



HOL Constitutional Committee: Rule of Law

A response by
The Chartered Institute of Legal Executives
(CILEX)

April 2025

Introduction

- 0.1. CILEX would like to take the opportunity to respond to the House of Lords Constitution Committee's call for evidence in relation to the rule of law. CILEX as a legal membership body has significant interest in the rule of law and how it is upheld in the United Kingdom. As part of this response, CILEX has surveyed members across all areas of law.
- 0.2. The Chartered Institute of Legal Executives (CILEX) is the professional association and governing body for Chartered Legal Executive lawyers (commonly known as 'CILEX Lawyers'), other legal practitioners and paralegals. Under the Legal Services Act 2007, CILEX acts as the Approved Regulator (AR) and delegates these regulatory powers to the independent regulator, CILEx Regulation Ltd (CRL).
- 0.3. CILEX represents over 17,500 members of which 77% of the membership are female, 16% of members are from an ethnic minority background, 4% are LGBT and 6% have a disability. Additionally, in terms of social mobility, 77% of CILEX members attended a state-run or state-funded school and 41% have an undergraduate university degree (of which 63% of those members were the first to attend university).

1. Question 1: What are the components of the rule of law?

- 1.1. CILEX understands academics have interpreted the rule of law as a *'synonym for constitutionalism and widely-believed principles of good governance: such as equality before the law, respect for fundamental rights and freedom, and judicial independence'*¹. AV Dicey, a key academic in understanding the rule of law alongside the UK's constitution, created three principles of the rule of law. Namely:
 1. *'No man is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary courts of the land. In this sense the rule of law is contrasted with every system of government based on the exercise by persons in authority of wide, arbitrary, or discretionary powers of constraint*
 2. *'Every man, whatever be his rank or condition, is subject to the ordinary law of the realm and amenable to the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals*
 3. *Dicey's third principle was that the unwritten constitution in the UK could be said to be pervaded by the rule of law because rights to personal liberty, or public meeting resulted from judicial decisions'*²
- 1.2. CILEX asked members what, in their opinion, are the components of the rule of law. CILEX provided a selection of options based on previously established academic

¹ Halsbury's Laws of England, 'Constitutional and Administrative Law', 2023, vol 20.

² House of Lords, 'Appendix 5: Paper by Professor Paul Craig: The Rule of Law', 2007.

principles, prompting members to select all that apply and produce other responses as relevant. CILEX notes the following from the prompted responses:

- 1.2.1. **Independent and Impartial Judiciary:** CILEX has the view that the Judiciary and justice system should remain independent and impartial, ensuring that prosecution remains free from unlawful interference and political pressures.
- 1.2.2. **Legal Certainty and Accessibility:** CILEX believes that the law should be applied consistently, and laws created should be clear and certain without room for ambiguities. Additionally, CILEX believes that the law should be accessible for all, irrespective of external circumstances.
- 1.2.3. **Judicial Review and Accountability of Public Authorities:** Where unlawful decisions are made by Public Officials and Authorities, CILEX believes that Judicial Review should be available, ensuring that everyone is governed by the same laws and regulations no matter their social or political influence.
- 1.2.4. **Supremacy of the law:** Whilst CILEX endorses the separation of powers to ensure effective running of the constitution, CILEX believes that the law should prevail at all times. CILEX notes that every individual should be governed and regulated by the law, noting that all decisions made by the people should be shaped by the laws of the UK constitution.
- 1.2.5. **Prohibition of Arbitrary Power:** CILEX believes that one of the main components of the rule of law is the protection of the people through the prohibition of arbitrary powers. CILEX recognises that in order for individuals to follow the law, they must know what rights they have; where wide discretionary powers are granted to the executive, it is impossible for the individual to determine this.
- 1.2.6. **Trial by Jury:** As well as the importance that evidence before the court be both complete and reliable, CILEX endorses the belief of Lord Denning that trial by jury is the '*bulwark of our liberties*'³. Jury trials have been shown to provide a more equitable, and therefore more just, conviction as demonstrated by the Lammy Review of 2017⁴. Similarly to the Judiciary, CILEX believes that jurors should maintain independence from the case and those involved to maintain an unbiased conclusion.

