# A4 DAERA Logo process.png

**Equality & Disability Duties**

**Screening Template**

# **2022**

# **Screening flowchart and template (taken from Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 – A Guide for public authorities April 2010 *(Appendix 1)).***

**Introduction**

**Part 1. Policy scoping** – asks public authorities to provide details about the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations.

**Part 2. Screening questions** – asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and good relations issues. This section also includes two questions related to the Disability Duties.

**Part 3. Screening decision** –guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or tointroducemeasures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

**Part 4. Monitoring** –provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

**Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights** – please note this is not a Human Rights Screening form but rather a prompt that impacts on Human Rights should be considered.

**Part 6. Approval and authorisation** – verifies the public authority’s approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

A screening flowchart is provided overleaf.

Policy Scoping

* + Policy
  + Available data

Screening Questions

* Apply screening questions
* Consider multiple identities

Screening Decision: None/Minor/Major

Mitigate

Publish Template

Re-consider screening

Publish Template

for information

Publish Template

EQIA

Monitor

**‘None’**

Screened out

**‘Major’**

Screened in for EQIA

**‘Minor’**

Screened out with mitigation

Concerns raised with evidence

Concerns raised with evidence re: screening decision

**Part 1. Policy scoping**

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy, being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

Public authorities should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

**Information about the policy**

**Name of the policy**

Northern Ireland Ammonia Strategy

**Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?**

New Policy

**What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims/outcomes)**

The outcomes DAERA proposes in the NI Ammonia Strategy for 2030 are to:

* Reduce agricultural ammonia emissions from Northern Ireland by at least 30% to ensure that Northern Ireland is achieving its fair share of the UK’s international target under the Gothenburg Protocol;
* Reduce ammonia concentrations at every designated site by at least 40%.

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**Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?**

**If so, explain how.**

It is expected that overall the people of Northern Ireland (including Section 75 categories) will benefit from the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy, although more information will be needed to categorically determine if there will be either positive or negative impacts on Section 75 categories.

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**Who initiated or wrote the policy?**

The Draft NI Ammonia Strategy was produced by DAERA (Ammonia & Nutrients Policy Branch, Natural Environment Policy Division, EMFG) following engagement and collaboration within DAERA and with a range of external stakeholders.

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**Who owns and who implements the policy?**

Following the public consultation process and subject to Ministerial and Executive approval, an agreed Northern Ireland Ammonia Strategy will be published by DAERA. Natural Environment Policy Division (NEPD) within the Environment, Marine & Fisheries Group (EMFG) of DAERA will facilitate the implementation of the strategy, in partnership with a range of stakeholders and relevant organisations.

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**Implementation factors**

**Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?**

**If yes, are they (please delete as appropriate)**

**Financial**

Decisions on finance to support the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on a long term basis have yet to be made.

In the FY 2021/22, financial support has been provided via the DAERA Farm Business Improvement Scheme and Green Growth Capital Investment will provide linkages to the reduction measures under the implementation of the agreed NI Ammonia Strategy.

**Legislative**

The Draft NI Ammonia Strategy contains a number of proposed actions relating to policy and legislation. The extent and degree of policy and legislative change will become clearer once an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy is published and any such changes will be subject to the relevant procedures.

**other, please specify** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Main stakeholders affected**

**Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon? (please delete as appropriate)**

**Staff**

**service users**

**other public sector organisations**

**voluntary/community/trade unions**

**other, please specify ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Farm businesses**

**Local Government**

**Business Groups**

**Trade Bodies/Associations**

**Academia/Educational**

**All residents of Northern Ireland**

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

* **What are they?**

The implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will contribute to achieving Programme for Government outcomes 1 and 2 that we prosper through a strong, competitive regionally balanced economy; and we live and work sustainably - protecting the environment.

The implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will also make a contribution towards delivering international and national Climate and Biodiversity targets. Other policies with a bearing on this policy are the Green Growth strategy, the Environmental Farming Scheme, the Farm Business Improvement Scheme, the Protein Crops Payment Pilot Scheme, the Future Agricultural Policy Framework and the Peatlands Strategy.

