



# GENERAL ELECTIONS UNITED KINGDOM

JULY  
2024

ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION REPORT

The International Parliamentarians' Congress Election Observation Mission, held on July 4th, 2024.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## *Connecting Parliamentarians*

## *Connecting Diversity*

The International Parliamentarians' Congress (IPC) is a global legislative organization that serves as a unique platform for elected parliamentarians worldwide to collaborate and exchange best practices. By extending membership to members of parliament (MPs) from national legislatures across the globe, the IPC fosters a global network focused on promoting peace, prosperity, and sustainable development through collective action and effective dialogue.

Central to IPC's mission is the promotion of democracy, regional connectivity and international cooperation, with election observation being one of its key areas of focus.

The IPC's initiatives are directed by six thematic standing committees, ensuring comprehensive representation from all regions. These committees are:

- Standing Committee on Climate Change and Food Security
- Standing Committee on Human Rights
- Standing Committee on Peace, Security, Conflict Resolution, and Interfaith Harmony
- Standing Committee on Trade, Investment, and Development Cooperation
- Standing Committee on Health Research, Standardization, Quality Control, and Human Development
- Standing Committee on Monitoring and Observation of Elections Worldwide

Through these committees, the IPC continues to strengthen global parliamentary cooperation and advance its goals of fostering peace, democracy, and sustainable development.

The International Parliamentarians' Congress (IPC) is dedicated to promoting democratic processes globally through its organized Election Observation Missions (EOMs). Accredited by various election commissions, IPC deploys delegations to observe elections, ensuring transparency and adherence to democratic standards. Recent EOMs conducted by IPC include:

- 2019: United Kingdom General Elections
- 2020: Jordan General Elections
- 2021: Netherlands General Elections
- 2022: Colombia Presidential Elections
- 2023 (May): Thailand General Elections
- 2023 (July): Uzbekistan Presidential Elections
- 2023 (September): Maldives Presidential Elections
- 2024 (January): Bangladesh General Elections
- 2024 (February): Azerbaijan Presidential Elections
- 2024 (March): Russian Federation Presidential Elections
- 2024 (July): United Kingdom General Elections

In July 2024, IPC observed the General Elections in the United Kingdom, following the Dissolution and Calling of Parliament Act 2022. The two-member delegation, led by Assistant Secretary General Mr. Ijlala Ali Khan and IPC member H.E. Mr. Soro Fobeh from Côte d'Ivoire, focused on various aspects of the electoral process on July 4, 2024.

This report provides a detailed analysis of the UK's electoral system in relation to the 2024 General Elections and concludes with recommendations to enhance the integrity of electoral processes in UK. These recommendations aim to support ongoing efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and practices in the country, reflecting IPC's commitment to fostering democracy and ensuring fair electoral practices globally.

## COUNTRY MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS CONGRESS



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS CONGRESS (IPC)



His Excellency  
Mr. AbdelRahim Maaia



Senator  
Ms. Sitara Ayaz

On behalf of the International Parliamentarians' Congress (IPC), H.E. Mr. AbdelRahim Maaia, the President, and Senator Ms. Sitara Ayaz, Secretary General, we present our compliments to the H. E. Mr. John Pullinger, the Chair of the Electoral Commission of the United Kingdom for holding the successful General Elections.

The United Kingdom, which occupies a significant portion of the British Isles, located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe has a rich history deeply intertwined with its democratic institutions. It has long been recognized for its pivotal role in shaping modern democracy and remains a global economic and political leader. Throughout history, the UK has consistently upheld human rights principles, freedom of speech, and political participation, carrying great significance in global affairs.

The IPC delegation, led by Mr. Ijlal Ali Khan (Assistant Secretary General IPC) accompanied by H.E. Soro Fobeh Member IPC from Cote D Ivoire, undertook an election observation mission (EOM) to the United Kingdom to observe the parliamentary elections. The EOM report provides a comprehensive analysis of the electoral process, highlighting key findings and recommendations aimed at further enhancing the democratic system in the UK.

We are pleased to present this report, which reflects the insights and recommendations gathered during IPC's observation of the United Kingdom's parliamentary elections. The report underscores the UK's commitment to democratic governance and provides valuable insights for ongoing efforts to strengthen electoral processes.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The United Kingdom, commonly referred to as the UK, is a sovereign country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe. It comprises four constituent nations: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. With a history spanning millennia, the UK has profoundly influenced global politics, culture, and commerce. Its territory evolved through centuries of consolidation, beginning with the unification of England under the Anglo-Saxon kings and subsequent expansion into Wales and Scotland. By the 18th century, the formation of the British Empire propelled the UK to the forefront of global power, with colonies and territories spanning every continent. During



The Map of the United Kingdom

the 19th century, the UK emerged as an industrial powerhouse, leading the way in technological innovation, trade, and finance. The Industrial Revolution transformed its economy and society, establishing Britain as the world's foremost industrial and maritime nation.<sup>1</sup> The British Empire reached its peak, encompassing territories as diverse as India, Canada, Australia, and parts of Africa.

