



Executive  
summary  
of the  
results

# 26M Spanish Regional, Local and European Elections

May 2019



26M

# General Overview

On May 26<sup>th</sup>, Spain has held an electoral Sunday in which Spaniards were called to vote for their representatives in the European Parliament, for 12 out of the 17 Spanish Regional Parliaments, and in all the city councils.

The Political Intelligence Team of consultants is pleased to share with you our insights and analysis of this massive electoral cycle.

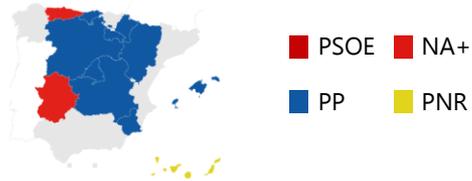
# Analysis of the results

- The **Socialist Party (PSOE) is the winner**. It obtained a clear victory at the European elections, with 32% of the votes, and an overwhelming support in the local and regional levels, although it might not be enough to form a Government in all the municipalities/regions where it got the largest number of votes.
- This victory builds on the good results at the General Elections that took place on April 28<sup>th</sup>, consolidating the leadership of Pedro Sánchez and the role of the Socialist Party in the Spanish political landscape.
- The **Popular Party (PP) has substantially worsened its results** vis à vis the 2015 local and regional elections, but it has managed to contain the rise of Ciudadanos and maintain its overall second position and the leadership of the center-right.
- The Popular Party will be capable of maintaining the regional governments in Murcia and Castilla y León, but with the support of Ciudadanos. The relative victory in Madrid, where it might be able to hold on the Regional Government, as well as to govern in the city of Madrid, have masked the relatively poor results in other cities and regions, and gives new strength to the fragile position of Pablo Casado, questioned after the results of the Popular Party in the General Elections.
- **Ciudadanos has increased its popular support and reinforced its territorial presence** and will be key in several cities and regions. Nonetheless, it has not managed to surpass the Popular Party in votes or seats, and can therefore, in most cases, only aim at participating in (but not lead) coalition governments. Finally, the outcome of the European election, despite the increase in MEPs, has been worse than expected.
- **Podemos has suffered a major defeat** with a widespread fall in all regions and cities. They are still the key to some Socialist-led governments, and will be able to maintain cities like Cádiz, but have lost most of the so-called “municipalities of the change”, including Madrid, Zaragoza, A Coruña and maybe Barcelona. These results weaken the chances of Podemos in reclaiming entry into a future state government of the Socialist Party.
- **Vox has lost around 50% of the support gathered in the recent General Elections**, but will be the key ally for the Popular Party to be able to govern in certain places, including the Region of Madrid, the city of Madrid or the Region of Murcia.
- Finally, the Catalan nationalist parties (**ERC** and **JxCAT**) have managed to maintain the good results achieved in the General Elections. ERC becomes the most-voted force in Catalonia at the municipal level and wins in Barcelona city, surpassing Ada Colau in votes (but not in seats).

# Most voted parties by region and city

## Winners by Autonomous Community

May 2015



The Socialist Party managed to be the first party in all the autonomies that had elections this Sunday, except in Cantabria (PNR) and Navarra (NA+). The PSOE gains even in emblematic bastions of the right like Castile and Leon and Murcia, although without a sufficient majority to govern in these territories.

At local level, the Socialist Party has obtained 29.26% of votes, which will translate into 22.329 local councilors. The Popular Party, with 22.23% of votes, obtains 20.325 local councilors. In this case there is a clear cut between PSOE – PP and the next party, since Ciudadanos obtains 8.25% of votes and 2.788 local councilors.

Most of the so-called “Mayors of the change” (Podemos-ruled local councils) will no longer retain power, including Madrid (with a likely PP mayor), Barcelona (where ERC won the local elections), Zaragoza (which might have a PP mayor), A Coruña (which will have a Socialist mayor), etc. Cádiz (Podemos) and Valencia (Compromís) will be the exceptions. The Socialist Party will maintain cities like Sevilla, while the PP will maintain Málaga. Finally, the Basque Nationalist Party will continue to rule in Bilbao.

## Winners in the main cities

In % of the votes

May 2015



REGIONAL ELECTIONS

The results in  
the Autonomous  
Communities





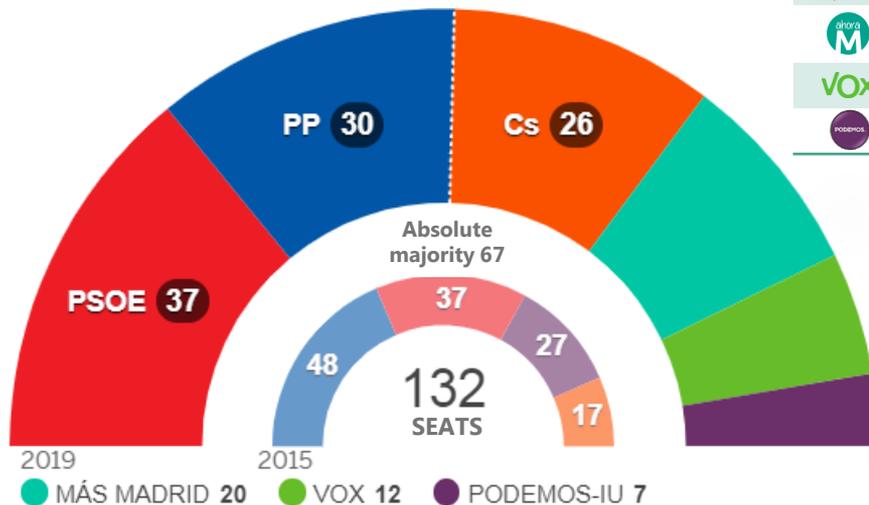
# Madrid Community



## CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government:**  
**Popular Party with the external support of Ciudadanos**



Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	37	27,35	+0 MP
PP	30	22,21	-18 MPs
Cs	26	19,42	+9 MPs
MÁS MADRID	20	14,65	+20 MPs
VOX	12	8,86	+12 MPs
PODEMOS-IU	7	5,56	-20 MPs

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- It is very unlikely that the current regional government (minority government of the Popular Party) retains office in the same configuration.
- A right-parties coalition (PP+Cs+VOX) led by the PP seems to be the most likely option.



