



Joint Guidance for Candidates in Elections

When it goes too far

Contents

Why this guide?	3
What might happen?	3
Protecting Yourself, Family, Friends and Colleagues	4
When Should I Contact the Police?	5
Key Links	6
Legislative Guidance	7

Why this guide?

Political debate and discussion underpins our democratic process. The freedom to engage in debate and disagree with others is a key component of public life.

Sometimes though, it can go too far. Over 50 MPs stood down at the 2019 UK General Election, many saying this was at least in part due to abuse they had received. Women in particular suffer a disproportionate level of unacceptable behaviour. We all have a responsibility to challenge such behaviour, whether in public or in private.

This guide has been jointly produced by the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), College of Policing and the Electoral Commission to help you recognise and respond to intimidatory behaviour. The first part of the guide provides practical advice based on the past experiences of candidates and policing and personal security advice. It outlines relevant key indicators and offences, ways to protect yourself and links to other relevant information. We have added some further links to other help in this updated 2021 version. The second part – 'Legislative Guidance' - provides legal definitions and details of what might constitute a breach of criminal law in order to inform and assist candidates with any contact they may have with Police and the wider criminal justice system.

What might happen?

The election period places a number of pressures on candidates. This will include greater scrutiny on you and your political standpoint. You will be subject to heightened public exposure, and in some cases, unfortunately, so might those close to you.

For the majority of candidates, and for most of the time, these pressures will not impact on your personal safety. However, there have been occasions where candidates have been exposed to unacceptable levels of harassment and intimidation. This can have a significant psychological impact on candidates and those close to them, and can affect their wellbeing. In some cases, these behaviours and actions have reached the criminal threshold. The worst examples have led to violence and injury.

It is important to recognise what might happen and the action you can take. The advice contained in this guide applies to both your political and private life – harassment and intimidation may also be directed at your family, friends, and co-workers. In addition to occurring in public life, these behaviours and actions can primarily occur in virtual ('online') spaces.

Protecting Yourself, Family, Friends and Colleagues

There are steps you can take to help protect yourself and others, for example:

- When at hustings or public meetings, be aware of your surroundings and if something or someone causes you to be concerned for your safety, report it to the police using 999 if the threat or danger is immediate and 101 to report suspicious activity that has already occurred.
- Consider your safety when canvassing and visiting voters at the door. While political debate is a key part of our democracy, if you feel unsafe then disengage. If possible, do visits accompanied, as a minimum tell someone where you are canvassing, and ensure you are making safe decisions on the doorstep.
- Keep records of any intimidating behaviour (what, where, when) – the more details the better.
- Do not engage with individuals who are stalking/harassing you (offline and online).
- Report intimidation to your internet service provider / mobile phone company.
- Use 'Report Abuse' tools on social media platforms.
- Block/report trolls. You can disable comments on Instagram or facebook on a post by post basis if necessary
- Conduct an online health check - review online information and minimise availability of personal information.
- Seek advice from your local police force on personal safety and building security (e.g., home/workplace security survey)
- You should have been provided with a single point of contact for your force in your candidate letter, if you need to discuss crime or security concerns as a candidate then please use the contact details provided. Always call 999 in an emergency.

Further advice and information is available under the key contacts but if you feel you or others are in immediate danger, call police on 999.

When Should I Contact the Police?

The actions and behaviours listed below may constitute a criminal offence and should be brought to the attention of your local police. The legislative guidance in this guide provides more detail and information on types of criminal offences.

- Communications, on or offline, which contain abusive or threatening language.
- Repeated unwanted contact may constitute harassment or stalking.
- Racial, homophobic or other discriminatory abuse or threats.
- Fixation on you or an issue associated with your campaign.

The following indicators ('red flags') may signal an escalation and should be brought to the immediate attention of your local police (dial 999):

- Threat of imminent violence.
- Fixated ideas – if someone seems set on a certain course of action or is making a very specific type of threat or reference to a plan.
- If you become aware that the individual has access to weapons or has weapons skills.
- If the person releases personal information about you not already in the public domain.

Key Links

General advice, including on online safety

Get Safe Online: www.getsafeonline.org

Suzy Lamplugh Trust: www.suzylamplugh.org

Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk | Telephone: 08 08 16 89 111

Advice for elected councillors and candidates

The Local Government Association also provides useful advice for councillors which is also relevant to candidates:

<https://local.gov.uk/handling-abuse-social-media>

<https://local.gov.uk/councillors-and-social-media>

Social media platforms

Twitter, Facebook and YouTube have provided guidance to help candidates better understand:

- What types of content and activity breach each service's terms and conditions;
- How candidates can report directly to companies instances where they believe content may breach terms and conditions; and
- The response candidates can expect from each company once an issue has been reported.

