



26J Spanish General Elections

Analysis of the results, next steps and governance scenarios



Executive Summary: 20D to 26J

The 26J shattered all the forecasts and surveys published in the last few months. The results for the Congress of Deputies leave us with two headlines. On the one hand, **the clear victory of the People's Party of Mariano Rajoy**, which was the only party able to gain votes (more than 680,000) and seats (+14), compared to the 20D. On the other hand, and despite the predictions, **the resistance of PSOE as the second political force in Spain.** The party led by Pedro Sánchez, despite losing more than 120,000 votes and 5 seats, was able to contain the sorpasso of Unidos Podemos, which was not able to reach PSOE in number of votes or seats.

This fact has a direct link with the other surprise of the night. The 26J reminds us of the important lesson that **in politics 2 + 2 does not always add up to 4.** Unidos Podemos -the electoral coalition between

Izquierda Unida and Podemos along with regional confluences in Valencia, Galicia and Catalonia- did not manage to achieve the expected results: it maintains its 71 seats (69 of Podemos and its confluences and 2 of IU in the 20D) but they lose 1.1 million votes down the road, almost the same amount that IU alone received on December 2015.

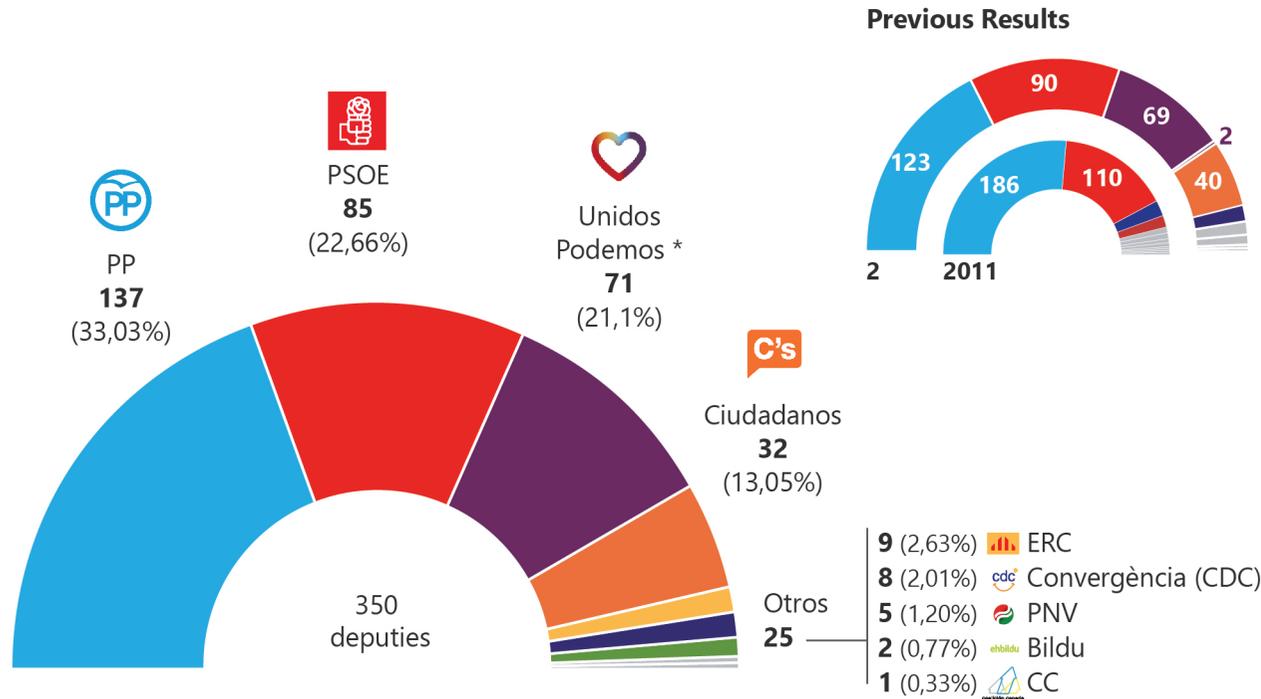
Meanwhile, **Ciudadanos becomes the main victim of the useful and strategic vote in these elections.** The appeal to the moderate vote carried out by Albert Rivera during the campaign was not enough to contain the transfer of votes from C's to PP, which recovered the confidence of the voters that it had lost in the 20D. In this sense, Ciudadanos lost 400,000 votes and 8 seats, which drives them away from its condition as a key party able to promote a right or left wing government by itself.