## 26M – Regional Elections

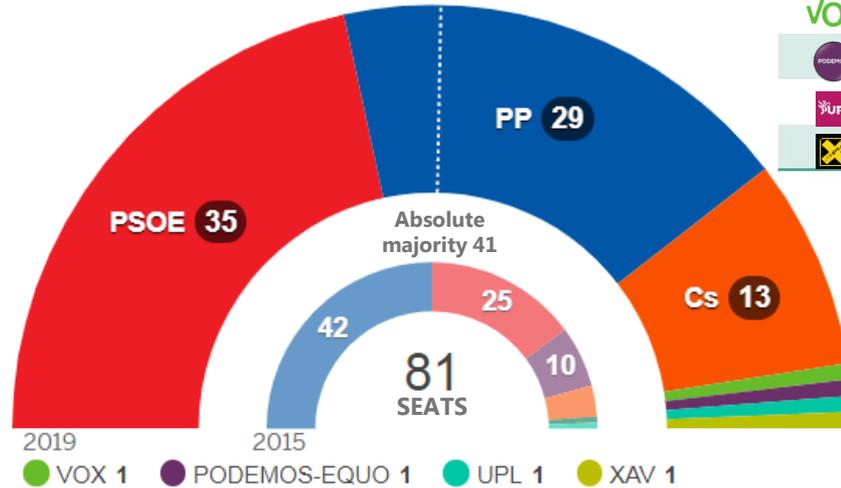
# Castilla y León



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government:**  
**Popular Party with the**  
**external support of**  
**Ciudadanos**



Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
	35	34,84	+10 MPs
	29	31,53	-13 MPs
	13	14,96	+8 MPs
	1	5,49	+1 MP
	1	4,95	-10 MPs
	1	2,03	+0 MP
	1	0,69	+1 MP

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- This outcome makes it possible that the current regional government (minority government of the Popular Party) retains office in the current terms.
- Ciudadanos' support will be key to form a government with any of the two major parties, considering both PSOE and the PP can reach the majority with its votes.



## 26M – Regional Elections

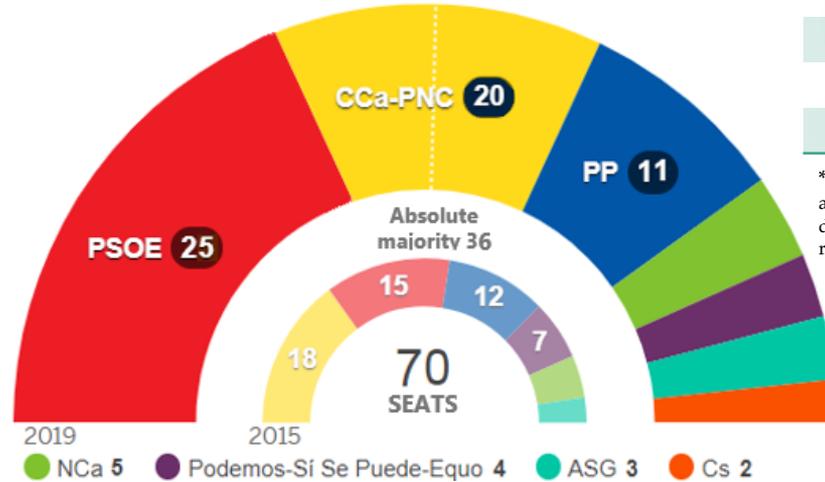
# Canary Islands



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government:**  
**Coalición Canaria with**  
**the external support of**  
**the Popular Party**



- The results make it unlikely that the current regional government (minority government of CCa-PNC after the termination of the governance agreement with the PSOE in 2016) retains office.
- The next Canary government will probably be a coalition government.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	22 (+3)*	28,26	+ 10 MPs
coalición canaria	17 (+3)*	21,8	+ 2 MPs
PP	10 (+1)*	15,19	- 1 MPs
N	4 (+1)*	9,02	+ 0 MPs
Podemos	3 (+1)*	8,76	- 3 MPs
G	3	0,7	+ 0 MPs
Cs	2	7,38	+ 2 MPs

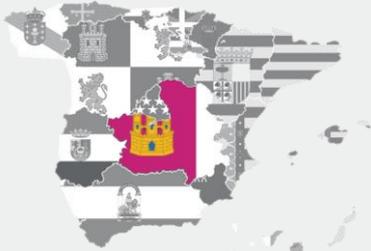
\* Since 2019, the Canary electoral system attributes 9 additional seats, that are distributed taking into account the overall results in the region

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## 26M – Regional Elections

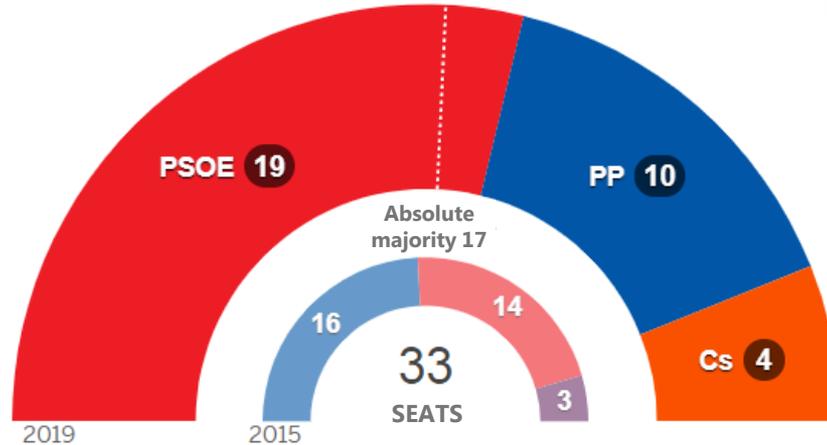
# Castilla – La Mancha



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**Two-party  
Government: coalition  
between PSOE and  
Podemos**



Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	19	44,11	+ 5 MPs
PP	10	28,55	-6 MPs
Cs	4	11,38	+ 4 MPs

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- Major win of the current President García Page (PSOE). The absolute majority of the Socialist Party and the fact that Podemos has not obtained parliamentary representation will put an end to the coalition government between both parties and allow for a single-party government of the PSOE.



