

UK Parliamentary general election

Guidance for candidates and agents

Part 1 of 6 – Can you stand for election?

April 2017

This document applies to a UK Parliamentary general election in Great Britain.

Our guidance and resources for other elections in the UK, including for a UK Parliamentary by-election in Great Britain, can be accessed from our website at: www.electoralcommission.org.uk/guidance/resources-for-those-we-regulate/candidates-and-agents.

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Can you stand for election?

This document contains our guidance on whether or not you can stand as a candidate at a UK Parliamentary general election.

We are here to help, so please contact your local Commission team if you have any questions. See our [Overview document](#) for contact details.

In this document, we use 'you' to refer to the candidate. We use 'must' when we refer to a specific requirement. We use 'should' for items we consider to be minimum good practice, but which are not legal or regulatory requirements.

We have included generic deadlines throughout this document and you can also find a separate [election timetable](#), which shows all the specific deadlines on our website.

Qualifications for standing for election

1.1 To be able to stand as a candidate at a UK Parliamentary general election in Great Britain you must, on the day you are nominated and on polling day, be:

- at least 18 years old, and
- either a British citizen, a citizen of the Republic of Ireland or an eligible [Commonwealth citizen](#)

1.2 Citizens of other countries (including EU member states other than the UK, Republic of Ireland, Cyprus and Malta) are not eligible to become a Member of the UK Parliament.

An **eligible** Commonwealth citizen is a Commonwealth citizen who either:

- does not need leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom, or
- has indefinite leave to remain in the United Kingdom

1.3 There is no requirement in law for you to be a registered elector in the UK.

Disqualifications

1.4 Apart from meeting the qualifications for standing for election, you must also not be disqualified from standing at the time of nomination and on the day of the election.

The full range of disqualifications is complex and if you are in any doubt about whether you are disqualified, you must do everything you can to check that you are not disqualified before submitting your nomination papers. You must be sure that you are not disqualified as you will be asked to sign one of the required nomination papers to confirm that you are not disqualified. It is a criminal offence to make a false statement on your nomination papers as to your qualification for being elected, so if you are in any doubt, you should contact your employer, consult the legislation or, if necessary, take your own independent legal advice. The (Acting) Returning Officer will not be able to confirm whether or not you are disqualified.

Disqualifying offices

1.5 Certain post-holders are disqualified from becoming a Member of Parliament. These include:

- civil servants
- members of police forces
- members of the armed forces
- government-nominated directors of commercial companies
- judges
- members of the legislature of any country or territory outside the Commonwealth
- peers who sit and can vote in the House of Lords
- bishops of the Church of England (known as the Lords Spiritual) who are entitled to sit and vote in the House of Lords

1.6 This list is not comprehensive and detailed lists of disqualifying offices are set out in the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 (as amended).

Incompatible offices

1.7 Being a Member of the European Parliament is incompatible with being a Member of the UK Parliament.

Bankruptcy

1.8 Bankruptcy in itself is not a disqualification. You are, however, disqualified if:

- you are currently subject to a bankruptcy restrictions order or debt relief restrictions order made by a court in England, Wales or Northern Ireland, or
- your estate has been sequestrated by a court in Scotland and you have not been discharged

1.9 If a person has been adjudged bankrupt by a court in England, Wales or Northern Ireland, or is subject to an interim bankruptcy restrictions order, they are not disqualified on that basis, as long as they are not also currently subject to any of the particular bankruptcy disqualifications listed above.

Imprisonment and court decisions

1.10 You are disqualified under the Representation of the People Act 1981 if you have been convicted of an offence and have been sentenced to be imprisoned or detained for more than a year and are detained anywhere in the UK, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, or are unlawfully at large.

1.11 The nomination of a person disqualified on this basis is void, and the (Acting) Returning Officer will reject their nomination paper.

1.12 You are also disqualified under the Representation of the People Act 1983 (as amended), if you have been convicted or have been reported guilty of a corrupt or illegal electoral practice or of an offence relating to donations. The

UK legislation is published by the National Archives and is available on www.legislation.gov.uk

However, at the time of writing, there were outstanding changes not yet made by the legislation.gov.uk editorial team to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975. If in doubt, you should seek your own independent legal advice.

disqualification for an illegal practice begins from the date a person has been reported guilty by an election court or convicted and lasts for three years. The disqualification for a corrupt practice begins from the date a person has been reported guilty by an election court or convicted and lasts for five years.

Standing in more than one constituency

1.13 You cannot stand in more than one constituency at the same UK Parliamentary general election.