2. Question 1(i): Why is the rule of law an important tenet of the UK Constitution?

- 2.1. CILEX asked members why, in their opinion, is the rule of law an important tenet of the UK Constitution. CILEX provided a selection of options based on previously established academic principles, prompting members to select all that apply and produce other responses as relevant. CILEX notes the following from the prompted responses (in order of most agreed):

³ *Ward v James* [1966], 295.

⁴ *David Lammy, 'The Lammy Review' (David Lammy, 2017) p33*

- 2.1.1. CILEX members noted that the rule of law protects individual and fundamental rights, including the right to a fair trial⁵, the freedom of expression⁶ and the freedom of thought, conscience and religion⁷
- 2.2. CILEX believes that the rule of law underpins democracy. Whilst Lady Hale notes that the rule of law can survive without democracy⁸, CILEX believes that the rule of law strengthens democracy by ensuring that government operates only within rules adopted or sanctioned by Parliament.
- 2.2.1. CILEX members also noted that the rule of law ensures that power is exercised fairly through the executive functions of each part of the constitution: the executive, the legislature and the Judiciary. Additionally, the rule of law ensures that there is a counterbalance to the executive power. As Montesquieu notes *'there would be an end to everything, if the same man, or the same body...were to exercise those three powers'*⁹. CILEX believes that the separation of powers promotes the rule of law and ensures that powers are distributed and exercised fairly.
- 2.3. CILEX members also noted that the rule of law is essential in promoting inclusivity and maintaining a civilised society.

3. Question 1(ii): Which factors can be used to assess the health of the rule of law?

- 3.1. CILEX believes that transparency in decision making, ensuring fairness/justice and treating everyone equally are key factors that can be used to assess the health of the rule of law.
- 3.2. CILEX believes that transparency in decision making can be measured using the current open justice model in the UK Constitution. Judicial decision making and judgments being published to the public enables everyone to review and assess how the law is being applied. Additionally, this also assists in determining whether justice/fairness is being achieved.
- 3.3. It is widely understood that the principles of the rule of law emphasise the importance of every individual being treated equally, irrespective of social standing. From Ministers to members of the public, CILEX believes that every individual should appear before the same courts and legal procedures. CILEX caveats that there are instances where exceptions are required, for example, those who are under the age of 18 should not be tried in the same way as an adult. Furthermore, those who are subject to the provisions of the Mental Capacity Act 2005.

⁵ European Convention on Human Rights, Article 6.

⁶ European Convention on Human Rights, Article 10.

⁷ European Convention on Human Rights, Article 9.

⁸ Lady Hale, House of Lords Constitution Committee, <https://parliamentlive.tv/event/index/af23554c-2bda-4a10-8cc8-577029dc0d49> 2025.

⁹ Montesquieu, Baron, *'De l'Esprit de Lois'*, 1748.

- 3.4. CILEX believes that the underpinning factor in assessing the health of the rule of law is the need to maintain an independent justice system. CILEX notes that presenting a clear and objective view of the law through the Judiciary, can enable the law to be evaluated and criticised from a moral standpoint from a moral standpoint from the respective parties, such as members of the public and the media.
- 3.5. However, CILEX submits that in order to effectively measure the rule of law using these factors, there needs to be access to justice in the first instance. CILEX members continually noted the increasing need for resources into the justice system and ensuring that the courts and justice is accessible (both cost and time). It is undeniable that 'access to a court to protect one's rights is the foundation of the rule of law'¹⁰; therefore, CILEX notes that in order to effectively measure the health of the rule of law, there needs to be substance in those actively achieving justice.

4. Question 1(iii): Is useful assistance to be gained from definitions of the rule of law used by international or supranational organisations, or in the legal systems of other countries?

