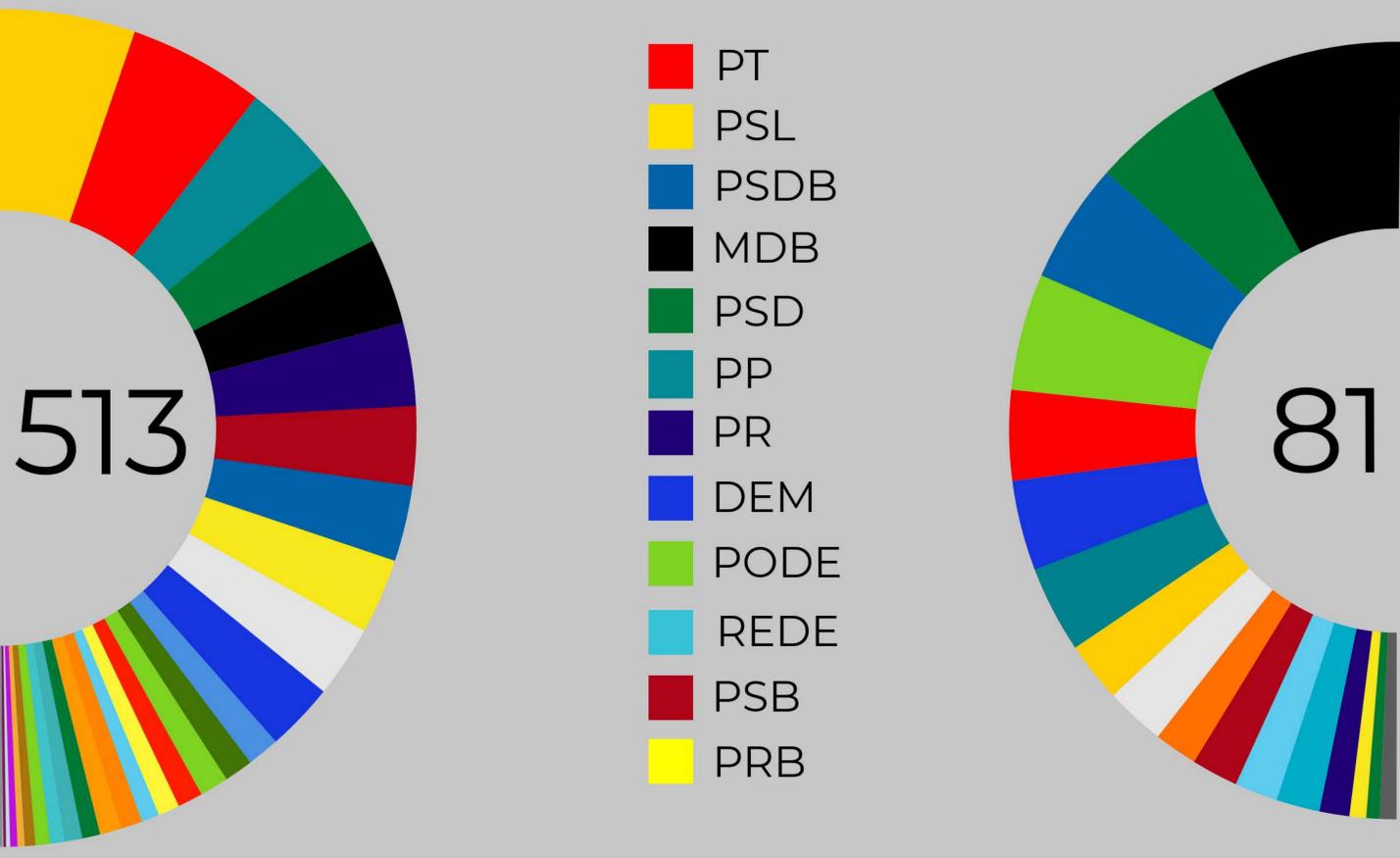


# 2019 BRAZILIAN CONGRESS



UPDATED 2/13/19

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

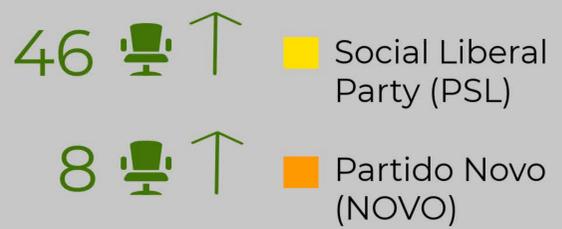
Only 21 of the 35 parties that won seats will continue to receive money from the political party fund, due to the new **threshold clause** designed to starve out the smallest parties over time. As a result, several deputies switched to parties with a larger voter base: the **PSL** increased its representation,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

## Federal Senate

Since October, **12 senators** have **moved** to different parties due to the implementation of the threshold clause, resulting in five parties losing a place in the Senate. The "expelled" parties are **PTC, PRP, PHS, PTB and SD**. A total of **16 parties** remain represented in the Senate.

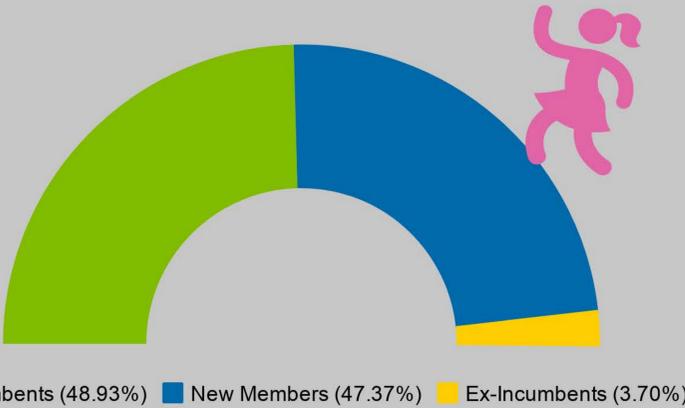
Traditionally dominant parties (such as PT, PSDB and MDB) **lost seats**...

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



## Could this mean **POLITICAL RENEWAL?**

### Chamber of Deputies



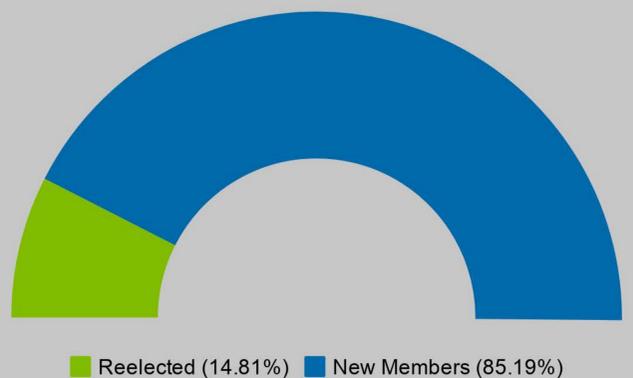
The Chamber had a **51% turnover rate**, the highest since 1994.

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

### Senate

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.



These historically high turnover rates are evidence of **voters' frustration** with politicians and political parties and **growing demand for political reform**.