DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS

Equality and Human Rights Screening Template
DAERA Equality and Human Rights Screening Template

DAERA has a statutory duty to screen. This includes our strategies and plans, policies, legislative developments; and new ways of working such as – the introduction, change or end of an existing service, grant funding arrangement or facility. This screening template is designed to help business areas consider the likely equality and human rights impacts of their proposed decisions on different groups of customers, service users, staff and visitors.

Before carrying out an equality screening exercise it is important that you have received the necessary training and know the current effective guidance first (see HPRM (Trim) link below for Guidance Document). To find out about the training needed, contact equalitybranch@daera-ni.gov.uk. All screening exercises must be supported by evidence and Quality Assured by Equality Unit prior to being cleared at Grade 3 level.

The accompanying Screening Guidance note provides straightforward advice on how to carry out equality screening exercises. Detailed information about the Section 75 equality duties¹ and what they mean in practice is available on the Equality Commission’s website.

Please note: Only plain English² should be used in all sections of this document.

The screening template has 4 sections to complete. These are:

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² Should be easily understood by a 12 year old.
Section A - asks you to provide details about the policy / decision that is being screened.

Section B - has 4 key questions that require you to outline the likely impacts on equality groups, and all supporting evidence.

Section C - has 4 key questions in relation to obligations under the Disability Discrimination Order and the Human Rights Act.

Section D - is the formal record of the screening decision.
Section A
Details about the policy / decision to be screened – In plain English

Title of policy / decision to be screened:

Brief description of policy / decision to be screened:
The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs has prepared a draft strategic framework for animal health and welfare policy in Northern Ireland. This Framework, which is the subject of this public consultation, is aimed at the farming industry, the agri-food sector, keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals.

The proposed Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework will provide an overarching and integrated framework for animal health and welfare programmes and activities in NI; establish linkages with draft Programme for Government (PfG) / the Outcomes Framework; and provide a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on performance using the outcomes-based approach that has been adopted by PfG. The proposed NI Framework will have a 10 year lifespan.

Aims and objectives of the policy / decision to be screened:
(What is the policy trying to achieve?) If you do not know you must seek advice from the project manager prior to completing this document.

The Framework aims to provide a joined-up approach to planning and reporting, as well as helping to identify any gaps in animal health and welfare policy and delivery. It is proposed that the Framework will provide a mechanism for establishing, agreeing and amending priorities and actions (rather than specifying these priorities and actions at the outset). The Framework would not, however, replace strategies and plans that have already been prepared, or are being developed, to address particular policy concerns (such as bovine TB, contingency planning and antimicrobial resistance) or sectoral interests (including fish health).

In line with the outcomes-based model, a set of animal health and welfare outcomes for the Framework are proposed:

- We keep our animals healthy and treat them well.
- We have a competitive, innovative livestock industry that contributes to our economic prosperity.
- We protect public health and our food from animal-related disease.
- We take a sustainable approach to the farming of animals that respects the environment.
- We have animal health and welfare safeguards that are widely recognised and trusted.
It is proposed that the Framework will be delivered and monitored through an annual delivery plan, which will identify the priorities and related actions for delivery in a particular year. The delivery plan would also outline areas for policy development and would remain a live document, with priorities and actions reviewed, replaced and updated as we learn about their effectiveness or as circumstances change.

A structure for governance and oversight will be required to support implementation of the Framework, and to provide the Department with access to stakeholder advice and expertise and a mechanism to agree, monitor and review the annual delivery plan.

**On whom will the policy / decision impact?**

Consider the internal and external impacts (both actual or potential)

- **x** Staff – Principally staff within DAERA’s Veterinary Service Animal Health Group
- **x** service users
- **x** rural community- Principally the farming industry, the agri-food sector and veterinary practitioners
- **x** other public sector organisations- May influence the work of the Food Standards Agency and delivery partners such as District Councils.
- **x** voluntary / community groups / trade unions
- **x** others- Keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals

**Are there linkages to other NI Departments / NDPBs?** *Under the new Programme for Government there is an emphasis on shared responsibility between departments & this should be considered when answering this question.*

The Strategic Framework principally covers the work of the Veterinary Service Animal Health Group in DAERA. Over time, the Framework may lead to changes in enforcement priorities and therefore affect the work of the Public Prosecution Service. The Framework also notes the role of the Food Standards Agency in setting policy relating to protecting our food from animal related disease.
**Section B**

**Available evidence**

What evidence or information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Set out all evidence below along with details of the different groups you have met and or consulted with to help inform your screening assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 75 category</th>
<th>Details of evidence or information and engagement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious belief</td>
<td>The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals. Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute. There is no evidence available to suggest the Framework will impact on stakeholders as the result of their religious beliefs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political opinion</td>
<td>The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals. Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute. There is no evidence available to suggest the Framework will impact on stakeholders as the result of their political opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial group</td>
<td>The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals. Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute. There is no evidence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Age | The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals.