## 26M – Regional Elections

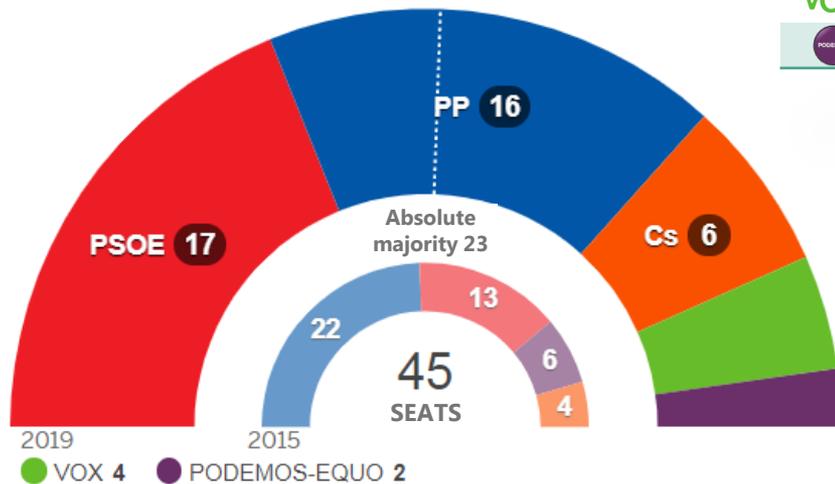
# Region of Murcia



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government:**  
**Popular Party with the external support of Ciudadanos**



Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	17	32,43	+4 MPs
PP	16	32,36	-6 MPs
Cs	6	12	+2 MPs
VOX	4	9,46	+4 MPs
PODEMOS-EQUO	2	5,55	-4 MPs

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- This outcome makes it extremely unlikely that the current regional government (minority government of the PP) retains office with the same conditions.
- Ciudadanos' support will be key to form a government. Right-wing parties are expected to negotiate an investiture agreement, although an agreement between PSOE and Cs will suffice to reach a majority.



## 26M – Regional Elections

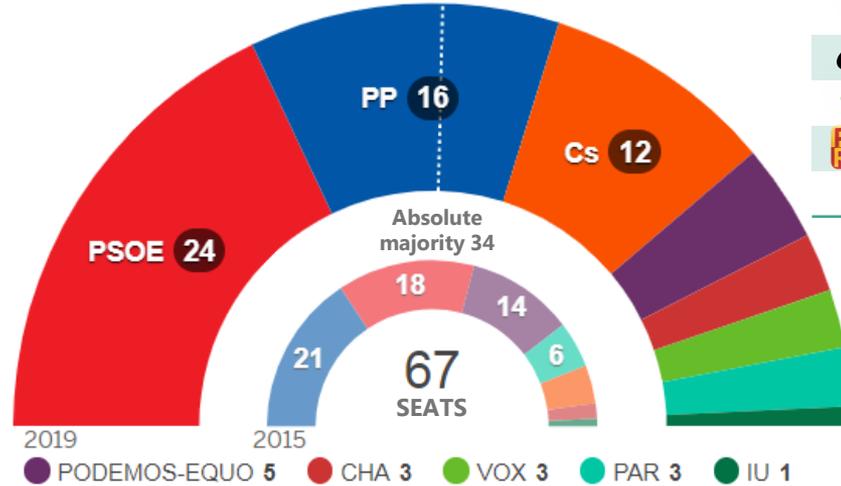
# Aragón



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**Two-party Government: coalition PSOE and Chunta Aragonesista, with the external support of Podemos**



- The Socialist Party has improved the results achieved in 2015 but a four-way agreement could allow right-wing parties to take over the government. Ciudadanos will be key to define the scenario.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	24	30,81	+6 MPs
PP	16	20,87	-5 MPs
Cs	12	16,7	+7 MPs
PODEMOS-EQUO	5	8,08	-9 MPs
cha	3	6,26	+1 MPs
VOX	3	6,08	+3 MPs
Partido Aragonés	3	5,06	-3 MPs
Izquierda Unida	1	3,33	+0 MPs

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26M – Regional Elections

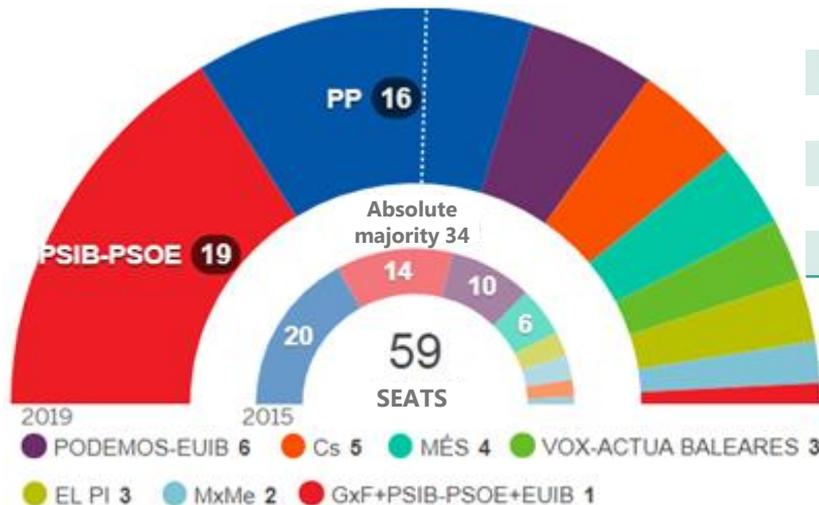
# Balearic Islands



CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**Two-party Government: coalition between PSOE and MÉS, with the external support of Podemos**



- Electoral win of the left, in light of the positive results of PSOE and Mes. The parties of the right, do not add up in any way or have any capacity to form a government (PP, Cs and Vox: 24 seats)
- This result makes it possible that the current regional government (coalition PSOE+Més, with the external support of Podemos) retains office. In any case, a leftist government will be formed.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	19	27,29	+ 5 MPs
pp	16	22,21	- 4 MPs
PODEMOS	6	9,71	- 4 MPs
Cs	5	9,88	+ 3 MPs
MÉS PER MALLORCA	4	9,21	-2 MPs
VOX	3	8,12	+ 3 MPs
EL PI	3	7,33	+ 0 MPs
MÉS	2	1,4	+ 2 MPs
GxF	1	0,48	+1 MPs

