

# Part F – After the declaration of result

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# 1 Retention, storage and inspection of election documents



The purpose of retaining election documents after the election is two-fold and relates to the integrity and transparency of the election: firstly, to ensure that there is a clear audit trail in the event of an investigation by the police or a challenge to the election through an election court; secondly to provide an opportunity for people to inspect relevant documents.

It is, therefore, essential that robust processes are in place for ensuring the secure storage of these documents. It is unacceptable for any of the election documents to be 'lost' and, if this occurs, it may result in relevant officers being in breach of their official duty. Equally, those documents that are required to be available for inspection should be clearly labelled and retrievable for that purpose.

Staff should be trained to correctly package and manage documents at the close of poll and following the election.

## Forwarding documents to the Electoral Registration Officer

1.1 Following the election, the Returning Officer is required to send a number of documents to the relevant registration officer.<sup>1</sup> For local government elections, the relevant registration officer is defined as being the Electoral Registration Officer for the local authority in whose electoral area the election is held.

### Before the poll

1.2 Election staff should have preliminary discussions about the delivery and storage of election documents with the relevant officer. These discussions should include an indication of the likely number and size of packets to be delivered and the likely timescale for delivery.

1.3 Election staff should prepare containers and labels to show the contents of the various packets in advance of the election. It is possible to estimate the number and size of packets of documents required based on the polling scheme, i.e. the number of polling districts and polling places.

1.4 Appropriately robust packing should be used with labels clearly showing the contents of each sack. The use of clear sacks should be considered to permit a check of contents of the packets open to public inspection. Whatever packing arrangements are to be used the procedure should form part of the Presiding Officer training. A suitable colour coded system may assist the correct packing of the materials.

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<sup>1</sup> Rule 52(1), LEPAR 2006.

1.5 The Returning Officer should consider including in any information provided to candidates and their election agents an indication of the items that will be stored by the relevant officer, when and where these will be available for inspection and the period for which they will be held.

### During the count

1.6 Depending on the space available within the count location and the way the count is organised, Returning Officers should consider using the staff who administered the reception of the ballot boxes and parcels from the polling stations for the identification and separation of the items from the parcels that have to go to the Electoral Registration Officer for storage. These staff should be fully briefed to understand the task and its importance.

1.7 After all ballot paper accounts and ballot boxes have been delivered to the count venue and the verification process has been completed, a separate secure area should be identified and used for separating the contents of the parcels into the elements to be forwarded to the Electoral Registration Officer.

1.8 Initially all of the documents must be collected from the packets and sacks returned by the Presiding Officer and these need to be carefully collated. The Returning Officer must ensure that a complete set of each type of document has been received.

### After the count

1.9 After the count, the Returning Officer is required to seal up the counted and rejected ballot papers in separate packets.<sup>2</sup> The documents for each ward that must be forwarded to the Electoral Registration Officer are:<sup>3</sup>

- all ballot papers, which includes counted ballot papers, rejected ballot papers, unused ballot papers (both ordinary and tendered), spoilt ballot papers and used tendered ballot papers
- ballot paper accounts, statements of rejected ballot papers and the result of the verification of the ballot paper accounts
- statement as to postal ballot papers
- declarations made by the companions of voters with disabilities
- list of persons to whom ballot papers are delivered after the correction of a clerical error
- list of tendered votes
- list of votes marked by the Presiding Officer
- list of voters with disabilities assisted by companions
- statement of number of votes marked by the Presiding Officer
- marked copies of the postal voters list, proxy postal voters list and the lists of lost ballot papers and spoilt ballot papers
- marked copies of the register of electors and list of proxies

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<sup>2</sup> Rule 51(1), LEPAR 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Rule 52, LEPAR 2006; Regulation 91, RPR 2001.

- the packets containing the completed polling station and postal vote corresponding number lists
- certificates of employment on duty on polling day
- packets of postal voting statements
- postal ballot paper envelopes and postal ballot papers marked 'rejected'
- spoilt postal ballot papers and the postal voting statements and ballot paper envelopes
- unopened postal ballot packs received after the close of poll or returned as undelivered

1.10 Once all the relevant documentation is secured in the appropriate corresponding sacks or packets, each sack/packet should be endorsed with:

- a description of its contents
- the date of the election
- the name of the ward to which it relates.

1.11 At the conclusion of the exercise, all items should be in their appropriate sacks/packets with the tops sealed temporarily and the sacks stored securely. Agents may not affix their own seals to the sacks and packets.

