

This Supplementary Legislative Consent Memorandum relates to the Sporting Events Bill (UK Parliament legislation) and was lodged with the Scottish Parliament on 2 September 2026

Supplementary Legislative Consent Memorandum

Sporting Events Bill

Background

1. This memorandum has been lodged by Stephen Flynn MSP, Cabinet Secretary for Economy, Tourism and Transport, in accordance with Rule 9B.3.1 (a) and (c) of the Parliament's Standing Orders. It should be read in conjunction with the Scottish Government's previous memorandums on the Bill: [LCM-S7-1](#) ("the initial LCM") and [LCM-S7-1a](#) ("the first supplementary LCM").

2. The Sporting Events Bill ("the Bill") was introduced by the UK Government in the House of Lords on 14 May 2026. The Bill is available on the UK Parliament website: [Sporting Events Bill \[HL\] - Parliamentary Bills - UK Parliament](#).

Content of the Bill

3. The Bill creates a UK-wide framework where the UK Government and devolved administrations can apply the commercial protections to qualifying sporting events when required in their respective areas of competence. "Qualifying events" are ones that meet the conditions set out in the Bill. It is intended to be flexible enough that it can adapt to the particular circumstances of future events. More detail on the Bill can be found in the initial LCM and first supplementary LCM.

Provisions which require the consent of the Scottish Parliament

4. Insofar as they may be applied by the Scottish Ministers, (or by the Secretary of State in Scotland), clauses 1 to 13, clauses 18 to 30, and Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 6 require legislative consent. This aligns with the UK Government's position on the need for consent as set out in the Explanatory Notes for the Bill. In relation to clauses 1 to 13, 21, 22, 25 and 27, the requirement arises due to the executive competence of the Scottish Ministers being altered. For clauses 18 to 20, 23, 24, 26 and 28 to 30, and Schedules 1 to 3 and 6, so far as they apply to Scotland, legislative consent is required because they would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament.

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5. Clauses 1 to 4 establish the sporting events framework. Clause 2 confers powers on the Scottish Ministers to make regulations applying ticket touting, advertising and trading provisions to qualifying sporting events in Scotland. Clause 3 sets out the conditions that must be satisfied before those powers may be exercised. Clause 4 makes provision about the exercise of those powers, including provision relating to devolved competence.

6. Legislative consent is required for clauses 1 to 4 as these provisions alter the executive competence of the Scottish Ministers.

7. Clauses 5 to 7 and Schedule 1 establish a framework for regulating ticket touting at qualifying sporting events, including offences, sanctions and enforcement arrangements. The provisions enable regulations to specify the circumstances in which ticket touting restrictions apply and provide for authorisation mechanisms and exceptions.

8. Legislative consent is required because clauses 5 to 7 alter the executive competence of the Scottish Ministers. They do so by giving the Scottish Ministers new regulation-making powers to apply a ticket touting offence to sporting events that meet the Bill's criteria. For Schedule 1, consent is required because it is within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. Specifically, it relates to commercial rights protections to facilitate the holding of sports events and sport is a devolved matter.

9. Clauses 8 to 10 and Schedule 2 establish a framework for regulating advertising activity near qualifying sporting events. The provisions enable restrictions to be imposed within designated advertising zones, create associated offences, and provide for authorisation and enforcement arrangements. Regulations applying the advertising offence would have to state where and when the advertising offence had effect. They could specify exceptions.

10. Legislative consent is required because clauses 8 to 10 alter the executive competence of the Scottish Ministers. They do so by giving the Scottish Ministers new regulation-making powers to apply an advertising offence to activity in proximity to sporting events that meet the Bill's criteria. For Schedule 2, consent is required because it is within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. Specifically, it relates to commercial rights protections to facilitate the holding of sports events and sport is a devolved matter.

11. Clauses 11 to 13 and Schedule 3 establish a framework for regulating trading activities within designated trading zones near qualifying sporting events. The provisions create offences relating to unauthorised trading and provide for authorisation, exemptions and enforcement arrangements. The Bill as amended on 15 July provides that a designated authorising person must consider whether

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someone has an existing trading licence when deciding whether to grant authorisations.

