%	7.7%	18,338	13.4%	-8.4%	6.2%	-21.8%	-25.2%	0.0%	2.6%	44,423	41.3%	
Doncaster	45.0%	8.9%	17.1%	7.3%	6.2%	5.8%	0.0%	9.7%	66,680	6.2%	-17.2%	3.4%	-7.9%	-29.3%	0.0%	1.9%	217,341	30.7%	
East Riding	44.4%	15.7%	6.8%	9.6%	10.7%	4.4%	0.0%	8.2%	88,816	9.8%	-8.5%	2.9%	-18.3%	-33.6%	0.0%	4.1%	264,138	33.6%	
Hambleton	36.8%	18.7%	4.9%	12.5%	14.5%	3.6%	0.0%	9.1%	28,880	12.9%	-7.4%	4.4%	-24.7%	-25.7%	0.0%	4.7%	71,479	40.4%	
Harrogate	31.8%	27.1%	4.5%	12.8%	12.6%	3.0%	0.0%	8.3%	50,487	13.6%	-5.1%	4.7%	-22.5%	-26.4%	0.0%	4.6%	118,797	42.5%	
Kingston Upon Hull	44.0%	13.4%	18.6%	9.2%	2.9%	6.5%	0.0%	5.5%	42,216	1.6%	-13.2%	2.6%	-5.3%	-29.3%	0.0%	1.3%	176,588	23.9%	
Kirklees	34.2%	14.2%	24.2%	10.4%	6.5%	3.8%	0.0%	6.6%	104,895	8.9%	-9.6%	1.9%	-12.7%	-23.1%	0.0%	2.0%	303,870	34.5%	
Leeds	28.9%	18.4%	19.6%	16.0%	6.9%	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%	185,438	12.0%	-13.1%	6.7%	-11.8%	-24.0%	0.0%	2.6%	544,367	34.1%	
North East Lincolnshire	51.9%	9.0%	10.6%	7.3%	10.0%	4.6%	0.0%	9.3%	32,567	4.5%	-12.2%	2.5%	-11.3%	-34.3%	0.0%	0.6%	114,382	28.5%	
North Lincolnshire	47.0%	9.9%	12.5%	8.2%	11.5%	5.7%	0.0%	5.1%	38,938	6.9%	-11.0%	2.9%	-14.8%	-30.5%	0.0%	1.2%	124,842	31.2%	
Richmondshire	39.8%	18.9%	4.1%	11.8%	12.7%	3.6%	0.0%	9.1%	13,260	13.0%	-7.1%	3.0%	-24.4%	-28.3%	0.0%	4.8%	36,831	36.0%	
Rotherham	43.3%	8.8%	12.3%	8.8%	5.2%	6.3%	0.0%	9.4%	62,241	6.8%	-21.9%	4.7%	-5.8%	-34.7%	0.0%	4.4%	192,857	32.3%	
Ryedale	37.9%	19.5%	4.9%	13.0%	12.3%	3.3%	0.0%	9.1%	16,329	11.4%	-6.3%	3.3%	-23.2%	-26.9%	0.0%	4.6%	41,816	39.0%	
Scarborough	43.4%	13.8%	8.9%	11.1%	8.7%	4.9%	0.0%	8.3%	29,101	9.6%	-8.1%	2.6%	-18.1%	-31.8%	0.0%	3.5%	82,329	35.3%	
Selby	40.3%	15.8%	8.4%	10.3%	10.3%	4.1%	0.0%	10.8%	24,133	12.1%	-11.4%	4.6%	-20.8%	-29.8%	0.0%	6.3%	67,011	36.0%	
Sheffield	28.1%	18.1%	17.0%	24.8%	3.4%	3.9%	0.0%	4.7%	140,442	8.0%	-16.6%	12.6%	-7.4%	-23.8%	0.0%	0.7%	392,895	35.7%	
Wakefield	44.6%	10.0%	17.0%	8.0%	5.7%	5.9%	0.0%	8.9%	74,412	7.6%	-17.0%	3.0%	-9.3%	-30.1%	0.0%	3.4%	249,921	29.8%	
York	26.7%	28.5%	10.9%	19.9%	5.8%	2.5%	0.0%	5.7%	57,416	18.1%	-11.6%	4.1%	-17.4%	-21.4%	0.0%	2.2%	144,331	39.8%	
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber total</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>1,289,277</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>-12.0%</b>	<b>-26.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>3,867,775</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	

### East Midlands

Amber Valley	40.0%	15.2%	12.2%	12.0%	11.2%	5.4%	0.0%	3.9%	35,573	11.5%	-13.8%	6.5%	-15.7%	-26.8%	0.0%	0.6%	97,918	36.3%
Ashfield	49.4%	9.9%	12.1%	7.0%	6.0%	7.8%	0.0%	7.7%	28,233	2.5%	-17.2%	3.4%	-9.4%	-29.6%	0.0%	3.4%	93,125	30.3%
Bassetlaw	47.1%	11.5%	15.0%	7.3%	8.4%	7.2%	0.0%	3.6%	27,549	8.4%	-18.4%	3.8%	-12.9%	-26.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	85,470	32.2%
Blaby	41.5%	16.6%	9.5%	11.0%	12.8%	4.5%	0.0%	4.2%	24,871	11.8%	-7.5%	5.3%	-17.6%	-32.2%	0.0%	0.6%	75,003	33.2%
Bolsover	48.5%	9.7%	16.3%	7.2%	5.7%	7.2%	0.0%	5.5%	15,711	7.4%	-21.0%	3.3%	-7.6%	-29.1%	0.0%	1.5%	58,894	26.7%
Boston	56.1%	7.8%	6.9%	5.3%	13.1%	7.4%	0.0%	3.4%	13,450	3.5%	-4.1%	2.3%	-11.8%	-44.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	41,435	32.5%
Broxtowe	35.6%	20.8%	12.0%	13.4%	8.8%	4.0%	0.0%	5.5%	32,758	14.4%	-14.5%	5.6%	-15.3%	-27.0%	0.0%	2.8%	83,431	39.3%
Charnwood	34.5%	19.1%	12.8%	12.9%	12.9%	4.0%	0.0%	4.3%	43,259	14.4%	-10.9%	6.2%	-17.4%	-26.8%	0.0%	1.8%	130,625	33.1%
Chesterfield	39.3%	18.4%	16.7%	10.0%	5.8%	5.6%	0.0%	4.1%	24,879	8.5%	-20.2%	4.8%	-7.1%	-24.8%	0.0%	1.1%	77,458	32.1%
Corby	40.2%	11.7%	23.1%	7.6%	7.3%	5.3%	0.0%	4.7%	15,663	9.0%	-15.5%	4.1%	-8.9%	-29.7%	0.0%	2.2%	45,030	34.8%
Daventry	39.5%	20.5%	5.8%	11.2%	13.7%	4.0%	0.0%	5.3%	26,200	15.7%	-7.2%	5.4%	-23.8%	-30.5%	0.0%	2.0%	62,969	41.6%
Derby City	33.3%	19.5%	18.2%	9.2%	9.1%	7.3%	0.0%	3.5%	54,298	11.3%	-13.2%	4.0%	-11.5%	-22.5%	0.0%	0.3%	171,800	31.6%
Derbyshire Dales	34.0%	24.3%	6.6%	14.9%	12.4%	3.7%	0.0%	4.2%	25,510	17.4%	-10.8%	5.2%	-22.1%	-24.2%	0.0%	1.7%	57,065	44.7%
East Lindsey	53.8%	11.1%	6.2%	6.6%	11.9%	6.7%	0.0%	3.7%	38,022	6.0%	-6.4%	2.3%	-16.4%	-37.5%	0.0%	-0.2%	108,863	34.9%
East Northamptonshire	41.3%	20.1%	6.7%	9.9%	13.2%	4.7%	0.0%	4.1%	26,524	15.5%	-8.9%	4.7%	-20.2%	-32.1%	0.0%	1.3%	69,253	38.3%
Erewash	40.3%	15.7%	12.5%	12.1%	10.4%	5.1%	0.0%	4.0%	29,361	12.3%	-14.0%	7.1%	-16.0%	-28.6%	0.0%	0.8%	86,471	34.0%
Gedling	37.0%	17.3%	15.1%	12.6%	8.8%	4.8%	0.0%	4.5%	31,851	13.4%	-11.6%	6.5%	-15.9%	-29.4%	0.0%	1.5%	87,510	36.4%
Harborough	35.6%	24.2%	5.6%	12.0%	14.7%	3.4%	0.0%	4.3%	27,635	16.1%	-6.8%	5.3%	-23.3%	-27.5%	0.0%	1.5%	69,084	40.0%
High Peak	31.9%	21.6%	14.2%	16.4%	8.2%	3.9%	0.0%	3.8%	28,075	15.7%	-11.9%	5.4%	-16.4%	-24.9%	0.0%	1.5%	72,322	38.8%
Hinckley & Bosworth	43.3%	23.5%	5.8%	8.1%	11.0%	5.2%	0.0%	3.1%	29,208	12.2%	-8.1%	3.5%	-17.2%	-31.9%	0.0%	0.1%	86,200	33.9%
Kettering	41.1%	16.7%	10.3%	10.4%	12.1%	4.9%	0.0%	4.5%	26,761	12.9%	-9.2%	5.5%	-18.8%	-31.3%	0.0%	1.2%	71,402	37.5%
Leicester City	16.1%	14.5%	47.0%	9.1%	7.4%	3.1%	0.0%	2.8%	71,181	10.8%	-5.9%	2.9%	-7.2%	-15.1%	0.0%	0.2%	220,373	32.3%
Lincoln City	38.0%	17.3%	15.5%	12.6%	8.2%	3.8%	0.0%	4.5%	19,315	12.4%	-14.3%	5.2%	-14.7%	-25.6%	0.0%	0.5%	59,986	32.2%
Mansfield	50.2%	8.9%	15.5%	5.9%	7.5%	6.9%	0.0%	5.1%	22,117	6.2%	-14.8%	2.2%	-9.1%	-33.2%	0.0%	0.4%	77,176	28.7%
Melton	42.2%	17.1%	5.4%	13.2%	12.9%	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%	14,139	12.0%	-7.7%	5.9%	-23.3%	-29.3%	0.0%	1.9%	38,834	36.4%
Newark & Sherwood	41.4%	17.4%	13.9%	9.9%	12.9%	4.9%	0.0%	13.9%	32,346	11.3%	-12.4%	5.0%	-18.3%	-27.5%	0.0%	11.3%	88,842	36.4%
North East Derbyshire	42.9%	15.3%	12.7%	9.6%	10.7%	5.2%	0.0%	3.7%	26,312	11.7%	-17.8%	4.7%	-10.7%	-29.2%	0.0%	0.4%	78,765	33.4%
North Kesteven	47.0%	15.4%	5.3%	7.9%	11.7%	4.6%	0.0%	8.1%	30,196	9.9%	-7.3%	2.5%	-21.2%	-34.3%	0.0%	4.6%	88,452	34.1%
North West Leicestershire	43.3%	16.4%	9.2%	9.9%	11.3%	5.1%	0.0%	4.8%	25,439	11.8%	-13.8%	4.9%	-15.9%	-29.9%	0.0%	1.6%	78,220	32.5%
Northampton	37.3%	16.4%	15.5%	10.5%	10.3%	4.7%	0.0%	5.3%	53,087	11.2%	-7.0%	3.9%	-15.3%	-30.6%	0.0%	2.1%	144,737	36.7%
Nottingham City	25.8%	15.4%	29.7%	14.2%	6.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.3%	61,231	11.2%	-11.0%	4.7%	-9.5%	-20.5%	0.0%	1.2%	200,009	30.6%
Oadby & Wigston	33.8%	25.2%	12.9%	8.8%	11.8%	4.2%	0.0%	3.4%	14,169	12.0%	-6.1%	2.6%	-14.6%	-26.2%	0.0%	0.3%	42,396	33.4%
Rushcliffe	27.2%	27.3%	15.6%	13.1%	13.1%	2.7%	0.0%	5.6%	38,684	20.4%	-11.6%	5.9%	-22.4%	-21.8%	0.0%	3.2%	86,709	44.6%
Rutland	36.1%	25.0%	4.2%	13.0%	13.7%	3.3%	0.0%	4.7%	11,557	17.4%	-6.5%	5.2%	-25.0%	-27.9%	0.0%	1.8%	28,981	39.9%

	% vote								Total	Change 2014-19, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		
South Derbyshire	40.5%	16.1%	10.2%	9.4%	12.6%	5.8%	0.0%	5.3%	24,622	12.7%	-13.3%	5.0%	-16.8%	-29.0%	0.0%	2.6%	78,230	31.5%	
South Holland	55.2%	9.4%	4.3%	6.3%	13.5%	7.2%	0.0%	4.1%	20,752	6.1%	-4.7%	2.7%	-15.9%	-41.3%	0.0%	-0.3%	65,058	31.9%	
South Kesteven	42.5%	17.6%	6.1%	9.8%	13.6%	4.7%	0.0%	5.7%	38,075	12.0%	-7.5%	4.1%	-20.5%	-31.6%	0.0%	2.3%	104,788	36.3%	
South Northamptonshire	36.3%	22.4%	5.1%	13.0%	14.5%	3.3%	0.0%	5.4%	29,468	16.8%	-6.3%	5.6%	-23.0%	-31.0%	0.0%	2.6%	69,502	42.4%	
Wellingborough	39.5%	15.3%	12.8%	10.0%	12.7%	5.2%	0.0%	4.5%	19,997	11.8%	-7.9%	5.1%	-16.0%	-32.1%	0.0%	1.1%	55,685	35.9%	
West Lindsey	45.4%	18.1%	6.0%	8.8%	13.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.2%	25,149	9.1%	-7.2%	3.4%	-18.4%	-32.0%	0.0%	1.1%	73,215	34.3%	
<b>East Midlands total</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1,183,227</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>-11.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>	<b>-28.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3,411,286</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	

## West Midlands

Birmingham	24.0%	16.3%	35.2%	11.2%	6.9%	3.7%	0.0%	2.8%	220,280	7.7%	-5.3%	5.7%	-10.1%	-18.8%	0.0%	-1.8%	712,264	30.9%
Bromsgrove	39.2%	21.5%	6.8%	11.4%	12.8%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	27,297	17.1%	-9.2%	6.2%	-20.4%	-31.4%	0.0%	-0.3%	73,381	37.2%
Cannock Chase	50.3%	9.3%	11.3%	9.1%	10.1%	7.0%	0.0%	2.9%	20,958	6.0%	-15.2%	6.3%	-11.1%	-31.8%	0.0%	-2.3%	74,248	28.2%
Coventry	32.0%	15.2%	25.5%	11.8%	7.7%	4.9%	0.0%	3.0%	66,521	11.8%	-12.4%	5.7%	-10.1%	-21.6%	0.0%	-3.4%	217,916	30.5%
Dudley	47.4%	11.2%	14.7%	7.4%	10.4%	6.2%	0.0%	2.6%	72,003	9.0%	-11.2%	3.0%	-11.8%	-32.2%	0.0%	-2.6%	239,167	30.1%
East Staffordshire	41.8%	14.6%	12.3%	8.2%	14.0%	5.2%	0.0%	3.9%	27,369	10.8%	-10.5%	4.6%	-15.5%	-28.7%	0.0%	-1.0%	82,669	33.1%
Herefordshire	39.6%	20.6%	4.3%	15.9%	10.8%	4.7%	0.0%	4.1%	55,196	11.9%	-6.3%	6.6%	-22.6%	-28.1%	0.0%	-0.4%	139,585	39.5%
Lichfield	42.9%	19.3%	6.9%	10.6%	12.0%	4.8%	0.0%	3.6%	28,400	14.3%	-9.5%	6.5%	-20.4%	-30.7%	0.0%	-2.1%	80,608	35.2%
Malvern Hills	36.4%	25.2%	4.0%	15.0%	11.1%	4.0%	0.0%	4.3%	25,842	14.7%	-6.2%	6.1%	-22.9%	-27.4%	0.0%	0.1%	60,032	43.0%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	43.9%	14.2%	13.6%	9.6%	9.3%	6.1%	0.0%	3.1%	30,773	9.7%	-12.3%	4.5%	-12.4%	-29.1%	0.0%	-2.6%	91,535	33.6%
North Warwickshire	49.7%	11.8%	9.7%	8.4%	10.6%	6.7%	0.0%	3.2%	15,850	9.4%	-12.7%	4.2%	-14.5%	-32.6%	0.0%	-1.8%	49,147	32.3%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	45.6%	12.0%	14.9%	8.8%	9.6%	6.2%	0.0%	3.0%	31,499	9.8%	-15.4%	4.0%	-12.3%	-26.6%	0.0%	-3.1%	94,649	33.3%
Redditch	43.1%	14.0%	12.3%	8.7%	11.6%	6.2%	0.0%	4.1%	18,947	10.5%	-12.9%	4.7%	-13.1%	-30.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	59,246	32.0%
Rugby	38.0%	21.6%	10.1%	10.8%	11.5%	4.2%	0.0%	3.7%	28,948	14.2%	-11.0%	5.2%	-18.8%	-25.1%	0.0%	-1.5%	75,279	38.5%
Sandwell	36.5%	7.2%	35.5%	6.7%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	2.3%	60,071	5.3%	-9.3%	3.5%	-5.8%	-24.2%	0.0%	-3.8%	216,064	27.8%
Shropshire	39.1%	21.0%	7.2%	13.2%	11.6%	4.2%	0.0%	3.6%	92,688	12.4%	-7.1%	6.1%	-20.3%	-28.8%	0.0%	-0.4%	238,854	38.8%
Solihull	39.4%	21.0%	6.7%	12.5%	12.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.6%	54,287	12.0%	-6.6%	5.6%	-19.1%	-28.6%	0.0%	-2.3%	159,726	34.0%
South Staffordshire	50.1%	12.8%	5.8%	8.6%	13.3%	5.5%	0.0%	3.8%	28,052	10.2%	-7.6%	5.3%	-19.8%	-35.2%	0.0%	-1.9%	84,975	33.0%
Stafford	40.1%	18.0%	9.2%	11.5%	11.4%	5.2%	0.0%	4.7%	35,757	13.5%	-10.9%	5.7%	-20.1%	-28.0%	0.0%	0.6%	101,259	35.3%
Staffordshire Moorlands	47.3%	14.5%	8.4%	6.7%	10.9%	5.4%	0.0%	3.8%	25,440	9.3%	-10.0%	2.2%	-18.2%	-31.3%	0.0%	-0.8%	78,615	32.4%
Stoke-on-Trent	45.5%	9.2%	20.2%	6.8%	7.7%	7.2%	0.0%	3.6%	44,917	6.4%	-9.3%	2.8%	-7.0%	-32.5%	0.0%	-2.6%	170,305	26.4%
Stratford on Avon	35.1%	27.0%	12.3%	13.7%	13.7%	3.7%	0.0%	4.3%	41,969	16.0%	-6.7%	6.7%	-24.1%	-25.9%	0.0%	-0.3%	99,414	42.2%
Tamworth	47.2%	11.7%	10.7%	7.6%	12.4%	7.2%	0.0%	3.3%	17,107	9.1%	-13.2%	4.1%	-14.8%	-27.5%	0.0%	-3.2%	56,273	30.4%
Telford & Wrekin	41.1%	13.7%	16.5%	8.4%	10.7%	5.7%	0.0%	3.8%	40,964	9.9%	-8.4%	4.3%	-13.8%	-30.5%	0.0%	-1.1%	124,805	32.8%
Walsall	42.7%	9.7%	21.5%	5.7%	10.6%	7.0%	0.0%	2.7%	55,069	6.9%	-9.5%	2.9%	-10.9%	-26.6%	0.0%	-3.2%	192,838	28.6%
Warwick	25.2%	29.8%	9.5%	18.7%	9.9%	2.6%	0.0%	4.3%	44,419	20.6%	-12.3%	9.4%	-22.0%	-20.3%	0.0%	0.3%	106,182	41.8%
Wolverhampton	37.0%	10.4%	28.0%	7.2%	9.1%	5.8%	0.0%	2.5%	48,986	7.7%	-9.8%	3.7%	-8.4%	-25.5%	0.0%	-2.6%	171,153	28.6%
Worcester	32.9%	19.8%	12.2%	16.9%	9.8%	4.6%	0.0%	3.8%	25,407	14.9%	-12.5%	8.6%	-16.9%	-24.1%	0.0%	-1.5%	72,371	35.1%
Wychavon	40.8%	20.0%	4.7%	11.0%	14.8%	4.4%	0.0%	4.2%	37,388	12.8%	-5.7%	6.1%	-22.0%	-30.7%	0.0%	-0.4%	96,090	38.9%
Wyre Forest	46.0%	15.2%	7.6%	10.7%	10.2%	5.8%	0.0%	4.5%	24,434	10.8%	-10.6%	5.5%	-17.9%	-30.8%	0.0%	-1.7%	75,576	32.3%
<b>West Midlands total</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>1,346,838</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>-14.3%</b>	<b>-26.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>4,094,226</b>	<b>32.9%</b>

## East

Babergh	41.3%	20.3%	4.9%	16.3%	9.9%	3.2%	0.0%	4.0%	27,497	13.7%	-8.2%	6.1%	-21.3%	-31.8%	0.0%	0.8%	70,455	39.0%
Basildon	50.5%	13.4%	3.9%	8.3%	9.6%	5.0%	0.0%	3.4%	41,253	10.5%	-8.1%	3.5%	-14.5%	-39.8%	0.0%	-0.8%	134,468	30.7%
Bedford	32.5%	25.6%	12.4%	12.0%	9.8%	2.9%	0.0%	4.7%	42,685	17.5%	-11.2%	5.0%	-18.4%	-25.3%	0.0%	0.7%	120,713	35.4%
Braintree	44.7%	17.0%	6.0%	13.6%	10.8%	3.6%	0.0%	4.2%	37,088	13.1%	-8.7%	5.3%	-18.7%	-35.5%	0.0%	0.6%	111,824	33.2%
Breckland	45.8%	15.0%	6.2%	12.4%	11.7%	4.9%	0.0%	3.2%	34,085	11.5%	-6.8%	4.3%	-17.3%	-37.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	98,947	34.4%
Brentwood	43.2%	23.8%	4.6%	9.6%	11.8%	3.0%	0.0%	3.3%	21,937	15.5%	-5.8%	3.3%	-21.1%	-34.4%	0.0%	-0.6%	58,215	37.7%
Broadland	39.4%	23.5%	6.4%	12.9%	10.4%	3.7%	0.0%	3.9%	37,239	17.4%	-8.6%	3.2%	-18.9%	-32.9%	0.0%	1.0%	100,294	37.1%
Broxbourne	44.7%	14.4%	11.4%	8.3%	13.0%	3.8%	0.0%	3.6%	22,123	11.8%	-3.2%	4.1%	-18.4%	-37.5%	0.0%	-1.0%	68,859	32.1%
Cambridge	12.7%	43.5%	11.4%	23.6%	3.8%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%	39,806	22.3%	-16.5%	3.7%	-12.1%	-11.2%	0.0%	1.4%	83,120	47.9%
Castle Point	58.7%	9.7%	5.7%	6.9%	9.7%	5.5%	0.0%	3.9%	21,859	7.9%	-6.9%	2.1%	-16.1%	-42.3%	0.0%	-1.9%	68,337	32.0%
Central Bedfordshire	37.2%	20.3%	7.1%	13.0%	12.7%	4.0%	0.0%	5.7%	72,828	15.0%	-7.4%	5.5%	-18.8%	-32.7%	0.0%	1.9%	205,755	35.4%
Chelmsford	40.4%	28.7%	3.9%	9.5%	9.8%	2.9%	0.0%	4.7%	47,252	20.0%	-7.4%	3.2%	-21.6%	-34.0%	0.0%	0.8%	128,233	36.8%
Colchester	37.2%	24.3%	7.4%	14.7%	9.1%	3.0%	0.0%	4.3%	45,747	13.2%	-7.3%	4.7%	-18.8%	-28.9%	0.0%	0.6%	131,410	34.8%
Dacorum	31.8%	31.1%	7.2%	12.2%	11.0%	2.7%	0.0%	4.1%	42,224	22.9%	-8.9%	3.3%	-21.3%	-28.0%	0.0%	1.0%	108,534	38.9%
East Cambridgeshire	33.7%	29.4%	4.6%	14.3%	10.6%	2.8%	0.0%	4.6%	23,895	18.4%	-7.5%	4.2%	-21.3%	-28.4%	0.0%	1.3%	62,826	38.0%

