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List of abbreviations

BOT =	British Overseas Territory
CAT =	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CD =	Crown Dependency
CEDAW =	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC =	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD =	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ECHR =	European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
ECNI =	Equality Commission for Northern Ireland[1]
ECSC =	Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court[2]
EHRC =	Equality and Human Rights Commission[3]
EU =	European Union
Geneva 1 =	Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
Geneva 2 =	Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
Geneva 3 =	Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
Geneva 4 =	Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
GROS =	General Register Office for Scotland
HM =	Her Majesty's
ICCPR =	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP2 =	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
ICERD =	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR =	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO =	International Labour Organization
ISD Scotland =	Information Services Division Scotland
JCHR =	UK Parliament Joint Committee on Human Rights
JCPC =	Judicial Committee of the Privy Council[4]

[1] www.equalityni.org.
[2] http://www.eccourts.org/.
[3] http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/.

NGO =	Non-governmental organisation
NHRI =	National Human Rights Institutions (in the UK, they include the: EHRC; SHRC; NIHRC)
NIHRC =	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission[5]
NISRA =	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
OFCOM =	Office of Communications
ONS =	Office for National Statistics
OP-CAT =	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CEDAW =	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CRC-AC =	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC =	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRPD =	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Protocol 1 =	Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I)
Protocol 2 =	Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II)
Protocol 3 =	Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III)
SHRC =	Scottish Human Rights Commission[6]
UK =	United Kingdom
UN =	United Nations
UNRG =	United Nations Reporting Guidelines[7]
UPR =	Universal periodic review

[4] http://jcpc.uk/.
[5] http://www.nihrc.org/.
[6] http://www.scottishhumanrights.com/.
[7] United Nations, Compilation of Guidelines on the form and content of reports to be submitted by States Parties to the International Human Rights Treaties, 3 June 2009 (downloadable from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/TB/HRI-GEN-2-REV-6_en.doc).

Introduction

1. This Core Document covers the United Kingdom, and also the British Overseas Territories and the Crown Dependencies which are not part of the UK but for which the UK is responsible on international relations and defence. The total word count is below the limit of 42,400 words introduced by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 8 May 2014[8].

United Kingdom

I. General information about the reporting State

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the State

2. Listed below are the following four tables: demographic indicators; social, economic and cultural indicators; indicators on the political system; indicators on crime and the administration of justice. The indicators are based on those recommended in Appendix 3 of the UNRG, and cover the four constituent parts of the United Kingdom (UK): England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Demographic indicators	
Population size[9]	63,705,000
	England: 53,493,700
	Wales: 3,074,100
	Scotland: 5,313,600
	Northern Ireland: 1,823,600
Population growth rate[10]	0.7%
Population density[11] (people per sq km)	260
	England: 410
	Wales: 150
	Scotland: 70
	Northern Ireland: 130

[8] OHCHR/HRTD/CBH of 8 May 2014.
[9] See ONS, *Population estimates for the UK*, August 2013.
[10] See ONS, *Population estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2011 and Mid-2012*, 8 August 2013.
[11] See ONS, *2011 Census: Population density, unrounded estimates, local authorities in the United Kingdom*.

Demographic indicators	
Population distribution by mother tongue[12]	**England and Wales**[13]: English (English or Welsh if in Wales): 49,808,185 French: 147,099 Portuguese: 133,453 Spanish: 120,222 Other European language (EU): 1,214,776 Other European language (non EU): 237,117 Arabic: 159,290 West/Central Asian language: 184,665 South Asian language: 1,296,833 East Asian language: 387,829 African language: 244,057 Other language: 27,925 **Scotland** (languages used at home[14)]: English: 4,741,000 Scots: 56,000 Polish: 54,000 Gaelic: 25,000 British sign language: 13,000 **Northern Ireland**[15]: English: 1,681,171 Polish: 17,731 Lithuanian: 6,250 Irish (Gaelic): 4,164 Portuguese: 2,293 Slovak: 2,257 Chinese: 2,214 Tagalog/Filipino: 1,895

[12] Rural and urban distribution data is not readily available.
[13] See NOMIS, *2011 Census: Main language by sex*.
[14] National Records of Scotland, *Scotland's Census 2011– Release 2A*, 26 September 2013.
[15] See NISRA, *Census 2011: Detailed Characteristics for Northern Ireland on Ethnicity, Country of Birth and language*.

Demographic indicators	
	Latvian: 1,273 Russian: 1,191 Malayalan: 1,174 Hungarian: 1,008 Other languages: 13,090
Population distribution by religion[16]	**England and Wales**[17]: Christian: 33,243,175 Buddhist: 247,743 Hindu: 816,633 Jewish: 263,346 Muslim: 2,706,066 Sikh: 423,158 Other religion: 240,530 No religion: 14,097,229 Religion not stated: 4,038,032 **Scotland**[18]: Church of Scotland: 1,718,000 Roman Catholic: 841,000 Other Christian: 291,000 Muslim: 77,000 Hindus: 16,000 Buddhist: 13,000 Sikhs: 9,000 Jewish: 6,000 Other religion: 15,000 No religion: 1,941,000 Religion not stated: 368,000 **Northern Ireland**[19]: Catholic: 738,033

[16] Rural and urban distribution data is not available.
[17] See NOMIS, *2011 Census: Religion by sex*.
[18] National Records of Scotland, *Scotland's Census 2011 – Release 2A*, 26 September 2013.
[19] See NISRA, *Census 2011: Detailed Characteristics for Northern Ireland on Health, Religion and National Identity*.

Demographic indicators	
	Protestant and Other Christian: 752,555 Other religions: 14,859 No religion: 183,164 Not stated: 122,252
Population distribution by ethnic groups[20]	**England and Wales**[21]: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British: 45,134,686 Irish: 531,087 Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 57,680 Other White: 2,485,942 White and Black Caribbean: 426,715 White and Black African: 165,974 White and Asian: 341,727 Other Mixed: 289,984 Indian: 1,412,958 Pakistani: 1,124,511 Bangladeshi: 447,201 Chinese: 393,141 Other Asian: 835,720 African: 989,628 Caribbean: 594,825 Other Black: 280,437 Arab: 230,600 Any other ethnic group: 333,096 **Scotland**[22]: White Scottish: 4,446,000 White Other British: 417,000 White Irish: 54,000 White Polish: 61,000 White Gypsy/Traveller: 4,000 White Other: 102,000 Mixed or multipled ethnic groups: 20,000

[20] Rural and urban distribution data is not available.
[21] See NOMIS, *2011 Census: Ethnic group by sex*.
[22] National Records of Scotland, *Scotland's Census 2011– Release 2A*, 26 September 2013.

Demographic indicators	
	Pakistani: 49,000 Indian: 33,000 Bangladeshi: 4,000 Chinese: 34,000 Asian Other: 21,000 African: 29,000 Caribbean: 3,000 Black: 2,000 Caribbean/Black Other: 1,000 Arab: 9,000 Arab Other: 5,000 **Northern Ireland**[23]: White: 1,778,449 Irish Traveller: 1,301 Chinese: 6,303 Indian: 6,198 Pakistani: 1,091 Bangladeshi: 540 Other Asian: 4,998 Caribbean: 372 African: 2,345 Black Other: 899 Mixed: 6,014 Other: 2,353
Age-composition[24]	Under 16: 6,080,860 (Males); 5,793,926 (Females) 16-44: 12,375,915 (Males); 12,394,744 (Females) 45-64: 7,976,830 (Males); 8,182,776 (Females). 65 and over: 4,594,538 (Males); 5,782,589 (Females)

[23] See NISRA, *Census 2011: Detailed Characteristics for Northern Ireland on Health, Religion and National Identity*.

[24] See ONS, *2011 Census: Usual resident population by single year of age, unrounded estimates, local authorities in the United Kingdom*, 2013.

Demographic indicators	
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15[25]	19%
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65[26]	16%
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	England and Wales[27]: 12.9 Scotland[28]: 11.0 Northern Ireland[29]: 13.9
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	England and Wales[30]: 4.2 Scotland[31]: 3.7 Northern Ireland[32]: 3.6
Death rate – per 1,000 population[33]	
Males	8.6
Females	8.9
Life expectancy – years at birth	
Men	England[34]: 78.9 Wales[35]: 78.0 Scotland[36]: 75.8 Northern Ireland[37]: 77.0
Women	England[38]: 82.9 Wales[39]: 82.2

[25] See ONS, *2011 Census, Population Estimates by single year of age and sex for Local Authorities in the United Kingdom* July 2013.
[26] See ONS, *2011 Census, Population Estimates by single year of age and sex for Local Authorities in the United Kingdom*, July 2013.
[27] See ONS, *Births in England and Wales – 2012*, July 2013.
[28] See GROS, *Vital Events Reference Tables 2011 Section 3*, August 2012.
[29] See NISRA, *Live births – 1887 to 2012*.
[30] See ONS, *Child mortality statistics: Childhood, infant and perinatal 2011*, 2013.
[31] See The Scottish Government, *Infant mortality statistics*, January 2012.
[32] See NISRA, *Infant Deaths by sex – 1887 to 2012*.
[33] See ONS, *Death Registrations by Single Year of Age – United Kingdom, 2011*, December 2012.
[34] See ONS, *Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in England and Wales, 2009-11*, 2013.
[35] See ONS, *Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in England and Wales, 2009-11*, 2013.
[36] See GROS, *Life Expectancy for areas in Scotland 2008-2010*, October 2011.
[37] See NISRA, *NI Interim Life Tables 1980-1982 to 2008-2010*.
[38] See ONS, *Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in England and Wales, 2009-11*, 2013.
[39] See ONS, *Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in England and Wales, 2009-11*, 2013.

Demographic indicators	
	Scotland[40]: 80.4
	Northern Ireland[41]: 81.4
Total fertility rate – children per woman	England and Wales[42]: 1.94
	Scotland[43]: 1.67
	Northern Ireland[44]: 2.06
Average household size[45]	2.4
Proportion of single-parent households[46]	25.8%
	92% of single-parent families are headed by women.
	8% of single-parent families are headed by men.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education[47]	Transport: 15.9%
	Recreation & culture: 15.4%
	Housing, fuel & power: 15.3%
	Food & non-alcoholic drinks: 13.2%
	Restaurants & hotels: 9.6%
	Services: 9.3%
	Household goods & services: 6.6%
	Clothing & footwear: 5.2%
	Communication: 3.2%
	Alcoholic drinks, tobacco & narcotics: 2.9%
	Education: 1.7%
	Health: 1.6%
Proportion of population below the national poverty line[48]	17%
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption[49]	5% (in 2011)

[40] See GROS, *Life Expectancy for areas in Scotland 2008-2010*, October 2011.
[41] See NISRA, *NI Interim Life Tables 1980-1982 to 2008-2010*.
[42] See ONS, *Birth Summary Tables, England and Wales, 2012*, July 2013.
[43] See GROS, *Vital Events Reference Tables 2012*, August 2013.
[44] See NISRA, *Age-specific fertility rates, (single years), 1979 to 2011*.
[45] See ONS, *Families and households, 2001 to 2011*, January 2012.
[46] See ONS, *Families and households, 2001 to 2011*, January 2012.
[47] See ONS, *Family Spending, 2012 Edition*, December 2012.
[48] See Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income*, June 2013.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)[50]	2011/12: 51.7 (36.3 post tax)
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	England[51]: 0.90% Wales[52]: 0.58% Scotland[53]: 0.40% (data includes Primary 1 children aged 4.5 to 6.25) Northern Ireland: information not yet available.
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	England and Wales[54]: 4.0 Scotland[55]: 4.0 Northern Ireland[56]: 4.3
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	England and Wales[57]: • Using at least one method: 75%; • Of those not in a heterosexual relationship and not using contraception (25%): 54% had a sterilised partner; 11% were pregnant; 9% were planning pregnancy. Scotland: information not yet available. Northern Ireland: information not yet available.
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	England and Wales[58]: 0.25 Scotland[59]: 0.21 Northern Ireland[60]: 0.00 (35 terminations of pregnancy recorded in 2011/12)
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases[61]	HIV[62]: 151.8 (incidence per 100,000 population).

[49] See The World Bank, *Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)*.
[50] See ONS, *The effects of taxes and benefits on household income, 2011/12*, July 2013.
[51] See Public Health England, *National Child Measurement Programme*, December 2012.
[52] See Public Health Wales NHS Trust, *Child Measurement Programme for Wales Report 2011/12*, July 2013.
[53] See ISD Scotland, *Primary 1 Body Mass Index (BMI) Statistics*, April 2013.
[54] See ONS *Childhood, Infant and Perinatal Mortality in England and Wales, 2012*, January 2014.
[55] See Healthcare Improvement Scotland, *Scottish Perinatal and Infant Mortality and Morbidity Report*, March 2013.
[56] See NISRA, *Perinatal, neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths, numbers and rates, 1946 to 2011*.
[57] See ONS, *Contraception and Sexual Health, 2008-09*, October 2009.
[58] See Department of Health, *Abortion Statistics – England Wales: 2012*, 2013.
[59] See ISD Scotland, *Abortion Statistics, 2012*, July 2013.
[60] See Department of Health, Social Service and Public Safety, *Termination of pregnancy statement*, August 2012.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Tuberculosis[63]: 13.9 (incidence per 100,000 population). Malaria[64]: 2.2 (incidence per 100,000 population).

Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases[65]	Major communicable diseases: see above.
	
	Major non-communicable diseases:
	
	• Cancer[66]: 524 (incidence per 100,000 population).
	• Coronary heart disease[67]:
	  ○ UK: 3.5%;
	  ○ England: 3.4%;
	  ○ Wales: 4%;
	  ○ Scotland: 4.4%;
	  ○ Northern Ireland: 4%.
	• Cardiovascular disease[68]:
	  ○ England – Males: 13%;
	  ○ England – Females 13.6%;
	  ○ Wales (any heart condition) – Males 9%;
	  ○ Wales (any heart condition) – Females 7%;
	  ○ Scotland – Males: 16.3%;
	  ○ Scotland – Females: 14%;
	  ○ Northern Ireland – Males: stroke (2%); myocardical infarction (5%); angina (6%);
	  ○ Northern Ireland – Females: stroke (1%); myocardical infarction (2%); angina (5%).

[61] In the context of the UK, major communicable diseases are: HIV; malaria; tuberculosis, and influenza.
[62] See Health Protection Agency, *HIV in the United Kingdom: 2012 Report*, November 2012.
[63] See Public Health England, *Tuberculosis in the UK 2013 report*, August 2013.
[64] See Public Health England, *Imported malaria cases and deaths, United Kingdom: 1993-2012*, April 2013.
[65] In the context of the UK, major non-communicable diseases are: neoplasm (cancer/tumour); coronary heart disease; cardiovascular disease; diabetes.
[66] See Cancer Research UK, *Cancer incidence for all cancers combined*, December 2012.
[67] See British Heart Foundation, *Coronary heart disease statistics: A compendium of health statistics*, 2012 edition, October 2012.
[68] See British Heart Foundation, *Coronary heart disease statistics: A compendium of health statistics*, 2012 edition, October 2012.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	• Diabetes[69]: ○ England: 5.5%; ○ Wales: 5.0%; ○ Scotland: 4.3%; ○ Northern Ireland: 3.8%.
Ten major causes of death	England and Wales[70] • Males: ○ Neoplasms: 31.9%; ○ Diseases of the circulatory system: 28.9%; ○ Diseases of the respiratory system: 13.9%; ○ Diseases of the digestive system: 4.9%; ○ Mental and behavioural disorders: 4.9%; ○ External causes of morbidity and mortality: 4.6%; ○ Diseases of the nervous system: 4%; ○ Diseases of the genitourinary system: 1.7%; ○ Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases: 1.3%; ○ Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical findings not otherwise classified: 1.2%. • Females: ○ Diseases of the circulatory system: 27.7%; ○ Neoplasms: 26.5%; ○ Diseases of the respiratory system: 14.4%; ○ Mental and behavioural disorders: 9.3%; ○ Diseases of the digestive system: 4.9%; ○ Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical findings not otherwise

[69] Diabetes UK, *Diabetes in the UK 2012: Key statistics on diabetes*, April 2012.
[70] ONS, *Deaths Registered in England and Wales*, 2012.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	classified: 3.1%; ○ External causes of morbidity and mortality: 2.5%; ○ Diseases of the genitourinary system: 2.2%; ○ Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases: 1.4%; ○ Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue: 1.1%. Scotland: information not yet available. Northern Ireland: information not yet available.
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	Primary[71]: 100% Secondary[72]: 97%
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	England[73]: 4.4% (primary); 5.9% (secondary). Wales: 6.2% (primary[74]); 7.4% (secondary[75]). Scotland[76]: 5.1% (primary); 8.1% (secondary). Northern Ireland[77]: 4.8% (primary); 7% (post-primary).
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	England[78]: 17.7 Wales[79]: 18.4 Scotland[80]: 13.5 Northern Ireland[81]: 17.5
Literacy rates (adult)	99.0%[82]
Unemployment rate[83]	Apr-Jun 2013: 7.8%

[71] World Bank, *School enrolment, primary (% net)*, 2010.
[72] World Bank, *School enrolment, secondary (% net)*, 2011.
[73] Department for Education, *Pupil Absence in Schools in England, including pupil characteristics 2011/12*, March 2013.
[74] Welsh Government, *Absenteeism from Primary Schools 2011/12*, January 2013.
[75] Welsh Government, *Absenteeism from Secondary Schools 2012/13*, September 2013.
[76] Scottish Government Education Statistics, *School Attendance*, December 2013.
[77] Department of Education Northern Ireland, *Attendance statistics 2011/12*, February 2013.
[78] ONS, *School Workforce in England – November 2012*, April 2013.
[79] StatsWales, *Pupil:teacher ratio by local authority and sector*, August 2012.
[80] The Scottish Government, *Pupil teacher ratios*, December 2013.
[81] Department of Education Northern Ireland, *Pupil: teacher ratios in grant aided schools in Northern Ireland – 2012/13*.
[82] CIA, *CIA World Factbook*, 2003 estimate.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors[84]	Public sector: 18.8% Private sector: 80.8%
Work participation rates[85]	November 2013 – Janurary 2014: 72.3%
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions[86]	2012: 23.2
Per capita income[87]	2012: £23,793
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions[88]	2012: £1,562
Annual growth rate[89]	2012: 0.2
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions[90]	2012: £1,558
Consumer Price Index (CPI)[91] (February – February 12 month average)	2014: 1.7%
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP[92]	Estimate for 2014-15 (including: housing/environment, education, social protection, personal social services, industry/agriculture/employment, health): 72.8% of total expenditure. 34.1% of GDP in 2012.
External and domestic public debt[93]	General government gross consolidated debt (nominal value): In 2012/13: 88.3% of GDP.
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI[94]	Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2012 (net): £8,766m. ODA/GNI ratio for 2012: 0.56. Breakdown by region of bilateral UK ODA (in 2012): • Africa: £2,174m (40% of bilateral UK ODA);

[83] ONS, Labour Market Statistics, September 2011/August 2013. Unemployment figures are also available and regularly updated for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
[84] ONS, *Q3 2013 Public Sector Employment*.
[85] ONS, *Labour Market Statistics*, March 2014.
[86] Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, *Trade Union Membership 2012*, May 2013 (UK workforce).
[87] ONS, *The Blue Book*, July 2013.
[88] ONS, *Quarterly National Accounts Q1 2013*, June 2013.
[89] ONS, *Quarterly National Accounts Q1 2013*, June 2013.
[90] ONS, *Blue Book 2013 Chapter 01: National Accounts at a Glance*, July 2013.
[91] ONS, *Consumer Price Inflation*, March 2014.
[92] HM Treasury, *Budget 2014*, 21 March 2014.
[93] ONS, *Government Deficit and Debt Under the Maastricht Treaty*, September 2013.
[94] Department for International Development, *Statistics on international development*, October 2013.