12. Legislative consent is required because clauses 11 to 13 alter the executive competence of the Scottish Ministers. They do so by giving the Scottish Ministers new regulation-making powers to apply a trading offence to activity in proximity to sporting events that meet the Bill's criteria. For Schedule 3, consent is required because it is within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. Specifically, it relates to commercial rights protections to facilitate the holding of sports events and sport is a devolved matter.

13. Clause 18 and Schedule 6 make provision for the enforcement of the ticket touting, advertising and trading offences, including investigatory powers, seizure powers and related safeguards.

14. Legislative consent is required because clause 18 and Schedule 6 would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. Specifically, they relate to the enforcement of commercial rights protections to facilitate the holding of sports events, and sport is a devolved matter.

15. Clauses 19 to 24 make supplementary provision relating to the operation of the framework, including liability of corporate bodies, fixed penalties, guidance, consequential amendments and interpretation.

16. Legislative consent is required because clauses 19 to 24 would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. Specifically, they relate to commercial rights protections to facilitate the holding of sports events and sport is a devolved matter.

17. Clause 25 confers a power on the Scottish Ministers to provide financial assistance in connection with sporting events held wholly or partly in Scotland.

18. Legislative consent is required because the clause confers a new function on the Scottish Ministers and therefore alters their executive competence.

19. Clauses 26 to 30 contain consequential, procedural and commencement provisions relating to the operation of the Bill. The Bill as amended on 15 July sets out the procedures for the affirmative and made affirmative procedures for laying regulations that apply the Bill's provisions.

20. Legislative consent is required because clauses 26 to 30 would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament. Specifically, they relate to commercial rights protections to facilitate the holding of sports events and sport is a devolved matter.

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Reasons for recommending legislative consent

Framework provisions (clauses 1 to 4)

21. The Scottish Government supports the Bill's main aim to improve the competitiveness of the UK in securing major international sporting events. These events can drive economic growth by attracting visitors, increasing tourism spend, supporting local businesses and creating employment opportunities across a range of sectors. They can also enhance Scotland's international profile, encouraging future investment, trade and tourism.

22. Giving consent to the Bill would mean the Scottish Ministers could make regulations to apply one or more of these offences to a qualifying event in Scotland. This could enable legislation to be put in place when needed to host a major sporting event in a way that is more consistent and makes more efficient use of Scottish Government and Scottish Parliament time than passing a specific Bill for each event. Regulations under clause 2 are to be subject to the affirmative resolution procedure – except in urgent cases, where they will instead be subject to the made affirmative resolution procedure – ensuring parliamentary scrutiny.

23. Stakeholders (see Consultation section) across a variety of interests have expressed support for the general principle of having framework legislation of this type for major events.

24. In recommending consent, the Scottish Government recognises that the Bill represents a pragmatic compromise. While the measures in the Bill need not be applied to all events within scope, the widening of the Bill's scope beyond the largest one-off international events creates potential for increased use. This would have corresponding cost and resource implications for government, delivery partners and affected businesses. Stakeholder feedback on applying the Bill to more regularly held events has therefore been more mixed.

25. The Scottish Government further recognises the points made by parts of the events sector that equivalent provision has not been made for major cultural and business events, which can face similar challenges in relation to ticketing and other commercial rights protections. The Scottish Government engaged with the UK Government on this matter and notes the UK Government's decision not to pursue that approach at this stage. The Scottish Government will continue to engage constructively on any future UK Government proposals affecting a wider range of events.

26. On balance, taking into account the various considerations and stakeholder feedback, the Scottish Government recommends consent to clauses 1 to 4.

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Ticket touting provisions (clauses 5 to 7 and Schedule 1)

27. The Scottish Government is content that these provisions align with commercial rights protections that event organisers sometimes require for bid-for events. The offence is similar to those in previous Scottish major events legislation (the Glasgow Commonwealth Games Act 2008 and the UEFA European Championship (Scotland) Acts of 2020 and 2026). There is flexibility within the regulation-making powers to tailor the ticket touting offence to event-specific requirements and make appropriate exceptions.

28. Stakeholder engagement (see Consultation section) suggests that measures designed to tackle ticket touting and unauthorised ticket resale would likely be viewed positively by many businesses and the public.

