

Standards, Procedures and Public Appointments Committee
Thursday 29 October 2026
6th Meeting, 2026 (Session 7)

Legislative Consent Memorandums on the Representation of the People Bill

Note by the Clerk

Introduction

1. At its meeting on 29 October, the Standards, Procedures and Public Appointments (SPPA) Committee will continue its scrutiny of the Scottish Government's Legislative Consent Memorandum (LCM) on the Representation of the People Bill, a UK Government Bill in the House of Commons.
2. The Committee will discuss the LCM and UK Bill with the Electoral Commission Scotland (ECS) and Professor Alan Renwick from University College London, before taking evidence from the Minister for Parliamentary Business and Veterans and his officials.
3. ECS have provided a written submission (see **Annexe B**).

Background to the UK Bill

4. [The Representation of the People Bill](#) was introduced in the House of Commons on 12 February 2026. The Bill seeks to implement recommendations from the UK Government's report on '[Restoring trust in our democracy: Our strategy for modern and secure elections](#)' and from the [Rycroft Review](#) into countering foreign financial influence and interference in UK politics.
5. According to the Explanatory Note, the overarching aim of the Bill is to "allow the Government to meet its commitments to improve voter registration, address the inconsistencies in voter ID rules that prevent legitimate voters from voting, give 16- and 17-year-olds the right to vote in all elections, and to protect democracy by strengthening the rules around donations to political parties".
6. It is a large Bill of 7 Parts and 11 schedules, and has been substantially amended as it has proceeded through the Parliament. Its main provisions include:
 - Part 1 - lowers the voting age for UK Parliament and other reserved elections to 16,
 - Part 2 – makes various changes to electoral registration rules,
 - Part 3 - contains measures regarding the conduct of elections and the electoral process,
 - Part 4 – introduces new requirements regarding political party finances including the introduction of risk-based assessments for certain donations and

- new restrictions on unincorporated associations,
- Part 5 – extends the enforcement powers of the Electoral Commission,
- Part 6 – introduces measures to tackle harassment and abuse of electoral candidates during campaigns.

7. This [link from the House of Commons Library](#) provides information (and further links) about how the Bill has progressed in the UK Parliament, including the main changes made by amendment. The most recent House of Commons Library briefing about the contents of the [Bill is available via this link](#).

Consent process for UK Bills making provision about devolved matters

8. As some provisions in the Bill relate to matters which are devolved, or partly devolved to the Scottish Parliament, or would amend the executive powers of Scottish Ministers, this has triggered a legislative consent process. The Scottish Parliament must be asked whether it consents to these changes.
9. Chapter 9B of the Scottish Parliament's Standing Orders sets out a formal process to give the Parliament the opportunity to consent (or not) to UK legislation making provision in relation to devolved matters. An LCM lodged by the Scottish Government must —
- summarise what the Bill does and its policy objectives;
 - specify the extent to which the Bill makes provision about devolved matters;
 - and either—
 - include the draft of a legislative consent motion that the Scottish Government intends to lodge in due course, explaining why it intends to lodge it; or
 - where the Scottish Government does not intend to lodge a legislative consent motion, explain why not.

Contents of the LCM and supplementary LCMs

10. On 27 February, [the then Scottish Government lodged an LCM on the UK Bill](#). It stated—
- “Whilst further detailed analysis and engagement with the UK Government is required, the Scottish Government agrees with the UK Government that certain measures in the Bill will engage the legislative consent process, including certain provisions in Parts 2 to 5 of the Bill. In addition, the power in Part 7 of the Bill (standard general powers, including some general order-making powers) to make consequential provision will require legislative consent to the extent that it relates to devolved matters”
11. In view of the holding position set out on the LCM, and because the UK Bill was still at an early stage of scrutiny, this Committee's predecessor in the 2021-26 Parliamentary session decided not to take evidence and report on the Bill before the May 2026 election.
12. After the Scottish Parliament election, the new Scottish Government then lodged

a [supplementary legislative consent memorandum](#) (the first supplementary LCM) on 24 June. It said that—

“...a full assessment remains under consideration and discussion between the Scottish Government and the UK Government. This includes the possibility of further relevant amendments, with the UK Government having announced planned amendments expected in July which are likely to require an assessment of legislative consent.”

