

United Kingdom: European Elections in the run-up to Brexit

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INTRODUCTION

The campaign for the 2019 European Parliamentary election in the United Kingdom did not kick off until the last moment as the country's government had not planned to take part in the election. The UK was originally scheduled to leave the European Union on the 29 March, but extensions of Article 50 – the legal and political process for leaving the European Union – in late March and mid-April meant that the UK had to participate in the European Parliamentary elections under EU law. Despite this, it was not until the 7 May that UK Prime Minister Theresa May conceded that the UK would indeed take part in the European election on the 23 May.

Brexit introduced a new issue-dimension in the UK after the 2016 EU referendum (Goodwin and Heath 2016a, 2016b, 2017). Cutting across the traditional lines of political conflict, both Remainers and Leavers can be found among supporters and Members of Parliament of the ruling Conservative Party and Labour, the main opposition party. Whilst the Conservative Party's official stance is pro-Leave, the Labour Party under the leadership of Jeremy Corbyn has been less clear on its position. This difference between the two main parties was also visible during the campaign for the 2017 UK General Election (Mellon et al. 2018, Vaccari et al. forthcoming).

Because of the divisive nature of the European issue, the UK's two main parties considered holding EU elections in the run-up to Brexit problematic and both parties were eager to avoid this scenario. Against the backdrop of Brexit, the elections to the European Parliament were commonly considered a proxy for a new referendum on the question whether or not to leave the European Union, and if so how. This was also true for the local elections held on the 2 May in most of England, which saw the two main parties suffer a 'Brexit backlash' (Walker 2019). In these local elections, the Conservative Party led by Theresa May lost 1,330 out of 8,410 seats. Labour, the main opposition party led by Jeremy Corbyn, was not able to gain from the incumbent party's defeat and lost 84 councillors. The pro-Remain Liberal Democrats and Greens, on the other hand, made unexpectedly large gains of 705 and 194 seats respectively. Curiously, this result in favour of pro-Remain parties was interpreted by both the Conservative Party and Labour as a message from the electorate to 'get on and deliver Brexit'.

For the European elections on the 23 May, two new parties entered the political landscape. Nigel Farage, former leader of the right-wing UK Independence Party (UKIP),

made a re-appearance with the Brexit Party. The one-issue party in favour of a no-deal Brexit, which has supporters instead of members and did not have a party manifesto, soon led the polls as many disappointed Conservative Party supporters were expected to switch allegiance to the Brexit Party. That very same Conservative Party was expected to see its worst ever performance amidst increasing turmoil within the party, talks about Theresa May's resignation as Prime Minister, changes in the party leadership, and a fourth vote in Parliament on Theresa May's Brexit deal with the EU.

The second new party, the centrist and pro-Remain Change UK – The Independent Group (CUK-TIG), was formed by MPs who resigned from the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. Unlike the Brexit Party, it never gained much momentum and was expected to receive a percentage of the popular vote in only single digits. Besides the Brexit Party, the Liberal Democrats and the Greens were expected to fare well in the election. Both parties were predicted to gain votes from pro-Remain Labour supporters disappointed by the fact that neither the party nor its leader Jeremy Corbyn ever unequivocally spoke out in favour of remaining in the European Union.

RESULTS

On May 23rd, voters in Great Britain and Ireland elected a total of seventy three Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). The UK is divided into twelve regions, in which voters elect between three and ten MEPs depending on the population size of the region. Unlike national elections, where one candidate is elected in each of the UK's six-hundred-fifty constituencies using the first-past-the-post system, the elections for the European Parliament are held under a proportional system. The ballot in Great Britain features parties and names of candidates, and voters either select a party or an independent candidate. Seats are allocated in proportion to the share of votes cast for a party (but not for an individual running for that party) or for an independent candidate. Northern Ireland, on the other hand, uses Single Transferable Vote (STV) to elect its three MEPs and voters rank candidates according to their preference.

EU citizens living in the UK were not automatically registered to vote in the European Election and had to re-register by May 7th. The 3million, an organisation of EU citizens in the UK campaigning for them to retain their existing rights after Brexit, made a formal complaint to the Electoral Commission amid fears that many EU citizens would not be able to vote in the election. It argued that the two-step process in practice virtually deprived EU citizens of their only chance to voice an opinion on Brexit (O'Carroll, 2019).

After the polls opened on May 23rd the hashtag #DeniedMyVote soon trended on Twitter as many EU nationals were indeed not able to vote in the UK election to the European Parliament. Some EU citizens had not been aware they had to re-register, others had tried but their registration form was received too late or had gotten lost. The Electoral Commission pointed the finger at the UK Government, saying that it had already made a case for making registration easier in 2014 but that the

short notice of the UK's participation in the EP elections limited the time available to raise awareness of the rules for registration (Electoral Commission, 2019). As most European countries did not vote until Sunday May 26th, votes from the election on Thursday May 23rd were not counted until polls in other EU Member States were about to close. The days between the election and the counting of the votes saw Prime Minister Theresa May announcing her plan to resign on June 7th, triggering a leadership contest within the Conservative Party. After weeks – if not months – of turmoil, her resignation was not at all a surprise and many Conservative MPs soon announced their candidacy for the leadership of the party.