1.12 A comprehensive check of the contents of each sack can then be made to ensure that all of the packets that need to be retained are present and, if necessary, the search can resume for any missing articles. On completion, the sacks can be finally sealed (again, no agent's seal may be affixed), endorsed and locked securely in a controlled storage area until such time as they can be forwarded on to the appropriate location for storage by the Electoral Registration Officer.

1.13 All sacks should be delivered to the appropriate location for storage as soon as practicable.

## Retention of documents

1.14 All items should be stored securely for **one year** after which, unless otherwise directed by an order of the High Court, Crown Court or a magistrates' court, they must be disposed of in a secure manner.<sup>4</sup>

1.15 Documents listed may be kept for longer than one year by order of a court. In addition, if the Electoral Registration Officer is aware that an investigation or petition is ongoing or being considered, they should contact the interested parties to inform them of the destruction date of the documents, and to highlight the ability for them to apply for the documents to be retained for a longer period.

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<sup>4</sup> Rule 54, LEPAR 2006.

## Public inspection of documents



Tables 1–3 in the Appendix, 'Resources' summarise who is entitled to inspect particular election documents.

1.16 The documents relating to the election that are delivered to the Electoral Registration Officer must be available for inspection, except those listed in 'Documents not available for inspection', below.

1.17 Any person wishing to make such an inspection must make their request in writing to the Electoral Registration Officer and must:<sup>5</sup>

- specify which register or document they wish to inspect
- where the request is to inspect the marked register or lists, state any reason why inspecting the full register or unmarked lists would not be sufficient to achieve that purpose
- state whether they wish to inspect a printed or electronic data copy (where appropriate)
- state the purposes for which the information will be used (information can only be used for research purposes within the meaning of Section 33 of the Data Protection Act 1998 or for electoral purposes)
- state who will be inspecting the documents, and
- state the date on which they wish to make the inspection

1.18 The Electoral Registration Officer must then make the relevant documents available for inspection under supervision within 10 working days of the date of receipt of the request. However, where a request has been made for the inspection of the marked register of electors or the absent voters lists and the Electoral Registration Officer determines that the requestor's purposes can be met by the inspection of the full register or the unmarked absent voters lists, they should advise the requestor of that fact and instead make the full register or the absent voters lists available for inspection under supervision.<sup>6</sup>

1.19 The documents that are open to inspection should be kept in adequately secure storage at any place where the relevant documents can be retrieved and made available for inspection within the 10 working-day time limit for inspection.

## Documents not available for inspection

1.20 The documents that are **not** available for inspection after the declaration of result of the election are the:<sup>7</sup>

- ballot papers, used and unused

<sup>5</sup> Regulation 118(2), RPR 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Regulation 118(3) and (4), RPR 2001.

<sup>7</sup> Rule 53(8), LEPAR 2006; Regulation 118(1)(b), RPR 2001.

- completed corresponding number lists, and
- certificates as to employment on duty on polling day

## Retention of the nomination papers

1.21 Nomination papers are open to public inspection and any member of the public can take a copy of them. They are, however, only able to be inspected from the close of nominations until the day before the poll.

1.22 After that time, the Returning Officer should keep the nomination papers securely stored for one year after the poll. The Returning Officer must not allow any person to inspect the nomination papers during this time except for a police officer or a court which requests to see them as part of an investigation or part of a court case. The nomination papers should be kept for a longer period if requested by a police officer or a court.

1.23 At the end of the period, the Returning Officer should securely destroy the nomination papers.

## Marked register of electors and absent voters lists

1.24 The Electoral Registration Officer must, if requested, supply copies of the marked register of electors and the marked lists of absent voters to the Electoral Commission, elected representatives, local constituency parties, registered political parties, candidates, police forces and security agencies, and government departments and other bodies.<sup>8</sup>

1.25 Requests for the supply of copies of the marked register of electors or the marked absent voters lists must be made in writing and specify:<sup>9</sup>

- which of the marked register or lists are requested
- the purposes for which the marked register or lists will be used and why the supply or purchase of a copy of the full register or unmarked lists would not be sufficient to achieve that purpose
- whether they wish to receive a printed or data copy

1.26 Recipients of the marked register and absent voters lists may only use the information for research purposes within the meaning of Section 33 of the Data Protection Act 1998, for electoral purposes, or for any purposes set out in the regulation that separately gives them the right to receive a copy of the full register of electors.<sup>10</sup>

1.27 Eligible applicants are entitled to buy a copy or copies of the marked register, although they may only buy a copy or copies of the marked register for the area for which they were entitled to a free copy of the full register. For

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<sup>8</sup> Regulation 117, RPR 2001.