Social, economic and cultural indicators

- International / Policy Programme: £1,748m (32% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Asia: £1,366m (25% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Europe: £38m (1% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Pacific: £6m (0% of bilateral UK ODA).

Breakdown by sector of bilateral UK ODA (in 2012):

- Health: £1,076m (20% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Government and civil society (general): £779m (14% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Multisector / Cross-cutting: £748m (14% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Education: £630m (11% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Economic infrastructure & services: £597m (11% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Humanitarian aid: £422m (8% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Administrative costs of donors: £333m (6% of bilateral UK ODA);
- General programme assistance: £286m (5% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Other social infrastructure & services: £209m (4% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Production sectors: £191m (3% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Water and sanitation: £107m (2% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Action relating to debt: £71m (1% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Refugees in donor countries: £28m (0.5% of bilateral UK ODA);
- Unallocated / Unspecified: £20m (0.4% of bilateral UK ODA).

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level[95]	391 registered political parties.
Proportion of the population eligible to vote[96]	75.5%
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Information not collected.
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity[97]	406 (cases of alleged electoral fraud reported by the police in 2012). Types of cases of alleged electoral fraud: • Registratation: 23% of cases; • Nomination: 6% of cases; • Campaign: 41% of cases; • Voting: 26% of cases.
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)[98]	Digital TV • Proportion of UK homes with digital TV Q1 2013: 97% • Proportion of homes with a DVR (digital video recorders): 53% • Minutes spent watching TV per day (person aged 4+): 241 (4 hours) Radio • Proportion of radio listerns with a DAB (digital audio broadcasting) radio in their household: 44% • Proportion of listener hours through a digital platform (DAB, online, DTV): 34% • Minutes spent listening to radio per day (among radio listeners): 170 (2 hours, 50 minutes) • Number of local radio stations broadcasting on analogue (excluding community stations): 338 • Number of community radio stations currently on air: 207 • Number of national radio stations (analogue and DAB): 27

[95] The Electoral Commission, Online register of political parties.
[96] See ONS, *Electoral Statistics for UK 2012*, February 2013.
[97] The Electoral Commission, *Analysis of cases of alleged electoral fraud in 2012*, May 2013.
[98] OFCOM, *Communications Market Report 2013*, 1 August 2013.

Indicators on the political system

Internet

- Total household internet take-up: 80%
- Number of fixed residential broadband connections: 21.7 million (Dec 2012)
- Proportion of adults with broadband (fixed and mobile): 75%
- Proportion of adults with mobile broadband: 5%
- Superfast broadband take-up (proportion of non-corporate connections): 17.5%
- Proportion of homes with a PC or Laptop: 79%
- Proportion of people who use their mobile to access the internet: 49%
- Number of mobile broadband subscriptions (dongles/PC datacard): 4.917 m (Dec 2012)
- Market share: BT (30%); Virgin Media (21%); Sky (19%); TalkTalk Group (17%); Others (13%)

Fixed and mobile telephony

- Number of residential fixed landlines: 24.4 million (Dec 2012)
- Number of fixed landlines in the UK, including ISDN channels: 33.1 million (Dec 2012)
- Proportion of adults who personally own/use a mobile phone: 92%
- Proportion of adults with a smartphone: 51%
- Proportion of adults who live in a mobile-only home: 15%
- Proportion of prepay mobile subscriptions: 39%
- Number of text messages sent per mobile subscriber per month: 153 (2012)
- Market share (fixed line call volumes): BT (38%); Virgin Media (12%); Others (49%)

Post

- Addressed mail volume in 2012: 15.7bn items (of which Royal Mail end-to-end: 8.4bn)

Indicators on the political system	
	• Approximate no. items received by residential consumers per week: 8.4 • Approximate no. items sent by residential consumers per month: 7.7 News consumption (by UK adults) • TV: 78% o BBC One: 73% o ITV1/ITV WALES/UTV/STV: 43% o BBC News Channel: 21% o Sky News Channel: 20% o Channel 4: 10% o BBC Two: 6% o Channel 5: 5% o Al Jazeera (English version): 3% o CNN: 2% o Russia Today: 2% • Newspapers: 40% o The Sun: 25% o The Daily Mail: 19% o The Daily Mirror: 13% o The Metro: 12% o The Times: 9% o The Daily Telegraph: 8% o The Daily Express: 6% o The Guardian: 5% o The Daily Star: 5% o The Evening Standard: 5% o The Daily Record: 4% o The "I": 3% o The Independent: 3% o The Financial Times: 1% o Radio: 35% o Any BBC radio: 68% o Commercial radio: 43% o Any internet: 32% o BBC website or app: 52% o Facebook: 19%

Indicators on the political system	
	○ Google (search engine): 16% ○ Sky News website or app: 14% ○ Google News: 13% ○ Yahoo News: 10% ○ Twitter: 10% ○ Daily Mail website / app: 8% ○ Guardian / Observer: 6% ○ ITV or ITN website / app: 5% ○ The Sun website/app: 5% ○ MSN News: 4% ○ Any local newspaper site: 3% ○ Huffington Post: 3% • Word of mouth: 11% • Magazines: 6% • Interactive TV, Ceefax, TV apps: 4% • None of these/don't follow news: 7%
Number of recognised NGOs	There is no central record for this information. The number of registered charities is as follows: England and Wales[99]: 163,709; Scotland[100]: 23,789; Northern Ireland[101]: 6,915.
Distribution of legislative seats by party	UK Parliament[102] (650): Conservative (303); Labour (257); Liberal Democrat (56); Democratic Unionist (8); Scottish National (6); Independent (5); Sinn Fein (5); Plaid Cymru (3); Social Democratic and Labour Party (3); Alliance (1); Green (1); Respect (1); Vacant (1); Speaker (1). Scottish Parliament[103] (129): Scottish National Party (65); Scottish Labour (38); Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party (15); Scottish Liberal Democrats (5); Scottish Green Party (2); Independent (3); No Party Affiliation (1).

[99] Charity Commission, *Sector facts and figures*, December 2013.
[100] Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator, *Scottish Charities February 2014*.
[101] Northern Ireland Charity Commission, *Initial Deemed List of Northern Ireland Charities*, 2013.
[102] UK Parliament, *Current state of the Parties*.
[103] The Scottish Parliament, *Current state of the Parties*.

Indicators on the political system	
	National Assembly for Wales[104] (60): Conservative (14); Labour (30); Liberal Democrat (5); Plaid Cymru (11). Northern Ireland Assembly[105] (108): Alliance Party (8); Democratic Unionist Party (38); Green Party (1); Independent (1); NI21 (2); Sinn Féin (29); Social Democratic and Labour Party (14); Traditional Unionist Voice (1); UK Independence Party (1); Ulster Unionist Party (13).
Percentage of women in Parliament[106]	UK Parliament: 23% (House of Commons); 23% (House of Lords) Scottish Parliament: 35% National Assembly for Wales: 40% Northern Ireland Assembly: 19%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	Until the Fixed-Term Parliaments Act 2011, national elections did not have to be held on specific dates set out by law. This continues to be the case for elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly.
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit[107]	European Parliament election in May 2014[108]: 35.4% UK Parliament general election in May 2010: 65.1% Scottish Parliament election in May 2011: 50.6% National Assembly for Wales election in May 2011: 41.8% Northern Ireland Assembly election in May 2011[109]: 55.7%

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons	In 2012/13: • England and Wales[110]: 0.9 (homicides); 0.8 (attempted murders);

[104] National Assembly for Wales, *2011 Assembly Election Results*.
[105] Northern Ireland Assembly, Statistics.
[106] House of Commons Briefing Paper, *Women in Parliament and Government*, November 2013.
[107] Electoral Commission, *Electoral Data*.
[108] UK Parliament, *European Parliament Elections 2014 – Commons Library Research Paper*, RP 14/32, 11 June 2014.
[109] The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland, *Elections 2011*.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
	• Scotland[111]: 1.2 (homicides); 6.7 (attempted murder); • Northern Ireland[112]: 1.1 (homicides); 5.7 (attempted murder).
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	England and Wales (2012-2013[113]): • Violence against the person: 12,678 offenders receiving a custodial sentence (22.4 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Sexual offences: 3,259 offenders receiving a custodial sentence (5.8 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Burglary: 10,658 offenders receiving a custodial sentence (18.8 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Robbery: 4,634 offenders receiving a custodial sentence (8.2 incidence per 100,000 persons). Scotland (2012-2013[114]): • Non-sexual crimes of violence (homicide, serious assault and attempted murder, robbery, other violence): 1,250 offenders receiving a custodial sentence (23.5 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Sexual crimes (rape and attempted rape, sexual assault, offences associated with prostitution, other sexual crimes): 292 offenders receiving a custodial sentence (5.5 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Housebreaking: 739 offenders receiving a custodial sentence (13.9 incidence per 100,000 persons).

[110] Figures based on: 532 (homicides); 437 (attempted murders). ONS, *Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2013*, 17 October 2013.

[111] Figures based on: 65 (homicides); 354 (attempted murder). The Scottish Government, *Homicide in Scotland, 2012-13*, 1 October 2013.

[112] Figures based on: 20 (homicides); 104 (attempted murder). Police Service of Northern Ireland, *Trends in Police Recorded Crime in Northern Ireland 1998/99 to 2012/13*, 5 July 2013.

[113] See Ministry of Justice, *Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly Update to June 2013*, 21 November 2013.

[114] See The Scottish Government, *Criminal Proceedings in Scotland Statistical Bulletin Tables 2012-13*, 26 November 2013.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
	Northern Ireland (2006[115]): • Violence against the person: 320 persons convicted (17.5 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Sexual offences: 104 persons convicted (5.7 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Burglary offences: 113 persons convicted (6.2 incidence per 100,000 persons); • Robbery offences: 134 persons convicted (7.3 incidence per 100,000 persons).
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	England and Wales[116]: 53,700 in 2011/12 Scotland[117]: 7,693 in 2012/13 Northern Ireland[118]: 1,933 in 2010/11
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	England and Wales[119]: 56 days (magistrates' court); 70-182 days (Crown Court) Scotland[120]: 110 days (Sheriff Court); 110-140 days (High Court) Northern Ireland[121]: 163.4 days (average) at 30 June 2013
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	England and Wales[122] Breakdown by offence (total 70,813): violence against the person (19,426); sexual offences (10,956); robbery (8,703); burglary (7,151); theft and handling (4,453); fraud and forgery (1,326); drug offences (10,172); motoring offences (728); other offences (7,628); offences not recorded (270). Breakdown by length of sentence (total 67,798): fine defaulter (92); less than or equal to 6 months (3,770); greater than 6 months to less than 12 months (2,171);

[115] NISRA, *Northern Ireland Abstract of Statistics Online – 6.5 Persons Convicted at the Crown Court by offence group 1999 to 2006*, 1 May 2008.
[116] Ministry of Justice, Home Office, ONS, *An overview of sexual offending in England and Wales*, 10 January 2013.
[117] The Scottish Government, *Recorded crime in Scotland 2012-13*, 18 June 2013.
[118] NISRA, *Northern Ireland Abstract of Statistics Online – 6.1 Notifiable offences recorded by the police by offence type, rates per 1,000 population and clearance rates, 2003-04 to 2010-11*, 19 September 2011.
[119] Crown Prosecution Service, *Custody time limits*.
[120] Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service, *80/110/140 day rules*.
[121] Northern Ireland Prison Service, *Analysis of NIPS population from 01/04/2012 to 30/06/2013*, July 2013.
[122] Ministry of Justice, *Offender management statistics – quarterly July – September 2013*, January 2014.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
	12 months to less than 4 years (18,546); 4 years or more – excluding indeterminate sentences (25888; indeterminate sentences (12,407); recalls (4924). Scotland[123] Breakdown by offence (6,605 total): non-sexual crimes of violence (2,344); crimes of indicency (377); crimes of dishonesty (810); fire-raising, vandalism etc. (104); other crimes (1,322); miscellanous offences (847); motor vehicle offences (128); unkown charge (656); other jurisdiction charge (17). Breakdown by length of sentence (total 6,576): fine default (9); less than 3 months (50); from 3 months to less than 6 months (383); from 6 months to less than 2 years (1,822); from 2 years to less than 4 years (1,172); 4 years or over – excluding life (1,600); life/section 205/206 sentences (838); persons recalled from supervision/licence (701). Northern Ireland[124] – at 30 June 2013 Breakdown by offence: information not yet available. Breakdown by length of sentence (total 1,359): 6 months and less (104); 6-12 months (134); 12-24 months (173); 24 – 48 months (302); 48 – 96 (296), over 96 months (175), life (174); other (1).
Incidence of death in custody	England and Wales[125]: 198 in 2012-2013 (2.3 per 1,000 prisoners) Scotland[126]: 20 in 2012-2013 (2.4 per 1,000 prisoners) Northern Ireland[127]: 9 in 2012 (5.1 per 1,000 prisoners)
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[128]	0

[123] The Scottish Government, *Prison statistics and populations projections Scotland 2011-12*, 29 June 2012.

[124] Northern Ireland Prison Service, *Analysis of NIPS population from 01/04/2012 to 30/06/2013*, June 2013.

[125] Ministry of Justice, *Safety in custody statistics quarterly update to September 2013*, published January 2014.

[126] Scottish Prison Service, *Deaths in prison custody 2012-13*, 16 May 2013.

[127] Northern Ireland Prison Service, *FOI case No. 13:82*, 22 March 2013.

[128] The death penalty has been abolished in the UK.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Supreme Court[129]: 46 current cases. Information on current (pending) cases (civil and criminal) in courts in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland is not readily available.
Number of police/security personnel per 100,000 persons	The incidence of police officers per 100,000 persons is as follows: England and Wales[130]: 234; Scotland[131]: 329; Northern Ireland[132]: 401.
Number of prosecutors and judges per 100,000 population	England and Wales: 16.7 judges[133]; 4.2 prosecutors (estimate)[134]. Scotland: information not yet available. Northern Ireland: 3.9 judges[135]; prosecutors (information not yet available).
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary[136]	4.4% (public order and safety) in 2014-15 (estimate).
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Criminal legal aid England and Wales[137]: 93% (Magistrates' court); 99% (Crown Court). Scotland: information not yet available. Northern Ireland: information not yet available.
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	England, Scotland, Wales[138]: 46.8%. Breakdown by type of crime not available. Northern Ireland: information not yet available.

[129] The Supreme Court, *Current cases*, January 2014.
[130] Home Office, *Police workforce – England and Wales – 31 March 2013*, 18 July 2013.
[131] The Scottish Government, *Police officers quarterly strength statistics Scotland – 31 March 2013*, 3 June 2013.
[132] Police Service of Northern Ireland, *Strength of police service statistics*, January 2014.
[133] Based on Judicial Office, *2013 Judicial diversity statistics – gender, ethnicity, profession and age – at 1 April 2013* ; *2013 Tribunals judicial diversity statistics – gender, ethnicity, profession and age – at 1 April 2013*.
[134] Based on Crown Prosecution Service, *Facts about the CPS*. 31 March 2013.
[135] Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service, *Salaried judicial complement (as at 2 December 2013)*.
[136] HM Treasury, *Budget 2014*, 21 March 2014.
[137] Ministry of Justice, *Legal aid statistics in England and Wales 2012-2013*, 25 June 2013.
[138] Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority, *Annual report and accounts 2012-13*, 18 June 2013.

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure of the State

3. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The UK constitution is, however, unwritten, in the sense that it is not in the form of a single document but derives from various sources, such as: legislation; judicial decisions; Royal Prerogative (residual prerogative powers of the Sovereign); law and custom of the UK Parliament; authoritative works; EU law (through the European Communities Act 1972[139]); the ECHR (through the Human Rights Act 1998[140]); and constitutional conventions.

4. Two of the main constitutional principles underpinning the UK constitution are: parliamentary supremacy (traditionally defined as: the UK Parliament's power to legislate (or to amend or repeal any legislation) as it pleases, and the principle that an Act of Parliament cannot be overriden by other bodies); and the rule of law (recently expressed[141] as follows: "persons and authorities within the state, whether public or private, should be bound by and entitled to the benefit of laws publicly and prospectively promulgated and publicly administered in the courts").

UK Parliament[142]

5. The UK Parliament consists of: the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. Draft legislation (Bills) must be approved by both Houses (with very limited exceptions set out below), and then receive Royal Assent from the Sovereign, before becoming an Act of Parliament.