	% vote								Total	Change 2014-19, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		
East Hertfordshire	34.0%	26.2%	5.3%	15.6%	11.7%	2.5%	0.0%	4.6%	42,259	19.8%	-8.4%	6.9%	-24.0%	-29.1%	0.0%	1.5%	106,269	39.8%	
East Suffolk	39.3%	19.7%	6.0%	16.0%	11.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.0%	70,580	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	190,341	37.1%	
Epping Forest	45.0%	18.6%	6.5%	10.4%	12.0%	3.3%	0.0%	4.2%	35,604	13.6%	-4.9%	3.7%	-19.2%	-37.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	99,041	35.9%	
Fenland	51.9%	11.4%	5.7%	8.0%	13.1%	5.7%	0.0%	4.2%	22,137	8.1%	-5.1%	3.8%	-15.8%	-41.6%	0.0%	-0.2%	71,114	31.1%	
Great Yarmouth	53.0%	9.5%	10.3%	8.0%	9.7%	5.8%	0.0%	3.6%	21,788	7.8%	-10.5%	2.9%	-12.8%	-39.4%	0.0%	0.0%	69,937	31.2%	
Harlow	43.6%	12.2%	17.1%	9.0%	9.2%	5.1%	0.0%	3.8%	17,734	9.5%	-9.0%	4.1%	-11.7%	-34.2%	0.0%	-1.2%	58,492	30.3%	
Hertsmere	30.9%	23.0%	9.3%	9.7%	17.7%	2.7%	0.0%	6.8%	26,394	18.2%	-8.2%	3.7%	-20.0%	-26.3%	0.0%	2.5%	72,989	36.2%	
Huntingdonshire	37.8%	23.2%	5.6%	12.9%	11.6%	3.4%	0.0%	5.5%	48,931	15.3%	-4.5%	5.5%	-22.0%	-33.4%	0.0%	1.8%	128,248	38.2%	
Ipswich	36.7%	17.4%	16.4%	13.4%	8.6%	3.9%	0.0%	3.5%	30,980	12.6%	-12.5%	5.5%	-13.4%	-27.2%	0.0%	-0.8%	92,749	33.4%	
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	47.4%	13.9%	6.6%	10.7%	12.0%	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%	37,720	10.7%	-7.5%	3.4%	-17.3%	-37.0%	0.0%	1.1%	111,929	33.7%	
Luton	28.1%	14.1%	36.1%	7.4%	7.0%	3.4%	0.0%	3.9%	35,692	10.2%	-6.1%	2.6%	-9.2%	-24.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	130,352	27.4%	
Maldon	47.2%	17.5%	4.2%	11.5%	10.9%	3.9%	0.0%	4.8%	17,875	13.9%	-6.7%	3.5%	-21.4%	-37.0%	0.0%	1.7%	50,292	35.5%	
Mid Suffolk	40.5%	19.3%	4.5%	18.2%	10.8%	3.3%	0.0%	3.4%	30,656	13.8%	-6.9%	5.1%	-21.5%	-30.3%	0.0%	0.0%	78,956	38.8%	
North Hertfordshire	26.8%	31.5%	8.2%	15.4%	10.8%	2.3%	0.0%	5.0%	39,980	23.6%	-10.7%	5.4%	-22.3%	-24.4%	0.0%	2.0%	96,991	41.2%	
North Norfolk	41.7%	27.9%	3.4%	10.2%	8.9%	4.1%	0.0%	4.7%	32,152	14.3%	-7.1%	1.5%	-17.0%	-33.6%	0.0%	0.7%	82,346	39.0%	
Norwich	21.3%	24.0%	17.0%	26.0%	5.2%	2.6%	0.0%	4.0%	36,717	16.6%	-12.6%	2.0%	-9.3%	-18.4%	0.0%	0.9%	95,128	38.6%	
Peterborough	38.3%	15.4%	17.2%	10.8%	10.9%	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	42,279	10.8%	-7.9%	5.1%	-14.7%	-29.9%	0.0%	-0.8%	121,036	34.9%	
Rochford	52.8%	13.9%	4.6%	10.5%	9.4%	4.2%	0.0%	4.6%	23,490	10.5%	-6.0%	3.9%	-20.2%	-39.3%	0.0%	-1.0%	66,280	35.4%	
South Cambridgeshire	23.9%	38.1%	4.9%	15.2%	8.5%	1.8%	0.0%	7.7%	55,100	23.2%	-9.0%	3.6%	-23.9%	-22.3%	0.0%	4.9%	114,766	48.0%	
South Norfolk	35.3%	23.5%	5.7%	16.2%	11.8%	3.1%	0.0%	4.4%	40,444	16.4%	-7.6%	4.4%	-20.7%	-28.7%	0.0%	1.4%	105,502	38.3%	
Southend-on-Sea	42.1%	18.9%	9.9%	12.2%	9.0%	3.7%	0.0%	4.3%	42,872	12.7%	-5.7%	4.3%	-17.8%	-33.4%	0.0%	-1.1%	129,542	33.1%	
St Albans	21.5%	45.0%	5.6%	12.2%	9.3%	1.5%	0.0%	5.0%	49,358	31.1%	-12.5%	2.3%	-24.2%	-20.0%	0.0%	2.3%	105,473	46.8%	
Stevenage	35.8%	17.2%	17.5%	10.5%	10.8%	3.5%	0.0%	4.7%	21,866	11.9%	-11.8%	4.8%	-10.5%	-29.3%	0.0%	0.0%	62,160	35.7%	
Tendring	54.3%	12.7%	6.4%	8.9%	8.3%	5.6%	0.0%	3.9%	39,451	10.6%	-6.7%	2.4%	-16.6%	-42.8%	0.0%	-0.2%	110,924	35.6%	
Three Rivers	33.9%	30.8%	6.7%	10.9%	10.9%	4.2%	0.0%	17.5%	25,062	17.5%	-6.3%	4.1%	-22.7%	-26.6%	0.0%	0.8%	67,124	37.3%	
Thurrock	51.7%	8.6%	15.0%	6.4%	7.7%	5.7%	0.0%	4.9%	33,971	6.9%	-7.8%	2.9%	-11.7%	-40.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	112,191	30.3%	
Uttlesford	37.8%	28.5%	3.3%	12.9%	10.6%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	26,811	19.0%	-6.4%	4.1%	-25.5%	-29.8%	0.0%	1.5%	68,063	39.4%	
Watford	27.2%	34.3%	15.9%	9.4%	7.2%	2.5%	0.0%	3.5%	22,745	19.3%	-10.4%	1.9%	-14.1%	-21.5%	0.0%	-1.6%	63,902	35.6%	
Welwyn Hatfield	33.3%	28.1%	9.9%	10.4%	11.4%	2.7%	0.0%	4.2%	28,803	21.6%	-9.1%	3.1%	-21.1%	-27.1%	0.0%	0.2%	76,438	37.7%	
West Suffolk	39.7%	18.0%	6.6%	14.0%	12.7%	3.6%	0.0%	5.4%	41,486	15.8%	-8.5%	4.2%	-18.3%	-31.1%	0.0%	-0.7%	117,410	36.3%	
<b>East total</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1,598,455</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>-18.3%</b>	<b>-31.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>4,407,975</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	

## London

Barking & Dagenham	29.0%	8.2%	40.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	0.0%	6.6%	37,929	6.9%	-8.6%	2.2%	-3.0%	-23.1%	0.0%	-0.9%	121,195	31.3%
Barnet	17.7%	28.4%	16.6%	10.1%	14.4%	1.7%	0.0%	11.2%	96,549	23.7%	-14.2%	2.2%	-20.1%	-13.3%	0.0%	4.6%	228,896	42.2%
Bexley	41.4%	14.4%	13.3%	7.9%	11.1%	4.7%	0.0%	7.2%	63,719	12.1%	-7.4%	3.4%	-14.7%	-32.9%	0.0%	-0.3%	170,350	37.4%
Brent	11.5%	23.1%	36.6%	9.2%	10.1%	1.9%	0.0%	7.7%	69,894	13.1%	-10.2%	2.2%	-8.0%	-6.8%	0.0%	-0.9%	198,878	35.1%
Bromley	31.1%	26.8%	8.6%	11.8%	11.0%	2.6%	0.0%	8.1%	100,467	21.0%	-7.2%	3.7%	-21.4%	-28.5%	0.0%	1.8%	233,663	43.0%
Camden	10.5%	35.9%	22.5%	15.9%	5.0%	1.1%	0.0%	9.1%	60,273	26.2%	-17.9%	1.8%	-14.7%	-8.1%	0.0%	2.7%	134,351	44.9%
City of London	15.7%	40.5%	10.9%	14.5%	6.1%	1.2%	0.0%	11.0%	3,201	26.9%	-13.1%	1.7%	-24.0%	-12.6%	0.0%	5.9%	5,947	53.8%
Croydon	21.6%	22.2%	23.3%	11.1%	10.6%	2.6%	0.0%	8.8%	96,077	18.3%	-9.9%	4.1%	-16.8%	-17.4%	0.0%	1.2%	252,278	38.1%
Ealing	13.0%	26.1%	32.1%	10.6%	7.5%	1.8%	0.0%	9.0%	99,183	20.3%	-13.4%	3.3%	-12.6%	-9.4%	0.0%	-0.3%	220,960	44.9%
Enfield	19.4%	20.8%	30.3%	10.3%	8.6%	2.4%	0.0%	8.1%	75,391	17.9%	-11.3%	3.7%	-14.0%	-16.1%	0.0%	1.3%	198,648	38.0%
Greenwich	20.4%	23.8%	25.0%	12.9%	5.6%	2.7%	0.0%	9.6%	70,359	19.8%	-15.5%	4.2%	-10.5%	-18.2%	0.0%	1.1%	176,778	39.8%
Hackney	6.0%	23.5%	35.0%	23.1%	3.1%	1.0%	0.0%	8.3%	68,027	17.8%	-19.0%	5.4%	-8.1%	-3.9%	0.0%	2.3%	164,426	41.4%
Hammersmith & Fulham	14.1%	34.3%	19.6%	11.5%	9.0%	1.5%	0.0%	10.0%	50,606	27.8%	-13.6%	2.0%	-21.9%	-10.7%	0.0%	2.9%	113,037	44.8%
Haringey	7.5%	31.4%	30.4%	18.4%	3.2%	1.0%	0.0%	8.1%	72,852	19.9%	-18.0%	3.2%	-8.1%	-6.1%	0.0%	2.1%	157,550	46.2%
Harrow	18.5%	21.8%	25.2%	8.0%	15.1%	2.1%	0.0%	9.3%	64,851	18.0%	-10.4%	2.6%	-16.1%	-11.9%	0.0%	0.1%	169,200	38.3%
Havering	47.6%	12.2%	11.2%	7.0%	9.9%	5.4%	0.0%	6.7%	67,585	10.3%	-4.4%	2.6%	-14.8%	-38.2%	0.0%	-1.4%	183,061	36.9%
Hillingdon	27.0%	17.4%	23.7%	8.4%	12.4%	3.3%	0.0%	7.7%	70,901	14.1%	-5.1%	3.4%	-14.7%	-23.4%	0.0%	0.0%	190,362	37.2%
Hounslow	18.3%	23.1%	30.2%	9.0%	8.6%	2.5%	0.0%	8.3%	65,462	19.2%	-11.1%	2.4%	-13.3%	-14.5%	0.0%	0.0%	170,149	38.5%
Islington	9.8%	29.8%	28.5%	19.6%	2.4%	1.4%	0.0%	8.5%	66,657	20.9%	-19.0%	3.9%	-9.1%	-8.5%	0.0%	2.5%	140,436	47.5%
Kensington & Chelsea	17.2%	36.0%	13.9%	9.0%	13.3%	1.3%	0.0%	9.4%	33,567	29.3%	-8.0%	0.8%	-28.8%	-13.4%	0.0%	3.4%	81,310	41.3%
Kingston upon Thames	19.2%	47.2%	7.6%	9.2%	7.9%	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%	53,027	29.6%	-8.9%	-0.2%	-21.9%	-17.5%	0.0%	0.2%	110,946	47.8%
Lambeth	8.4%	32.6%	22.4%	20.6%	3.9%	0.9%	0.0%	11.1%	86,888	23.8%	-24.5%	5.4%	-10.3%	-7.0%	0.0%	4.7%	208,993	41.6%
Lewisham	11.9%	28.1%	26.0%	20.1%	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	9.2%	76,925	22.1%	-19.9%	5.6%	-8.1%	-10.9%	0.0%	0.1%	186,115	41.3%
Merton	16.5%	32.7%	20.8%	11.1%	7.8%	1.9%	0.0%	9.2%	61,273	26.1%	-16.0%	3.4%	-17.1%	-14.1%	0.0%	1.8%	138,767	44.2%
Newham	11.8%	14.1%	51.0%	8.2%	5.7%	2.0%	0.0%	7.1%	65,421	12.1%	-7.4%	3.6%	-10.9%	-6.3%	0.0%	-1.9%	183,262	35.7%

	% vote								Total	Change 2014-19, % pts							Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC		
Redbridge	19.2%	19.3%	33.3%	8.4%	9.8%	2.2%	0.0%	7.8%	70,838	15.0%	-7.7%	2.8%	-14.0%	-13.7%	0.0%	-0.8%	188,417	37.6%
Richmond upon Thames	16.1%	52.3%	4.7%	10.7%	7.9%	1.2%	0.0%	7.0%	72,591	32.8%	-8.5%	-0.6%	-26.8%	-14.3%	0.0%	1.7%	135,457	53.6%
Southwark	10.9%	32.5%	24.7%	18.3%	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	8.7%	83,350	20.0%	-18.5%	5.1%	-9.1%	-9.6%	0.0%	2.0%	199,894	41.7%
Sutton	30.4%	32.8%	9.8%	8.2%	8.5%	3.2%	0.0%	7.0%	56,944	12.7%	-3.4%	2.1%	-16.1%	-23.9%	0.0%	-0.8%	145,815	39.1%
Tower Hamlets	10.1%	25.0%	37.9%	14.0%	3.7%	1.5%	0.0%	7.7%	67,482	20.8%	-16.2%	3.2%	-8.3%	-8.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	174,126	38.8%
Waltham Forest	15.3%	22.1%	31.0%	16.7%	5.2%	1.8%	0.0%	7.9%	68,028	15.4%	-11.8%	6.0%	-9.2%	-14.4%	0.0%	-0.5%	166,055	41.0%
Wandsworth	12.4%	36.7%	15.8%	13.9%	9.6%	1.1%	0.0%	10.6%	98,187	29.5%	-15.1%	4.0%	-25.2%	-9.9%	0.0%	4.8%	210,046	46.7%
Westminster	15.2%	33.5%	19.5%	9.7%	11.0%	1.4%	0.0%	9.7%	47,177	27.1%	-11.8%	1.8%	-22.9%	-12.1%	0.0%	3.4%	117,147	40.3%
<b>London total</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>2,241,681</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>-12.7%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>-14.6%</b>	<b>-14.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>5,476,515</b>	<b>40.9%</b>

### South East

Adur	36.3%	19.6%	9.1%	17.3%	10.1%	2.5%	0.0%	5.1%	19,105	13.1%	-5.7%	9.3%	-18.4%	-33.8%	0.0%	-0.2%	48,560	39.6%
Arun	48.6%	19.4%	4.5%	10.6%	9.7%	3.1%	0.0%	4.0%	44,841	14.2%	-4.9%	3.7%	-20.8%	-39.5%	0.0%	-0.7%	120,336	37.5%
Ashford	45.5%	19.0%	6.2%	12.2%	9.9%	2.4%	0.0%	4.7%	34,562	13.4%	-6.2%	4.6%	-20.3%	-36.5%	0.0%	0.1%	92,437	37.6%
Aylesbury Vale	33.6%	26.5%	7.0%	14.0%	11.0%	2.2%	0.0%	5.6%	58,043	17.7%	-4.6%	5.7%	-20.5%	-33.2%	0.0%	1.9%	140,521	41.6%
Basingstoke and Deane	35.6%	25.4%	6.9%	11.7%	12.5%	2.4%	0.0%	5.5%	48,566	17.4%	-8.2%	3.8%	-20.9%	-27.3%	0.0%	0.4%	130,540	37.5%
Bracknell Forest	37.3%	23.8%	7.3%	11.4%	12.7%	2.4%	0.0%	5.2%	29,387	17.5%	-8.0%	4.0%	-19.8%	-30.5%	0.0%	0.5%	85,561	35.0%
Brighton & Hove	17.4%	22.2%	13.0%	35.7%	5.2%	1.0%	0.0%	5.5%	91,411	16.9%	-13.9%	11.1%	-15.4%	-17.7%	0.0%	2.0%	195,874	46.8%
Canterbury	37.0%	25.9%	8.5%	14.2%	7.9%	2.0%	0.0%	4.6%	45,127	18.1%	-6.9%	2.0%	-17.8%	-32.4%	0.0%	0.6%	107,334	42.2%
Cherwell	33.5%	26.9%	7.5%	13.3%	11.0%	2.4%	0.0%	5.4%	41,564	19.7%	-9.7%	4.6%	-21.3%	-26.4%	0.0%	0.5%	104,209	40.2%
Chichester	37.4%	27.3%	3.1%	14.0%	11.6%	2.1%	0.0%	4.5%	37,148	20.0%	-5.4%	3.9%	-25.8%	-30.3%	0.0%	0.6%	90,632	41.2%
Chiltern	30.0%	31.9%	4.4%	13.4%	12.8%	1.4%	0.0%	6.2%	34,353	23.7%	-4.1%	4.0%	-24.6%	-31.3%	0.0%	2.7%	71,750	48.2%
Crawley	37.7%	16.4%	18.8%	9.4%	10.8%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	25,186	12.8%	-9.3%	4.3%	-14.0%	-29.6%	0.0%	-0.8%	74,311	34.1%
Dartford	46.2%	13.6%	12.9%	8.5%	10.7%	3.5%	0.0%	4.6%	25,075	10.7%	-7.2%	3.7%	-13.5%	-37.3%	0.0%	-1.5%	74,940	33.6%
Dover	47.0%	16.8%	9.2%	11.4%	9.1%	2.3%	0.0%	4.3%	33,523	12.2%	-10.9%	5.0%	-15.4%	-36.9%	0.0%	-0.2%	86,034	39.2%
East Hampshire	36.1%	28.7%	3.0%	13.2%	12.3%	1.9%	0.0%	4.7%	39,655	19.9%	-4.9%	4.0%	-27.1%	-28.2%	0.0%	0.7%	91,880	43.2%
Eastbourne	41.8%	26.6%	5.5%	11.3%	9.0%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%	28,066	11.1%	-4.2%	4.7%	-17.8%	-34.2%	0.0%	-1.0%	72,875	38.7%
Eastleigh	38.8%	30.8%	4.4%	10.7%	8.4%	2.5%	0.0%	4.1%	35,862	10.9%	-5.4%	4.1%	-15.8%	-32.5%	0.0%	0.2%	98,572	36.4%
Elmbridge	27.6%	38.9%	3.7%	10.3%	12.1%	1.3%	0.0%	6.1%	42,230	29.8%	-6.7%	2.3%	-31.0%	-23.4%	0.0%	1.8%	95,794	44.3%
Epsom & Ewell	32.7%	32.4%	6.1%	11.3%	9.2%	1.6%	0.0%	6.7%	23,105	24.0%	-8.0%	3.1%	-23.4%	-30.4%	0.0%	2.5%	56,330	41.2%
Fareham	43.3%	23.0%	3.9%	11.2%	11.5%	2.5%	0.0%	4.6%	36,728	14.1%	-4.7%	3.8%	-24.2%	-31.5%	0.0%	-0.2%	90,584	40.8%
Folkestone and Hythe	48.4%	15.6%	6.0%	15.4%	8.0%	2.8%	0.0%	3.9%	32,417	10.6%	-4.1%	6.2%	-18.8%	-40.5%	0.0%	-0.9%	84,430	38.6%
Gosport	50.4%	15.3%	5.8%	10.3%	10.6%	3.5%	0.0%	4.0%	21,148	9.1%	-6.0%	3.9%	-20.7%	-33.7%	0.0%	-2.0%	61,356	35.0%
Gravesham	45.4%	12.8%	15.3%	8.8%	9.9%	3.6%	0.0%	4.2%	25,312	10.1%	-7.0%	4.1%	-13.5%	-37.9%	0.0%	-0.4%	72,480	35.1%
Guildford	29.0%	36.0%	4.1%	13.0%	10.6%	1.3%	0.0%	6.0%	42,837	24.1%	-6.3%	3.7%	-27.3%	-24.4%	0.0%	1.7%	97,103	44.2%
Hart	34.9%	30.8%	2.8%	11.3%	12.4%	1.8%	0.0%	5.9%	28,713	20.6%	-4.6%	3.5%	-29.4%	-25.7%	0.0%	1.2%	72,127	39.8%
Hastings	36.7%	18.0%	14.1%	18.3%	6.8%	2.4%	0.0%	3.7%	24,473	13.6%	-14.0%	9.0%	-14.3%	-28.2%	0.0%	-1.9%	62,772	39.0%
Havant	47.2%	18.8%	4.7%	10.2%	11.6%	3.7%	0.0%	3.8%	32,139	12.6%	-5.9%	2.2%	-19.1%	-34.7%	0.0%	-1.3%	95,154	34.0%
Horsham	35.6%	27.8%	3.7%	13.6%	11.7%	1.9%	0.0%	5.6%	45,121	18.9%	-5.1%	4.7%	-23.8%	-31.4%	0.0%	1.6%	107,935	41.8%
Isle of Wight	46.7%	15.8%	6.0%	16.5%	8.6%	3.1%	0.0%	3.4%	41,551	10.2%	-4.5%	5.6%	-17.7%	-37.8%	0.0%	-1.7%	109,125	38.3%
Lewes	31.1%	27.9%	5.9%	20.4%	8.4%	1.7%	0.0%	4.6%	32,812	14.7%	-6.6%	7.6%	-16.4%	-30.8%	0.0%	0.7%	74,339	44.3%
Maidstone	46.0%	21.2%	5.5%	10.2%	10.5%	2.4%	0.0%	4.2%	44,532	10.0%	-5.2%	3.5%	-18.3%	-34.6%	0.0%	-0.6%	118,258	37.8%
Medway	48.3%	13.5%	11.7%	9.1%	9.7%	3.6%	0.0%	3.8%	63,917	9.8%	-7.4%	3.5%	-13.4%	-38.3%	0.0%	-1.5%	192,705	33.2%
Mid Sussex	33.1%	30.4%	4.0%	14.3%	10.7%	1.6%	0.0%	5.8%	45,157	21.7%	-6.2%	4.7%	-24.7%	-30.3%	0.0%	2.0%	110,905	40.9%
Milton Keynes	33.6%	24.4%	14.2%	11.1%	8.2%	2.6%	0.0%	4.9%	61,425	16.3%	-10.4%	3.8%	-17.2%	-26.1%	0.0%	0.1%	183,516	33.5%
Mole Valley	32.8%	36.5%	2.7%	10.8%	10.8%	1.8%	0.0%	4.6%	30,276	23.4%	-4.6%	2.0%	-27.2%	-25.8%	0.0%	0.1%	66,237	45.7%
New Forest	44.0%	22.4%	3.4%	11.6%	11.9%	2.5%	0.0%	4.1%	54,171	15.5%	-4.6%	3.4%	-22.9%	-34.8%	0.0%	0.0%	140,823	38.7%
Oxford	13.3%	40.3%	14.3%	22.7%	3.9%	1.1%	0.0%	4.4%	45,141	26.8%	-18.7%	1.5%	-11.3%	-11.5%	0.0%	0.5%	95,420	47.6%
Portsmouth	39.5%	22.8%	10.7%	7.3%	3.9%	3.2%	0.0%	4.6%	46,416	12.6%	-6.3%	2.3%	-14.9%	-31.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	139,359	33.5%
Reading	22.3%	28.2%	16.8%	17.3%	7.9%	1.7%	0.0%	5.7%	40,428	20.8%	-14.5%	5.0%	-15.4%	-18.5%	0.0%	1.0%	105,029	38.7%
Reigate and Banstead	35.6%	26.2%	5.2%	13.7%	11.6%	5.4%	0.0%	5.2%	41,124	18.9%	-5.3%	3.6%	-24.0%	-28.6%	0.0%	0.7%	103,823	39.6%
Rother	47.3%	20.0%	4.6%	11.6%	8.9%	2.8%	0.0%	4.8%	30,313	13.8%	-6.2%	4.0%	-22.5%	-36.3%	0.0%	0.4%	73,725	41.4%
Runnymede	37.4%	23.8%	6.3%	12.2%	11.8%	2.7%	0.0%	5.7%	21,062	18.6%	-6.8%	4.3%	-21.8%	-30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	58,224	36.4%
Rushmoor	37.4%	21.7%	10.4%	11.2%	11.1%	3.4%	0.0%	4.7%	22,169	15.1%	-5.8%	3.8%	-17.6%	-31.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	63,240	35.2%
Sevenoaks	40.3%	25.4%	4.1%	11.1%	12.0%	1.9%	0.0%	5.3%	36,032	19.1%	-6.4%	4.2%	-22.8%	-35.1%	0.0%	1.2%	88,218	41.1%
Slough	25.2%	14.4%	37.7%	6.5%	9.1%	2.3%	0.0%	4.8%	23,657	11.5%	-9.3%	2.8%	-10.1%	-17.7%	0.0%	-1.2%	87,275	27.1%

