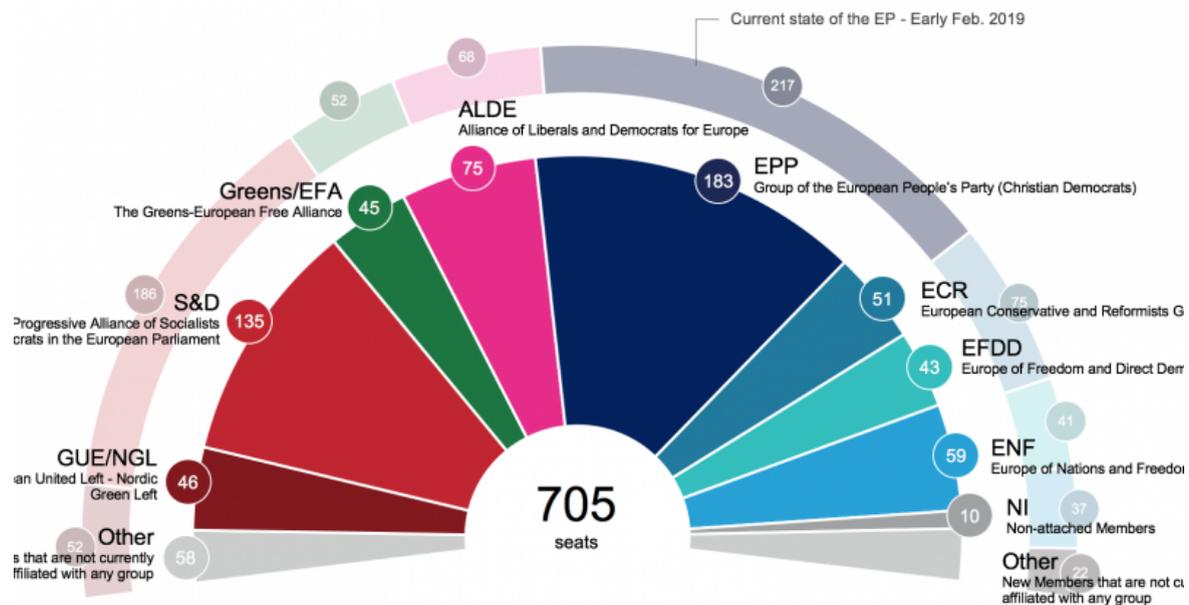


## Little Sum up about the European Election

In May 2019, citizens across Europe elected their representatives to the European Parliament. Deputies task will be to build, over the next 5 years, texts and laws applied by the States of the European Union.

### What does the new European Parliament look like?



The provisional results of the 2019 European elections continue to be updated in several countries. At European level, the EPP Conservatives and the Social Democrats in the S&D Group have lost the majority they had for more than twenty years. What does the new hemicycle look like?

The 2019 European elections ended on 26 May. Until Brexit occurs, 751 MEPs will still sit in Strasbourg.

The provisional results updated by the European Parliament on 29 May give the EPP Christian Democrats at the head of the future assembly (179 seats), ahead of the S&D Social Democrats (153 seats), the ALDE Liberals (105 seats), the Greens/EFA Group (69 seats), the CRE sovereignists (63 seats), the Eurosceptic and more like Europhobic right now (54 seats for the ELDD and 58 seats for the ENL), and the radical left, out of control (38 seats).

**First of all the Conservative Party EPP will no longer be as powerful as they were...**

The overwhelming victory of Viktor Orban in Hungary (52% of the vote, that represents 13 seats), and the “good” results of the Greek Conservatives (New Democracy p with 33% of the vote in Greece and 8 seats).

In the next legislature, EPP will represent less than a quarter of the future Assembly (179 seats so 24% of the seats), compared to 29% in the previous term. Dramatic consequences due to the loss of traditional parties like in France where the Republicans only obtained 8.5% of the votes that is to say 8 seats.

In Germany, Angela Merkel won only 28.9% of the vote (29 seats), against more than 35% in 2014.

### **Eurosceptics are still progressing, for Europe ?**

Driven by the rise of Nigel Farage Brexit Party (30.8% of the vote in UK and 29 seats) and the Italian 5-star movement (17.1% of the votes, 14 seats), the current Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy (ELDD) group will rise from 42 to 54 seats, almost 8% of the EP.

In the far right, the Europe of Nations and Freedoms (ENL) won 58 seats against 36 at the end of the 2014-2019 term. With the dramatic victory of the Rassemblement national in France (23.3% of the votes and 22 seats) and of the Leagues Victory in Italy, this have increased the far right in the EP.

In total, the sovereignist, Eurosceptic, Europhobic parties obtained 175 elected members out of 751, and 23.3% of the total number.

### **Liberals reinforced by French movement LREM**

The Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE), is experiencing the strongest growth in the hemicycle (105 seats in total).

### **The Greens have raised unexpectedly!**

The Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA) will now occupy approximately 9% of the seats in the European Parliament.

### **Socialists in decline, due to a national decline in most European countries**

The Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D), on the other hand, fell with a score of 20.4%.

The high scores of the Spanish and Portuguese socialist parties were not enough to compensate the decline of other national parties.

After the failure of the 2017 presidential election and the desertion of some of its members, the crisis of the French Socialist Party continues with only 6.2% of the votes.

### **And for Brexit....**

If the United Kingdom really leave the EU during the next term, the number of MEPs would increase to 705 instead of 751. But some people might want to ask for a new referendum, who knows ?

Maxime Mercier