The guidance can be found here and includes links to individual pieces of guidance from Twitter, Facebook and YouTube:

<https://uk.internetassociation.org/blog/resource-for-parliamentary-candidates/>

More general advice for candidates

Electoral Commission

<https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/i-am-a/candidate-or-agent>

Relevant offences

You can find further information on relevant offences on the link below

<https://www.cps.gov.uk/verbal-abuse-and-harassment-public>

Legislative Guidance

1. Following the recommendation by the Committee for Standards in Public Life, the National Police Chiefs' Council, the Electoral Commission, the College of Policing and the Crown Prosecution Service have jointly developed guidance about behaviour which candidates in elections may experience during a campaign which is likely to constitute a criminal offence.
2. There is no requirement or expectation for a person reporting an allegation of crime to have knowledge of the criminal law. This guidance is intended simply to assist candidates to recognise conduct which may or may not be caught by the criminal law, in order to inform and assist them in any contact they have with the police and potentially the wider criminal justice system. In any circumstance where a candidate in an election believes that a criminal offence has been committed, they are encouraged to report it to the police.
3. The police are responsible for investigating an allegation that a criminal offence has been committed. Following investigation, the decision whether to charge a person with a criminal offence lies either with the police or the CPS: [the Director's Guidance on Charging sixth edition](#) sets out the detail of the process of making a charging decision. Any decision to prosecute must be taken in accordance with the [Code for Crown Prosecutors](#). A prosecution may only be commenced where (i) there is sufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction for the offence alleged, and (ii) a prosecution is required in the public interest. The police may only submit a case to the CPS for a charging decision where they themselves are satisfied this two-stage test is met.
4. This guidance cannot cover every eventuality but intends to address in outline some of the possible criminal offences a candidate in an election may encounter. This guidance should not be treated as legal advice nor is it meant to be an exhaustive account of these areas of law.

Public order offences

5. These offences contrary to the Public Order Act 1986 relate to threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or distribution or display of visible representations, which:
 - a. Are likely to cause fear of, or to provoke, immediate violence: [section 4](#)
 - b. Intentionally cause harassment, alarm or distress: [section 4A](#)
 - c. Are likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress (threatening or abusive only words or behaviour only): [section 5](#).

6. It is a defence to section 4A and section 5 for the accused to demonstrate that their conduct was reasonable, which must be interpreted in accordance with the freedom of expression and other freedoms. If these freedoms are engaged, a justification for interference (by prosecution) with them must be convincingly established. A prosecution may only proceed if necessary and proportionate.
7. For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#).

Criminal damage

8. Where a person destroys or damages any property belonging to another person, they are guilty of [criminal damage](#) if they intended by their actions to destroy or damage the property, or if they were reckless in doing so, contrary to section 1(1) Criminal Damage Act 1971. “Reckless” means proving that the person foresaw a risk that the property would be destroyed or damaged and nonetheless went on unreasonably to take that risk. The defence of [lawful excuse](#) is available if a suspect honestly believes that a person, who would be entitled to consent to the destruction or damage, had actually consented or would have consented to it, or that the destruction or damage was in order to protect other property which was in need of immediate protection and the means of protection was reasonable. An aggravated form of the offence is committed if the suspect intends or is reckless as to whether life will be endangered by the destruction or damage to property.

Assaults

9. In ascending order of seriousness, the most common offences of assault are: battery; assault occasioning actual bodily harm; inflicting grievous bodily harm; causing grievous bodily harm with intent to do so. The [CPS legal guidance](#) outlines these offences and the considerations relevant to deciding the level of charge. [Self-defence](#) or defence of another is a defence to a charge of assault, where a person honestly (even if mistakenly or unreasonably) believes in the need to defend themselves or another and uses reasonable force on the facts as they believe them to be.

Harassment and stalking offences

10. The [offence of harassment](#) contrary to the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 is committed where a person engages in a course of conduct which amounts to the harassment of another person, and they know it amounts to harassment or they ought to know. “Course of conduct” is a fact-specific assessment. It requires behaviour on more than one occasion but this need not be the same behaviour on each occasion. A phone call, face-to-face meeting, e-mail or tweet are different types of behaviour, but when taken together could be considered to amount to a course of conduct depending on factors such as the number of occasions and the period over which this took place. Behaviour which begins as a legitimate complaint or inquiry may turn into harassment if unreasonably prolonged or persistent. Conduct which is targeted at a small group of people can also amount to harassment, for example behaviour towards a campaign team intended to influence the candidate.