Turnout in the 2019 UK European Parliamentary election was 36.9%, up 1.5 percentage points in comparison to 2014. As expected, the new Brexit Party did well. It won 32% of the popular vote, got to send twenty-eight MEPs to Brussels, and was the largest party in nine out of twelve UK regions. The Liberal Democrats were the second largest party with 20% of the vote and fifteen MEPs (up fourteen in comparison to 2014). Not surprisingly, the LibDems topped the polls in pro-Remain London. The Green Party increased its number of MEPs by four, sending a total of seven to Brussels and garnering 12.1% of the popular vote.

Both Labour and the Conservatives were punished in the election. Labour placed third with 14.1% of the vote, down 11.3 percentage points in comparison to 2014. It now has ten MEPs, half of the number it had previously. The Conservative Party placed fifth with 9.1% of the vote – its worst performance in a national election in nearly two-hundreds years. It lost fifteen MEPs and currently has four seats in the European Parliament.

The two regional parties in Great Britain also won seats in the European Parliament. The Scottish National Party (SNP) garnered three seats (up one in comparison to 2014) and the Welsh Plaid Cymru kept its one seat. The three Northern Irish seats went to Sinn Féin, the Democratic Unionist Party and the Alliance Party. It was the first time in history that the region would send three female MEPs to Brussels. Newcomer Change UK did not win any seats, and UKIP lost all of its twenty-four seats in the European Parliament after shifting to the far-right under the leadership of Gerard Batten.

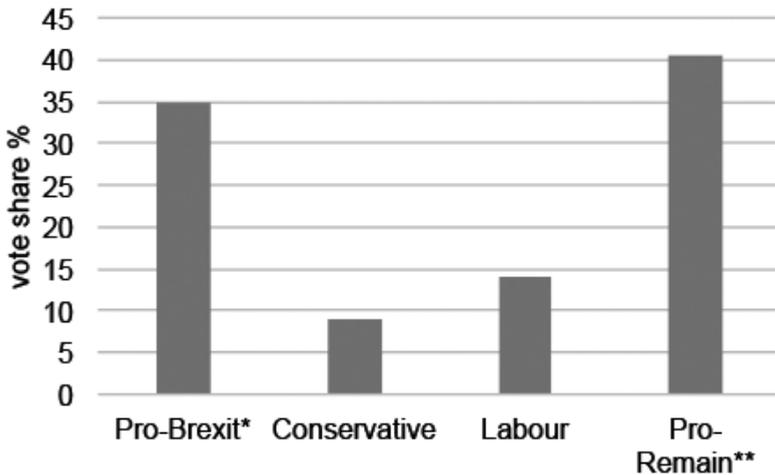
Table 1- Results of the 2019 European Parliament elections – United Kingdom

PARTY	EP GROUP	VOTES (N)	VOTES (%)	SEATS	VOTES CHANGE FROM 2014 (%)	SEATS CHANGE FROM 2014
The Brexit Party	EFD	5,248,533	31.6	29	+31.6	+29
Liberal Democrat	ALDE	3,367,284	20.3	16	+13.4	+15
Labour	S&D	2,347,255	14.1	10	-11.3	-10
Green	G-EFA	2,023,380	12.1	7	+4.2	+4
Conservative	ECR	1,512,147	9.1	4	-14.8	-15
Scottish National Party	G-EFA	594,553	3.6	3	+1.1	+1
Plaid Cymru	G-EFA	163,928	1.0	1	+0.3	
Sinn Féin	GUE-NGL	126,951		1		
Democratic Unionist Party	NI	124,991		1		
Alliance Party	ALDE	105,928		1		
Change UK	EPP	571,846	3.4		+3.4	
UK Independence Party	EFD/NI	554,463	3.3		-24.2	-24
Ulster Unionist Party	ECR	53,052				-1
Total		16,794,311	100	73		
Turnout (%)			36.9			
Legal threshold for obtaining MEPs (%)			<i>none</i>			

Vote share figures do not include Northern Ireland as it has a separate electoral system to the rest of the UK. Vote totals for Northern Ireland are first preferences only.

For parties running in both Northern Ireland and Great Britain, the vote share is just for England, Scotland and Wales, but the vote total is the sum of all GB votes plus the first preference votes in Northern Ireland.

Whilst the Brexit Party garnered the largest vote share in the election, it is clear that Brexit remains a highly divisive issue in the UK. Comparing the vote shares of the explicitly pro-Leave parties (the Brexit Party and UKIP) and the explicitly pro-Remain parties (the LibDems, Green Party, the SNP, Plaid Cymru and Change UK), the balance seems somewhat in favour of the pro-Remain parties with a total vote share of 40.4%. The pro-Leave parties together garnered 34.9% of the vote. The last word on Brexit has clearly not yet been said and the direction the UK takes in the next months will largely depend on who becomes the new Prime Minister.



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