6. The House of Lords is composed of 778 peers[143]: 667 life peers; 88 excepted heriditary peers; and 23 bishops. Peers are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister or the House of Lords Appointments Commission. Under the Parliament Acts 1911[144] and 1949[145] certain Bills may become law without the consent of the Lords. The 1911 Act imposed restrictions on the Lords' right to delay Bills dealing exclusively with expenditure or taxation and limited their power to reject other legislation; and under the 1949 Act the Lords were limited to delaying Bills for one year. These limitations to the powers of the House of Lords are based on the belief that the principal legislative function of the modern House of Lords is revision, and that its purpose is to complement the House of Commons, not to rival it.

7. The House of Commons is composed of 650[146] Members of Parliament (MPs) elected by universal suffrage, under the "first past the post" system: in each constituency, the candidate that receives the highest number of votes is elected. Under the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011[147], the next general election will take place on 7 May 2015, general elections will then be held on the first Thursday in May every five years (the Prime Minister cannot delay the polling day by more than two months). General elections can however take place other than at five year intervals if: a motion of no confidence in the

139 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1972/68/contents.
140 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/contents.
141 The Rt. Hon Lord Bingham of Cornhill KG, The rule of law, Sir David Williams Lectures, University of Cambridge, 2006 (downloadable from http://www.cpl.law.cam.ac.uk/sir_david_williams_lectures/).
142 http://www.parliament.uk/.
143 http://www.parliament.uk/mps-lords-and-offices/lords/composition-of-the-lords/.
144 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo5/1-2/13/contents.
145 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/12-13-14/103/contents.
146 Reduced to 600 from the next general elections in 2015, following the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/1/contents).
147 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/14/contents.

Government is passed by a simple majority and 14 days elapse without the Commons passing a confidence motion in any new Government formed; or a motion for a general election is agreed by two thirds of the total number of seats in the Commons including vacant seats.

8. The Sovereign[148], the Head of State, exercises her powers in connection with Parliament subject to limitation and change by legislative process and always through, and on the advice of, ministers responsible to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by royal proclamation, and is prorogued (discontinued until the next session) and dissolved by the Sovereign. At the beginning of each new session the Sovereign formally opens Parliament. The Sovereign's assent is required before any legislation can take effect: Royal Assent to Bills is now usually declared to Parliament by the Speakers of the two Houses. The Sovereign has the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and the right to warn, but the right to veto legislation has long since fallen into disuse.

UK Government[149]

9. The leader of the party which wins the most seats (but not necessarily the most votes) at a general election, or which has the support of a majority in the House of Commons, is, by constitutional convention, invited by the Sovereign to form a government and is appointed Prime Minister. On occasions, when no party succeeds in winning an overall majority of seats, a coalition or minority government may be formed. The Prime Minister chooses a team of Ministers whom he or she recommends to the Sovereign for appointment as Ministers of the Crown. Together they form HM Government.

10. The party with the next largest number of seats is officially recognised as HM Opposition (or "the Official Opposition"), with its own leader and its own "shadow cabinet", whose members act as spokespersons on the subjects for which government ministers have responsibility. Members of any other parties and any independent MPs who have been elected support or oppose the Government according to their own party policies or their own views.

11. The Government has a major role in determining the business of the two Houses of Parliament: it initiates most legislation; and explains and defends its position in public debates within Parliament. Parliamentary control of the Government is ultimately exercised by the power of the House of Commons to force the Government to resign: by passing a resolution of "no confidence"; or by rejecting a proposal which the Government considers so vital to its policy that it has made it a matter of confidence; or by refusing to approve the budget. The executive, including the Government, is also held to account by the courts through the process of judicial review (whereby higher courts can review the decisions of public bodies to determine whether they acted illegally, irrationally or in a procedurally improper way).

Devolution

12. By 1998, devolved government was introduced in Wales[150], Scotland[151] and Northern Ireland[152]. The UK Parliament retains the right to legislate on all matters but,

148 http://www.royal.gov.uk/Home.aspx.
149 https://www.gov.uk/.
150 https://www.gov.uk/devolution-settlement-wales.
151 https://www.gov.uk/devolution-settlement-scotland.
152 https://www.gov.uk/devolution-settlement-northern-ireland.

under the Sewel Convention[153], the UK Government will not normally invite the UK Parliament to legislate with regard to devolved matters, except with agreement of the relevant devolved legislature. The UK Parliament has however retained direct control of some issues including: foreign affairs; defence and national security; macro-economic and fiscal matters.

13. Following the Scotland Act 1998[154] and the Scotland Act 2012[155], the Scottish Parliament[156] was established with 129, at present, members elected under the additional member system. The First Minister heads the Scottish Government[157]. The Scottish Parliament and Government have responsibility for most aspects of domestic, economic and social policy. Matters which are "reserved" to the UK Parliament and as such, the responsibility of the UK Government, are listed in the Scotland Acts. All matters not listed are considered to be devolved.

14. Following the Government of Wales Act 1998[158], the National Assembly for Wales[159] was established with 60 members, elected under the additional member system. The Government of Wales Act 2006[160] formally separated the National Assembly as a legislature and the Welsh Assembly Government[161] as an executive. The National Assembly has powers to pass laws in all the devolved areas as set out in the 2006 Act. The UK Parliament remains responsible for legislating in areas which are not devolved.

15. The Belfast Agreement of 10 April 1998[162] opened the way for the devolution of power to Northern Ireland through the Northern Ireland Act 1998[163]. An Assembly[164] of 108 members, elected under single transferable vote, with a range of legislative and executive powers was established. The Northern Ireland Executive[165] comprises a First Minister and Deputy First Minister, and 11 Ministers. Transferred matters in Northern Ireland include agriculture, education, housing, employment, health, policing and justice matters.

Judiciary and the administration of justice[166]

16. There are three jurisdictions within the UK: England and Wales; Scotland; and Northern Ireland. England and Wales, and Northern Ireland are common law systems, that is, systems based on the doctrine of judicial precedent whereby courts are placed in a hierarchy and judgments of the higher courts (UK Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court) are binding on the lower courts, and gradually evolve the body of law.

153 Paragraph 14 of the *Memorandum of Understanding and Supplementary Agreements between the United Kingdom Government, the Scottish Ministers, the Welsh Ministers, and the Northern Ireland Executive Committee*, September 2012.
154 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/46/contents.
155 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/11/contents.
156 http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/.
157 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/.
158 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/38/contents.
159 http://www.assemblywales.org/.
160 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/32/contents.
161 http://wales.gov.uk/?lang=en.
162 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-belfast-agreement.
163 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/47/contents.
164 http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/.
165 http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/.
166 Key statistics on the administration of justice are reported under section A ("Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the State") of the Core Document.

Scotland is a mixed system of common law and civil law (the latter is the system based on codified legislation).

17. The UK Supreme Court[167], whose Justices are selected by an independent commission with representatives of the three jurisdictions, is the final court of appeal for civil cases across the UK, for criminal cases in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland, and for devolution cases. The High Court of Justiciary is the final court of appeal for criminal cases in Scotland.

18. In England and Wales, the criminal courts (Magistrates' courts, Crown Court, High Court and Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)) and the civil courts (Magistrates' courts, County Courts, High Court, Court of Appeal (Civil Division), and tribunals) are administered by HM Courts and Tribunals Service[168]. The head of the judiciary in England and Wales is the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales[169]. The Judicial Appointments Commission[170] recommends candidates for judicial office in courts and tribunals. The Judicial Conduct Investigations Office[171] deals with judicial disciplinary issues within England and Wales.

19. In Scotland, the criminal courts (Justice of the Peace courts, Sheriff Courts, and the High Court of Justiciary) and the civil courts (Sheriff Courts, and the Court of Session) are administered by the Scottish Court Service[172] (tribunals are administed by the Scottish Tribunals Service). The head of the judiciary in Scotland is the Lord President[173]. The Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland[174] recommends candidates for judicial office in most courts. The Judicial Office for Scotland deals with judicial disciplinary issues within Scotland.

20. In Northern Ireland, the criminal courts (Magistrates' courts, Crown Court, High Court and Court of Appeal) and the civil courts (Magistrates' courts, County Courts, High Court, Court of Appeal, and tribunals) are administered by the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service[175]. The head of the judiciary in Northern Ireland is the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission[176] recommends candidates for judicial office in courts and tribunals. The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland's office deals with judicial disciplinary issues within Northern Ireland.

Non-governmental organisations[177]

21. The UK ratifed the Council of Europe European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations.

22. Various NGOs operate within the UK. For tax purposes, NGOs mainly take the form of charities. There is no unified system under which charities are governed in the UK. Registers are however kept by: the Charity Commission[178] (for England and Wales); the

[167] http://www.supremecourt.gov.uk/.
[168] http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts.
[169] http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/.
[170] http://jac.judiciary.gov.uk/.
[171] http://judicialconduct.judiciary.gov.uk/.
[172] http://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/home.
[173] http://scotland-judiciary.org.uk/1/0/Home.
[174] http://www.judicialappointmentsscotland.org.uk/Home.
[175] http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Pages/default.aspx.
[176] http://www.nijac.gov.uk/.
[177] Key statistics on the number of recognised NGOs are included under section A ("Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the State") of the Core Document.
[178] http://www.charitycommission.gov.uk/.

Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator[179] (for Scotland); and the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland[180] (for Northern Ireland). Being defined as a charity may result in a number of tax reliefs and exemptions but charities have to pay tax on some income, as set out by HM Revenue & Customs[181].

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

23. The UK is committed to the continued success of the UPR process, implemented by the UN Human Rights Council, as a means to share best practice on human rights around the world and for promoting continual improvement of human rights on the ground. The UK has so far been reviewed twice (in 2008 and in 2012).

24. The UK also accepted a number of international instruments related, directly or indirectly, to human rights. The lists of instruments below are based on the instruments listed in Appendix 2 of the UNRG. The UK regularly reviews its reservations and declarations on these instruments (where they have been entered) to ensure that they continue to remain relevant.

25. The UK implements its international human rights obligations through appropriate legislation and administrative measures. International instruments do not, however, apply directly in UK law. At present, in the human rights context, the Human Rights Act 1998 gives further effect in UK law to the rights in the ECHR, and makes most of the ECHR rights directly enforceable in UK courts. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is legally binding on the UK when acting within the scope of EU law (European Union (Amendment) Act 2008[182] and the European Communities Act 1972).

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

26. The UK ratified the following UN human rights instruments: ICERD; ICCPR; ICCPR-OP2; ICESCR; CEDAW; OP-CEDAW; CAT; OP-CAT; CRC; OP-CRC-AC; OP-CRC-SC; CRPD; OP-CRPD.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

27. The UK is also a party to the following instruments: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Slavery Convention (as amended in 1953); Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol); Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[179] http://www.oscr.org.uk/.
[180] http://www.charitycommissionni.org.uk/.
[181] https://www.gov.uk/charities-and-tax.
[182] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/7/contents.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

28. The UK ratified, amongst others, the following ILO conventions: C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C081 – Labour Inspection Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised); C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C100 – Equal Remuneration Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; C111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention; C122 – Employment Policy Convention; C138 – Minimum Age Convention; C151 – Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention; C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

29. The UK is a party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

30. The UK is a party to the following instruments: Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations; Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations; Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption; Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children; Convention on the International Protection of Adults.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

31. The UK is a party to the following instruments: Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction; Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Regional human rights instruments

32. As a member of the Council of Europe, the UK ratified, amongst others, the following instruments: ECHR; European Social Charter (1961); European Code of Social Security; European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations; European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings.

33. As a member of the EU, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is also legally binding on the UK when acting within the scope of EU law.

34. The UK is also a member of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) which includes, within its remit, human rights monitoring of the participating States.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level[183]

35. Various rights have long been recognised and protected in legislation or common law, for example: punishment only by the law or following judgment by one's peers (Magna Carta 1297[184], in England and Wales); right to challenge unlawful detention (Habeas Corpus Act 1679[185], in England and Wales; and Claim of Right Act 1689[186], and Criminal Procedure Act 1701[187], in Scotland); right to private property and its defence against trespass (*Entick v. Carrington & Ors* [1765] EWHC KB J98[188], in England and Wales).

36. The Human Rights Act 1998, which extends to the whole of the UK, makes most of the rights contained in the ECHR directly enforceable in UK courts. In addition, the Act: requires all legislation to be interpreted and given effect as far as possible compatibly with the ECHR rights (and also requires the Government Minister introducing a Bill to Parliament to make a statement on the Bill's compatibility with the ECHR rights); makes it unlawful for a public authority to act incompatibly with the ECHR rights; and requires UK courts and tribunals to take account of the jurisprudence of the Council of Europe European Court of Human Rights when considering a question concerning ECHR rights. Under the Scotland Act 1998, Northern Ireland Act 1998 and the Government of Wales Act 2006, the devolved administrations cannot act or legislate in breach of the ECHR.

37. There is additional legislation protecting specific rights or classes of rights, for example: the Equality Act 2006[189] and the Equality Act 2010[190] (in England, Wales and Scotland) strengthen anti-discrimination measures (see also section 3 "Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies", below); and the Data Protection Act 1998[191] (for the whole of the UK), the Freedom of Information Act 2000[192] (in England, Wales and Northern Ireland) and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002[193] (in Scotland) strengthen information rights.

38. There are mechanisms for the provision of legal aid, facilitating access to the justice system, in: England and Wales, through the Legal Aid Agency[194]; Scotland, through the Scottish Legal Aid Board[195]; and Northern Ireland, through the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission[196]. Legal aid can consist of: legal help (advice on rights and paperwork); help at court; family mediation; or legal representation. The process for assessing if an individual qualifies for civil legal aid (in civil cases) and criminal legal aid

[183] An extensive analysis of the UK legal framework for the protection of human rights is contained in: Commission on a Bill of Rights, A UK Bill of Rights? The Choice Before Us, vol. 1, December 2012 (http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/about/cbr/uk-bill-rights-vol-1.pdf).
[184] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/contents.
[185] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Cha2/31/2/contents.
[186] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/aosp/1689/28.
[187] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/aosp/1701/6/contents.
[188] http://www.bailii.org/cgi-bin/markup.cgi?doc=/ew/cases/EWHC/KB/1765/J98.html&query=entick&method=boolean.
[189] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/3/contents.
[190] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents.
[191] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/29/contents.
[192] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/contents.
[193] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/contents.
[194] https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/legal-aid-agency.
[195] http://www.slab.org.uk/index.html.
[196] http://www.nilsc.org.uk/.

(in criminal cases) is different. In civil legal aid, a person's income and capital must be within specified limits (means test) and their case needs to have a reasonable chance of winning (merits test). In criminal legal aid, financial means are also considered but in a different way; in addition, the more serious the charge — and possible consequences — the likelier that the person will qualify for criminal legal aid (interests of justice test).

39. Ultimately, people or organisations that consider that their ECHR rights have been breached by the UK can apply to the Council of Europe European Court of Human Rights, providing: they have exhausted all domestic remedies in the UK; they apply within six months of the date on which the final decision was taken; they have sufferred a significant disadvantage; and their application is not manifestly ill-founded.

40. The JCHR[197] monitors, amongst other roles, the executive's compliance with human rights by undertaking inquiries on human rights issues and reporting its findings and recommendations to the UK Parliament. The NHRI and the ECNI also monitor the executive's compliance with human rights at UK and devolved level. Various mechanisms have been established to monitor specific rights, for example: on children rights, the Children's Commissioners in England[198], Wales[199], Scotland[200] and Northern Ireland[201]; on information rights, the Information Commissioner[202].

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

41. As indicated above, the JCHR, the NHRI, and the ECNI together with a large number of NGOs, play a major role in promoting human rights across the UK. In particular: the EHRC has a statutory duty under s.9 Equality Act 2006 to promote awareness, understanding and protection of human rights; the SHRC has a similar statutory duty under s.2 Scottish Human Rights Commission Act 2006[203], as does the NIHRC, under s.69 Northern Ireland Act 1998.

42. Guidance, including for public authorities, on the Human Rights Act 1998 is available on the website of the Ministry of Justice[204]. Guidance for the wider public on how to access various rights is available on the UK Government's website[205], and through advice centres such as Citizens Advice[206], Law Centres[207], and the Equality Advice Support Service[208]. The national curriculum for students in England also includes awareness of human rights and international law[209]. Awareness raising activities of specific categories of human rights, for example children's rights and the rights of people with disabilities, will be highlighted in the relevant treaty-specific periodic reports.

197 http://www.parliament.uk/jchr.
198 http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/.
199 http://www.childcom.org.uk/.
200 http://www.sccyp.org.uk/.
201 http://www.niccy.org/.
202 http://ico.org.uk/.
203 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/16/contents.
204 http://www.justice.gov.uk/human-rights.
205 https://www.gov.uk/browse/justice/rights.
206 http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/.
207 http://www.lawcentres.org.uk/.
208 http://www.equalityadvisoryservice.com/.
209 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-curriculum-in-england-citizenship-programmes-of-study/national-curriculum-in-england-citizenship-programmes-of-study-for-key-stages-3-and-4.

43. With regard to the legal profession, human rights education and training for lawyers is available in the three jurisdictions within the UK. Guidance (produced by the judiciary itself) for judicial office holders is also available in the form of the "Equal Treatment Bench Book", which contains specific anti-discrimination (and related human rights legislation and international instruments) guidance for judicial office holders in England and Wales[210], Scotland[211], and Northern Ireland[212].

44. The list of the international instruments, including on human rights, ratified by the UK is publicly available on the UK Government's website[213].

45. Human rights promotion is strengthened at devolved level through, for example: Scotland's National Action Plan for Human Rights[214], setting out a roadmap for realising human rights in Scotland; and Wales' Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011[215], introducing a duty for Welsh Ministers to have due regard to the CRC, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC.

46. The UK's promotion of human rights overseas is set out, and regularly updated, on the UK Government's website[216], and primarily focuses on: promoting democracy and the rule of law; preventing torture; abolishing the death penalty; supporting people's freedom of expression; promoting equality and non-discrimination; and the business and human rights agenda (which includes the UK's own National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights[217]).

D. Reporting process to the United Nations at the national level

47. The UK reporting obligations (and the follow up to recommendations) under the various UN instruments are being co-ordinated by different government departments which in turn liaise with the Devolved Administrations. The co-ordinating department also liaises with with the BOTs (largely through the Foreign & Commonwealth Office) and the CDs, where an instrument has been extended to them[218]. Consultation with external stakeholders is also progressed by the co-ordinating department, and it usually involves direct engagements with interested organisations as well as stakeholder events.