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## 26M – Regional Elections

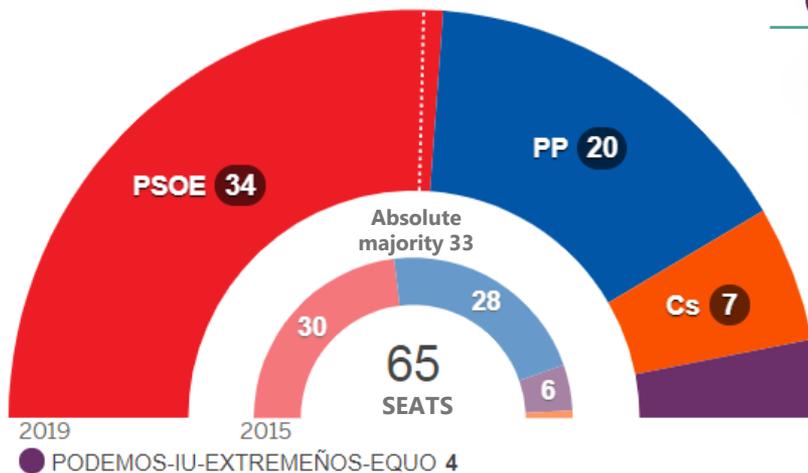
# Extremadura



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government:**  
*PSOE with the external support of Podemos*



- This outcome ensures that the current regional government (minority government of the Socialist Party) retains office.
- The Fernandez Vara's PSOE will now have an absolute majority in the regional parliament and would therefore be able to govern alone.

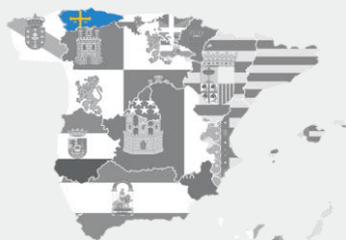
Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	34	46,73	+4 MPs
PP	20	27,49	-8 MPs
Cs	7	11,11	+6 MPs
PODEMOS	4	7,18	-2 MPs

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## 26M – Regional Elections

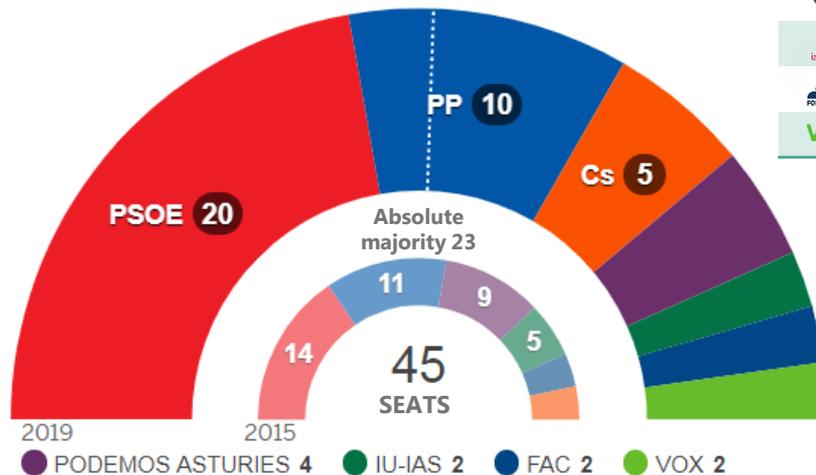
# Asturias



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government:**  
*PSOE with the external support of Izquierda Unida*



- This outcome ensures that the current regional government (minority government of the Socialist Party) retains office, since there is no viable alternative to a socialist government in the region.
- However, PSOE falls 3 seats short to reach an absolute majority in parliament, so support from Podemos could be needed.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	20	35,25	+ 6 MPs
PP	10	17,55	-1 MPs
Cs	5	13,98	+2 MPs
PODEMOS ASTURIAS	4	11,01	-5 MPs
IU-IAS	2	6,61	-3 MPs
FAC	2	6,54	-1 MPs
VOX	2	6,42	+ 2MPs

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## 26M – Regional Elections

# Navarra



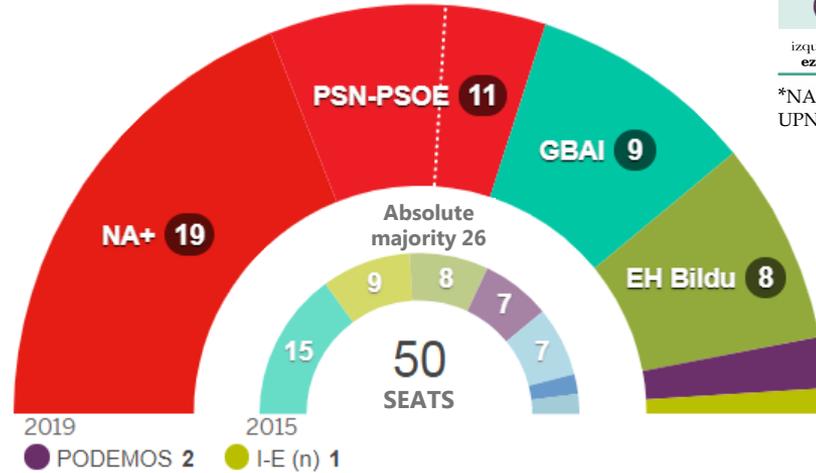
### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**ehbildu**

izquierda  
ezkerra **(n)**

**Four-party Government:  
coalition Geroa Bai, EH-  
Bildu, Podemos and I-E**



- The four-party government loses the majority due to the downfall of PODEMOS and the right-wing coalition of Na+ wins the elections.
- This outcome makes it possible that the current regional government (government agreement Geroa Bai+EH Bildu+Podemos+IE) retains office, but it will all depend on the negotiation position of PSN.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
NA+*	19	36,52	+2 MPs
PSOE	11	20,6	+4 MPs
GEROABAI	9	17,36	+0 MPs
ehbildu	8	14,61	+0 MPs
PODEMOS	2	4,74	-5 MPs
izquierda ezkerra <b>(n)</b>	1	3	-1 MPs

\*NA+ is the electoral coalition between UPN, PP and Cs

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## 26M – Regional Elections

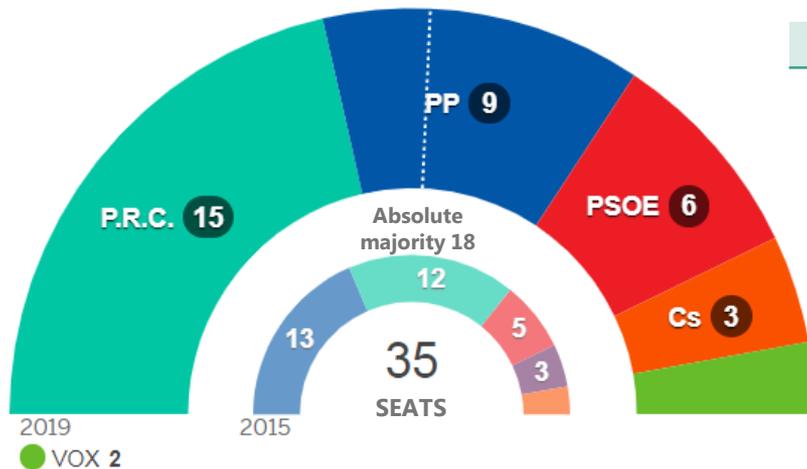
# Cantabria



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**Two-party Government:**  
*coalition between Partido Regionalista de Cantabria and PSOE*