	% vote								Total	Change 2014-19, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		
South Bucks	35.0%	25.6%	5.7%	10.4%	15.2%	1.8%	0.0%	6.4%	20,885	19.9%	-3.2%	4.8%	-25.2%	-33.5%	0.0%	2.8%	52,016	40.4%	
South Oxfordshire	29.3%	33.8%	4.0%	15.1%	10.3%	1.7%	0.0%	5.7%	45,034	24.6%	-8.1%	3.9%	-25.4%	-25.8%	0.0%	2.2%	104,528	43.3%	
Southampton	32.8%	22.2%	15.2%	14.5%	7.9%	2.7%	0.0%	4.5%	53,847	16.2%	-11.0%	4.1%	-13.6%	-26.5%	0.0%	-1.1%	157,137	34.4%	
Spelthorne	40.4%	22.0%	8.5%	10.6%	10.6%	3.2%	0.0%	4.7%	26,867	16.3%	-5.9%	4.5%	-17.8%	-37.0%	0.0%	0.2%	71,474	37.8%	
Surrey Heath	38.3%	26.4%	4.5%	11.1%	12.8%	1.9%	0.0%	5.0%	24,776	19.2%	-5.2%	4.8%	-26.6%	-30.9%	0.0%	0.9%	65,408	38.1%	
Swale	49.6%	16.8%	7.0%	10.7%	8.2%	3.6%	0.0%	4.2%	35,201	12.8%	-8.9%	4.3%	-17.1%	-39.7%	0.0%	0.0%	104,356	33.9%	
Tandridge	38.6%	26.7%	3.9%	11.1%	11.5%	2.5%	0.0%	5.7%	26,085	18.2%	-4.1%	4.3%	-26.1%	-31.6%	0.0%	1.2%	63,768	41.2%	
Test Valley	37.9%	27.4%	3.6%	11.4%	12.6%	2.2%	0.0%	4.9%	37,685	18.4%	-5.1%	2.9%	-23.8%	-30.6%	0.0%	0.9%	93,965	40.3%	
Thanet	49.2%	14.2%	8.6%	12.2%	8.2%	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	35,431	10.9%	-8.2%	5.8%	-14.2%	-42.2%	0.0%	-0.7%	98,626	36.1%	
Tonbridge and Malling	42.2%	22.2%	4.1%	12.9%	12.0%	2.0%	0.0%	4.7%	37,269	15.9%	-7.5%	5.8%	-22.6%	-33.9%	0.0%	0.7%	96,261	38.9%	
Tunbridge Wells	33.0%	31.6%	4.4%	13.4%	10.2%	1.9%	0.0%	5.6%	34,496	22.8%	-6.4%	4.9%	-26.7%	-28.2%	0.0%	1.2%	80,350	43.1%	
Vale of White Horse	27.9%	40.3%	3.8%	12.6%	9.1%	1.7%	0.0%	4.4%	42,812	26.4%	-8.5%	1.8%	-23.6%	-24.4%	0.0%	0.8%	96,893	44.4%	
Waverley	28.8%	35.1%	2.5%	14.5%	11.5%	1.5%	0.0%	6.1%	40,328	25.6%	-5.9%	3.9%	-29.6%	-24.9%	0.0%	2.5%	91,011	44.6%	
Wealden	42.2%	21.9%	3.3%	14.5%	11.1%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	50,491	15.0%	-4.9%	5.4%	-22.7%	-35.2%	0.0%	0.7%	121,916	41.7%	
West Berkshire	34.0%	30.0%	3.5%	12.9%	12.8%	1.9%	0.0%	4.8%	46,575	19.4%	-6.4%	4.5%	-25.1%	-27.1%	0.0%	1.4%	119,028	39.3%	
West Oxfordshire	31.3%	31.6%	5.4%	14.2%	11.0%	1.9%	0.0%	4.7%	33,600	24.2%	-7.4%	3.5%	-27.8%	-23.2%	0.0%	0.1%	81,639	41.2%	
Winchester City	29.1%	40.4%	2.5%	12.0%	10.2%	1.4%	0.0%	4.4%	41,721	23.6%	-5.8%	0.7%	-26.8%	-21.5%	0.0%	1.0%	89,213	46.8%	
Windsor & Maidenhead	32.5%	31.2%	3.1%	11.1%	13.4%	1.4%	0.0%	5.7%	40,882	22.8%	-6.6%	3.5%	-26.4%	-26.8%	0.0%	1.5%	103,779	39.4%	
Woking Borough	28.3%	36.1%	6.1%	10.5%	11.3%	1.9%	0.0%	5.7%	27,101	24.4%	-7.1%	3.1%	-26.5%	-22.8%	0.0%	1.3%	70,360	38.7%	
Wokingham	29.1%	34.3%	5.3%	11.5%	12.5%	1.5%	0.0%	5.9%	50,695	23.3%	-6.5%	3.1%	-26.5%	-23.7%	0.0%	1.7%	122,167	41.7%	
Worthing	36.0%	21.6%	9.6%	15.6%	9.6%	2.3%	0.0%	4.8%	31,206	13.2%	-1.6%	5.4%	-19.0%	-33.9%	0.0%	0.1%	82,341	38.1%	
Wycombe	31.3%	26.6%	9.8%	13.2%	12.0%	1.9%	0.0%	5.2%	50,078	19.8%	-4.4%	5.0%	-23.9%	-28.3%	0.0%	1.1%	126,100	40.0%	
<b>South East total</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>2,538,945</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>-20.7%</b>	<b>-29.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>6,485,077</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	

### South West

Bath & North East Somerset	26.5%	35.0%	5.4%	20.6%	6.8%	2.3%	0.0%	3.5%	59,413	20.9%	-9.7%	4.3%	-20.5%	-22.5%	0.0%	1.5%	134,449	44.3%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	42.0%	21.3%	5.6%	15.1%	8.5%	3.8%	0.0%	3.6%	100,927								282,469	35.9%
Bristol	18.6%	22.5%	13.9%	35.1%	4.7%	2.3%	0.0%	2.9%	140,040	12.6%	-13.0%	15.8%	-13.8%	-20.3%	0.0%	0.8%	315,407	44.6%
Cheltenham	27.9%	36.5%	4.4%	16.9%	9.4%	2.1%	0.0%	3.7%	37,375	14.8%	-5.0%	6.2%	-21.1%	-22.8%	0.0%	1.4%	86,811	43.3%
Cornwall	41.1%	20.0%	6.2%	18.1%	7.4%	3.6%	0.0%	2.8%	174,420	7.8%	-4.8%	6.9%	-18.3	-33.1%	0.0%	0.2%	424,255	41.4%
Dorset	34.3%	30.2%	2.8%	15.1%	12.5%	2.4%	0.0%	3.8%	29,999								69,858	41.1%
Cotswold	41.9%	22.4%	4.0%	14.9%	10.1%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	119,694	10.6%	-4.7%	6.2%	-31.7%	-22.9%	0.0%	1.1%	292,612	43.2%
East Devon	41.4%	20.3%	3.5%	18.0%	9.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.6%	47,316	12.8%	-5.4%	5.8%	-24.3%	-32.1%	0.0%	2.2%	116,981	40.7%
Exeter	28.1%	20.2%	12.3%	27.2%	5.9%	2.7%	0.0%	3.6%	35,779	12.3%	-15.2%	12.2%	-15.8%	-22.5%	0.0%	1.4%	88,633	40.5%
Forest of Dean	41.8%	16.8%	7.3%	17.8%	9.1%	3.6%	0.0%	3.7%	25,275	11.6%	-10.7%	6.8%	-18.3%	-31.7%	0.0%	1.2%	67,048	37.9%
Gibraltar	8.0%	77.4%	4.4%	5.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.6%	9,331	10.2%	-4.8%	3.8%	-14.5%	-3.1%	0.0%	0.9%	23,726	39.8%
Gloucester	38.6%	19.4%	11.9%	12.6%	10.1%	3.8%	0.0%	3.6%	29,732	12.0%	-9.9%	6.0%	-17.5%	-28.4%	0.0%	0.1%	84,688	35.3%
Isles of Scilly	27.8%	24.1%	5.7%	24.8%	10.5%	2.3%	0.0%	4.8%	856	9.3%	-4.9%	8.3%	-15.4%	-26.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1,587	55.4%
Mendip	33.0%	25.9%	4.0%	22.8%	8.4%	2.7%	0.0%	3.1%	36,621	10.6%	-5.0%	8.1%	-21.4%	-25.6%	0.0%	0.8%	86,955	42.4%
Mid Devon	38.7%	21.1%	4.2%	19.1%	9.4%	3.6%	0.0%	3.8%	24,720	12.0%	-5.7%	6.3%	-23.3%	-28.9%	0.0%	1.6%	62,160	40.0%
North Devon	42.7%	23.3%	3.9%	15.1%	8.5%	3.7%	0.0%	2.9%	28,309	8.6%	-3.8%	4.3%	-18.8%	-32.7%	0.0%	0.2%	74,842	38.1%
North Somerset	37.8%	24.0%	5.0%	17.5%	8.1%	3.1%	0.0%	4.5%	61,813	14.4%	-7.2%	6.7%	-23.0%	-29.9%	0.0%	1.9%	161,119	38.5%
Plymouth	42.8%	14.1%	12.3%	13.7%	8.6%	4.7%	0.0%	3.8%	66,037	9.7%	-10.9%	6.1%	-14.9%	-32.3%	0.0%	0.8%	190,303	34.9%
Sedgemoor	45.1%	20.4%	5.3%	12.0%	10.2%	4.0%	0.0%	3.0%	31,705	10.5%	-6.1%	3.9%	-19.1%	-34.0%	0.0%	0.5%	90,173	35.4%
Somerset West and Taunton	40.3%	25.9%	3.8%	14.0%	9.0%	3.3%	0.0%	3.7%	46,711								112,216	41.8%
South Gloucestershire	36.8%	24.1%	7.2%	14.7%	10.1%	3.3%	0.0%	3.7%	75,612	13.0%	-8.9%	6.8%	-17.3%	-30.6%	0.0%	1.1%	202,943	37.5%
South Hams	35.6%	24.0%	3.8%	21.7%	8.9%	2.2%	0.0%	3.9%	31,709	15.9%	-5.3%	4.4%	-25.6%	-26.6%	0.0%	1.9%	68,028	46.8%
South Somerset	42.6%	25.5%	3.2%	13.0%	9.1%	3.4%	0.0%	3.3%	51,011	6.0%	-3.5%	4.7%	-20.0%	-30.1%	0.0%	0.9%	125,803	40.8%
Stroud	29.2%	21.3%	6.7%	28.3%	8.7%	2.3%	0.0%	3.5%	42,881	14.8%	-11.9%	11.2%	-21.3%	-22.2%	0.0%	1.0%	93,076	46.3%
Swindon	35.7%	17.8%	14.6%	12.8%	10.4%	3.9%	0.0%	4.8%	53,551	11.2%	-10.1%	5.5%	-16.4%	-26.8%	0.0%	1.8%	150,984	35.7%
Teignbridge	41.6%	23.9%	4.0%	17.0%	7.2%	2.9%	0.0%	3.4%	44,073	12.5%	-5.3%	5.1%	-23.1%	-31.1%	0.0%	1.0%	104,323	42.5%
Tewkesbury	37.7%	24.8%	3.9%	14.4%	11.7%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	26,348	14.8%	-6.7%	5.8%	-24.4%	-28.0%	0.0%	1.4%	69,778	38.0%
Torbay	51.6%	18.7%	4.5%	10.2%	7.4%	3.9%	0.0%	3.5%	36,483	8.0%	-4.9%	2.9%	-18.6%	-39.3%	0.0%	0.8%	100,917	36.3%
Torrington	48.7%	17.4%	3.3%	14.5%	7.3%	4.3%	0.0%	3.4%	20,962	9.4%	-5.1%	3.3%	-21.4%	-36.0%	0.0%	0.8%	53,039	39.7%
West Devon	40.7%	19.9%	3.7%	19.0%	9.5%	3.1%	0.0%	4.1%	19,592	11.3%	-4.7%	6.4%	-23.8%	-31.1%	0.0%	1.8%	42,954	45.9%

	% vote									Total	Change 2014-19, % pts							Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others	Brexit		LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		
Wiltshire	35.8%	25.1%	4.2%	16.3%	11.3%	3.2%	0.0%	4.2%	158,334	15.0%	-5.7%	6.5%	-24.2%	-28.2%	0.0%	1.6%	365,628	43.6%	
<b>South West total</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1,666,629</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>-20.2%</b>	<b>-29.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>4,143,765</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	
<b>Wales</b>																			
Blaenau Gwent	39.5%	7.0%	24.2%	4.3%	3.0%	5.3%	13.6%	3.1%	15,185	5.6%	-22.3%	1.9%	-3.2%	-24.9%	5.5%	0.0%	50,327	30.2%	
Bridgend	35.8%	11.8%	18.4%	5.5%	6.1%	3.7%	15.1%	3.6%	34,465	9.0%	-17.6%	1.9%	-9.1%	-25.1%	5.4%	1.0%	106,273	32.4%	
Caerphilly	37.3%	8.9%	19.7%	5.4%	3.7%	4.4%	17.8%	2.8%	42,387	7.1%	-17.4%	2.1%	-5.3%	-26.4%	3.8%	0.2%	129,702	32.7%	
Cardiff	21.2%	20.9%	17.4%	8.5%	6.4%	2.2%	20.2%	3.2%	99,386	14.2%	-13.5%	1.1%	-12.5%	-20.5%	9.4%	1.3%	240,535	41.3%	
Carmarthenshire	32.9%	8.0%	12.6%	4.9%	4.9%	3.2%	31.2%	2.4%	57,823	6.1%	-10.9%	1.2%	-8.4%	-21.5%	0.9%	0.7%	139,118	41.8%	
Ceredigion	27.0%	16.3%	5.1%	8.8%	3.7%	2.4%	37.2%	1.3%	23,965	4.9%	-5.2%	0.8%	-9.4%	-17.8%	2.3%	-0.1%	52,862	45.3%	
Conwy	35.8%	13.1%	10.1%	5.8%	8.9%	3.4%	20.0%	2.8%	33,882	10.0%	-7.4%	2.1%	-16.6%	-26.8%	2.7%	1.1%	88,439	38.3%	
Denbighshire	34.0%	12.4%	13.6%	6.1%	9.5%	3.6%	18.2%	2.6%	26,982	9.6%	-9.4%	2.7%	-15.1%	-23.5%	2.0%	0.7%	73,227	36.8%	
Flintshire	38.0%	14.5%	15.6%	6.3%	7.9%	3.6%	10.7%	3.4%	41,089	11.2%	-12.4%	2.7%	-13.0%	-29.1%	2.5%	1.3%	115,753	32.0%	
Gwynedd	22.3%	6.3%	7.8%	5.2%	3.8%	2.4%	50.8%	1.5%	35,440	4.0%	-7.2%	0.3%	-8.4%	-17.3%	7.3%	-0.3%	82,708	42.8%	
Merthyr Tydfil	34.9%	8.6%	25.6%	3.1%	3.0%	4.9%	16.0%	3.8%	12,610	6.6%	-13.5%	0.5%	-4.1%	-28.9%	5.3%	0.7%	43,383	29.1%	
Monmouthshire	33.0%	20.5%	8.6%	9.3%	11.4%	2.7%	10.8%	3.8%	30,201	16.2%	-11.2%	3.1%	-21.8%	-25.5%	4.5%	2.4%	69,721	43.3%	
Neath & Port Talbot	32.4%	8.8%	23.6%	4.7%	3.7%	4.2%	19.1%	3.5%	37,244	6.9%	-18.1%	1.5%	-4.8%	-22.3%	5.2%	0.7%	105,776	35.2%	
Newport	35.6%	14.0%	20.1%	6.3%	8.0%	3.5%	9.5%	3.1%	34,493	10.6%	-13.4%	2.4%	-10.3%	-29.2%	4.3%	1.0%	108,292	32.1%	
Pembrokeshire	38.1%	12.2%	11.2%	7.0%	10.0%	3.4%	15.6%	2.3%	36,091	9.5%	-10.1%	2.5%	-18.9%	-24.7%	3.6%	0.7%	91,919	39.3%	
Powys	35.3%	23.8%	7.0%	7.4%	9.0%	3.3%	12.2%	2.0%	42,283	10.9%	-6.5%	0.6%	-18.0%	-24.4%	2.3%	0.6%	100,843	41.9%	
Rhondda/Cynon/Taff	33.8%	8.3%	21.1%	5.0%	3.5%	3.7%	21.9%	2.8%	54,285	6.2%	-17.0%	1.8%	-4.0%	-22.5%	3.0%	0.0%	169,826	32.0%	
Swansea	31.7%	16.0%	18.5%	6.7%	6.2%	3.1%	15.0%	3.0%	62,078	11.9%	-14.9%	1.5%	-10.0%	-25.1%	5.5%	0.7%	173,438	35.8%	
Torfaen	39.2%	11.6%	18.5%	5.7%	6.3%	4.3%	10.9%	3.5%	23,206	9.1%	-17.0%	2.2%	-7.6%	-28.2%	2.8%	1.0%	69,381	33.4%	
Vale of Glamorgan	31.5%	17.0%	11.5%	8.2%	9.9%	2.9%	15.3%	3.7%	39,897	13.8%	-11.9%	3.1%	-17.2%	-25.4%	5.0%	1.8%	96,713	41.6%	
Wrexham	37.0%	13.3%	15.3%	5.5%	7.6%	3.2%	14.0%	4.1%	32,627	9.5%	-12.0%	1.8%	-10.9%	-29.2%	3.1%	2.0%	96,582	33.8%	
Ynys Mon	33.0%	7.8%	9.2%	4.6%	5.6%	3.2%	34.7%	6.2%	20,576	6.2%	-7.0%	1.9%	-8.8%	-24.4%	-0.4%	0.3%	50,863	40.5%	
<b>Wales total</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>836,195</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>-24.3%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2,255,681</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	
<b>Scotland</b>																			
Aberdeen City	15.7%	16.9%	8.5%	6.9%	12.8%	1.8%	34.6%	2.9%	56,557	8.1%	-15.4%	-0.2%	-6.1%	-7.8%	5.0%	1.5%	145,832	38.9%	
Aberdeenshire	19.9%	16.9%	3.0%	6.2%	18.0%	2.2%	31.4%	2.6%	74,007	2.9%	-7.1%	0.5%	-6.9%	-9.6%	0.1%	1.2%	192,269	38.6%	
Angus	18.8%	10.5%	4.3%	6.0%	17.2%	1.8%	38.8%	2.6%	33,476	5.5%	-8.6%	0.6%	-8.5%	-9.1%	1.1%	1.3%	86,548	38.8%	
Argyll & Bute	17.9%	16.4%	3.9%	7.4%	13.1%	1.9%	37.2%	2.3%	30,529	-2.4%	-9.6%	0.4%	-5.9%	-9.2%	8.8%	0.7%	65,512	46.8%	
Clackmannanshire	16.3%	9.7%	11.3%	6.9%	12.0%	2.0%	39.8%	2.0%	14,025	6.1%	-20.1%	0.9%	-1.4%	-8.0%	6.3%	0.7%	38,061	37.0%	
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	20.1%	7.4%	9.9%	7.1%	7.4%	2.3%	43.9%	1.9%	8,210	4.3%	-14.0%	0.6%	-2.5%	-8.7%	0.9%	0.4%	20,979	39.3%	
Dumfries & Galloway	22.0%	10.0%	7.0%	6.9%	21.1%	2.7%	27.8%	2.7%	45,642	5.7%	-13.8%	1.2%	-12.0%	-10.8%	7.5%	1.1%	112,970	40.6%	
Dundee City	14.0%	9.3%	11.4%	7.3%	8.1%	1.7%	46.1%	2.0%	37,052	5.6%	-15.4%	0.8%	-3.8%	-7.1%	5.8%	0.8%	104,182	35.7%	
East Ayrshire	16.5%	8.0%	12.9%	5.5%	11.3%	2.2%	41.1%	2.6%	30,676	5.7%	-20.3%	0.8%	-2.9%	-7.7%	7.8%	0.9%	92,593	33.2%	
East Dunbartonshire	12.4%	24.8%	6.7%	8.0%	10.1%	1.2%	34.5%	2.3%	38,841	10.5%	-16.9%	0.4%	-7.0%	-8.8%	8.8%	1.2%	82,699	47.1%	
East Lothian	13.4%	15.1%	11.9%	9.2%	13.8%	1.6%	32.7%	2.4%	33,612	9.4%	-17.4%	1.1%	-7.1%	-8.3%	8.3%	1.2%	78,630	42.9%	
East Renfrewshire	11.9%	16.2%	8.4%	7.6%	17.4%	1.2%	33.6%	3.6%	33,806	12.1%	-18.0%	0.5%	-10.4%	-9.0%	10.9%	2.4%	70,095	48.4%	
City Of Edinburgh	9.4%	23.0%	7.1%	13.9%	10.0%	1.1%	33.4%	2.2%	172,202	14.1%	-16.0%	-2.3%	-9.4%	-6.7%	10.3%	1.1%	343,748	50.2%	
Falkirk	17.0%	9.1%	3.2%	6.4%	9.3%	2.2%	43.0%	3.2%	42,134	6.6%	-20.5%	0.5%	-2.5%	-10.6%	9.2%	1.4%	118,907	35.6%	
Fife	16.0%	16.5%	9.7%	6.7%	9.4%	1.9%	37.6%	2.2%	104,948	7.8%	-20.9%	0.2%	-4.2%	-8.5%	9.6%	0.8%	270,478	38.9%	
City Of Glasgow	9.9%	9.2%	15.1%	12.1%	6.2%	1.6%	43.9%	2.0%	155,433	6.3%	-20.2%	0.3%	-2.2%	-8.2%	14.7%	0.4%	435,521	35.8%	
Highland	18.1%	17.4%	4.0%	9.2%	9.9%	2.1%	37.3%	2.1%	76,917	-1.3%	-10.0%	0.6%	-4.1%	-9.9%	6.9%	0.5%	178,573	43.2%	
Inverclyde	14.6%	10.1%	14.7%	5.2%	9.3%	1.7%	41.9%	2.5%	22,031	5.3%	-21.2%	0.6%	-4.8%	-7.6%	13.2%	0.7%	59,120	37.4%	
Midlothian	14.2%	13.2%	12.4%	9.0%	9.1%	2.1%	37.2%	2.8%	26,288	8.0%	-18.8%	0.4%	-4.0%	-8.6%	8.3%	1.4%	68,992	38.2%	
Moray	22.0%	10.1%	3.6%	7.2%	17.5%	2.5%	34.1%	3.0%	26,487	4.8%	-9.5%	0.1%	-6.7%	-11.1%	0.2%	1.2%	69,954	38.0%	
North Ayrshire	17.6%	7.9%	10.1%	5.6%	12.5%	2.2%	41.6%	2.6%	37,252	5.3%	-18.7%	0.3%	-4.5%	-9.0%	9.2%	0.9%	104,989	35.6%	
North Lanarkshire	14.0%	6.9%	16.4%	5.1%	7.8%	2.0%	45.4%	2.2%	84,183	5.3%	-23.6%	0.0%	-0.7%	-8.7%	14.6%	0.2%	251,123	33.6%	
Orkney Islands	16.2%	33.5%	3.2%	11.3%	7.8%	2.4%	24.2%	1.5%	6,407	-1.9%	-5.8%	-0.7%	-5.4%	-9.5%	7.3%	0.5%	16,804	38.3%	
Perth & Kinross	16.1%	14.5%	3.0%	7.3%	19.5%	1.5%	35.8%	2.3%	50,559	6.7%	-8.3%	1.0%	-10.3%	-8.6%	2.8%	1.2%	110,570	45.9%	
Renfrewshire	13.7%	10.8%	13.3%	6.7%	9.4%	1.9%	41.6%	2.7%	52,592	7.5%	-21.9%	0.6%	-3.3%	-8.5%	11.9%	0.9%	131,088	40.3%	
Scottish Borders	19.1%	18.2%	2.8%	7.9%	18.9%	1.8%	28.4%	3.0%	37,866	1.5%	-7.5%	0.4%	-11.6%	-10.6%	7.7%	1.7%	88,377	43.0%	