48. The table below lists the departments leading on each instrument (where available, the website has also been included; it should however be noted that all UK Government websites are being consolidated into the main UK Government's portal (gov.uk), therefore the web links and their content may change in the near future).

[210] http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/publications/equal-treatment-bench-book/.
[211] http://www.scotland-judiciary.org.uk/60/0/JSC-Publications.
[212] http://www.jsbni.com/Publications/Pages/default.aspx.
[213] https://www.gov.uk/uk-treaties.
[214] http://www.scottishhumanrights.com/actionplan.
[215] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/2/contents.
[216] https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/promoting-human-rights-internationally.
[217] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bhr-action-plan.
[218] Guidance for departments on extending international instruments to the BOTs is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidelines-on-extension-of-treaties-to-overseas-territories; guidance for departments on extending international instruments to the CDs is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crown-dependencies-jersey-guernsey-and-the-isle-of-man.

UN instrument	*Lead department*
UPR	Ministry of Justice[219]
Core Document	Ministry of Justice[220]
ICERD	Department for Communities and Local Government
ICCPR ICCPR-OP2	Ministry of Justice[221]
ICESCR	Ministry of Justice[222]
CEDAW OP-CEDAW	Government Equalities Office[223]
CAT OP-CAT	Ministry of Justice[224]
CRC OP-CRC-AC OP-CRC-SC	Department for Education[225] Home Office
CRPD OP-CRPD	Department for Work and Pensions[226]

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

49. The Human Rights Act 1998, the Equality Act 2006 and the Equality Act 2010 interact to protect people's human rights and combat discrimination.

50. In particular, Article 14 ECHR, which is directly enforceable in UK courts through the Human Rights Act 1998, prohibits discrimination on any ground in respect of people's enjoyment of their rights under the ECHR.

51. In addition, the Equality Act 2010[227] consolidates anti-discrimination legislation and prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other specified conduct, with certain exceptions permitted as lawful where appropriate. It protects people from discrimination under nine "protected characteristics": age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

219 http://www.justice.gov.uk/human-rights/universal-periodic-review.
220 http://www.justice.gov.uk/human-rights/periodic-reports-to-the-united-nations.
221 http://www.justice.gov.uk/human-rights/periodic-reports-to-the-united-nations.
222 http://www.justice.gov.uk/human-rights/periodic-reports-to-the-united-nations.
223 https://www.gov.uk/government/news/the-cedaw-committees-observations-and-recommendations-published.
224 http://www.justice.gov.uk/human-rights/periodic-reports-to-the-united-nations and http://www.justice.gov.uk/human-rights/international-monitoring-of-places-of-detention.
225 http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/healthandwellbeing/b0074766/uncrc.
226 http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/disabled-people-and-legislation/un-convention-on-the-rights-of-disabled-people.php.
227 https://www.gov.uk/equality-act-2010-guidance.

52. The Equality Act 2010 also introduced, amongst other anti-discrimination provisions, a "public sector equality duty" in England, Wales and Scotland, requiring public bodies to have due regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act; advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. Specific duties were introduced in Wales and Scotland respectively through The Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011[228] and The Equality Act 2012 (Specific Duties) (Scotland) Regulations 2012[229].

53. In Northern Ireland, the Northern Ireland Act 1998 contains a statutory duty on public authorities in Northern Ireland to promote equality of opportunity between: persons of different religious belief; political opinion; racial group; age; marital status or sexual orientation; men and women generally; persons with a disability and persons without; and persons with dependants and persons without.

54. Additional legislation at UK and devolved level complements the above legal framework to combat discrimination, including, for example, the: Gender Recognition Act 2004 (legally recognising transsexual people in their acquired gender); Civil Partnerhip Act 2004[230] (legally recognising the relationship between two people of the same sex); Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013[231] and Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014[232] (legalising the marriage of same sex couples respectively in England and Wales, and in Scotland).

55. The NHRI and the ECNI also have a major monitoring role on non-discrimination and equality issues. Additionally, both the JCHR and NGOs hold the executive to account on these and wider human rights issues.

British Overseas Territories

56. There are fourteen British Overseas Territories (BOTs): Anguilla; Bermuda; British Antarctic Territory; British Indian Ocean Territory; Cayman Islands; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; Montserrat; Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno; St Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha; South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands; Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on Cyprus; Turks and Caicos Islands; Virgin Islands (commonly known as the British Virgin Islands).

57. The British Antarctic Territory, the British Indian Ocean Territory, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on Cyprus do not have a permanent indigenous human population. The Core Document will therefore only focus on the other BOTs (an increasing amount of information on these Territories is available on the internet[233]).

[228] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2011/1064/contents/made.
[229] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/162/contents/made.
[230] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/33/contents.
[231] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/30/contents.
[232] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/5/contents/enacted.
[233] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overseas-territories-governments-on-the-web/overseas-territories-governments-on-social-media.

Anguilla[234]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics[235]

Demographic indicators	
Population size	16,318 (estimate in 2010[236])
Population growth rate	Information not yet available
Population density (people per sq km)	Information not yet available
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	Information not yet available
Population distribution by ethnic groups	In 2001: African/Black: 90.1% Amerindian/Carib: 0.2% East Indian: 0.8% Caucasian/White: 3.7% Chinese/Oriental: 0.2% Mixed: 4.6% Other: 0.3%
Age-composition	In 2001: 0-14: 74.8% Anguillan; 25.2% Non-Anguillan 15-44: 69.6% Anguillan; 30.4% Non-Anguillan 45-74: 74.5% Anguillan; 25.5% Non-Anguillan 75+: 87.6% Anguillan; 12.6% Non-Anguillan
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	Information not yet available
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	Information not yet available
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Information not yet available

[234] http://www.gov.ai/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/anguilla.
[235] http://www.gov.ai/statistics/.
[236] Foreign & Commonwealth Office, *The Overseas Territories – Security, Success, and Sustainability*, June 2012, page 91.

Demographic indicators	
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Information not yet available
Death rate – per 1,000 population	Information not yet available
Males	Information not yet available
Females	Information not yet available
Life expectancy – years at birth	Information not yet available
Men	Information not yet available
Women	Information not yet available
Total fertility rate – children per woman	Information not yet available.
Average household size	Information not yet available
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Information not yet available
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	Information not yet available
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Ten major causes of death	Information not yet available
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Information not yet available
Literacy rates (adult)	Information not yet available
Unemployment rate	Information not yet available
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	Information not yet available
Work participation rates	Information not yet available
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	Information not yet available
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	US$297.27 millions (2009) US$18,623 (2009) – GDP per head
Annual growth rate	Information not yet available
Gross National Income (GNI)	EC$ 595.22 millions (2009)
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (July-July 12 month average)	Information not yet available
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	Information not yet available
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	Information not yet available
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	Information not yet available
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Information not yet available
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	Information not yet available
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Information not yet available
Number of recognised NGOs	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Distribution of legislative seats by party	Information not yet available
Percentage of women in Parliament	Information not yet available
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	Information not yet available
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	Information not yet available

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons	Information not yet available
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	Information not yet available
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	Information not yet available
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	Information not yet available
Incidence of death in custody	Information not yet available
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year	Information not yet available
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Information not yet available
Number of police/security personnel per 100,000 persons	Information not yet available
Number of prosecutors and judges per 100,000	Information not yet available
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

House of Assembly[237]

58. The House of Assembly has 12 members. Elections are held every five years and last took place in February 2010.

Anguilla Government[238]

59. Government is exercised through HM The Governor, appointed by the Sovereign, and an Executive Council which has the general control and direction of government. The Governor has reserved powers in respect of legislation, and is responsible for external affairs, offshore finance, defence and internal security (including the police force) and aspects of the public service. The Executive Council consists of the Chief Minister, not more than three other Ministers and the Attorney General and Deputy Governor.

Judiciary and the administration of justice[239]

60. The judiciary consists of the ECSC (Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court), comprising the Court of Appeal and the High Court, and the Magistrates' Court. Final appeals are heard at the JCPC in London.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

61. The following main international instruments have been extended to Anguilla.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C081 – Labour Inspection Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

[237] http://www.gov.ai/department.php?id=4&dept=26.
[238] http://www.gov.ai/directory.php.
[239] http://www.gov.ai/judicial.php.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

62. Chapter I ("Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms") of the Schedule to The Anguilla Constitution Order 1982[240] (as amended in 1990[241]) contains specific provisions to protect human rights, and to combat discrimination.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

63. Information not yet available.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

64. See above section B.

Bermuda[242]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	64,237 (2010)
Population growth rate	0.34% (2000-2010)
Population density (people per sq km)	1,205 (2010)
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	None: 19%
	Anglican: 16%

[240] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1982/334/contents/made.
[241] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1990/587/contents/made.
[242] http://www.gov.bm/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/bermuda.

Demographic indicators	
	Roman Catholic: 15%
	African Methodist Episcopal: 9%
	Non-denominational: 9%
	Pentecostal: 4%
	Methodist: 3%
	Baptist: 1%
Population distribution by ethnic groups	Black – 54%
	White – 31%
	Asian – 4%
	Mixed – 8%
	Other – 4%
Age-composition	Information not yet available
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	23; 16% (2010)
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	19; 14% (2010)
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	10.4 (2011)
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	1.3
Death rate – per 1,000 population	7.2
Males	8
Females	6.4
Life expectancy – years at birth	
Men	77.20 (2013)
Women	82.69 (2013)
Total fertility rate – children per woman	2.8
Average household size	2.39 (2010)
Proportion of single-parent households	1v3% (2010)
Proportion of households headed by women	54% (2010)

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	60% (2003)
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	This is no figure to denote a national poverty line, however, after the 2013

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Household Expenditure Survey, more recent data will be available than the 2007 data below: Low Income Threshold (annual): Single Adult – US$27,046 Adult Couple – US$39,118 Single Parent, 1 Child – US$45,770 2 Parents, 1 Child – US$57,511 2 Parents, 2 Children – US$76,235
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available.
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	<1%
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	54%
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	26%
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	HIV infection rate – 0.01% TB infection rate – 0.005%
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	HIV – 0.46% Diabetes – 10.9% Hypertension – 35.5%
Ten major causes of death	Diseases of the circulatory system /heart disease – 28.8% Malignant neoplasms/Cancer – 28.6% Diseases of the respiratory system –11.8% External causes – 6.2% Diseases of the digestive system – 5.6% Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (incl. diabetes) – 5.1% Diseases of the nervous system – 4.7% Diseases of the genitourinary system – 3.2% Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (incl. AIDS) – 1.9% Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality – 1.5%

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	96% (2011) 75% (2011) Note: Population figures include students attending educational institutions abroad whereas enrolment figures exclude them. The percentage does nto include students at tutorial sites (educational programming outside of the formally established public and private systems).
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	7:1 (2011)
Literacy rates (adult)	98% (2003 estimate)
Unemployment rate	8% (2012)
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	Agriculture and Fishing – 2% Business Services – 10% Construction – 6% Education, Health and Social Work – 11% Electricity, Gas and Water – 1% Financial Intermediation – 7% Hotels – 7% International business activity – 11% Manufacturing – 2% Other community and personal services – 6% Public Administration – 12% Real Estate and Renting Services – 1% Restaurants, cafes and bars – 6% Transport and Communications – 6% Wholesale, Retail Trade and Repair Services – 12%
Work participation rates	76%
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	US$54,564 (2010)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions	US$5.5 (2012) GDP per capita: US$84,381 (2012)

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Annual growth rate	-1.4%
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions	US$6.8
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (July-July 12 month average)	1.8% (July 2013)
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	Information not yet available
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	2
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	67.6%
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	None
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	The main complaint since the 2003 General Election has been voter registration constituency inaccuracies.
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Full coverage; three major privately owned print and electronic/audio media.
Number of recognised NGOs	Information not yet available
Distribution of legislative seats by party	One Bermuda Alliance: 19 Progressive Labour Party: 16 (Independent: 1)
Percentage of women in Parliament	36 members of whom 8 are women; 22%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	National elections are held every 4 to 5 years per the Constitution. Bye-elections are held once vacancies occur. Municipal elections are held every third calendar year.
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	At General Elections, the average voter turnout is 75% (2012: 87%) For bye-elections, the average voter turnout is 35%.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons	119.9
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	Murder – 29 (44.6) Manslaughter – 3 (4.6) Serious Assaults – 64 (98.4) Other Assaults – 215 (330.5) Robbery – 52 (79.9) Offences against children – 12 (18.4) Firearms offences – 33 (50.7)
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks)	Information not yet available
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	Information not yet available
Incidence of death in custody	Information not yet available
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year	Information not yet available
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Information not yet available
Number of police/security personnel per 100,000 persons	1,386/100,000 (2011) Number of Police Officers: 331 Number of Security Officers: 566
Number of prosecutors and judges per 100,000	Information not yet available
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

65. The Constitution of Bermuda was adopted in 1967[243] and amended in1973[244], 1979[245], 1989[246], 2001[247] and 2003[248].

Parliament

66. Bermuda is a British Territory and has a parliamentary system of government. The House of Assembly is comprised of 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage. It elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and sits for a term of five years, unless dissolved earlier. Bermuda is divided into 36 constituencies, each represented by one member in the House. Under the Constitution of Bermuda, a Boundaries Commission is appointed every seven years to examine and, if necessary, to revise the boundaries of the constituencies.

67. The Senate is comprised of 11 members appointed by His Excellency the Governor. Five members of Senate are appointed on the recommendation of the Premier and represent the governing party. Three members are appointed on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition and represent the official opposition party. And the three remaining Senators are appointed as Independents. A President and a Vice-President are elected by the full Senate from among the Independent Senators.

Government

68. The Government of Bermuda comprises a Governor, a Deputy Governor, a Premier, and a Cabinet. The Sovereign and the UK Government appoint the Governor, after consultation with the Premier. The Premier is the individual who commands the confidence of a majority of the Members of the House of Assembly and heads a Cabinet of no more than 14 members of the Legislature. The Governor is responsible for defence, external affairs, internal security and the Police.

Judiciary and the administration of justice

69. Bermuda's law and legal system are based on English Common Law, English statute law (in force since 1612) and Acts of the Bermuda Parliament passed since that time. The judiciary is a separate and independent body from the Government and its members are not elected, but appointed on the advice of the Chief Justice. As per Bermuda's Constitution, the Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor, acting after consultation with the Premier who shall first have consulted the Opposition Leader. There are three Courts presiding in Bermuda, namely, the Magistrates' Court, the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal.

[243] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/63/contents.
[244] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1973/233/contents/made.
[245] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1979/452/contents/made; http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1979/1310/contents/made.
[246] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1989/151/contents/made.
[247] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/2579/contents/made.
[248] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/456/contents/made.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

70. The following main international instruments have been extended to Bermuda.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C081 – Labour Inspection Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations; Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

71. The Constitution of Bermuda contains specific provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.

72. Furthermore, there are several statutory and non-statutory instruments that guide human rights initiatives in Bermuda: the Human Rights Act 1981[249], which was amended in 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2006; the Employment Act of 2000 which covers employment protections (non-discriminatory workforce practices); a review of the CEDAW (which is not extended to Bermuda) which prompted a review of all Bermuda Statutes to identify areas where the law might be discriminatory on the grounds of sex; the 1997 voluntary

[249] Human Rights Act 1981 (consolidated version).

Code of Practice for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity in Employment; the Code of Conduct for Human Rights Commissioners, an in-house document which serves as a guide, resource and training tool; Commissions of Inquiry Act 1935, which guides the procedures of Commissions of inquiry appointed to address matters of a public nature.

73. Finally, several significant amendments to the law were introduced, including: the Unreasonable Hardship (Human Rights) Amendment Act 2011 which afforded necessary protection in employment to persons with disabilities; the Human Rights Structure and Function Amendment Act 2012 to improve efficiency and effectiveness; and the Human Rights Amendment Act 2013 which gave protection on the basis of sexual orientation in all areas and age in the area of goods, facilities and services in an effort to expand the scope of human rights protection in Bermuda.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

74. In June 2010, the Government transferred the functions of the Commission for Unity and Racial Equality to the Human Rights Commission[250] whose work currently focuses on three main areas: to provide effective and timely means for resolving individual complaints; to promote knowledge of human rights in Bermuda and to encourage people to follow principles of equality; and to help reduce barriers to equality in employment and access to services.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

75. The Human Rights Act 1981 (as amended) is the main statutory tool to combat discrimination on various grounds. The Human Rights Commission has statutory powers to investigate complaints on contravensions of the Act, including allegations of discrimination. If the Commission is unable to settle the causes of a complaint, the Executive Officer will refer the complaint to a Tribunal. The decision of the Tribunal may be appealed to the Supreme Court, and then the Court of Appeal, and then the JCPC in London.

76. A “National Policy on Disabilities” was adopted by the Government of Bermuda, and the “National Accessibility Advisory Committee” was appointed to oversee it.

[250] Human Rights Commission website.

Cayman Islands[251]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	56,732
Population growth rate	2.2%
Population density (people per sq km)	215
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	Information not yet available
Population distribution by ethnic groups	Information not yet available
Age-composition	Information not yet available
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	18%
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	5.9%
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	13.4
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	5.1
Death rate – per 1,000 population	3
Males	3.2
Females	2.9
Life expectancy – years at birth	Information not yet available
Men	Information not yet available
Women	Information not yet available
Total fertility rate – children per woman	Information not yet available
Average household size	2.5
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available

[251] http://www.gov.ky/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/cayman-islands.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	2011 – 5.1
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	Information not yet available
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Ten major causes of death	Disease of the circulatory system Malignant neoplasms Diseases of the respiratory system Endorcine, nutritional diseases Infectious/Communicable diseases Disease of the Genitourinary system Disease of the digestive system Disease of the nervous system External cause (MVA) External cause (drowning)
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	Ages 5-19 years – 84%
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	14
Literacy rates (adult)	Information not yet available
Unemployment rate	6.2%
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Work participation rates	83.7%
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	CI$ 43,717 (2012)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions	CI$ 2.6
Annual growth rate	1.6%
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions	Information not yet available
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (June 2013)	(June 2008=100) 104.2
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	CI$586.2 millions (central government only)
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	(3) – UDP (United Democratic Party), PPM (People's Progressive Movement), Independent
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	33%
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	0
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	Information not yet available
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Information not yet available
Number of recognised NGOs	Information not yet available
Distribution of legislative seats by party	PPM-10, UDP-3, IND.-5
Percentage of women in Parliament	11%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	100%
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	79.1%

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons	Information not yet available
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	Information not yet available
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	Information not yet available
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	Information not yet available
Incidence of death in custody	Information not yet available
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year	Information not yet available
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Information not yet available
Number of police/security personnel per 100,000 persons	Information not yet available
Number of prosecutors and judges per 100,000	Information not yet available
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

77. A new Cayman Islands Constitution[252] came into effect in November 2009 through The Cayman Islands Constitution Order 2009[253].