But if there is something that transcends from the 26J is, once again, **the lack of clear majorities able to invest a future President.** A second election has been necessary to announce what was already an open secret: there can only be a government formed out of the dialogue and consensus between the parties. **Six months and a failed Legislature later, it seems that Spain returns to the same starting point except for a single nuance that will mark, however, the difference.** The support received by Mariano Rajoy on Sunday will shift the focus of the investiture to a center-right government as an alternative to the center-left that finally did not prosper in the XI Legislature.



Results in the Congress of Deputies

Nº of seats and % of the votes



* Unidos Podemos includes the candidatures of **Podemos-Izquierda Unida-EQUO** (45 seats and 13,37% of the votes), **Compromís-Podem-EU: A la Valenciana** (9 seats and 2,74% of the votes), **Podem en Comú** (12 seats and 3,55% of the votes), y **En Marea** (5 seats and 1,44% of the votes).

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

• **PP** won the elections. It is the only party that managed to gain seats (+ 14) with regards to 20D and it has more possibilities to lead the formation of a government. It also increases the distance from its immediate follower up to 10 points, reaching 33% of the vote.

• **PSOE** remains the second political force in Spain and reaches more votes and seats than Unidos Podemos, avoiding the dreaded sorpasso. However, the Socialist Party has obtained, once again, the worst result in its history since the Spanish transition. A situation that is driven by its poor results in the most populated regions (where there are more seats in play) where



the sorpasso that took place on the 20D is still maintained. Hence, they continue to be relegated to the third force in the Region of Madrid, Valencia, the Basque Country and the Balearic Islands while in Catalonia they fall to a fourth place.

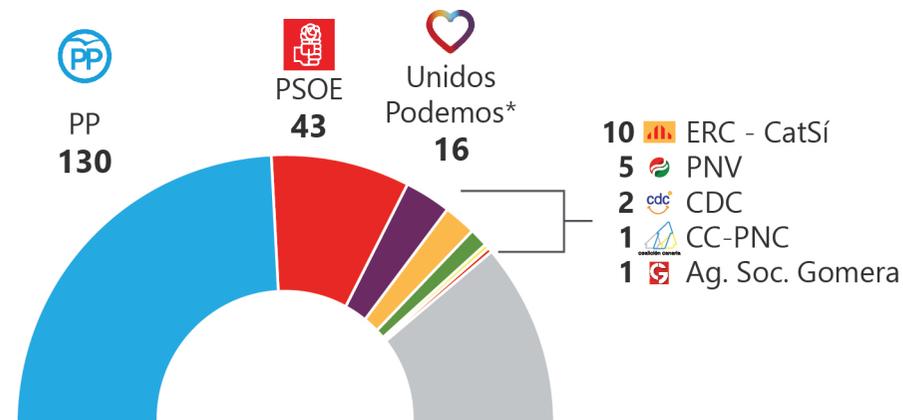
- **Unidos Podemos** could not break the political chessboard. Despite the pragmatism that surrounded the agreement between Podemos and Izquierda Unida, the coalition only managed to improve their results in the Basque Country. It retains the number of seats but losing more than a million voters along the way. Not even the confluences in Galicia, Valencia and Catalonia have improved the result of 20D; although En Comú Podem remains the most voted party in Catalonia.

- **Ciudadanos** becomes a victim of the tactical voting. It lost more than 400,000 votes and 8 deputies, which mostly go back to PP. But, more importantly, it loses its status as decisive party in the political chessboard.