13. [A second supplementary LCM](#) was lodged by the Scottish Government on 21 August. This was mainly in response to amendments tabled to the UK Bill in July. The LCM recommended that the Scottish Parliament consent to number of clauses affecting devolved matters (as reintroduced at report stage in the House of Commons). However, it reserved its position on other clauses—

“...in particular the complex new proposals for Parts 4 and 5 of the Bill, remains under consideration and discussion between the Scottish Government and the UK Government, and an update will be provided in a supplementary LCM in due course and in the context of further relevant amendments being anticipated in the autumn”

14. The Scottish Government published a [third supplementary](#) LCM on 10 September. The LCM provided a position on legislative consent in respect to amendments tabled by the UK Government in August. Again, it recommended consent to several clauses in the UK Bill but did not provide an concluded assessment on legislative consent of the Bill as a whole. The LCM stated that “The Scottish Government is giving careful consideration to the Bill and wishes to consult further with interested stakeholders and the UK Government prior to providing a full assessment of legislative consent to the Parliament”.

Committee consideration of the LCMs

15. The SPPA Committee has been appointed lead Committee to consider the LCMs and supplementary LCMs. The Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee is also undertaking scrutiny of the delegated powers in the Bill that impact devolved competence. [Further information is available on the LCM webpage.](#)
16. In view of the lack of a concluded Scottish Government position on consent, [on 7 September, the Committee wrote to](#) the Minister for Parliamentary Business and Veterans to seek further clarity on the Scottish Government’s positions regarding the UK Bill and to request further information around expected timetabling and progress of the UK Bill at Westminster. [The Minister responded on 21 September.](#) This response is in **Annexe A**.
17. The Committee agreed its approach to scrutinising the LCM and supplementary LCMs at its meeting on 24 September.
18. On 1 October, the Committee commenced its oral evidence taking on the LCM by hearing from a panel of electoral organisations and academics. [Read the Official report from the meeting.](#)

19. The deadline for the Committee to report to the Parliament on whether to consent to relevant provisions in the Bill is not yet determined, but the Committee's current understanding is that it may be some weeks before it is required to do so. The Committee is also mindful that a final supplementary LCM, setting out a concluded view on consent is yet to be laid. Subject to timescales, the Committee will express views on the position on consent set out in the final LCM either in the report arising from this scrutiny activity or in a short subsequent report.
20. The Committee will also have the option to seek further evidence (whether oral or written) from the Scottish Government, or any other relevant person, before it concludes its scrutiny of the LCMs for this the UK Bill.

Clerks to the Committee
October 2026

Annexe A: Correspondence from the Minister for Parliamentary Business and Veterans, 21 September 2026

Dear Jenni,

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BILL

Thank you for your letter of 3 September 2026 in relation to the Representation of the People Bill. I fully appreciate and acknowledge the need for sufficient time for the Committee to consider and agree an informed view on consent in relation to this Bill so I am sorry that this response is slightly later than had been requested.

The Scottish Government's Supplementary Legislative Consent Memorandum lodged on 21 August 2026 recommended the Parliament give consent to relevant provisions of the Bill in Parts 2 (electoral registration) and 3 (conduct of elections). The latter recommendation focused on arrangements for absent voting and it might be helpful in this context to highlight that the UK Government's Online Absent Voting Application portal, which allows voters to apply online for a postal or proxy vote, is due to permit applications by voters for Scottish Parliament and Scottish local government elections from 3 November 2026. I hope that the explanation set out in the August supplementary LCM (and also the following supplementary LCM on 10 September) provides the Committee with a helpful explanation of my thoughts on consent in this area. Please do not hesitate to ask if Members would like further information.

Consideration of legislative consent to the relevant provisions in Parts 4 (campaigns and political expenditure) and 5 (enforcement and the Electoral Commission) remains ongoing. As you note, the Bill is wide-ranging and consideration has been complicated by the substantial changes made to the Bill by the UK Government as it progressed.

I should also acknowledge that many of those changes have been a response to the Rycroft Review into foreign interference in politics, which reported on 25 March this year. I am sympathetic to both the recommendations of the Rycroft Report and the overall aims of the UK Government in its response. However, I am also mindful that several aspects of political campaigning regulation for Scottish Parliament and local government elections are devolved and that there is a need to ensure a full role for the Scottish Parliament in any change.