The 20th century saw the UK navigate two world wars that significantly reshaped its global standing. Despite the challenges of conflict, the UK played a pivotal role in shaping international diplomacy, human rights, and economic policy through institutions like the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Nations.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland summary: <https://www.britannica.com/summary/United-Kingdom>

<sup>2</sup> BBC – United Kingdom Profile <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18027954#:~:text=The%2020th%20Century%20saw%20>

In the aftermath of World War II, the UK faced the decline of its imperial holdings but reinvented itself as a leading member of the international community. The establishment of the National Health Service and social welfare programs in the mid-20th century marked significant milestones in its domestic policy, fostering a modern welfare state that balanced social equity with economic dynamism.<sup>3</sup>

Its capital city, London, stands as a global financial center and cultural hub, reflecting the UK's enduring influence in finance, arts, and education. In recent years, the UK has faced challenges such as Brexit<sup>4</sup>, which resulted in its withdrawal from the European Union, and ongoing debates about the future of its union amid calls for greater devolution of powers to its constituent nations. Nonetheless, the United Kingdom continues to wield significant influence in international diplomacy, economics, and cultural exchange, underscoring its status as a resilient and adaptive global leader<sup>5</sup>.

## 2. ELECTORAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom (UK) operates under a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy. It has a long-standing tradition of democratic governance and has played a significant role in shaping modern democratic principles worldwide.

The UK Parliament consists of two houses: the House of Commons (the lower house) and the House of Lords (the upper house). Members of the House of Commons are elected through a system of single-member constituencies using a first-past-the-post voting method. The House of Lords, on the other hand, primarily consists of appointed members including life peers, bishops, and hereditary peers.

General elections for the House of Commons are held at least every five years, though they can be called earlier in certain circumstances. The Prime Minister is the head of government and is usually the leader of the political party that commands the majority of seats in the House of Commons.

The electoral history of the UK dates back centuries, but in its modern form, it has evolved significantly since the early 20th century. Universal suffrage was gradually extended to all adult citizens, regardless of gender, in the 20th century. The Representation of the People Acts of 1918 and 1928 expanded voting rights, and subsequent legislation further refined electoral processes.

Key milestones in UK electoral history include the formation of political parties such as the

Britain%20having%20to%20redefine,considerable%20political%20and%20cultural%20influence%20around%20the%20world.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Brexit refers to the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, following a referendum held in 2016 where a majority of British voters chose to leave the EU. The process of Brexit involved negotiations between the UK and the EU on various aspects such as trade, immigration, and regulatory alignment. The UK officially left the EU on January 31, 2020, and entered a transition period until December 31, 2020, during which time both parties negotiated their future relationship.

<sup>5</sup> How Powerful is the United Kingdom? A Deep Dive into the Military, Economic, and Cultural Influence of the UK: <https://scientificorigin.com/how-powerful-is-the-united-kingdom-a-deep-dive-into-the-military-economic-and-cultural-influence-of-the-uk>

Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democrats, and others, which have shaped the political landscape and contested elections over the years. General elections have been held regularly, with significant electoral reforms introduced to ensure fairness and representation. The UK also participates in European Parliament elections (before Brexit) and local elections, which elect representatives to regional assemblies and local councils. Referendums on important national issues, such as membership in the European Union, have also been conducted, reflecting the UK's commitment to direct democracy on significant matters<sup>6</sup>.

### 3. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The United Kingdom (UK) has a well-established electoral system overseen by different key bodies responsible for ensuring fair and efficient elections at various levels of government. Here's an overview of election administration in the UK:

- Electoral Commission (EC)
- Boundary Commission (BC)
- Local Electoral Administrators (LEA)

#### Electoral Commission (EC)

The Electoral Commission is an independent body established by Parliament to oversee elections and referendums across the UK. It regulates political finance, promotes voter registration, and provides guidance to electoral administrators. The Commission ensures that elections are conducted fairly, transparently, and in accordance with electoral law.

#### Boundary Commission (BC)

Boundary Commissions in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are independent bodies responsible for reviewing and recommending changes to parliamentary constituency boundaries. Their goal is to ensure that each constituency has a roughly equal number of voters, reflecting changes in population demographics.

