

Beyond the red lines

Which EU relationship the public want the
UK Government to propose

September 2026

By **Tom Brufatto**

And **Oliver Nicholls, Ayesha Chaudhry**, and **James Coldwell**

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Voters, impatient for improvements in quality of life, are turning to extreme politicians.

We uncover the frustrations and emotions driving voters to the far-right, and provide evidence-led answers for progressive parties to keep extremists out of No.10.

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Executive Summary

The report presents the results of a survey of 11,927 people, and seat level analysis (MRP) carried out by YouGov on behalf of Best for Britain between 27th May – 11th June 2026. Respondents were asked which EU relationship, from six options ranging from full EU membership to further loosening ties, they most wanted the UK Government to propose.

The results showed a significant unity of purpose among the entire left of British politics. Sizeable majorities of current Labour (55%), Liberal Democrat (56%) and Green (67%) Supporters were found to most want the UK Government to propose EU membership. Together with Labour's voters who have switched to support the Green Party, they drove EU membership to be the most popular policy proposal in all but four constituencies in Great Britain, in every nation and region of Great Britain, and in the Prime Minister's own seat.

Fewer than one in five current Labour, Liberal Democrat and Green Party Supporters said they would most support the government creating a closer relationship with the EU, but sticking to the Government's red lines (not joining the Customs Union, Single Market or the EU) (9-16%). Negligible numbers of them said they wanted to keep EU relations as they are now (2-3% among Labour, Lib Dem or Green voters), or further loosen ties with the EU (1%). This told a cautionary tale: being seen to successfully deliver the UK-EU relationship reset, and beyond that, setting the UK on a trajectory to EU membership will likely be a key pillar of political support for the new UK Government.

The results also showed that beyond the UK Government red lines, halfway house proposals such as joining the Customs Union, or the EU Single Market, were not seen as the best option to Labour, Liberal Democrat, or Green Party Supporters. Fewer than one in ten of them said they wanted the UK Government to propose joining the Customs Union (5-9%), and around one in ten of them said they wanted to join the EU Single Market (8-11%). Given both proposals were found to be even less popular with Conservative and Reform UK supporters (3-6%), it is clear that policy pitches for either a Customs Union, or the Single Market, are unlikely to be attractive proposals for any element of the UK electorate.

The results also found stark divisions on the right of British politics regarding EU relations. Current Conservative supporters leant towards supporting the UK Government approach (32%), and to a lesser extent, EU membership (20%) and the status quo (16%). Reform UK supporters leant towards further loosening ties with the EU (35%), and to a lesser extent, supporting the UK Government's red lines (23%) and the status quo in EU relations (17%).

This unity of purpose on one side of British politics, and significant differences of opinion on the other, indicates a clear opportunity to achieve a much closer EU relationship, with all the economic and security benefits it would bring, at the next UK general election.

Headline Findings

1. EU membership was the most popular EU relations policy in all but four (628) parliamentary seats in Great Britain, including in Makerfield, the Prime Minister's seat. In the remaining four seats, Ashfield, Clacton, Great Yarmouth and Boston and Skegness, 'Don't Know' was the most popular answer.
2. EU membership was the most popular policy option in every nation and region of Great Britain, and particularly in Scotland.
3. Overall, people are most likely to say they want the UK Government to propose the UK's membership of the EU, with over a third (35%) of adults choosing this option. Only 18% prefer the UK Government's current approach, and 16% don't know.
4. Only one in 20 people said they wanted the UK Government to propose joining the EU Single Market (6%) or a Customs Union (5%), making the proposals the least popular of any UK-EU relationship tested, even behind further loosening ties with the EU (11%), or maintaining the status quo (8%).
5. Support for EU membership is driven by current Labour (55%), Liberal Democrat (56%) and Green Party (67%) supporters, as well as voters Labour has lost to the Green Party (69%) since the last election.

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1. Methodology

YouGov surveyed 11,927 people. The survey was carried out between 27th May – 11th June 2026.

The survey was conducted using an online interview of members of the YouGov Plc GB panel of 400,000+ individuals who have agreed to take part in surveys. An email was sent to panellists selected at random from the base sample according to the sample definition, inviting them to take part in the survey and providing a link to the survey.

The samples were weighted to the profile of the sample definition to provide a representative reporting sample. The profile is normally derived from census data or, if not available from the census, from industry accepted data.

For the question presented to respondents, YouGov carried out a MRP (multilevel regression and post-stratification) analysis. Results were projected across all constituencies in Great Britain, with each multilevel model run with 3,000 iterations across seven monte-carlo Markov chains.

The full MRP model process took information gleaned from estimating a multilevel model between question response and respondent and area background and characteristics, and projected these findings on to all 632 British 2024 Westminster Parliamentary constituencies.

2. Nomenclature

Throughout this report, when referring to results disaggregated by how respondents voted at the 2024 General Election, these are termed 'Voters' of that party. For example, respondents who voted for the Conservative Party at the 2024 General Election are therefore referred to as 'Conservative Voters'.

Where results are analysed based on respondents' voting intention at the time the survey was conducted, these are termed 'Supporters' of that party. For example, respondents who said they would vote for the Labour Party if an election were held tomorrow are referred to as 'Labour Supporters'.

Respondents who voted for Labour at the 2024 General Election but who said they would vote for the Green Party if an election were held tomorrow are referred to as 'Labour to Green Defectors'.

Respondents who voted for Labour at the 2024 General Election but who said they would vote for either the Green Party, Liberal Democrats, the SNP or Plaid Cymru if an election were held tomorrow are referred to as 'Labour-Left Defectors'.

Respondents who voted for Labour at the 2024 General Election but who said they would vote for the Conservatives or Reform UK if an election were held tomorrow are referred to as 'Labour-Right Defectors'.

Respondents who voted for Labour at the 2024 General Election but who said they would not vote if an election were held tomorrow are referred to as 'Labour Non-Voters'.