Part 4 of the Bill begins with Clause 55, which makes provision in relation to the protection of agent addresses where a candidate is their own agent. I am sympathetic to the changes in the Bill, which interact with modifications made by the Scottish Elections (Representation and Reform) Act 2025 ("the 2025 Act"). The supplementary LCM lodged in August referred to planned changes by the Scottish Government in this area and the Committee will have noted that these changes have now been presented to Parliament in the form of the Scottish Local Government Elections (Election Agents, Expenses and Publication of Information) Amendment Order 2026^[1]. My officials have highlighted this to their counterparts in the UK

^[1] <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2026/9780111066829/contents>

Government and the expectation is that a technical revision to the Bill provisions may be required as a result. In summary, I think there is general agreement on policy in this area and my expectation is that Clause 55 should be welcomed and that – if consent remains required following any further amendment – it is likely to be recommended in relation to a version updated to take account of the new Order.

Clause 56 and Schedule 6 of the Bill make provision for the Electoral Commission, rather than the courts, to give permission for candidates and election agents to pay late and disputed claims in respect of certain expenses. I am generally sympathetic to this proposal as a streamlining of the process, but if the Committee has any comments I would be grateful to receive them.

On a similar basis I am also sympathetic to Clause 58 and Schedule 7 of the Bill which provides for amendments to the process for the delivery of certain returns, which are required under a number of statutes, so that they are also delivered to the Electoral Commission.

Regulation of political campaigning

On campaign regulation, I hope that Members will have had chance to consider my letter to the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee dated 15 September. In that letter I highlighted some areas where I considered that there was a need for greater accounting of the interests of the Scottish Parliament and where I would seek to engage with the UK Government further. This included:

- **Clause 63 (and schedule 13) - Risk assessments for donations etc** – I highlighted that it would be my preference with this provision for the Scottish Parliament – in addition to Scottish Ministers - to also have a direct role where regulations made by the Secretary of State under new section 54C(3) to the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 (PPERA) (inserted by Clause 63 of the Bill) will apply in relation to a Scottish devolved donation. I also set out an alternative position: that if no specific provision is to be included in respect to the Scottish Parliament, then it will be necessary in their reaching a view on consent for the Scottish Ministers to have sufficient time to consult with the Parliament. I also highlighted that in relation to the position on the risk assessment guidance approval process under new section 54D of PERA (to be inserted by Clause 63(3)) that - if consent is to be granted – I would wish to seek to ensure that the Scottish Parliament is consulted as a part of that process. Finally, I also set out my proposal to seek that Scottish Parliament should be a named consultee in the Electoral Commission's guidance process, as they are under section 100BA of PERA for the Code of Practice on controlled expenditure by recognised third parties at Scottish Parliament elections.
- **Clause 75 - the extension of the Electoral Commission's enforcement functions** – I indicated that I was broadly in agreement with the terms of this provision and how it provides for the extension of the Electoral Commission's investigatory and civil sanctioning powers to electoral finance and imprint offences committed by candidates and local third parties. I would of course welcome any views from the Committee in reaching a final position.
- **Clause 77 - Civil sanctions orders: combining reserved and devolved provision** - I highlighted that in considering any request for consent the

Scottish Government would seek to consult the Scottish Parliament and to ensure that sufficient time for this was factored in. On that basis I am minded towards recommending consent to this provision but would again welcome any views from the Committee.

More generally, the Bill's provisions on the regulation of campaign finance and on the Electoral Commission propose a welcome strengthening of campaign regulation. The position of the UK Government is in favour of a single position across all UK elections on many of these provisions. While I can accept the view that this would reduce complexity and assist in understanding of the rules, I am also conscious that aspects of the law here are devolved to the Scottish Parliament, that there is a need to ensure that Parliament can fully consider possible changes to the law, and that the Parliament retains scope to pursue its own priorities and initiatives. I would suggest that complete standardisation risks effectively returning full control of campaign regulation to the UK Parliament and Government.

To provide an illustration, I would refer to the Bill's provisions on digital imprints requiring identifiers on digital campaign material (see clauses 72 and 73). The Bill is effectively adopting the additional, 'bolt on', digital imprint requirement already created for devolved elections by Part 8 of the 2025 Act, which required unregistered third-party organisations to provide an imprint on campaign material. I maintain that this highlights a benefit of the licence enjoyed by the Scottish Parliament to innovate in this area: an addition to the UK Election Act 2022 regime created for Scottish devolved elections is now being adopted across the UK. But in another way the new provision in the Bill causes concern. The 2025 Act provisions required the Electoral Commission to consult the Scottish Parliament in preparation of guidance in relation to the 'bolt on'. Such a consultation occurred last year and was considered by the Committee's predecessor on 6 November 2025^[2]. This aspect will now be lost with the new Bill's planned repeal of the 2025 Act provisions and any consultation with the Scottish Parliament will be informal.