#### Local Electoral Administrators (LEA)

Local authorities across the UK have Electoral Services teams responsible for managing electoral registration, maintaining the electoral roll, and organizing local elections. They work closely with Returning Officers to ensure that elections are conducted smoothly and in compliance with legal requirements<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> David Klemperer. Electoral Systems and Electoral Reform in the UK in Historical Perspective: <https://consoc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/David-Klemperer-Electoral-Systems-and-Electoral-Reform-in-the-UK-in-Historical-Perspective.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> UK Parliament - How Parliament Works." UK Parliament, [www.parliament.uk/about/how/overview/](http://www.parliament.uk/about/how/overview/).

## 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

### Electoral System

The electoral system in the United Kingdom is grounded in the principles of parliamentary democracy, combining constituency-based and proportional representation elements. The UK employs a mixed electoral system that includes first-past-the-post (FPTP) for constituency seats and proportional representation in devolved administrations such as the Scottish Parliament, Senedd Cymru (Welsh Parliament), and Northern Ireland Assembly. Under FPTP, voters elect one Member of Parliament (MP) per constituency, with the candidate receiving the most votes winning the seat. Proportional representation ensures that party-list seats are allocated based on the overall proportion of votes each party receives nationwide.<sup>8</sup>



Delegation of IPC at one of the polling stations, observing UK general elections 2024

### Voter Requirements

Voter eligibility in the United Kingdom requires individuals to be at least 18 years old on the day of the election and be British, Irish, Commonwealth citizens residing in the UK, or citizens of Gibraltar. Eligible voters must register individually on the electoral roll managed by the electoral registration officer. Registration can be completed online or through a paper registration form, with updates made annually to reflect changes in residency and eligibility.

### Polling Stations

Polling stations across the UK are staffed by election officials appointed by local authorities, including a presiding officer and polling clerks responsible for verifying voter identities, issuing ballot papers, and ensuring the integrity of the voting process. Local police provide security at polling stations to maintain order and address any issues that may arise during voting. Electoral safeguards are in place to prevent fraud and uphold the fairness of the electoral process<sup>9</sup>.

### Candidates Eligibility

Candidates seeking election in the United Kingdom must meet specific eligibility criteria, including

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> UK Government - Voting and elections. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/get-involved/voting>. UK Government - Voting and elections. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/get-involved/voting>.

being at least 18 years old and meeting citizenship requirements. There are no specific residency requirements for parliamentary candidates, but they must be registered voters in the constituency they intend to represent. Candidates are disqualified if sentenced to prison for more than one year, convicted of certain electoral offenses, or hold disqualifying public offices.

### Voting Process

In the voting process, voters receive separate ballot papers for each election they are eligible to participate in (constituency and, where applicable, party-list for proportional representation). Votes are cast in secret and counted at polling stations after the close of polls. Results are transmitted to central counting centers for compilation and announcement, ensuring transparency and accuracy in the electoral outcome.

### 2008-2012: Medvedev's Presidency

Mr. Dmitry Medvedev, a close ally of Putin, was elected President in 2008. While Mr. Medvedev was seen as a more liberal and reformist leader, the underlying electoral system remained largely unchanged. The 2008 election was characterized by a lack of genuine competition, as most opposition candidates were either disqualified or marginalized. Medvedev's presidency is often viewed as a period of continuity rather than change.

## 5. POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

### The Labour Party

The Labour Party is a social democratic political party in the United Kingdom, often characterized as a coalition of social democrats, democratic socialists, and trade unionists. Positioned on the centre-left of the political spectrum, it is currently the ruling party, having secured victory in the 2024 general election. The Labour Party is the largest in the UK by both votes cast and seats in the House of Commons. Throughout its history, it has given seven prime ministers and formed fourteen ministries.



### Conservative and Unionist Party

The Conservative and Unionist Party, commonly known as the Conservative Party or informally as the Tories, is one of the two major political parties in the United Kingdom, alongside the Labour Party. Following its defeat in the 2024 general election, it now serves as the Official Opposition. Positioned on the right to centre-right of the political spectrum, the party includes a range of ideological factions, such as one-nation conservatives, Thatcherites, and traditional



conservatives. Over its history, the Conservative Party has given twenty prime ministers.

### Liberal Democrats Party

The Liberal Democrats, often referred to as the Lib Dems, are a liberal political party in the United Kingdom, established in 1988. Led by Ed Davey, they currently hold the position of the third-largest party in the country, with 72 Members of Parliament in the House of Commons. The party also has 84 members in the House of Lords, four in the Scottish Parliament, one in the Welsh Senedd, and over 3,000 local council seats. Party policies are determined through the Liberal Democrat Conference.