[252] http://www.knowyourconstitution.ky/.
[253] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/1379/schedule/2/made.

Legislative Assembly[254]

78. Currently the 18 elected members of the Assembly represent the Islands' six districts, six from George Town, four from West Bay, four from Bodden Town, two from Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and one each from North Side and East End.

79. The Governor must dissolve the Assembly four years after its first meeting, unless it has been dissolved sooner, and a general election must be held within two months of dissolution.

Executive

80. Appointed by the UK Government, the Governor presides over the Cabinet, whose advice must be taken except in matters of defence, external affairs, internal security, the police and the civil service. The Governor also appoints members of the judiciary and oversees the civil service.

81. The Cabinet is composed of two official members and seven elected members, called Ministers; one of whom is designated Premier. The official members are the Deputy Governor and the Attorney General. They are appointed by the Governor in accordance with HM instructions, and although they have seats in the Legislative Assembly, under the 2009 Constitution, they do not vote. The five Ministers are voted into office by the 18 elected Members of the Legislative Assembly. One of the Ministers, the leader of the majority political party, is appointed Premier by the Governor. After consulting the premier, the governor allocates a portfolio of responsibilities to each Cabinet member. Under the principle of collective responsibility, all Ministers are obliged to support in the Assembly any measures approved by Cabinet.

82. Almost 80 departments, sections and units carry out the business of government, joined by a number of statutory boards and authorities set up for specific purposes, such as the Port Authority, the Civil Aviation Authority, the Immigration Board, the Water Authority, the University College Board of Governors, the National Pensions Board, and the Health Insurance Commission.

Judiciary and the administration of justice[255]

83. The Cayman Islands has a chief justice, three full time judges, three part time judges, three magistrates and over 140 justices of the peace, some of whom serve as lay magistrates. The Governor appoints magistrates, judges, and the Chief Justice on the advice of the Judicial and Legal Services Commission, a body formed by the 2009 Constitution.

84. Justice in the Cayman Islands is administered at three levels — in the Summary Court (including the Youth, Juvenile and Drug Rehabilitation courts), the Grand Court and the Court of Appeal. The Juvenile Court has general jurisdiction to try all summary offences committed by juveniles under 17 years of age. The Summary Court has a civil and criminal jurisdiction. Coroner's inquests are held in Summary Court where a magistrate sits with a jury as coroner for the Islands. Appeals from the Summary Court lie to the Grand Court. The Grand Court is a superior court of record and administers the common law and the law of equity of England, as well as locally enacted laws and applied laws. A dedicated financial services division of the Grand Court opened in November 2009. Appeals from the Grand Court lie to the Cayman Islands Court of Appeal, composed of a President and not

[254] http://www.legislativeassembly.ky/.
[255] http://www.judicial.ky/.

less than two judges of appeal. Further appeal lies, in certain circumstances, to the JCPC in London.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

85. The following main international instruments have been extended to the Cayman Islands.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol); Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

86. Part I (“Bill of Rights, Freedoms and Responsibilities”) of Schedule 2 of The Cayman Islands Constitution Order 2009 protects human rights at statutory level.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

87. A Human Rights Commission[256] was established under the Cayman Islands Constitution to promote understanding and observance of human rights in the Cayman Islands.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

88. Specific provisions on equality and to combat discrimination are contained in Part I ("Bill of Rights, Freedoms and Responsibilities") of Schedule 2 of The Cayman Islands Constitution Order 2009. The Human Rights Commission has statutory powers to investigate complaints of human rights breaches, thus including complaints of discrimination.

Falkland Islands[257]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics[258]

Demographic indicators	
Population size	2,562[259]
Population growth rate	0[260]
Population density (people per sq km)	0.23
Population distribution by mother tongue	People speaking English as first language: 87.3% People speaking a second language: 12.7% (76% of which speak Spanish as second language).
Population distribution by religion	Rural Areas: 66% Christian; 32% No religion; 2% Other. Urban Areas: 61% Christian; 34% No religion; 5% Other.

256 http://www.humanrightscommission.ky.

257 http://www.falklands.gov.fk/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/falkland-islands.

258 See also Falkland Islands Government, Falkland Islands Census 2012: Statistics, and Data Tables, April 2013 (available at http://www.falklands.gov.fk/assets/79-13P.pdf).

259 Excluding temporary residents at Mount Pleasant military base.

260 Excluding temporary residents at Mount Pleasant military base.

Demographic indicators	
Population distribution by ethnic groups[261]	Falkland Islander: 57% British: 25% St. Helenian: 10% Chilean: 5% Other: 3%
Age-composition	0 under 15: 19% 15 under 30: 17% 30 under 45: 25% 45 under 60: 22% 60 under 75: 13% 75 and over: 5% (100% may be exceeded due to rounding).
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	19%
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	10.7%
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	31 (in 2012)
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	0
Death rate – per 1,000 population	(Averages based on 2006-2012 data)
Males	4 per annum
Females	1.5 per annum
Life expectancy – years at birth	
Men	73
Women	81
Total fertility rate – children per woman	1.71
Average household size	2.31
Proportion of single-parent households	3% (87.5% headed by women).

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health	Food & Non-Alcoholic Drinks: 17.3% Alcoholic Drinks & Tobacco: 2.8%

[261] In the 2012 Census there was no specific question relating to ethnic groups. A question in relation to national identity (self-defined) was asked, and the results are reflected above. But national identity is not to be confused with ethnicity.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
and education[262]	Clothing & Footwear: 2.1% Housing, Fuel & Power: 33% Household Goods & Services: 4.2% Health: 0.5% Transport: 10.2% Communication: 4.3% Recreation & Culture: 10.7% Education: 0.1% Restaurants & Hotels: 5.1% Miscellaneous Goods & Services: 8.6% Other Expenditure Items: 1.0%
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	There is no official poverty line in the Falkland Islands. Work is underway on a "Living Wage" / Minimum Income Standard but the results are not yet available.
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	0
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)[263]	0.38
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	0
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal : 0 Infant – Unknown
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Unknown
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	0
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	None known.
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: 5% (estimate). Diabetes: 5% (estimate).
Ten major causes of death	Lung cancer Bowel cancer Breast cancer

[262] Based on 2011 household expenditure survey.

[263] Based on gross household income from the Census 2012.This is based on estimated incomes from the Census therefore it can only provide a rough estimate.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Cardiovascular disease Old age Septicaemia Type 2 diabetes Chronic renal disease Pulmonary embolus Upper gastrointestinal cancer
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	100%
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	0% drop out rate (primary, and secondary) Attendance: 98.6% (primary); 98% (secondary)
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Primary: 1:24 Secondary: 1:13
Literacy rates (adult)	100%
Unemployment rate	<1%
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	Public Service (Falkland Islands Government): 25.4% Agriculture: 9.9% Wholesale and Retail Trade: 9.6% Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, pubs, etc.): 7.8% Construction: 7.5% Transport and Storage: 7% Administration & Support Service Activities: 6.1% Community , Social and Personal Services: 5.2% Electricity, Water and Gas: 3.9% Communication: 3.7% Fishing: 3% Finance: 2.1% Business Services: 2% Manufacturing: 1.6% Tourism: 1.6% Mining and Quarrying (including oil and gas exploration: 1.4% Public Service (Other): 0.7% Public Service (Ministry of Defence): 0.6% Other: 0.3%

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Art, Entertainment & Recreation: 0.2%
Work participation rates	83.5%
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	2.9%
Per capita income	£44,000 (GDP); £16,400 (GNI)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions	£134m (provisional estimate 2010)
Annual growth rate	4% GDP growth (average for 2005-10)
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions	£42m
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	CPI is not calculated in the Falkland Islands.
	Retail Price Index (RPI) = 165.56
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	£22.6m = 17% of GDP (provisional estimate 2010)
External and domestic public debt	0%
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	The proportion of formal international assistance to the State budget is nil, however the government maintains an Emergency Relief Fund from which ad hoc donations can be made.

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	There are no political parties
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	66% of the voting age population are eligible to vote
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote[264]	18%
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	None
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Television – BBC1, BBC2, ITV, British Forces Broadcasting Service Extra, and Sky News available free of charge throughout the Falkland Islands (all via the British Forces Broadcasting Service; subsidised by the Falkland Islands Government).
	Paid television service available from KTV Ltd; a Falkland Islands registered company

[264] Based on people without British or British Overseas Territories Citizen (BOTC) citizenship.

Indicators on the political system	
	(which largely re-broadcasts South American/international satelite chanels). Radio – Falkland Island Radio Service, British Forces Broadcating service chanels, and BBC World Service – available throughout the Islands. Print – Penguin News (also available electronically). Falkland Islands Radio Service and Penguin News are operated by an independent media trust.
Number of recognised NGOs	No figures available
Distribution of legislative seats by party	There are no political parties.
Percentage of women in Parliament	25%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	100%
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	77.7% in the last General Election (November 2009).

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 1,000 persons	None.
Number of persons and rate (per 1,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	8 assaults occasioning actual bodily harm (in 2012) Rate: 3.1
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	In 2012: Rape: 6 Indecent Assault: 1 Sexual Assault Child Under 13 years: 1 Sexual Activity with a child: 2
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	In 2007: 1 remand for 2 weeks In 2008–2012: nil

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	At 31 July 2013, there were 6 prisoners. Breakdown by offence: 4 (sexual offences); 1 (burglary); 1 (other offences). Breakdown by length of sentence: fine defaulter (0); less than or equal to 6 months (2); greater than 6 months to less than 12 months (0); 12 months to less than 4 years (0); 4 years or more – excluding indeterminate sentences (4); indeterminate sentences (0); recalls (0).
Incidence of death in custody	None
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[265]	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	No backlog
Number of police/security personnel per 1,000 persons	11.3 (including police reserve officers).
Number of prosecutors and judges per 1,000 persons	Prosecutors: 0.4 Judges: 0.8
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	2.4%
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	93.5% (from 2012) Initial free legal advice is available to all those accused and detained. Thereafter means tested legal aid is available for both advice and representation.
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Theft: 50% Criminal Damage: 71% Assault: 26%

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

89. The Falkland Islands enjoy a large measure of internal self-government and The Falkland Islands Constitution Order 2008[266] further strengthened that position.

Legislative Assembly[267]

90. There is a Legislative Assembly of eight elected Members of the Legislative Assembly ("MLAs") which is chaired by a Speaker and includes two members who attend by "right of office" namely the Chief Executive and the Financial Secretary. The

[265] The death penalty does not apply in the Falkland Islands.
[266] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/2846/contents/made.
[267] http://www.falklands.gov.fk/self-governance/legislative/.

Commander of British Forces South Atlantic Islands and the Attorney General are also entitled to attend and speak on any matter. Legislative Assembly meetings are held bi-monthly and the Assembly is entitled to pass legislation for the peace, order and good governance of the Falkland Islands subject to approval by the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Sovereign (who is the Head of State).

Falkland Islands Government[268]

91. The Executive Council is the body of government responsible for policy making in the Falkland Islands, exercising executive power by advising the Governor who acts on behalf of the Sovereign in whom executive authority is vested. Chapter V of the Schedule of The Falkland Islands Constitution Order 2008 prescribes the powers, function, membership and tenure of the Executive Council. The Constitution gives power to the Governor to act against the advice of the Executive Council. However, if the Governor were to do so, the Governor would have to report the matter to the UK Government immediately, explaining the reasons for that action. Every year the Legislative Assembly elects three MLAs to the Executive Council for office, although MLAs are permitted to seek re-election as often as they like. MLAs can be removed from the Executive Council by a resolution in the Legislative Assembly. Strategy and policy is formulated by the Executive Council, together with high senior management decisions, which meets monthly. All MLAs are elected as independents as there are no political parties and therefore no opposition. Each MLA takes responsibility for a particular portfolio and works closely with the departments they are responsible for it.

Judiciary and the administration of justice

92. The judiciary consists of the Summary Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands, and the Falkland Islands Court of Appeal. Appeals from the Court of Appeal are referred to the JCPC in the UK. The court system is similar to that of England and Wales and is set out in Chapter VIII of the Schedule of The Falkland Islands Constitution Order 2008. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear and decide any civil or criminal matter and is presided over by the Chief Justice who is not resident in the Falkland Islands but will attend as and when is necessary. The Chief Justice is usually a High Court Judge from England and Wales and the Court of Appeal are usually appellate judges drawn from the Court of Appeal of England and Wales. The Court of Appeal sits in London as and when required (although there have been no cases heard in that court for several years). The Magistrate's Court is presided over by a resident Senior Magistrate, appointed by the Governor, who is invariably an experienced barrister of at least ten years call and often an acting judge from the jurisdiction of England and Wales. The Summary Court consists of a panel of Justices of the Peace (JPs) who are not legally qualified but are considered to be "upstanding members of the community". The Summary Court deals with the most simple criminal cases (or sits when the Senior Magistrate is not in the Falkland Islands) and JPs can also act as the Licensing Justices regarding liquor licensing.

[268] http://www.falklands.gov.fk/self-governance/the-falkland-islands-government/.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

93. The following main international instruments have been extended to the Falkland Islands.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CEDAW; OP-CEDAW; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol); Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C100 – Equal Remuneration Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; C111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention; C138 – Minimum Age Convention; C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

94. The following legislation is in place in the Falkland Islands: The Falkland Islands Constitution Order 2008; Equal Employment Rights Ordinance 1998; Sex Discrimination Ordinance 1998; Race Relations Ordinance 1994; Employment of Children Ordinance 1966; Minimum Wage Ordinance 2013.

95. Human rights are also protected through the prompt and effective investigation and prosecution of criminal offences especially racially aggravated offences and sexual abuse of adults and children.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

96. The Falkland Islands participate in all human rights programmes arranged by the UK Government for the British Overseas Territories. In 2010 and 2011, visiting academics from the Commonwealth Human Rights Foundation spoke about human rights to over 200 people, with the aim of increasing public awareness of international human rights instruments, and equipping civil society groups and government officers to better address human rights issues.

97. The framework for the promotion of human rights includes the formation in 2011 of an independent civil society organisation called the Falkland Islands Human Rights Group to promote human rights in the community; the adoption by government of the Falkland Islands Human Rights Action Plan 2012; the purchase of human rights literature for the community library; the publication and dissemination of human rights posters and leaflets; and the strengthening of the Personal, Social and Health Education programme in the primary and secondary schools.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

98. Chapter 1 of the Schedule of The Falkland Islands Constitution Order 2008 is based on the ECHR. Every person in the Falkland Islands is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual without distinction of any kind, and is protected from discrimination on the grounds of sex, sexual orientation, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

99. Any person who alleges that any of the provisions of Chapter 1 of the Constitution has been, is being or is likely to be contravened in relation to him or her may apply to the Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands for redress. If in any proceedings in any lower court any question arises as to the contravention of any of the provisions of Chapter 1 of the Constitution, the court may, and shall if any person to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the Supreme Court. A right of appeal on any issue involving Chapter 1 of the Constitution lies as of right to the appellate courts (the Court of Appeal and the JCPC) except where the Supreme Court has dismissed an application on the ground that it is frivolous or vexatious.

100. In determining any question which has arisen in connection with the interpretation or application of any of the provisions of Chapter 1 of the Constitution, every court must take into account any relevant opinions or decisions of the European Commission of Human Rights and Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and any relevant jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the superior courts of the United Kingdom.

101. In addition to these specific constitutional protections, human rights can be protected and legislative provisions enforced by the usual court remedies.