YouGov surveyed 11,927 people. The data was weighted so that the sample matched the overall demographics of the country. Unweighted and weighted sample sizes are listed below (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1: Number of respondents in each subgroup, by Vote in 2024 General Election and current Westminster Voting Intention

	Con	Lab	Lib Dem	Reform UK	Green
	Vote in 2024 General Election				
Weighted	2148	3066	1097	1289	704
Unweighted	1974	3286	1184	1362	721
	Westminster Voting Intention				
Weighted	1584	1487	1197	2225	1544
Unweighted	1542	1650	1297	2249	1489

Table 2: Number and proportion of respondents in each Defector subgroup

	All Labour Defectors	Labour 2024 to Green now	Labour 2024 to Reform UK now
Weighted (including as % of overall defectors)	1930	551 (29%)	195 (10%)
Unweighted (including as % of overall defectors)	1974	555 (28%)	189 (10%)

3. Great Britain's preferred EU relationship

Respondents were asked to indicate which UK-EU relationship they would most like to see the UK Government propose.

Question formulation:

"And thinking about the UK's relationship with the European Union (EU), if you had to choose, which of the following would you MOST like to see the government propose?"

Respondents were asked to select one answer from the list of possible answers in Table 3, or could say they did not know.

Table 3: List of possible UK-EU relationships tested

Policy Description	Full EU policy question formulation
EU Membership	Have the UK rejoin the European Union
Single Market	Have the UK rejoin the European Single Market
Customs Union	Have the UK rejoin the European Customs Union
UK Government position (red lines)	Have a closer relationship with the EU, but without joining the Customs Union, the Single Market, or the EU itself
Status Quo	Keep EU-UK relations as they are now
Loosen Ties	Loosen ties with the EU, moving the UK further apart from the EU

3.1. Topline Results

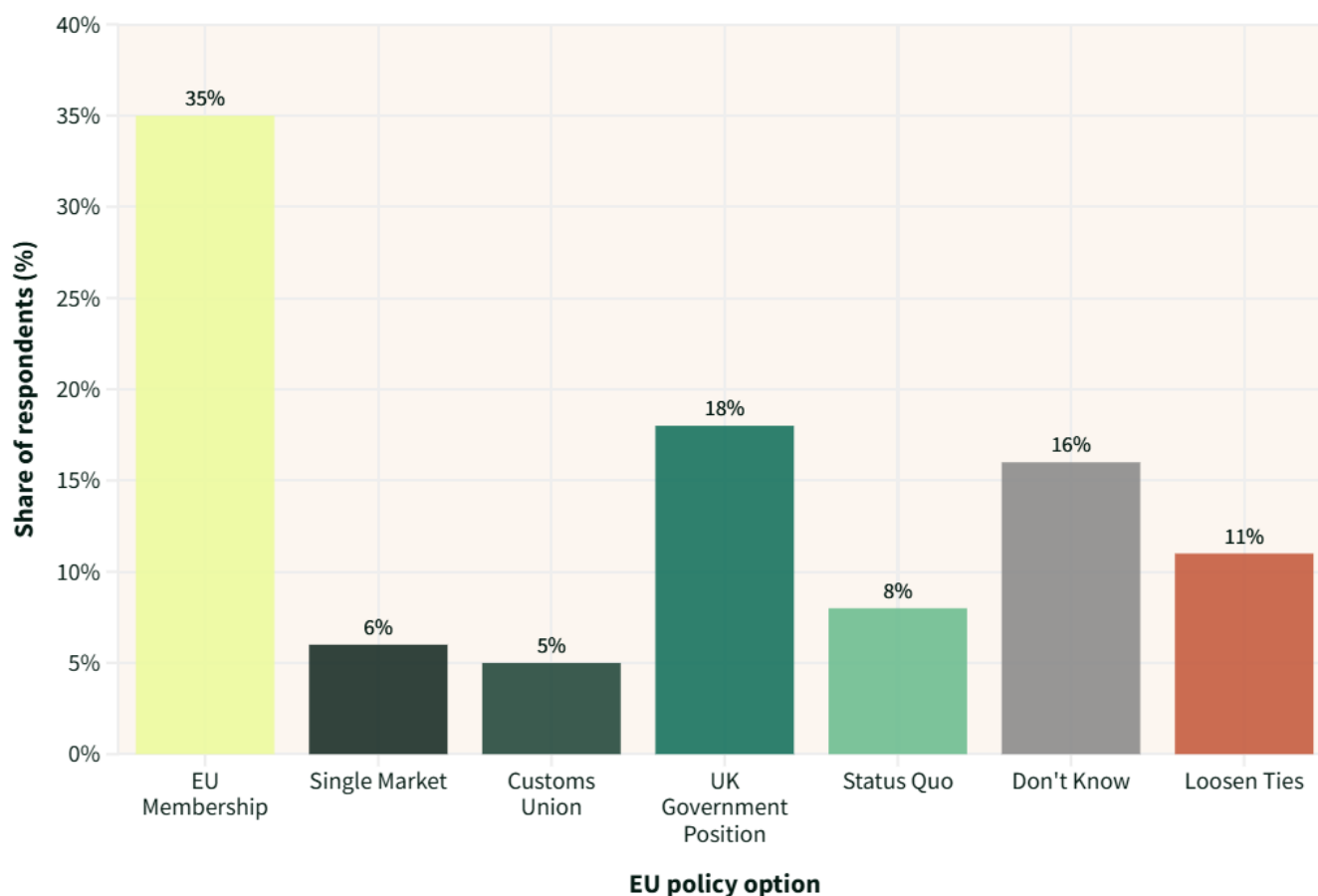


Figure 1: Which EU relationship respondents most wanted the UK Government to propose, when forced to choose one

Respondents were most likely to say they wanted the UK Government to propose the UK's membership of the EU, with over a third (35%) choosing this option.

This was approximately twice as many respondents (18%) who said they wanted the UK Government to continue with the current approach of seeking a closer relationship with the EU, but within the UK Government's negotiation red lines.

Only one in ten (11%) said they wanted to see the UK Government propose further loosening ties with the EU, or maintaining the status quo in UK-EU relations (8%). A further 16% could not say which UK-EU relationship they wanted the UK Government to propose.

Only one in 20 respondents said they most wanted the UK Government to propose a Customs Union (5%) with the EU, with a similar share naming the Single Market (6%).

This result made the Single Market and Customs Union the two least popular options of any UK-EU relationship tested, even behind further loosening ties with the EU (11%), and the UK Government's current approach to UK-EU relations (18%).

The whole-sample results outlined in Figure 1 however masked significant differences in outlook on UK-EU relations, which were revealed by disaggregating results according to 2016 referendum vote, as shown in Figure 2.