### Scottish National Party

The Scottish National Party (SNP) is a Scottish nationalist and social democratic party. The party holds 63 of the 129 seats in the Scottish Parliament, and holds 9 out of the 57 Scottish seats in the House of Commons.



### Sinn Féin

Sinn Féin was originally founded in 1905 by Arthur Griffith. Its members played a pivotal role in establishing the revolutionary Irish Republic and its parliament, the First Dáil, with many actively involved in the Irish War of Independence. During this period, the party was closely linked with the Irish Republican Army (1919–1922). In the 2022 election, Sinn Féin made history by becoming the largest party in the Northern Ireland Assembly, securing the highest share of first-preference votes and the most seats—the first time an Irish nationalist party has achieved this milestone.



### Reform UK

Reform UK is a right-wing populist political party in the United Kingdom, originally founded as the Brexit Party in November 2018. Advocating for a no-deal Brexit, the party achieved significant success in the 2019 European Parliament election, winning the most seats. However, it failed to secure any seats in the 2019 general election. After the UK's withdrawal from the European Union in January 2020, the party rebranded as Reform UK in January 2021.



## Democratic Unionist Party

The Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) is a unionist, loyalist, British nationalist and national conservative political party in Northern Ireland. It was founded in 1971 during the Troubles by Ian Paisley, who led the party for the next 37 years. It is currently led by Gavin Robinson, who initially stepped in as an interim after the resignation of Jeffrey Donaldson. It is the second largest party in the Northern Ireland Assembly, and has five seats in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom as a result of the 2024 election.



## Green Party of England and Wales

The Green Party of England and often known simply as the Green Party, left-wing political party in England and Wales. Since October 2021, Carla Denyer and Adrian Ramsay have served as the party's co-leaders. The party currently has four representatives in the House of Commons and two in the House of Lords, in addition to over 800 councilors at the local government level and three members of the London Assembly.



## Plaid Cymru

Plaid Cymru the Party of Wales, and often referred to simply as Plaid is a centre left to left wing, Welsh nationalist political party in Wales, committed to Welsh independence from the United Kingdom. Plaid was formed in 1925 and won its first seat in the UK Parliament in 1966.



## 6. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The election campaign for the 2024 general elections in the United Kingdom adheres to stringent regulations overseen by the Electoral Commission. Candidates must register to begin campaigning, which spans a designated period preceding polling day, with no restrictions on campaigning on Election Day itself. Upholding fairness, all candidates receive equal opportunities for media coverage and are mandated to disseminate truthful information, with penalties for spreading falsehoods. Misuse of state resources for campaigning is strictly prohibited to maintain impartiality, while campaign financing is tightly regulated to prevent undue influence. The Electoral Commission ensures compliance with these rules, fostering transparency and public trust in the electoral process, crucial for a democratic and informed electorate<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Electoral Commission. Retrieved from <https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/about-us>

## 7. ELECTION OBSERVATION IN UNITED KINGDOM

The International Parliamentarians Congress (IPC) was once again accredited to observe the UK General Elections, held in July 2024, continuing its valuable role in monitoring elections globally, having previously observed the UK's 2019 General Elections. This repeat engagement highlights IPC's deep familiarity with the UK's electoral system and its commitment to supporting transparent and inclusive electoral practices

Ahead of the elections, the IPC delegation, consisting of Assistant Secretary General Mr. Ijlal Ali Khan and IPC member from Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Soro Fobeh, participated in a detailed online briefing session conducted by the UK Electoral Commission. This session, held one week before Election Day, was particularly informative, providing comprehensive insights into the updated electoral framework, regional dynamics, voting procedures, and the use of technology in the 2024 elections. The Electoral Commission's efforts ensured that all accredited observers were well-prepared to carry out their roles effectively, with a thorough understanding of the complexities of the UK's electoral system.

Arriving in the UK a day before the elections, the IPC delegation collected their official observer passes from the designated office in London. Their observation mission primarily focused on key constituencies in the London boroughs of Brent and Harrow, regions known for their diverse voter bases. The IPC delegation visited multiple polling stations on Election Day to monitor the voting process and assess key elements such as voter accessibility, procedural transparency, and the overall efficiency of the electoral operations.

The delegation noted that special measures were implemented to ensure the full participation of disabled voters, reflecting a strong commitment to accessibility and inclusivity. The polling stations were designed to accommodate individuals with mobility challenges, with clear signage and assistance readily available, ensuring that no voter was left behind in the democratic process.

One of the standout features of the 2024 elections was the significant use of advanced technology, particularly in voter registration and identification. The digital systems deployed by the Electoral Commission helped streamline voter verification, reducing waiting times and preventing delays at polling stations. This efficient use of technology not only expedited the voting process but also enhanced the overall integrity of the elections by minimizing the risk of errors or voter fraud.