* **Who owns them?**

Programme for Government - Northern Ireland Executive

Green Growth Strategy – Northern Ireland Executive

Environmental Farming Scheme – DAERA

Farm Business Improvement Scheme – DAERA

Protein Crops Payment Pilot Scheme - DAERA

Future Agricultural Policy Framework – DAERA

Peatland Strategy - DAERA

**Available evidence**

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data. The Commission has produced this guide to [signpost to S75 data](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/Public%20Authorities/S75DataSignpostingGuide.pdf).

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories.

*Please ensure all data used is the most current and up to date available. You should verify this by contacting the Departmental Statisticians.*

Once an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy is published, an Implementation Plan will be developed, which will outline in detail a suite of metrics to monitor progress with strategy implementation.

DAERA acknowledges that equality of opportunity and good relations must be central to all public policy development and implementation. Evidence sources such as comments provided via the public consultation on the Draft NI Ammonia Strategy, current census data, the full range of DAERA statistics e.g. on agriculture and the agri-food industry, rural communities, environment and forestry and also by information from the NI Census (2021) will be used to update and inform the development of an agreed Northern Ireland Ammonia Strategy, actions flowing from the strategy and any associated Equality assessments.

**Religious belief** evidence/information:

The 2021 Census of Northern Ireland found that 43.5% of the population belongs to one of the main Protestant Christian Churches, 45.7% of the population belongs to the Catholic Church and 9.3% do not belong to either religious belief. In rural areas, the make-up is 43% Protestant and other Christian, 45% Catholic, 12% other or non-stated. The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found that overall 42% of farmers were Catholic and 51% were Protestant and other Christian.

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found differences within farm size categories by farmer religion for small farms (33% Catholic, 62% Protestant and other Christian); medium farms (24% Catholic, 71% Protestant and other Christian); and large farms (14% Catholic and 81% Protestant and other Christian).

In addition the 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found differences within the main religious categories for some farm types. Differences were found in the proportion of dairy farms (5% of Catholic farmers, 16% of Protestant & other Christian farmers); LFA cattle and sheep farms (77% of Catholic farmers, 45% of Protestant & other Christian farmers); and lowland cattle and sheep farms (12% of Catholic farmers and 25% of Protestant & other Christian) farmers.

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found differences in land designation by farmer religion. For those farming in mainly Severely Disadvantaged Areas 60% were Catholic and 34% were Protestant and other Christian. For those farming in mainly Disadvantaged Areas 39% were Catholic and 54% were Protestant and other Christian. For those farming in mainly lowland areas 22% were Catholic and 72% were Protestant and other Christian.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of designated Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) in Northern Ireland for illustrative purposes. Many of the SACs are on land hitherto classified as Disadvantaged Areas or Severely Disadvantaged Areas.



Figure 1. Map showing distribution of Special Areas of Conservation[[1]](#footnote-1)

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**Political Opinion** evidence/information:

In the 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report 44% of farmers reported their identity as British only, 26% as Irish only and 23% as Northern Irish only, with 8% stating another identity or a combination of more than one identity. However, the religious profile varied across farm characteristics, with the proportions stating a British only identity increasing with farm size, from 40% of those in very small farms to 65% of those in large farms.

A much higher proportion of those stating an Irish only or Northern Irish only identity farmed on very small farms (85% and 81% respectively) than those stating a British only identity (69%). In contrast, the proportion of those stating a British only identity farming on large farms (9%) was more than double that of those who stated Irish only (2%) or Northern Irish only (4%) identities. High proportions of dairy farmers (62%) and those engaged in mixed farming (63%) stated a British only identity.

More than three quarters of those describing their identity as Irish only (77%) and two-thirds of those with a Northern Irish only (68%) identity were engaged in cattle and sheep farming in Less Favoured Areas, compared to less than half (48%) of farmers of British only identity.