- This outcome makes it very likely that the current regional government (two-party government PRC + PSOE) retains office.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PRC	15	37,74	+ 3 MPs
PP	9	24,05	- 4 MPs
PSOE	6	17,6	+ 1 MPs
Cs	3	8	+ 1 MPs
VOX	2	5,05	+ 2 MPs

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## 26M – Regional Elections

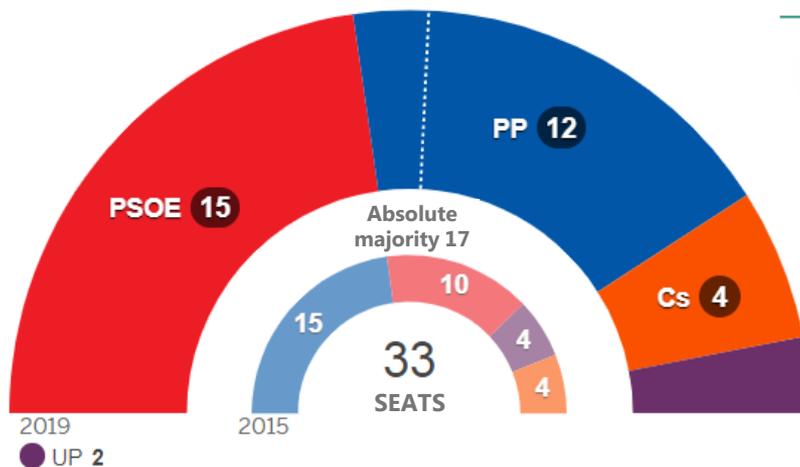
# La Rioja



### CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government:**  
**Popular Party with the external support of Ciudadanos**



- This outcome makes it highly unlikely for the current regional government (minority government of the Popular Party) to retain office.
- Considering the results, it is highly probable that PSOE, who can reach an absolute majority with Unidas Podemos, forms Government.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	15	38,7	+5 MPs
PP	12	33,07	-3 MPs
Cs	4	11,52	+0 MP
UP	2	6,63	-2 MPS

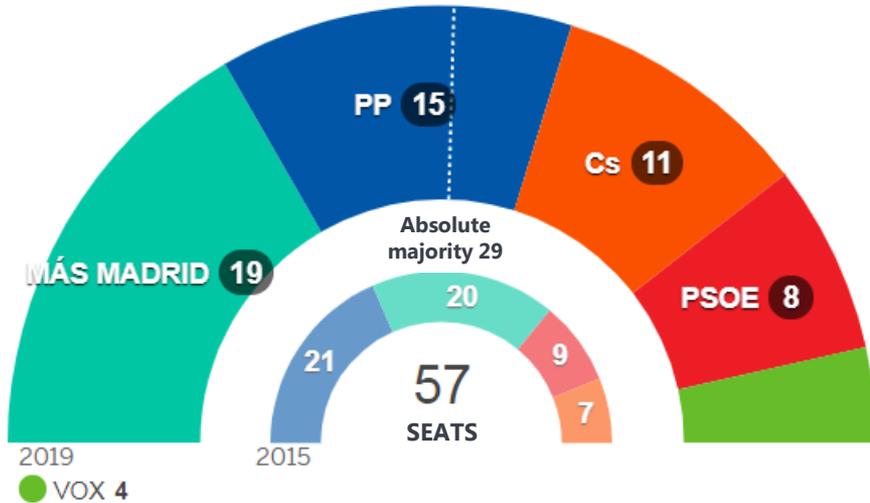
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LOCAL ELECTIONS

The results in  
the  
main cities



# Madrid



- Manuela Carmena has won the elections but will not continue as mayor due to the downfall of PODEMOS/IU and the sum of the votes from all the right parties (PP, C’s and VOX).
- The electoral results may confirm a shift in Government from the left to the right, with C’s and Vox as the main leverage parties to give PP the city council. An “Andalusian pact” should not be disregarded.



## CURRENT GOVERNMENT

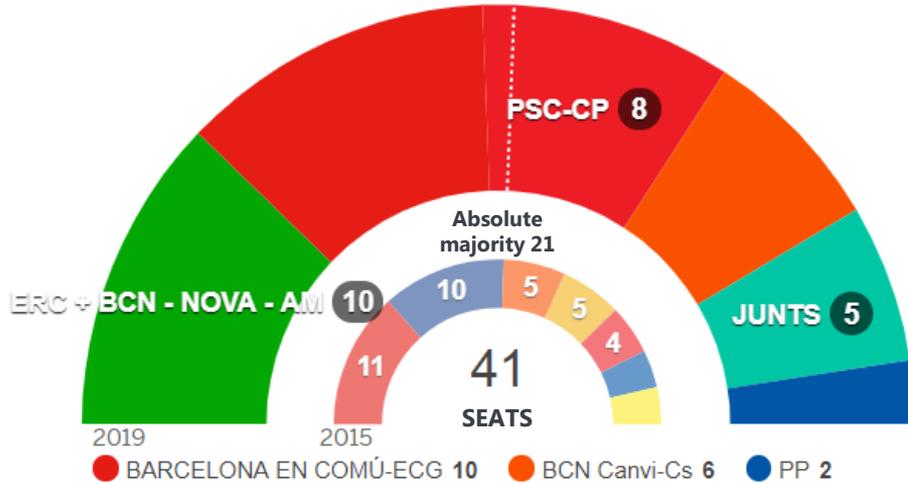


**One-party Government: Ahora Madrid with the external support of PSOE. Manuela Carmena is the mayor.**

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
Más Madrid	19	30,94%	-1 MPs
PP	15	24,23	- 6 MPs
Cs	11	19,13	+ 4 MPs
PSOE	8	13,72	- 1 MPs
VOX	4	7,63	+ 4 MPs

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# Barcelona



- ERC wins the elections with the majority of votes and +5 new elected councilors; although current mayor Colau from BCN comú is close second with 10.
- The results confirm a big vote dispersion between the main political parties from the left (ERC, BCNcomú and PSC) which may give the city council to Maragall (ERC).