- 4.1. CILEX is aware of the definitions made by the Declaration of Delhi on the rule of law. The Declaration of Delhi, issued under the auspices of the International Commission of Jurists, affirms the rule of law and its value in promoting the protection of civil and political rights and linked such rights with the development and protection of social and economic rights.
- 4.2. The definition details: *'the rule of law is a dynamic concept for the expansion and fulfilment of which jurists are primarily responsible and which should be employed not only to safeguard and advance the civil and political rights of the individual in a free society, but also to establish social, economic, educational and cultural conditions under which his legitimate aspirations and dignity may be realised'*¹¹.
- 4.3. CILEX believes that useful assistance can be gained in focusing on not only the civil and political rights of the individual, but also to prioritise and establish social and educational cultural conditions. CILEX notes that current societal changes are becoming more accepting and diverse than ever before. Modernity is required in establishing how the rule of law can be applied more effectively in day-to-day lives of all individuals, embracing the conditions under which aspirations can be achieved using the principles of the rule of law.

¹⁰ *A v HM Treasury* [2010], para.146.

¹¹ *International Commissions of Jurists, 'The Rule of Law in a Free Society'*(1959), p.13

5. Question 2: How well is the rule of law understood by politicians and the public?

- 5.1. In collecting data from members, CILEX asked: 'on a scale of 1-10, in your opinion how well is the rule of law understood by politicians?' in which the average response was 5 out of 10. This score seems to reflect a general feeling of some views of Government operating more on the basis of political views as opposed to being led by the rule of law.
- 5.2. Additionally, CILEX asked members: 'on a scale of 1-10, in your opinion how well is the rule of law understood by the public?' which resulted in a lesser 4 out of 10 response. Whilst the public may not know the intricate details of the rule of law, CILEX notes that the public abide by the rule of law often unknowingly. Events such as buying and selling property, entitlement to compensation for damage incurred, or family relationships including marriage and divorce are all examples of adhering to the rule of law.

6. Question 3: What threatens the effective operation of the rule of law in the UK?

- 6.1. As referred to in response to question 1(ii), CILEX believes that the current lack of resources in the justice system is a significant threat to the effective operation to the rule of law in the UK. For funding specifically, CILEX notes that the introduction of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO) substantially decreased the access of legal funding and representation to those who seek justice in the UK. Without access to justice through funding and resources, the rule of law cannot operate at all, noting that *'denial of legal protection to the poor litigant who cannot afford to pay is one enemy of the rule of law'*¹². In reference to the lack of physical access to justice are linked to the limited resources available to maintain court infrastructures or fund the administration of the courts and tribunals. CILEX notes the unnecessary costs and delays incurred through physical access to courts and tribunals alone. Where financial assistance is also limited, this is impeding justice and impacting the effective operation of the rule of law. As Lord Bingham states: *'means must be provided for resolving, without prohibitive cost or inordinate delay, bona fide civil disputes which the parties are themselves unable to resolve. Prohibitive costs and delays both offend against the principle and hence the rule of law. Legal aid must be available to those who in the interests of justice need access to the courts but cannot afford the costs'*¹³.
- 6.2. Furthermore, CILEX members noted that political interference in the Judiciary as one of the main threats to the effective operation of the rule of law. Under the section 1 Constitution Reform Act 2005, the Lord Chancellor and other Ministers must uphold the independence of the Judiciary; noting that in section 3(5) this independence must be upheld, meaning that neither the Lord Chancellor nor other ministers may seek to influence the decision of judges. CILEX understands that Lady Hale raised her concerns that the independence of the Judiciary is not being upheld in the way that statute instructs¹⁴. CILEX endorses that the independence of

¹² Bingham, 'The Rule of Law' (2010), p.88.

¹³ Bingham, 'The Rule of Law', (2010)

¹⁴ Lady Hale, House of Lords Constitution Committee, <https://parliamentlive.tv/event/index/af23554c->

the Judiciary is paramount to effective operation of the rule of law, and should be prioritised amongst political uncertainty both nationally and internationally.