In contrast, those stating a British only identity were much more likely to be engaged in farming cattle and sheep in lowland areas, dairy farming, or other types of farming activity, than those stating an Irish only or Northern Irish only identity. Farmers with an Irish only identity were almost twice as likely to farm in Severely Disadvantaged Areas (55%) than farmers with a British only identity (28%). The proportion of those with a Northern Irish identity farming in Severely Disadvantaged Areas was also very high at 48%. On the other hand, the proportion of those describing themselves as British only who farmed in lowland areas (39%) was more than twice that of those with an Irish only identity (15%) and much higher than those with a Northern Irish only identity (24%).

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**Racial Group** evidence/information:

The 2001/02 Social Survey of Farmers and Farm Families across Northern Ireland (most recent) outlined that the farming population was overwhelmingly white and that there was no difference in racial group by type or size of farm. This survey was conducted nearly 20 years ago and the racial group statistics in both the 2011 census and DAERA’s Equality Indicators Report (2018) reflect the original findings of the 2001-02 survey.

The 2011 Census of Northern Ireland found that over 98% of the population, state their ethnic origin to be white. Non-white ethnic groups accounted for 1.7% of the total population. In addition under 1.3% of non-white minority ethnic groups of Black, Asian and Other live in a rural area.

DAERA’s Equality Indicators Report (2018) stated the proportion of farmers stating an ethnicity other than white was too small to examine differences by farm characteristics.

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**Age** evidence/information:

2011 Census of Northern Ireland – Population Estimates – Single year of Age

The mean age of the NI population is 37.6. 57.6% of NI residents aged 16-72 were economically active.

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found the average age of farmers in Northern Ireland was 59 years. Only 8% of farmers were aged under 40 years, and more than a third (36%) were aged 65 years or older. There was little variation in the age profile of farmers by farm size, although farmers of very small farms (which account for three-quarters of all farms in Northern Ireland) had a slightly older age profile than those of larger farms. There was also little variation in age across farming activity type. However, farmers engaged in cattle and sheep farming, general cropping and horticulture had the oldest age profiles, while pig and poultry farmers had the youngest age profiles. Poultry farmers were around twice as likely to be aged under 40 as other farmers. There was virtually no difference in age profile across land type. However, farmers aged under 40 were slightly more likely to farm in Severely Disadvantaged Areas than older farmers.

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**Marital Status** evidence/information:

The 2011 Census of Northern Ireland found that 47.5% of people over 16 in Northern Ireland are currently married with a further 36.1% classed as single (never been married) and the remaining 16.4% separated, divorced or widowed.

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found that almost three quarters (73%) of farmers were married, with the proportion of married farmers increasing with farm size; 84% of farmers of large farms were married, compared to 71% of farmers of very small farms. Conversely, twice as many farmers (18%) of very small farms were single as farmers of medium sized (9%) or large farms (9%). Across farm activity types, a very high proportion of pig farmers (88%) and farmers engaged in horticulture (88%) in 2010-11 were married. Lowland farmers were slightly more likely to be married (77%) than farmers in Disadvantaged (73%) or Severely Disadvantaged (71%) Areas.

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**Sexual Orientation** evidence/information:

There is no available data on the number of lesbian, gay or bisexual people in Northern Ireland as no national census has ever asked people to define their sexuality. However, according to the 2018 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey 1% of respondents identified as gay or lesbian and 1% as bi-sexual. 94% indicated they were heterosexual, 3% preferred not to answer and 1% identified as ‘other’. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Men & Women generally** evidence/information:

At 30 June 2019, Northern Ireland’s population was estimated to be 1.89 million people. Between mid-2018 and mid-2019, the population of Northern Ireland increased by 12,000 people (0.6 per cent). Just over half of the population (50.7 per cent) were female, with 961,000 females compared to 932,700 males (49.3 per cent).

The Agricultural census in Northern Ireland June 2018 (published Jan 2019) states that 92.5% of Northern Ireland farmers are male and 7.5% female.