<sup>9</sup> Regulation 117(3), RPR 2001.

<sup>10</sup> Regulation 117(6) and (7), RPR 2001; Regulations 100, 103, 105, 106, 108, 109 and 113, RPR 2001.

example, a local councillor may only purchase the marked copy of a register for their ward.

1.28 The fee for the provision of the marked register of electors and the marked absent voters lists is prescribed: for electronic data copies, this is a £10 administration fee plus £1 for each 1,000 entries (or part of 1,000 entries); and for paper copies, this is a £10 administration fee plus £2 for each 1,000 entries (or part of 1,000 entries).<sup>11</sup>

1.29 The single £10 administration fee is for each request and will cover the whole of the area that the applicant is entitled to. Additional administration fees should not be charged based on the number of wards or districts in the area. Similarly, in calculating the number of 1,000 or part of 1,000 electors on the list, this should be calculated for the whole of the relevant area, not by ward or polling district within that area.

1.30 The administration fee covers one copy in one format (either printed or electronic data). Additional copies of any part or in a different format will require an additional fee. Therefore, in practice, applying for a marked copy of the register in electronic data and printed formats will attract an administration fee of £20 plus £3 for each 1,000 or part of 1,000 entries in the area as a whole.

1.31 Although the marked register of electors and absent voters lists may be inspected by any person (subject to satisfying the Electoral Registration Officer as to the necessity of seeing the information), copies may only be supplied to those specifically referred to above. All others making inspections may only make handwritten notes to record any part of it and these notes must not be used for marketing purposes. All those inspecting the marked copies of the register should be made aware of the restrictions before being given access to the copies. The use of copying machines, photography and laptop computers is not permitted.

## Copies of other documentation open to public inspection

1.32 The other documentation that is open to public inspection may not be copied, either electronically or by handwritten notes. The only exception to this is where a person or organisation covered by Regulation 109 of the RPR 2001 (i.e. police forces, the security services, etc.) requires the information. In such cases, the copies must be supplied free of charge.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Regulations 111(5) and 120, RPR 2001.

<sup>12</sup> Regulations 109 and 118(8), RPR 2001.

## 2 Candidates' election expenses

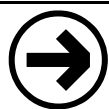
### Candidates' returns – election expenses

2.1 Under Sections 81 and 82 of the RPA 1983, the election agent of every candidate must submit a return as to the election expenses of that candidate to the proper officer of the council, together with relevant bills and receipts, within 35 calendar days of the declaration of result of the election.

2.2 Election agents and candidates are also required to submit declarations vouching for a candidate's election expenses return. The election agent's declaration must be submitted within 35 calendar days of the election result being declared, and the candidate's declaration must be submitted within seven working days of the election agent submitting the return.

2.3 In turn, copies of all these documents must be forwarded on request to the Commission by the Electoral Registration Officer (see Section 3, 'Returns to the Electoral Commission').<sup>13</sup>

2.4 The proper officer must retain a copy of election expenses returns for a period of two years from the date that the return is received and, during that period, the returns are open to public inspection. Anyone can request copies of the return and accompanying documents during this period and are entitled to be supplied with them on payment of the relevant fee. At the end of the two-year period the returns and accompanying documents should be destroyed or, if the candidate or the relevant election agent request them, they should be returned to the candidate.<sup>14</sup>



A guide for candidates and agents is available on the Commission's website at [www.electoralcommission.org.uk/guidance/those-we-regulate/candidates-and-agents](http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/guidance/those-we-regulate/candidates-and-agents).

Candidates and agents can also download explanatory notes on completing expenses forms, the form of return of candidates' election expenses, the declaration by the election agent as to election expenses and the declaration as to candidates' election expenses from the webpage above.



At parish and community council elections, candidates have 28 days to submit their election expenses returns, accompanied by a declaration as to expenses completed by the candidate, to the proper officer of the council.<sup>15</sup> No agent's declaration is required.

<sup>13</sup> Section 87A(2), RPA 1983.

<sup>14</sup> Section 89, RPA 1983.

<sup>15</sup> Section 90 and Schedule 4, RPA 1983.