- 6.3. CILEX finally notes that the lack of effective regulation can threaten the effective operation of the rule of law. CILEX is aware of consultations in referenced to the use of unregulated parties in different areas of law, including the CMA's consultation on investigating unregulated legal services of will writing, online divorce and pre-paid probate¹⁵. Moreover, the Family Procedure Committee's ongoing consultation on the use of unregulated experts in children proceedings¹⁶. CILEX believes that the use of unregulated experts and unregulated legal services pose a real threat to the effectiveness of the Judiciary, and in turn the effective operation of the rule of law. CILEX is concerned that the lack of regulation in not only legal services, but also areas such as the property sector, where consumers are at risk of being exploited for financial gain from unregulated property agents. CILEX understands that for areas such as property agent reforms, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government are proposing further consultations in this area. However, CILEX recommends an extensive review into the unregulated legal services market overall to understand the extent to which the legal market is harming the effective operation of the rule of law.
- 6.4. Finally, various CILEX members noted that the 'lack of representation in the legal profession and particularly in the Judiciary' is a real threat to the effective operation of the rule of law. As a diverse legal membership body, CILEX strives to ensure that every individual, regardless of their background, can break down barriers to enter the legal profession. CILEX recognises the wonderful work being done to diversify the legal profession, including judicial appointments; however, CILEX believes that more can be done to increase representation in the legal profession and Judiciary.
- 6.5. CILEX members also noted the following threats to the effective operation of the rule of law:
- 'The weakening of police powers, who are first to apply the law'
 - 'Lack of public awareness of civics'

7. Question 4: What is Parliament's role in upholding the rule of law? Is it performing this role well, and how could it be improved?

[2bda-4a10-8cc8-577029dc0d49](#) 2025.

¹⁵ Competition and Market's Authority, 'Will writing and other unregulated legal services', [Will writing and other unregulated legal services - GOV.UK](#).

¹⁶ Family Procedure Rule Committee, 'Family Procedure Rules: new draft 25.5A, changes to 25.2 and practice directions 25B and 25C', [Family Procedure Rules: new draft 25.5A, changes to 25.2 and practice directions 25B and 25C - GOV.UK](#).

- 7.1. CILEX asked members 'in your opinion, what is the role of parliament in upholding the rule of law?'. CILEX provided members with a selection of options, based on academic review.
 - 7.1.1. The top-rated response was that Parliament's main role is that they are the sovereign's law-making body. CILEX notes that the role of Parliament ensures that laws created are clear, allowing the Judiciary to maintain their independence without any risk of bias.
 - 7.1.2. Additionally, through the bicameral nature of Parliament, the role includes ensuring the accountability of the Government and maintains a stable system of protecting rights and interests through dual debate. CILEX members noted that the House of Commons facilitates public debate and representation, through the election of Ministers aligned with varying political parties.
- 7.2. CILEX members also noted that the role of Parliament is '*being the head and focal point of law, governance, compliance and ethics*'.
- 7.3. When asking members whether they believed that Parliament is performing this role well, 50% of CILEX members noted 'No', 40% of members noted 'Maybe', and 10% noted 'Yes'.

8. Question 4(i): How can Parliament improve its legislating to better facilitate the rule of law?

- 8.1. CILEX members noted that the current method of appointing members to the House of Lords is outdated, referencing the lack of representation. CILEX believes that a diverse and representative membership in the House of Lords will not only assist effective operation of the rule of law but also ensure that Parliament is less detached from the public, encouraging citizens to engage more with the functioning of Parliament and how Parliament contributes to the rule of law. CILEX members also noted that the 'voice of the people' and the best interests of the UK public are not considered as much as they should be in legislating. One member noted '*Parliament should work together in the public's interests instead of arguing against political views*'. CILEX notes that the application of the law influences the way that the public make day-to-day decisions as well as long term decisions such as marriage and purchasing a property. CILEX believes that diverse representation of members elected to both the House of Commons and appointed into the House of Lords can remedy this.
- 8.2. CILEX believes that limiting 'fast-tracked' or 'skeleton' legislation will improve the Parliament's role in upholding the rule of law through legislation. CILEX appreciates that there are emergency instances, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, where urgent legislation is required. CILEX however believes that this is for extreme circumstances only where there is a risk to life or security, and all other legislation should have enhanced pre-legislative scrutiny to ensure legislation is upholding the rule of law.