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found that 81% of main farmers were male and 9% were female. Female farmers were more likely than their male counterparts to farm on very small farms - 87% of women farmers had small farms compared to 75% of male farmers. Farmers engaged in 'Other types' of farming (such as running specialist horse farms) were twice as likely to be women as were farmers engaged in other activity types.

A higher proportion of female (86%) than male farmers (78%) were engaged in cattle and sheep farming, and a much lower proportion (4% of female compared to 12% of male farmers) were dairy farmers. Female farmers were also more likely to farm in Less Favoured Areas. Forty-four percent of women farmers farmed in Severely Disadvantaged Areas compared to 39% of male farmers. Some of the gender differences in farm characteristics may be partly due to the differing age profiles of male and female farmers. Female farmers had an older age profile than their male counterparts, with 4% of female farmers aged under 40, compared to 8% of male farmers, and 45% of female farmers aged 65 or over, compared to 35% of male farmers.

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**Disability** evidence/information:

The 2011 Census of Northern Ireland showed that around 12% of the population found their day to day activities to be limited a lot due to a disability and around 9% found their activities limited a little.

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found that almost a third (30%) of farmers stated that they had a long-term illness or disability which limited their daily activities with the incidence of disability inversely related to farm size. The proportion of farmers of very small farms stating that their activities were limited a lot (16%) was twice that of farmers of large farms (8%). Farmers in disadvantaged areas (16%) were slightly more likely than lowland farmers (12%) to state that their activities were limited. The incidence of those reporting that their activities were limited either a little or a lot rises steeply with age.

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**Dependants** evidence/information:

In the 2017 Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) Report

33.9% of NI households have dependant children (Those aged 0-15 and person aged 16-18 who is a full time student and in a family with parent(s)). For households with dependant children, there is around 9% with one or more persons with a long term health problem or disability. For households without dependant children there is around 31% of those with one or more people with a long term health problem or disability.

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found that two fifths (40%) of all farm households contained children under 18 years old, elderly disabled people, or both. Households of medium sized farms were slightly more likely than smaller or larger farms to contain dependants as were the households of farmers engaged in pig, poultry or mixed farming. Farm households in Disadvantaged Areas (41%) were slightly more likely than those in lowland areas (38%) to contain dependants.

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**Needs, experiences and priorities**

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision?

**Specify details of the needs, experiences and priorities for each of the Section 75 categories below:**

***Religious belief***

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

Farms of differing size, type and land designations and thus differing religious beliefs will have corresponding variation in needs, experiences and priorities in relation to the policy. Thus there will be variable impacts on those of different religious beliefs.

Farms will be affected by the policy on both a Northern Ireland wide basis and a spatial basis according to the specific ammonia reduction measures agreed. Farming activities in the vicinity of designated sites and activities requiring consideration under Operational Protocol will also potentially be affected.

Detailed consideration will be required of potential impacts of the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of those of differing religious beliefs.

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***Political Opinion***

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

Farms of differing size, type and land designations and thus differing political opinions will have corresponding variation in needs, experiences and priorities in relation to the policy. Thus there will be variable impacts on those of different religious beliefs.

Detailed consideration will be required of potential impacts of the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of those of differing political opinions.

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***Racial Group***

DAERA’s Equality Indicators Report (2018) stated the proportion of farmers stating an ethnicity other than white was too small to examine differences by farm characteristics.

Detailed consideration will be required of potential impacts of the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of those of differing racial groups.

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***Age***

Those farmers engaged in cattle and sheep farming, general cropping and horticulture with the oldest age profiles will be likely to have different needs, experience and priorities to pig and poultry farmers with much younger age profiles. Poultry farmers are around twice as likely to be aged under 40 as other farmers. There was virtually no difference in age profile across land type.

Farmers aged under 40 were slightly more likely to farm in Severely Disadvantaged Areas than older farmers and this will also have potential impacts on their needs, wants and experiences of the policy. These younger farmers in SDAs may be more likely to be impacted by spatially targeted ammonia reduction and habitat restoration.

Detailed consideration will be required of potential impacts of the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of those of different age groups.