The IPC delegation also observed a moderate voter turnout across all age groups, from first-time young voters to the elderly, demonstrating a reasonable level of public engagement. The



The IPC delegation at the polling station at Wembley

delegation commended the professionalism of the polling staff, who were well-trained and provided clear instructions and guidance to voters throughout the day. Polling stations were well-managed, with staff ensuring a smooth flow of voters, preventing any long queues or congestion

In terms of security, the delegation was impressed by the rigorous safety measures in place. Law enforcement agencies worked closely with electoral officials to maintain a secure environment, ensuring that voters could cast their ballots in a calm and orderly atmosphere. No major disruptions or security incidents were reported, further highlighting the efficient management of the elections.

The delegation's overall assessment of the 2024 UK General Elections was highly positive. The transparency, inclusivity, and efficiency observed were exemplary, reinforcing the UK's position as a global leader in democratic practices. The use of modern technology, combined with the Electoral Commission's thorough preparation and well-coordinated polling operations, ensured that the elections were conducted smoothly and with integrity. The notable difference observed was the comparatively lower voter turnout in the 2024 elections, with 60% participation, compared to 67.3% in the 2019 elections.

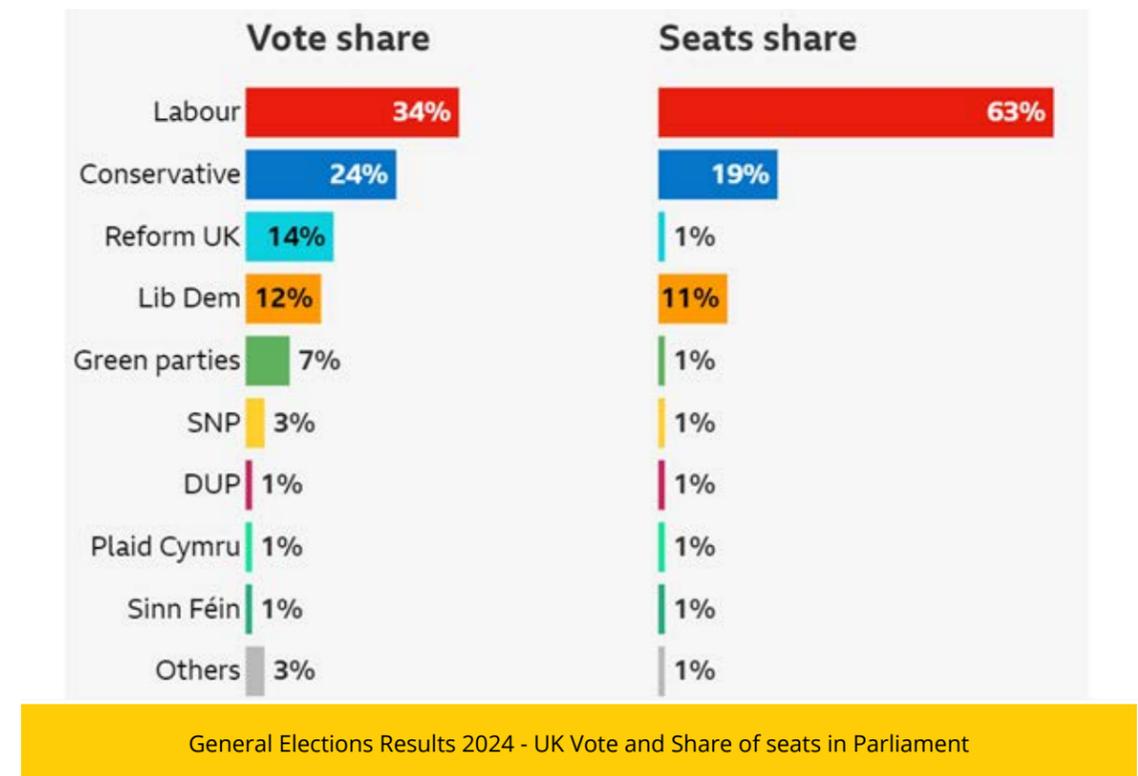
The delegation commends the UK Electoral Commission and all involved stakeholders for their exemplary conduct, which contributed to the success of the 2024 elections and reaffirmed the UK's commitment to democratic principles.

## 8. RESULTS

A general election to the 59th Parliament of the United Kingdom with an electorate of 48,253,193, having 28,809,340 valid votes and 116,253 invalid votes, making the turnout for the General Election 2024 to 60% the second lowest since 1885 with only 2001 being lower at 59.4%<sup>11</sup>.