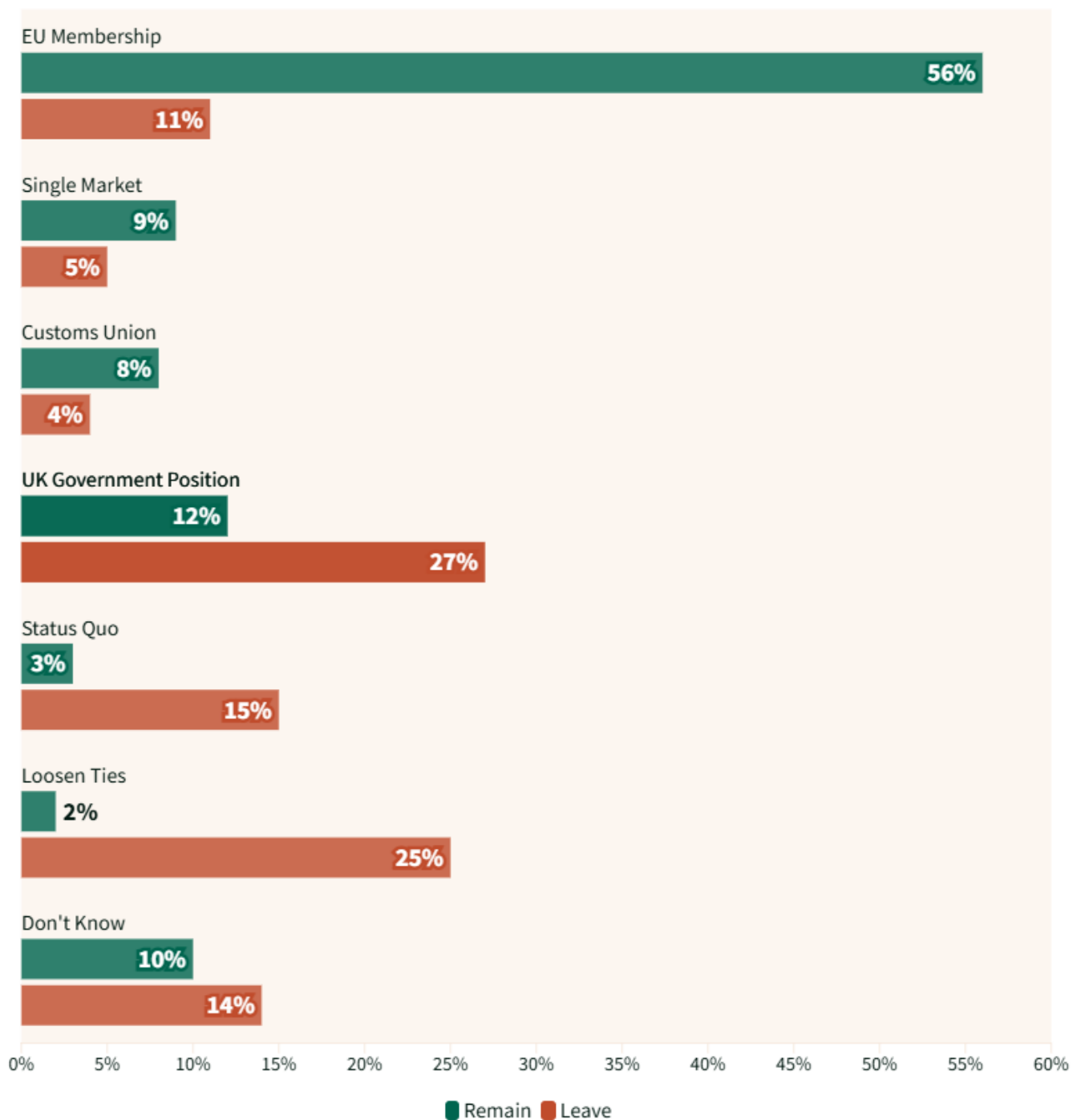


Figure 2: Which EU relationship respondents most wanted the UK Government to propose, disaggregated by 2016 Referendum vote

Support for the UK Government proposing membership of the EU was driven by respondents who voted to stay in the EU in the 2016 referendum (56%), alongside one in ten (11%) respondents who said they voted to leave the EU in 2016.

Results in Figure 2 also showed that EU membership was a unifying proposal among respondents who voted to stay in the EU in 2016, with only one in ten of them each saying they most wanted the UK Government to propose maintaining its negotiation red lines (12%), joining the EU Single Market (9%), or a Customs Union (8%).

Conversely, respondents who supported leaving the EU in the 2016 referendum were divided on what EU relationship they wanted the UK Government to propose. A quarter most supported the UK Government maintaining its negotiating red lines (27%) or further loosening ties with the EU (25%), with a further 15% saying they supported the status quo in UK-EU relations.

A UK Government proposal to join the EU Single Market (5%) or a Customs Union (4%) was even less popular among respondents who supported leaving the EU in the 2016 referendum than it was among those who voted to stay in the EU.

Previous Best for Britain research highlighted how supporters of Labour, the Liberal Democrats and the Green Party were overwhelmingly composed of 'remain' voters at the 2016 referendum, while Reform UK Supporters composed mainly of former 'leave' voters¹.

In line with these findings, the results disaggregated by 2016 referendum vote in Figure 2 read across to results disaggregated by party-political support, as shown in Figure 3.

¹ Best for Britain, [Is it time to talk about EU membership?](#) April 2026.