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***Marital status***

There is variation between different farm sizes, types and designation in the proportion of farmers who are married. Thus there will be variable impacts for those of differing marital status.

Detailed consideration will be required of potential impacts of the implementation of the Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of citizens as a result of their marital status.

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***Sexual orientation***

At this stage in the development of the NI Ammonia Strategy, there is no evidence available to suggest that implementation of the Strategy will have any foreseeable impact on equality of opportunity on stakeholders as a result of their sexual orientation.

Detailed consideration will be required of potential impacts of the implementation of the Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of citizens as a result of their sexual orientation.

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***Men and Women Generally***

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

Farms of differing size, type and land designations and thus differing proportions of men and women will have corresponding variation in needs, experiences and priorities in relation to the policy. Thus there will be variable impacts on men and women for example as there are much fewer female dairy farmers than male dairy farmers it is likely that measures more applicable to dairy farms will impact the needs, experience and priorities of males more than females in this particular demographic.

Detailed consideration will be required of potential impacts of the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of citizens as a result of their gender and identify potential mitigation.

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***Disability***

In relation to disability the proportion of farmers of very small farms stating that their activities were limited a lot (16%) was twice that of farmers of large farms (8%) with farmers in disadvantaged areas (16%) slightly more likely than lowland farmers (12%) to state that their activities were limited. As those farmers with limited activities will have differing needs, experience and priorities to those farmers whose needs are not limited the implementation of the Strategy will have corresponding variation in impact.

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***Dependants***

With households of medium sized farms, those in Disadvantaged Areas and those engaged in pig, poultry or mixed farming being slightly more likely than smaller or larger farms to contain dependants there will be variation between these demographics in their needs, experience and priorities in relation to the Strategy.

Opportunities for encouraging engagement from those with dependants will be considered as part of Strategy development.

**Part 2. Screening questions**

**Introduction**

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, the public authority should consider its answers to the questions 1-4.

If the public authority’s conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then the public authority may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is ‘screened out’ as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, a public authority should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the public authority’s conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the public authority’s conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories and/or good relations categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

* measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
* the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

**In favour of a ‘major’ impact**

1. The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
2. Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
3. Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
4. Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
5. The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
6. The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

**In favour of ‘minor’ impact**

1. The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
2. The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
3. Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
4. By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

**In favour of none**

1. The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
2. The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the evidence presented above, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the screening questions given overleaf and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

**Screening questions**

1. **What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories?**

Please provide details of the likely policy impacts and determine the level of impact for each S75 categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

Little or no impact of the policy would be experienced by a lowland sheep farmer who is not close to any designated site and who follows a low input farming system with little or no use of housing. Conversely a large scale dairy or beef producer using a high input slurry based housing system will be impacted by a number of the ammonia reduction methods in the policy.

The significance of the impact of the policy will also be determined by whether specific farms are subject to implementation of solely the NI wide ammonia reduction measures or both the NI wide measures and the spatial measures. Farming projects requiring consideration under Operational Protocol will also potentially be affected.

Therefore there will be variable impacts on those of different religious beliefs ranging from little or no impact to a very significant impact with the specific degree of impact determined by individual farm characteristics.

**What is the level of impact?** Major

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion:***

Information on political opinion was not collected in the Population Census 2011. However, as a question on National Identity was included responses were analysed against farm size, type and land characteristics as a proxy metric for political opinion. Overall, 44% of farmers reported their identity as British only, 26% as Irish only and 23% as Northern Irish only, with 8% stating another identity or a combination of more than one identity. The religious profile varied across farm characteristics, with the proportions stating a British only identity increasing with farm size, from 40% of those in very small farms to 65% of those in large farms.

A much higher proportion of those stating an Irish only or Northern Irish only identity farmed on very small farms (85% and 81% respectively) than those stating a British only identity (69%). In contrast, the proportion of those stating a British only identity farming on large farms (9%) was more than double that of those who stated Irish only (2%) or Northern Irish only (4%) identities.