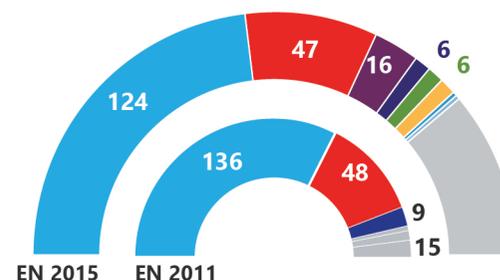
- Therefore, this 2.0 version of the Congress of Deputies shows a clear change: **PP + C's (169) center-right block is**

Results in the Senate

208 senators elected out of 260



Previous Results



* Unidos Podemos includes the candidatures of **Podemos-Izquierda Unida-EQUO** (8 seats), **Compromís-Podem-EU: A la Valenciana** (3 seats), **Podem en Comú** (4 seats), y **En Marea** (1 seats).

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs



reinforced against the PSOE + Unidos Podemos (156) left and the PSOE + C's (117) center-left options. The undoubted support received by Mariano Rajoy on Sunday gives him the encouragement to claim a government again, leaving the chances of a change of government increasingly remote.

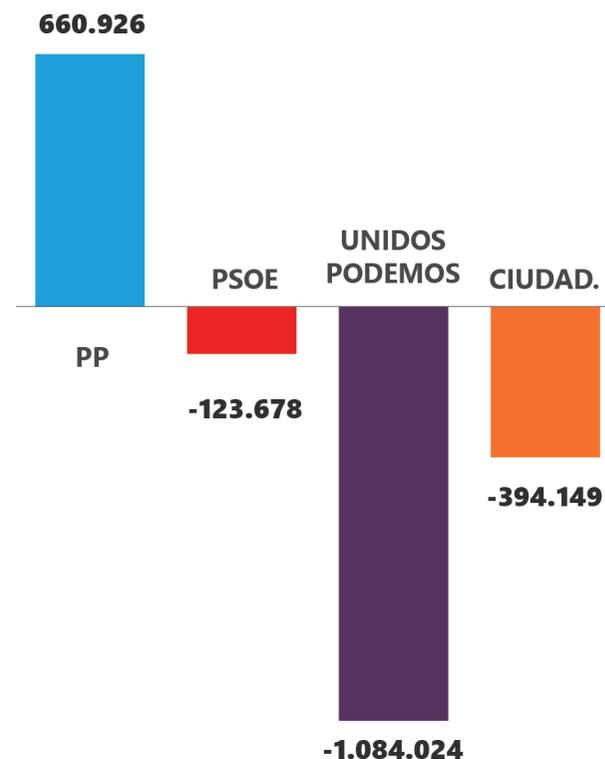
- Regarding the results in the **Senate**, the Popular Party confirms its supremacy, increasing its absolute majority. It becomes, together with ERC, the only party that expands the number of senators. By contrast, PSOE and CDC are the parties which lose more seats. In this regard, CDC is left without the possibility of forming a parliamentary group, while PSOE loses all senators obtained in Valencia on

December, three senators from Andalusia, and two from Extremadura (although it counterbalances the decline, with the senators obtained in Galicia, Madrid and Canary Islands).

- Finally, if there is an image that defines the 26J electoral night is **the number of votes each party wins or loses.** In this sense, only the PP, with 635,000 more supporters, and ERC with 28,000 more votes, improve the results with respect to 20D.