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES (%)	VOTES
Labor	412	33.8	9,731,363
Conservative	121	23.7	6,827,112
Liberal Democrat	72	12.2	3,519,163
Scottish National Party	9	2.5	724,758
Sinn Féin	7	0.7	210,891
Others	7	2.9	842,013

Reform UK	5	14.3	4,106,661
Democratic Unionist Party	5	0.6	172,058
Green	4	6.8	1,943,258
Plaid Cymru	4	0.7	194,811
Social Democratic and Labour Party	2	0.3	86,861
Alliance	1	0.4	117,191
Ulster Unionist Party	1	0.3	94,779
Workers Party of Britain	0	0.7	210,194
Alba	0	0	11,784
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>		<b>28,805,931</b>



<sup>11</sup> <https://electionresults.parliament.uk/general-elections/6/political-parties>

 Labour	Total seats	412
	Change	+211
	Total votes	9,708,716
	Share	33.7%
	Share change	+1.6
 Conservative	Total seats	121
	Change	-251
	Total votes	6,828,925
	Share	23.7%
	Share change	-19.9
 Liberal Democrat	Total seats	72
	Change	+64
	Total votes	3,519,143
	Share	12.2%
	Share change	+0.7
 Scottish National Party	Total seats	9
	Change	-39
	Total votes	724,758
	Share	2.5%
	Share change	-1.4
 Sinn Fein	Total seats	7
	Change	0
	Total votes	210,891
	Share	0.7%
	Share change	+0.1
 Independent	Total seats	6
	Change	+6
	Total votes	564,042
	Share	2.0%
	Share change	+1.4
 Reform UK	Total seats	5
	Change	+5
	Total votes	4,117,610
	Share	14.3%
	Share change	+12.3
 Democratic Unionist Party	Total seats	5
	Change	-3
	Total votes	172,058
	Share	0.6%
	Share change	-0.2

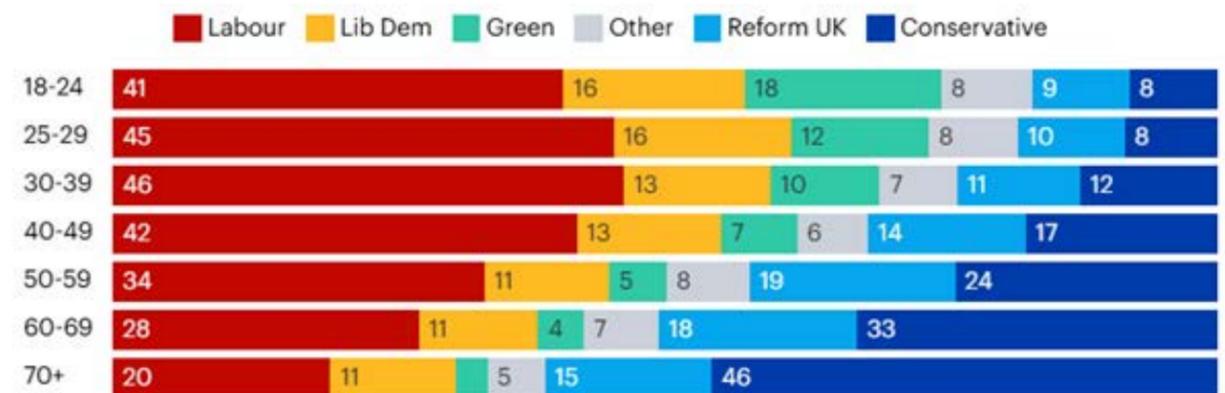
Men and women voted very similarly to each other at the election with 34% of men and 35% of women backing Labor with the Lib Dems also receiving an almost identical vote share from men (12%) and women (13%). Slightly more women voted Conservative than men (26% to 23%) while more men voted Reform UK than women (17% to 12%)<sup>12</sup>.



General Elections UK 2024 - Gender based Result

In the 2024 UK elections, voter preferences are notably divided by age. Younger voters are more inclined to support Labour, while older voters favor the Conservative Party. Specifically, only 8% of voters under 30 voted Conservative, but this percentage rises to 46% among those aged 70 and older. While Labour's support previously declined steadily with age, in 2024, voters under 50 showed consistent support for Labour, with 41% to 46% voting for the party. Among those over 50, Labour's support drops significantly, with only 20% of voters aged 70 or older backing them.