11. Again, it is a defence to prove the conduct was reasonable which must also be interpreted in accordance with the freedom of expression and other freedoms. If these freedoms are engaged, a justification for interference with them (by prosecuting) must be convincingly established. A prosecution may only proceed if necessary and proportionate.
12. The [offence of stalking](#) is committed when the harassment amounts to stalking, a non-exhaustive list of examples of which are:
 - a. Following a person;
 - b. Contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means;
 - c. Publishing any statement or other material –
 - i. Relating or purporting to relate to a person; or
 - ii. Purporting to originate from a person;
 - d. Monitoring the use by a person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication;
 - e. Loitering in any place (whether public or private);
 - f. Interfering with any property in the possession of a person;
 - g. Watching or spying on a person.
13. For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#).

Hate Crime

14. A hate crime is any criminal offence where, immediately before, during or afterwards, the offender demonstrates hostility towards the victim based upon the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity, or where the offence was motivated by such hostility. The legal provisions for hate crime include specific aggravated offences (for race and religion), stirring up hatred offences (for race, religion and sexual orientation) and provision for 'uplifting' sentences (for all five strands).
15. Sections 28 to 32 of the [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) provides that, where a series of existing offences – including assault, criminal damage, stalking, harassment and public order offences – are committed, and such an offence (i) was motivated by hostility to race or religion, or (ii) was accompanied by hostility to race or religion proximate to the commission of the offence, that a separate racially or religiously aggravated offence is committed attracting a greater penalty. For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#).
16. Part 3 - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/64/part/III> and 3A <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/64/part/3A> of the Public Order Act 1986 provide offences for acts intending to or likely to stir up racial hatred and acts intending to stir up religious hatred or hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation (respectively).
17. For those offences not covered but where hostility or hostile motivation towards race or religion is [present](#), or hostility or hostile motivation towards disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity is [present](#), this must be treated as an aggravating factor for an uplifted sentence and stated as such in open court: sections 66

18. More information on hate crime and how to report can be found on the police hate crime reporting portal True Vision [http:// www.report-it.org.uk/home](http://www.report-it.org.uk/home) and the CPS website [https:// www.cps.gov.uk/hate-crime](https://www.cps.gov.uk/hate-crime).

Communications Offences

19. [Section 1](#) of the Malicious Communications Act 1988 and [section 127](#) of the Communications Act 2003 criminalise the sending of certain communications including those alleged to be indecent, grossly offensive or menacing.
20. “Menacing” means creating a sense of apprehension or fear in the likely recipient. There is a high threshold to meet the objective test of whether or not the communication is “grossly offensive”. A prosecution is only viable where the communication in question crosses the high threshold necessary to protect freedom of expression, even unwelcome freedom of expression, particularly in the course of robust political debate. Communication which is merely any one of the following, is likely to be protected as freedom of expression:
 - a. Offensive, shocking or disturbing; or
 - b. Satirical, iconoclastic or rude comment; or
 - c. The expression of unpopular or unfashionable opinion about serious or trivial matters, or banter or humour, even if distasteful to some or painful to those subjected to it; or
 - d. An uninhibited and ill thought-out contribution to a casual conversation where participants expect a certain amount of repartee or “give and take”.
21. A prosecution is only likely to be viable where a communication goes beyond the above. This is with reference to “contemporary standards... the standards of an open and just multi-racial society”, assessing whether the particular message in its particular context is “beyond the pale of what is tolerable in society”.
22. For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#).

Election offences

23. The provisions of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (RPA 1983) provides for the offence of making or publishing a false statement of fact about a candidate’s personal character or conduct, contrary to [section 106](#).
24. The false statement must be in relation to the candidate’s personal character or conduct, rather than their political views, reputation or criticism of their public acts. It is a defence for the maker to show they had reasonable grounds for believing and did believe that the statement was true. The offence is only committed where it is “for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate at the election” and therefore only relates to conduct during an election period. Note that the RPA 1983 provides for other offences for misconduct during an election period.

Conclusion

25. The application of the law is in each case fact- and context- sensitive which must be borne in mind when applying general guidance to real life situations. Most of the words which constitute the key elements of these offences (e.g. threatening; hostility; intention; course of conduct; grossly offensive) are not terms of art and have no specific legal meaning. Their ordinary, everyday meaning applies which may assist consideration of whether an offence has been committed or not.
26. If a candidate in an election believes that a criminal offence has been committed, they are encouraged to report it to the police, but this guidance may assist when a candidate has contact with the police or the wider criminal justice system.
27. The CPS has also issued [additional information](#) for parliamentarians on responding to intimidating behaviour.
28. Please visit for further information
[https:// www.cps.gov.uk/verbal-abuse-and-harassment-public](https://www.cps.gov.uk/verbal-abuse-and-harassment-public)