Vote gaining and losing with respect to 2015

Unidos Podemos includes the votes of IU

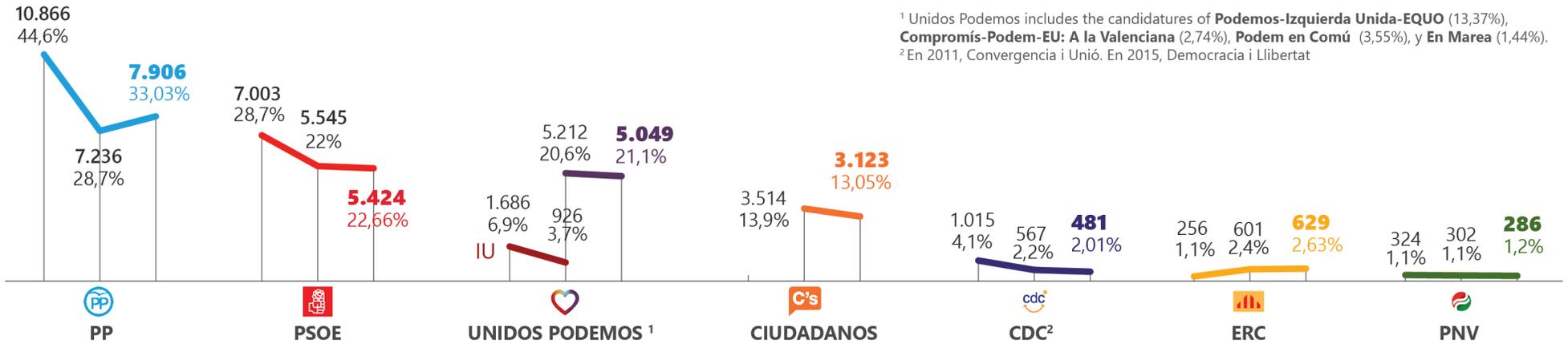


Source: Ministry of Home Affairs



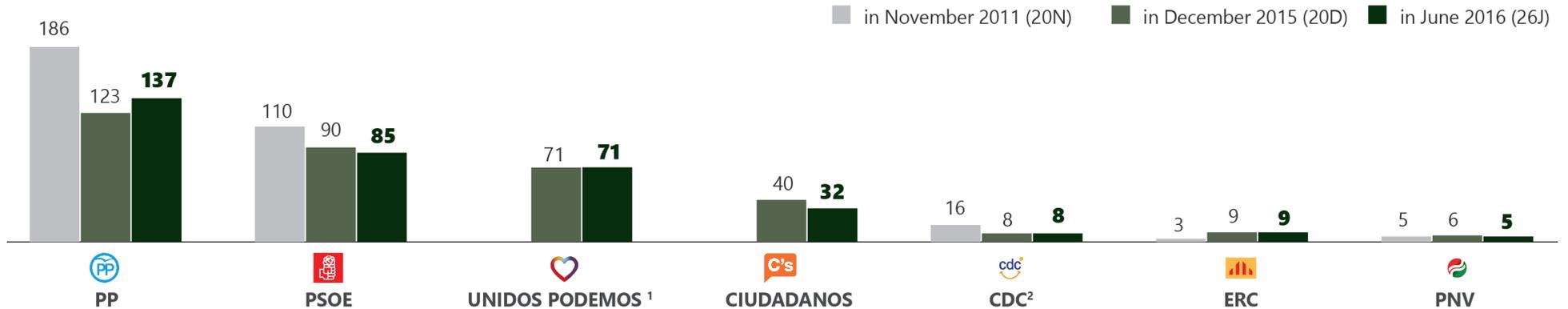
Evolution of vote

Regarding the results in last General Elections for the Congress of Deputies (in thousands of votes and %)



¹ Unidos Podemos includes the candidatures of **Podemos-Izquierda Unida-EQUO** (13,37%), **Compromís-Podem-EU: A la Valenciana** (2,74%), **Podem en Comú** (3,55%), y **En Marea** (1,44%).
² En 2011, Convergència i Unió. En 2015, Democràcia i Llibertat

Evolution of seats



¹ Unidos Podemos includes the candidatures of **Podemos-Izquierda Unida-EQUO** (45 seats), **Compromís-Podem-EU: A la Valenciana** (9), **Podem en Comú** (12), y **En Marea** (5)