**CURRENT GOVERNMENT**



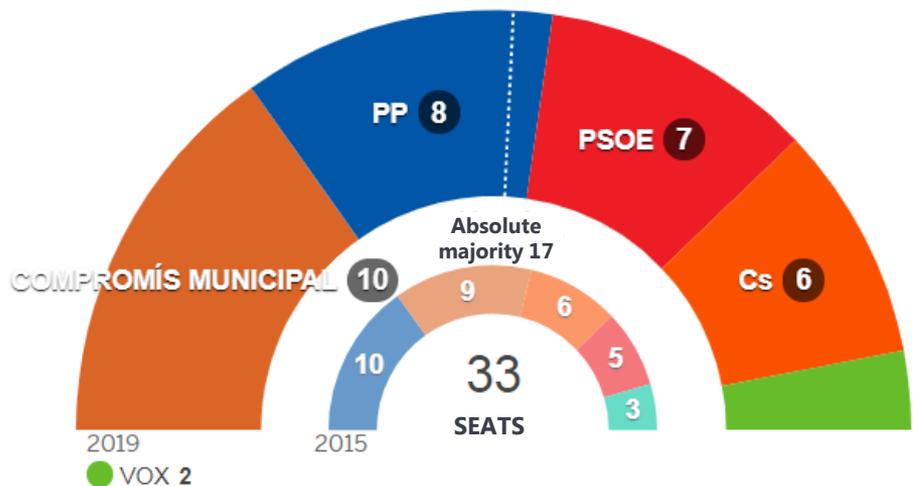
**Barcelona En Comú**

*One-party Government: Barcelona en Comú (left) with Ada Colau as mayor.*

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
 ERC	10	21,35	+ 5 MPs
	10	20,71	- 1 MPs
 PSOE	8	18,4	+ 4 MPs
 Cs	6	13,2	+ 1 MPs
 JUNTS Catalunya	5	10,47	+ 5 MPs
 PP	2	5,01	- 1 MPs

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# Valencia



- The electoral results give Compromís the opportunity to form, once again, a Government with PSPV-PSOE.
- On the other side, Valencia en Comú (Podemos) loses its representation in the City Council as they have lost the three councilors they gathered in 2015.



## CURRENT GOVERNMENT

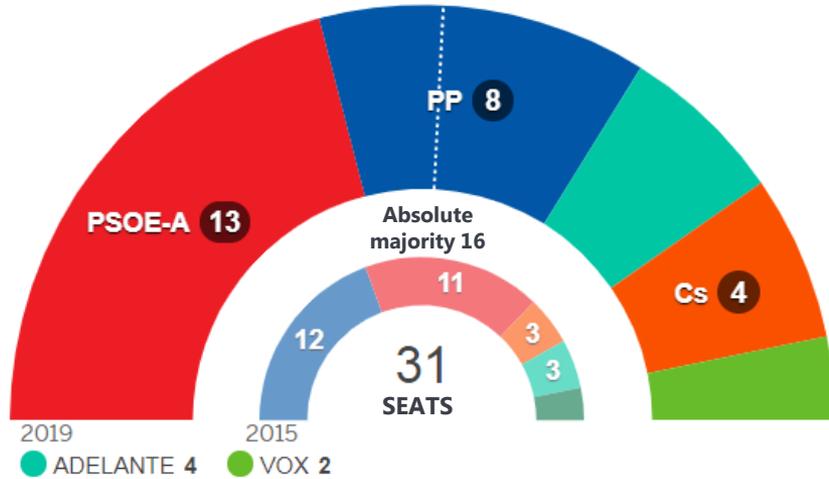


*Three-party Government: coalition between Compromís (left and regionalist), PSPV-PSOE and València en Comú (Podem). Joan Ribó mayor (Compromís).*

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
	10	27,44	+ 1 MPs
	8	21,75	-2 MPs
	7	19,24	+ 2 MPs
	6	17,61	+ 0 MPs
	2	7,25	+ 2 MPs

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# Sevilla



- The results confirm the consolidation of Juan Espadas (PSOE) and the leftist parties with an increase in their elected councilors.
- In order to obtain the required absolute majority (16) and form Government, PSOE will need to negotiate with Adelante Andalucía (4).



## CURRENT GOVERNMENT



**One-party Government: PSOE** (center-left) with the external support of Participa Sevilla and IULV-CA . Juan Espadas mayor.

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	13	39,24	+2 MPs
PP	8	23,15	-4 MPs
Adelante ANDALUCÍA	4	14,1	+1 MP
Cs	4	12,45	+1 MP
VOX	2	7,95	+2 MPs

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# Zaragoza



- Victory of PSOE and big defeat by the current mayor of Zaragoza en Común, which loses 6 councilors and makes the left parties lose the majority in the city council.
- The key to form a government will depend on Ciudadanos and its 6 elected councilors, who can give the government to the Popular Party, with the support of VOX. Another "Andalusian pact" should not be disregarded, although the PSOE will also negotiate to gather the support of Ciudadanos too as these two parties reach de absolute majority needed.



## CURRENT GOVERNMENT

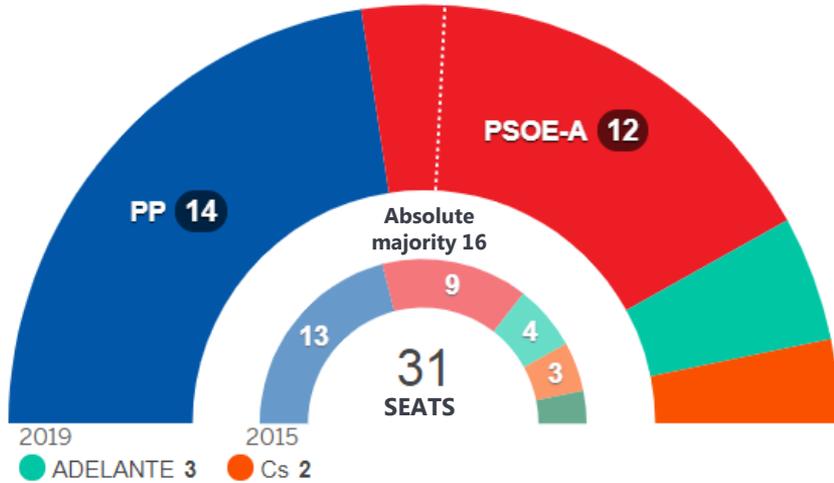


*One-party Government: Zaragoza en Común (left) with the external support of PSOE. Pedro Santistevé is the current mayor.*

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PSOE	10	27,68	+4 MPs
PP	8	21,67	-2 MPs
Cs	6	18	+2 MPs
Zaragoza en Común	3	9,96	-6 MPs
VOX	2	6,15	+2 MPs
PODEMOS-EQUO	2	6,12	+2 MPs

[Go to source](#)

# Málaga



- The current mayor of PP wins, once again, the elections with 1 councilor more, although PSOE has also increased its number of councilors by 3.
- PP will be able to form a Government if it gathers the support of Ciudadanos (2).