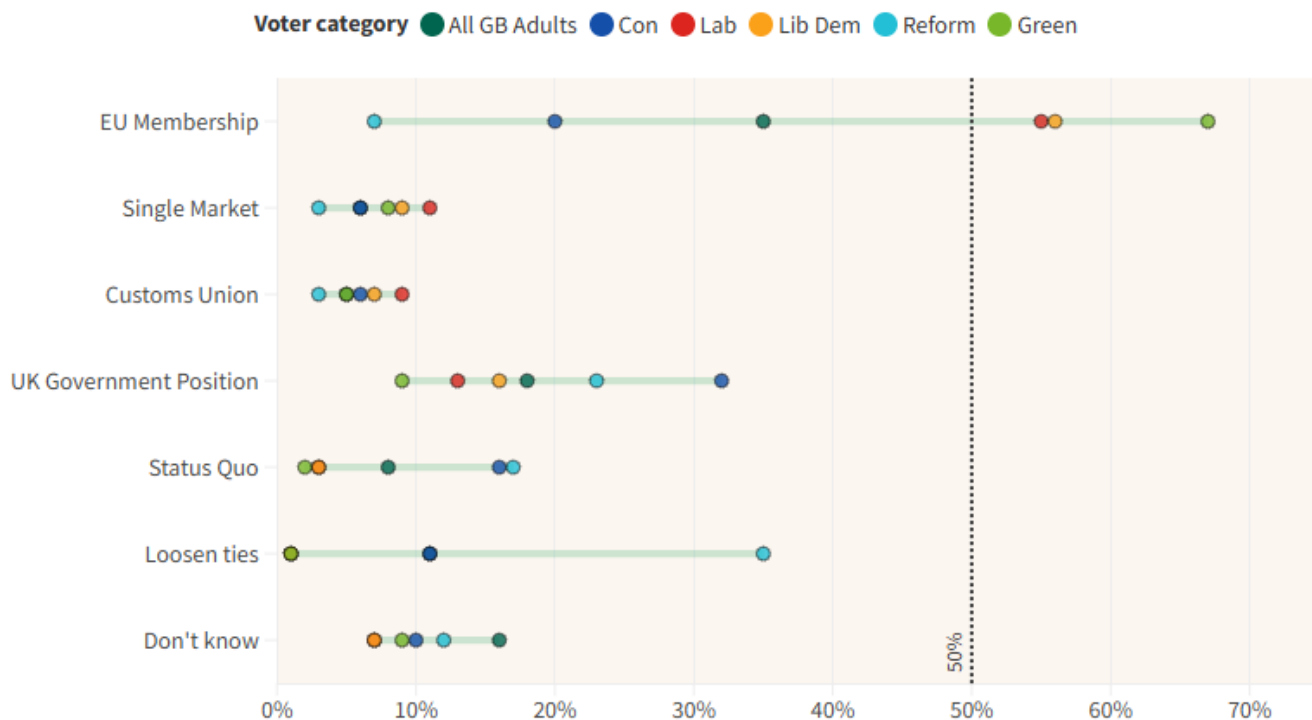


Figure 3: Which EU relationship respondents wanted the UK Government to propose, disaggregated by Westminster Voting Intention

A majority of Labour (55%), Liberal Democrat (56%) and the Green Party (67%) supporters most wanted the UK Government to propose EU membership, alongside one in five (20%) of Conservative Supporters.

Only 16% of Liberal Democrat Supporters, 13% of Labour Supporters, and 9% of Green Supporters wanted the UK Government to propose continuing with the current approach of seeking a closer relationship with the EU, within its negotiation red lines.

The current UK Government approach was more popular among supporters of right-of-centre parties. It was the most popular choice for Conservative Supporters (32%) and the second most popular for Reform UK supporters (23%). There was little support for loosening ties with the EU, especially among Labour, Liberal Democrat and Green Supporters where it scored just 1% each.

Reform UK Supporters were most likely to want the UK Government to further loosen ties with the EU (35%).

The Single Market and Customs Union options were not seen as the best one among any group, scoring 11% or below across all party supporter groups. Strikingly, despite the Liberal Democrats' current policy of taking the UK into the Customs Union and Single Market (though not the EU itself), neither was the most popular among Liberal Democrat Supporters (scoring 9% and 7% respectively).

Given 56% of the same group supported EU membership, this pointed to an appetite among Liberal Democrat Supporters for their party to go further on EU policy than their current position.

Analysis of Labour's defector crossbreaks in Figure 4 revealed a similar pattern of responses.

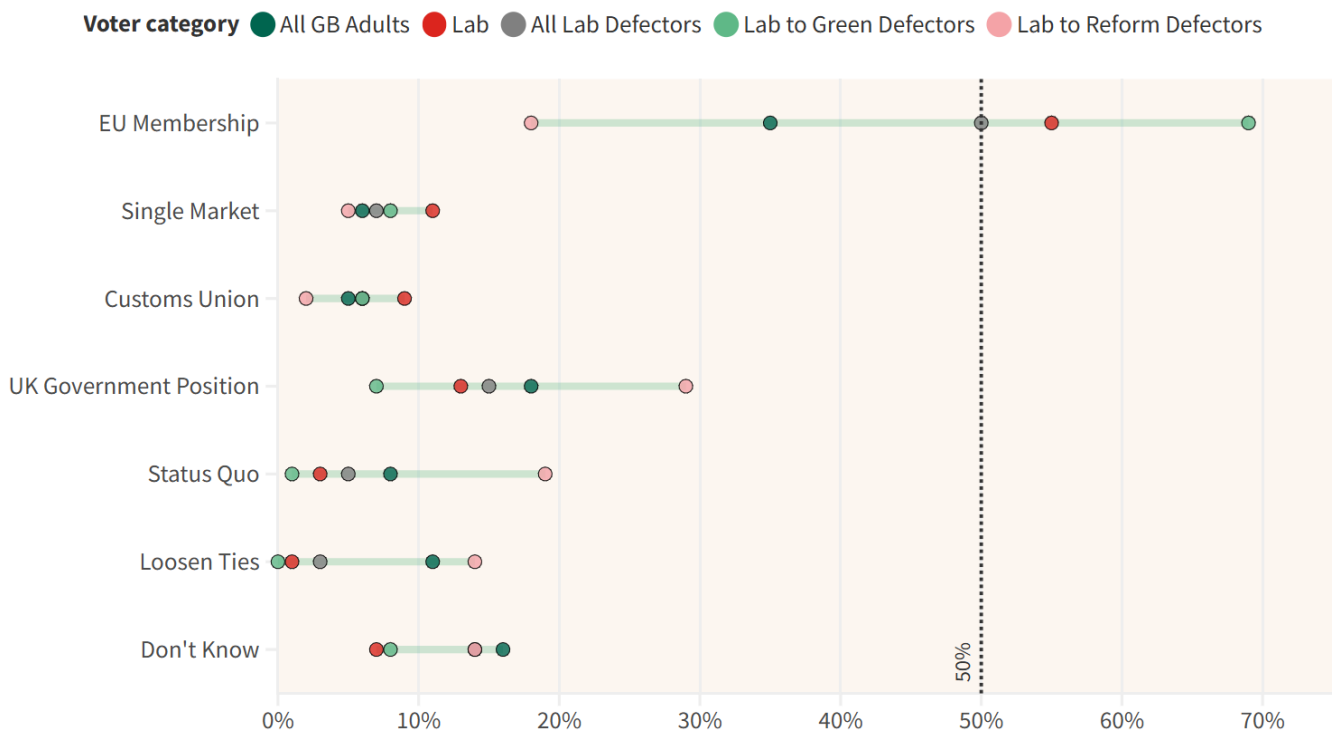


Figure 4: Which EU relationship Labour's Defectors wanted the UK Government to propose

Labour Defectors to Reform UK were the most split of the Defector groups. Unlike Reform UK Supporters as a whole, they most favoured the current UK Government position of seeking a closer relationship with the EU within its negotiation red lines (29%) rather than loosening ties - followed by the status quo (19%) and, notably, EU membership (18%).