	% vote								Total	Change 2014-19, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		Brexit	LDem	Lab	Green	Con	UKIP	SNP/PC	Others		
Shetland Islands	19.8%	29.6%	4.5%	11.2%	5.1%	2.2%	25.9%	1.7%	6,750	-4.4%	-6.9%	-1.2%	-5.5%	-9.7%	8.6%	0.1%	17,120	39.6%	
South Ayrshire	17.4%	10.5%	7.3%	5.8%	20.5%	1.9%	34.2%	2.6%	35,849	7.5%	-15.0%	1.0%	-9.9%	-8.4%	7.1%	1.2%	88,261	40.8%	
South Lanarkshire	15.0%	10.6%	12.5%	6.3%	10.7%	1.8%	40.7%	2.5%	92,296	7.0%	-21.0%	0.3%	-3.1%	-9.2%	11.2%	0.7%	245,934	37.6%	
Stirling	12.3%	15.1%	6.2%	9.6%	15.1%	1.3%	38.3%	2.1%	30,746	9.4%	-16.3%	-1.0%	-7.1%	-7.5%	9.4%	1.1%	66,152	46.7%	
West Dunbartonshire	13.9%	7.3%	16.0%	6.6%	6.3%	2.1%	45.5%	2.4%	23,443	5.4%	-22.1%	0.0%	-1.8%	-8.5%	13.3%	0.6%	65,913	35.7%	
West Lothian	16.5%	10.9%	11.6%	7.0%	9.1%	2.3%	39.9%	2.8%	50,430	7.7%	-20.2%	0.8%	-2.5%	-9.6%	7.4%	1.0%	131,295	38.5%	
<b>Scotland total</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1,571,246</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-16.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3,953,289</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	
<b>Great Britain total</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>16,627,254</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>-14.8%</b>	<b>-24.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>45,271,509</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	



### 3.9 UK MEPs by party

	Region	Round	MEP immediately before
<b>Alliance</b>			
Naomi Long	Northern Ireland	2	No
<b>Brexit</b>			
David Bull	North West	7	No
Jonathan Bullock	East Midlands	2	Yes
Martin Daubney	West Midlands	2	No
Belinda De Camborne Lucy	South East	8	No
Nigel Farage	South East	1	Yes
Lance Forman	London	8	No
Claire Fox	North West	1	No
Nathan Gill	Wales	1	Yes
James Glancy	South West	3	No
Benyamin Habib	London	3	No
Lucy Harris	Yorkshire and the Humber	2	No
Michael Heaver	East	3	No
Christina Jordan	South West	5	No
Andrew Kerr	West Midlands	5	No
John Longworth	Yorkshire and the Humber	1	No
Rupert Lowe	West Midlands	1	No
Brian Monteith	North East	1	No
June Mummery	East	5	No
Henrik Nielsen	North West	4	No
Matthew Patten	East Midlands	5	No
Alexandra Phillips	South East	3	No
Jake Pugh	Yorkshire and the Humber	6	No
Annunziata Rees-Mogg	East Midlands	1	No
Robert Rowland	South East	6	No
Louis Stedman-Bryce	Scotland	3	No
John Tennant	North East	2	No
Richard Tice	East	1	No
James Wells	Wales	3	No
Ann Widdecombe	South West	1	No
<b>Conservative</b>			
Daniel Hannan	South East	7	Yes
Anthea McIntyre	West Midlands	7	Yes
Nosheena Mobarik	Scotland	6	Yes
Geoffrey Van Orden	East	7	Yes
<b>DUP</b>			
Diane Dodds	Northern Ireland	3	Yes
<b>Green</b>			
Scott Ainslie	London	5	No
Ellie Chowns	West Midlands	6	No
Gina Dowding	North West	5	No
Magid Magid	Yorkshire and the Humber	5	No
Alexandra Phillips	South East	4	No
Catherine Rowett	East	4	No
Molly Scott Cato	South West	4	Yes
<b>Labour</b>			
Richard Corbett	Yorkshire and the Humber	3	Yes
Seb Dance	London	6	Yes
Neena Gill	West Midlands	3	Yes
Theresa Griffin	North West	2	Yes
John Howarth	South East	10	Yes
Jacqueline Jones	Wales	4	No
Jude Kirton-Darling	North East	3	Yes
Claude Moraes	London	2	Yes

■ Rory Palmer	East Midlands	4	Yes
■ Julie Ward	North West	6	Yes

### Liberal Democrats

■ Catherine Bearder	South East	2	Yes
■ Phil Bennion	West Midlands	4	Yes
■ Jane Brophy	North West	8	No
■ Judith Bunting	South East	9	No
■ Chris Davies	North West	3	No
■ Dinesh Dhamija	London	4	No
■ William Dunn	East Midlands	3	No
■ Barbara Gibson	East	2	No
■ Antony Hook	South East	5	No
■ Martin Horwood	South West	6	No
■ Shaffaq Mohammed	Yorkshire and the Humber	4	No
■ Lucy Nethsingha	East	6	No
■ Luisa Porritt	London	7	No
■ Sheila Ritchie	Scotland	4	No
■ Caroline Voaden	South West	2	No
■ Irina Von Wiese	London	1	No

### Plaid Cymru

■ Jill Evans	Wales	2	Yes
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### Sinn Féin

■ Martina Anderson	Northern Ireland	1	Yes
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### SNP

■ Christian Allard	Scotland	2	No
■ Aileen McLeod	Scotland	5	No
■ Alyn Smith	Scotland	1	Yes

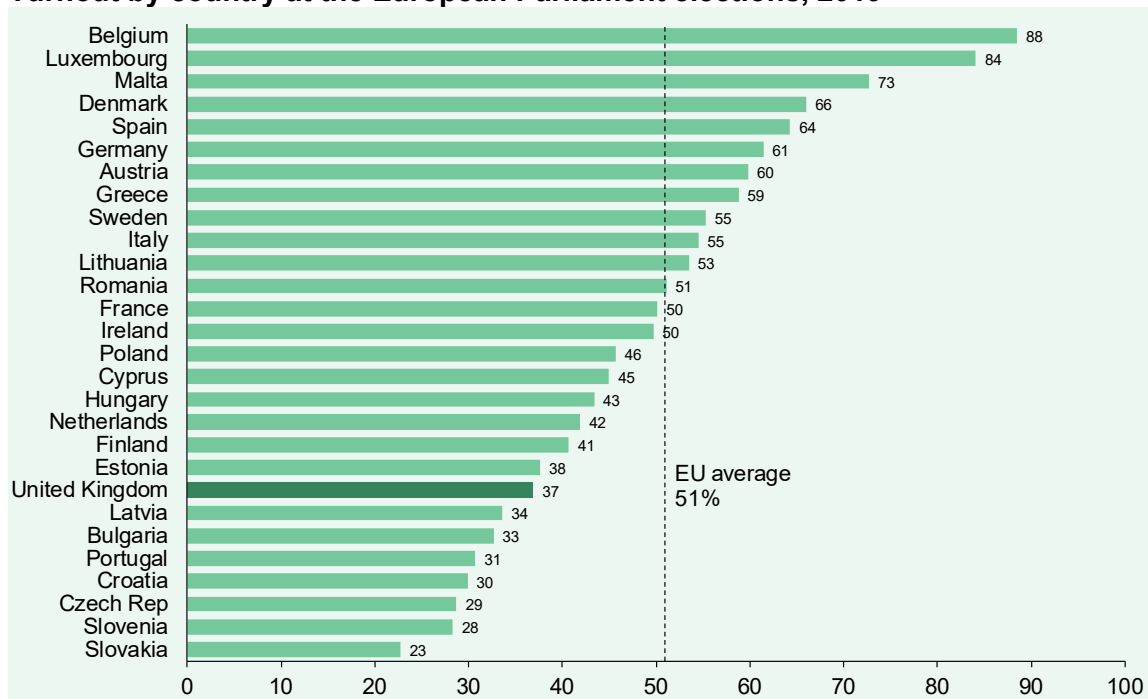
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## 4. Results across the EU

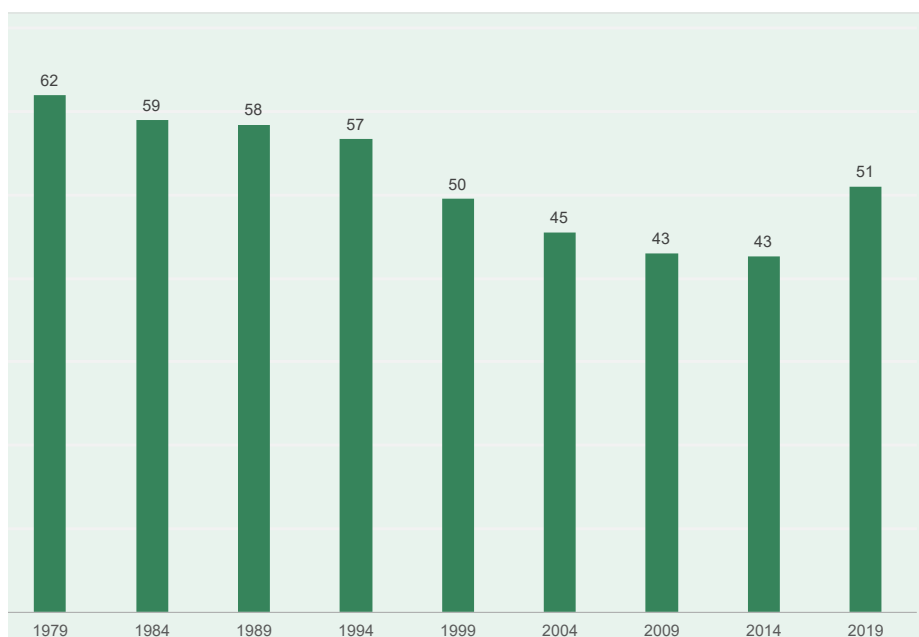
### 4.1 Turnout

Turnout in 2019 across the whole of the EU was higher than at any election in the last 20 years, although it remained lower than in the earliest elections to the European Parliament between 1979 and 1994. The UK's 37% turnout in 2019 was similar to previous EP elections and continued to be lower than the EU average.

**Turnout by country at the European Parliament elections, 2019**



**Turnout across the EU at the European Parliament elections, 1979 to 2019 (%)**



The increase in the EU turnout average was largely driven by rises in particular countries. Compared with 2014, 2019 turnout rose by 10% points or more in 10 countries: Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Czechia and Romania.

### Turnout in elections to the European Parliament by EU country, 1979-2019

	1979	1981	1984	1987	1989	1994	1995	1996	1999	2004	2007	2009	2013	2014	2019
Belgium	91		92		91	91			91	91		90		89	88
Denmark	48		52		46	53			50	48		60		56	66
Germany	66		57		62	60			45	43		43		48	61
Ireland	64		48		68	44			50	59		59		52	50
France	61		57		49	53			47	43		41		42	50
Italy	86		82		81	74			70	72		66		57	55
Luxembourg	89		89		87	89			87	91		91		86	84
Netherlands	58		51		47	36			30	39		37		37	42
United Kingdom	32		33		36	36			24	39		35		36	37
Greece		81	81		80	73			70	63		53		60	59
Spain				69	55	59			63	45		45		44	64
Portugal				72	51	36			40	39		37		34	31
Sweden							42		39	38		46		51	55
Austria								68	49	42		46		45	60
Finland								58	30	39		39		39	41
Czech Rep										28		28		18	29
Estonia										27		44		37	38
Cyprus										73		59		44	45
Lithuania										48		21		47	53
Latvia										41		54		30	34
Hungary										39		36		29	43
Malta										82		79		75	73
Poland										21		25		24	46
Slovenia										28		28		25	28
Slovakia										17		20		13	23
Bulgaria											29	39		36	33
Romania											29	28		32	51
Croatia													21	25	30
<b>EU total</b>	<b>62</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: European Parliament <https://www.election-results.eu/turnout/>

Note: In Belgium, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta voting is compulsory; this was also the case in Italy up to 1992

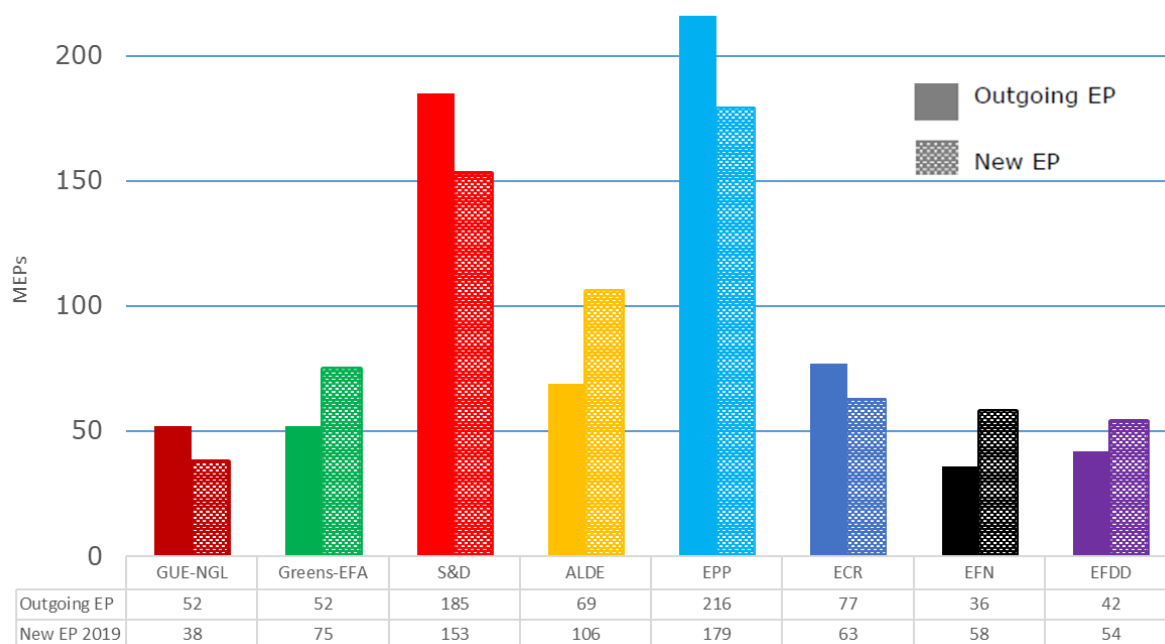
Source: European Parliament in collaboration with Kantar

Turnout in the UK at European Parliament elections has typically been low in comparison with other European countries. Its 37% turnout in 2019 was among the lowest of the “older” EU Member States, although with the exception of 2004 when UK turnout was 39%, UK turnout in 2019 was higher than at any previous EP election since 1979.

## 4.2 Change in vote share for Political Groups

The elections resulted in a decreased vote share for the parties of the centre-right EPP and centre-left S&D that have traditionally dominated the EU. The conservative ECR group and radical left GUE/NGL group also lost seats, while parties in the ALDE Group (also including President Macron’s Renaissance list) and the populist ENF and EFDD groups made gains. The table below shows the changing strength of each of the Political Groups after the election, based on provisional results on the EP website on 10 June 2019. This was before the identity of new Political Groups was confirmed and before some parties switched Groups and new entrants to the EP confirmed which Group they would be joining (see section 5).

### Changes in Political Group Strength following 2019 EP election



### 4.3 Performance of parties at national level

The ruling Fidesz party in Hungary with more than 50% of the vote, and Poland's ruling Law and Justice party (PiS) won the second and third highest national vote share respectively across the EU. There have been EU-level requests for investigations into respect for the rule in law and breach of EU values in relation to both Hungary<sup>20</sup> and Poland.<sup>21</sup>

Radical right populist parties were the leading parties in both Italy and France. The League is a governing coalition partner in Italy, while National Rally is excluded from Government and shunned by the other main parties in France.

While losing seats, the CDU-CSU remained the largest national delegation within the EP, with 29 seats (jointly with the Brexit Party). The larger national delegations come from the larger Member States, reflecting the higher number of seats these Member States are allocated. The French *La République En Marche!* (LREM) - Renaissance list, National Rally and the

<sup>20</sup> A European Parliament [resolution](#) in September 2018 called on the Council of the EU to trigger Article 7 TEU determining the existence of a clear risk of a breach by Hungary of EU values. The EP referred to concerns related to the functioning of the constitutional and electoral system, the independence of the judiciary and other institutions, corruption and conflicts of interest, the rights of persons belonging to minorities, including Roma and Jews, hateful statements against such minorities and the fundamental rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (see section on Hungary in House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 8362, [The EU27: Internal Politics and Views on Brexit](#), 2 May 2019).

<sup>21</sup> The European Commission invoked the Article 7 TEU procedure in December 2017, seeking a decision from the Council of the EU as to whether there had been a clear risk of a serious breach of the rule of law by Poland. This followed the introduction of various judicial reforms by the Polish government, also affecting the independence of the constitutional court (see section on Poland in House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 8362, [The EU27: Internal Politics and Views on Brexit](#), 2 May 2019).

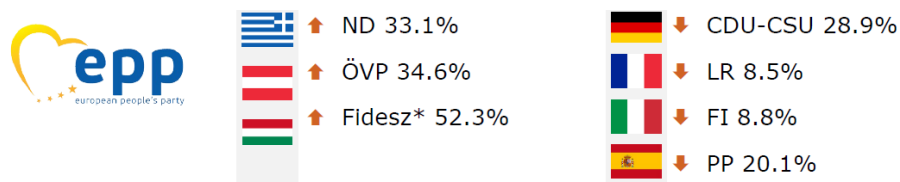
German Greens all figure in the top eight national delegations while receiving between 20% and 25% of their national vote shares. The party with the largest national vote share, the Maltese Labour party, won four seats (Malta has six seats in total – the minimum threshold for all Member States).

	Best national vote share	Most MEPs
1	Labour Party (Malta) 54.3%	CDU-CSU (Germany) 29
2	Fidesz (Hungary) 52.3%	Brexit Party (UK) 29
3	Law and Justice (Poland) 45.4%	League (Italy) 28
4	ÖVP (Austria) 34.6%	Law and Justice (Poland) 26
5	League (Italy) 34.3%	National Rally (France) 22
6	PS (Portugal) 33.4%	Greens (Germany) 21
7	New Democracy (Greece) 33.1%	LREM+ (France) 21
8	PSOE (Spain) 32.8%	PSOE (Spain) 20

## EPP

The provisional results showed that the EPP remained the largest party group with 179 MEPs, but this was a significant decline from 221 seats in 2014. It has suffered from a declining vote share in the larger Member States, notably Germany, Spain, France and Italy.

While it remained the leading party in Germany, the Christian Democratic CDU-CSU fell from 35.3% of the vote (and 34 MEPs) in 2014 to 28.9% (29 MEPs) in 2019. Forza Italia in Italy and the Republicans in France both fell to under 10% of the vote. However, EPP parties made gains elsewhere, including New Democracy (ND) in Greece and the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP). ND increased to 33.1% from 22.7% of the vote in 2014. The People's Party in Austria increased its share of the vote to 34.6% despite the ruling coalition being brought down following a scandal involving its coalition partner the right-wing populist Freedom Party (FPÖ).

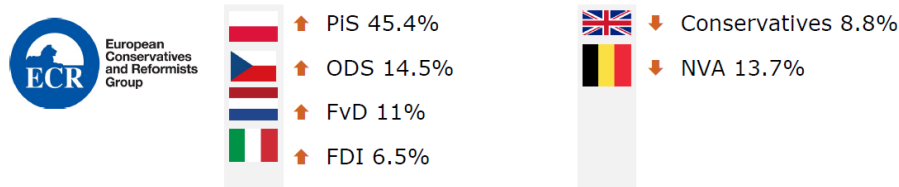


## ECR

In Poland, the ruling Law and Justice (PiS) party won 45.4% of the vote, defeating the 'European Coalition' which brought together parties from across the EPP, S&D, ALDE and Green groups and got 38.5% of the vote. PiS is now the biggest party in the ECR group with 26 seats (increasing from 17 in 2014). Provisional results on the European Parliament website indicated the ECR group had 63 MEPs, compared to 77 in the outgoing EP. The fall in seats results mainly from the greatly reduced British Conservative party contingent (falling from 19 to four MEPs). The separatist New Flemish Alliance (NVA) in Belgium also lost seats. The Czech Civic Democratic Party

(ODS) increased its vote share. Brothers of Italy (FDI), which joined the ECR in 2018, and the new Dutch Forum for Democracy, which signalled it would be joining the ECR, both gained seats.

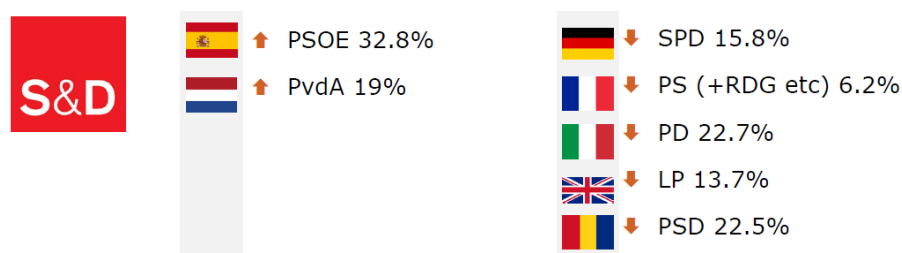
The ECR group was poised to lose more seats as two of its member parties, the Danish People's Party and the Finns Party, indicated they would be joining an expanded version of the ENF Group (see section 4.4).



## S&D

Centre-left parties affiliated to the S&D Group suffered a decline in several countries as their overall number of seats fell from 191 in 2014 to 153 in 2019. Their numbers declined in the four largest Member States, Germany, France, Italy and the UK. In Germany, the decline of the social democratic SPD party was more dramatic than that of the CDU-CSU, falling from 27 MEPs to 16. The SPD's national vote share fell from 27.3% to 15.8% falling into third place behind the Green party.

In Italy, the Democrats (PD), previously the largest national delegation in the S&D group, fell from 31 seats to 19 in 2019. Their share of the vote fell from 40.8% in 2014 to 22.7% in 2019 although this nevertheless represented a recovery in the national position compared to last year's general election in Italy. In France a joint list involving the Socialist Party (PS) and other centre-left parties polled 6.2%. The involvement of the UK in the EP election was expected to bolster the overall seat tally for the S&D. However, Labour lost half of the 20 seats it won in 2014.



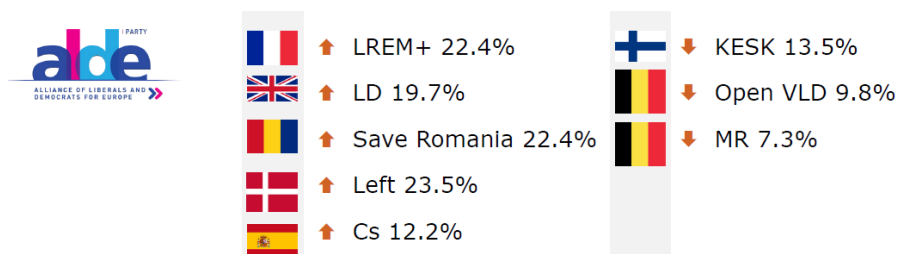
In Romania, the ruling Social Democratic Party (PSD) lost half of the 16 seats won in 2014, falling from 37.6% of the vote in 2014 to 22.5% in 2019. The Party of European Socialists (the European party federation for the S&D group) [froze relations](#) with the PSD in April 2019 over concerns about the rule of law in the country.

S&D parties made gains elsewhere, notably in Spain where the Socialists (PSOE) became the biggest national delegation within the S&D group, with 20 seats. In the Netherlands, the Labour party (PvdA) emerged as the leading party with an improved performance that has been [attributed](#) to the effect of being the party of the S&D candidate for Commission President Frans Timmermans (see section 7).

## ALDE – Renaissance List

The French President Emmanuel Macron's LREM party launched a 'European Renaissance' list prior to the elections and indicated the list would be part of a new centrist alliance with the ALDE liberal group of parties in the new Parliament. The provisional results indicated that this will be the third largest group in the Parliament with 106 seats, boosted also by the increase in UK Liberal Democrats seats from one to 16. Ruling liberal parties in the Netherlands and Luxembourg also increased their vote share and seat tally, as did the Danish *Venstre* (Left) party and Spanish Citizens' (Cs) party. The Czech Action for Dissatisfied Citizens (ANO) party of Prime Minister Andrej Babiš was the leading party in the Czech Republic, increasing its vote share to 21.2% (see section 4.4).

