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Original

The Clean Tab Act motivated the rejection of **157** candidacies in the 2018 elections so far, according to partial data from the Supreme Electoral Court (TSE). The number represents **6%** of the **2,599** applications canceled.

This total is divided into 2 groups

- **1,255** are out of the 2018 elections, as there is no further recourse. They are called denied, and **80** were barred because of the Clean Tab.
- **1,344** applications were rejected, but continue in the dispute, because there is a resource not yet analyzed. They are called on appeal, and **77** are in this situation because of the Clean Tab.

**Sanctioned in 2010**, the law prevents those who have been convicted in the lower court from running for election, resigned from office after the opening of proceedings or had the accounts rejected by the courts of law. The data on the reason for the cancellation of applications began to be announced by the TSE in 2016, so it is not possible to make a comparison with the last majority election of 2014.

~~For two experts heard by the G1, the parties may have avoided submitting nominations~~

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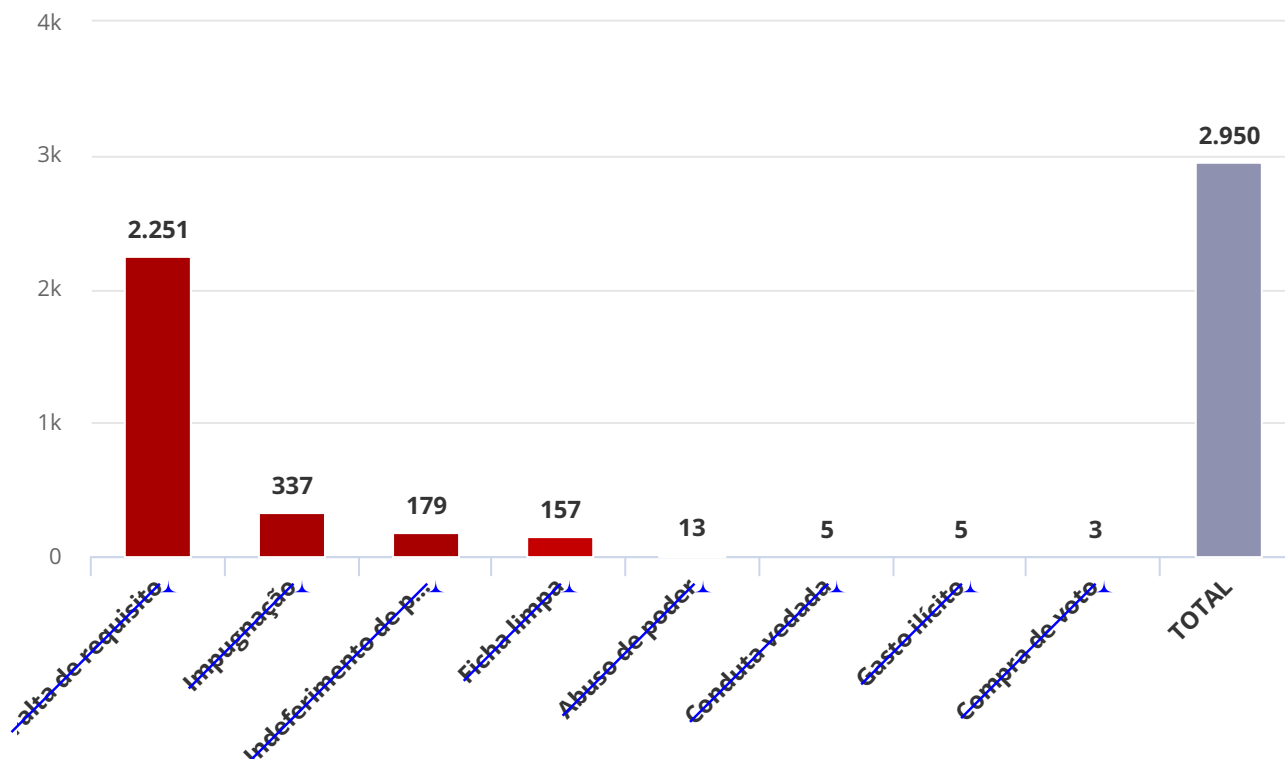
For two experts heard by the **G1**, the parties may have avoided submitting nominations from those who fit the Clean Sheet, and therefore the share of rejections under the legislation is only 6%.

The main reason for the rejection of applications is the absence of a registration requirement, which occurs when the candidate did not submit all the documents or fulfilled all the requirements required by the electoral law. Of the 2,599, 2,251 were rejected because of this (see detailed table below).

Since the impediment can be based on more than one reason, the total number of them (2,950) is higher than that of rejected applications (2,599).

## Reasons for rejection

Number of times each was cited in the rejection of 2,599 applications. Each can be rejected for more than one reason



Source: TSE

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## 92% were approved

In total, **29,098** candidates submitted applications to compete in the October elections for the posts of president, governor, senator, federal deputy and state deputy, according to the latest available balance, on Wednesday (19). Of these, 27,402 (92.9%) are considered eligible, which includes those granted, those denied with appeal and those that are pending judgment.

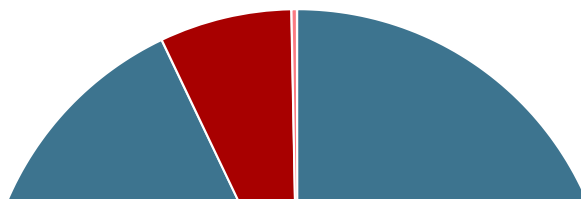
The ~~assets~~ are 1,970. These include those that have been dismissed without appeal, ~~waivers~~, requests that have not even been heard by the judge, those canceled, and candidates who have died. There are still 86 that did not have ~~the process started~~.

These numbers may still change. The Electoral Court had until Monday (17) to judge all the applications, but not all were analyzed or had the results computed in the statistics released by the TSE.

The ~~TSE~~ explains that the September 17 deadline for the courts to judge the claims is considered a "legal framework," and that noncompliance does not entail punishment for the ~~TREs~~, which will continue to review the claims and, in the case of higher instances, the appeals .

## Candidatures analyzed by the Electoral Justice

Partial balance of the status of the judgment of applications for candidacy



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● APTOS: 92,93 % ● INAPTOS: 6,77 % ● EM ANÁLISE: 0,3 %

Source: TSE

## Will rejected candidates be in the polls?

Unlike the initial analysis, the TSE says there is no time limit for appeals from the candidates to be tried. Because of this, some of them can arrive at the voting day with the candidacy still rejected with appeal.

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In such cases, the name of the candidate appears in the electronic ballot box, but the votes he receives will only be counted after the request is judged. If the candidate is declared unfit, the votes he receives will be considered null and void.

In the meantime, all candidates who have not yet been officially considered eligible may continue to campaign, except in cases in which the judge expressly prohibits.

Once an application is rejected by the Electoral Court, the candidate has up to three days to file an appeal - regardless of whether the refusal occurred before or after the 17th.

## Why the Clean Tab bar few candidates

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days to file an appeal - regardless of whether the refusal occurred before or after the 17th.

## Why the Clean Tab bar few candidates

One hypothesis to explain the 6% of candidacies barred by the Clean Registry is the decrease in the registration of candidates convicted of corruption. "These applications may be dwindling, because the candidates anticipate that they will be framed," says William Nozaki, professor of political science at the Foundation School of Sociology and Politics of São Paulo (FespSP).

For Sérgio Praça, a political scientist at the Getúlio Vargas Foundation, the parties themselves may have rejected candidates with this profile. "Given the number of corruption cases we have seen in recent years, it was anticipated that more candidates would fall under the Clean Sheet Act."

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