- 8.3. The topic of education is widely discussed in understanding the rule of law today. CILEX members noted that *'members of Parliament need to have a better legal briefing'* and *'education for members of Parliament on what the rule of law is, how it's part of the Constitution and why it's important'*. CILEX understands that there are educational resources for Members of Parliament when they are elected; however, CILEX notes that there are occasions where valuable time is being wasted in the House of Commons due to lack of awareness or education on the functions of the rule of law and Parliament's legislative powers.

9. Question 5: What is the Government's role in upholding the rule of law? Is it performing this role well, and how could it be improved?

- 9.1. In responding to this question, CILEX asked members 'in your opinion, what is the role of government in upholding the rule of law?', prompting answers based on academic principles.
- 9.2. CILEX believes there are several roles of the government in upholding the rule of law, that are being performed well. Firstly, the maintenance of free and fair elections continues to be a well-versed government role in promoting the rights of the public to instate a political party as the leading party. Additionally, CILEX members believed that on a majority basis, the government succeeds in creating and implementing policy positions fairly.
- 9.3. The most favoured response from members was that the role of government is to provide access to justice to the wider public, but this role is not being performed well. CILEX recognises that when successive governments try to cut down on public spending, legal aid has been a consistent target for cuts and therefore negates accessibility of justice for those who most need it. CILEX notes the introduction of LASPO as a clear example of this in practice. CILEX recognises that the Ministry of Justice budget was increased in Autumn¹⁷; however, believes that this is not enough to enable the government to perform their role well in upholding the rule of law.
- 9.4. Furthermore, CILEX notes that the government has a role to respect constitutional conventions and the separation of powers in upholding the rule of law. Lord Bingham notes that *'ministers and public officials at all levels must exercise the powers conferred on them in good faith, fairly and for the purpose for which the powers were conferred, without exceeding the of such powers and not unreasonably'*¹⁸. CILEX believes that the government should promote the independence of the Judiciary and uphold the Court decisions to effectively uphold the rule of law.

¹⁷ HM Treasury, 'Autumn Budget 2024', [Autumn Budget 2024 - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/autumn-budget-2024)

¹⁸ Bingham, Lord, 'The Rule of Law', 2010

10. Question 6: What is the role of the Judiciary in upholding the rule of law? Is it performing this role well, and how could it be improved?

- 10.1. CILEX members noted that the main role of the Judiciary in upholding the rule of law is ensuring that laws are interpreted and applied fairly and ensuring access to justice. Whilst CILEX believes that this role is being performed well, CILEX acknowledges that the role of the Judiciary is limited to the extent that it relies on clear legislation and funding for legal representation and court infrastructures, which is outside the scope of their capabilities.
- 10.2. CILEX notes an example of where the Judiciary are unable to perform their role or have great limitations in their role based on the other elements of the Constitution; in the case of *Burmah Oil v Lord Advocate*¹⁹, CILEX highlights the limits imposed on the Judge's capacity to uphold rights where Parliament legislates against judicial decisions. CILEX notes that a Judge can only interpret and apply the legislation it has available to them at the time of the decision; therefore, any decision made should be respected or challenged using the relevant procedures laid out in statute.
- 10.3. CILEX believes that the role of the Judiciary is to ensure consistent application of the law upon review of the case facts, irrespective of the individual's social status. CILEX members recognised that where there is an inequality of arms due to financial limitations, the Judiciary should assist individuals objectively to balance the rights equally to uphold the rule of law. An example of where they may be an inequality of arms includes the increase in litigants in person, noting that in the family courts, there has been a 96% increase in cases where people were unrepresented²⁰.
- 10.4. CILEX is aware of the political encroachment into justice, however; reaffirms that the Judiciary should remain independent and free from political interference as outlined by the Constitutional Reform Act 2005.
- 10.5. CILEX believes that a significant improvement for the Judiciary in upholding the rule of law, would be greater diversity of the Judiciary to be representative of modern society. As referenced in response to question 4(i), CILEX believes that much more can be done to promote inclusivity and diversity into the legal profession, and in particular the Judiciary to uphold the rule of law. CILEX hopes to see further improvement in this area.