## 3 Returns to the Electoral Commission

### Candidates' expenses

3.1 The RPA 1983 imposes limits on candidates' expenditure and, under PPERA, the Electoral Commission is required to monitor the compliance of candidates and agents with rules on candidates' election expenses and donations to candidates.<sup>16</sup>

3.2 Candidates at principal area elections must return their election expenses returns to the proper officer of the council within 35 days of the date on which the result of the election was declared.

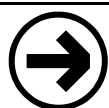
3.3 In turn, proper officers must send copies of candidates' election expenses returns to the Commission if requested to do so. Copies of the returns sent to the Commission should include all accompanying documentation, including declarations.

3.4 The following information from Returning Officers may also be necessary:

- electorate figures for each ward used to calculate the candidates' expenses limit
- the candidates' expenses limit provided to candidates, if applicable
- a list of all candidates who stood for election, including their party (if any) and whether they were successful
- confirmation of who has not submitted a return, has submitted an incomplete return or has submitted a late return and what, if anything, the proper officer has already done about such cases
- addresses of election agents for any candidates who failed to submit returns

### Performance standards

3.5 The Commission published standards for Returning Officers in March 2009. Returning Officers will be issued with a direction to report under PPERA, which will require them to provide the Commission with a report on performance against the standards and which will include deadlines for submission.



For more information on performance standards, see Part H, 'Performance standards for Returning Officers in Great Britain'.

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<sup>16</sup> Section 145, PPERA.

## Other returns

3.6 After every local government election, the Returning Officer is required to send to the Electoral Commission and the Secretary of State a copy of Form K – statement as to postal ballot papers. This must be done between 10 and 25 days after the close of poll.

3.7 The Commission is required under PPERA to keep electoral law and practice under review and to evaluate electoral pilot schemes. As a result, the Commission may ask Returning Officers (and other key stakeholders) to assist with factual data gathering and to submit further information and feedback following an election. In the event of pilot schemes proceeding in some areas, the Commission may also make separate and additional arrangements for the collection of pilot-specific data.

3.8 Details as to what information and assistance the Commission will be seeking from Returning Officers will be confirmed by way of a circular in advance of the election.

3.9 Your cooperation and help is much appreciated – such data is vital to us, and others, as we work to make evidence-based policy recommendations.

## 4 Election petitions

4.1 Election petitions are used to challenge the result of elections. The procedure for issuing an election petition relating to a local government election is described below.

4.2 Any person wishing to consider a petition should be advised to take their own legal advice, including to ensure that the information provided below, including court fees and likely costs involved, remains accurate at that time.

4.3 An election petition can be issued by:<sup>17</sup>

- four or more persons who voted as electors at the election or had a right to vote<sup>18</sup>
- a person claiming to have been a candidate at the election

4.4 The allowable grounds for a petition are that:<sup>19</sup>

- the person whose election is questioned was disqualified at the time of the election, or
- the person whose election is questioned was not duly elected, or
- the election was avoided by corrupt or illegal practices

4.5 The person whose election is questioned by the petition may be made a respondent to the petition. If the petition complains about the conduct of the Returning Officer or their staff during the election, the Returning Officer must also be a respondent. In any event, the Returning Officer may be required to give evidence on any event or process at issue, and so a written record of any issues, such as any correction of procedural errors, made contemporaneously, may assist with an accurate recall of events as well as providing evidence of decisions taken. Even if the petition is only complaining about the conduct of the Returning Officer, or one of their staff, the successful candidate must also be made a respondent.



As they are personally liable, Returning Officers are advised to ensure that they have appropriate insurance to cover the costs of legal representation and other costs that may be incurred as a result of an election petition. Further information is provided in Section 7, 'Insurance', in *Essentials of effective election management: Planning for a local government election in England and Wales*.

4.6 The petition must be presented within 21 days after the day on which the election was held and can be issued at any time up to, but not later than, **12 midnight** on the last day. If, however, the petition complains of corrupt or illegal practices involving the payment of money or other reward that have

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<sup>17</sup> Section 128(1), RPA 1983.

<sup>18</sup> This does not include any persons who have an anonymous entry on the register of electors.

