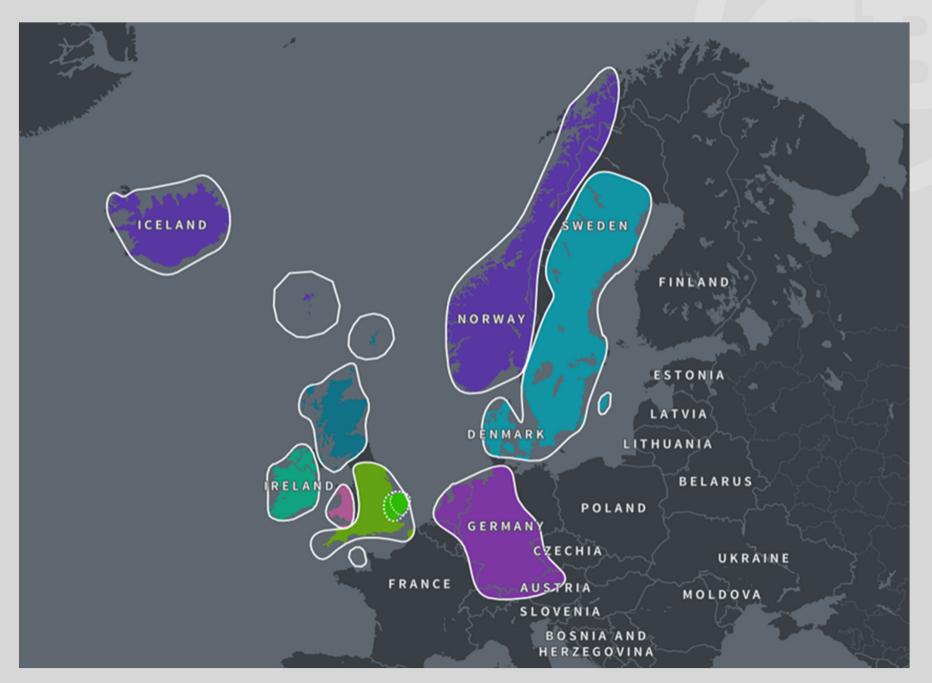
CORKERBINNING

What has the ECHR ever done for us? A (Short) history of the rise and fall of Human Rights in the UK

> Edward Grange eg@corkerbinning.com @Extraditionlave



Catherine of York aka Catherine Plantagenet



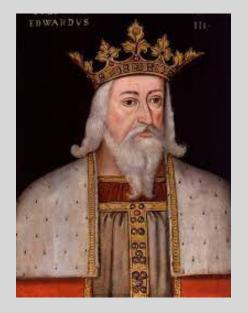
14th Great Grandmother

King Edward IV



15th Great Grandfather

King Edward III



19th Great Grandfather

King Edward II



20th Great Grandfather

King Edward I



21st Great Grandfather

King Henry III



22nd Great Grandfather

King John





King Henry II



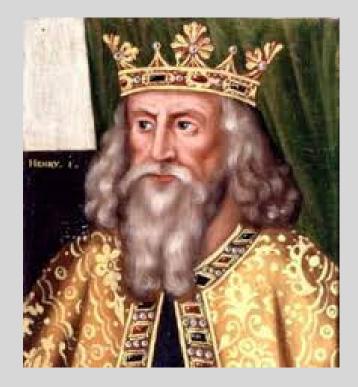
24th Great Grandfather

Empress Matilda Plantagenet



25th Great Grandmother

King Henry I



26th Great Grandfather



William the Conqueror "King of England"

BIRTH 1028 **DEATH** 1087



• Section of the sec

William the Conqueror

Edward the Conqueror?





16th Cousin

History of Human Rights in the UK

- 1215: the Magna Carta
- 1679: Habeas Corpus Act
- 1689: English Bill of Rights
- 1948: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 1950: the European Convention on Human Rights
- 1965: Race Relations Act
- 1965: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- I966: UK signs up to the European Court of Human Rights

- 1975: Sex Discrimination Act
- 1976: Race Relations Act
- 1979: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- 1984: UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- 1989: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

• 1994



- 1995: Disability Discrimination Act
- 1998: Human Rights Act
- 2006: Universal Periodic Review
- 2008: UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)
- 2010: the Equality Act

The demise of Human Rights in the UK?



BILL

TO

Reform the law relating to human rights.

The UK Bill of Rights

Introductory

1 Introduction

- This Act reforms the law relating to human rights by repealing and replacing the Human Rights Act 1998.
- (2) In particular, this Act clarifies and re-balances the relationship between courts 5 in the United Kingdom, the European Court of Human Rights and Parliament by ensuring –
 - (a) that it is the Supreme Court (and not the European Court of Human Rights) that determines the meaning and effect of Convention rights for the purposes of domestic law (see section 3(1));
 - (b) that courts are no longer required to read and give effect to legislation, so far as possible, in a way which is compatible with the Convention rights (see paragraph 2 of Schedule 5, which repeals section 3 of the Human Rights Act 1998);
 - (c) that courts must give the greatest possible weight to the principle that, in a Parliamentary democracy, decisions about the balance between different policy aims, different Convention rights and Convention rights of different persons are properly made by Parliament (see section 7).
- (3) It is affirmed that judgments, decisions and interim measures of the European 20 Court of Human Rights –
 - (a) are not part of domestic law, and
 - (b) do not affect the right of Parliament to legislate.

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EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Secretary Dominic Raab has made the following statement under section 19(1)(a) of the Human Rights Act 1998:

In my view the provisions of the Bill of Rights Bill are compatible with the Convention rights.

24 Interim measures of the European Court of Human Rights

- (1) For the purposes of determining the rights and obligations under domestic law of a public authority or any other person, no account is to be taken of any interim measure issued by the European Court of Human Rights.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if a court is considering whether to grant any relief which, if granted, might affect the exercise of a Convention right.

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(3) The court may not have regard to any interim measure issued by the European Court of Human Rights.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ptfmAY6M6aA





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