FRANCISCO DE LA TORRE

## CURRENT GOVERNMENT

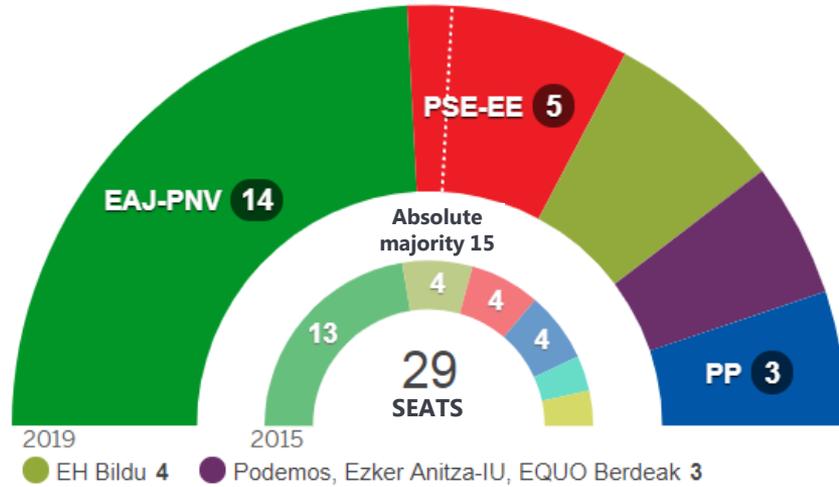


*One-party Government: Popular Party (right) with the external support of Ciudadanos. Francisco de la Torre is the current mayor.*

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
PP	14	39,62	+1 MP
PSOE	12	32,5	+3 MPs
Adelante ANDALUCÍA	3	10,32	-1 MP
Cs	2	7,77	-1 MP

[Go to source](#)

# Bilbao



- The current mayor of Bilbao (PNV) was close to obtain the needed absolute majority (14/15).
- PNV (14) and PSOE (5) may form, once again, a two party Government as in the previous legislature.



## CURRENT GOVERNMENT



*Two-party Government: EAJ-PNV (centre-right regionalist) and PSOE. Juan Mari Aburto (EAJ-PNV) is the current major.*

Pol. Party	Seats	% Votes	Variation from 2015
	14	42,69	+1 MP
	5	15,92	+1 MP
	4	14,94	+0 MP
	3	10,5	+3 MPs
	3	9,18	-1 MP

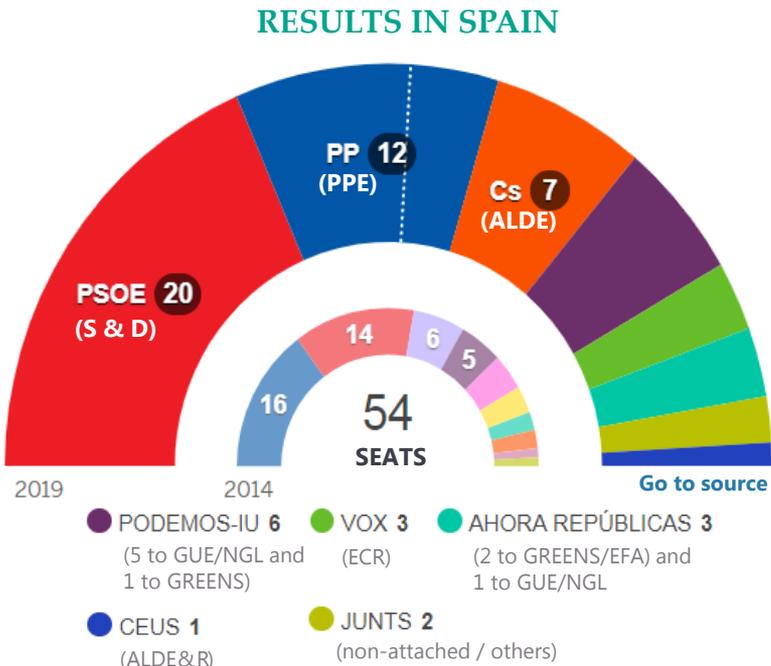
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EU ELECTIONS