11. Question 7: Is there a role for the public in upholding the rule of law?

- 11.1. When asking CILEX members whether they believed that the public has a role in upholding the rule of law, 95% stated 'yes', and 5% stated 'unsure'. Whilst CILEX recognises that there is a role for the public in upholding the rule of law, in order for the public to uphold their role, quoting Lord Donaldson, '*first, people must understand that it is in their interests, as well as in that of the community as a whole,*

¹⁹ [1965] AC 75.

²⁰ The Law Society, '*Confusion and vulnerability for people who represent themselves in family courts*', [Confusion and vulnerability for people who represent themselves in family courts | The Law Society](#).

*that they should live their lives in accordance with the rules and all the rules. Secondly, they must know what those rules are*²¹.

- 11.2.** CILEX acknowledges that even though there is a role for the public in upholding the rule of law, similarly to the Judiciary, the public are limited in their capabilities without the work of the other elements of the UK Constitution. CILEX notes that greater education is required, noting that *'it is unfair to those who wish to preserve the rule of law'*²² where it is unclear or ambiguous in how it is defined.

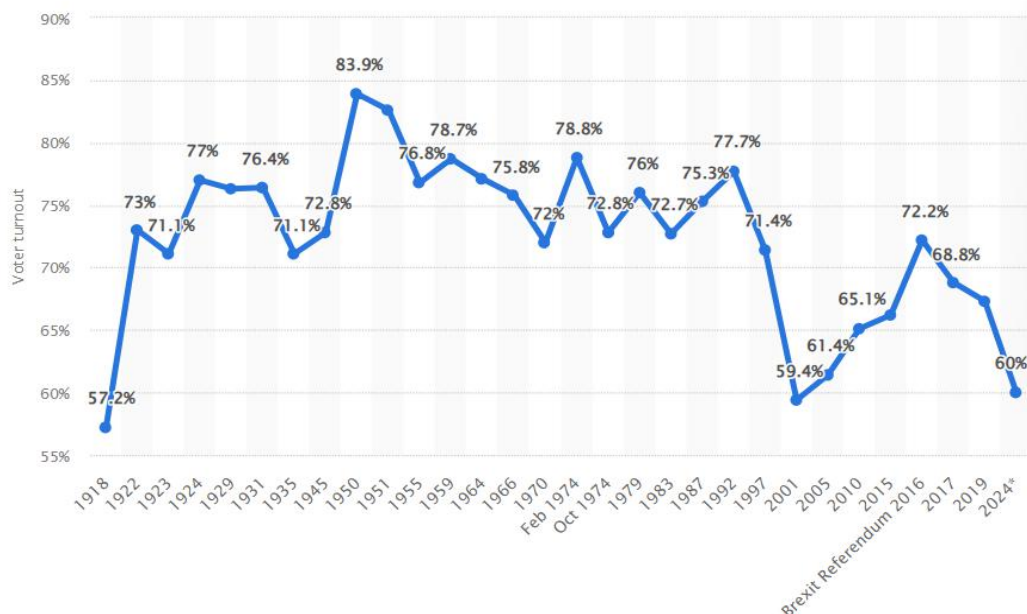
12. Question 7(i): Is there a greater role for education, the media and civil society in promoting the rule of law?

- 12.1. CILEX believes that there is a greater role for education, the media and civil society in promoting the rule of law.
- 12.2. CILEX believes that the role of education is paramount in ensuring that the public can uphold their role and understanding of the UK Constitution. CILEX believes that implementing the basic principles of the UK Constitution into the current education curriculum can promote the rule of law from a young and impressionable age. CILEX believes that this is for the relevant education professionals to implement this effectively.
- 12.3. CILEX also notes the current decline in voter turnout in general elections:
- 12.4. ²³

²¹ *Merker Island Shipping Corporation v Laughton* (1983).

