Brazil's 2019 Congress has a record-setting 30 political parties, making it the most fragmented Congress in Brazil's history.

Federal Chamber of Deputies

Only 21 of the 35 parties that won seats will continue to receive money from the political party fund, due to the new threshold clause designed to starve out the smallest parties over time. As a result, several deputies switched to parties with a larger voter base: the PSL increased its representation, and is now tied with the PT as the largest caucus in the Chamber.

Traditionally dominant parties (such as PT, PSDB and MDB) lost seats...

- Workers’ Party (PT)
- Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB)
- Brazilian Social Democracy Party (PSDB)

...and parties that had little or no representation previously gained seats.

- Social Liberal Party (PSL)
- Partido Novo (NOVO)

Could this mean POLITICAL RENEWAL?

The Chamber had a 51% turnover rate, the highest since 1994.

The number of women will increase from 10% to 15%—the highest percentage of female representation ever.

Of the 54 seats up for election in the Senate, just 8 of 32 incumbent candidates were reelected.

The Senate’s 85% turnover rate is the highest in the history of Brazil’s National Congress.