According to the “EU Farm Structure Survey 2010”, the average age of Northern Ireland farmers is 57. In that survey 5% of farmers were aged under 35. Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute.

However, there is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will affect stakeholders disproportionately as the result of age. |
|---|---|
| Marital status | The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals.

According to The 2001 Survey “Farmers and Farm Families in Northern Ireland” 73% of all farmers were married and living with a wife/husband. The Survey finding was supported by the 2007 “EU Farm Structure Survey” which found that 29% of all NI farmers had no spouse. Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute.

However, there is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will affect stakeholders disproportionately as the result of their marital status. |
| Sexual orientation | The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals. Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute.

There is no evidence available to suggest the Framework will impact on stakeholders as the result of their sexual orientation. |
| Men & women generally | The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals.

Historically farming is a male-dominated occupation and according to the EU Farm Structure Survey 2010 Northern Ireland has only 6% of farms managed by females. Officials have worked collaboratively with |
stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute.

However, there is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will affect stakeholders disproportionately as the result of gender.

**Disability**

The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals.

Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute. There is no evidence available to suggest the Framework will impact on stakeholders with disabilities disproportionately.

**Dependants**

The proposed Framework would affect stakeholders within the farming industry, the agri-food sector and keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals.

Officials have worked collaboratively with stakeholders on the development of the proposed Framework and have engaged extensively with other parts of the Department, and other public bodies including the Food Standards Agency and Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute. There is no evidence available to suggest the Framework will impact on stakeholders with dependants disproportionately.

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**No evidence held? Outline how you will obtain it:** *If you do not know you must seek advice from the project manager prior to completing this document.*

We intend to circulate the consultation document to section 75 groups.

Comments from any of the Section 75 groups are welcomed at consultation stage, particularly if any group considers that it is significantly affected by the new Framework and this is not recognised in this Equality Screening Document.
1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories? What is the level of impact?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 75 category</th>
<th>Details of likely impact</th>
<th>Level of impact? Minor/Major/None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious belief</td>
<td>This policy is “religious neutral” as it impacts all stakeholders regardless of religious belief. There is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will disproportionately affect any stakeholder of a particular religious belief. It is DAERA’s opinion that this policy will have no impact on equality of opportunity for this group.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political opinion</td>
<td>This policy is considered to be “politically neutral” as it impacts all stakeholders regardless of political opinion. There is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will disproportionately affect any stakeholder of a particular political opinion. It is DAERA’s opinion that this policy will have no impact on equality of opportunity for this group.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial group</td>
<td>This policy does not impact on racial groups as it affects all stakeholders regardless of their racial background. There is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will disproportionately affect any stakeholder of a particular racial group. It is DAERA’s opinion that this policy will have no impact on equality of opportunity for this group.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>According to the “EU Farm Structure Survey 2010”, the average age of Northern Ireland farmers is 57. In that survey 5% of farmers were aged under 35.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>DAERA’s Opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>According to The 2001 Survey “Farmers and Farm Families in Northern Ireland” 73% of all farmers were married and living with a wife/husband. The Survey finding was supported by the 2007 “EU Farm Structure Survey” which found that 29% of all NI farmers had no spouse.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The proposed Framework may, therefore, be of interest to a greater number of married or cohabiting farmers. However, there is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will affect them or other stakeholders disproportionately as the result of marital status.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>There is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will disproportionately affect any stakeholder of a particular sexual orientation.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is DAERA’s opinion that this policy will have no impact on equality of opportunity for this group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men and women generally</td>
<td>Historically farming is a male-dominated occupation and according to the EU Farm Structure Survey 2010 Northern Ireland has only 6% of farms managed by females.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The proposed Framework may, therefore, be of interest to a greater number of male farmers. However, there is no evidence available at this time that would suggest the Framework will affect them or other stakeholders disproportionately as the result of whether they are male or female.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>It is DAERA’s opinion that this policy will have no impact on equality of opportunity for people with disabilities.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependants</td>
<td>No information available on the number of dependants within families of the Northern Ireland Agricultural sector, however It is DAERA’s opinion</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
that this policy will have no impact on equality of opportunity for this group.