High proportions of dairy farmers (62%) and those engaged in mixed farming (63%) stated a British only identity. 77% of those describing their identity as Irish only and 68% of those with a Northern Irish only identity were engaged in cattle and sheep farming in Less Favoured Areas, compared to 48% of farmers of British only identity.

Farmers with an Irish only identity were almost twice as likely to farm in Severely Disadvantaged Areas (55%) than farmers with a British only identity (28%). The proportion of those with a Northern Irish identity farming in Severely Disadvantaged Areas was also very high at 48%. The proportion of those describing themselves as British only who farmed in lowland areas (39%) was more than twice that of those with an Irish only identity (15%) and much higher than those with a Northern Irish only identity (24%).

Within the Ammonia Strategy the proposed spatial elements around designated sites may have an impact on those of differing political opinions due to the geographic location of designated habitats.

**What is the level of impact?** Major

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:**

DAERA’s Equality Indicators Report (2018) stated the proportion of farmers stating an ethnicity other than white was too small to examine differences by farm characteristics.

Detailed consideration will be required to determine if the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will impact disproportionately on any particular racial group.

**What is the level of impact?** Minor

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Age*:**

There is little variation in the age profile of farmers by farm size, although farmers of very small farms (which account for three-quarters of all farms in Northern Ireland) had a slightly older age profile than those of larger farms. However, farmers engaged in cattle and sheep farming, general cropping and horticulture had the oldest age profiles, while pig and poultry farmers had the youngest age profiles. Poultry farmers were around twice as likely to be aged under 40 as other farmers.

Detailed consideration will be required to determine if the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will impact disproportionately on any particular age group.

**What is the level of impact?** Minor

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Marital Status*:**

There is variation between different farm sizes, types and designation in the proportion of farmers who are married. Thus there will be variable impacts for those of differing marital status.

Detailed consideration will need to be gathered relating to potential impacts of the implementation of the Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of citizens as a result of their marital status.

**What is the level of impact?** Minor

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Sexual Orientation*:**

There are no data on the number of LGBT+ persons in NI as no national census has ever asked people to define their sexuality.

At this stage in the development of Northern Ireland Ammonia Strategy, there is no evidence available to suggest the Strategy will have any foreseeable impact on equality of opportunity of stakeholders as a result of their sexual orientation.

**What is the level of impact?** Minor

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Men and Women*:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

Farms of differing size, type and land designations and thus differing proportions of men and women will have corresponding variation in needs, experiences and priorities in relation to the policy. Thus there will be variable impacts on men and women for example as there are much fewer female dairy farmers than male dairy farmers it is likely that measures more applicable to dairy farms will impact the needs, experience and priorities of males more than females in this particular demographic.

Detailed consideration will be required to determine if the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will impact disproportionately on the needs, experience and priorities of citizens as a result of their gender and identify potential mitigation.

**What is the level of impact?** Minor

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Disability*:**

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found that almost a third (30%) of farmers stated that they had a long-term illness or disability which limited their daily activities with the incidence of disability inversely related to farm size. the proportion of farmers of very small farms stating that their activities were limited a lot (16%) was twice that of farmers of large farms (8%) with farmers in disadvantaged areas (16%) slightly more likely than lowland farmers (12%) to state that their activities were limited.

Detailed consideration will be required to determine if the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will impact disproportionately on people with a disability.

**What is the level of impact?** Minor

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Dependants*:**

The 2011 Census showed that 34% of NI households have dependant children (those aged 0-15 and person aged 16-18 who is a full time student and in a family with parent(s)).

The 2018 DAERA Equality indicators Report found that two fifths (40%) of all farm households contained children under 18 years old, elderly disabled people, or both. Households of medium sized farms were slightly more likely than smaller or larger farms to contain dependants as were the households of farmers engaged in pig, poultry or mixed farming. Farm households in Disadvantaged Areas (41%) were slightly more likely than those in lowland areas (38%) to contain dependants.

Detailed consideration will be required to determine if the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will impact disproportionately on people with dependants.