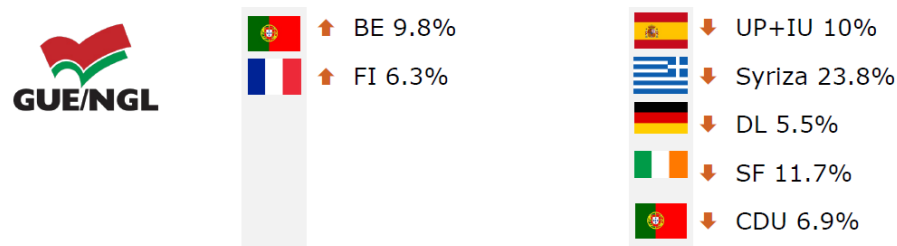
The Finnish Centre party lost ground, as did the Flemish Liberal Open VLD and Francophone Liberal MR in Belgium.



President Macron's Renaissance list won 21 seats (with 22.4% of the vote), but finished in second place in France behind Marine Le Pen's National Rally. The new Save Romania-Plus list, which indicated it would take part in the new centrist alliance in the EP, also won 8 seats with 22.4% of the vote.

## GUE/NGL

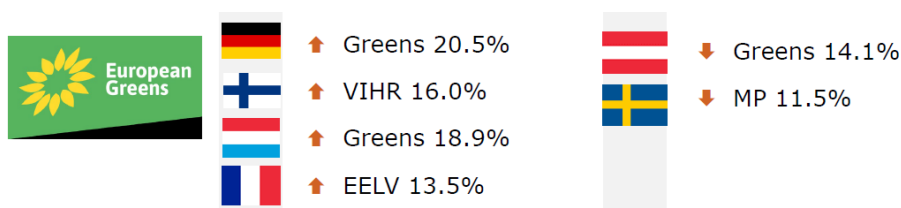
Radical and populist left parties suffered losses, with provisional results giving the GUE/NGL Group 38 MEPs, compared to 52 in 2019. The ruling *Syriza* party in Greece kept hold of its 6 MEPs, although its vote share fell from 26.6% to 23.8%. The declining *Syriza* vote share compared to national elections in 2015 led Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras to call a snap general election. In Spain, the joint United Left-Podemos list fell to 10% compared to the 18% combined vote of Podemos and the United Left list in 2014. In the Netherlands, the Socialist Party lost both of its seats, although the Party for Animals won a seat and will sit in the GUE/NGL group. *Die Linke* in Germany and Sinn Fein in Ireland also lost seats. In Portugal, the Left bloc (BE) increased its share of the vote and the joint Communist party-Green CDU list lost votes. Combined, these left parties won a vote share of 16.7% of the vote (and 4 MEPs) compared to 18.64% (and 4 MEPs) in 2014. In France, France Unbowed (FI) won a similar share of the vote to the Left Front in 2014.





## Greens-EFA

Green parties made gains in several Member States, notably Germany where the Greens won 20.5% of the vote, returning 21 MEPs. The second highest national vote share was in Luxembourg (18.9%), and third highest in Finland (16%). The second and third biggest national delegations were from France (the EELV 12 MEPs) and the UK (7 MEPs). The strong Green performance was predominantly a Northern and Western European phenomenon. The Greens did not win seats in Italy, Greece and the Central and Eastern European States. The Greens also fell back in countries where they did well in 2014 (Austria and Sweden).



The table below includes all the parties affiliated to the European Greens apart from Initiative for Catalonia Greens (ICV) which elected one MEP as part of the joint United Left-Podemos joint list in Spain (with the other five MEPs on the list sitting with GUE/NGL).

### Green Parties\* in the European Parliament, 2019

		Share of vote (%)	Change 14-19 (% points)	Seats	Change 14-19
Austria	The Greens	14.1%	-0.40%	2	-1
Belgium	Ecologists	7.6%	3.30%	2	1
Belgium	Greens	7.6%	0.90%	1	0
Denmark	Socialist People's Party	13.2%	2.20%	2	1
Finland	Green League	16.0%	6.70%	2	1
France	Europe Ecology - The Greens	13.5%	4.50%	12	6
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens	20.5%	9.80%	21	10
Ireland	Irish Green Party	11.4%	6.50%	2	2
Luxembourg	The Greens	18.9%	3.90%	1	0
Netherlands	Green Left	10.9%	3.90%	3	1
Sweden	Environmental Party the Greens	11.5%	-3.90%	2	-2
UK	Green Party of England and Wales	11.8%	4.10%	7	4

Notes:

\* Green Parties affiliated to European Green Party

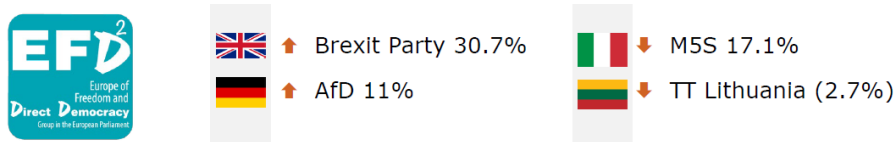
The table does not include the seats won by regionalist and nationalist parties that are part of the Green-EFA Group as members of the EFA. These include two MEPs for the Catalan Republic Left, the one MEP for the Latvian Russian Union, three Scottish National Party MEPs and one Plaid Cymru MEP. Other parties affiliated to the Green/EFA party but not part of the European Green Party that won seats included the governing Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (2 MEPs) and the German Ecological Democratic Party (one MEP).

Provisional results from the European Parliament initially gave the Green/EFA Group 69 MEPs, but this was increased to 74 on 4 June when

the Group [announced](#) three MEPs from the Czech Pirate party, the German Pirate MEP and German *Die Partei* MEP would also be joining. This was increased to 75 on 9 June, when the German MEPs from the pan-European *Volt Europa*<sup>22</sup> party [voted for its one MEP](#) to join the Green-EFA Group.<sup>23</sup>

## EFDD and ENF

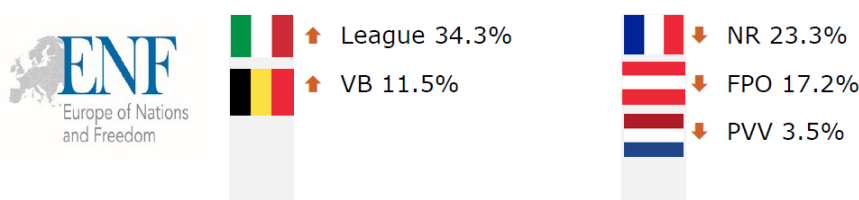
Among the populist parties in the EFDD Group, the Brexit party was the big gainer, while the Five Star Movement in Italy fell back from 21.1% of the vote (and 17 MEPs) in 2014 to 17.1% in 2019 (14 MEPs).



The Alternative for Germany (AfD) also made gains but it indicated it would be leaving the EFDD to join an expanded version of the ENF Group (see below). It returned 11 MEPs compared to 7 MEPs in 2014 (although by the end of the 2014-2019 session it had just one MEP as the others had left the party).

The other EFDD Members, including the Lithuanian Order and Justice (TT), and defectors from the French National Front/National Rally lost their seats.

As already noted within the ENF Group, the Italian League significantly increased its vote share and number of MEPs. National Rally fell back slightly whilst still having the highest vote share in France. Flemish interest in the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium also made gains while the Austrian Freedom Party fell back slightly. The Netherlands Party of Freedom lost all its seats, although it will gain a seat when the UK leaves the EU.



The expanded ENF Group, EFDD and other populist parties are discussed in more detail below.

## 4.4 Populist parties

The elections resulted in an increased number of MEPs from populist parties being returned to the European Parliament. While sharing some similarities in their approach to politics (see box 2), populist parties sit in different Political Groups across the political spectrum.

<sup>22</sup> *Volt Europa* is a pan-European pro-EU movement. It stood candidates in eight Member States, winning the one seat in Germany.

<sup>23</sup> For a full list of Green-EFA MEPs and their national and European affiliations, as of 12 June, see the list on Greens-EFA website [here](#).

The tables below show the change in electoral performance and seat numbers for parties categorised as populist<sup>24</sup> in the European Parliament in 2014 and 2019. Overall, parties categorised as populist won 220 seats in 2019 (29.3% of MEPs), compared to 185 in 2014 (24.6% of MEPs). Radical Right populists in the ENF Group and new and potential allies in other Political Groups won 172 seats (22.9% of MEPs), compared to 129 in 2019 (17.2% of MEPs). This number will be reduced to 150 MEPs (21.3% of MEPs) following Brexit, with 29 Brexit Party MEPs departing and seven populist right MEPs on the 'reserve' list taking up seats (see section 6.3).

### Box 2: Defining Populism

A widely used academic definition of populism has been provided by Professor Cas Mudde of the University of Georgia (USA). Professor Mudde defines populism as “an ideology that considers society to be ultimately separated into two homogeneous and antagonistic groups, ‘the pure people’ versus ‘the corrupt elite’ and which argues that politics should be an expression of the *volonté générale* (general will) of the people”.<sup>25</sup>

Whilst generally accepting basic tenets of democracy, such as elected governments, populists tend to be impatient with certain features of liberal democracy, such as an independent judiciary and other constitutional checks and balances and respect for minority interests.

According to Professor Jan-Werner Müller of Princeton University, a defining [characteristic](#) of populists is that they consistently deny the very legitimacy of their political opponents. Populists [claim](#) a moral monopoly of representation, and opponents are demonised as representing some nefarious other interest which runs contrary to the people’s will.<sup>26</sup>

Populism is often [combined](#) with other political positions and can be left-wing, right-wing or mixed ideologically.

## Radical Right Populists

Media coverage in the run-up to the election focused on the potential gains to be made by radical right populists, which combine populism, authoritarianism and [nativism](#).<sup>27</sup> The parties take strong anti-immigration stances, rejecting multiculturalism and Muslim migration in particular. They are highly critical of the EU although most do not favour taking their countries out of the EU (see below). The elections resulted in an increased

<sup>24</sup> The populist parties have been identified using the [The PopuList](#), a list of populist parties produced by a group of academic specialists in the field, based on Professor Cas Mudde’s [definition of populists](#) (see box 2). See Rooduijn, M., Van Kessel, S., Froio, C., Pirro, A., De Lange, S., Halikiopoulou, D., Lewis, P., Mudde, C. & Taggart, P. (2019). The PopuList: An Overview of Populist, Far Right, Far Left and Eurosceptic Parties in Europe, <http://www.popu-list.org/>. The tables also include new parties not included in the list that have been identified as populist by academics. See for example Mattia Zulianello, [Right-wing populist parties made only modest electoral gains in the EP elections, but their influence is now unprecedented](#), LSE European Politics and Policy blog, 30 May 2019. The table is not intended to provide an exhaustive or definitive list, and it is possible that some parties regarded as populist are not included, particularly newer and smaller parties not included on the [The PopuList](#).

<sup>25</sup> Mudde, C. (2004) “The populist Zeitgeist”, *Government & Opposition* 39: 541–563. See also Mudde “[Populism isn’t dead. Here are five things you need to know about it](#)” *The Guardian*, 7 July 2017.

<sup>26</sup> See Jan-Werner Müller (2016), *What is Populism?*, University of Pennsylvania Press. See also by Müller: “[Capitalism in one family](#)”, *London Review of Books*, December 2016.

<sup>27</sup> Professor Cas Mudde has defined the populist radical right as combining populism, authoritarianism and nativism. Nativism is a view that the territory should be inhabited solely by the native group, or that the status and resources of the native group is threatened by outsiders and needs to be protected from non-native groups. See Mudde, C. (2007) *Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

presence of radical right populist parties in the EP. Vote share for other populists, particularly on the left, declined.

Radical right-wing populist parties were the leading parties in both France (NR) and Italy (the League). In Italy, deputy Prime Minister Matteo Salvini's League party won 34.3% of the vote and returned 28 MEPs. This is a substantial increase compared to 2014 when it won 6.1% of the vote, and is almost double its national share of the vote in the Italian general election in 2018. The League overtook its larger national coalition partner, the populist Five Star Movement, which fell to 17.1% of the vote.

The League also overtook NR as the largest party within the outgoing ENF Group. The 23.3% of the vote received by NR in France was a slight decline compared to the 24.9% it received as the National Front in 2014. The 22 NR MEPs in 2019 is one fewer than in 2014.

### Populist parties in the European Parliament, 2019. ENF/ID Group and possible allies

		Share of	Change		Change	Outgoing	
		vote (%)	14-19 (%)	Seats	14-19	party	New Party
			points)			group	Group
<b>Europe of Nations and Freedom/Identity and Democracy Group</b>							
Austria	Freedom Party	17.2%	-2.5%	3	-1	ENF	ID
Belgium	Flemish Interest	11.5%	7.2%	3	2	ENF	ID
France	National Rally (National Front)	23.3%	-1.6%	22	-1	ENF	ID
Italy	League	34.3%	28.2%	28	23	ENF	ID
Netherlands	Party for Freedom	3.5%	-9.8%	0	-4	ENF	
UK	UKIP	3.2%	-23.6%	0	-24	ENF	
Germany	Alternative for Germany	11.0%	3.9%	11	4	EFDD	ID
Denmark	Danish People's Party	10.8%	-15.8%	1	-3	ECR	ID
Finland	Finns Party	13.8%	0.9%	2	0	ECR	ID
Czech Republic	Freedom and Direct Democracy	9.1%	-	2	2		ID
Estonia	Conservative People's Party	12.7%	8.7%	1	1		ID
<b>Total ID Group</b>				<b>73</b>			
<b>Other Populist Right</b>							
Hungary	Fidesz	52.3%	0.8%	13	1	EPP	EPP
Poland	Law and Justice Party	45.4%	13.6%	26	7	ECR	ECR
Italy	Brothers of Italy	6.5%	2.8%	5	5	ECR	ECR
Sweden	Sweden Democrats	15.3%	5.6%	3	1	ECR	ECR
Slovakia	Ordinary People	5.3%	-2.2%	1	0	ECR	ECR
Bulgaria	Reload Bulgaria	-	-10.7%	0	-1	ECR	
Greece	Independent Greeks	0.8%	-2.7%	0	-1	ECR	
Greece	Greek Solution	4.2%	-	1	1	New	ECR
Netherlands	Forum for Democracy	10.9%	-	3	3	New	ECR
Spain	Vox	6.2%	4.6%	3	3	New	ECR
<b>Total Other Populist Right</b>				<b>55</b>			
<b>EFDD and allies</b>							
UK	Brexit Party	30.7%	-	29	29	EFDD	
Italy	Five Star Movement	17.1%	-4.0%	14	-3	EFDD	
Lithuania	Order and Justice	2.7%	-11.5%	0	-2	EFDD	
Croatia	Human Shield	5.7%	5.7%	1	1		
<b>Total EFDD and allies</b>				<b>44</b>			

The League and NR remain the dominant parties among what was the ENF Group. Flemish Interest also performed well in the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium, winning 11.5% of the vote in Belgium and 19.1% of the vote in Flanders. It received a similar vote share in the Belgian general election on

the same day, finishing second in the national vote behind the separatist New Flemish Alliance (NVA). Among other ENF parties, the Austria Freedom party (FPÖ) fell back slightly to 17.2% of the vote (with 3 MEPs) compared to its 2014 vote share of 19.7%. It was a more significant drop when compared to its 26% vote share in the Austrian general election in 2017. The FPÖ was part of the ruling national coalition until just before the EP elections, along with the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), but its leader Heinz-Christian Strache was [forced to resign](#) as Vice-Chancellor after footage emerged of him offering state contracts to the supposed niece of a Russian oligarch.<sup>28</sup>

Among other ENF parties, the Netherlands Freedom Party (PVV) and UKIP both lost all their seats. Both lost out to new populist forces: the Forum for Democracy (FvD) in the Netherlands with 10.9% of the vote and 3 MEPs; and the Brexit Party in the UK, which had the most spectacular result among new parties with 30.7% of the vote and 29 MEPs. The PVV will, however, gain one seat when the UK leaves the EU and 'reserve' MEPs take up their seats under the new allocation (see section 6.3).

Similar parties that have been described as radical right populist have sat in other Political Groups. This reflects differing national strategies and caution among some about being associated with certain other parties.<sup>29</sup>

These parties included the Sweden Democrats (SD), the Danish People's Party (DF) and the Finns Party in the ECR Group, and the Alternative for Germany (AfD) which sat in the EFDD Group. The AfD was a member of the ECR Group from 2014 to 2016 but was then expelled. It originally had seven MEPs, but after various splits only one AfD MEP was left by the end of the 2014-19 parliamentary term, sitting in the EFDD Group.

As with the NR in France, the SD in Sweden and AfD in Germany have been shunned by other major parties domestically and kept out of government. The [Finns party](#) formed part of the governing coalition in Finland until a [rightward shift in 2017](#). The DF has provided parliamentary support to centre-right governments in Denmark. The SD, AfD and Finns all increased their vote share in 2019 when compared to the EP elections of 2014, but their vote shares fell when compared to recent general elections. The DF's vote fell from 26.6% in the 2014 EP election, when it was the leading party in Denmark, to 10.8% in 2019. Its national vote share fell further in the Danish general election in June.

New populist right parties winning seats for the first time at the EP elections included Vox in Spain, the Freedom and Direct Democracy party in the Czech Republic, Greek solution, the Conservative People's party (part of the governing coalition in Estonia) as well as FvD in the Netherlands.

Among all parties categorised as populist the best results were achieved by the ruling parties of Hungary and Poland, *Fidesz* and Law and Justice. Both of these parties were previously viewed as more conventional conservative

<sup>28</sup> The Austrian Government then lost a confidence vote the day after the EP election. An interim government has subsequently been installed until early elections can be held.

<sup>29</sup> See Duncan McDonnell, *Will radical right populists finally all sit together in the new European Parliament?*, [Euroflexions report](#), June 2019, p61.

forces but have moved in a more authoritarian and nationalist or radical right direction in recent years.<sup>30</sup>

### Identity and Democracy

Prior to the 2019 election, the AfD, DF and Finns all indicated that they would be joining the new [political alliance](#), the European Alliance of Peoples and Nations (EAPN), launched by the leader of the League Matteo Salvini. This would be an expanded version of the ENF group. The Conservative People's party of Estonia and the Czech Freedom and Direct Democracy Party also indicated that they would be participating.

On 13 June, the name of the new Group was confirmed as '[Identity and Democracy](#)'. It brought together nine national parties (the previous ENF parties and the others that had indicated they would join) with 73 MEPs in total. The Group is expected to expand further following Brexit when it will get three additional MEPs, one each for the League, National Rally and the Netherlands Party of Freedom (see section 6.3). With 73 MEPs, ID is the fifth largest Political Group in the EP and it is projected to become the fourth largest after Brexit. This will give it greater weight in seeking to have its MEPs appointed to key positions in the EP and on EP Committees (see section 6.1).

### Other Populist Right

There had also been speculation that *Fidesz* might join Matteo Salvini's new alliance. Salvini had [previously proposed](#) that he and Orbán co-operate within the EU. However, Prime Minister Orbán's chief of staff said at the end of May 2019 that *Fidesz* would not be joining a parliamentary group with the League.

An alternative potential home for *Fidesz* if it leaves the EPP is the ECR Group. The much reduced British Conservative contingent means that the Polish Law and Justice Party (PiS) is now the dominant party in the ECR Group. The British Conservative MEPs will be lost altogether when the UK leaves the EU. The ECR has also lost two of its affiliates, the Danish People's Party and the Finns party, to Identity and Democracy.

The second largest ECR national delegation is now the Brothers of Italy (FDI) party, with 5 MEPs. This is a successor party to the 'post-fascist' National Alliance which developed out of Italy's post-war neo-fascist party, and was part of governing coalitions with Silvio Berlusconi's *Forza Italia* and the League between 1994 and 2011.<sup>31</sup>

There has also been speculation that PiS might join Salvini's group. Salvini met with representatives of PiS in January 2019, suggesting they could work together to trigger a "[European spring](#)" that could break the dominant "Germany-France axis". However, PiS rejects the League's pro-Russia stance, and appears to have [declined Salvini's overtures](#).

<sup>30</sup> See Cas Mudde, *Populism is dead! Long live the far right!*, [EuroReflections report](#), June 2019, pp23-24.

<sup>31</sup> *Forza Italia* (FI) and National Alliance (AN) merged to form the People of Freedom (PDL) in 2009. In 2012, a group of mainly former AN members broke away from the PDL to form Brothers of Italy (FDI). FDI has subsequently adopted the logo of the old AN and taken over its 'post-fascist' mantle but also adopting more populist positions.

The Sweden Democrats have also rejected participation in Salvini's group, [citing its pro-Russia leanings](#).

Prior to the election, Salvini said he [hoped](#) that the new Spanish Vox party would be joining his group. However, Vox announced on 13 June that it would be joining the ECR Group. Before the election it was reported that Vox was unwilling to sit with parties [supportive of Catalan independence](#) including EFN/ID member Flemish Interest. However, similar concerns would apply regarding the ECR Group given that it includes the larger Flemish-separatist New Flemish Alliance.

The Dutch Forum for Democracy (FvD) was [confirmed as a member](#) of the ECR Group on 5 June. Its membership was approved in a vote by ECR members, with the Dutch Christian Union the only ECR party member to vote against. It said it would leave the group if FvD joined.

### Brexit Party and EFDD Group

Following the departure of the AfD and the loss of seats of other EFDD members, only the Brexit Party and the Italian Five Star Movement remain from this Group. Together these two parties have 43 MEPs. Whilst this easily meets the threshold of MEPs required to form a Political Group in the EP, it does not meet the other criterion that these MEPs have to come from seven Member States.

Brexit party leader Nigel Farage was [reportedly](#) involved in talks with representatives of the League with a view to joining Salvini's group. However, a statement from Mr Farage on 5 June [confirmed](#) that the Brexit Party would not be joining the ENF Group. A spokesperson for Mr Farage said he "will plan to rebuild the EFDD". There may however be difficulties for the Brexit Party in attracting other parties to form a separate Political Group, given that the intention of the Brexit party is that the UK leaves the EU by 31 October, meaning that their 29 MEPs will no longer be part of the Group.

The Five Star Movement has also sought other allies in order to form a new Group. It [announced](#) the formation of an alliance of parties to fight the EP elections in February 2019. However, of these parties, Human Shield in Croatia was the [only other party](#) to win a seat in the elections.

### Other populists

There are also a number of other parties categorised as populist, sitting in EP Groups across the political spectrum. Some combine their populism with left-wing or pro-EU positions or sit within the pro-EU Groups. Although most are viewed as less likely to find common cause with the ID Group and the former EFDD parties, a possible exception is *Forza Italia* which has pursued more conventional centre-right policies whilst adopting populist positions under Silvio Berlusconi's leadership since the 1990s. It has usually fought elections in alliance with the League and National Alliance and its successor party Brothers of Italy. It was the leading party of this alliance until the 2018 general election, when it was overtaken by the League. Prior to the EP elections, Berlusconi called on the EPP to abandon its informal coalition with the S&D and [form a conservative coalition](#) involving Viktor Orbán's *Fidesz* and Matteo Salvini's expanded EFN Group. Berlusconi was elected as an MEP in the elections, but *Forza Italia* lost further ground,

falling to 8.8% of the vote (compared to 16.8% in 2014 and 14% in the general election last year).<sup>32</sup>

Also sitting in the EPP Group, GERB is the ruling party in Bulgaria. It slightly increased its share of the vote in the 2019 elections (though its vote share was down slightly on its general election score in 2017). It emphasised its pro-EU stance during the election campaign.<sup>33</sup>

### Populist parties in the European Parliament, 2019. Other populists

		Share of	Change		Change	Party
		vote (%)	14-19 (%)	Seats	14-19	group
			points)			
<b>Other Populists</b>						
Italy	Forza Italia	8.8%	-8.0%	6	-7	EPP
Bulgaria	GERB	31.1%	0.7%	6	0	EPP
Czech Republic	Action of Dissatisfied Citizens	21.2%	5.1%	6	2	ALDE
Lithuania	Labour Party	9.0%	-3.4%	1	0	ALDE
Slovakia	Direction-Social Democracy	15.7%	-8.4%	3	-1	S&D
Northern Ireland	Democratic Unionist Party	21.8%	0.8%	1	0	NI
Hungary	Jobbik	6.4%	-8.3%	1	-2	NI
<b>Populist Left</b>						
France	France Unbowed	6.3%	6.3%	6	6	GUE/NGL
Germany	Die Linke	5.5%	-1.9%	5	-2	GUE/NGL
Greece	Syriza	23.8%	-2.8%	6	0	GUE/NGL
Ireland	Sinn Fein	11.7%	-7.8%	1	-2	GUE/NGL
Northern Ireland	Sinn Fein	22.2%	-3.3%	1	0	GUE/NGL
Netherlands	Socialist Party	3.4%	-6.2%	0	-2	GUE/NGL
Spain	United Left-Podemos	10.0%	-8.0%	5	-5	GUE/NGL

The ANO (Action for Dissatisfied Citizens) party of Prime Minister Andrej Babiš sits in the ALDE group. It was the leading party in the Czech Republic with 21.2% of the vote. This was an increase since the last EP election, but a decrease compared to the 29.6% won in the Czech general election in 2017. In Slovakia, the vote share of the ruling Direction-Social Democracy (S&D group) fell to 15.7%. Both the Czech and Slovakian Governments have joined with the Polish and Hungarian Governments in [opposing refugee relocation quotas](#) within the EU.