Gibraltar[269]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	30,001
Population growth rate	4,616
Population density (people per sq km)	5,130 (2012)
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	Information not yet available
Population distribution by ethnic groups	Information not yet available
Age-composition	(Census 2001) 0 – 14: 18.4% 15-64: 66.0% 65+: 15.5%
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	18.4% (Census 2001)
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	15.5% (Census 2001)
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	15.4 (2012)
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	0
Death rate – per 1,000 population	8.8 (2012)
Males	9.5 (2012)
Females	8.1 (2012)
Life expectancy – years at birth	Information not yet available
Men	78.5 (Census 2001)
Women	83.3 (Census 2001)
Total fertility rate – children per woman	2.2 (in 2007)
Average household size	2.8 (Census 2001)
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available

[269] http://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/gibraltar.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Information not yet available
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	Information not yet available
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	Incidents of AIDS is very rare. Prevalence of HIV+ is estimated at under 0.1% of the population. The major communicable diseases are Winter Influenza (counts are not recorded), Food-borne diseases (in the summer (about 2.1 cases per 1000 population per annum) and Rotavirus diarrhea (about 2 cases per 1000 population per annum).
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Prevalent communicable diseases: none Prevalence of non-communicable diseases is not recorded but estimated to be within the norms of Western Europe.
Ten major causes of death	Pneumonia Myocardial Infarction Sepsis Other lower respiratory infection Aspiration pneumonia Lung Cancer Stomach Cancer Heart Failure Cardiac Arrythmia Renal failure Old age Stroke
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	100%

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	0% up to the statutory school age of 15years
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	14.5
Literacy rates (adult)	No statistics kept (functional literacy estimated at 98%)
Unemployment rate	2% of total workforce (4% of resident work force)
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	(2012) Shipbuilding – 243 Other Manufacture – 200 Electricity and Water Supply – 298 Construction – 2,008 Wholesale and Retail Trade – 3,123 Hotels and Restaurants – 1,218 Transport & communications – 1,302 Financial Intermediation – 2,003 Real Estate & Business Activities – 2,451 Public Adminitration & Defence –2,075 Education – 944 Health and Social Work – 1,871 Other Services – 3,783
Work participation rates	Information not yet available
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	GDP per capita: £32,415 (2010) GNP per capita: £35,589 (2011)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions	£1.1 (Forecast 2011/12) £1.2 (Forecast 2012/13)
Annual growth rate	5.6%
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions	Information not yet available
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	2.3% (July 2013)
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	Domestic debt is approximately 30% of GDP.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	No external debt.
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	0

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	3: Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party (GSLP), Liberal Party of Gibraltar (Liberal), Gibraltar Social Democrats (GSD)
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	Information not yet available
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	None
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	None
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	100% coverage. 4 privately owned printed media. 1 state owned radio & TV.
Number of recognised NGOs	Unknown – No register kept
Distribution of legislative seats by party	GSLP 7, Liberal 3, GSD 7
Percentage of women in Parliament	12%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	100%
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	70%

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 1,000 persons	Wounding/ GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm) – encouraging and assisting): 2 (0 per 1,000 persons). Wounding/ GBH: 23 (0.8 per 1,000 persons).
Number of persons and rate (per 1,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	Importing Prohibited Imports (drugs): 8 (0.3 per 1,000 persons). Supply/ Offering to Supply (Drugs): 2 (0 per 1,000 persons). Possession with Intent to Supply (Drugs): 21 (0.7 per 1,000 persons).
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female	Rape of a child under 13 yrs: 4

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	Attempted rape of a child under 13 years: 2
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Maximum: 564 days Average: 65 days
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	Daily average prison population: 44 inmates (including prisoners on remand). Prison population with breakdown of offence (incl. multiple offences) as at 12 September 2013: Attempted murder: 3 Robbery: 3 Burgulary: 4 Arson: 3 Assault: 5 Wounding: 5 Sex related: 3 Drugs related: 16 Theft: 6 False accounting: 2 Default payment fines: 8 Prison population as at 12 September 2013 – Breakdown by length of sentence: Less than 6 months: 6 Over 6 under 12 months: 4 Over 12 months under 4 yrs: 12 4 years and over: 13 Life: 2
Incidence of death in custody	0 (in the period January-March 2014)
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[270]	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	In the Supreme Court there is no backlog with civil or family work. In the Magistrates' Court, the backlog has been reduced from 5-6 months to two-three months for hearings.
Number of police/security personnel per 1,000 persons	Prison service personnel: 55 (1.8 per 1,000 persons).

[270] The death penalty does not apply in Gibraltar.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
	Police officers: 243 (8.1 per 1,000 persons).
Number of prosecutors and judges per 1,000 persons	Prosecutors: 10 (0.3 per 1,000 persons). Judges: 6 (resident) and 5 (non-resident) (0.4 per 1,000 persons).
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	4%
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

102. Gibraltar's Constitution came into effect in 2007 under The Gibraltar Constitution Order 2006[271].

Gibraltar Parliament[272]

103. The Gibraltar Parliament is composed of the Speaker and at least 17 Elected Members, and has the power to make laws, subject to the assent of the Sovereign or HM Governor, on her behalf.

Executive

104. Executive power rests in the Sovereign, but Gibraltar's Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers, which consists of a Chief Minister, appointed by the Governor and with the confidence of Parliament, and no less than four Ministers. The Governor retains responsibility for: external affairs; defence; internal security; and some appointment functions conferred by the Constitution.

Judiciary and the administration of justice[273]

105. The judicial system of Gibraltar is based entirely on the English system, except for minor modifications which are required because of its peculiarities. There is a Magistrates' Court presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or, in his absence, by lay Magistrates. The Supreme Court of Gibraltar has a criminal jurisdiction similar to that of the English Crown Court, and a civil jurisdiction which is equivalent to that of the English High Court. There is also a Court of Appeal for Gibraltar, which is not resident, but holds three sessions each year. The Justices of Appeal are in the main, drawn from the English Court of Appeal. In the Supreme Court, criminal trials are by jury whilst in civil cases Judges usually sit alone. There are two Judges, one of whom is the Chief Justice, and so, head of the Judiciary. Appeals from the Court of Appeal are to the JCPC in London.

[271] https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/images/stories/PDF/constitution/NewGibraltarConstitution.pdf.
[272] http://www.parliament.gi/.
[273] https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/law-a-justice.

106. The legally qualified Registrar of the Supreme Court also holds the office of Admiralty Marshal. The admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar is known in the shipping world internationally, and deals with a considerable volume of work.

NGOs

107. NGOs are recognised, established and valued in Gibraltar. The established NGOs in Gibraltar include: AFH (Action for Housing); the GHT (Gibraltar Heritage Trust); GOHNS (Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society); and ESG (Environmental Safety Group).

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

108. The following main international instruments have been extended to Gibraltar.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CAT.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C081 – Labour Inspection Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C100 – Equal Remuneration Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; C151 – Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations; Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR; European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

109. Chapter I ("Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms") of the 2006 Constitution of Gibraltar protects human rights (including combating discrimination) at statutory level. Under s.16 of the Constitution, any person may apply to the Supreme Court if he/she considers that the provisions in Chapter I have been breached.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

110. See section D. Furthermore, in Gibraltar there are pressure groups, not affiliated to political parties, that promote and provide information and support on human rights and non-discrimination issues. These groups include: Gibraltar Women's Association; Equality Rights Group (GGR); Environmental Safety Group (ESG); and the Gibraltar Local Disability Movement (GLDM); Voice of Gibraltar Group; Integration with Britain Movement; and Gibraltar Citizens Advice Bureau.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

111. See section D. Further legislation on combating discrimination, such as the Equal Opportunities Act 2006[274], complements the human rights and anti-discrimination legal framework in Gibraltar.

112. There is no discrimination against other nationalities in Gibraltar in respect of human rights or worker rights. Gibraltar is also compliant with bilateral agreements, such as the bilateral agreement between the EU and Morocco relating to the rights of Moroccan workers in the EU, and also with all EU laws relating to the rights of non-EU workers and citizens in the EU.

Montserrat[275]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	4,922 (2011)
	Male: 2,546
	Female: 2,376
Population growth rate	0.47 (estimate 2013)

[274] http://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/articles/2006-37o.pdf.
[275] http://www.gov.ms/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/montserrat.

Demographic indicators	
Population density (people per sq km)	48.3 (2011)
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	In March 2012: Anglican: 933 (496 M; 437 F) Church of God: 370 (166 M; 204 F) Church of Christ: 44 (22 M; 22 F) Evangelical: 138 (61 M; 77 F) Hindu: 62 (41 M; 21 F) Jehovah Witness: 30 (18 M; 12 F) Methodist: 758 (407 M; 351 F) Pentecostal/Full Gospel: 787 (395 M; 392 F) Rastafarian: 56 (45 M; 11 F) Roman Catholic: 595 (286 M; 309 F) Seventh Day Adventist: 662 (308 M; 354 F) Other: 105 (59 M; 46 F) No religion: 213 (155 M; 58 F) Do not know: 5 (1 M; 4 F) Not stated: 17 (6 M; 11 F)
Population distribution by ethnic groups	In March 2012: African/Black: 2274 M; 2076 F; Tot. 4,350 East Indian/Indian: 44 M; 28 F; Tot. 72 Caucasian/White: 67 M; 66 F; Tot. 133 Mixed: 89 M; 95 F; Tot. 184 Hispanic/Spanish: 53 M; 94 F; Tot. 147 Other: 19 M; 17 F; Tot. 36
Age-composition	In March 2012: Age groups Total Male Female 4922 2546 2376 0 – 4 301 157 144 5 – 9 311 146 165 10 – 14 359 187 172 15 – 19 319 179 140 20 – 24 269 152 117 25 – 29 299 154 145

Demographic indicators			
	30 – 34 298	138	160
	35 – 39 368	172	196
	40 – 44 406	189	217
	45 – 49 381	196	185
	50 – 54 331	183	148
	55 – 59 314	181	133
	60 – 64 275	165	110
	65 – 69 231	130	101
	70 – 74 145	75	70
	75 – 79 116	61	55
	80 – 84 94	44	50
	85 + 105	37	68
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	30% (2011)		
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	21% (2011)		
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	10.7 (2012)		
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	0		
Death rate – per 1,000 population	8.9 (2012)		
Males	Information not yet available		
Females	Information not yet available		
Life expectancy – years at birth			
Men	76 (2004)		
Women	81 (2004)		
Total fertility rate – children per woman	1.56 (2011)		
Average household size	2.1 (2012)		
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available But the proportion of household headed by women (2012) is: 38%		

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the national	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
poverty line	
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	0 (in 2012)
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	Information not yet available
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Ten major causes of death	In 2013: Diabetes: 12 Ischemic Heart Disease: 7 Cerebrovascular accident: 3 Cancer of liver: 2 Squamous cell carcinoma/Sarcoma: 2 Cancer of Prostate: 2 Cancer of Lung: 2 Heart Failure: 2 Hypertensive heart disease: 2
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Information not yet available
Literacy rates (adult)	Information not yet available
Unemployment rate	In 2011: 6.5% (8.6% M; 4.1% F)
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	In March 2012: Agriculture Hunting & Forestry: 37 Fishing: 18 Mining & Quarrying: 28 Manufacturing: 91

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Electricity/Gas/Water Supply: 75 Construction: 308 Wholesale & Retail Trade: 278 Hotels & Restaurants: 105 Transport Storage and Communication: 176 Financial Intermediation: 65 Real estate Renting & Business Activities: 84 Public Administration & Defence Compulsory Social Security: 633 Education: 126 Health & Social Work: 212 Other Community Social and Personal Service Activities: 67 Activities of Private households as employers of Undifferentiated: 130 Never Worked: 0 Not Stated: 3 Not Applicable: 104
Work participation rates	Information not yet available
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	Information not yet available
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	EC$ 158.13 millions (in 2012)
Annual growth rate	0.59 (2012)
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions	EC$ 129.65 millions (in 2009)
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	In December 2012 (1984 = 100): 269.05
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	In September 2013: EC$ 6.89m (external debt); EC $0.12m (domestic debt)
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the	One (MCAP – Movement for Change and

Indicators on the political system	
national level	Prosperity)
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	60% (estimate)
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Information not yet available
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	0
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	One radio station (Government) One newspaper (private) One Cable TV station (private)
Number of recognised NGOs	Four (registered as Friendly Societies)
Distribution of legislative seats by party	MCAP = 5 Independants = 4
Percentage of women in Parliament	0
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	(Only national elections held in Montserrat) 100% held within schedule
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	70 to 80%

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons	Information not yet available But see information below.
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	Information not yet available But the number of serious crimes in 2013 were: Assault: 58 Theft: 42 Criminal damage: 18 Burglary: 36 Wounding: 16 Indecent assault: 4 Arson: 4 Robbery: 1 Murder: 0 Attempted murder: 0 Attempted burglary: 4

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
	Rape: 0 Attempted rape: 0 Unlawful sexual intercourse: 2 Dangerous drugs: 13 Attempted suicide: 0 Attempted armed robbery: 0 Forgery: 0
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	See information above
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	3-6 months
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	22 prisoners in prison. Sentences from 3 months, to "detained at Her Majesty's pleasure".
Incidence of death in custody	0
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Information not yet available
Number of police/security personnel per 1,000 persons	13.6 (67 police officers)
Number of prosecutors and judges per 1,000	0.2 (1 regional judge)
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	No legal aid system in place
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	No compensation system in place

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

113. A new Constitution was enacted through The Monserrat Constitution Order 2010[276].

[276] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/2474/contents/made.

Legislative Assembly

114. The Legislative Assembly consists of nine elected members and two ex officio members, namely the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

Executive

115. Executive authority is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised on Her behalf by HM Governor. The Cabinet consists of a Premier, three other Ministers (all appointed by the Governor) and two ex officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary). The Cabinet has the general direction and control of the government of Montserrat and is collectively responsible for it to the Legislative Assembly.

Judiciary and the administration of justice

116. The courts in Montserrat are: the Magistrate's Court (local); and the ECSC (which includes the High Court and the Court of Appeal). Final appeals are heard by the JCPC in London.

NGOs

117. There are four registered (as "Friendly Societies") NGOs in Montserrat.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

118. The following main international instruments have been extended to Montserrat.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol); Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised); C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

119. Part I ("Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual") of The Montserrat Constitution Order 2010 protects human rights (including combating discrimination) at statutory level. Under s.20 of the Constitution, any person may apply to the High Court if he/she considers that the provisions in Part I have been breached.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

120. See section B.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

121. See section B.

Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno[277]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	50
Population growth rate	0
Population density (people per sq km)	50
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	Information not yet available
Population distribution by ethnic groups	Information not yet available
Age-composition	Information not yet available

[277] http://www.government.pn/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/pitcairn-island.

Demographic indicators	
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	16%
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	18%
Birth rate	Information not yet available
Infant mortality rate	Information not yet available
Death rate	Information not yet available
Males	Information not yet available
Females	Information not yet available
Life expectancy – years at birth	
Men	85.5
Women	85.5
Total fertility rate – children per woman	2.3
Average household size	4
Proportion of single-parent households	0 (4% of households are headed by women)

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	0
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	0
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	0
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Information not yet available
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	0
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	0
Prevalence of major communicable and	Asthma 26%

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
non-communicable diseases	Type II Diabetes 20% Hypertension 16% Ischaemic Heart Disease 6%
Ten major causes of death	Stroke Heart attack Accident
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	100%
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	0%
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	1:8
Literacy rates (adult)	100%
Unemployment rate	0 – all those of working age (16-65 yrs) are employed.
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	Information not yet available
Work participation rates	100%
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	0 (no trade unions on Pitcairn).
Per capita income	Information not yet available
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Information not yet available
Annual growth rate	Information not yet available
Gross National Income (GNI)	Information not yet available
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (July-July 12 month average)	Information not yet available
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	Pitcairn is on budgetary aid so it cannot incur debt.
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	93% of Pitcairn's economy comes from external support from the UK Government.

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	0

Indicators on the political system	
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	81%
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	31%
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	0
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Information not yet available
Number of recognised NGOs	0 (no NGOs on Pitcairn).
Distribution of legislative seats by party	Not applicable
Percentage of women in Parliament	Not applicable
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	100% (local Island Council)
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	100% (voting is compulsory)

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported	0
Number of persons and rate who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	0
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	0 [in 2013]
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	0
Incidence of death in custody	0
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	0
Number of police/security personnel (as proportion of the population)	2/50

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Number of prosecutors and judges (as proportion of the population)	9/50
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	100%
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

122. Pitcairn is a British Overseas Territory, comprising the islands of Pitcairn, Ducie, Henderson, and Oeno. Only Pitcairn Island is inhabited. A new Constitution was enacted through The Pitcairn Constitution Order 2010[278].

Legislature

123. Legislative power resides with the Governor, who is appointed by the UK Government. Under s 36(1) of the Constitution, the Governor, acting after consultation with the Island Council, may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Pitcairn. Subsection (2) provides that, in enacting laws, the Governor is not obliged to act in accordance with the advice of the Island Council. But in any case where the Governor acts contrary to the advice of the Council any member of the Council has the right to submit his/her views on the matter to a Secretary of State (of the UK Government).

Executive

124. Executive authority is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercised on Her behalf by HM Governor, either directly or through officers subordinated to the Governor. Executive power must be exercised subject to the Constitution (s.33). The Governor of Pitcairn resides in New Zealand, and is represented on the Island by the Governor's Representative, a UK diplomatic posting. A Deputy Governor and administrative staff also reside in New Zealand and attend to Pitcairn administration in conjunction with the Island Council.

125. The Island Council (s.34 of the Constitution) is constituted by the Local Government Ordinance. It is an elected body, made up of a Mayor, Deputy Mayor and five Councillors. The right to vote and to stand for office is restricted to persons who have the Right of Abode on Pitcairn, or who have three years residency, along with spouses and de facto spouses of such persons (see s.11 Local Government Ordinance[279]). In practice the Governor involves the Island Council in decision-making while retaining executive authority. Members of the Island Council are assigned, by the Mayor, responsibility for portfolios corresponding to the areas of government activity (e.g. biosecurity, natural resources, immigration, legal). The Pitcairn Island Attorney General is the principal legal adviser to the government of Pitcairn. He/she holds office for a term of years specified in

[278] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/244/contents/made.
[279] http://www.government.pn/Laws/Local%20Government%20Ordinance.pdf.

the appointment, or until a defined retirement age (s.35 of the Constitution). The present Attorney-General is appointed from, and resides in, New Zealand.

Judiciary and the administration of justice

126. The Pitcairn courts are:

- The Magistrates' Court — An Island Magistrate exercises a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Island Magistrate resides on the Island. All the remaining members of the judiciary, specified below, reside in New Zealand. They attend the Island or preside over hearings by video link as required. There are further ("off-Island") Magistrates, in New Zealand, who are senior New Zealand lawyers.
- The Supreme Court — the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court reside in New Zealand and attend to Pitcairn matters when required. The Supreme Court has an unlimited jurisdiction, and also hears appeals from the Magistrate's Court. The current Chief Justice and Supreme Court justices are also judges in the New Zealand judicial system, and (with assent from the New Zealand Government) undertake Pitcairn judicial duties as and when required.
- The Pitcairn Court of Appeal — the Pitcairn Court of Appeal comprises the President and two or more Justices of Appeal. The judges of the Court of Appeal reside in New Zealand. Final appeals are heard by the JCPC in London.

127. Magistrates are appointed by the Governor. Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, and the Chief Justice and President, are appointed by the Governor on instructions from a Secretary of State.

128. A bilateral treaty between the UK and New Zealand allows the Governor of Pitcairn to request permission for Pitcairn criminal trials to be heard in New Zealand (by Pitcairn judges, under Pitcairn law). In practice, Pitcairn trials involving offenders on the Island have been heard by judges travelling to the Island. Pre-trial applications and appeals have been heard in New Zealand.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

129. The following main international instruments have been extended to the Pitcairn Islands.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

130. Human rights are protected by a legal system comprising independent courts operating under the Constitution (Part 2 "Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual") that sets out fundamental rights drawn from the ECHR. The Constitution also includes a right to right to protection of the environment, and to just administrative action, these being rights drawn from other sources. In addition to the rights in the Constitution, the rights that inhere in the common law of England are fully applicable on Pitcairn. Under s.42 of the Constitution, the law of Pitcairn comprises the common law of England for the time being together with English statutes of general application so far as the local circumstances and limits of local jurisdiction permit. The Governor has acted on the basis that the rights set out in the Human Rights Act 1998 (in the UK) also apply on Pitcairn, although since 2010 the same rights are now replicated in the Pitcairn Constitution which came into force in that year.