<sup>19</sup> Section 127, RPA 1983.

taken place since the election, or an illegal practice relating to election expenses, further time may be allowed.<sup>20</sup>

## Form of petition

4.7 The petition itself should follow the form prescribed by the Election Petition Rules 1960 and include the following information:

- the capacity in which the petitioner or petitioners are acting (e.g. as candidate or agent, etc.)
- the date and result of the election in question
- the date from which the time for lodging the petition is calculated, if not within 21 days
- how the declared result should be changed (e.g. require a new election to be held or declare someone else elected)
- the grounds on which the election petition is being brought and the facts (but not the evidence) of why the court should change the result of the election
- such other details and formatting as the rules may require

4.8 The petition must be signed personally by each petitioner. The petition must be left at the appropriate office of the High Court at the address given below. If the office is closed, the petition can be left in the letter box provided, but petitioners must swear an affidavit the next working day confirming the date and time when the petition was deposited.

## Costs

4.9 A fee is payable on issue of the election petition as set by the Supreme Court. In addition, an application to fix the amount of security for costs must be issued, and a fee will also be payable for this. Both the fee and the security for costs must be deposited with the Court Cost Office in the form of cash or sureties or a combination of both.

4.10 For more detailed information on the costs and the processes to be followed in issuing an election petition, contact:

Supreme Court Cost Office  
Room 2.14  
Cliffords Inn  
Fetter Lane  
London EC4A 1DQ

Tel: 020 7947 6423  
Fax: 020 7947 6807

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<sup>20</sup> Section 129, RPA 1983.

4.11 A person seeking to make an election petition, and any person who is a respondent to such a petition, would be well advised to take legal advice at the earliest possible opportunity.

4.12 The prescribed officer of the court will send a copy of any election petition to the Returning Officer. The Returning Officer must then publish the petition within the local authority area.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Section 128(4), RPA 1983.

## 5 Review of election procedures

### The Returning Officers' review

5.1 Following completion of the statutory post-election procedures, the Returning Officer should carry out an evaluation of the conduct of the election and indeed must do so to meet performance standard 2: Planning processes in place for an election.

5.2 The evaluation should ideally be completed within four weeks from the close of poll, when all the issues will still be clear in the minds of those involved in the conduct of the election.

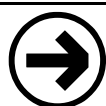
5.3 The scope of the review should cover all aspects of the election, but areas deserving particular scrutiny are likely to be polling stations, the quality of the register, the performance of contractors and suppliers, staffing, equipment and supplies, finance, security and integrity of the election, verification and count arrangements, communications (both internal and external) and postal voting processes.

5.4 It may be pertinent to invite some of the more experienced polling station staff to a discussion along with 'first timers' in order to address all aspects of the polling station process, from training and briefing sessions through to dealing with difficult situations during polling day. It would also be beneficial to involve political parties and candidates and their agents in the review process to gather their feedback on the various aspects of the election.

5.5 The information collected through post-election reviews can be used to inform the project plan and contingency planner for the next election.

### Reporting by the Electoral Commission

5.6 The Electoral Commission may hold a series of seminars shortly after a scheduled local election has taken place to report on the conduct of elections. These are an opportunity for those involved in running elections to share experiences with each other and the Commission as to how the elections went and to raise any particular issues of concern. This information will then feed into the development of the Commission's report. In addition, the Commission welcomes feedback from Returning Officers and their staff from internal reviews of election procedures that they may have undertaken.



Contact details for the Commission are given in Part A, 'Context', Section 5, 'The role of other organisations', 'The Electoral Commission'.

## Appendix – Resources

### Access to election documentation after the election

#### Documents not open to inspection except by court order

The following documentation is not available for inspection, except by court order.<sup>22</sup>

- ballot papers
- completed corresponding number lists
- certificates of employment on duty on polling day

#### Access to restricted documents<sup>23</sup>

The following documents:

- rejected ballot papers (including those rejected in part)
- counted ballot papers
- corresponding number lists and certificates of employment

may be accessed if a county court is satisfied by evidence on oath that the application is for one of the following reasons:

- instituting or maintaining a prosecution for an offence in relation to ballot papers
- the purpose of an election petition

The court will make certain conditions about access to the documents, for example how any particular person voted must not be disclosed until it has been proved by a court that the vote was invalid.

An appeal to any decision on access by a county court can be made to the High Court.<sup>24</sup>

Applications do not have to be made in open court: they can be made by a judge from the relevant court either in open court or otherwise.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Rule 53(8), LEPAR 2006.

<sup>23</sup> Rule 53, LEPAR 2006.

<sup>24</sup> Rule 53(4), LEPAR 2006.

<sup>25</sup> Rule 53(5), LEPAR 2006.