One populist party that does not sit in any of the Political Groups is *Jobbik* in Hungary. It is also viewed as an extreme right party. Its vote share fell from 14.7 in 2014 to 6.4% in 2019. This was also a significant drop compared to the Hungarian general election in 2018 when it came second to *Fidesz* with 19% of the vote. *Jobbik* was viewed as too extreme for the

<sup>32</sup> *Forza Italia* formed coalition governments with the League and National Alliance in 1994, 2001-2006 and 2008-2011. It merged with National Alliance in 2009 but was then re-established as a separate party again by Berlusconi in 2013. FI fought the 2018 general election in alliance with the League and FDI, but following the election, the League formed a governing coalition with the Five Star Movement while FI and FDI remained in opposition. See House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 8537, [The New Italian Government](#), 29 June 2018, for further information on the Italian Government and populist parties in Italy.

<sup>33</sup> See Lilia Raycheva, *Bulgaria: Low turnout because of insufficient European debate*, [Eurolections report](#), June 2019, p31.



ENF Group when it formed in 2015, as was the Greek Golden Dawn party (not categorised as populist).

The Democratic Unionist Party in Northern Ireland (also non-attached) and Sinn Féin in Northern Ireland/Ireland (GUE/NGL) have also been categorised as populist<sup>34</sup>.

As noted above, the vote share for parties defined as populist left parties, including *Syriza*, the Netherlands Socialist Party, *Die Linke* and Sinn Féin, generally fell in 2019. The vote share for United Left-*Podemos* joint list in Spain also fell. France Unbowed increased its vote share and number of MEPs, but occupied a political space similar to the Left Front which won an equivalent vote share in 2014.

### Positions on EU membership

The increased presence of Eurosceptic parties in the EP, including the ENF/ID parties, the former EFDD parties, and parties in the conservative ECR Group and the radical/populist left GUE/NGL Group, has been portrayed as a challenge to the 'pro-EU' Political Groups. However, many of these parties have moderated their positions on the EU.

For example, the NR leader Marine Le Pen has dropped previous calls for France to abandon the euro and leave the EU, and instead called for a [redefinition](#) of the way EU institutions function. In Italy, the two ruling parties, the League and Five Star Movement, have dropped previous calls for Italy to leave the euro or hold a referendum on continuing membership.<sup>35</sup> The leader of the League, Matteo Salvini, has presented his new alliance of radical right parties in the EU as a movement [to 'save' Europe](#).

In an analysis of the results, Nathalie Brack, Assistant Professor at the Free University of Brussels, commented that faced with a continuing citizen attachment to the European integration process these parties have reacted with a softer Eurosceptic position. She explained that:

contrarily to 5 years ago, most of them switched from a radical position (arguing in favour of either an exit from the EU or the Eurozone) to a more reformist rhetoric, arguing that they will change the EU from within. Combined with the politicisation of migration, this shift seems to have paid off in many countries.

Professor Brack said that between the radical left GUE/NGL Group, the 'Eurorealist' ECR Group, the former ENF and EFDD Groups and non-attached parties, Eurosceptics had around 230 seats in the EP following the 2019 election. However, she referred to the lack of cohesion between the various Eurosceptic parties given that they sit in different Political Groups and have different positions on issues such as the EU budget, economic policies and external relations.<sup>36</sup>

In a separate analysis in the same publication, Professor Paul Taggart of the University of Sussex refers to a differentiation between 'hard' and 'soft'

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<sup>34</sup> See Cas Mudde, [Fighting the System? Populist Radical Right Parties and Party System Change](#), *Party Politics*, 2014, Vol 20 (2) 217-226.

<sup>35</sup> See Commons Library Briefing Paper 8537, [The New Italian Government](#), 29 June 2018.

<sup>36</sup> See Nathalie Brack, [Eurosceptic parties at the 2019 elections: A relative success](#), [Euroreflections report](#), June 2019, p64.

Euroscepticism. ‘Hard’ Euroscepticism is where opposition to the EU is so strong that exit from the EU is the preferred course of action. ‘Soft’ Euroscepticism is where there are fundamental and deep-seated objections to the EU but where this stops short of wanting to leave. Looking at the EU27 Member States, only five parties categorised as ‘hard’ Eurosceptic had MEPs elected to the EP in 2019. These were as follows:

- Freedom and Democracy Party in the Czech Republic (ID Group) – 9.1% of the vote and 2 MEPs;
- Forum for Democracy in the Netherlands (ECR Group) – 10.9% and 3 MEPs;
- Communist Party of Greece (non-attached) – 5.3% and 2 MEPs;
- Golden Dawn in Greece (non-attached) – 4.9% and 2 MEPs;
- People’s Party – Our Slovakia (non-attached) – 12.1% and 2 MEPs.

The latter two have been described as extreme right parties.<sup>37</sup>

Between them these parties have 9 MEPs. Following Brexit, the Netherlands Party for Freedom (likely to sit in the ID Group), which is also classed as ‘hard’ Eurosceptic, will also gain an MEP.

Overall, the analysis showed that within the EU27, the proportion of votes going to ‘hard’ Eurosceptic parties was 4%. This increases to 5.6% when the UK is also included in the calculation. Adding the MEPs from the Brexit Party, Conservative Party and Democratic Unionist Party brings the total number of ‘hard’ Eurosceptic MEPs up to 43.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> See Cas Mudde, *Populism is dead! Long live the far right!*, [Euroreflections report](#), June 2019, pp23-24.






<sup>38</sup> See Paul Taggart, *Party-based hard Euroscepticism in the 2019 European Parliament elections*, [Euroreflections report](#), June 2019, pp26-27. Professor Taggart also tweeted a corrected version of the table of ‘hard’ Eurosceptic parties in the article [here](#).

## 5. Country-level analysis

The following section summarises the votes and seats for each of the 28 EU Member States. Political groups have been assigned provisionally by the European Parliament. Changes in the number of MEPs by party show the number of MEPs elected in 2019 compared with the number elected for that party to the previous Parliament. Colours shown are those of the relevant Political Groups.















### Austria

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Austrian People's Party (ÖVP)	EPP	34.6	+2	7
 Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ)	S&D	23.9	0	5
 Freedom Party (FPÖ)	ID	17.2	-1	3
 The Greens (Grüne)	Greens/EFA	14.1	-1	2
 NEOS	Renew	8.4	0	1
Other		1.8	0	0
<b>Total votes</b>		3,834,662	<b>MEPs</b> 18	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		3,779,764		
<b>Electorate</b>		6,416,177	<b>Male</b> 10	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		59.8%	<b>Female</b> 8	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		58.9%	<b>% female</b> 35%	



### Belgium

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 New Flemish Alliance (N-VA)	ECR	13.7	-1	3
 Flemish Interest (VI-Belang)	ID	11.7	+2	3
 Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	10.2	-1	2
 Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open VLD)	Renew	9.8	-1	2
 Christian Democratic and Flemish (CD&V)	EPP	8.9	0	2
 Ecolo	Greens/EFA	7.6	+1	2
 Reform Movement (MR)	Renew	7.4	-1	2
 Green - Groen	Greens/EFA	7.6	0	1
 Socialist Party - Another way (sp.a)	S&D	6.3	0	1
 Parti du Travail (PTB-PVDA)	GUE/NGL	5.6	+1	1
 Humanist Democratic Centre (cdH)	EPP	3.4	0	1
 Christian Socialist Party (CSP)	EPP	0.2	0	1
Other		7.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		7,186,677	<b>MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		6,732,157		
<b>Electorate</b>		8,122,985	<b>Male</b> 12	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		88.5%	<b>Female</b> 9	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		82.9%	<b>% female</b> 43%	



## Bulgaria

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria - GERB	EPP	31.1	0	6
Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP)	S&D	24.3	0	5
Movement for Rights and Freedoms (DPS)	Renew	16.6	+1	3
Bulgarian National Movement (VMRO)	ECR	7.4	+2	2
Democratic Bulgaria	EPP	6.1	+1	1
Other		14.7		
<b>Total votes</b>		2,095,571	<b>MEPs</b> 17	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		2,015,341		
<b>Electorate</b>		6,288,656		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		33.3%		
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		32.0%		
			<b>Male</b>	13
			<b>Female</b>	4
			<b>% female</b>	24%



## Croatia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ)	EPP	22.7	0	4
Social Democratic Party	S&D	18.7	+2	3
Coalition of Sovereignists	ECR	8.5	+1	1
Mislav Kolakušić (Ind)	Others	7.9	+1	1
Human Shield (ŽIVI ZID)	Others	5.7	+1	1
Amsterdam Coalition	Renew	5.2	-2	1
Other		31.3		
<b>Total votes</b>		1,103,551	<b>MEPs</b> 11	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		1,073,954		
<b>Electorate</b>		3,696,907		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		29.9%		
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		29.1%		
			<b>Male</b>	7
			<b>Female</b>	4
			<b>% female</b>	36%



## Cyprus

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Democratic Rally (DISY)	EPP	29.0	0	2
Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL)	GUE/NGL	27.5	0	2
Democratic Party (DIKO)	S&D	13.8	0	1
Movement for Social Democracy (EDEK)	S&D	10.6	0	1
Other		19.1		
<b>Total votes</b>		288,483	<b>MEPs</b> 6	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		280,935		
<b>Electorate</b>		641,181		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		45.0%		
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		43.8%		
			<b>Male</b>	6
			<b>Female</b>	0
			<b>% female</b>	0%



## Czechia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Yes 2011 (ANO 2011)	Renew	21.2	+2	6
Civic Democratic Party (ODS)	ECR	14.5	+2	4
Czech Pirate Party	Greens/EFA	14.0	+3	3
Coal. - TOP09 & STAN	EPP	11.7	-1	3
Freedom, & Direct Democracy	ID	9.1	+2	2
Christian and Democratic Union (KDU-ČSL)	EPP	7.2	-1	2
Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM)	GUE/NGL	6.9	-1	1
Other		15.4		
<b>Total votes</b>		2,388,304	<b>MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		2,370,765		
<b>Electorate</b>		8,316,737	<b>Male</b> 14	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		28.7%	<b>Female</b> 7	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		28.5%	<b>% female</b> 33%	



## Denmark

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Danish Liberal Party - Venstre (V)	% female	23.5	+1	3
Social Democrats (A)	S&D	21.5	0	3
Socialist People's Party (SF)	Greens/EFA	13.2	+1	2
Radical Party (RV)	Renew	10.1	+2	2
Danish People's Party (DF)	ID	10.8	-3	1
Conservative People's Party (C)	EPP	6.2	0	1
Unity List, the Red-Green (EL)	GUE/NGL	5.5	+1	1
Other		9.3		
<b>Total votes</b>		2,800,029	<b>MEPs</b> 13	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		2,758,855		
<b>Electorate</b>		4,141,329	<b>Male</b> 8	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		67.6%	<b>Female</b> 5	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		66.6%	<b>% female</b> 38%	



## Estonia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Reform Party (ER)	Renew	26.2	0	2
Social Democratic Party (SDE)	S&D	23.3	+1	2
Centre Party (KE)	Renew	22.4	0	1
Conservative People's Party (EKRE)	ID	12.7	+1	1
Other		15.4		
<b>Total votes</b>		332,859	<b>MEPs</b> 6	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		332,104		
<b>Electorate</b>		885,417	<b>Male</b> 4	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		37.6%	<b>Female</b> 2	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		37.5%	<b>% female</b> 33%	



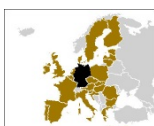
## Finland

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
National Coalition Party (Kok)	EPP	20.8	0	3
Green League (Vihr)	Greens/EFA	16.0	+1	2
Social Democratic Party	S&D	14.6	0	2
Finns Party (PS)	ID	13.8	0	2
Centre Party of Finland (Kesk)	Renew	13.5	-1	2
Left Alliance (Vas)	GUE/NGL	6.9	0	1
Swedish People's Party in Finland (SFP/RKP)	Renew	6.3	0	1
Other		8.1		
<b>Total votes</b>		1,836,059	<b>MEPs</b> 13	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		1,830,045		
<b>Electorate</b>		4,263,770	<b>Male</b> 6	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		43.1%	<b>Female</b> 7	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		42.9%	<b>% female</b> 54%	



## France

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
National Rally (RN)	ID	23.3	-2	22
Coalition (En Marche!, Dem. Movement, Agir, Radical Mov +)	Renew	22.4	+21	21
Europe Ecology - The Greens (EELV)	Greens/EFA	13.5	+6	12
The Republicans (LR)	EPP	8.5	+8	8
France Insoumise (FI)	GUE/NGL	6.3	+6	6
Coalition (Socialist, Place Publique, New Deal, Radical/P/Left)	S&D	6.2	-7	5
Other		19.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		23,730,740	<b>MEPs</b> 74	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		22,655,174		
<b>Electorate</b>		47,345,328	<b>Male</b> 37	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		50.1%	<b>Female</b> 37	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		47.9%	<b>% female</b> 50%	



## Germany

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Christian Democratic Union - Soc Union in Bavaria (CDU - CSU)	EPP	28.9	-5	29
The Greens (Grüne)	Greens/EFA	20.5	-6	21
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	15.8	+4	16
Alternative for Germany	ID	11.0	+4	11
The Left (Linke)	GUE/NGL	5.5	-2	5
Free Democratic Party (FDP) - The Liberals	Renew	5.4	+2	5
The Party	Greens+NI	2.4	+1	2
Free Voters (FW)	Renew	2.2	+1	2
Human Environment Animal Welfare (Tierschutzpartei)	Others	1.4	0	1
Ecological Democratic Party (ODP)	Greens/EFA	1.0	0	1
Pirate Party	Greens/EFA	0.7	0	1
Family Party of Germany	ECR	0.7	0	1
Volt Europa	Greens/EFA	0.7	+1	1
Other		3.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		37,811,971	<b>MEPs</b> 96	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		37,389,231		
<b>Electorate</b>		61,574,137	<b>Male</b> 62	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		61.4%	<b>Female</b> 34	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		60.7%	<b>% female</b> 35%	



## Greece

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
New Democracy (ND)	EPP	33.1	+3	8
Coalition of the Radical Left (Syriza)	GUE/NGL	23.8	0	6
Coalition Movement for change (PASOK + DISI + KIDISO)	S&D	7.7	0	2
Communist Party of Greece (KKE)	NI	5.4	0	2
Golden Dawn (XA)	NI	4.9	-1	2
Greek Solution	ECR	4.2	+1	1
Other		21.0		
<b>Total votes</b>		5,920,404	<b>MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		5,656,122		
<b>Electorate</b>		10,074,898	<b>Male</b> 16	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		58.8%	<b>Female</b> 5	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		56.1%	<b>% female</b> 24%	



## Hungary

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Fidesz + Christian Dem People's Party	EPP	52.3	+1	13
Democratic Coalition (DK)	S&D	16.2	+2	4
Momentum	Renew	9.9	+2	2
Coal. Hungarian Socialist Party + Dialogue	S&D	6.7	-1	1
Jobbik - Movement for a Better Hungary	NI	6.4	-2	1
Other		8.5		
<b>Total votes</b>		3,488,431	<b>MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		3,470,566		
<b>Electorate</b>		8,008,353	<b>Male</b> 13	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		43.6%	<b>Female</b> 8	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		43.3%	<b>% female</b> 38%	



## Ireland

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Fine Gael	EPP	29.6	0	4
Independents	NI	24.0	0	3
Green Party	Greens/EFA	11.4	2	2
Fianna Fáil	Renew	16.6	0	1
Sinn Féin	GUE/NGL	11.7	-2	1
Other		36.4		
<b>Total votes</b>		1,751,634	<b>MEPs</b> 11	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		1,678,068		
<b>Electorate</b>		3,526,023	<b>Male</b> 6	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		49.7%	<b>Female</b> 5	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		47.6%	<b>% female</b> 45%	



## Italy

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Northern League (LN)	ID	34.3	+23	28
Democratic Party (PD)	S&D	22.7	-12	19
Five Star Movement (M5S)	EFDD	17.1	-3	14
Forza Italia (FI)	EPP	8.8	-7	6
Brothers of Italy (FDI)	ECR	6.5	5	5
South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP)	EPP	0.5	0	1
Other		10.1		
<b>Total votes</b>		27,712,568	<b>MEPs</b> 73	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		26,715,445		
<b>Electorate</b>		50,975,914	<b>Male</b> 43	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		54.4%	<b>Female</b> 30	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		52.4%	<b>% female</b> 41%	





## Latvia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
New Unity (JV)	EPP	26.2	-2	2
Harmony (Saskaņas SDP)	S&D	17.5	+1	2
National Alliance (VL! + TB/LNKK)	ECR	16.4	+1	2
Development/For! (Latvia's Development/For Alliance)	Others	12.4	-1	1
Latvia Russian Union (LKS)	Greens/EFA	6.2	+1	1
Other		21.3		

<b>Total votes</b>	474,390	<b>MEPs</b>	8
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	470,460		
<b>Electorate</b>	1,414,712	<b>Male</b>	5
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	33.5%	<b>Female</b>	3
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	33.3%	<b>% female</b>	38%



## Lithuania

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Homeland Union (TS-LKD)	EPP	19.7	+1	3
Social Democratic Party of Lithuania (LSDP)	S&D	15.9	0	2
Union of Greens and Farmers (LVŽS)	Greens/EFA	12.6	+1	2
Labour Party (DP)	Renew	9.0	0	1
Liberal's Movement of the Republic of Lithuania (LRLS)	Renew	6.6	-1	1
Public election committee "Aušra Maldeikiene's Train" (VKM-AMT Others)		6.5	1	1
Coal. Christian Families and Lithuanian Russian Union (LLRA-KŠE ECR)		5.5	+1	1
Other		24.2		

<b>Total votes</b>	1,332,020	<b>MEPs</b>	11
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	1,259,954		
<b>Electorate</b>	2,490,542	<b>Male</b>	9
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	53.5%	<b>Female</b>	2
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	50.6%	<b>% female</b>	18%



## Luxembourg

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Democratic Party (DP)	Renew	21.4	+1	2
Christian Social People's Party (CSV)	EPP	21.1	-1	2
The Greens	Greens/EFA	18.9	0	1
Socialist Worker's Party (LSAP)	S&D	12.2	0	1
Other		26.4		

<b>Total votes</b>	240,444	<b>MEPs</b>	6
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	218,177		
<b>Electorate</b>	285,435	<b>Male</b>	3
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	84.2%	<b>Female</b>	3
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	76.4%	<b>% female</b>	50%



## Malta

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Labour Party (PL)	S&D	54.3	+1	4
Nationalist Party (PN)	EPP	37.9	-1	2
Other		7.8		

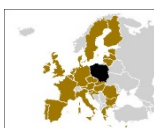
<b>Total votes</b>	270,022	<b>MEPs</b>	6
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	260,212		
<b>Electorate</b>	371,643	<b>Male</b>	3
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	72.7%	<b>Female</b>	3
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	70.0%	<b>% female</b>	50%



## Netherlands

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Labour Party (PvdA)	S&D	19.0	+3	6
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	Renew	14.6	+1	4
Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA)	EPP	12.2	-1	4
Forum for Democracy	ECR	11.0	+3	3
GreenLeft (GL)	Greens/EFA	10.9	+1	3
Christian Union (CU) + Reformed Political Party (SGP)	ECR	6.8	0	2
Democrats 66 (D66)	Renew	7.1	-2	2
Party for the Animals (PvdD)	GUE/NGL	4.0	0	1
50 Plus	Others	3.9	+1	1
Other		10.5	-6	0

<b>Total votes</b>	5,519,776	<b>MEPs</b>	26
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	5,497,813		
<b>Electorate</b>	13,164,688	<b>Male</b>	14
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	41.9%	<b>Female</b>	12
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	41.8%	<b>% female</b>	46%

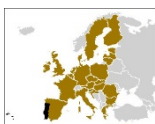


## Poland







Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Law and Justice (PiS)	ECR	45.4	+7	26
European Coalition - Civic Platform (PO), Modern, Democratic Left Alliance, Polish People's Party, The Greens	EPP(17)S&D(5)	38.5	+22	22
Spring	S&D	6.1	+3	3
Other		10.0		

<b>Total votes</b>	13,759,701 *	<b>MEPs</b>	51
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	13,647,311		
<b>Electorate</b>	30,118,852	<b>Male</b>	33
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	45.3%	<b>Female</b>	18
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	45.7%	<b>% female</b>	35%

\*Total number of valid ballot papers issued









## Portugal

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	33.4	+1	9
 Social Democratic Party (PSD)	EPP	21.9	+6	6
 Democratic Unitarian Coalition	GUE/NGL	6.9	-1	2
 Left Bloc (BE)	GUE/NGL	9.8	+1	2
 People's Party (CDS-PP)	EPP	6.1	+1	1
 People-Animals-Nature	Greens/EFA	5.1	+1	1
Other		14.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		3,314,423	<b>MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		3,084,508		
<b>Electorate</b>		10,786,049	<b>Male</b> 12	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		30.7%	<b>Female</b> 9	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		28.6%	<b>% female</b> 43%	









## Romania

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 National Liberal Party (PNL)	EPP	27.0	+4	10
 Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	22.5	-8	8
 2020 USR-PLUS Alliance	Renew	22.4	+8	8
 PRO Romania	S&D/ECR	6.4	+2	2
 Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (UDMR)	EPP	5.3	0	2
 People's Movement Party (PMP)	EPP	5.8	0	2
Other		10.6		
<b>Total votes</b>		9,352,472	<b>MEPs</b> 32	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		9,069,822		
<b>Electorate</b>		18,267,256	<b>Male</b> 25	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		51.2%	<b>Female</b> 7	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		49.7%	<b>% female</b> 22%	



## Slovakia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Coalition - Progressive Slovakia + Together Civic Democracy (SPOLU)	Renew(2)/EPP(2)	20.1	+4	4
 Direction - Social Democracy (Smear-SD)	S&D	15.7	-1	3
 Peoples Party - Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (L'SNS)	Others	12.0	+2	2
 Freedom and Solidarity (SAS)	ECR	9.6	+1	2
 Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)	EPP	9.7	-1	1
 Coalition - Ordinary People (OLANO) and NOVA	EPP	5.3	0	1
Other		27.6	-3	0
<b>Total votes</b>		1,006,351	<b>MEPs</b> 13	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		985,680		
<b>Electorate</b>		4,429,801	<b>Male</b> 11	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		22.7%	<b>Female</b> 2	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		22.3%	<b>% female</b> 15%	



## Slovenia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Coalition (SDS + SLS)	EPP	26.3	+3	3
List of Marjan Šarec (LMŠ)	Renew	15.4	+2	2
Social Democrats (SD)	S&D	18.7	+1	2
Christian People's Party (NSi)	EPP	11.1	+1	1
Other		28.5	-2	0
<b>Total votes</b>		492,457	<b>MEPs</b> 8	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		482,075		
<b>Electorate</b>		1,704,866	<b>Male</b> 4	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		28.9%	<b>Female</b> 4	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		28.3%	<b>% female</b> 50%	



## Spain

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE)	S&D	32.8	+6	20
People's Party (PP)	EPP	20.1	-4	12
Citizens Party (C's)	Renew	12.2	+5	7
United We Can change Europe - Podemos + IU + Barcelona in Common	GUE/NGL(5)	10.1	+6	6
Common + Catalonia in Common	Greens/EFA((1)			
VOX	Others	6.2	+3	3
Republics Now	GUE/NGL(1)/Greens(2)	5.6	+3	3
Free for Europe (JUNTS)	Others	4.6	+2	2
Coalition for Europe (CEUS)	Renew	2.8	-2	1
Other		2.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		22,603,898	<b>MEPs</b> 54	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		22,193,278		
<b>Electorate</b>		35,153,255	<b>Male</b> 31	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		64.3%	<b>Female</b> 23	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		63.1%	<b>% female</b> 43%	



## Sweden

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Social Democratic Party (S)	S&D	23.5	0	5
Moderate Party (M)	EPP	16.8	+1	4
Swedish Democrats	ECR	15.3	+1	3
Green Party (MP)	Greens/EFA	11.5	-2	2
Centre Party (C)	Renew	10.8	+1	2
Christian Democrats (KD)	EPP	8.6	+1	2
Liberal People's Party (FP)	ALDE	4.1	-1	1
Left Party (V)	Renew	6.8	0	1
Other		2.6		
<b>Total votes</b>		4,187,848	<b>MEPs</b> 20	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		4,151,470		
<b>Electorate</b>		7,576,917	<b>Male</b> 9	
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		55.3%	<b>Female</b> 11	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		54.8%	<b>% female</b> 55%	



## United Kingdom

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Brexit	EFDD	30.8	+29	29
Liberal Democrat	Renew	19.8	+15	16
Labour	S&D	13.7	-10	10
Greens	Greens/EFA	11.8	+4	7
Conservative	ECR	8.9	-15	4
SNP	Greens/EFA	3.5	+1	3
Sinn Fein	GUE/NGL	0.6	0	1
DUP	NI	0.6	0	1
Plaid Cymru	Greens/EFA	1.0	0	1
Alliance Party (APNI)	Others	0.5	+1	1
Other		8.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		17,302,391	<b>MEPs</b>	73
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		17,119,701		
<b>Electorate</b>		46,550,460	<b>Male</b>	39
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		37.2%	<b>Female</b>	34
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		36.8%	<b>% female</b>	47

## 6. The New European Parliament

751 MEPs were elected to the European Parliament across the 28 EU Member States. This number is set to reduce to 705 when the UK leaves. The UK's 73 MEPs will leave with 27 of the UK seats allocated to other Member States and 46 left over for future enlargements of the EU.