The UK Government's assessment is that these imprint provisions do not require consent. The Scottish Government disagrees. This is a longstanding disagreement as the UK Government's view at the time of the digital imprint provisions that are now in the Elections Act 2022 was also that those did not trigger the need for legislative consent^[3]. The Scottish Government view – as set out in the Legislative Consent Memorandum at the time – was and remains that the extension of the UK-wide regime to unregistered third party organisations triggers the need for legislative consent as they are made for a devolved purpose so far as they relate to devolved elections. In addition, the executive competence of the Scottish Ministers will be altered by the Bill's repeal of the regulation making powers in part 8 of the 2025 Act. I remain of the view that legislative consent is required in this area, contrary to the assessment of the UK Government and that the proposed loss of a formal role for the Scottish Parliament is to be opposed. In making those representations to the UK Government – and ultimately on expressing a view on consent - I would welcome any thoughts from the Committee.

^[2] <https://www.parliament.scot/chamber-and-committees/official-report/search-what-was-said-in-parliament/SPPAC-06-11-2025?meeting=16673&iob=142379>

^[3] See the Scottish Government's LCM from 2021 in respect of the Elections Bill: <https://www.parliament.scot/-/media/files/legislation/bills/lcms/elections-bill/splcms068.pdf>

On the UK Government's additions to the Bill in response to the Rycroft review, I am supportive of the new 'know your donor' checks, the ban on cryptocurrency donations and the cap on overseas donations. I do again though have concerns which I am pursuing with the UK Government. This includes Clause 63 of the Bill, which includes a power for the Electoral Commission to issue statutory Know Your Donor (KYD) guidance. This draft guidance is subject to approval by the UK Government Secretary of State. While consultation is required with devolved governments before the Secretary of State can approve draft guidance there is no formal role for the Scottish Parliament or Senedd.

There is also the proposed retrospective application of the provisions on cryptocurrency and overseas donations. While I am in principle supportive of the overall aims of the UK Government, any retrospective legislation clearly requires careful consideration. I would especially welcome any views from the Committee on this aspect.

In relation to the Electoral Commission the amended Bill now provides for a reciprocal information gateway between the Commission and certain public authorities, expanding the category of public authorities to which the gateway applies and imposing restrictions on the onward disclosure of information provided by a revenue authority. This does not require consultation with or the consent of Scottish or Welsh Ministers, despite their having a direct interest in the Commission's activities in relation to devolved elections and affecting devolved public authorities. I do not consider this to be acceptable and am seeking an assurance from the UK Government that an adjustment will be made.

Finally, and while this is not a question of legislative consent, I would highlight that the Bill makes no provision to limit donations made by donors based within the UK. The question of a possible limitation here is one with which I have a great deal of sympathy and I would again be interested in the views of the Committee.

I hope that this response is helpful to the Committee and I look forward to meeting to discuss the Bill.

Yours sincerely,

JAMIE HEPBURN

Annexe B: Electoral Commission response to the Scottish Parliament Standards, Procedures and Public Appointments Committee - Scottish Government Legislative Consent Memorandums on the Representation of the People Bill

October 2026

The Electoral Commission is the independent body which oversees elections and regulates political finance in the UK. We promote public confidence in the democratic process and ensure its integrity, and we support participation in elections through our public awareness and democratic education work. A key part of our role is to advise the UK's Parliaments on legislation relating to elections and the regulation of political finance.

We thank the Standards, Procedures and Public Appointments Committee for this opportunity to provide our views on the UK Government's Representation of the People Bill (the Bill) and the Scottish Government's position on legislative consent, as set out in their initial Legislative Consent Memorandum (LCM) of 27 February 2026, and three supplementary LCMs dated 24 June 2026, 21 August 2026 and 10 September 2026.

This written evidence sets out our overarching position on the Bill and the LCMs. We understand there will be a further LCM, in which the Scottish Government will make their recommendations in relation to Parts 4 and 5 of the Bill. We have also set out our views in relation to these Parts. We look forward to meeting with the Committee on 29 October to discuss these matters further.