**Table 1: Public inspection of election documentation**

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<b>Document type</b>	<p>Any person may request that the following be made available for inspection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• marked register of electors</li><li>• marked postal voters list</li><li>• marked list of proxies</li><li>• marked proxy postal voters list</li><li>• any other document relating to the election (except the ballot papers, completed corresponding number lists and certificates of employment on duty on polling day)</li></ul>
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>The request must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• be made in writing</li><li>• specify who will be inspecting the documents</li><li>• specify the date on which they wish to inspect the documents</li><li>• specify whether they would prefer to inspect the documents in printed or electronic data format</li></ul> <p>In the case of a request to inspect the marked register or lists, the request must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• state the purpose for which the information will be used and why the inspection of a copy of the full register or unmarked list(s) would not be sufficient to achieve that purpose</li></ul> <p>Where the Electoral Registration Officer determines that the purposes for which the applicant wishes to use the information may be achieved by inspecting a copy of the full register, they shall advise the applicant of their decision and inform them where the full register or unmarked list(s) are available for inspection under supervision.</p> <p>The relevant documentation must be made available for inspection within 10 days of the receipt of the request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Only handwritten notes of the marked register of electors and the marked absent voters lists may be made; laptop computers and other recording equipment may not be used.</li><li>• Copies of the other election documentation open to inspection may not be made in any form.</li></ul>

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**Table 1 (cont.): Public inspection of election documentation**

<b>Conditions (cont.)</b>	Any information obtained through the inspection of the election documentation may only be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• research purposes within the meaning of Section 33 of the Data Protection Act 1998 (research, history and statistics)</li><li>• electoral purposes</li></ul>
<b>May be inspected by</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• any person</li></ul>

**Table 2: Copies of the marked register of electors and absent voters lists**

<b>Document type</b>	On request and on payment of a fee (see Section 1, 'Retention, storage and inspection of election documents', 'Marked register of electors and absent voters lists', above), specified individuals and organisations are entitled to copies of the relevant part of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• marked register of electors</li><li>• marked postal voters list</li><li>• marked list of proxies</li><li>• marked proxy postal voters list</li></ul>
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>The request must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• be made in writing</li><li>• specify which marked register or list(s) (or relevant part) is required</li><li>• state whether a printed or electronic data copy of the marked register or list(s) is required</li><li>• state the purpose for which the marked register or list(s) will be used and why the supply or purchase of a copy of the full register or unmarked list(s) would not be sufficient to achieve that purpose</li></ul> <p>There must be payment of a fee comprising a single administration fee of £10 plus £1 per 1,000 entries or part of 1,000 entries for electronic data copies and £2 per 1,000 entries or part of 1,000 entries for printed copies.</p> <p>If the Electoral Registration Officer is not satisfied that the requestor needs to see the marks on the marked register or list(s) for the purpose for which it is requested, they may treat the request as one for information in unmarked lists or for a copy of the full register, or both.</p>

**Table 2 (cont.): Copies of the marked register of electors and absent voters list**

<b>Conditions (contd.)</b>	<p>The marked register of electors and lists may only be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• research purposes within the meaning of Section 33 of the Data Protection Act 1998 (research, history and statistics)</li> <li>• electoral purposes</li> <li>• purposes that are applicable under the regulation entitling the individual or body to the use of the full register of electors</li> </ul>
<b>Must be supplied on satisfaction of the above conditions to</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Electoral Commission</li> <li>• elected representatives for electoral purposes</li> <li>• local constituency parties</li> <li>• registered political parties</li> <li>• candidates</li> <li>• police forces and other security agencies</li> <li>• government departments and other bodies</li> </ul>

**Table 3: Copies of other election documentation**

<b>Document type</b>	<p>Any election documentation open to public inspection, and any other document relating to the election, <b>excluding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ballot papers</li> <li>• completed corresponding number lists</li> <li>• certificates as to employment on duty on polling day</li> </ul>
<b>May be inspected by and supplied on request to</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any police force in Great Britain</li> <li>• the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the Police Service of Northern Ireland Reserve</li> <li>• the Serious Organised Crime Agency</li> <li>• the Police Information Technology Organisation</li> <li>• any body of constables established under an Act of Parliament</li> <li>• the Security Service</li> <li>• the Government Communications Headquarters</li> <li>• the Secret Intelligence Service</li> </ul>
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>Supply of a copy of the documents and access for inspection are free of charge.</p> <p>Information supplied may only be used for the purposes set out in the regulation under which the body can obtain the full register.</p>