

[A quick guide to human rights in Wales](#)

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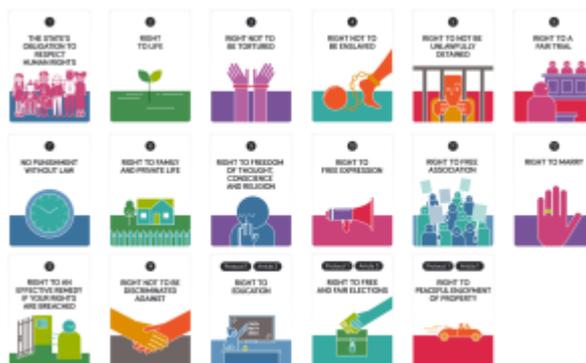
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On 6 April, the Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee will hold a [one day inquiry into human rights in Wales](#). It will specifically look at the impact of Brexit, the UK Bill of Rights and public perceptions of human rights.

Here's a quick guide to human rights and what they mean in Wales:

What are human rights?

Human rights are basic moral principles that are enforced by law. They include the right to things like: a fair trial; life; education; freedom of speech; the freedom of assembly and association; free and fair elections, and others. Governments cannot interfere with citizens' rights, except in certain circumstances outlined in law and case law.



Laws protecting basic rights have a [long history](#), going back at least 800 years to the Magna Carta, through the 1689 English Bill of Rights, the American Bill of Rights, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen and, more recently, the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and the UK Human Rights Act.

What is the European Convention on Human Rights?

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) is an international treaty that protects human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. It is a simple list of the key rights that people need to live a dignified life, and is enforced by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in Strasbourg.

It was written in 1950 by the Council of Europe (which is completely separate to the European Union), which was set up after the Second World War. The UK, under the leadership of Winston Churchill, played a central role in the Council of Europe and in drafting the Convention.



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HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE: EXPLAINER

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM AND WHO IS PROTECTED?

FOUNDED

1949

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

An organisation of 47 European countries that agree to work together to protect and promote human rights and democracy

DRAFTED

1950

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

IN FORCE

1953

An international treaty signed by the 47 countries which protects the rights and freedoms of over 820 million people

FOUNDED

1959

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

An international court made up of 47 elected judges (one from each country) that ensures the rights in the Convention are upheld



DECADE EUROPEAN CONVENTION CAME INTO FORCE

1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s

THE LIFE OF A EUROPEAN COURT CASE

BRINGING A CASE



Anyone can bring a case to the court - 700,000 cases have been brought so far

THE INITIAL SIFT



Around 85% of cases get struck out by a judge

GOING TO A FULL JUDGMENT



The cases that make it through are then decided on by a panel of judges

What is the Human Rights Act?

The **Human Rights Act 1998** (HRA) made human rights part of domestic law, available to everyone in the UK.

The Act brought the rights in the European Convention into UK law. It means public authorities like schools, hospitals and the police, must protect human rights. If human rights are breached, UK citizens can go to a domestic court to enforce their rights. Previously UK citizens had to go straight to the ECtHR in Strasbourg.



How will Brexit affect human rights?

Withdrawing from the EU does not mean withdrawing from the European Convention on Human Rights. However, the process of withdrawing from the EU will have a significant impact on the legal framework that protects human rights in the UK.

A complete withdrawal from the EU would mean that the UK would no longer have to comply with the human rights obligations contained within the EU Treaties, the General Principles of EU law (which include respect for fundamental rights) or EU directives and regulations protecting rights.

The [EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights](#) would not apply, and the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in Luxembourg would cease to have jurisdiction over the UK.

How do human rights relate to Wales?

Everyone in Wales is currently entitled to the rights in the ECHR, HRA and in EU law. Some Welsh laws are linked to international human rights law.

For example, the [Children and Young Person's Rights Measure 2011](#) places a duty on Welsh Ministers to have due regard to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in their decision-making. The [Social Services and Well-being Act](#) requires Welsh Ministers to have due regard to the UN Principles for Older Persons.

The [Government of Wales Act 2006](#) and the [Wales Act 2017](#) stipulate that the Assembly cannot make decisions or laws that do not comply with human rights legislation.

Why are human rights laws controversial in the UK?

The UK Government has committed to repealing the Human Rights Act and replacing it with a 'UK Bill of Rights' [after the UK leaves the EU](#). The Prime Minister [also said](#) in December 2016 that she will fight the next election on the commitment to withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights.



The Conservative Party set out its ‘case for change’ for human rights law in the UK in an [8-page paper](#) in 2014. It considered that the European Court of Human Rights has developed ‘mission creep’, meaning that the Court has “expanded Convention rights into new areas, [...] beyond what the framers of the Convention had in mind when they signed up to it.” The example used in this argument was the case about [voting rights for prisoners](#).

The paper also argued that as the Human Rights Act requires UK courts to “take into account” rulings of the Strasbourg Court when they are interpreting Convention rights, “problematic Strasbourg jurisprudence” is often being applied in UK law. It’s worth noting that while European Court judgements are not binding on UK courts, they are technically binding on the government ([through Article 46 of the ECHR](#)). However, the UK Government doesn’t always abide by the Court’s judgments, like in the [voting rights for prisoners case](#).

The paper argues that the Human Rights Act “undermines the sovereignty of Parliament, and democratic accountability to the public”, and “goes far beyond the UK’s obligations under the Convention”. Campaigners contend this by highlighting that Parliament remains sovereign because the Human Rights Act can be repealed or amended by Parliament at any time.

What’s the recent research and thinking about human rights?

There have been a number of **parliamentary committee inquiries** in recent years, including:

- the UK Parliament’s Joint Committee on Human Rights report on the [Human rights implications of Brexit](#),
- the UK Parliament’s Women and Equalities Committee’s report on [Ensuring strong equalities legislation after the EU exit](#),
- the Lords EU Justice subcommittee inquiry into [Potential impact of repealing the Human Rights Act on EU Law](#), and
- the Scottish Parliament’s forthcoming inquiry into the [Impact of withdrawal from the European Union on equalities and human rights in Scotland](#).



The British Academy also published a paper by Professor Thomas Glyn Watkin on [Human rights from the perspective of devolution in Wales](#) in November 2016.

The Thomas Paine Initiative published a paper called [Mapping the Great Repeal: European Union Law and the Protection of Human Rights](#) in October 2016.

Who is the Committee taking evidence from?

The Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee is taking evidence from the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC), Professor Thomas Glyn Watkin and Dr Simon Hoffman of Swansea University. You can read the written evidence received by the Committee [here](#).

Article by [Hannah Johnson](#), National Assembly for Wales Research Service.

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Source: <https://rightsinfo.org/the-rights-in-the-european-convention/>.

Source: <https://rightsinfo.org/app/uploads/2015/08/01-how-ECHR-works-desktop.png>.