131. An Ombudsman was appointed in 2013. The Ombudsman is empowered to hear complaints about government administration affecting a person's rights. At the request of the Island Council a UK-based Ombudsman was appointed.

132. There are no legally trained persons on Pitcairn Island. When there is a need for legal representation in criminal trials, this is provided by New Zealand-based lawyers who have sought admission to the Pitcairn bar. Admission to the bar is equally available to lawyers in other Commonwealth countries. There is a Pitcairn Public Defender who provides representation at no cost.

133. At the time of this report, a proposal is in train for the appointment of a New Zealand-based "community lawyer" — that is, a New Zealand lawyer who is available to receive emails and inquiries from Pitcairn Islanders and to offer legal advice of the type that, in a larger society, might be offered by a community law centre.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

134. In co-operation with the Island Council and with assistance from the Commonwealth Foundation, a plain English booklet is being produced to explain the human rights protections that operate in Pitcairn law. A designated member of the Island Council holds the Human Rights portfolio.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

135. The Constitution contains provisions against discrimination. It should also be noted that there is no private sector employment in Pitcairn, with the workforce being either self-employed or holding (part-time) positions in the Government of Pitcairn.

St Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha[280]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	4,500 (estimated resident population, May 2013)
Population growth rate	Average growth rate of 2.1% per annum, estimated from 2008-2013
Population density (people per sq km)	36
Population distribution by mother tongue	100% English
Population distribution by religion	Anglican or Church of England: 79.7% (Male 80.1, Female 79.3) Jehovah's Witness: 5.3% (Male 4.8%, Femlae 5.7%) Bapitist: 2.7% (Male 3.0%, Female 2.4%) Roman Catholic: 1.3% (Male 1.4%, Female 1.1%) Apostolic: 0.9% (Male 0.8%, Female 1.0%) Seventh Day Adventist: 1.9% (Male 1.4%, Female 2.5%) Baha'i: 0.2% (Male 0.1%, Female 0.3%) Other: 4.7% (Male 5.2%, Female 4.3%) Not Stated: 1.4% (Male 1.4%, Female 1.5%) (source: 2008 Population Census)

[280] http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/ ; http://www.ascension-island.gov.ac/ ; http://www.tristandc.com/government.php ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/st-helena-ascension-and-tristan-da-cunha.

Demographic indicators	
Population distribution by ethnic groups	92% born in St Helena 4% UK 2% Ascension Island 1% South Africa Less than 1% other countries (source: 2008 Population Census, note: labour migration associated with airport development project will have increased proportion of population born in African Countries)
Age-composition	Information not yet available
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	16.2% (2008 population Census)
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	17.8% (2008 population Census)
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	7.8 (at mid-year estimate) averaged over 5 year period 2008-2013
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	5.8 (at mid-year estimate) averaged over 5 year period 2008-2013 N.B. this equates to one infant death in the 5-year period.
Death rate – per 1,000 population	11.3 (at mid-year estimate) averaged over 5 year period 2008-2013
Males	Information not yet available
Females	Information not yet available
Life expectancy – years at birth	
Men	72.0 (based on mortality statistics, 2003-2012)
Women	79.7 (based on mortality statistics, 2003-2012)
Total fertility rate – children per woman	189 children aged 0-4 per 100 women aged 15-49 (2008 Population Census)
Average household size	2.5 (2008 population Census from 3,966 persons in 1,585 dwellings)
Proportion of single-parent households	10.1% (estimate) (Source: 2008 Population Census) 33% (estimate) household headed by women (Source: 2008 Population Census)

Social, economic and cultural indicators		
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Proportion of Household Spending on:	
	Food	33.4%
	Transport	18.6%
	Services	12.9%
	Housing*	9.8%
	Miscellaneous goods	8.9%
	Fuel & light	7.8%
	Household goods	4.1%
	Alcohol & tobacco	3.2%
	Clothing	1.4%
	Source: 2009 Household Expenditure Survey	
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	5% of households (estimate).	
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available	
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available	
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Less than 1%	
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 population (at mid-year estimate) averaged over 5 year period 2008-2013 N.B. this equates to one infant death in the 5-year period.	
	Maternal mortality rate: 0% in 5 year period 2008-2013	
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available	
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	In 2012-2013, one medical termination.	
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	There has been one death on St Helena from AIDS relating illness.	
	One patient on St Helena is HIV positive.	
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Information not yet available	
Ten major causes of death	Cancer Heart Disease Respiritory Disease	

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	100%
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Attendance: 100% Drop-out rates: 0%
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Information not yet available
Literacy rates (adult)	In 2008: Reading: 94.5% Writing: 97.1%
Unemployment rate	1.8% (2008 population Census)
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	Information not yet available
Work participation rates	Information not yet available
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	Information not yet available
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Information not yet available
Annual growth rate	Information not yet available
Gross National Income (GNI)	Information not yet available
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Information not yet available
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	Information not yet available
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	0
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	70% (estimate in 2013)
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Information not yet available
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	0

Indicators on the political system	
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Information not yet available
Number of recognised NGOs	Information not yet available
Distribution of legislative seats by party	12 legislative council members, elected independently – no party structure.
Percentage of women in Parliament	16.6
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	100%
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	55% (in 2013).

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 1,000 persons	0
Number of persons and rate (per 1,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	Five year average: 2008-2013: Homocide: 0 Assault: 5.2 per year (1.2 per 1,000 persons) Drugs Trafficking: 0.6 (0.1 per 1,000)
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	Five year average: 2008-2013: Rape: 1.8 per year Sexual Assault: 2.2 per year Female genitale mutilation/ Honour Crime/ Acid Attack – 0
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Average pre-trial detention: 17.5 days (maximum 90 days). If including Supreme Court: average 44 day (maximum 235)
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	Prison population as of June 2013: 2 on remand (1 x Violent Crime (Sexual Assault/Rape), 1 x Burglary) 8 serving sentence (7 x Violent Crime (5 x Sexual Assault/Rape, 2 x actual bodily harm/Assault), 1 x Driving offences) 1 serving sentence overseas (Violent Crime (Sexual Assault/Rape))

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice

	Length of Sentence: Violent Crime (Sexual Assault/ Rape) : 1 x 6 years; 2 x 4years; 1 x 2.5 years; 1 x 1.5 years; 1 x 1 year. Violent Crime (actual bodily harm/ assault): 1 x 1 year; 1 x < 6 months. Driving offences: 1 x < 6 months
Incidence of death in custody	1 incident (February 2010)
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[281]	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	0
Number of police/security personnel per 1,000 persons	5.7
Number of prosecutors and judges per 1,000	Prosecutors: 0.2 (1 prosecutor, the Attorney General, supported by two officers). Judges: 0.2 (1 resident Chief Magistrate; but there are three additional Court of Appeal Judges who can be called from over-seas when required).
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	3% (source: 2013/14 budget book)
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	100%
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Animal Crime: 100% Damage and Loss incidents: 100%

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

136. A new Constitution was enacted through The St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Constitution Order 2009[282].

Legislature

137. The Legislative Council[283] of St Helena consists of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, twelve Elected Members, and three ex officio Members (the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney General).

[281] St Helena does not have the death penalty.
[282] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/1751/contents/made.
[283] http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/constitution/.

138. In Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, the Governor, acting after consultation with the two Island Councils, may make laws.

Executive

139. In St Helena, executive authority is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised on Her behalf by HM Governor. But the Governor is, in most matters, required to consult the Executive Council and to act in accordance with its advice. The Executive Council comprises the three Ex Officio members (who do not have a vote) and five Elected Members. The Elected Members are elected by the 12 Elected Members of Legislative Council, from amongst themselves.

140. In Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, executive authority is exercised by the Governor or the Governor's Administrator.

Judiciary and the administration of justice

141. In St Helena[284], apart from the Magistrates' Court, the Constitution provides for a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal (which also cover Ascension and Tristan da Cunha), and allows for local laws to create subordinate courts. Final appeals are heard by the JCPC in London.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

142. The following main international instruments have been extended to St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol); Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; C151 – Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Convention against Discrimination in Education.

[284] http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/legal-system/.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

143. Chapter 1 (Part 2), Chapter 2 (Part 2) and Chapter 3 (Part 2) of The Constitution of St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha specifically protect human rights (including combating discrimination) at statutory level. Under ss.24, 140 and 206 of the Constitution, any person may apply to the Supreme Court if he/she considers that the human rights provisions in the Constitution have been breached.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

144. See section B.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

145. See section B.

Turks and Caicos Islands[285]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics[286]

Demographic indicators	
Population size	31,458 (2012 Census)
Population growth rate	5%
Population density (people per sq km)	73.2
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	Information not yet available

[285] http://www.gov.tc ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/turks-and-caicos-islands.

[286] See also the website of the Department of Economic Planning and Statistics (DEPS) at http://www.depstc.org/.

Demographic indicators	
Population distribution by ethnic groups	Information not yet available
Age-composition	Information not yet available
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	Information not yet available
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	Information not yet available
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	12.8 (2011)
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	6.7 (2011)
Death rate – per 1,000 population	2.3(2010)
Males	1.9 (2010)
Females	2.8 (2010)
Life expectancy – years at birth	Information not yet available
Total fertility rate – children per woman	Information not yet available
Average household size	3 (2012 Census)
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	0.5%
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Information not yet available.
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	136 (receiving contraceptive) No total for women of child bearing age available yet.
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	Information not yet available
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	HIV prevalence rate: 1.44

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Tubercolosis.
Ten major causes of death	Information not yet available
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	98.0 (primary schools) 99.0 (secondary schools)
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	98% attendance in primary and secondary schools. 0.2% drop out rate in secondary schools.
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	1:16 primary school 1:10 secondary school
Literacy rates (adult)	Information not yet available
Unemployment rate	Information not yet available
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	Information not yet available
Work participation rates	Information not yet available
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Not applicabale as there are no trade unions within the state.
Per capita income	US$17,184 (2012)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions	US$ 540.6 Million (2012 – Constant Prices)
Annual growth rate	Average 4.0% for last 10 years
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions	Information not yet available.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Information not yet available.
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available.
External and domestic public debt	US$214.9m (at 31 March 2013)
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	None

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	Three political Parties: Progressive National Party (PNP); Peoples Democratic Movement (PDM); Peoples Progressive Party (PPP).
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	None
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	6 complaints registered including: late opening of some polling stations; insufficient ballot papers at one station; members of one political party offering bribes to voters; persons in line for too many hours; counting of ballots. One Political party complained that information divulged by the Returning Officer was made to one party and not to the other (By-Elections).
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Printed Media: The Sun; Turks and Caicos Weekly News; Where, When and How; Times of the Islands; Discover TCI; Destination Turks and Caicos Islands; Turks and Caicos Business Guide; Turks and Caicos Resturant Guide; Turks and Caicos Real Estate Asociation; Turks and Caicos General Brochure (Official General Guide of the Turks and Caicos Islands Tourist Board); other periodicals and brochures of various entities such as the Museum and TCI TRUST, etc. TV Broadcasters: PTV Television – covers North and Provo; WIV TV – covers Provo and Grand Turk. Radio (Audio) Broadcasters: Tropical Vibes (TCI) Ltd. (coverage: West Caicos to North Caicos, Grant Turk to Middle Caicos respectively); D & D Ewing dba Rock of Jesus Communications Ltd (coverage: Country); Connolly Production Company Ltd. (coverage: Country); ZIBF – Life Radio (coverage: Middle Caicos to Grand Turks, West Caicos to North Caicos respectively); Church of God Espanol (coverage: Grand Turk); VHT Radio Turks and Caicos (coverage: Country); Victory In Christ Radio Station (coverage: Country); Turks & Caicos Islands Baptist Union (coverage: Country); Tradewinds Radio TCI (coverage: Country); WIV FM Radio Ltd. (coverage: Country); Example of Christ Church (coverage: Country); Radio Turks and Caicos RTC (coverage: (Grand Turk , South Caicos, Salt Cay), (South Caicos), (Middle Caicos, North Caicos), (Provo), respectively); Grand Turk Cruise Center (coverage: Grand Turk); West Indies Broadcasting (coverage: Country).
Number of recognised NGOs	206

Indicators on the political system	
Distribution of legislative seats by party	Progressive National Party: 8 Peoples Democratice Movement: 7
Percentage of women in Parliament	37%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	Information not yet available.
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	88%

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 1,000 persons	0.94 (2012)
Number of persons and rate (per 1,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	25.42 (2012)
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	6.6 per 1,000 (2012)
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Maximum: 28 months; Average: 4.6 months. (August 2013)
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	79 convicted persons (at 2 August 2013). Breakdown by offence[287]: violence against the person (17); sexual offences (8); robbery (8); burglary (17); theft and handling (4); fraud and forgery (1); drug offences (5); motoring offences (2); other offences (17). Breakdown by length of sentence: less than or equal to 6 months (12); greater than 6 months to less than 12 months (4); 12 months to less than 4 years (25); 4 years or more – excluding indeterminate sentences (36); indeterminate sentences (2).
Incidence of death in custody	Nil.
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[288]	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at	Information not yet available

[287] Calculation based on the first listed offence (when the same person has committed more than one).

[288] The death penalty does not apply in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
different levels of the judicial system	
Number of police/security personnel per 1,000 persons	9.5 (August 2013)
Number of prosecutors and judges per 1,000	Prosecutors: 0.3 Judges: 0.2
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available. But in 2012/13, US$15.9m were spent on the police.
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available. But most Supreme Court matters receive legal aid if requested.
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available. But for property crimes only, high rate of compensation ordered by the court.

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

146. The Turks and Caicos Islands is a British Overseas Territory, with a Governor and a Ministerial system of government. The new constitution came into force in July 2011 through The Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 2011[289].

House of Assembly

147. The House of Assembly consists of a Speaker, 15 elected Members, 4 appointed Members and the Attorney General. The legislature is responsible for enacting laws for the peace, order and good government of the Islands. It should be noted that the Attorney General does not have the right to vote within the House of Assembly.

Executive

148. Under The Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 2011, the Governor is appointed by the Sovereign (the Head of State), is HM Representative in the Islands, and continues to be the executive authority. There is also a Deputy Governor, who must be a Belonger (an individual free of immigration restrictions on the amount of time he/she can remain in the Islands) and is appointed by the Governor. The Executive Government is based on the Cabinet which consists of: the Premier, who is appointed by the Governor; six ministers; the Deputy Governor; and the Attorney General. The Governor is the Chairman of the Cabinet.

149. The Governor remains responsible for external affairs, defence, internal security including the Police Force, and some public service matters, including the regulation of international financial services, consulting Cabinet as necessary. An Advisory National Security Council, chaired by the Governor, has been established to make recommendations on national security issues. Ministers continue to have responsibilities outside of those areas reserved for the Governor.

[289] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1681/introduction/made.

Judiciary and the administration of justice

150. The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court and appeals are heard by the Court of Appeal (composed of a President and at least two Justices of Appeal) and final appeals by the UK's JCPC.

NGOs

151. NGOs are fully recognized.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

152. The following main international instruments have been extended to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CEDAW; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol); Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

153. The legal framework for the protection of human rights is based upon The Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 2011, Schedule 2, Part 1 ("Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual") which specifically addresses a number of rights and freedoms including: right to life; freedoms of conscience, expression, assembly and association;

peaceful enjoyment of property and protection from deprivation of property; protection for private and family life and for privacy of home and other property.

154. The Human Rights Commission[290], established in 2008, works to protect human rights within the territory. The Supreme Court has final judicial jurisdiction over human rights. The Labour Tribunal presides over labour disputes, with powers equal to those of the Supreme Court.

155. As set out above, the Turks and Caicos Islands are also part of a number of international instruments for the protection of human rights and labour standards.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

156. The Human Rights Commission is the national institution vested with the powers to promote and protect human rights.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

157. Schedule 2 ("The Constitution of the Turks and Caicos Islands") of The Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 2011 states that: "The people of the Turks and Caicos Islands as a God-fearing people with convictions based on sound Christian culture, values and principles, tolerant of other religions; Affirm their intention to: maintain the highest standards of integrity in their daily living; commit to the democratic values of a just and humane society pursuing dignity, prosperity, equality, love, justice, peace and freedom for all; ensure a vibrant diversified economy, work to provide full employment opportunities, and protect their posterity".

158. Part 1 of Schedule 2 of The Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 2011 then addresses various fundamental rights and freedoms including specific provisions on equality and non-discrimination, namely: equality before the law; and protection from discrimination.

159. The 2011 Equality Bill, which is currently being implemented, will give added strength to combating discrimination and to promoting equality in the islands.

Virgin Islands (commonly known as the British Virgin Islands)[291]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	28,280

[290] http://www.tcihumanrights.org/.

[291] http://www.bvi.org.uk/ ; https://www.gov.uk/government/world/british-virgin-islands.