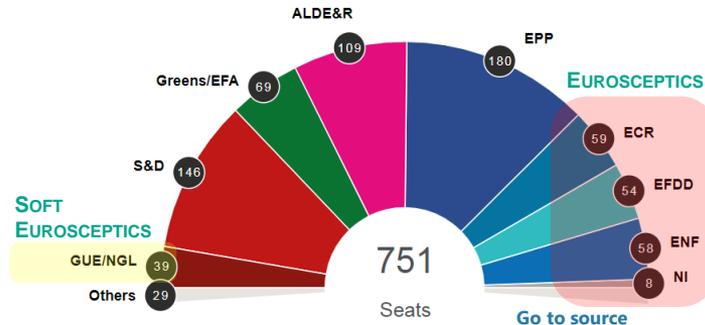
# Elections to the European Parliament



# Results in Spain



## GENERAL RESULTS (provisional)



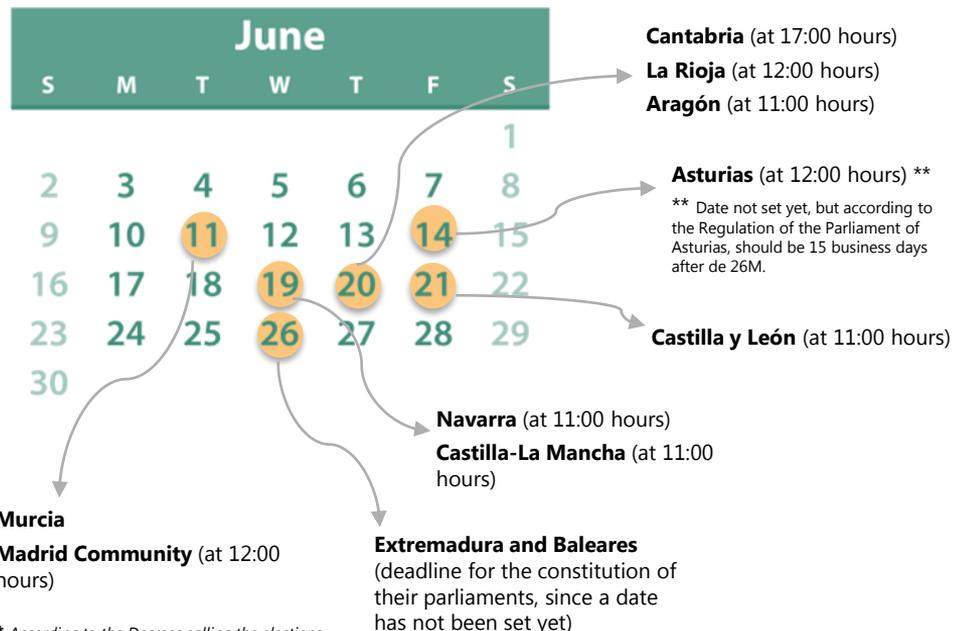
- The Socialist Party won the Elections to the EP, consolidating and enlarging the victory obtained at the recent General Elections (held on April 28th). The number of votes obtained by the Socialist Party is the equivalent of the sum of the next two parties, the right-wing Popular Party (20.13%) and the center-right Ciudadanos (12.17%).
- These two parties competed at the European Elections to be the leading force of the center-right: despite the fact that the PP lost 4 MEPs (obtained 12, down from 16) and Ciudadanos gained 5 MEPs (obtained 7, up from 2). The Popular Party maintains a clear position of leadership to the right of the Socialist Party in the political spectrum and has managed to regain some of the support lost to Ciudadanos at the recent general elections.
- As for the result of the rest of the parties: far-left Podemos increases its support and gains 1 more MEP to a total of 6 MEPs, far-right VOX enters the EU Parliament for the first time with 3 MEPs, and Nationalist Parties obtain 6 MEPs in three different coalitions.
- The participation was almost 20 points higher than in 2014 (64.30% up from 45.83%), linked to the fact that Spain also held local and regional elections.

WHAT'S NEXT?

# Next steps

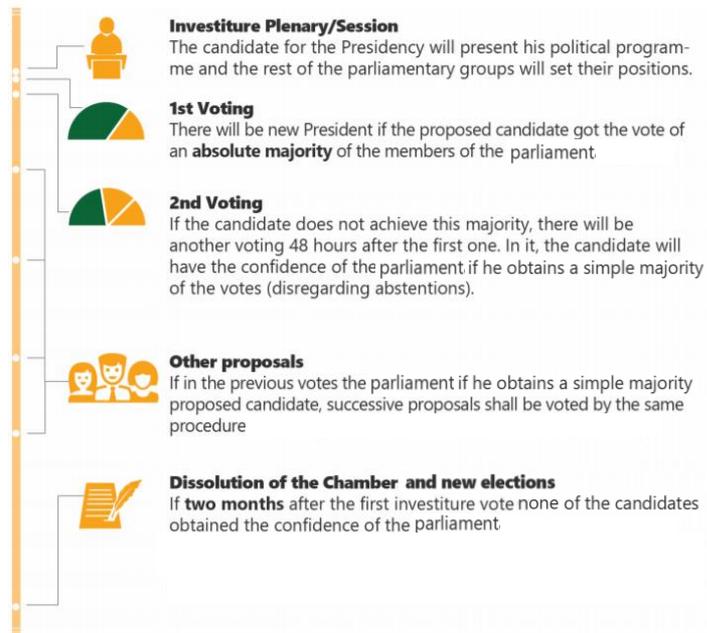
# Regional Elections

## CONSTITUTIVE PLENARIES OF THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTS \*



\* According to the Decrees calling the elections. Exceptions: Asturias, Extremadura, Baleares and Canarias, that do not have set a date yet.

## PROCEDURE TO INVEST THE REGIONAL PRESIDENTS (after the Constitution of the Parliaments)



# Local Elections

June						
S	M	T	W	T	F	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						

## LOCAL ELECTIONS

### Session of constitution of the municipal corporations and election of mayors

All municipal corporations in Spain are constituted the twentieth day after the elections are held.

#### Procedure for the election of the mayor:

- All the councilors who head their corresponding lists can be candidates.
- If any of them obtains the absolute majority of the councilors' votes, they are proclaimed as elected.
- If none of them obtain such a majority, the councilor who heads the list with the highest number of popular votes in the corresponding municipality (that is, the most voted list principle) is proclaimed mayor. In case of a tie, it will be resolved by a toss.

## Next Steps

# European Elections



### PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSIONERS

There is no stipulated date, but taking into account the road map followed in the previous elections (2014), it is expected that the first Plenary Investiture Session will take place throughout the month of July. The investiture process is the following:

#### President of the European Commission

- After holding the appropriate consultations, the European Council will propose to the European Parliament, by qualified majority, a candidate for the position of President of the Commission.
- The European Parliament will elect the candidate by an absolute majority of its members.
- If the candidate does not obtain the necessary majority, the European Council will propose within a month, by qualified majority, a new candidate, who will be elected by the European Parliament following the same procedure.

#### European Commissioners

- Subsequently, the Council, in agreement with the President-elect, will adopt the list of the other personalities that it intends to appoint members of the European Commission. These will be selected, based on the proposals submitted by the Member States.
- The proposed commissioners will appear before the parliamentary committees of their respective areas of responsibility (approximately between September and October).
- The President of the Commission, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the other members of the Commission finally submit to a vote of approval from Parliament. The Parliament shall elect or reject the Commission by a majority of the votes cast by a roll-call vote (simple majority).
- Once the Parliament approves the President and Commissioners, they are appointed by the Council, which acts by a qualified majority.

## Offices

Claudio Coello, 124-2º  
28006 Madrid

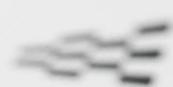
## Contact

+34 914 440 277

javier@political-intelligence.com  
mariarosa@political-intelligence.com

## Web

www.political-intelligence.com  
www.politicas-pi.com

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