The 2019 European Union Election

May 30, 2019

POL 147C: French Politics
Isaac Hale
Spring 2019



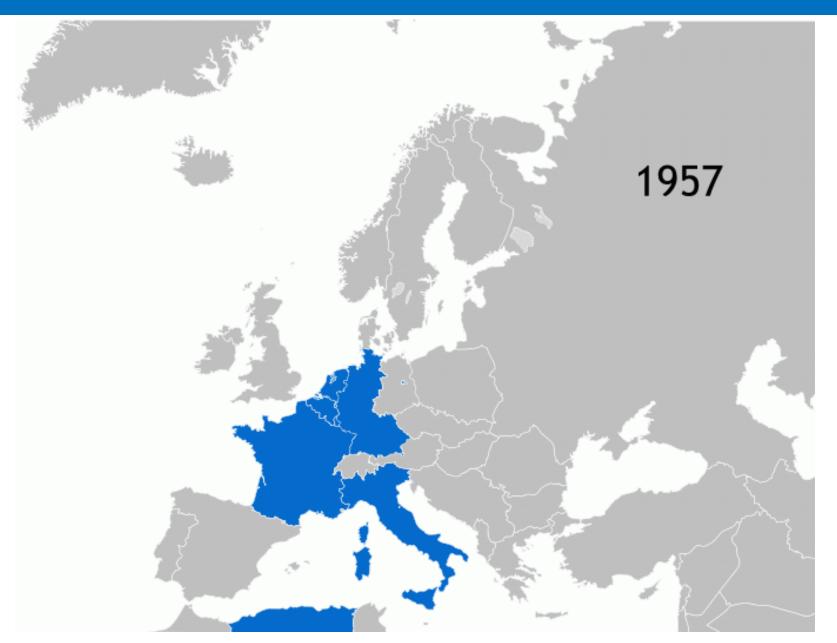
Outline

- 1. What is the EU?
- 2. EU Election Basics
- 3. EU Election 2019
- 4. The EU Election & French Politics

What is the EU?

A Little Bit of History

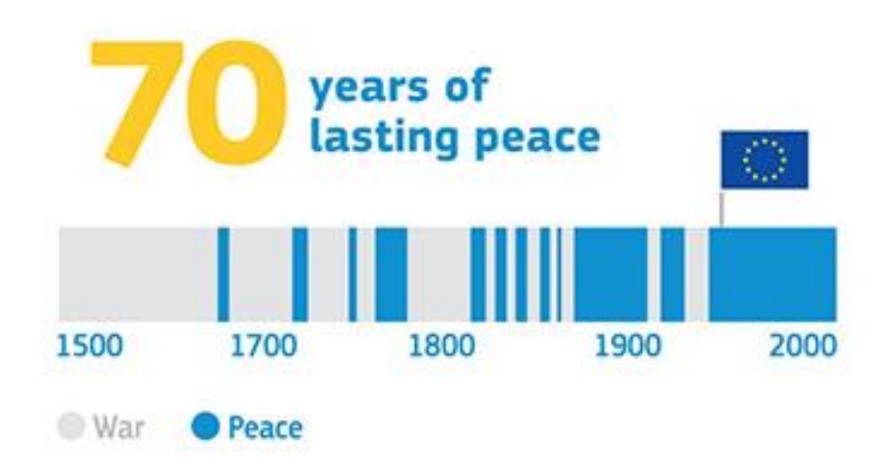
- Following two world wars, Europe was devastated
- The Council of Europe was founded in 1949 to unite Europe
- An early version of the EU began in 1957 with the Treaty of Rome
- Over time countries were added
- Today the EU consists of 28 member states