We have regularly engaged with the UK Government lead department on the Bill, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, during the development of the Bill, and have also had positive engagement with Scottish Government. We will continue to engage with Parliaments and governments across the UK as the Bill progresses. Once the Bill has passed into law, we will work with voters, electoral administrators, political parties and campaigners to ensure everyone involved in elections understands and is prepared for the changes as they come into effect.

Our position on the Representation of the People Bill

The Representation of the People Bill has the potential to significantly improve the electoral system for voters, parties, campaigners and administrators. Changes to voter registration and political finance rules will bring particular benefits. These reforms should strengthen the resilience and integrity of our electoral system, tackle many of the threats it faces and improve how elections work for those who participate. We also broadly welcome the efforts made to strengthen the Bill during its passage, particularly in response to the recommendations made by Philip Rycroft in his independent review into countering foreign financial influence and interference in UK politics.

We have published a series of briefings, setting out our position on individual clauses in greater detail, which are available via our website. These are regularly updated as the Bill makes its way through the UK Parliament.

The Bill has evolved significantly since its introduction, including substantial new measures on political finance and enforcement following the Rycroft Review. The timetable for implementation is already very tight. As a regulator, our priority is to support stakeholders to understand and comply with the new requirements. This means setting out a coherent and appropriately paced implementation pathway that enables the Commission to provide effective support to stakeholders, for example through guidance and engagement, to adjust to significant change.

Any delays to implementation will delay the policy objectives of the Bill being realised. However, to ensure that the benefits of reform can be achieved, it is vital that the Bill's positive changes are given sufficient time for proper implementation. This is in order that candidates, parties and campaigners can prepare to comply with the changes, administrators have time to implement them, and we can carry out the important work of telling voters what is changing.

We have highlighted to the UK Government that any further major policy changes to the Bill at this stage would make it even more difficult to implement changes of this scale effectively in time for the next UK Parliament general election. On political finance reform specifically, we have also highlighted that remaining uncertainty on significant policy areas and outstanding workability concerns impact on the Commission's ability to progress implementation work.

Similarly, clarity on whether and when legislative alignment will be in place in Scotland and Wales is equally important to enable the Commission and the electoral communities in Scotland and Wales to be able to prepare accordingly.

Position on the Scottish Government Legislative Consent Memorandums

Where it can be achieved in this Bill, the Electoral Commission considers that alignment would strengthen the electoral system and best serve all those who engage with it. Where alignment cannot be achieved in this Bill, we note parallel legislation would be necessary to create a consistent regulatory system.

Part 1

We note that certain of the provisions of Part 1 (Young Voters) remain under discussion between the UK Government and Scottish Government as to whether legislative consent is required. We urge both Governments to provide clarity on the outcome of these discussions at the earliest opportunity.

Parts 2 and 3

The Scottish Government has recommended consent on relevant provisions in Parts 2 (Registration of Voters) and 3 (Conduct of Elections) of the Bill. These Parts introduce changes to enable automated or direct registration, and changes to the absent voting and candidate nomination processes respectively.

We agree with the Scottish Government that consent will support clarity for voters and avoid confusion and workability issues arising from different approaches to absent voting and registration.

Part 4

Part 4 of the Bill introduces significant reforms to the political finance system. The Commission has recommended some of these changes since 2013 to strengthen the system, particularly from foreign interference.

We note that the interaction between the law on political finance and the devolution settlements is particularly complex. While the majority of political finance legislation is reserved, a number of the significant reforms in Part 4 require legislative consent if they are to have consistent application across the UK and across devolved and reserved elections: notably the enhanced “know your donor” framework; changes to unincorporated associations making political contributions; ban on crypto asset donations and the cap on donations from overseas contributors. Further reforms, such as those that clarify the forfeiture process; move the leave to pay process to the Commission; prevent under 16’s from making donations to regulated entities; and consolidate the digital imprints regime will also require legislative consent if consistency is to be achieved.

We recognise that in so far as these provisions require legislative consent; in their application to Scottish local government election campaigns, PPERA-regulated referendums held in Scotland, donations to Scottish councillors, MSPs, recognised third parties and candidates at both local government elections and Scottish Parliament elections, the Scottish Government is discussing them with the UK Government before making its final recommendation on legislative consent. We also note that as some of these significant reforms have been introduced into the Bill after introduction, that process is ongoing.

Our position is that, given the complexity of electoral law, consistency in the political finance regimes across devolved and reserved elections in the UK is critical to ensure a robust and secure system. This will also ensure that candidates, parties and campaigners can understand and comply with the rules, and that they do not face undue barriers to participation.