Overall, half (50%) of Labour's Defectors most wanted the UK Government to propose EU membership, while 15% said they most wanted the UK Government to maintain its current approach to EU relations. Fewer than one in ten wanted the UK Government to propose joining the Single Market (7%), with a similar share naming the Customs Union (6%).

Support for the UK Government proposing EU membership was led by Labour's Defectors to the Green Party, with seven in ten (69%) of them saying they supported the measure the most.

Breaking down the results by nation and region showed that EU membership was the most popular policy option in every nation and region of Great Britain.

Table 4: Which EU relationship respondents most wanted the UK Government to propose, disaggregated by nation and region of Great Britain (%)

Region	EU Membership	Single Market	Customs Union	UKG Position	Status Quo	Loosen Ties	Don't Know
North East	35	4	3	17	9	14	18
North West	34	6	5	17	8	11	18
Yorks & Humber	32	6	5	16	9	14	19
East Midlands	32	6	6	17	10	12	17
West Midlands	34	6	5	17	9	10	18
East of England	33	5	4	19	9	13	17
London	39	8	7	17	7	7	15
South East	33	7	5	21	9	11	14
South West	33	7	7	20	8	11	14
Wales	39	7	5	16	8	10	15
Scotland	45	7	7	15	5	8	15

Loosening ties ranked no higher than fourth of the seven options in any region (and fifth in London), and never exceeded 14% support. The pattern mirrored regional support for EU membership: support for looser ties was weakest in London and Scotland (7 and 8% respectively), and slightly higher in the North East and Yorkshire and the Humber (at 14%).

The Single Market and Customs Union were less popular still, and were the two worst-performing options in all regions except in Scotland and London. Neither scored higher than 8% in any nation or region of the UK.

The proportion of respondents who selected 'Don't know' was slightly higher in Yorkshire and the Humber (19%), and the North East, the North West and West Midlands (18% each).

3.2. Seat-level results

Results of the YouGov MRP analysis of which EU relationship respondents wanted the UK Government to propose in each of the 632 parliamentary seats in Great Britain are reported in Table 5.

Table 5: Which EU relationship respondents wanted the UK Government to propose in all 632 GB parliamentary seats

Proposal	Central estimate of national share (%)	Winner (seats)	Second (seats)
EU Membership	34	628	4
UK Government position	17	0	267
Loosen Ties	10	0	0
Status Quo	8	0	0
Single Market	7	0	0
Customs Union	5	0	0
Don't Know	18	4	361

EU membership was the most popular EU relations policy in all but four parliamentary seats in Great Britain.

In the remaining four seats - Ashfield, Clacton, Great Yarmouth and Boston and Skegness - 'Don't Know' was the most popular answer.

In 57% of constituencies, 'Don't Know' was the second most popular answer, while in 42% of constituencies the second most popular answer was the UK Government's current position of seeking a closer relationship with the EU, within its red lines.

Maintaining the status quo, loosening ties, and joining the single market/customs union were never the first or second choice in any GB seat.

Figure 5 shows the level of support for the UK Government proposition EU membership in the 628 seats where EU membership was the most popular answer. The four constituencies where 'Don't Know' was the first choice (Ashfield, Clacton, Great Yarmouth and Boston and Skegness) are shown in orange.