² En 2011, Convergència i Unió. En 2015, Democràcia i Llibertat

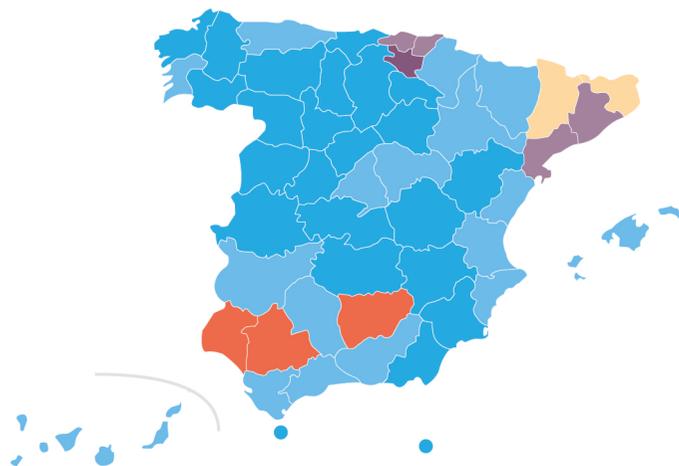
Source: Ministry of Home Affairs



Most voted options by cities and districts

Winner parties by Province (district)

In % of the votes (colour gradation shows % support)



December of 2015

November of 2011



Fuente: Ministerio del Interior

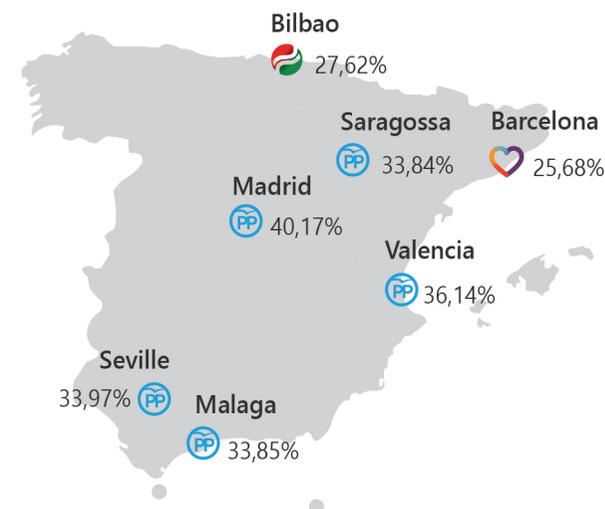
The Popular Party manages to add more votes and seats than the Socialists of Susana Díaz in Andalusia. Thus, PSOE is no longer the most voted party in the Córdoba and Cadiz provinces which pass to the PP.

Extremadura is one of the others regions where a change occurs, since the PP recovers Badajoz and increases its support in Cáceres. Furthermore, Unidos Podemos confirms its dominance in the Basque Country and manages to be the most voted party also in Bizkaia, which was the only province where PNV resisted on December 2015. Meanwhile, ERC wins votes in Girona and Lleida, taking from Convergència the two provinces where CDC still remained the party with the most support.

Finally, it must be noted the significant increase of the percentage votes of the People's Party in Castilla-La Mancha and Castilla y Leon, where they again exceed 40% of the vote in both regions.

Winners in the most important cities

In % of the votes



December of 2015

November of 2011



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs



Next steps in the Spanish Congress of Deputies and in the Senate

JULY 2016						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

July 19th (10 am)

Constituent Sessions in Congress and the Senate

During these sessions, the members of the Bureau of the Congress and the Senate will be appointed. Moreover, the new deputies and senators will take the oath.

July 26th

Deadline for the constitution of the Parliamentary Groups

They must be created within five days after the Constituent Sessions of both Chambers. In the Congress there are three options to set as a Parliamentary Group. In no case may a separate parliamentary group be formed by deputies belonging to the same party. Nor may a separate parliamentary group be formed by members who, at the time of the elections, belonged to political parties that did not oppose one another before the electorate.