The Liberal Democrats received similar levels of support across all age groups, while the Green Party performed better with younger voters and Reform UK attracted more older voters. The median ages of voters for each party reflect these trends: Labour's median voter age is 46, the Conservatives' is 63, the Liberal Democrats' is 48, Reform UK's is 56, and the Greens' is 39.<sup>13</sup>

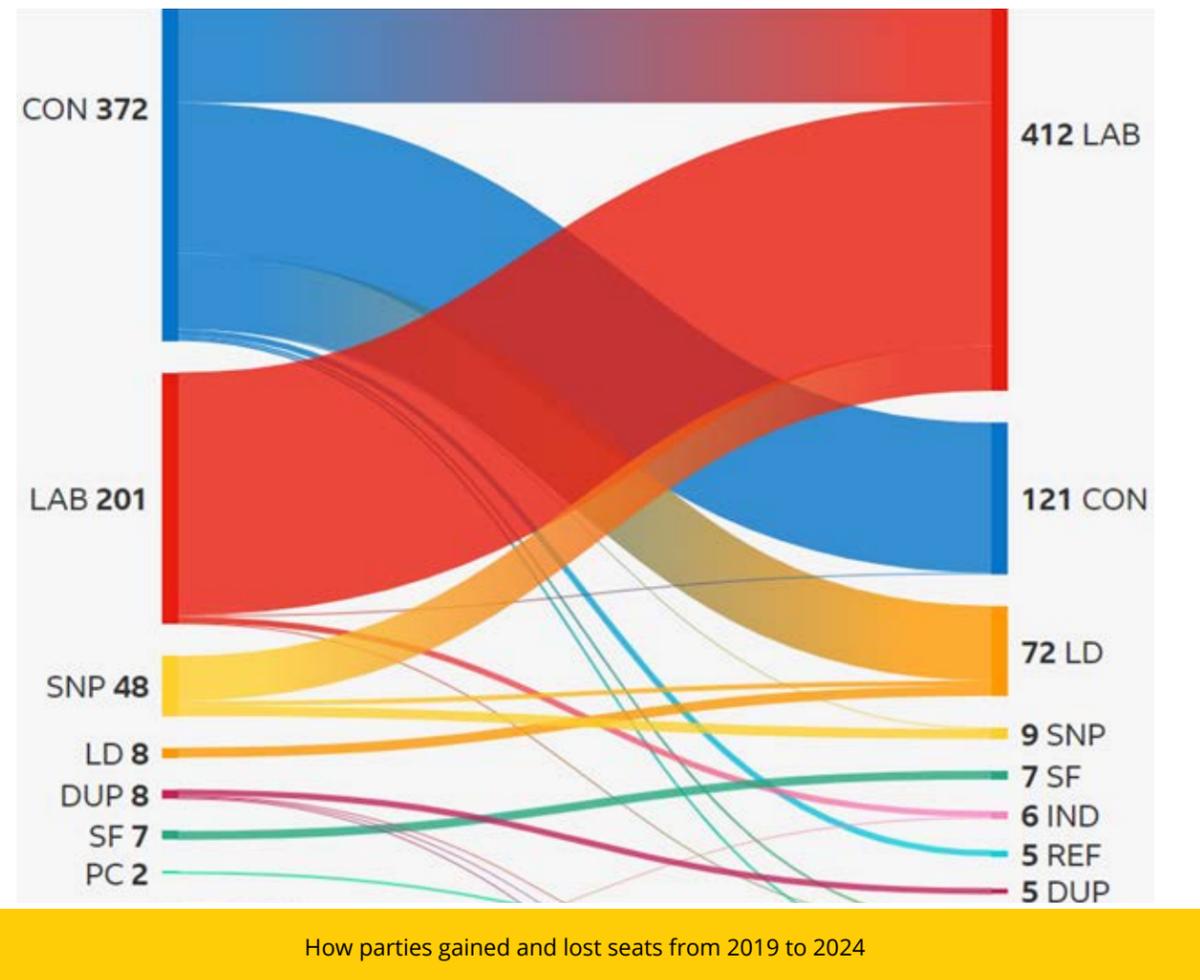


General Elections UK 2024 - Age-based Result

<sup>12</sup> <https://yougov.co.uk/politics/articles/49978-how-britain-voted-in-the-2024-general-election>

<sup>13</sup> <https://yougov.co.uk/politics/articles/49978-how-britain-voted-in-the-2024-general-election>

### Comparison of Results UK General Elections 2019 – 2024



\* The left of the chart shows the seats held in 2019 and the right shows how support shifted in 2024

## 9. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

### Election Verification Process

The IPC delegation observed variability in the election verification processes across different councils. For instance, in Harrow, election officers utilized electronic devices for voter verification, while in the London Borough of Brent, officers registered voters manually without any electronic tools. To ensure consistency and efficiency, we recommend the implementation of a uniform verification system across all councils, whether it be electronic or manual.