Consistency is particularly important in the following areas:

Donation Controls

Part 4 of the Bill includes several measures to strengthen donation controls, including controls associated with:

- a ban on cryptoasset donations,
- a cap on donations from overseas donors,
- a new minimum age for making donations,
- “know your donor” risk assessments,
- and new controls on company donations,

As a package, these controls will strengthen the political finance regime and are intended to ensure impermissible funds cannot influence the UK’s political sphere. A lack of legislative alignment would not only introduce complex divergent donation control regimes but would also create potential points of weakness allowing these funds to enter the system. This would undermine the core objective of strengthening the UK’s political finance system as a whole.

Conversely, a lack of alignment on donation controls across devolved and

reserved elections could make it unnecessarily difficult for candidates, parties and non-party campaigners to understand and comply with the rules at different sets of elections, creating an undue burden that could increase barriers to political participation and the risk of inadvertent non-compliance.

Part 5

Part 5 of the Bill introduces reforms to strengthen the enforcement of the UK's political finance laws.

Consistency in regulation is essential to ensuring those we regulate are treated fairly, and to maintaining public confidence in the political finance system. To support effective compliance, as a regulator we must ensure that those we regulate have a clear understanding of what is expected of them and that our enforcement decisions are consistent, fair, proportionate and transparent. For voters, consistent and fair regulation promotes confidence in the rules, supporting trust in democracy.

To provide consistency in the Commission's enforcement remit and maintain consistent regulatory powers across the UK at both devolved and reserved elections, legislative consent is required to apply the extension of our powers to local government elections and Scottish Parliamentary elections; and to decriminalise offences that apply during those devolved regulated periods and any devolved PPERA-regulated referendum.

We consider that consistency in both our enforcement remit and our regulatory powers is critical to support a secure and fair regulatory environment. Consistent regulatory responsibilities and equal powers to deal with offences will ensure we are able to deal with offences at both devolved and reserved elections in a proportionate and consistent way.

In particular, we consider consistency in the following areas key to our effective enforcement:

Maximum Civil Penalties

- The Bill would provide the Commission with an increased maximum fine power for political finance offences. Our current maximum civil fine of £20,000 was last updated in 2009 and does not reflect the scale of donations and spending in modern campaigning. Total spending at the 2024 UK general election reached a record high of £94.5M (£68.6M - political parties, £23.4M – candidates, £2.6M – non-party campaigners). Increasing the maximum civil fine for political finance offences to £500,000, in line with the fine for offences at Scottish referendums, would support a more proportionate and effective sanctions regime that would better deter non compliance.
- Legislative consent to provide a consistent maximum civil penalty across all offences within our civil sanctions framework is crucial to ensure that the Commission can carry out its statutory enforcement role in a way that is consistent, proportionate, and fair.

The Extension of the Electoral Commission's Remit

- Currently, the police and prosecuting authorities are responsible for investigating and prosecuting alleged political finance offences by candidates. The Bill would transfer responsibility for investigating and enforcing certain political finance offences relating to candidates and local third-party campaigners to the Electoral Commission. Those offences would be subject to civil (for example, a fine or an enforcement undertaking) rather than criminal sanctions. Criminal prosecution would be reserved for the most serious cases.
- Consistency in the prosecution and enforcement of offences is crucial to maintain a fair enforcement regime, protect the integrity of the electoral system and ensure public trust and confidence in the regulation of political finance.

The Future of Electoral Law

The Scottish Government LCMs rightly highlight the complexity of electoral law in the UK. While the Bill will bring improvements to the UK's electoral system, it will also add another layer to an already multi-layered legal framework.

Electoral law is part of our critical national infrastructure. It is also fragmented, outdated and increasingly complex, spread across at least 25 major statutes and is the responsibility of three legislatures. The resulting statute book is inaccessible and difficult to navigate for voters, candidates, campaigners and electoral administrators.

Consolidation of electoral law is essential to electoral integrity and security, accessibility, resilience and public confidence — not just a legal tidying exercise. It would strengthen the system and help protect it against all those who would look to exploit loopholes in the law.

We acknowledge this is a significant undertaking, which would take sustained commitment from governments and Parliaments across the UK but the Electoral Commission believes that the consolidation process must be started to ensure the fundamentals of our electoral system are fit for the future.