Core Elements of EU Membership

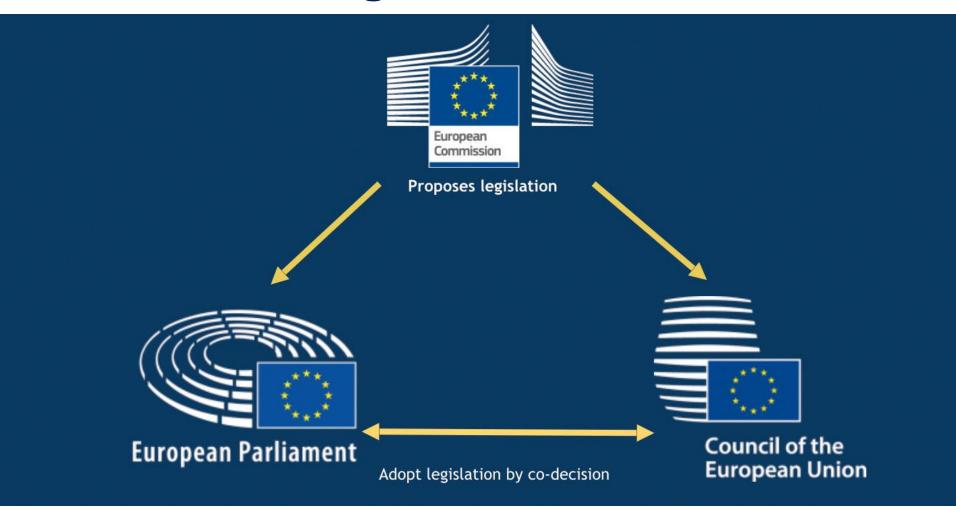
- A single internal market
- A customs union
- Freedom of movement
- United front in foreign relations
- 18/28 countries are in the Eurozone
- Preventing intra-EU military conflict

War & Peace



EU Election 2019

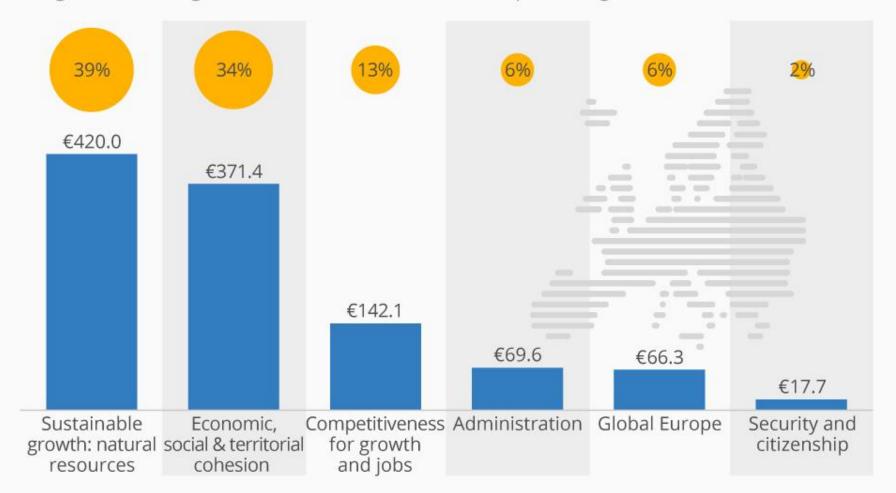
The Legislative Process





EU Budget: Where The Money Goes

Long term EU budget 2014-2020 (in billion euro and percentage)