The new Parliament takes office on 2 July 2019, when it has its first 'constituent' sitting.

### 6.1 Political Groups

MEPs generally stand for election as representatives of a national party. However, once in the Parliament they can form Political Groups which draw members from the delegations of a number of countries.

Since July 2009, all Political Groups must include 25 or more MEPs from at least 25% of Member States (seven Member States at present).

The identity and precise make-up of a number of Political Groups was still evolving at the time of writing. The Political Groups are expected to [notify their composition](#) in the European Parliament by 24 June.

On 13 June, it was announced that the new Group bringing together what was the ALDE Group and French President Macron's *La République En Marche!*- Renaissance List, was to be called '[Renew Europe](#)' (RE). Rather than joining the ALDE Group, the French President had before the elections indicated that he [wanted a new group](#) to be formed bringing his list together with the ALDE parties. He reportedly [wished to avoid](#) use of the term 'liberal', as it is viewed negatively in France and associated with an ultra-liberal capitalist model.

Also on 13 June, the new enlarged version of the ENF Group was announced, to be called '[Identity and Democracy](#)'. This comprises the previous ENF parties that retained seats in the 2019 election, plus two new entrants to the Parliament, two parties switching from the ECR Group and one from the EFDD Group (see section 4.4).

Provisional results from the European Parliament initially gave the Green/EFA Group 69 MEPs, but this was increased to 75 in early June, when the Group announced that MEPs from the Czech Pirate party, the German Pirate MEP, the German *Die Partei* MEP and the MEP from the pan-European *Volt Europa* party would be joining the Group.

Following its losses in the election, the ECR Group lost further MEPs when it was confirmed that the Danish People's Party and the Finns Party would be joining the ID Group. However, on 5 June the ECR [confirmed](#) that the three MEPs from the Netherlands Forum for Democracy, and the one MEP each from Greek Solution and the German Family Party, would be joining the Group. On 19 June, the Spanish Vox party (with three MEPs) was also [confirmed](#) as a member of ECR. However, in the meantime ECR [lost one MEP](#) from the Netherlands Christian Union, which objected to the inclusion of the Forum for Democracy in ECR and switched to the EPP. This left ECR with 62 MEPs. The EPP also gained two other additional MEPs, one from

the 50 Plus party in the Netherlands and a Lithuanian independent, bringing it up to 182 MEPs.

On 19 June the GUE/NGL Group also [announced](#) three additional MEPs. These were the two MEPs elected for the 'Independents 4 Change' party in Ireland, and the one MEP from the German Animal Protection Party. This brought the GUE/NGL seat tally up to 41 MEPs.

In the same week, an additional two MEPs were also confirmed as members of the Renew Europe Group bringing it up to 108 MEPs. These were the one MEP for the Latvian Development/For! list, and (as expected) the newly elected MEP for the Alliance Party in Northern Ireland.

Provisionally the EPP is set to be the largest group in the Parliament with 182 (24.2%) MEPs and the S&D the second largest group, with 153 (20.4%) of MEPs. RE will now be the third largest Group with 108 (14.4%) MEPs. The Greens-EFA will be the fourth largest Group with 75 (10%) MEPs, just ahead of the ID Group with 73 (9.7%) MEPs. The ECR, previously the third largest Group, will now be the sixth largest with 62 (8.3%). The GUE/NGL trails with 41 MEPs (5.5%).<sup>39</sup>

The balance between the Political Groups will need to be recognised in the distribution of key posts within the Parliament (including the EP Bureau made up of the EP President, 14 Vice-Presidents and five Quaestors<sup>40</sup>) and the EP Committees (including Chair and Vice-Chair positions). These are supposed to be distributed proportionally according to the D'Hondt formula (see section 2.4) although appointments can still then be voted down by MEPs in the EP plenary (Bureau posts) or within the relevant Committees<sup>41</sup>.

The chart below show the change between the Political Group numbers for the outgoing Parliament and the provisional numbers for the new Parliament, as of 26 June. The figures for the new Parliament are subject to change.

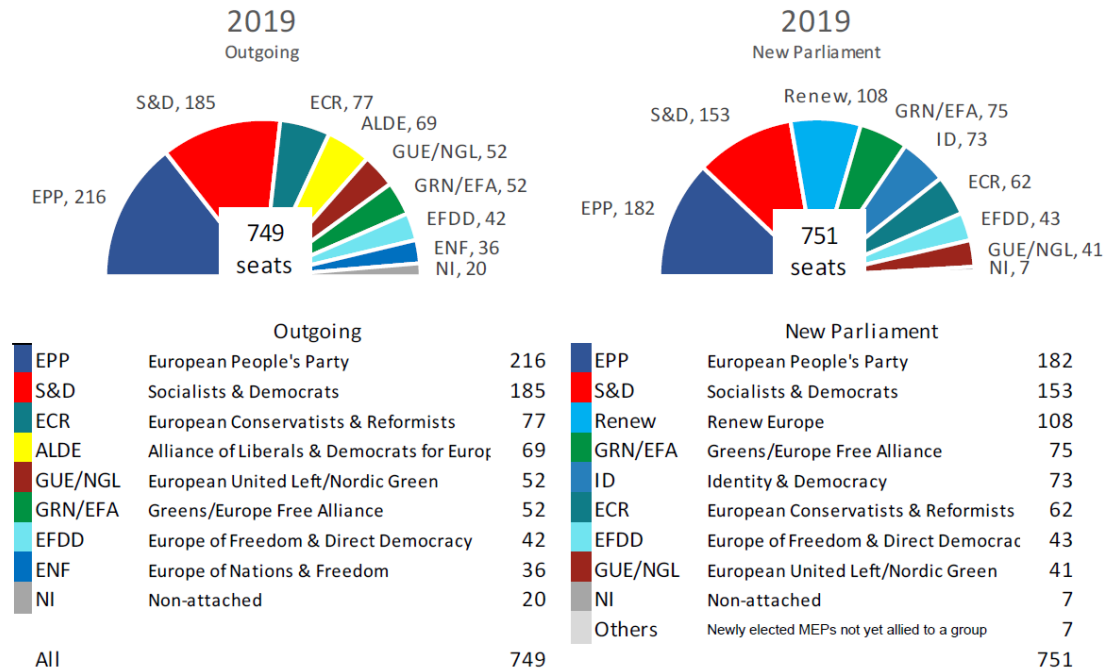
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<sup>39</sup> European Parliament 2019 elections results [webpage](#) (update of 26 June 2019)

<sup>40</sup> The [Quaestors](#) deal with administrative matters directly affecting MEPs.

<sup>41</sup> The chair of the ID Group, League MEP Marco Zanni, has called on the new EP to respect the proportional method so that ID MEPs get their share of posts. See [Far-right wants to be involved in next Parliament's power-sharing](#), Euractiv, 14 June 2019.

### European Parliament 2019. New Parliament and Outgoing Parliament



The table on the next page shows the provisional composition of national delegations of MEPs within each Political Group as of 26 June 2019.



## Seats by political group and country: 2019-2024

Provisional results

Country	EPP	S&D	ECR	Ren ew Eur ope	GUE /NG L	Gre ens/ EFA	EFD D	ID	NI	Oth ers	Number of seats
Austria	7	5		1		2		3			18
Belgium	4	3	3	4	1	3		3			21
Bulgaria	7	5	2	3							17
Croatia	4	3	1	1						2	11
Cyprus	2	2			2						6
Czechia	5		4	6	1	3		2			21
Denmark	1	3		5	1	2		1			13
Estonia		2		3				1			6
Finland	3	2		3	1	2		2			13
France	8	5		21	6	12		22			74
Germany	29	16	1	7	6	25		11	1		96
Greece	8	2	1		6				4		21
Hungary	13	5		2					1		21
Ireland	4			1	4	2					11
Italy	7	19	5				14	28			73
Latvia	2	2	2	1		1					8
Lithuania	4	2	1	2		2					11
Luxembourg	2	1		2		1					6
Malta	2	4									6
Netherlands	6	6	4	6	1	3					26
Poland	17	8	26								51
Portugal	7	9			4	1					21
Romania	14	9		8						1	32
Slovakia	4	3	2	2						2	13
Slovenia	4	2		2							8
Spain	12	20	3	8	6	3				2	54
Sweden	6	5	3	3	1	2					20
United Kingdom		10	4	17	1	11	29		1		73
<b>European Union</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>751</b>

## Brexit Party and EFDD Group

Following confirmation that the Alternative for Germany party is joining the ID Group, there are now only two parties left in what was the EFDD Group. Other EFDD parties lost their seats in the election.

The two EFDD parties, the Brexit Party and the Italian Five Star Movement (M5S) have 43 MEPs combined. This passes the threshold for the number of MEPs but they would need parties from another five Member States to meet the threshold to form a Political Group.

The M5S formed an [alliance](#) with a number of parties across the EU ahead of the EP elections as a possible basis for a new Political Group. However, only one of these, the Human Shield Party in Croatia (one MEP), was successful in getting an MEP elected.

Following earlier [reports](#) that Brexit party leader Nigel Farage was in talks about joining the ID Group, Mr Farage [confirmed](#) on 5 June that the Brexit Party would not be joining this Group. A spokesperson for Mr Farage said he “will plan to rebuild the EFDD”. The position of the Brexit Party however is that the UK should leave the EU on the current default Brexit day of 31 October 2019, meaning that its MEPs would also depart the EP. This may make it difficult for it to attract new members to a rebuilt EFDD.

Of possible relevance to any new Political Group involving the Brexit Party is the derogation from EP rules ([rule 32](#)) allowing Groups to continue to exist until the end of the Parliamentary session (if the EP President agrees), provided that members continue to represent at least one-fifth of the Member States (i.e. five Member States) and the Group has been in existence for a period that is longer than a year. The derogation would only be relevant in relation to a loss of UK MEPs if the UK remained in the EU beyond July 2020.

## Position of *Fidesz* in EPP Group

Although suspended by the EPP party federation, the 13 *Fidesz* MEPs continue to be counted as part of the EPP group in the EP. The future position of *Fidesz* within the EPP Group is still unclear. One of the EPP Group Vice-Chairs, González Pons, tweeted on 4 June that “news that *Fidesz* MEPs are not full members of the EPP group are false”. He said that *Fidesz* MEPs could run for any positions in the EPP Group and that: “*Fidesz* is not suspended in the EPP group. Suspension does not exist in our statute”.

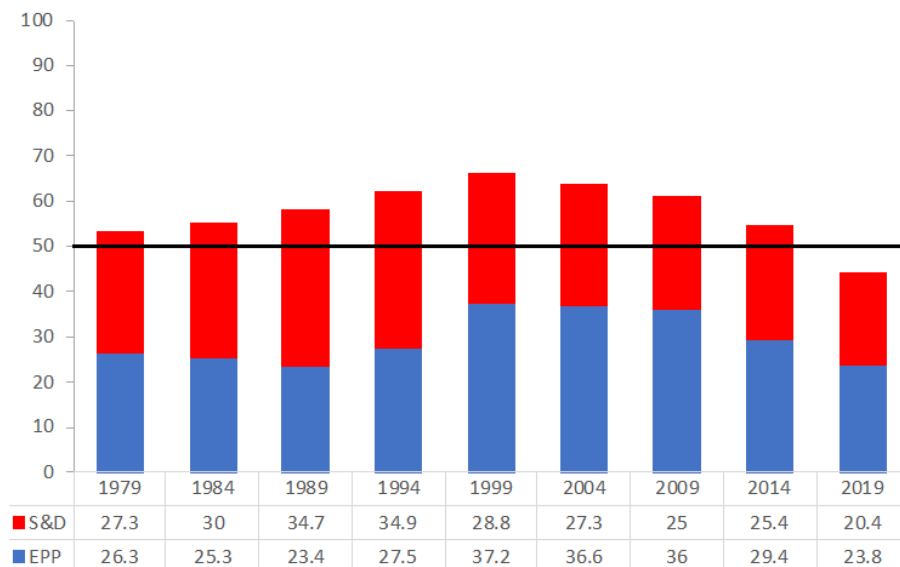
However, Manfred Weber said on 5 June [following his re-election](#) as chair of the EPP Group that *Fidesz* had “no right [to] present candidates for the posts inside of the party”.

There has been speculation that *Fidesz* might join the expanded EFN Group. League leader Matteo Salvini had [previously proposed](#) that he and Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán co-operate within the EU. However, Prime Minister Orbán’s chief of staff said at the end of May 2019 that *Fidesz* would not be joining a Political Group with the League. An alternative potential home for *Fidesz* if it leaves the EPP is the ECR Group.

## 6.2 Impact on Political Group coalition building

The election results meant that the two leading Political Groups, the EPP and the S&D, failed to get an absolute majority of seats between them for the first time since direct elections to the EP began in 1979. The table below shows the changing vote share for EP Political Groups since 1979.<sup>42</sup>

Share of MEPs (%) - EPP + S&D 1979-2019



The EPP and S&D together have 335 MEPs. An absolute majority in the EP, based on the current configuration of 751 MEPs, would require 376 MEPs.

The EPP and S&D have hitherto been able to manage the agenda of the EP and appointments to key posts in the EP between them, but this will no longer be possible.

A broadening of this arrangement to manage the affairs of the EP to include the new RE Group has been mooted. This could be widened further to include the Green-EFA group.

An EPP+S&D+RE arrangement would muster 443 MEPs, while a 'pro-EU majority' consisting of these Groups plus the Greens/EFA would involve 518 MEPs.

The leaders of these four Groups met on 5 June 2019 and issued a joint [statement](#). They said that it was their "common intent to engage constructively with each other" and that they had

agreed on a political process aimed at defining a common ambition for the next legislative period. This will provide the basis on which we expect the upcoming President of the European Commission to commit in order to enjoy a broad and stable majority in the European Parliament.

The leaders of the four 'pro-EU' Groups began [talks](#) the following week aiming at influencing the strategic agenda of the European Council and the Commission's priorities for the next institutional cycle.

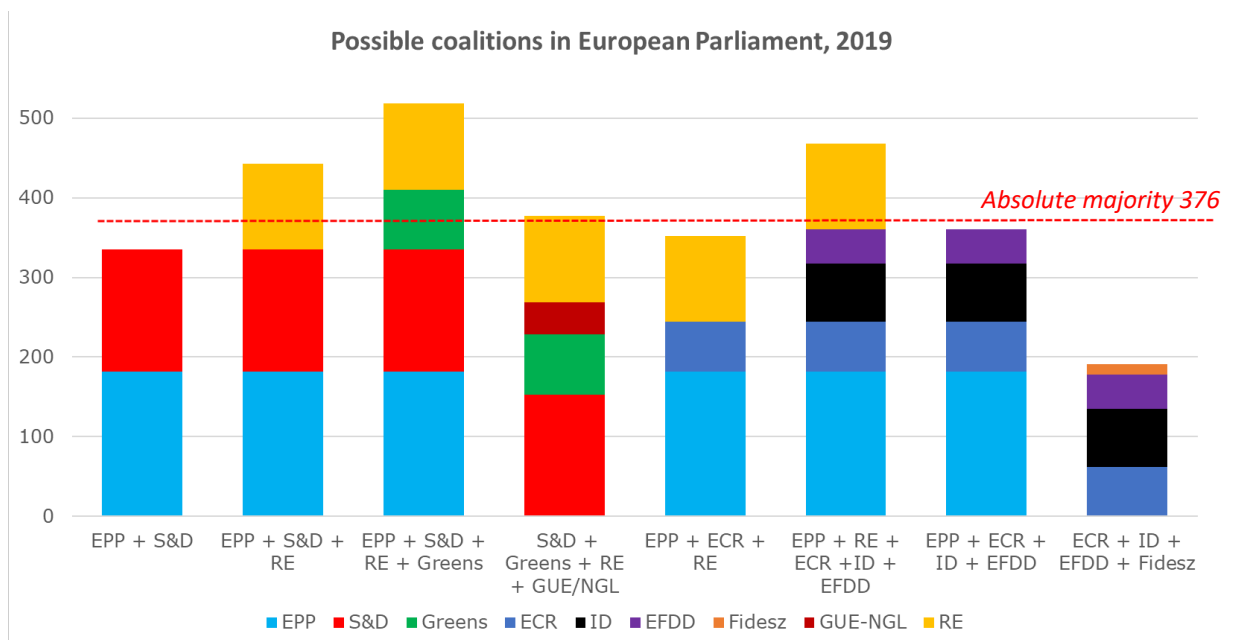
<sup>42</sup> The S&D Group was known as the PES/Socialist Group prior to 2009.

These Groups could co-operate in managing the agenda of the EP and on appointments to key posts in the Parliament and the European Commission. In relation to legislation and other areas, coalitions within the EP however tend to vary, depending on issues being discussed and voted upon. Professor Simon Hix of the London School of Economics explains that in the 2014-2019 European Parliament a centre-right coalition, involving the EPP, ALDE and the ECR Groups, “tended to win on legislation relating to the regulation of the single market (such as financial services regulation), reform of the eurozone and international trade agreements”. A centre-left coalition – involving S&D, ALDE, the Greens and GUE/NGL “tended to win on legislation relating to justice and home affairs (such as the free movement of people, and policies towards refugees), environmental standards and international developments issues”.<sup>43</sup>

The initial provisional results for the election indicated that a centre-left coalition comprising S&D, RE, the Greens and GUE/NGL would not have a majority. However, the subsequent increase in numbers for these Groups means that they could now just about have an absolute majority with 377 MEPs.

A centre-right coalition involving EPP, RE and the ECR would however fall short with 352 votes.

The chart below identifies various possible coalitions in the new EP and whether they would be able to form an absolute majority of MEPs.



A populist conservative Eurosceptic coalition bringing together ECR, ID and the EFDD parties would have 178 MEPs. Adding *Fidesz* would bring this coalition up to 191 MEPs.

A centre-right/populist right coalition involving the EPP, ECR, ID and EFDD parties would also fall short of an absolute majority with 360 MEPs. A more unlikely centre/centre-right/populist coalition involving these parties and

<sup>43</sup> See Simon Hix “Why the elections matter for the EU”, [The European Elections and Brexit](#), The UK in a Changing Europe, 7 May 2019.

RE would have an absolute majority, with 468 MEPs. But this would involve pro-EU centrists and liberals voting with Eurosceptic populists and nationalists. Moreover, while ID and EFDD parties might be more likely to vote with the centre-right on issues relating to justice and home affairs, on these issues RE could vote with the centre-left. On economic and trade related issues where RE is more likely to vote with the centre-right, some ID Group and EFDD parties might be more likely to vote with the centre-left.

### 6.3 Reallocation of seats post-Brexit

Once the UK has left the EU, the 73 UK MEPs will lose their seats in the EP and 27 'reserve' MEPs will take up their seats from the 14 Member States gaining seats in the new post-Brexit seat allocation. The European Parliament has not as yet published data on the individuals and parties gaining these seats. However, data has been provided by the relevant authorities in some Member States or reported in national media.

The table below shows how the loss of UK MEPs and the addition of the 27 'reserve' MEPs would impact on Political Group numbers. It identifies which Political Group the additional MEPs from each of the 14 Member States would sit in.

Party Groups with significant numbers of UK MEPs, notably RE, S&D and Greens-EFA, would lose seats. RE would lose its 16 UK Liberal Democrats and one Alliance MEP. The Green-EFA Group would lose 11 UK MEPs (seven Greens, three SNP and one Plaid Cymru), and the S&D would lose 10 Labour MEPs. These Groups would also gain MEPs from among the additional 27 MEPs, but this will not make up for the loss of the UK MEPs.

The S&D Group would nevertheless increase their proportion of seats given the reduced number of MEPs overall in the EP post-Brexit (reduced to 705 MEPs), increasing from 20.4% to 21%. The percentage of seats held by the Greens-EFA and RE would reduce slightly.

The GUE/NGL Group would lose its one Sinn Fein MEP from Northern Ireland. If the Brexit Party forms or joins a new group, that group would be significantly depleted, losing 29 MEPs.

The ECR Group would lose its 4 Conservative MEPs, but this will be offset by gaining 4 MEPs from among the reserves and it would increase its share of seats from 8.1% to 8.5%. It will gain additional MEPs from the Polish Law and Justice Party, Brothers of Italy, Spanish Vox party and the Dutch Forum for Democracy.

In France, President Macron's *En Marche!* (RE Group) would gain two MEPs, bringing it level in terms of numbers of MEPs with National Rally (ID Group) which will also gain an MEP.

The biggest gainers will be the Groups without UK MEPs. The EPP will gain four MEPs, increasing its share of MEPs from 24.2% to 26.4%.

The ID Group will gain three MEPs, increasing from 9.7% of MEPs to 10.8%. They will also overtake the Greens-EFA as the fourth biggest Political Group in the EP. The French NR and the League in Italy will gain an MEP each. The Freedom Party of the Netherlands (PVV) would also gain a seat, having lost

all its MEPs at the election. It was a member of the outgoing ENF Group and would be expected to join the ID Group<sup>44</sup>.

**Political Groups in the 2019-2024 European Parliament: Pre- and Post-Brexit**

European Parliament Groups											
	EPP	S&D	ECR	Renew Europe	GUE/ NGL	Greens/ EFA	EFDD	ID	NI	Others	All
2019 Election	182	153	62	108	41	75	43	73	7	7	751
	24.2%	20.4%	8.3%	14.4%	5.5%	10.0%	5.7%	9.7%	0.9%	0.9%	100.0%
UK MEPs		10	4	17	1	11	29		1		73
EU 28 less UK	182	143	58	91	40	64	14	73	6	7	678
EP Groups for additional 27 Post Brexit MEPs by country											
France		1		2		1		1			5
Spain	1	1	1	1						1	5
Italy	1		1					1			3
Netherlands			1	1				1			3
Ireland	1			1							2
Austria						1					1
Croatia		1									1
Denmark				1							1
Estonia	1										1
Finland						1					1
Poland			1								1
Romania		1									1
Slovakia		1									1
Sweden						1					1
All	4	5	4	6	0	4	0	3	0	1	27

**Post Brexit EP Composition**

	EPP	S&D	ECR	Renew Europe	GUE/NG L	Greens/ EFA	EFDD	ID	NI	Others	All
EU 27	186	148	62	97	40	68	14	76	6	8	705
	26.4%	21.0%	8.8%	13.8%	5.7%	9.6%	2.0%	10.8%	0.9%	1.1%	100.0%

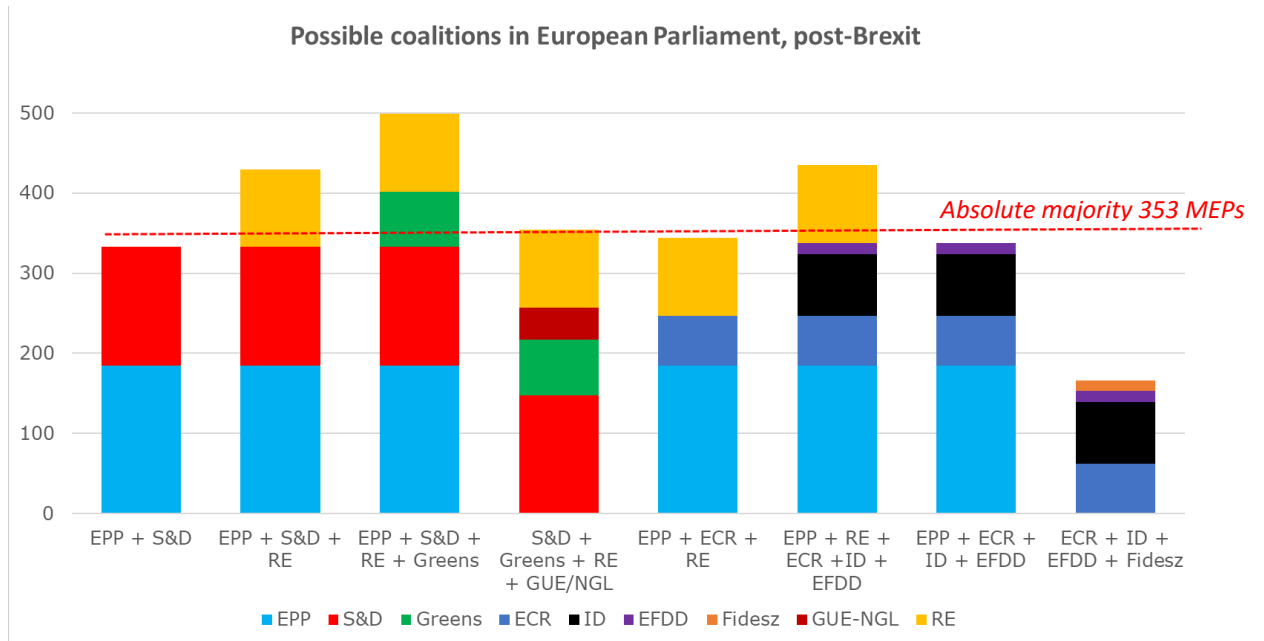
Source: European Parliament, individual country official sources and news media

Ireland will get two additional MEPs, allocated to the Ireland South and Dublin constituencies. A close contest in the Ireland South constituency and the additional complications this caused for the redistribution of preference votes under the Single Transferable Vote system meant the result was [not confirmed until 5 June](#). The additional seat in this constituency will go to Fine Gael (EPP) after Brexit. In the other Irish constituency getting an extra seat, Dublin, the additional MEP will be from Fianna Fáil (RE Group).