29. The Scottish Government therefore recommends consent to clauses 5 to 7 and Schedule 1.

Advertising provisions (clauses 8 to 10 and Schedule 2)

30. The Scottish Government is content that these provisions align with commercial rights protections that event organisers sometimes require for bid-for events. The offence is similar to those in previous Scottish major events legislation (the Glasgow Commonwealth Games Act 2008 and the UEFA European Championship (Scotland) Acts of 2020 and 2026). There is flexibility within the regulation-making powers to tailor the advertising offence to event-specific requirements and make appropriate exceptions.

31. Stakeholder feedback (see Consultation section) suggests that clear and timely communication and consultation with those affected by advertising restrictions is important. The Scottish Government would seek to take account of this in the process of developing and implementing regulations that apply the Bill's advertising provisions to an event.

32. The Scottish Government therefore recommends consent to clauses 8 to 10 and Schedule 2.

Trading provisions (clauses 11 to 13 and Schedule 3)

33. The Scottish Government is content that these provisions align with commercial rights protections that event organisers sometimes require for bid-for events. The offence is similar to those in previous Scottish major events legislation (the Glasgow Commonwealth Games Act 2008 and the UEFA European Championship (Scotland) Acts of 2020 and 2026). There is flexibility within the regulation-making powers to tailor the trading offence to event-specific requirements and make appropriate exceptions.

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34. Stakeholder feedback (see Consultation section) suggests that clear and timely communication and consultation with those affected by trading restrictions is important. The Scottish Government would seek to take account of this in process of developing and implementing regulations that apply the Bill's trading provisions to an event.

35. The Scottish Government therefore recommends consent to clauses 11 to 13 and Schedule 3.

Enforcement provisions (clause 18 and Schedule 6)

36. The Bill takes a similar approach to enforcement powers as the Birmingham Commonwealth Games Act 2020. It makes powers under the Consumer Rights Act 2015 and the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 available to enforce the Bill's provisions. These powers are already available to Scottish local authorities in the enforcement of other legislation. There are additional search and seizure powers at Schedule 6 of the Bill. These come with additional safeguards, including prohibiting legally privileged items from being seized, limits on the period a seized item can be detained, and requiring the enforcement officer to produce evidence of their identity and authority unless it is not reasonably practicable.

37. Our engagement with stakeholders (see Consultation section), particularly those involved in Trading Standards enforcement, identified that Scottish enforcement bodies are broadly supportive of the approach to enforcement powers in the Bill.

38. The Scottish Government therefore recommends consent to clause 18 and Schedule 6.

Supplementary and general provisions (clauses 19 to 24)

39. Clause 19 makes exceptions for internet service providers in a similar way to previous Scottish major events legislation (for example, the UEFA European Championship (Scotland) Act 2026). It aligns with the UK Government's agreed position on maintaining liability protections following EU Exit. Clause 20 applies the Bill's offences to bodies corporate and partnerships in Scotland in an appropriate manner. It makes provision for the criminal liability of partnerships in Scotland in a similar way to other legislation.

40. Clause 21 enables appropriate flexibility to modify Fixed Penalty Notice amounts for the advertising and trading offences, if the Fixed Penalty Notice provisions are applied to an event. It helps future-proof the legislation against inflation.

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41. Clause 22 requires guidance to be provided when applying the advertising or trading provisions. This helps affected businesses plan and prepare by requiring guidance to be provided on advertising and trading restrictions for each event to which they are applied. It would support clear and timely communication to those affected, in line stakeholder feedback (see Consultation section).

42. Clause 23 makes consequential amendments to existing legislation in respect of the enforcement powers for the Bill. Clause 24 provides clarity by giving definitions for terms used in the Bill. The Scottish Government considers that the Bill provides adequate interpretation of terms used within it.

43. The Scottish Government therefore recommends consent to clauses 19 to 24.

Financial assistance (clause 25)

44. For major events in particular, the Scottish Ministers have relied on a variety of powers on a case-by-case basis in the past. These have included section 23 of the National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1985, section 1A of the National Health (Scotland) Act 1978, and powers conferred by Scottish Budget Acts. The dedicated power in the Bill would establish a clearer and more consistent statutory provision for the funding of sporting events, reducing the need to rely on different powers in different circumstances and simplifying the funding process in future.