Election Context

8 Party Groups of the EU















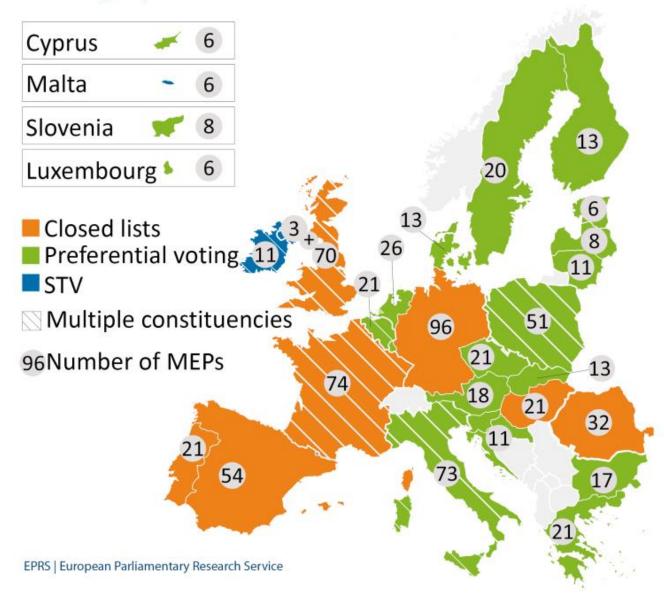




	GUE/NGL	The Course Bild	S&D	alde,	Серр		EFD	ENF
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	•
EURO	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•
SAME-SEX MARRIAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATO	0		0	0	0	0		0
MANDATORY RELOCATION OF REFUGEES WITHIN THE EU	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•
QUICK TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREE TRADE	0	0	•	0	0	0		0
JUNCKER COMMISSION	0	•	0	0	0	•	0	0
PUTIN	•	0	0	0	0	0	•	0
STATEHOOD OF PALESTINE	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•

THE POSITION OF THE GROUP IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT REFLECTS THE VOTING BEHAVIOUR OF A MAJORITY OF THE MEPS IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT 2014-19 IN EACH EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT GROUP

Voting system and number of MEPs



What Is Proportional Representation (PR)?

- France, and many other countries, use PR to pick their Members of the European Parliament (MEPs)
- Votes are made for party lists. These lists can be either closed or open.
- Proportional representation can be national (M=S), as in Spain or Germany in EU elections
- Often PR is districted, as in France or the UK
- Electoral formulas are used to allocate seats proportionally

Election of Members of the European Parliament for the [insert name of Region, e.g. 'North-West Region']

Vote **only once** by putting a cross in the box next to your choice



Conservative Party

- Arthur John Briggs
- Derek Trentham
- Brahm Malik
- Nigel Hackett
- 5. Edith Curling

- Christopher Malcolm Browne
- Flora Mabel Strand
- George Gerald Markham
- Anita Patel
- 10. Brian Jerome Edwards





Green Party

- James Earl Barton
- Olivia Latham
- 3. Francis Pine
- Roger Donald Stock
- 5. Jane Deborah Powell
- Denis Verity
- Devone La Fayette

Benjamin West

- Gillian Bridgenorth
- 10. Paul Leslie Hyde





Labour Party

- 1. Hugh John Turnbull
- Diane Valerie Tate
- Edward Hampstead
- Geoff Maine
- 5. Hedley Stamp

- Keith Upshott
- Gareth Tudor-Monnmouth
- Gemma Sparrowleap
- Reginald Shoeness
- 10. Roy Cammell





Liberal Democrat Party

- Andrew Palmer
- 2. Russell Chand Valley
- 3. Lucy Jennifer Brindle
- 4. Geraldine Letts
- Sunita Kendall-Singh
- Kathleen O'Connell
- Brinsley Stewart Croft
- Francesca Seaton
- Jim Proudfoot
- 10. Ian David Wanstead





United Kingdom Independence Party

- William Gibbs
- Janet Wheelwright
- Donald Geoffrey Beach
- Gordon Arthur Burnett
- Victor Hedges

- Samuel Brickwell
- Kenneth Sturgeon
- Joyce Brenda Fennell
- Carlos Cavelleros
- Philippa Stewart