The table below shows the impact of the new allocation of MEPs on coalition building in the EP. It shows that there will not be much impact on the ability of different configurations of Political Groups to form an absolute majority. An EPP-S&D coalition combined would be a little closer to the new threshold for an absolute majority (353 MEPs) but would still fall short of this with 333 MEPs between them. A centre-left GUE/NGL-S&D-RE-

<sup>44</sup> Prior to the elections, the PVV leader Geert Wilders attended the [rally in Milan](#) bringing together representatives of the future ID Group.

Greens/EFA coalition would still just manage a majority with 353 MEPs. A pro-EU EPP-S&D-RE-Greens-EFA coalition would, however, have 499 MEPs.



## 6.4 Women and Men in the European Parliament

The proportion of women MEPs has grown steadily at successive elections, from 16% in 1979 to 39% in 2019 (provisional data). Following the 2019 elections, women are a majority of MEPs in Sweden and Finland and there are equal numbers of men and women MEPs in France, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia. Cyprus is the only country with no women MEPs.

### Men and women MEPs, 1979-2019

	1979		1984		1989		1994		1999		2004		2009		2014		2019	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Belgium	92%	8%	83%	17%	83%	17%	68%	32%	72%	28%	67%	33%	68%	32%	71%	29%	57%	43%
Denmark	69%	31%	63%	38%	63%	38%	56%	44%	63%	38%	57%	43%	54%	46%	62%	38%	62%	38%
Germany	85%	15%	80%	20%	69%	31%	65%	35%	63%	37%	67%	33%	63%	37%	66%	34%	65%	35%
Ireland	87%	13%	87%	13%	93%	7%	73%	27%	67%	33%	62%	38%	75%	25%	45%	55%	55%	45%
France	78%	22%	79%	21%	77%	23%	70%	30%	60%	40%	55%	45%	56%	44%	57%	43%	50%	50%
Italy	86%	14%	90%	10%	88%	12%	87%	13%	89%	11%	79%	21%	75%	25%	59%	40%	59%	41%
Luxembourg	83%	17%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	67%	33%	50%	50%	67%	33%	67%	33%	50%	50%
Netherlands	80%	20%	72%	28%	72%	28%	68%	32%	65%	35%	52%	48%	52%	48%	50%	50%	54%	46%
UK	86%	14%	85%	15%	85%	15%	82%	18%	76%	24%	74%	26%	67%	33%	59%	41%	53%	47%
Greece			92%	8%	96%	4%	84%	16%	84%	16%	71%	29%	68%	32%	76%	24%	76%	24%
Spain					85%	15%	67%	33%	66%	34%	74%	26%	64%	36%	59%	41%	57%	43%
Portugal					88%	13%	92%	8%	80%	20%	75%	25%	64%	36%	62%	38%	57%	43%
Sweden									59%	41%	53%	47%	44%	56%	50%	50%	45%	55%
Austria									62%	38%	72%	28%	65%	35%	56%	44%	56%	44%
Finland									56%	44%	57%	43%	38%	62%	46%	54%	46%	54%
Czech Rep											79%	21%	82%	18%	76%	24%	67%	33%
Estonia											50%	50%	67%	33%	50%	50%	67%	33%
Cyprus											100%	0%	67%	33%	83%	17%	100%	0%
Lithuania											62%	38%	75%	25%	91%	9%	82%	18%
Latvia											67%	33%	37%	63%	63%	38%	63%	38%
Hungary											63%	38%	64%	36%	81%	19%	62%	38%
Malta											100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	33%	50%	50%
Poland											85%	15%	78%	22%	76%	24%	65%	35%
Slovenia											57%	43%	71%	29%	63%	38%	50%	50%
Slovakia											64%	36%	62%	38%	77%	23%	85%	15%
Bulgaria											56%	44%	53%	47%	76%	24%	76%	24%
Romania											71%	29%	64%	36%	59%	41%	78%	22%
Croatia															45%	55%	64%	36%
<b>EU</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>39%</b>

Source: European Parliament and EU 27 national election results websites

### Post-Brexit gender composition

34 of the UK's 73 MEPs are women. Of the additional 27 MEPs elected in 2019 who are provisionally 'in waiting' there are 16 men and 11 women. This means that the number of women MEPs in the post-Brexit EP will be 273. Women will make up 39% of the 705-strong Parliament, the same ratio as for the pre-Brexit Parliament in which 296 of 751 MEPs are women.



**Gender of MEPs in the 2019-2024 EP Pre- and Post-Brexit**

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>2019 Election</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>751</b>
	<b>61%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>
UK MEPs	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>73</b>
EU 28 less UK	<b>416</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>678</b>

**Gender of additional 27 Post Brexit MEPs by country**

France	3	2	5
Spain	2	3	5
Italy	3		3
Netherlands	3		3
Ireland	1	1	2
Austria		1	1
Croatia		1	1
Denmark		1	1
Estonia	1		1
Finland		1	1
Poland	1		1
Romania	1		1
Slovakia		1	1
Sweden	1		1
	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>

**Post Brexit EP Composition**

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>All</b>
EU 27	<b>432</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>705</b>
	<b>61%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 6.5 Ethnic minorities

The European Network Against Racism (ENAR) analysed racial and ethnic representation in the Parliament following the 2019 elections. It found that 36 MEPs from ethnic/racial minorities were elected: 19 men and 17 women. This is 5% of all MEPs, which the ENAR points out compares with an EU minority population of at least 10%. After Brexit, the ENAR estimates the proportion of ethnic and racial minority MEPs will fall to 4% of the total.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>45</sup> [ENAR's Election analysis: ethnic minorities in the new European Parliament 2019-2025](#) (accessed 17.6.19)

## 7. Election of European Commission President and other top EU jobs

### 7.1 Election of European Commission President

[Article 17 \(7\) \(TEU\)](#) sets out the procedure for electing the Commission President:

Taking into account the elections to the European Parliament and after having held the appropriate consultations, the European Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall propose to the European Parliament a candidate for President of the Commission. This candidate shall be elected by the European Parliament by a majority of its component members.

#### *Spitzenkandidaten* Process

In 2014, the [Spitzenkandidaten process](#) was followed for the first time, whereby the Political Groups select lead candidates to be European Commission President, with a view to the European Council then proposing the candidate of the leading party group at the EP election to be European Commission President. Jean-Claude Juncker, previously Prime Minister of Luxembourg, was the EPP *Spitzenkandidat* in 2014. He was duly proposed by the European Council following the EP election (in which the EPP was the leading party) and his appointment was approved by the EP in July 2014.

Rather than guaranteeing that this person should be Commission President, resolutions adopted by the EP have expressed the expectation that the candidate of the leading Political Group after the EP election should be the first to be considered as Commission President. This candidate is considered as best positioned to command the support of a majority within the EP.<sup>46</sup>

The European Council is not obliged by the EU Treaties to follow the *Spitzenkandidaten* process and some EU leaders have [voiced opposition](#) to doing so again in 2019. Following an informal meeting of the [European Council on 23 February 2018](#), Donald Tusk said that there was agreement among the 27 EU leaders (meeting without the UK) that the European Council could not guarantee in advance that it would propose one of the lead candidates for President of the European Commission. He said:

There is no automaticity in this process. The Treaty is very clear that it is the autonomous competence of the European Council to nominate the candidate, while taking into account the European elections, and having held appropriate consultations.

In a resolution adopted on 7 February 2018 the EP however stressed that:

. . . by not adhering to the ‘Spitzenkandidaten’ process, the European Council would also risk submitting for Parliament’s approval a

<sup>46</sup> See EPRS, Election of the President of the European Commission, [Understanding the Spitzenkandidaten process](#), April 2019; and European Political Strategy Centre, [Building on the Spitzenkandidaten Model - Bolstering Europe’s Democratic Dimension](#), European Commission, 16 February 2018.

candidate for President of the Commission who will not have a sufficient parliamentary majority.<sup>47</sup>

It warned that:

the European Parliament will be ready to reject any candidate in the investiture procedure of the President of the Commission who was not appointed as a 'Spitzenkandidat' in the run-up to the European election.

An EP resolution in February 2019 stressed that:

in the process of the investiture of the President of the Commission, proper consultations with Parliament are of paramount importance, as, after the elections, it will determine the candidate which can be backed by a majority of its component Members and will transmit the result of its internal deliberations to the European Council.<sup>48</sup>

This is in line with the declaration annexed to the final act of the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) which adopted the Treaty of Lisbon, amending the EU Treaties, in 2009. Declaration No 12 stated that "the European Parliament and the European Council are jointly responsible for the smooth running of the process leading to the election of the President of the European Commission". It also referred to "necessary consultations in the framework deemed the most appropriate".

The February 2019 resolution also stated that:

the candidate must have been designated as a *Spitzenkandidat* by one of the European political parties and must have campaigned for the post of President of the Commission in the run-up to the European elections.<sup>49</sup>

## 7.2 EP approval of European Commission

Once the European Commission President is elected, the other members of the European Commission are selected by the Council in agreement with the Commission President-elect. The [Council](#), in agreement with the Commission President-elect, adopts a list of candidate commissioners, one from each Member State following nominations by the Member States. The Commissioners-designate are subject to EP Committee hearings according to their proposed field of responsibility. They are also sent a set of questions by the relevant Committee which they must reply to in writing. The relevant EP Committees then draw up an evaluation of the candidate's expertise and performance, which is sent to the President of the Parliament. A negative evaluation has prompted candidates in the past to withdraw from the process.<sup>50</sup>

The full Commission, including the Commission President and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, then needs to be

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<sup>47</sup> [European Parliament decision](#) of 7 February 2018 on the revision of the Framework Agreement on relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission.

<sup>48</sup> [European Parliament resolution](#) of 13 February 2019 on the state of the debate on the future of Europe.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

<sup>50</sup> See European Parliament, [How are the Commission President and Commissioners appointed?](#)

approved in a single vote of consent by Parliament before the Commission is then appointed by a qualified majority by the European Council.

In 2014, the European Parliament [elected Jean-Claude Juncker](#) as Commission President on 15 July. After proposed Commissioners were put forward by Member States and agreed by the Council over the summer, the [Committee hearings](#) were held at the end of September and October. The Commission as a whole was [then approved](#) on 22 October, in time to take office on 1 November.

In the event of a substantial portfolio change during the Commission's term of office, the filling of a vacancy or the appointment of a new Commissioner following the accession of a new Member State, the new Commissioner is subjected to another hearing before the relevant committee.

### 7.3 The 2019 EP elections and aftermath

Following the election, and prior to the informal European Council of 28 May, the EP Conference of Presidents (EP Group leaders) met and issued a [statement](#) reconfirming its “resolve” for the lead candidate process.

Speaking after the European Council, which he attended, President of the European Parliament Antonio Tajani [said](#) that he had been given a mandate by the Conference of Presidents to stress that the EP supports the *Spitzenkandidaten* procedure as a democratic process giving EU citizens “an opportunity to express their position on how the executive of our community should be led”. President Tajani (a *Forza Italia* and EPP MEP) also [affirmed](#) that a majority of the EP groups supported the *Spitzenkandidaten* process and that this needed to be followed in the election of the European Commission President.

#### **Box 3: The *Spitzenkandidaten***

At the 2019 EP elections, the main Political Groups put forward the following [Spitzenkandidaten](#):

**EPP:** Manfred Weber, chair of the EPP group in the EP and an MEP for the German Christian Social Union.

**S&D:** Frans Timmermans, Commission’s First Vice-President, previously a Government Minister in the Netherlands and Dutch Labour Party representative.

**ECR:** Jan Zahradil, MEP for the Czech Civic Democratic Party.

**ALDE:** The ALDE group did not support the *Spitzenkandidaten* process in 2019, but put forward a [pool of seven candidates](#) who would be its nominees for the various top posts in the EU. The candidates included the Danish European Commissioner Margrethe Vestager and former Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt.

**Greens/EFA:** The European Greens put forward two candidates: German Green MEP Ska Keller and Dutch Green-Left MEP Bas Eickhout. The European Free Alliance (EFA) nominated a separate lead candidate: imprisoned Republican Left of Catalonia left leader Oriol Junqueras.

**GUE/NGL:** The European Left Group also put forward two candidates: Violeta Tomič, a member of the Slovenian Parliament and Nico Cue, a former Belgian trade union leader.

EPP leaders also met on 28 May and expressed their support for the EPP *Spitzenkandidat*, German MEP Manfred Weber (see box 3), to become the next President of the European Commission. EPP President Joseph Daul made a [statement](#) referring to the increased turnout at the elections as “a validation of the *Spitzenkandidat* process”. He said that as the EPP was the “leading political force in Europe” he was “confident that Manfred Weber will become the next President of the European Commission”.

The ALDE Group previously indicated that it does not support the *Spitzenkandidaten* process for 2019. It [said on 28 May](#) that its chair Guy Verhofstadt had voted against the Conference of Presidents declaration, supported by the EPP, S&D and Greens, that the next Commission President could only be a *Spitzenkandidat*. Verhofstadt (former Belgian Prime Minister and the ALDE *Spitzenkandidat* in 2014) said that while the EPP was “pushing hard” for the *Spitzenkandidaten* system, it had “killed its legitimacy” when it voted against a proposal for transnational lists in February 2018. This proposal, supported by ALDE and President Macron, involved using some of the seats that would be vacated following Brexit to create EU-wide constituencies and thus enable transnational lists to stand in the elections. Verhofstadt said that “A *Spitzen*-candidate that you cannot vote for in the whole of Europe is simply not serious”. He added that it was important for the ALDE Group that the Commission President “is representing a broad pro-European majority with a clear programme to renew Europe”.

While continuing to support the *Spitzenkandidaten* process, the S&D and Greens were [not enthusiastic](#) about Weber’s candidacy. Given that the EPP has a reduced share of seats in the new Parliament, and the need for a broader coalition of Political Groups to win votes in the new Parliament, the emphasis was on the need to reach agreement on a candidate that can command the support of a majority of MEPs. This could still be one of the *Spitzenkandidaten* put forward prior to the election, but not necessarily the candidate of the EPP. EP resolutions have stressed that the European Council should propose a *Spitzenkandidat* for the Commission post rather than the *Spitzenkandidat* of the leading Political Group (see section 6.1).

The S&D candidate Frans Timmermans or Margrethe Vestager, one of the pool of candidates put forward by ALDE, appeared to have more support than Weber among the combined forces of the S&D, ALDE and the Greens.<sup>51</sup> On 20 June, it was [reported](#) that the leaders of the S&D and RE Groups had told Weber directly that they did not support his candidacy. Within the EP, Weber has been criticised for what was viewed as a [lenient approach](#) to Viktor Orbán’s *Fidesz* party until its recent suspension from the EPP. There have however been reports that if the other Political Groups block Weber, then the [EPP will block](#) Timmermans and Vestager. Timmermans is [also opposed](#) by the Polish Government, which is unhappy about his statements about the rule of law in Poland.

Heads of government from the EPP, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel and her Austrian counterpart Sebastian Kurz (until he was forced to resign just after the EP elections in May) have publicly backed Weber’s candidacy. However, President Macron of France and Portugal’s Prime Minister António Costa have indicated their opposition to Weber becoming Commission President. Prime Minister Costa has [publicly opposed](#) Weber’s candidacy, referring to the latter’s strong support for austerity policies in Portugal.

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<sup>51</sup> See [Putting heads together for the EU’s top jobs](#), CEPS News, 5 June 2019.

President Macron has stressed the need for the Commission President to have high-level government experience. The last four Commission Presidents have been former Prime Ministers. The last Commission President not to have been a head of government was Jacques Delors from 1985 to 1995 (previously French Finance Minister). Weber has been an MEP since 2004 and has not served as a government minister. President Macron [is reported to favour](#) the EU's chief Brexit negotiator, Michel Barnier, for the Commission Presidency.

## 7.4 Appointments to the top EU jobs

An informal European Council meeting took place on 28 May in order to discuss arrangements for appointments to the leading positions in the EU institutions.

In addition to the Commission Presidency, other top posts to be filled are the President of the European Council, the President of the European Parliament and the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. The appointment of the President of the European Central Bank (ECB) is also upcoming.

### Box 4: The EU's top jobs

**President of the European Council:** This position is [elected by the European Council](#) (EU heads of state or government) by a qualified majority for a two and a half year term, renewable once (Article 15 (5) TEU). This position has been held by Donald Tusk since 1 December 2014 (having served two terms). The mandate of the new President will begin on 1 December 2019.

**President of the European Commission:** The procedure set out in Article 17 (7) (TEU) provides that the European Council acting by a qualified majority, proposes a candidate for Commission President to the European Parliament. The President is then elected by the European Parliament by an absolute majority of MEPs. The current Commission President, Jean-Claude Juncker, has been in office since 1 November 2014. The term of office of the next President will begin on 1 November 2019.

The other members of the European Commission are selected by the Council in agreement with the Commission President-elect, and the whole Commission (including the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security) is subject to a vote of consent by the European Parliament, and the Commission as a whole is appointed by the European Council by a qualified majority.

**President of the European Parliament:** The President of the EP is elected by an absolute majority of MEPs at the first sitting of the newly elected European Parliament. This will take place on 2 July 2019. EP rules of procedure provide that if after three ballots no candidate has an absolute majority, there is a run-off between the top two candidates ([rule 16](#)). The current President of the EP is Antonio Tajani (*Forza Italia*, EPP).

**High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security:** The High Representative is appointed by the European Council by a qualified majority, with the agreement of the President of the European Commission (Article 18 (1) TEU). The High Representative is also a Commission Vice-President and chairs the EU Foreign Affairs Council. The current High Representative is Federica Mogherini. Her mandate runs concurrently with the President and other members of the European Commission, meaning that the newly appointed High Representative's term of office will begin on 1 November 2019.

**President of the European Central Bank:** The President of the ECB, Vice President and the four other members of the ECB Executive Board are appointed by the European Council, acting by a qualified majority. The term of office is eight years and is non-renewable (Article 283 TFEU (2)). The current President of the ECB is Mario Draghi. His term of office began on 1 November 2011 and will expire on 31 October 2019.

The extent to which the ECB post would be included as part of the package of top jobs being discussed was not clear, given that the ECB is supposed to operate free of political interference.<sup>52</sup>

In his [remarks](#) following the meeting on 28 May President of the European Council Donald Tusk emphasised that there could be “no automaticity” with regard to the selection of the European Commission President, but that “no-one can be excluded” and that “being a lead candidate is not a disqualification, on the contrary, it may increase their chances”. He stressed that:

The Treaty is clear: the European Council should propose, and the European Parliament should elect. Therefore, the future President of the Commission must have the support of both a qualified majority in the European Council and a majority of the Members of the European Parliament.

President Tusk also stressed the need for geographic, gender and political balance in deciding who gets the top jobs. He said:

We also discussed balances. That is: the need to reflect the diversity of the Union when it comes to geography, the size of countries, gender as well as political affiliation. This will be our genuine aspiration. But ... in the real world a perfect balance may be difficult to obtain.

This is in line with the declaration annexed to the final act of the Treaty of Lisbon IGC. Declaration Number 6 states that in choosing the persons holding the offices of President of the European Council, President of the Commission and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy “due account is to be taken of the need to respect the geographical and demographic diversity of the Union and its Member States”.

President Tusk also [said](#) after the meeting that gender balance would mean “at least two women”, but that this was a “personal ambition” and whether this was possible remained to be seen.

President Tusk said he would be beginning consultations with the EP. He would continue consultations with European Council members “both on the future President of the Commission and on the future President of the European Council and the European Central Bank, as well as the High Representative”. He also stressed that the European Council did not discuss names “just the process”, and that he hoped to achieve “clarity” on the various posts in June.

Among the [names circulated](#) as possible female candidates for the top posts are Margrethe Vestager, the Danish European Commissioner and ALDE candidate, and the President of Lithuania, Dalia Grybauskaitė (possibly as President of the European Council). Ms Vestager has been backed to be Commission President by Denmark’s outgoing Prime Ministers

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<sup>52</sup> President Tusk said that the ECB post was “not for party competition” and the Netherlands Prime Minister Mark Rutte said he did not favour including this appointment in the global “package”. See: [Outcome of the informal dinner of Heads of State or Government on 28 May 2019](#), EPRS Blog, 3 June 2019.

Lars Løkke Rasmussen (ALDE) and incoming Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen (S&D). Denmark not being a member of the eurozone may be considered a drawback to her candidacy.

The French Managing-Director of the International Monetary Fund, Christine Lagarde, and the Bulgarian Chief Executive of the World Bank, Kristalina Georgieva, have also been touted as possible candidates, either for the European Commission or ECB. Croatian President Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović and former Danish Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt have [reportedly](#) been discussed as possible candidates for European Council President. Fine Gael (EPP) MEP and European Parliament Vice President Mairead McGuinness has been [discussed](#) as a possible candidate to be EP President.

Other possible candidates that have been [mentioned](#) for the top jobs include Croatian Prime Minister Andrej Plenković for European Commission President and Belgian Prime Minister Charles Michel and outgoing Danish Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen as European Council President.

Possible candidates for the EP Presidency also include the EP's Brexit steering-group co-ordinator and former ALDE chair, Guy Verhofstadt, and Weber himself if he does not get the Commission Presidency. Their respective chances of getting the EP Presidency may however be hindered if a candidate from their Political Group gets the Commission Presidency.

A panel of co-ordinators were chosen among the heads of government by the European Council on 28 May to liaise with the larger Political Groups to discuss the various appointments. Croatian Prime Minister Andrej Plenković and Latvian Prime Minister Krišjānis Kariņš would liaise with the EPP; Netherlands Prime Minister Mark Rutte and Belgian Prime Minister Charles Michel would liaise with ALDE; and Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez and Portuguese Prime Minister António Costa would liaise with S&D. President Tusk also began [further consultations](#) with EU governments and the EP.

The European Council discussed appointments to the top jobs again at its meeting of 20-21 June. However, no agreement was reached on candidates. Following the meeting, President Emmanuel Macron said the three main *Spitzenkandidaten* (Weber, Timmermans and Vestager) had been “taken out” of contention. However, other EU leaders including President Tusk and Chancellor Merkel were [less categoric](#). Following the meeting, President Tusk said that [the European Council](#) had had “a full discussion of nominations taking into account my consultations and statements made within the European Parliament” but that there was “no majority on any candidate”. He said that the European Council had agreed “that there needs to be a package reflecting the diversity of the EU”.

The European Council will meet informally on the evening of 30 June to discuss appointments again. President Tusk said that in the meantime he would continue consultations, including with the EP.



## 7.5 Next steps

Shortly after the European Council meeting on 30 June, the newly-elected Parliament will meet for the first time on 2 July. It is expected to elect its new President on that day. The EP's Committees will also be established during the EP's first session that week. The EP's next session on 15-18 July will be the first possible opportunity for the EP to elect the new Commission President.

Member States are then expected to nominate their proposed Commissioners over the summer, with the Council agreeing a list. EP Committees will then hold hearings for the Commissioner nominees in September and October with an EP approval vote for the whole of the Commission expected to take place in late October.

The new Commission will take office on 1 November. The new European Council President will take office on 1 December.

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