2. **Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 75 category</th>
<th>If Yes, provide details</th>
<th>If No, provide reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious belief</td>
<td></td>
<td>No – there is no facility in any aspect of the policy proposals to better promote equality of opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political opinion</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial group</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men and women generally</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependants</td>
<td></td>
<td>As Above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? What is the level of impact? *Think People!*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good relations category</th>
<th>Likely impact?</th>
<th>Level of impact? Minor/Major/None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious belief</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political opinion</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial group</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? *Think People!*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good relations category</th>
<th>If Yes, provide details</th>
<th>If No, provide reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious belief</td>
<td></td>
<td>No, the Framework will apply equally to all stakeholders regardless of religious belief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political opinion</td>
<td></td>
<td>No, the Framework will apply equally to all stakeholders regardless of political opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial group</td>
<td></td>
<td>No, the Framework will apply equally to all stakeholders regardless of racial group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section C

DAERA also has legislative obligations to meet under the Disability Discrimination Order and Human Rights Act Questions 5-9 relate to these two areas.

Consideration of Disability Duties

5. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity for DAERA to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?

**Explain your assessment in full**

The proposed Framework would apply equally to all stakeholders. It is not anticipated that it will provide an opportunity to promote positive attitudes towards people with a disability. However, comments at consultation stage are welcome if any individual or group believes there is an opportunity to do so.

6. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life?

**Explain your assessment in full**

The proposed Framework would apply equally to all stakeholders. It is not anticipated that it will provide an opportunity to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life. However, comments at consultation stage are welcome if any individual or group believes there is an opportunity to do so.
Consideration of Human Rights

7. The Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998 brings the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into UK law and it applies in N Ireland. Indicate below (place an X in the appropriate box) any potential adverse impacts that the policy or decision may have in relation to human rights issues.

See Annex A for brief synopsis on each of the Human Rights Articles & Protocols

| Right to Life | Article 2 |   |
| Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment | Article 3 |   |
| Prohibition of slavery and forced labour | Article 4 |   |
| Right to liberty and security | Article 5 |   |
| Right to a fair and public trial | Article 6 |   |
| Right to no punishment without law | Article 7 |   |
| Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence | Article 8 |   |
| Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion | Article 9 |   |
| Right to freedom of expression | Article 10 |   |
| Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association | Article 11 |   |
| Right to marry and to found a family | Article 12 |   |
| The prohibition of discrimination | Article 14 |   |
| Protection of property and enjoyment of possessions | Protocol 1 Article 1 |   |
| Right to education | Protocol 1 Article 2 |   |
| Right to free and secret elections | Protocol 1 Article 3 |   |
### Consideration of Human Rights (cont)

8. **Please explain any adverse impacts on human rights that you have identified**
   None identified.

9. **Please indicate any ways which you consider the policy positively promotes human rights**
   None identified.
Monitoring Arrangements

Section 75 places a requirement on DAERA to have equality monitoring arrangements in place in order to assess the impact of policies and services etc; and to help identify barriers to fair participation and to better promote equality of opportunity. Please note the following excerpt from The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland in relation to monitoring:

A system must be established to monitor the impact of the policy in order to find out its effect on relevant groups. The results of ongoing monitoring must be reviewed on an annual basis. The public authority is required to publish the results of this monitoring. And they must be included in the public authorities´ annual review on progress to the Equality Commission. The Equality Scheme must specify how and where such monitoring information will be published. It is therefore essential that monitoring is carried out in a systematic manner and that the results are widely and openly published.

If the monitoring and analysis of results over a two year period show that the policy results in greater adverse impact than predicted, or if opportunities arise which would allow for greater equality of opportunity to be promoted, the public authority must ensure that the policy is revised to achieve better outcomes for the relevant equality groups.