**What is the level of impact?** Minor

1. **Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?** Yes/ (please delete as appropriate)

Detail opportunities of how this policy could promote equality of opportunity for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

***Religious Belief* - If Yes, provide details:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

Detailed consideration will be required gathered where there are gaps in knowledge around potential impacts of the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of those of differing religious beliefs.

**If No, provide reasons:**

***Political Opinion* - If Yes, provide details:**

An agreed NI Ammonia Strategy including spatial elements around designated sites may have an impact on those of differing political opinions due to the geographic location of designated habitats.

Detailed consideration will be required where there are gaps in knowledge around potential impacts of the implementation of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy on the needs, experience and priorities of those of differing political opinion.

**If No, provide reasons:**

***Racial Group* - If Yes, provide details:**

**If No, provide reasons:**

The 2001/02 Social Survey of Farmers and Farm Families across Northern Ireland (most recent) outlined that the farming population was overwhelmingly white and that there was no difference in racial group by type or size of farm.

***Age* - If Yes, provide details:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

**If No, provide reasons:**

***Marital Status* - If Yes, provide details:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

**If No, provide reasons**

***Sexual Orientation* - If Yes, provide details:**

**If No, provide reasons:**

At this stage in the development of the Northern Ireland Ammonia Strategy, there is no evidence available to suggest the Strategy will have any foreseeable impact on equality of opportunity on stakeholders as a result of their sexual orientation.

***Men and Women generally* - If Yes, provide details:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

**If No, provide reasons:**

***Disability* - If Yes, provide details:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

**If No, provide reasons:**

***Dependants* - If Yes, provide details:**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

**If No, provide reasons:**

1. **To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?**

Please provide details of the likely policy impact and determine the level of impact for each of the categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:**

There is unlikely to be any impact on good relations between people of different religious belief.

**What is the level of impact?** None

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:**

There is unlikely to be any impact on good relations between people of different political opinion.

**What is the level of impact?** None

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:**

There is unlikely to be any impact on good relations between people of different racial group.

**What is the level of impact?** None

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

Detail opportunities of how this policy could better promote good relations for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

***Religious Belief* - If Yes, provide details:**

**If No, provide reasons:**

There are unlikely to be any opportunities to promote good relations between people of different religious belief.

***Political Opinion* - If Yes, provide details:**

**If No, provide reasons**

There are unlikely to be any opportunities to promote good relations between people of different political opinion.

**Racial Group - If Yes, provide details:**

**If No, provide reasons**

There are unlikely to be any opportunities to promote good relations between people of different racial group.

**Additional considerations**

**Multiple identity**

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?  If so, please detail below.

(*For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).*

**Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.**

The implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

Farms of differing size, type and land designations and thus differing proportions of men and women will have corresponding variation in needs, experiences and priorities in relation to the policy. Thus there will be variable impacts on men and women for example as there are much fewer female dairy farmers than male dairy farmers it is likely that measures more applicable to dairy farms will impact the needs, experience and priorities of males more than females in this particular demographic.

DAERA also has legislative obligations to meet under the Disability Discrimination Order. Questions 5 – 6 relate to these.

Consideration of Disability Duties

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

Any comments received during the consultation process relating to how positive attitudes towards disabled people can be promoted in the strategy, will be incorporated where appropriate.

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

Details of opportunities to actively increase the participation by disabled people have not been scoped at this stage but potential areas for promotion may include educational opportunities.

**Part 3. Screening decision** (Please delete as appropriate)

1. “Screened in” for equality impact assessment
2. ~~“Screened out” with mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted~~
3. ~~“Screened out” without mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted~~

**If the decision is *not to conduct an equality impact assessment*, please provide details of the reasons.**

N/A

**If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment the public authority should consider if the policy should *be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced* - please provide details.**

N/A

**If the decision is to *subject the policy to an equality impact assessment*, please provide details of the reasons.**

The overarching reason in the decision to subject the policy to an equality impact assessment is that the implications of the proposed policy for the farming sector across Northern Ireland will range from little or no impact to a very significant impact depending on the specific farm size, type and designation.