Barker, Greenwood Hulme

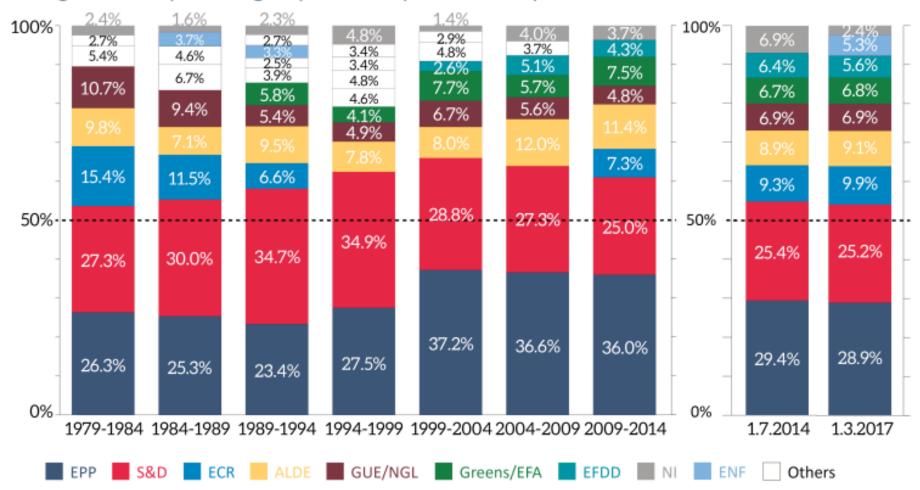
Independent



EU Election 2019

European Parliament, 1979-2014

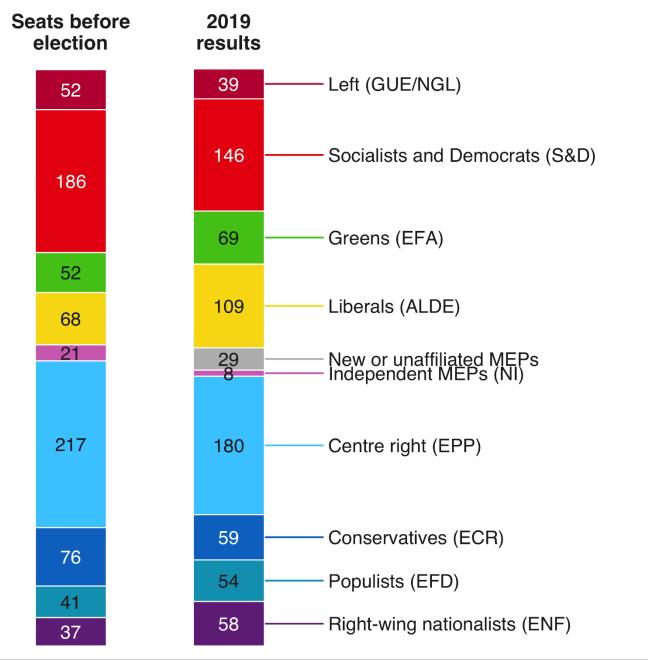
Strengths of the political groups in each parliamentary term



EU Election 2019

Hale

The two biggest parties have lost their majority

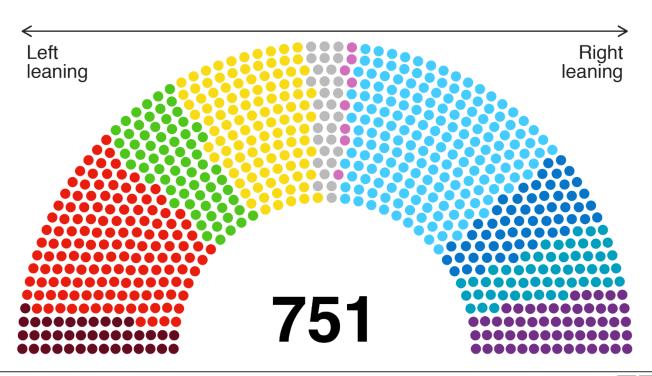


EU election results

Seats by party group

- Left (GUE/NGL): 39
- Socialists and Democrats (S&D): 146
- Greens (EFA): 69
- Liberals (ALDE): 109
- Others: 29