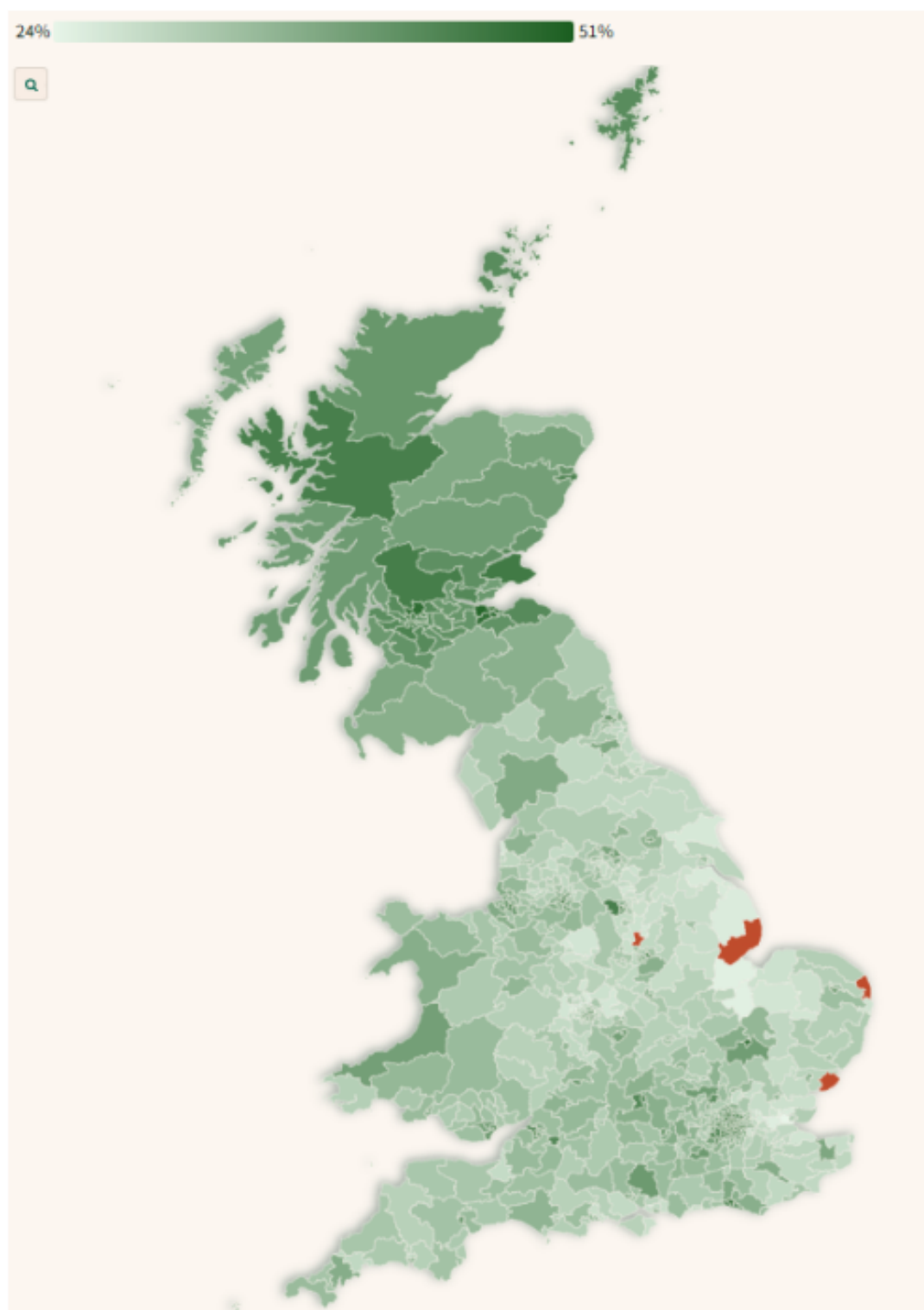


Figure 5: Constituencies where EU membership was top option in green. 'Don't Know' constituencies in orange, with no gradient

Table 6 lists the 10 constituencies with the strongest support for EU membership.

Table 6: Support for each EU policy tested (%), in the 10 constituencies where support for EU membership was strongest

Rank	Constituency	EU Membership	Single Market	Customs Union	UK Gov Position	Status Quo	Loosen Ties	Don't Know
1	Bristol Central	51	7	6	12	4	3	17
2	Edinburgh North and Leith	50	9	7	12	4	3	15
3	Edinburgh West	50	7	7	16	4	4	12
4	Hornsey and Friern Barnet	50	10	8	13	4	3	13
5	Mid Dunbartonshire	49	7	8	16	4	4	12
6	Edinburgh South West	48	7	7	14	4	4	15
7	Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	48	7	6	13	5	5	16
8	Glasgow West	48	6	7	12	4	4	18
9	Cambridge	48	9	7	15	4	4	13
10	Edinburgh South	48	8	7	15	4	4	13

In the top 10 seats most supportive of EU membership, EU membership outperformed every other substantive option combined (excluding 'Don't Know'). This was also true of the 84 top-ranking seats (including the top 10). These seats with decisive support were concentrated in London (a third of all London constituencies), Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Brighton, Manchester (Manchester Withington and Manchester Rusholme), and Cardiff.

Table 7: Support for each EU policy tested (%), in the 10 constituencies where support for EU membership was lowest

Rank	Constituency	EU Membership	Single Market	Customs Union	UK Gov Position	Status Quo	Loosen Ties	Don't Know
623	Brigg and Immingham	26	5	4	19	11	14	21
624	Louth and Horncastle	26	5	4	19	11	15	20
625	South Basildon and East Thurrock	25	5	4	18	11	14	23
626	South Holland and The Deepings	25	7	4	29	11	14	19
627	North East Cambridgeshire	25	6	4	19	11	15	21
628	Great Yarmouth	25	5	3	16	11	15	25
629	Ashfield	24	5	4	16	10	15	26
630	Castle Point	24	5	4	19	11	15	22
631	Boston and Skegness	22	5	3	17	12	6	24
632	Clacton	22	4	3	16	12	16	26

The four seats where Don't Know was narrowly more popular than EU membership on the central estimates were Ashfield, Clacton, Great Yarmouth, and Boston and Skegness. In each case, this was by a small margin (less than a percentage point in Great Yarmouth) compared to the second most popular option (Membership). Castle Point had the third-lowest support for EU membership (24%), yet EU membership was still narrowly the most popular option, a point ahead of 'Don't Know'.

There was particularly strong support for EU membership in Scotland. Across its 57 seats, support for EU membership averaged 43%, nine points above the GB average of 34%. Seven of the 10 seats most supportive of EU membership were in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Even the ten seats in Scotland where support for EU membership was weakest (34-40%) outperformed the GB average. This included all five Conservative-held Scottish seats.

In the 32 Welsh seats, average support for EU membership was in line with the GB-wide average. Support was strongest in Cardiff, with every Cardiff seat ranking in Wales' top 10. The lowest support was in rural west Wales and northern border seats: Mid and South Pembrokeshire, Clwyd North, Alyn and Deeside.

Support for EU membership in England was slightly below the GB average (33% vs 34%) on central estimates. As shown in Table 8, support for EU membership in London was above the GB average at 39%, while the Midlands had the lowest regional averages at 31%.

Table 8: Average support for each policy option by English region

Region	EU Membership	Single Market	Customs Union	UKG Position	Status Quo	Loosen Ties	Don't Know
London	39%	8%	6%	16%	7%	7%	17%
South West	34%	7%	5%	19%	8%	10%	16%
North West	34%	6%	5%	16%	8%	10%	20%
South East	34%	7%	5%	19%	8%	10%	16%
Yorkshire and the Humber	32%	6%	5%	17%	9%	11%	20%
North East	32%	6%	5%	16%	9%	11%	21%
East of England	32%	7%	5%	19%	9%	11%	18%
West Midlands	31%	6%	5%	18%	9%	11%	20%
East Midlands	31%	6%	5%	18%	9%	11%	19%

Figure 6 shows support for each EU policy tested in the seats of the four party leaders who are also sitting MPs.