45. The Scottish Government therefore recommends consent to clause 25.

Final provisions (clauses 26 to 30)

46. These clauses make consequential amendment power, procedural and commencement provisions similar to those in other legislation. The Scottish Government considers powers to make consequential amendments to existing legislation necessary to ensuring the Bill can be implemented effectively. The Scottish Government is content that the procedures specified for laying regulations are appropriate

47. The Scottish Government therefore recommends consent to clauses 26 to 30.

Consultation

48. Information on consultation carried out prior to the Bill's introduction was provided as part of the initial LCM ([LCM-S7-1](#)). This included the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service, Police Scotland, VisitScotland, the [Event Industry Advisory Group](#), Trading Standards Scotland, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) and trading standards officers from Glasgow City Council and City of Edinburgh Council.

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49. Some stakeholders highlighted that non-sporting events can face similar considerations to major sporting events and have questioned the absence of equivalent legislative provision in this area. As part of engagement between officials before introduction, the Scottish Government had asked that the UK legislation's scope be widened to include major cultural and business events, given the similar circumstances these events can face. The Scottish Government recognises that the UK Government has chosen not to pursue this broader approach.

50. Since introduction of the Bill, the Scottish Government has undertaken further stakeholder engagement. This has included the Scottish Football Association, the Federation of Small Businesses, the Scottish Tourism Alliance, the Society of Chief Officers of Trading Standards in Scotland (SCOTSS), the [Regulatory Review Group](#), the Law Society of Scotland, the Scottish Human Rights Commission, Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, The R&A, Aberdeen City Council and South Lanarkshire Council.

General principles

51. Stakeholders are generally supportive of the Bill's objectives, particularly its role in supporting the bidding, hosting and delivery of major international sporting events and tackling ticket touting.

52. The Scottish Football Association was of the view that a UK wide approach to legislation represents a sustainable way forward, given that the economic reality of events means there are fewer standalone hosts.

53. Business and tourism stakeholders were generally supportive of the opportunities presented by major sporting events, while emphasising the importance of ensuring that economic benefits are shared more widely. The Scottish Tourism Alliance highlighted tourism as central to Scotland's economy and that major events are seen as important drivers of footfall and international visibility.

54. Several business stakeholders highlighted the importance of ensuring that local businesses and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) are able to benefit from major sporting events. The Federation of Small Businesses highlighted the wider economic opportunities associated with major events: increased footfall, hospitality trade and supply chain opportunities. The importance of promoting procurement opportunities early and encouraging the use of local suppliers was emphasised with the intention of spreading economic benefit more widely across Scotland. UKHospitality Scotland were broadly supportive of the Bill. They shared that major sporting events bring significant benefits to hospitality businesses and that an appropriate legislative framework could strengthen the UK's ability to secure future events.

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55. Local authority stakeholders were broadly supportive of the Bill but identified several implementation considerations (see Enforcement below).

56. The Scottish Human Rights Commission, although not having completed a line-by-line analysis, did not identify any areas of significant concern with the Bill. They emphasised the importance of how legislation is implemented in practice and how human rights are embedded throughout delivery, including in training, operational guidance and enforcement activity.

Events in scope

57. The R&A supports the legislative intervention intended by the Bill but believes that it was too narrowly drawn. The R&A suggested that established and recurring major events delivering substantial economic and cultural benefits were being excluded without a clear justification. Amendments to modify the qualifying event criteria, which passed at the House of Lords Report Stage, received cross-sector support from sporting bodies, including: The R&A, the Sport and Recreation Alliance, the Lawn Tennis Association, the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club for Wimbledon, The England and Wales Cricket Board, The Football Association, the Rugby Football League, the Rugby Football Union, UK Athletics, the London Marathon and Silverstone (for the British Grand Prix).

58. The R&A suggested that, if qualifying event criteria were extended, possible event inclusion criteria could be developed based on factors such as cultural impact, economic impact and legacy benefits. While welcoming the development of a UK Major Events Strategy, The R&A suggested that legislation, governance arrangements and longer-term policy commitments are also required if the sector's concerns are to be properly addressed.

59. UKHospitality Scotland and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce recognised that events within an expanded scope may generate significant international attention and economic benefit, and that businesses generally welcome increased visitor numbers. However, they also noted that, while businesses are typically supportive of special arrangements for major one-off events, applying similar restrictions to established recurring events may be more challenging due to existing operating arrangements.