²² Lord Diplock, HOL

²³ Statista, 'Voter turnout in general elections an in the Brexit referendum in the United Kingdom from 1918 to 2024', [UK voter turnout 2024 | Statista](#), accessed 08.04.2025.



- 12.5. CILEX believes that the introduction of basic principles from early educational milestones, as Lady Hale suggests²⁴, is essential in assisting the public in not only performing their role within the rule of law on a day-to-day basis, but also to understand their rights and choices to make informed political decisions. This should in turn increase the outcome of voter turnout overall.
- 12.6. CILEX recognises the good work that some journalists have done in relation to the rule of law, particularly legal journalism, such as the work of the BBC who won the Crime and Legal Journalism award for *To Catch a Scorpion*. CILEX also notes that the work of the media significantly influenced the influx of voter turnout at the time of the Brexit referendum; however, CILEX believes that an objective media with less editorial slant would be more beneficial for educating citizens on key legal issues.

13. Question 9: What threatens the effective operation of the rule of law globally?

- 13.1. CILEX members noted that severe political interference effects operation of the rule of law globally. CILEX is aware in other states, political overreach interferes with the independence of the Judiciary. This threatens effective access to justice further and can infringe the fundamental rights of individuals.
- 13.2. CILEX agrees with the view set by Lord Bingham on the impact of the rule of law internationally, noting that *‘the rule of law requires the same compliance by the state with its obligations under international law as under national law. The need for international protection of human rights; the regulation of trade and commerce under*

²⁴ Lady Hale, House of Lords Constitution Committee, <https://parliamentlive.tv/event/index/af23554c-2bda-4a10-8cc8-577029dc0d49> 2025.

*international law; the resort to war, the conduct of war and rights and duties of occupying power after a war are all fundamental to the rule of law*²⁵.

14. Question 9(i): Which countries do you think are leaders in adherence to the rule of law, and why is this the case?

- 14.1. CILEX recognises that all countries operate differently based on a variety of factors including (but not limited to) financial, cultural and environmental differences.
- 14.2. As aforementioned, the Declaration of Delhi²⁶ outlined further advancements into the components of the rule of law. CILEX believes that establishing '*social, educational and cultural conditions*²⁷' positively contributes to modernise and diversify the rule of law as we view it today.
- 14.3. When asking CILEX members which countries they believe to be the leaders in adherence to the rule of law, the following were identified: Denmark, Germany and Sweden. The most common reason for these submissions were the lack of political interference in other aspects of the Constitution.

15. Question 9(ii): How effective is the UK as an advocate for the rule of law on the international stage? How could this be improved?

- 15.1. CILEX members noted that the UK is not as effective as it could be as an advocate for the rule of law on an international stage.
- 15.2. CILEX firstly believes that the election of a legal professional as the centre of government is positive when observing how the UK understands the rule of law. CILEX notes the role of education and refers to previous submissions noting the importance of understanding the rule of law clearly in order to effectively promote the rule of law on an international level.
- 15.3. Some CILEX members noted that the confidence of public officials and services has declined over time, meaning that the credibility of the UK in being an advocate for the rule of law is insufficient. One member noted that the lack of accountability in public scandals, such as the Post Office/Horizon case, has meant that many (on a national and international level) do not believe that the UK understands the importance of the rule of law.
- 15.4. CILEX reiterates the view that the use of the media in upholding the rule of law, that an objective media with less editorial slant would be more beneficial in not only educating citizens on key legal issues, but also promoting and advocating the rule of law on an international stage.

16. Conclusion

²⁵ Bingham, Lord, 'The Rule of Law', 2010

²⁶ International Commissions of Jurists, 'The Rule of Law in a Free Society'(1959), p.13

²⁷ Ibid.

- 16.1. CILEX believes that the rule of law in its present form requires modernisation and diversification to maintain influence over the United Kingdom. CILEX believes education and representation are key pillars in ensuring the rule of law is promoted amongst wider society.
- 16.2. CILEX however notes the current restrictions on access to justice that inherently goes against the rule of law and what it stands for. Court backlogs are at an all time high and resources for legal aid and other financial support are dwindling. Without access to justice, there cannot be a rule of law.