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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**1979 No. 521**

**SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,  
ENGLAND AND WALES**

**PROCEDURE**

**The European Assembly Election Petition Rules 1979**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>30th April 1979</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>16th May 1979</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>		<i>7th June 1979</i>

We, the authority having for the time being power to make rules of court for the Supreme Court, in exercise of the power conferred on us by section 160 of the Representation of the People Act 1949(1), hereby make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as the European Assembly Election Petition Rules 1979, and shall come into operation on 7th June 1979.

2.—(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“the Act” means the Representation of the People Act 1949, as applied by the European Assembly Elections Regulations 1979;

“Assembly” means the Assembly of the European Communities;

“constituency” means an Assembly constituency for the time being constituted by an Order in Council made under section 3 of the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1949(2);

“Divisional Court” means a Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court;

“election petitions office” means the office of the Queen's Bench Masters' Secretary's Department at the Central Office of the Royal Courts of Justice;

“petition” means a petition questioning an election under the European Assembly Elections Act 1978(3);

“rota judge” means a judge on the rota for the trial of parliamentary election petitions;

“returning officer” means the returning officer for the constituency to which the petition relates.

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(1) 1949 c. 68; section 160 was applied by regulation 3 of, and Schedule 1 to, the European Assembly Elections Regulations 1979 (S.I. 1979/338).

(2) 1949 c. 66; section 3 was applied by paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the [European Assembly Elections Act 1978 c. 10](#).

(3) 1978 c. 10.

(2) The master of the Supreme Court (Queen's Bench Division) who is for the time being nominated under section 137(4) of the Act, as originally enacted, as the prescribed officer in relation to parliamentary elections shall also be the prescribed officer in relation to Assembly elections, and references in these Rules to the prescribed officer shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Rules, the practice and procedure of the High Court, including the rules relating to the discovery and inspection of documents and the delivery of interrogatories, shall apply to a petition under these Rules as if it were an ordinary action within its jurisdiction, notwithstanding any different practice, principle or rule on which the committees of the House of Commons used to act in dealing with election petitions.

(4) Any document required to be filed in proceedings under these Rules shall be filed in the election petitions office.

**3.—**(1) Any jurisdiction conferred by these Rules on a judge shall, if practicable, be exercised by a rota judge and, if not, by some other judge of the Queen's Bench Division.

(2) Any jurisdiction conferred by these Rules on a master shall be exercised by the prescribed officer or in his absence by some other master of the Supreme Court (Queen's Bench Division).

**4.—**(1) A petition shall be in the form set out in the Schedule to these Rules or a form to the like effect with such variations as the circumstances may require, and shall state—

- (a) in which of the capacities mentioned in section 108(1) of the Act the petitioner or each of the petitioners presents the petition;
- (b) the date and result of the election to which the petition relates;
- (c) in the case of a petition mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) of section 109 of the Act, the date from which the time for the presentation of the petition is to be calculated; and
- (d) the grounds on which relief is sought, setting out with sufficient particularity the facts relied on but not the evidence by which they are to be proved;

and shall conclude with a prayer setting out particulars of the relief claimed.

(2) The petition shall be presented by filing it and at the same time leaving three copies at the election petitions office.

**5.—**(1) Within five days after the presentation of the petition, the petitioner shall serve on the respondent within the meaning of section 108(2) of the Act and on the Director of Public Prosecutions a notice of the presentation of the petition, and of the nature of the security for costs which the petitioner proposes to give pursuant to section 119 of the Act, together with a copy of the petition.

(2) Service shall be effected in the manner in which a writ of summons is served and an affidavit of service shall be filed as soon as practicable after service has been effected.

**6.—**(1) A recognisance as security for costs shall be acknowledged before a person authorised to take affidavits under the Commissioners for Oaths Acts 1889 and 1891(4), or the Solicitors Act 1974(5), and shall be filed forthwith after being acknowledged.

(2) The recognisance shall be accompanied by an affidavit sworn by each surety and stating that after payment of all his debts he is worth a sum not less than that for which he is bound by his recognisance, and a copy of the affidavit shall forthwith be served by the petitioner on the respondent.

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(4) 1889 c. 10; 1891 c. 50.  
(5) 1974 c. 47.

7.—(1) Where the respondent intends to object to a recognisance on any ground mentioned in section 119(4) of the Act, he shall, within five days after service on him of the notice referred to in Rule 5, serve on the petitioner notice of his objection, stating the grounds thereof, and issue and serve on the petitioner a summons to determine the validity or otherwise of the objection.

(2) The summons shall be heard in chambers by a master, subject to an appeal to a judge within five days after the master's decision.

