The Human Rights Act 1998 is an Act of Parliament which brings the majority of the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law and applies in Northern Ireland.

2 Right to life
1. Everyone’s right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of their life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction 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 defence 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.

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

4 Prohibition of slavery 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 of any domestic or 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.

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 fulfillment of any obligation prescribed by law;
(c) the lawful arrest or detention of a person affected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or where it is reasonably considered necessary in order to prevent him from committing an offence or fleeing after having been convicted of an offence;
(d) the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his attachment 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 an unauthorised entry into the country or a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition;
(g) the detention of a person who has been convicted of an offence and is awaiting sentence of a court following his conviction for which punishment is provided by law;
(h) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
(i) in action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

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 a competent tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly. The right to freedom of speech and of public privacy may be excluded after all the facts and circumstances of the case are known to the judge. In any criminal proceedings, 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 public interest 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 defence;
(c) to be tried within a reasonable time by a court and to have an unhampered access to it;
(d) to have had, if he so requests, an interpreter who understands the language used in court;
(e) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

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 law at the time when the act was committed. Punishment with regard to a greater penalty 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 civilized nations.

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.

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, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

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 journalists or from regulations as to printing or otherwise publishing any matter.

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 the interests relating to employment.

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, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

12 Right to marry
1. Man and woman of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

13 Restrictions on political activity of aliens
Nothing in Articles 10, 11 and 14 shall be regarded as preventing the High Contracting Parties from imposing restrictions on the political activity of aliens.

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.

15 Right to education
No one 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.

16 Right to free elections
1. High Contracting Parties undertake to hold 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.

17 Prohibition of abuse of rights
Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the Convention.

18 Limitation on use of restrictions on rights
The restrictions permitted under this Convention to the said rights and freedoms shall not be applied for any purpose other than those for which they have been prescribed.

NOTES:
1. Article 16 of the ECHR is introductory and is not part of the Human Rights Act.
2. Other Articles that are not part of the Act include 10 (Right to an effective remedy), 15 (Abolition of the death penalty).

PROTOCOL 1
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.

2 Right to education
No one 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.

3 Right to free elections
High Contracting Parties undertake to hold 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.

PROTOCOL 13
1 Abolition of the death penalty
The death penalty shall be abolished. No one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.