60. SCOTSS noted that while a wider range of major events could potentially justify similar protections, particularly where there was clear consumer detriment or significant ticketing concerns, broadening the scope of the Bill could have resource implications.

61. The UK Government committed, at [Report Stage](#) in the House of Lords, to undertake further work to better understand the issues facing the sector, while carefully considering the practical implications of any expansion to the framework's

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scope. This includes questions of proportionality, the impact on local businesses and communities, enforcement considerations, and the potential for unintended consequences.

Ticket touting

62. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce shared that measures designed to tackle ticket touting and unauthorised ticket resale would likely be viewed positively by many businesses and the public. The Scottish Tourism Alliance expressed support for stronger controls. UKHospitality Scotland noted that inflated resale prices can damage consumer experiences and create reputational concerns for event hosts and destinations.

63. In their [briefing to peers](#), the Law Society of Scotland considered it sensible to legislate for a common set of legislative provisions which can then be applied to relevant sporting events via secondary legislation. The Law Society of Scotland raised a specific concern about the drafting of the ticket touting offence. It was noted that the definition may potentially capture individuals who advertise tickets online for resale at face value because they can no longer attend an event, even where there is no intention to make a profit.

64. In a meeting with Scottish Government the Law Society of Scotland reiterated their previous interest in exceptions for charitable activity. They also raised concerns about dynamic pricing, including experiences associated with major sporting events internationally and possible implications for future UK legislation. They highlighted that dynamic pricing can extend beyond ticketing to other services associated with major events such as accommodation, transport and hospitality.

Advertising and trading

65. The Federation of Small Businesses noted that many businesses already have experience of operating during large-scale international events, particularly in Glasgow, and are familiar with advertising, trading and sponsorship controls. The Federation of Small Businesses, the Scottish Tourism Alliance, the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and UKHospitality Scotland emphasised that clear and timely communication with affected stakeholders is crucial.

66. Some stakeholders have raised concerns about the potential effects of sponsor protection measures and advertising restrictions on local businesses and small and medium sized enterprises, particularly in areas surrounding event venues and fan zones. The Federation of Small Businesses shared that signage can be expensive to remove, cover or replace. Requiring businesses to alter such signage for short periods would be disproportionate and could cause unnecessary cost and frustration. The Scottish Football Association observed that some major events operate with stricter controls and enforcement around commercial activity, requiring

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significant effort to advise partners and presenting challenges in obtaining clarity on rules.

67. The Scottish Tourism Alliance emphasised the importance of small and medium enterprises' involvement in major events. They expressed concern that exclusivity arrangements can restrict the ability of local businesses to participate, sell products, or promote themselves. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, while recognising the importance of sponsorships to help fund and enhance the visitor experience, expressed similar concern. The Federation of Small Businesses shared that businesses often wish to demonstrate support for events such as welcoming signage, small promotions or offers for spectators. This enables businesses to feel part of major events. The Federation of Small Businesses and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce highlighted that businesses play an important role in creating atmosphere at events.

68. The Scottish Government heard from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce that fan zones and spaces can create a positive visitor experience. However, where food, drink and retail provision is concentrated within these spaces local businesses may not always experience the expected increase in trade and can, in some instances, lose custom to temporary event facilities. On the location of fan zones, they noted that city-centre locations such as Merchant City had historically delivered significant benefits to surrounding businesses by increasing footfall and visitor spending while meeting the partnership terms agreed with sponsors. By contrast, event locations (e.g. in Glasgow Green) that draw visitors away from established commercial areas are more likely to limit or adversely affect the wider economic benefits for local businesses. There is often a balance to be struck between crowd management considerations and ensuring economic benefits are spread throughout the city.

Enforcement

69. SCOTSS noted that, at first consideration, the proposed offences and enforcement powers appeared broadly appropriate. However, concerns were raised about whether some of the proposed penalty levels would be sufficiently effective as a deterrent. SCOTSS also highlighted potential risks associated with exemptions, including concerns that blanket charitable exemptions could create opportunities for abuse by non-genuine operators or others seeking to exploit loopholes. They emphasised that enforcement authorities require an appropriate balance between certainty and flexibility to enable an effective response to evolving practices.