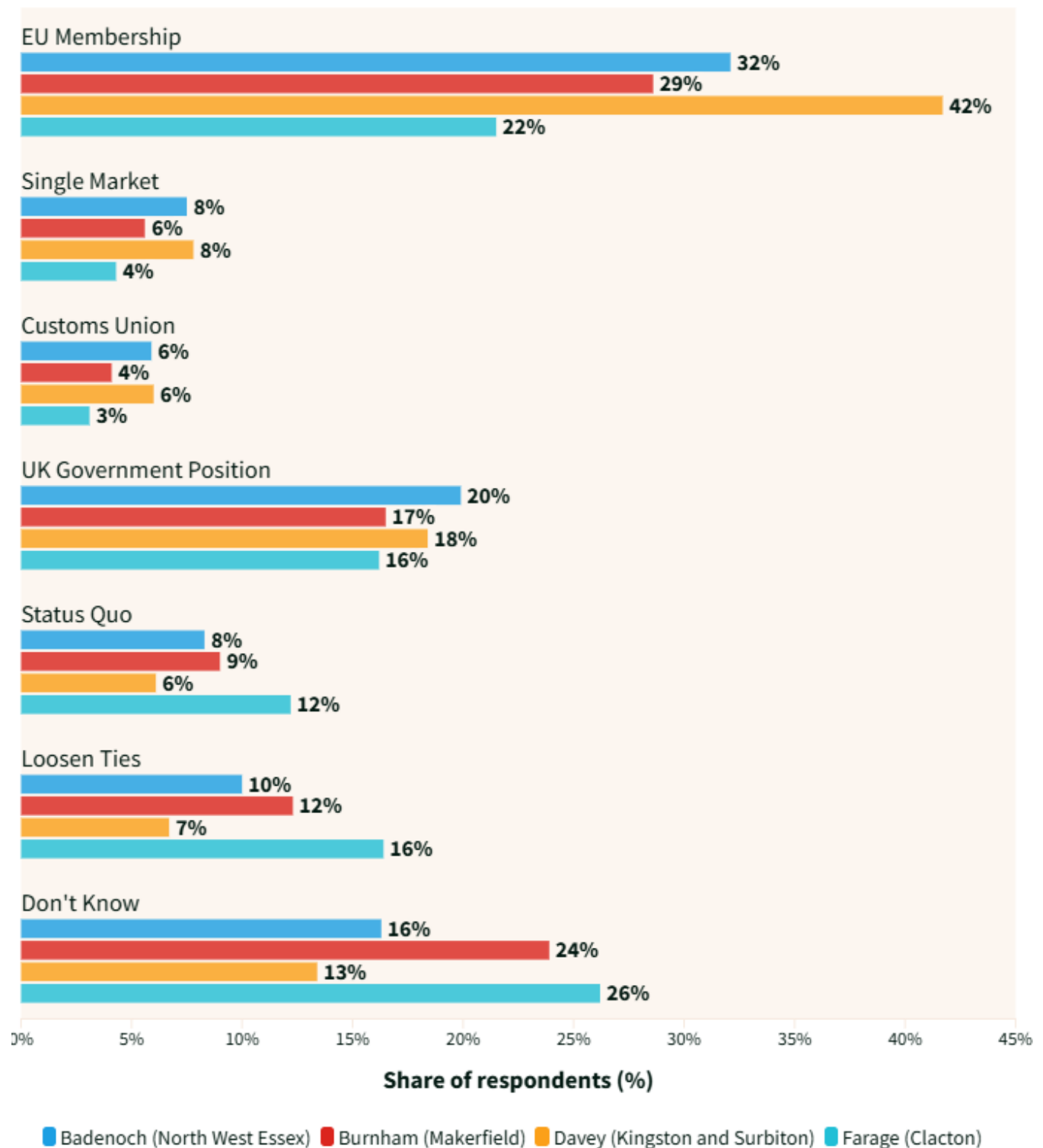


Figure 6: Support for each EU relationship in seats of party leaders who are also MPs

In Makerfield, EU membership was the most popular option (29%), with 'Don't Know' in second place (24%).

Only 17% of Makerfield adults were estimated to prefer the UK Government's current approach of seeking a closer relationship with the EU within its negotiation red lines, while the status quo was estimated to be the preferred option of only 9% of adults in the seat.

The options of a Customs Union and of joining the EU Single Market were the preferred option of 4% and 6% of adults in the seat.

In Conservative Party Leader Kemi Badenoch's constituency, EU membership received even more support than in Makerfield, with around a third (32%) choosing it as the policy they most want the UK Government to propose. The next most popular option was the current UK Government position (20%), followed by 'Don't Know' (16%). Only 10% of adults in North West Essex were estimated to want the UK Government to further loosen ties with the EU.

Clacton had the strongest support of any constituency for further loosening ties with the EU, but even in Clacton, this was estimated to be the preferred option of only 16% of adults. The most popular option was 'Don't Know' (26%), with 22% estimated to want the UK Government to propose EU membership.