(3) If the objection is allowed, the master or judge having cognisance of the matter shall at the same time determine what sum of money will make the security sufficient, and the petitioner may within five days thereafter remove the objection by deposit of that sum.

8. The list of petitions at issue kept by the prescribed officer pursuant to section 121(1) of the Act shall be conspicuously displayed in the election petitions office and shall be available for inspection by the public during office hours.

9.—(1) Within twenty-eight days after the first day on which a petition is at issue, the petitioner shall apply by summons to a rota judge for a time and place to be fixed for the trial of the petition and, if the petitioner fails to do so, any respondent may, within a further period of twenty-eight days, apply in the same manner as the petitioner could have done.

(2) If no application to fix a time and place for the trial of a petition is made in accordance with the last foregoing paragraph, the prescribed officer shall refer the matter to a rota judge, who shall thereupon fix such a time and place.

(3) Not less than fourteen days before the day so fixed, the prescribed officer shall cause notice of the time and place of the trial to be displayed in a conspicuous place in the election petitions office and sent by post to—

- (a) the petitioner,
- (b) the respondent, and
- (c) the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(4) The rota judge fixing the time and place of trial shall also appoint an officer of the Supreme Court to act as registrar of the election court for the purposes of the trial.

10.—(1) Where the petition claims the office for an unsuccessful candidate on the ground that he had a majority of lawful votes, every party shall, not less than seven days before the day fixed for the trial, file a list of the votes which he contends were wrongly admitted or rejected, stating in respect of each such vote the grounds for his contention, and serve a copy of the list on every other party and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(2) Where the respondent to a petition complaining of an undue election and claiming the office for some other person intends to give evidence, pursuant to section 122(5) of the Act, to prove that that person was not duly elected, the respondent shall, not less than seven days before the day fixed for the trial of the petition, file a list of his objections to the election of that person on which he intends to rely and serve a copy of the list on the petitioner and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(3) Any party to the petition may inspect and obtain an office copy of any list filed pursuant to either of the two last foregoing paragraphs.

(4) Except by leave of the election court—

- (a) no evidence shall be given by a party against the admission or rejection of any vote, or as to any ground of contention, which is not specified in a list filed by him pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Rule; and
- (b) no evidence shall be given by a respondent of any objection to a person's election which is not specified in a list filed by him pursuant to paragraph (2) of this Rule.

**11.** An application for a special case to be stated pursuant to section 126(1) of the Act shall be made by motion to a Divisional Court.

**12.—(1)** An application for leave to withdraw a petition shall be made by motion to the election court or a Divisional Court at such time and place as the court may appoint.

(2) Not less than seven days before the day so appointed the petitioner shall—

(a) serve notice of motion on the respondent, the returning officer and the Director of Public Prosecutions and lodge a copy in the election petitions office;

(b) publish notice of the intended motion in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituency to which the petition relates.

(3) The notice of motion shall state the grounds on which the application to withdraw is made and contain a statement to the effect that, on the hearing of the application, any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election may apply to the court to be substituted as a petitioner.

(4) The returning officer shall upon receipt of the notice forthwith publish it in his constituency.

(5) Where on the hearing of the application a person is substituted as a petitioner, any security required to be given by him shall be given within three days after the order of substitution.

**13.—(1)** An application by a respondent to stay or dismiss a petition before the day fixed for the trial shall be made by motion to the election court or a Divisional Court at such time and place as the court may appoint.

(2) Not less than seven days before the date so appointed the respondent shall serve notice of motion, stating the grounds thereof, on the petitioner, any other respondent, the returning officer and the Director of Public Prosecutions, and shall lodge a copy at the election petitions office.

**14.—(1)** Where a petition is abated by the death of a sole petitioner or the survivor of several petitioners, the solicitor acting for him in the proceedings at the date of his death or, if he had no such solicitor, any respondent learning of his death shall—

(a) lodge notice thereof in the election petitions office;

(b) serve notice thereof on the returning officer, who shall forthwith publish it in his constituency; and

(c) publish notice thereof in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituency to which the petition relates.

Each such notice shall contain a statement to the effect of the next following paragraph.

(2) Within twenty-eight days after the publication of any notice referred to in sub-paragraph (c) of the last foregoing paragraph any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election may apply by motion to the election court or a Divisional Court, at such time and place as the court may appoint, to be substituted as a petitioner.

**15.** A respondent who does not intend to oppose the petition shall, not less than seven days before the day fixed for the trial, serve notice to that effect on the petitioner and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

**16.—(1)** On the happening of any event mentioned in section 134(1) of the Act, the respondent concerned shall—

(a) lodge notice thereof in the election petitions office;

(b) serve notice thereof on the returning officer who shall forthwith publish it in his constituency; and

- (c) publish notice thereof in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituency to which the petition relates.