### Observation of Voter Turnout and Engagement

During the UK general elections, it was observed that voter turnout appeared lower than expected, with voters arriving steadily but at a slower pace. While the UK, known for its well-informed electorate, typically showcases high levels of enthusiasm during elections, this time there seemed to be a slight decline in the usual. Nonetheless, the process remained smooth and orderly.

### Accreditation and Application Process

The IPC found the application procedure for accreditation to be straightforward and easily accessible. However, there is room for improvement in the confirmation process from the UK's Electoral Commission. While IPC requires confirmation for all its delegation members, we received a letter mentioning only one member. We suggest that future confirmation letters include the names of all delegation members, even if not addressed to each individually as it will ease the process for the members in their respective countries.

These recommendations aim to enhance the consistency and transparency of the election observation process, thereby reinforcing the integrity and efficiency of electoral procedures.

# GALLERY



Assistant Secretary General of IPC Mr. Ijlal Ali Khan & Member of IPC Mr. Soro Fobeh at the Poling Station.



Poling Agent and the voter inside the polling station casting vote for general election 2024.



## HOW TO VOTE AT THIS ELECTION GUIDANCE FOR VOTERS

- 1 You must satisfy the presiding officer about your identity by showing an approved form of ID
- 2 When you are given a ballot paper go to one of the compartments. Mark a cross (X) in the box on the right-hand side of the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate you are voting for
- 3 Vote for one candidate only. Put no other mark on the ballot paper, or your vote may not be counted. Do not let anyone see your vote.
- 4 Fold the ballot paper in two. Show the back of the ballot paper to the presiding officer so as to disclose the number and other unique identifying mark. Put the ballot paper in the ballot box and leave the polling station.
- 5 If by mistake you spoil a ballot paper, show it to the presiding officer and ask for another one.

Voting Instructions for the voters by Electoral Commission

## The Electoral Commission

### Tellers do's and don'ts

Tellers are usually volunteers for elections. They need to be able to help voters at polling stations and count the returned number of ballots who have voted. The Electoral Commission will help you understand the information in the guidance in this document, which sets out the duties of tellers and administrators. The contents of these documents may change from time to time and you may not get them in one sitting, so please check the website for updates.

There are two types of tellers: one is a polling station teller and the other is a teller at the count. Both are responsible for ensuring that the ballot papers are counted correctly and that the results are accurate.

Tellers have no legal duties and voters have the right to refuse to give their vote information. The following list of do's and don'ts will provide further guidance on the duties of tellers.

#### Tellers must:

- 1. Arrive on time to the polling station
- 2. Only bring the polling station to the count and only as a voter or as a teller at the count
- 3. Agree to work with the instructions of the Presiding Officer and Presiding Officer

#### Tellers must not:

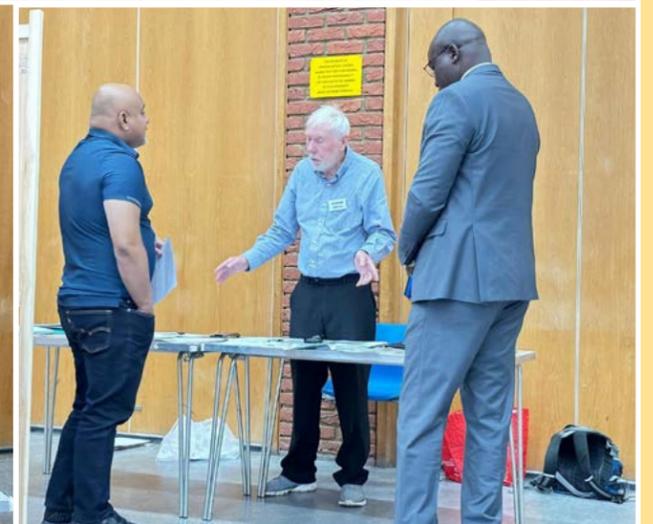
- 1. Be able to see or hear what is happening inside the polling station
- 2. Interact with or interfere with any of the tellers or voters at the polling station
- 3. Interact with or interfere with any of the tellers or voters at the count
- 4. Talk to anyone about the polling station or count other than the teller or voter
- 5. Talk to anyone about the polling station or count other than the teller or voter
- 6. Discuss any information about the polling station or count with anyone other than the teller or voter
- 7. Discuss any information about the polling station or count with anyone other than the teller or voter

#### Tellers may:

- 1. Represent voters by participating in discussions with tellers from the Presiding Officer and Presiding Officer
- 2. Provide a correct count of ballots (including the name of the candidate, party symbol, number of ballots, the number of ballots that are spoiled and the number of ballots that are not counted)

Instructions for the Tellers (Volunteers for the election administration).

# GALLERY



# GALLERY





**International Parliamentarians Congress (IPC) Secretariat**

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