At least

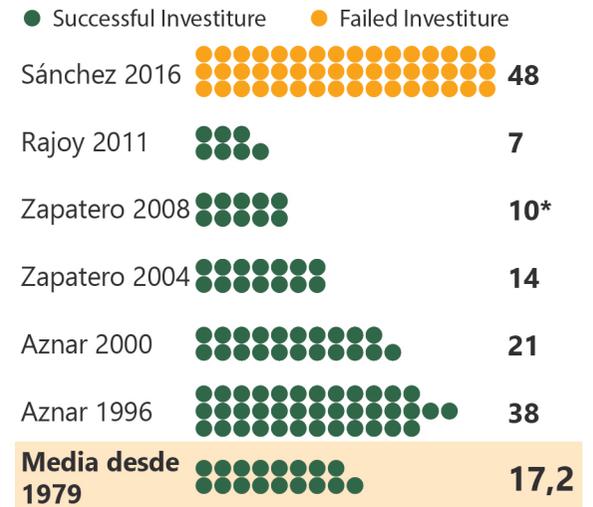
- A** **15** deputies
- B** **5** deputies **5%** of the votes casted in the country
- C** **5** deputies **15%** of the votes casted in the constituencies in which the political party presented candidates

Starting in late July – August

Negotiations between the political parties with parliamentary representation to reach an investiture agreement

Although August is usually a non-working month, the Spanish Congress will be working the whole summer to advance in the negotiations to appoint the new Spanish President.

In past Legislatures, the days between the Constituent Sessions of the Chambers and the investiture of the new President are:



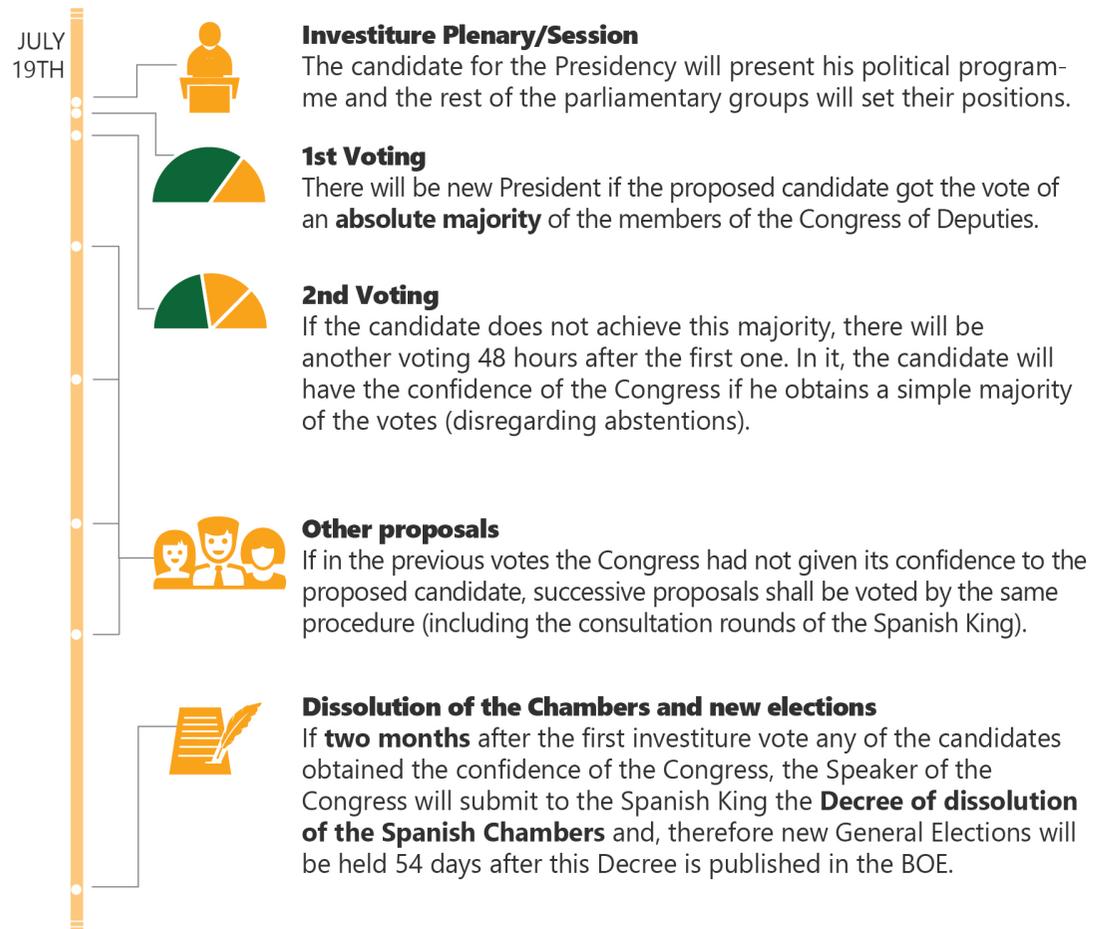
*In the second voting



Procedure to appoint the new Spanish President

After the Constituent Session of the Congress and the Senate, the Spanish King will call for consultations the representatives appointed by the political groups with parliamentary representation to reach an investiture agreement.

After this consultation round, the Spanish King will propose a candidate for the Presidency to the Speaker of the Congress who will convene the Plenary for the Investiture Session.





Scenarios to reach an investiture agreement

SCENARIO 1: PP + PSOE + CIUDADANOS

A grand pact or agreement between PP, PSOE and Ciudadanos which would leave Unidos Podemos and the Nationalist parties in the opposition. This scenario will allow to govern with a comfortable majority although an investiture agreement in these terms would probably be difficult.



In favour

PP, PSOE, Ciudadanos

254

absolute majority
176

Against

Unidos Pod., ERC, CDC,
PNV, Bildu, CC

96

SCENARIO 2: PP + PSOE

The grand coalition between the PP and PSOE would also enable a Government with parliamentary majority. Although, it needs to be reminded that PSOE has rejected this possibility on numerous occasions during the campaign.



In favour

PP, PSOE

222

absolute majority
176

Abstention

Ciudadanos

32

Against

Unidos Pod., ERC, CDC,
PNV, Bildu, CC

96

SCENARIO 3: PSOE + Unidos Podemos + Nationalists

The grand pact or agreement of the left with the support of the nationalist parties is the only combination that would allow a government led by PSOE. Although it is arithmetically possible, it requires the support of at least 20 nationalist deputies in the first round or the supports of 14 and 11 abstentions in the second round.



In favour

PSOE, Unidos Pod. y 20 diputados nacionalistas

176

absolute majority
176

Against

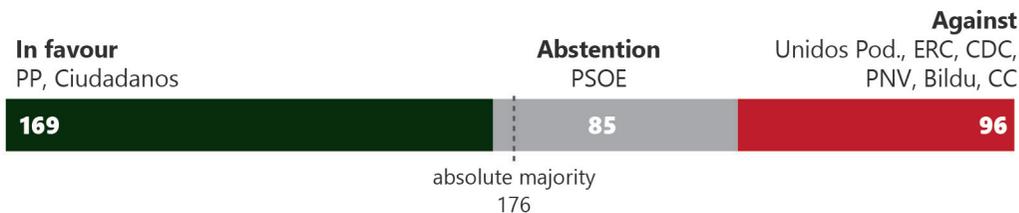
PP, Ciudadanos y 5 diputados nacionalistas

174



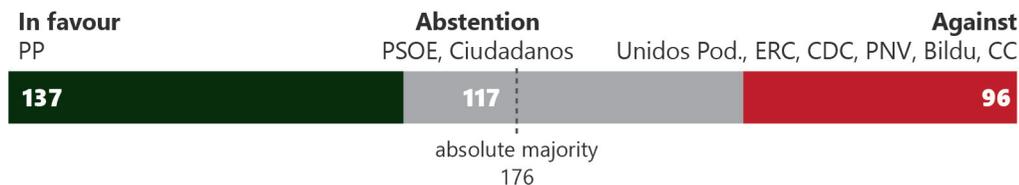
SCENARIO 4: PP + CIUDADANOS

The People's Party would govern in coalition with Ciudadanos. To achieve the investiture, the abstention of PSOE would be necessary, even if other parties such as PNV or Coalición Canaria would join the deal.



SCENARIO 5: PP

The Popular Party would govern in minority with the abstention of PSOE and Ciudadanos. Although the investiture would be possible, the resulting government would have a weak parliamentary support which would considerably limit its capacity.





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