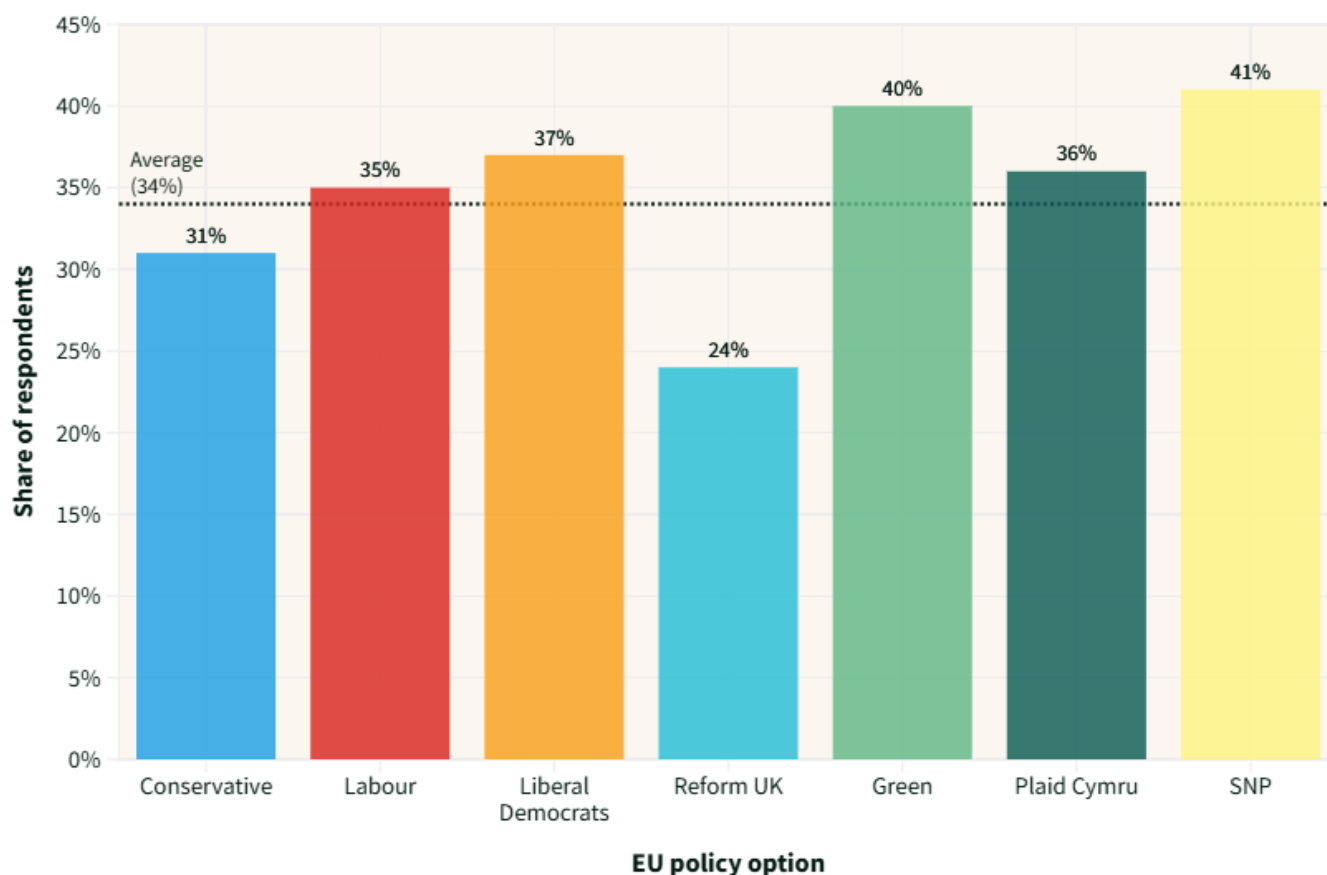
In the Liberal Democrat Leader Sir Ed Davey's seat of Kingston and Surbiton, two in five (42%) wanted the UK Government to propose membership of the EU. The second most popular option was estimated to be continuing with the UK Government's current approach of seeking a closer relationship with the EU, but within its negotiation red lines (18%). Only 6% of adults in Kingston and Surbiton were estimated to want to join a Customs Union, and only 8% were estimated to prefer joining the EU Single Market.

Table 9 shows average support for each EU relationship option tested in seats by 2024 election outcome.

Table 9: Average support for EU policy by 2024 election winner in the seat

Party	GE2024 Seats	EU Membership	Single Market	Customs Union	UKG Position	Status Quo	Loosen Ties	Don't Know
Con	121	31%	6%	5%	20%	9%	11%	17%
Lab	411	35%	7%	5%	16%	8%	9%	20%
Lib Dem	72	37%	7%	6%	20%	8%	9%	14%
Reform UK	5	24%	5%	3%	17%	11%	15%	25%
Green	4	40%	7%	5%	15%	7%	8%	18%
Plaid	4	36%	6%	5%	17%	8%	9%	18%
SNP	9	41%	6%	6%	16%	7%	8%	17%

Figure 7 shows average support for EU membership specifically.


Figure 7: Average support for EU membership as the best option in seats won by political parties (2024)

SNP, Green, Plaid Cymru and Liberal Democrat seats showed significantly higher than average support for EU membership. Conservative and Reform UK seats showed significantly lower support.

Liberal Democrat seats had some of the highest average support for the current UK Government position (20%), alongside Conservatives seats. Yet support for membership was a full 17 percentage points higher, suggesting there are political gains for the Liberal Democrats in moving to support EU membership.

Average support for EU membership in Labour-held seats was close to the GB-wide average. Support was highest in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and inner-city areas. Support was lowest in some of the ‘Red Wall’ seats Labour lost in 2019 and won back in 2024. Even there, however, EU membership was still the most popular option, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Support for EU membership in the five Labour seats where support for EU membership was lowest

Constituency	EU Membership	Don't Know
Stoke-on-Trent Central	27%	23%
Mansfield	27%	21%
North Warwickshire	27%	21%
Blackpool North	27%	22%
Dudley	26%	23%

As the vote share data indicated, EU membership is the most popular option in every region and nation of the UK. It won in all but four parliamentary seats. In 84 seats, it was more popular than all other options combined.

By region, support was especially high in Scotland, London and inner-city areas. By party, support is highest in seats won by the SNP, Greens, and Liberal Democrats in 2024.

4. Conclusions

The results in this report showed that, when it comes to EU relations, there was significant unity of purpose among the entire left of British politics. Sizeable majorities of current Labour, Liberal Democrat and Green Supporters - which are almost entirely composed of former 'remain' voters at the 2016 referendum - were again found to most want the UK Government to propose EU membership. Together with Labour's voters who have switched to support the Green Party, they drove EU membership to be the most popular policy proposal in all-but-four constituencies in Great Britain, in every nation and region of Great Britain, and in the Prime Minister's own seat.

Fewer than one in five current Labour, Liberal Democrat and Green Party Supporters said they most wanted the UK Government to stick to its red lines, and negligible numbers of them said they wanted to keep EU relations as they are now, or further loosen ties with the EU.

This stark difference with the number who wanted the UK Government to propose EU membership told a cautionary tale to the new UK Government: being seen to successfully deliver the UK-EU relationship reset, and beyond that, setting the UK on a trajectory to EU membership will likely be a key pillar of political support for the new UK Government.

The results also show that beyond the UK Government red lines, halfway house proposals such as a Customs Union, or the EU Single Market, did not appeal to Labour, Liberal Democrat, or Green Party Supporters as the single best option. Fewer than one in ten of them said they wanted the UK Government to propose a Customs Union, and around one in ten of them said they wanted to join the EU Single Market. Given both proposals were found to be even less popular with Conservative and Reform UK supporters, it is clear that policy pitches for either a Customs Union, or the Single Market, are unlikely to be attractive proposals for any element of the UK electorate.

In contrast, the results found the right of British politics to be starkly divided on EU relations. Current Conservative supporters leant towards supporting the UK Government approach, and to a lesser extent, EU membership and the status quo. Reform UK supporters leant towards further loosening ties with the EU, and to a lesser extent, supporting the UK Government's red lines and the status quo in EU relations.

This unity of purpose on one side of British politics, and division on the other, indicates a clear opportunity to achieve a much closer relationship with the EU, with all the economic and security benefits it would bring, at the next UK general election.

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