All public authorities’ equality schemes must state the authority’s arrangements for assessing and consulting on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. The Commission recommends screening and equality impact assessment as the tools to be utilised for such assessments. Further advice on equality impact assessment may be found in a separate Commission publication: [A Practical Guide to Equality Impact Assessment](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/PracticalGuidanceonEQIA2005.pdf?ext=.pdf)

**Mitigation**

When the public authority concludes that the likely impact is ‘minor’ and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, the public authority may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations.

**Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations? Yes / No (delete as appropriate)**

**If so, *give the reasons* to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy.**

N/A

**Timetabling and prioritising**

Factors to be considered in timetabling and prioritising policies for equality impact assessment.

If the policy has been **‘screened in’** for equality impact assessment, then please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

**On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.**

| **Priority criterion** | **Rating (1-3)** |
| --- | --- |
| Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations | 3 |
| Social need | 3 |
| Effect on people’s daily lives | 3 |
| Relevance to a public authority’s functions | 3 |
| **Total score** | 12 |

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the public authority in timetabling. Details of the Public Authority’s Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the quarterly Screening Report.

**Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities?**

No

**If yes, please provide details.**

**Part 4. Monitoring**

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.*

Further advice on monitoring can be found at: [ECNI Monitoring Guidance for Public Authorities](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/S75MonitoringGuidance2007.pdf?ext=.pdf)

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.

The Ammonia Strategy Implementation Plan will include metrics to track progress with implementation of both actions emanating from the strategy and any effects, whether positive or negative on Section 75 categories.

**Equality:**

Participants in actions being taken forward as a result of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will be asked to complete a Section 75 Monitoring Form which will allow full equality monitoring.

**Good Relations:**

Participants in actions being taken forward as a result of an agreed NI Ammonia Strategy will be asked to complete an evaluation of good relations pre and post participation.

**Disability Duties:**

Data on participants’ disabilities and necessary adjustments will be collated during the implementation of any initiatives taken forward as a result of the NI Ammonia Strategy.

**Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights**

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

1. **Please explain any adverse impacts on human rights that you have identified**

9. **Please indicate any ways which you consider the policy positively promotes human rights**

**Part 6 - Approval and authorisation**

# **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 used the most relevant, current & up to date data available
* 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

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

**Name:** Kate Semple **Grade:** Agricultural Inspector Gd I

**Branch:** Ammonia Policy **Date:** 1/11/22

**Signature:** please insert a scanned image of your signature



**Screening decision approved by (must be Grade 3/Deputy Secretary or above) -**

**Name:** Tracey Teague **Grade:** 3

**Branch:** EMFG **Date:** 20/12/2022

**Signature:** Tracey Teague

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be ‘signed off’ and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy, made easily accessible on the public authority’s website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.

Please save the final signed version of the completed screening form in the CM container (AE2-19-11940) below as soon as possible after completion and forward the CM link to Equality Branch at [equality@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:equality@daera-ni.gov.uk). The screening template must be saved to the container in **HTML format** (not PDF) in order to comply with accessibility requirements. 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: [equality@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:equality@daera-ni.gov.uk)

Tel: 028 7744 2027



**Annex A**

**Synopsis of Human Rights Act Articles & Protocols**

***Article 2***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
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:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(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***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Prohibition of torture***

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

***Article 4***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Prohibition of slavery and forced labour***

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.**E+W+S+N.I.**
3. For the purpose of this Article the term “forced or compulsory labour” shall not include:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(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***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(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.

1. 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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. 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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
3. 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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
4. 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.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 6***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.**E+W+S+N.I.**
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(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***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
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.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 8***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
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.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 9***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
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.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 10***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
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.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 11***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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.**E+W+S+N.I.**
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.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 12***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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***

**E+W+S+N.I.*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* E+W+S+N.I.*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.

1. <https://appsd.daera-ni.gov.uk/nedmapviewer/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)