- Independent MEPs: 8
- Centre-right (EPP): 180
- Conservatives (ECR): 59
- Populists (EFD): 54
- Right-wing nationalists (ENF): 58

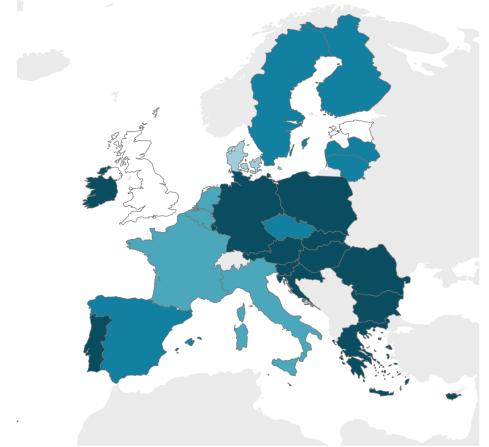


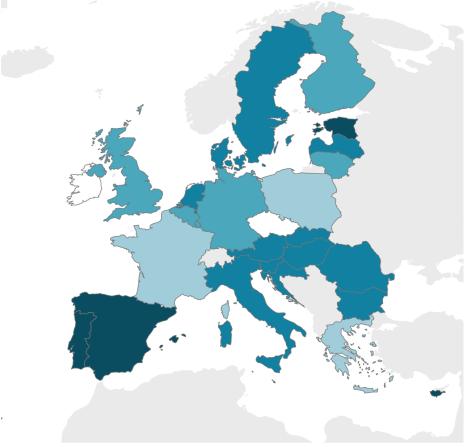
The two biggest parties have lost their majority

Share of seats: 0% < <10% 10-20% 20-30% >30%

Centre right (EPP): 180 seats

Socialists and Democrats (S&D): 145 seats





EU Election 2019

The right-wing and populist groups did best in Italy, France and the UK

Share of seats: ☐ 0% ☐ <10% ☐ 10-20% ☐ 20-30% ☐ >30%

Right-wing nationalists (ENF): 58 seats

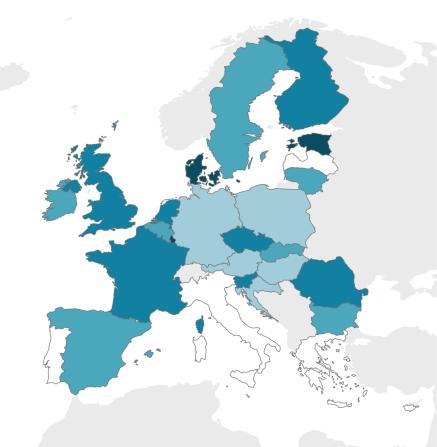
Populists (EFD): 54 seats



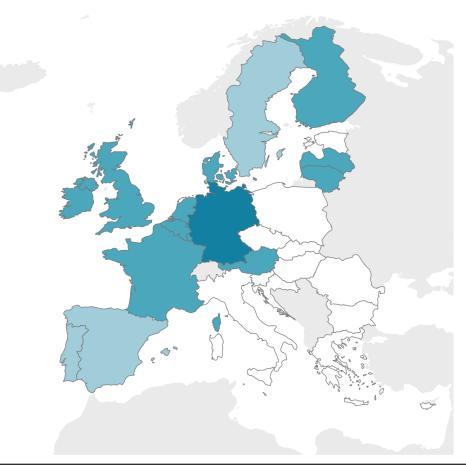
The Liberals and Greens both made gains

Share of seats: 0% <10% 10-20% 20-30% >30%





Greens (EFA): 69 seats



Takeaways

- The EPP + the S&D lost their combined majority for the first time
 - A realignment in EU politics?
- It was a good election for:
 - The far-right
 - The center (ALDE)
 - The Greens
- Why did the ALDE do well? Largely due to an infusion of new votes from Macron's new party!