Outline what data you will collect in the future in order to monitor the impact of this policy or decision on equality, good relations and disability duties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equality</th>
<th>Good Relations</th>
<th>Disability Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We will consider all comments generated from the public consultation and stakeholder engagements which will advise future policy considerations.</td>
<td>We will consider all comments generated from the public consultation and stakeholder engagements which will advise future policy considerations.</td>
<td>We will consider all comments generated from the public consultation and stakeholder engagements which will advise future policy considerations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section D – Summary Sheet

Formal Record of Screening Decision


I can confirm that the proposed policy / decision has been screened for –

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>equality of opportunity and good relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>disabilities duties; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>human rights issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the answers to the screening questions, I recommend that this policy / decision is –

*place an X in the appropriate box below

- **Screened In** – Necessary to conduct a full EQIA
- **Screened Out** – No EQIA necessary (no impacts)

Provide a brief note here to explain how this decision was reached:

- An Equality and Human Rights Screening Exercise has been undertaken, which assessed evidence relating to s75 considerations, including equality of opportunity and good relations, and Disability Duties and Human Rights. The exercise has concluded that the Framework would apply equally to all stakeholders but has also recognised that comments from any of the Section 75 groups, or other individuals or groups, are welcomed at consultation stage, particularly if any group / individual considers they are significantly affected by the new Framework and this has been not recognised in the Equality Screening Document. As an overarching strategic framework is being proposed, individual strategies, policies and programmes developed within the context of the framework will each be screened individually for Equality and Human Rights considerations as part of the policy development process.
* Screened Out - Mitigating Actions (minor impacts)

Provide a brief note here to explain how this decision was reached:

- Describe clearly the mitigating actions and / or policy changes that will now be introduced
- Explain how these actions will address the inequalities:

DAERA Equality and Human Rights Screening Checklist

Before signing off this screening template please confirm that you have completed all the actions listed below.

I can confirm that all the actions listed below have been completed –

- [ ] I have explained any technical issues in plain English (easily understood by a 12 year old)
- [ ] I have added evidence and explained my assessments in full
- [ ] I have provided a brief note to justify my decision to ‘Screen In’ or ‘Screen Out’
- [ ] A copy of this screening template and the final decision has been sent to the Equality Unit for their consideration before it has been forwarded for sign-off
Have you issued this document to Equality Unit prior to obtaining Grade 3 signature?

Yes

Screening assessment completed by (Staff Officer level or above) -

Name: Siobhan Kelly  
Grade: Acting DP  
Date: 17/06/19  
Branch: AHS & TSE Branch

Signature:

Screening decision approved by (must be Grade 3 or above) -

Name: Robert Huey  
Grade: 3  
Date: 17/06/19  
Branch: VSAHG

Signature:
Please save the final signed version of the completed screening form in the HPRM container below as soon as possible after completion and forward the HPRM link to Equality Branch at equalitybranch@daera-ni.gov.uk. The screening form will be placed on the DAERA website and a link provided to the Department’s Section 75 consultees.

For more information about equality screening, contact –

DAERA Equality Unit
Equality, Diversity & Public Appointments Branch
Ballykelly House
111 Ballykelly Road
LIMAVADY
BT49 9HP

Email: equalitydiversitypublicappointments@daera-ni.gov.uk

Tel: 028 7744 2027

November 2017
Annex A

Synopsis of Human Rights Act Articles & Protocols

**ARTICLE 2**

**Right to life**

1. Everyone’s right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.

2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:
   (a) In defense of any person from unlawful violence;
   (b) In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
   (c) In action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

**ARTICLE 3**

**Prohibition of torture**

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**ARTICLE 4**

**Prohibition of slavery and forced labour**

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

3. For the purpose of this Article the term “forced or compulsory labour” shall not include:
(a) Any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;
(b) Any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;
(c) Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
(d) Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

**ARTICLE 5**

**Right to liberty and security**

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:
   (a) The lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;
   (b) The lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;
   (c) the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
   (d) the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;
   (e) The lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;
   (f) The lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.

2. Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.
3. Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.

4. Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

5. Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

ARTICLE 6
Right to a fair trial

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:
   (a) To be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
   (b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;
   (c) To defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;
   (d) To examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
(e) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

**ARTICLE 7**  
**No punishment without law**

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.

2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations.

**ARTICLE 8**  
**Right to respect for private and family life**

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

**ARTICLE 9**  
**Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

2. Freedom to manifest one’s religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in
the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

**ARTICLE 10**

**Freedom of expression**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

**ARTICLE 11**

**Freedom of assembly and association**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.
**ARTICLE 12**

**Right to marry**

Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

**ARTICLE 14**

**Prohibition of discrimination**

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.
Protocol 1

ARTICLE 1

Protection of property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.
The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 2

Right to education

No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 3

Right to free elections

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.