70. The Regulatory Review Group broadly welcomed the Bill as it would assist Trading Standards officers in carrying out their duties ahead of, and during, major sporting events. The Scottish Football Association emphasised the importance of ensuring adequate enforcement capacity on the ground.

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71. Aberdeen City Council emphasised the need for: clear enforcement responsibilities between local authorities and Police Scotland; safeguards to ensure commercial protection measures do not affect public safety arrangements; consideration of resource implications for services such as trading standards, environmental health and community safety; and early engagement with local authorities where event-specific regulations are developed. South Lanarkshire Council highlighted the importance of adequate funding for local authorities supporting major sporting events, and the potential implications of advertising and trading restrictions for traffic management, access and enforcement.

Financial implications

72. The financial implications of the Bill at introduction have been covered in the initial LCM ([LCM-S7-1](#)). Expanding the type of event to which the Bill can be applied does not itself increase costs. However, if this change in scope results in the Bill's provisions being applied more frequently, costs would increase. Costs could vary significantly from event to event depending on scale, duration, location and which of the Bill's provisions were applied. Before putting regulations in place for an event, the Scottish Ministers expect to consider potential benefits and assess costs to government, delivery partners and businesses on a case-by-case basis.

Other relevant considerations

73. The UK Government intends to fulfil its hosting obligations for UEFA EURO 2028 using provisions in this Bill. To meet the timeframe for doing this, the UK Government is seeking a decision from the Scottish Parliament on legislative consent by the end of October 2026.

74. Scotland is part of a joint bid to host the 2035 FIFA Women's World Cup. This includes requirements relating to the commercial rights of FIFA and its partners if the bid is successful. It is likely that legislative provision of the kind in this Bill will be needed to meet hosting requirements.

Post EU scrutiny

75. This legislation is not likely to impact on the Scottish Government's policy to maintain alignment with the EU because it does not affect the Scottish Government's commitment to maintain and advance the high standards that Scotland shares with the EU. It does not affect access to EU markets for people, goods, and services. There are no potential implications for EU alignment associated with the United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020 or Common Framework agreements.

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Conclusion

76. The Scottish Government is recommending that the Scottish Parliament consent to each of the relevant provisions of the Bill.

77. In recommending consent, the Scottish Government recognises that the Bill has the potential to provide a more consistent and efficient legislative framework to put in place commercial protections for supporting the hosting of major sporting events in Scotland, while retaining appropriate flexibility to tailor for individual events. This recognises the significant benefits these events can bring.

78. There is good alignment between provisions in the Bill and legislation for major events that has previously been passed by the Scottish Parliament. The Scottish Government believes the Bill's enforcement powers are appropriate and proportionate, with suitable safeguards. The flexibility of the regulation-making powers means appropriate exceptions could be made based on the specific considerations of an individual event. The Bill's flexibility also allows for provision to adapt to future need as appropriate, for example by enabling civil enforcement options.

79. The Scottish Government acknowledges concerns raised by some stakeholders regarding the possible impact of restrictions on businesses and the potential for the framework to be applied more widely over time. However, the Bill does not require its provisions to be applied to any particular event, and decisions on future use in Scotland would remain for the Scottish Ministers, subject to parliamentary scrutiny where regulations are brought forward. It also does not require all parts of the framework to be applied to an event; it is possible to apply only, for example, the ticket touting provisions. The Scottish Government also recognises the views expressed by parts of the events sector regarding provision for major cultural and business events. While the Bill is focused on major sporting events, the Scottish Government has engaged actively with the UK Government to on this matter and will continue to work constructively with the UK Government on any proposals affecting a wider range of events.

80. Overall, the Scottish Government considers that the Bill reflects a pragmatic balance between flexibility, proportionality and the practical requirements of hosting major sporting events. On that basis, the Scottish Government intends to lodge the draft motion below.

Draft motion on legislative consent

81. The draft motion, which will be lodged by the Cabinet Secretary for Economy, Tourism and Transport, is:

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“That the Parliament, noting that the Sporting Events Bill, introduced in the House of Lords on 14 May 2026, makes provision that falls within the legislative competence of the Parliament and alters the executive competence of the Scottish Ministers, agrees to give consent to such provision as is made by clauses 1 to 13, clauses 18 to 30, and Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 6.”

Scottish Government
September 2026

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