France & the EU Election

The French Election Results

- France's story is like the rest of the EU:
 - The traditional center-right and center-left are collapsing
 - The far-right, the center, and greens are taking their place
- Macron is tremendously unpopular
 - Surveys place him between -36% and -47% approval
 - For comparison, polls put Trump's approval between -7 and -19%

What Changed?

National	2017 FR	2019 EU	Vote Swing
Party	vote %	vote %	
RN (Le Pen)	13	23	+10

REM (Macron) 22 -10 **32**

13 +9 4 Green

Republican 22 8 -13

Socialist 10 6 -3

LF (Mélenchon) 6 -5 11

27/35 *Round 1

Can We Compare These Elections?

- YES: they have the same main parties
- YES: the EU and immigration were at the center of both elections
- NO: they use different electoral systems
- NO: the legislative bodies & issue areas are too different

French Fallout

Voters typically punish the ruling party at European Parliament elections

- French ruling party's EU election result
- Result in parliamentary elections two years earlier*



Note: * = first round; 2019 = projection

Source: Bloomberg

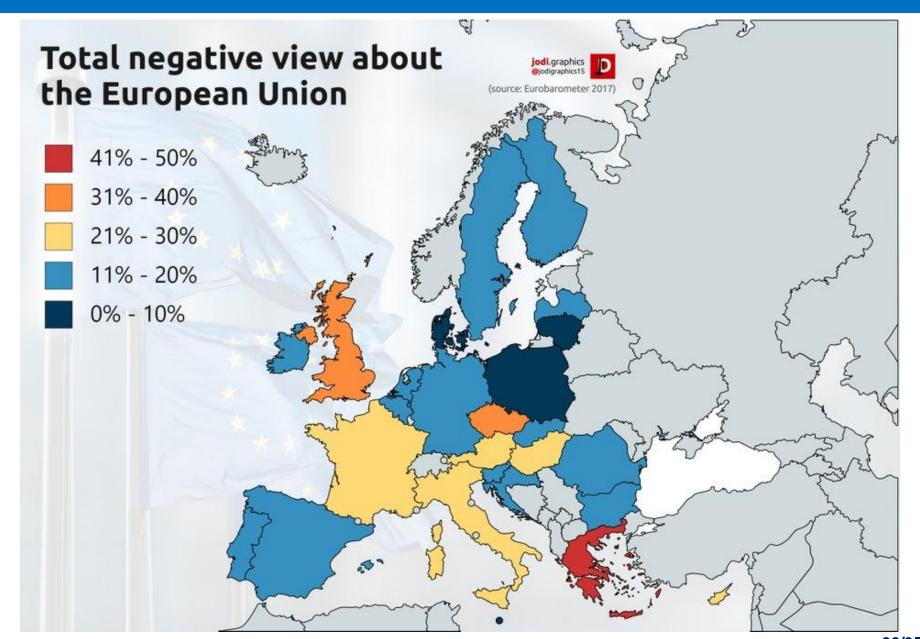
Bloomberg

A Different Comparison

National Party	2014 EU vote %	2019 EU vote %	Vote Swing
RN (Le Pen)	25	23	-2
ALDE (Macron)	10	22	+12
Green	9	13	+4
Republican	21	8	-13
Socialist	14	6	-8
LF (Mélenchon)	7	6	0

The Backlash to the EU

- Why is the EU so controversial now? It's not new!
- Eurosceptics (like Le Pen) make many critiques
- Loss of national sovereignty
 - Consider: Greek crisis
- Opposition to neoliberal politics of governing parties
- Opposition to freedom of movement/immigration



It Could Be More Chaotic!

The EU Election in the UK

National Party	2014 EU vote %	2019 EU vote %	Vote Swing
Brexit	27	31	+4
Liberal Democrat	7	20	+13
Labour	25	14	-9
Green	8	12	+4
Conservative	23	9	-14
SNP	2	4	+1

Q&A