Each such notice shall contain a statement to the effect of paragraph (3) of this Rule.

(2) The duties imposed by the last foregoing paragraph on the respondent concerned shall, in the case of the death of a respondent, be performed by the solicitor acting for him in the proceedings at the date of his death or, if he had no such solicitor, by any petitioner learning of his death.

(3) Within fourteen days after the publication of any notice referred to in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1) of this Rule, any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election may apply by motion to a member of the election court or to a Divisional Court to be admitted as a respondent to oppose the petition.

**17.** A party giving particulars in pursuance of an order or otherwise shall file a copy within twenty-four hours after delivering the particulars to the party requiring them.

**18.—(1)** Any period of time prescribed by Rule 7 shall be computed in accordance with section 106 of the Act and shall not be enlarged by order or otherwise, but save as aforesaid the provisions of Order 3 of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1965(6) shall apply to any period of time prescribed by these Rules as if it were prescribed by the Rules of the Supreme Court.

(2) Where any period of time limited by the Act for presenting a petition or filing any document expires on a day (not being a day mentioned in section 106(2) of the Act) on which the election petitions office is closed, the petition or document shall be deemed to be duly presented or filed if it is placed in the letter box provided for the purpose at that office and an affidavit stating the time at which this was done is filed on the next day on which the office is open.

**19.** Where, by any provision of these Rules, a petition or notice is required to be published by the returning officer, the cost of publication shall be paid in the first instance by the petitioner or, as the case may be, by the person by whom the notice was given, without prejudice to the manner in which such costs shall ultimately be borne by one or more of the parties to the petition.

**20.—(1)** A solicitor appointed to act for a respondent in proceedings on a petition shall forthwith give notice of his appointment to the petitioner and lodge a copy of the notice in the election petitions office.

(2) Any notice required to be served on a respondent to a petition may be served—

- (a) by delivering it or sending it by post to any solicitor who has given notice under the last foregoing paragraph that he is acting for the respondent; or
- (b) if no such notice has been given, in the manner provided by section 162 of the Act.

(3) Any notice required to be served on the returning officer or the Director of Public Prosecutions in proceedings under these Rules may be served by delivering it or sending it by post to him.

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**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

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*Elwyn-Jones, C.  
Widgery, C. J.  
Denning, M. R.  
George Baker, P.  
Eustace Roskill, L. J.  
R. E. Megarry, V-C.  
Hilary Talbot, J.  
Patrick O'Connor, J.  
J. Maurice Price.  
John Toulmin.  
H. Montgomery-Campbell.  
Harold Hewitt.*

Dated 30th April 1979.

SCHEDULE

Rule 4(1)

Election Petition

In the High Court of Justice,  
Queen's Bench Division

In the Matter of the Representation of the People Act 1949, as applied by the  
European Assembly Elections Regulations 1979,

And in the Matter of a European Assembly Election for [state constituency] held on the  
day of , 19 .

The Petition of A.B. of [and C.D. of ]  
shows:—

1. That the Petitioner A.B. is a person who voted [or had a right to vote] at the above  
election [or was a candidate at the above election] [or claims to have had a right to be  
elected or declared to be elected at the above election] and the Petitioner C.D. [*state  
similarly the capacity in which he presents the petition*].

2. That the election was held on the day of , 19 ,  
when E.F., G.H. and J.K. were candidates, and on the day of  
, 19 , the Returning Officer declared E.F. to be duly elected.

3. That [*state the facts on which the Petitioner[s] rely*].

4. That [*in the case of a petition mentioned in section 109(2) or (3) of the above Act  
state the event on which the time for the presentation of the petition depends and its date*].

The Petitioner[s] therefore pray[s]:—

(1) That it may be determined that the said E.F. was not duly elected [or declared  
to be elected] and that the election was void [or that the said J.K. was duly elected  
and ought to have been declared to be elected] [*or as the case may be*].

(2) That the Petitioner[s] may have such further or other relief as may be just.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)

PETITIONER[S]

This petition was presented by whose address for service is

[and who is agent for of ]  
[, solicitor for the said Petitioner].

It is proposed to serve a copy of this petition on of  
[and of ] and on the Director of Public  
Prosecutions.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This Note is not part of the Rules.)*

These Rules regulate the presentation and hearing of an election petition to the High Court which questions the declared result of any election to the European Assembly. They are similar, in form and content, to those made in respect of parliamentary elections by the Election Petition Rules 1960 (S.I. 1960/543).

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