Demographic indicators	
Population growth rate	Information not yet available
Population density (people per sq km)	183.6
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	In 2012 (estimate): Anglican: 3,271 Baptist: 2,309 Bahai: 10 Brethren: 7 Church of God: 3,217 Evangelical: 150 Hindu: 552 Jehovah Witnesses: 609 Methodist: 6,410 Moravian: 133 Muslim: 239 Pentecostal: 2,565 Presbyterian: 99 Rastafarian: 110 Roman Catholic: 2,679 Salvation Army: 7 Seventh Day Adventist: 2,380 None: 1,803 Not stated: 767 Other: 961
Population distribution by ethnic groups	In 2012 (estimate): African decent/Black: 23,198 Indigenous: 85 East Indian: 856 Chinese: 21 Portuguese: 29 Syrian-Lebanese: 82 White-Caucasian: 1,923 Mixed: 1,654 Other: 227 Not stated: 204

Demographic indicators

Age-composition	In 2012 (estimate):			
		Male	Female	Total
	0-4	1,223	1,225	2,448
	5-9	1,186	1,181	2,366
	10-14	999	1,125	2,123
	15-19	952	951	1,904
	20-24	1,048	1,098	2,145
	25-29	1,250	1,372	2,623
	30-34	1,440	1,532	2,972
	35-39	1,403	1,492	2,895
	40-44	1,175	1,154	2,328
	45-49	888	916	1,803
	50-5	785	664	1,449
	55-59	556	526	1,082
	60-64	343	306	650
	65-69	222	233	455
	70-74	181	203	383
	75-79	139	150	289
	80-84	89	104	193
	85plus	85	84	170
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	24.5			
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	5.3			
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	10.1			
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	3.5			
Death rate – per 1,000 population	4.3			
Life expectancy – years at birth				
Men	78.8 (2011)			
Women	82.7 (2011)			
Total fertility rate – children per woman	Information not yet available			
Average household size	2.5			
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available			

Social, economic and cultural indicators

Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education[292]	Food 14.7% Housing 29.8%

[292] Virgin Islands Household Expenditure Survey 2009/10.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Health 3.2% Education 2.6%
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	Population 16.% (2005) Household 23.% (2005)
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal Mortality: 0
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	5.5 per 100,000 (public sector data only)
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	0 (2012)
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	In 2012: HIV: 5 Dengue: 214 TB: 0 Malaria: 0
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Prevalence of hypertension 12.52 per 100,000 Prevalence of hypertension (Male) 9.89 per 100,000 Prevalence of hypertension (female) 9.89 per 100,000 Prevalence of diabetes, type II 3.07 per 100,000 Prevalence of diabetes, type II (M) 3.20 per 100,000 Prevalence of diabetes, type II (F) 2.93 per 100,000
Ten major causes of death	Heart disease Malignant Neoplasms Hypertension Kidney disease Drowning

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Because of the number of deaths annually the cases for 6-10 are generally single cases.
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	Primary: 51.2 Secondary: 42.2
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available.
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Primary: 1:14 Secondary: 1:8 Please note that this is not the average class size. This is the total number of teachers on staff by the total number of students enrolled.
Literacy rates (adult)	97.7
Unemployment rate	3.1
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	In 2011: Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry:75 Fishing: 20 Mining and Quarrying: 27 Manufacturing: 443 Electricity, Gas and Water: 0 Construction: 1,434 Wholesale and Retail Trade: 2,260 Hotel and Restaurants: 3,390 Transport and Communications: 630 Financial Intermediation: 428 Real Estate, Renting and Business Activity: 1,994 Government Services: 5,519 Education: 351 Health and Social Work: 166 Other Community, Social and Personal Services: 525 Private Households with employed persons: 390 Extra-territorial organizations and bodies: 0 Not Stated: 586
Work participation rates	89.9

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	N/A
Per capita income	US$32,155
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	US$909.3 millions
Annual growth rate	(0.68)%
Gross National Income (GNI)	US$826.8 millions
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	3.2 (inflation rate)
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	US$5.7 millions (2010)
External and domestic public debt	Information not yet available
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	2
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	Information not yet available
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Information not yet available
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	Information not yet available
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Information not yet available
Number of recognised NGOs	Information not yet available
Distribution of legislative seats by party	National Democratic Party: 9 Virgin Islands Party: 4
Percentage of women in Parliament	15% (not including the Speaker of the House of Assembly).
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	Information not yet available
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	68.8% (estimate for 2011)

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons	Information not yet available
Number of persons and rate (per 1,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	In 2012: Murder: 3 Attempted Murder: 1 Robbery: 5 Assault: 112
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	In 2012: Rape: 6
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	Information not yet available.
Incidence of death in custody	Nil.
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[293]	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Magistrates' Court: 160 High Court: 7
Number of police/security personnel per 1,000 persons	Information not yet available
Number of prosecutors and judges per 1,000	Prosecutors: 0.2 Judges: 0.1 Magistrates: 0.1
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	N/A

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

160. A new Constitution was enacted in the British Virgin Islands in 2007 through The Virgin Islands Constitution Order 2007[294].

[293] The death penalty does not apply in the British Virgin Islands.

[294] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1678/contents/made.

House of Assembly[295]

161. The House of Assembly (formerly Legislative Council) has 15 members, 13 members elected for a four year term, 9 of them in single-seat constituencies and 4 at large, one ex officio member and one speaker chosen from outside the council.

Executive[296]

162. The British Virgin Islands are a British Overseas Territory, with the Sovereign as the Head of State and HM's representative, the Governor, responsible for external affairs, defence and internal security, the Civil Service and administration of the courts. Since 1967, the British Virgin Islands have held responsibility for their own internal affairs.

163. The Virgin Islands Constitution Order 2007 provides for the people to be represented by a ministerial system of government, led by an elected Premier, a Cabinet of Ministers and the House of Assembly.

Judiciary and the administration of justice[297]

164. The judicial system, based on the law of England and Wales, is under the direction of the ECSC, which includes the High Court and the Court of Appeal. The ultimate appellate court is the UK's JCPC.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

165. The following main international instruments have been extended to the British Virgin Islands.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICESCR; CEDAW; CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised); C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention.

[295] http://www.bvi.gov.vg/legislative-branch.
[296] http://www.bvi.gov.vg/executive-branch.
[297] http://www.bvi.gov.vg/judicial-branch.

Conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

166. Human rights are protected by Chapter 2 ("Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual") of The Virgin Islands Constitution Order 2007.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

167. Section 34 of the The Virgin Islands Constitution Order 2007 provides for the option of an establishment of a human rights commission. In keeping with best international practice, the Government has decided that there should be such a body within the Territory. Model legislation on a Human Rights Commission and civil society consultations thereon have already been prepared and concluded, respectively, by the Human Rights Committee within the Attorney General's Chambers and with the support of the Government. It is anticipated that a Human Rights Commission will be put in place in 2014, after the appropriate legislation has been passed by the House of Assembly.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

168. Chapter 2 ("Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual") of The Virgin Islands Constitution Order 2007 addresses various fundamental rights and freedoms including specific provisions on equality and non-discrimination, namely: equality before the law; and protection from discrimination.

Crown Dependencies

169. There are three Crown Dependencies (CDs)[298]: Bailiwick of Guernsey; Bailiwick of Jersey; Isle of Man.

[298] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crown-dependencies-jersey-guernsey-and-the-isle-of-man.

Bailiwick of Guernsey[299]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size[300]	63,805 (2012)
Population growth rate[301]	0.3%
Population density (people per sq km)[302]	988 (2011)
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	Information not yet available
Population distribution by ethnic groups	Information not yet available
Age-composition[303]	Age Male Female 0-9 3,290 3,006 10-19 3,464 3,324 20-29 4,426 4,105 30-39 4,006 4,017 40-49 4,974 5,099 50-59 4,347 4,371 60-69 3,551 3,622 70-79 2,144 2,393 80-89 980 1,578 90+ 145 423 Total 31,147 31,938
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15[304]	16.2% (16 years and under)
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65[305]	17.3% (65 years and over)
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)[306]	674 live births in 2012 (10.6 birth rate per 1,000 population).

299 http://www.gov.gg/.
300 Guernsey Annual Population Bulletin, 2012, http://www.gov.gg/population.
301 Guernsey Annual Population Bulletin, 2012, http://www.gov.gg/population.
302 Managing Guernsey's Population, 2011, http://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=5502&p=0.
303 Guernsey Facts and Figures, 2013 http://www.gov.gg/ff.
304 Guernsey Annual Population Bulletin, 2012, http://www.gov.gg/population.
305 Guernsey Annual Population Bulletin, 2012, http://www.gov.gg/population.
306 Guernsey Annual Population Bulletin, 2012, http://www.gov.gg/population.

Demographic indicators	
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	1.02 per 1,000 live births (2010-2012 rolling average)
Death rate – per 1,000 population[307]	8.67 per 1,000 deaths (2012)
Males	Information not yet available
Females	Information not yet available
Life expectancy – years at birth[308]	82 years (2012)
Men	79.9 years (2012)
Women	84.1 years (2012)
Total fertility rate – children per woman[309]	1.59 (2010-2012)
Average household size	Information not yet available
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education[310]	48.4% (2005-6)
Proportion of population below the national poverty line[311]	16.1%
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	0.39
Prevalence of underweight children under 5[312]	0.5% (2012)
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Information not yet available
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available

307 Guernsey Annual Population Bulletin, 2012, http://www.gov.gg/population.

308 Guernsey Facts and Figures, 2013, http://www.gov.gg/ff.

309 Average number of children that would be born to a woman through her childbearing years.

310 Guernsey Household Expenditure Survey, 2005-6, http://www.gov.gg/hes.

311 The States Strategic Monitoring Report, 2013 http://www.gov.gg/article/1901/Performance-Monitoring.

312 The definition of underweight was a BMI (Body Mass Index) centile less than or equal to 2. The growth reference curve used was the UK1990. Public Health and Strategy, Health and Social Services Department.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births[313]	18.7% (2010-2012)
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	Deaths from HIV/AIDS: 0 Deaths from malaria: 0 Deaths from tuberculosis: 0 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS/malaria/tuberculosis: information not yet available. Guernsey and Alderney (2008-2012)
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Mortality from Diabetes Mellitus (ICD-10 codes E10–E14), European age-standardised rate per 100,000: All ages: 8.3 per 100,000 (95% CI: 5.1 to 11.5) Under 75: 3.2 per 100,000 (95% CI: 0.9 to 5.5) Mortality from All cancers (ICD-10 codes C00–C97), European age-standardised rate per 100,000: All age: 144.3 per 100,000 (95% CI: 129.8 to 158.9) Under 75: 90.0 per 100,000 (95% CI: 77.6 to 102.3) Mortality from Cardiovascular disease (ICD-10 codes I00–I99), European age-standardised rate per 100,000: All age: 145.1 per 100,000 (95% CI: 131.8 to 158.3) Under 75: 47.5 per 100,000 (95% CI: 38.7 to 56.4) Guernsey and Alderney (2006-2008)
Ten major causes of death[314]	Ischaemic heart diseases: 66 deaths Cerebrovascular diseases (predominantly stroke): 51 deaths Cancer of the digestic organs: 37 deaths Cancer of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs (predominantly lung cancer): 37 deaths Chronic lower respiratory diseases (including bronchitis, emphysema, COPD,

[313] Public Health and Strategy, Health and Social Services Department.
[314] 2008 Health Profile for Guernsey and Alderney, http://www.gov.gg/publichealth

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	asthma): 33 deaths Other forms of heart disease: 32 deaths Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (Including dementia and Alzheimer's disease): 30 Cancer of the female genital organs: 11 deaths General symptoms and signs (predominantly old age/senescence): 18 deaths Other external causes of accidental injury: 10 deaths Guernsey and Alderney (2008)
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Primary education 95.1% Secondary education 92.4% Special schools (for those pupils who require more specialist provision) 93.5%
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Primary education: 18.3:1 Secondary education (NB Includes Grammar School Sixth Form): 11.87:1
Literacy rates (adult)	Information not yet available
Unemployment rate[315]	1.3% (June 2013)
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors[316]	Total no. in employment (% of total for all sectors) Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying: 541 (1.7) Manufacturing: 703 (2.2) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply: 313 (1) Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities: 92 (0.3) Construction: 3,263 (10.2) Wholesale, retail and repairs: 3,904 (12.2) Hostelry: 2,117 (6.6) Transport and storage: 988 (3.1)

[315] Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin June 2013, http://www.gov.gg/lmb
[316] Guernsey Labour Market Bulletin June 2013, http://www.gov.gg/lmb

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Information and communication: 967 (3) Finance: 6,629 (20.6) Real estate activities: 229 (0.7) Professional, business, scientific and technical activities: 2,035 (6.3) Administrative and support service activities: 1,381 (4.3) Public administration: 5,480 (17.1) Education: 552 (1.7) Human health, social and charitable work activities: 1,766 (5.5) Arts, entertainment and recreation: 402 (1.3) Other service activities: 607 (1.9) Activities of households as employers: 107 (0.3) Other: 29 (0.1) Total for all sectors: 32,105 (100)
Work participation rates	76.5% (2012)
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	£31,843
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[317]	£2.0 billion (2012)
Annual growth rate	-0.2% (2012)
Gross National Income (GNI)	Information not yet available
Consumer Price Index (CPI)[318]	Sept 2013 2.0%
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure[319] and GDP	Social expenditure as proportion of total expenditure: All food: 9.72 All housing: 33.79 Health: information not yet available. Education/tuition fees: 2.96 Social protection: information not yet available

[317] Guernsey Facts & Figures 2013, http://www.gov.gg/ff.
[318] Guernsey Facts & Figures 2013, http://www.gov.gg/ff.
[319] Guernsey Household Expenditure Survey 2005-06, http://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2321&p=0.

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
	Social expenditure as proportion of GDP: information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	None
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI[320]	0.14%

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	There are no political parties in Guernsey.
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	84% (estimate)
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Information not yet available
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	None.
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	Information not yet available
Number of recognised NGOs[321]	Non Profit Organisations – 90 Charities – 344
Distribution of legislative seats by party	Not applicable.
Percentage of women in Parliament	10.6%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	Information not yet available
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	Voter turnout 2012 Guernsey elections: 71.4%

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons[322]	1.585 (2012, 1 attempted murder)
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as	Information not yet available

[320] Guernsey Facts & Figures 2013, http://www.gov.gg/ff.
[321] Non Profit Organisations 2013, http://gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=84599&p=0.
[322] Guernsey Police Annual Report, 2012, http://www.guernsey.police.uk/article/6078/Publications.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks)[323]	Rape: 8 reported Genital mutilation: 0 reported Honour crime: 1 reported Acid attack: 0 reported
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	Crime — Prison population Drugs — 38 Violence — 24 Property — 15 Sexual — 17 Vehicle — 5 Miscellaneous — 4 TOTAL — 103 (30 September 2013)
Incidence of death in custody	0 deaths
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[324]	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Information not yet available
Number of police/security personnel per 100,000 persons	231.434
Number of prosecutors and judges per 100,000	26.643
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary[325]	8.6%
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

[323] Guernsey Policy Annual Report, 2012 http://www.guernsey.police.uk/article/6078/Publications.
[324] The death penalty does not apply.
[325] Guernsey Policy Annual Report, 2012 http://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=83539&p=0.

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

Legislative and executive

Guernsey[326]

170. Guernsey is administered by the States of Guernsey, which is constituted under the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948[327], as amended, and consist of two bodies namely, the States of Deliberation and the States of Election.

171. The States of Deliberation (hereinafter referred to as "the States") are Guernsey's legislative assembly deriving their authority and powers from the customary law and from the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended. They comprise the Bailiff as ex-officio Presiding Officer, the two Law Officers (HM Procureur and HM Comptroller) who have a voice but no vote, and the voting members are the forty five People's Deputies and the two Representatives of the States of Alderney. The States exercise executive or administrative functions through ten Departments and the Policy Council, every one of which is answerable to the States and in the States for its acts. The People's Deputies are elected from one of the seven multi-seat constituencies by universal adult suffrage. The legal voting age is 16 years' old. The States sit for a term of four years after which there is a general election. The only function of the States of Election is to act as an Electoral College for Jurats, an office which has no direct comparison in the UK but which is akin to a permanently sitting juror.

Alderney[328]

172. The States of Alderney are the legislative assembly for Alderney and derive their authority and powers from the Government of Alderney Law, 2004[329]. The States comprise the President of Alderney who is the civic head and representative of the Island, who is elected by universal suffrage and holds office for four years; and ten Members who are also elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of four years. Except for those services legislated for and administered by Guernsey, the remaining functions of government in Alderney are administered by Committees of the States. The States of Alderney (the Legislature) consists of a President and ten States Members. The President chairs the monthly States Meetings and stands for election every four years. The States of Deliberation may legislate for Alderney in any matter with the consent of the States of Alderney and, in criminal matters and in respect of certain "reserved services" (which include child care services and education and health services), without the consent of the States of Alderney. In recognition of Guernsey's responsibilities for these reserved services Alderney is represented by two members in the States of Deliberation with full voting rights on matters laid before that assembly.

Sark[330]

173. The Chief Pleas of Sark are the legislative assembly for Sark and derive their authority and powers from the Reform (Sark) Law, 2008[331]. The Chief Pleas comprise 28

[326] http://www.gov.gg/article/1866/Constitution.
[327] http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/article/96991/Reform-Guernsey-Law-1948-Consolidated-text .
[328] www.alderney.gov.gg.
[329] http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/article/95001/Government-of-Alderney-Law-2004-Consolidated-text.
[330] http://www.gov.sark.gg/.
[331] http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/article/97000/Reform-Sark-Law-2008.

elected members known as Conseillers, who are elected by universal suffrage and hold office for four years (elections of 14 Conseillers are held every 2 years); the Seigneur who has the right to speak in debate but no vote; and the President of Chief Pleas. The Chief Pleas legislates on civil law matters unfettered by the States of Deliberation. The States of Deliberation may legislate for Sark in any matter with the consent of Sark Chief Pleas. The States of Deliberation can legislate for Sark Chief Pleas on criminal law matters.

Judiciary and the administration of justice

Guernsey[332]

174. Guernsey's primary judicial system consists of the Royal Court, the Court of Appeal and the JCPC. There is also an Ecclesiastical Court and a Magistrates Court. The Ecclesiastical Court handles the proving of Wills and the issuing of Grants of Probate and Letters of Administration in relation to deceased's Estates, the granting of marriage licences and the issuing of faculties for alterations to consecrated land and buildings. The Magistrate's Court acts as the court of first instance for some criminal and civil matters (those that do not exceed £10,000), including family matters, inquests and juvenile cases. The Royal Court handles larger civil matters and more serious criminal offences. The Full Court also hears appeals of cases from the Magistrate's Court and appeals against convictions or sentences in cases heard by the courts in Alderney or Sark. The Guernsey Court of Appeal acts as the court of appeal in criminal and civil matters. The JCPC in London is the court of last resort in appeals from the judgements of Bailiwick Courts.

Alderney

175. Alderney has a modern judicial system administered by the Chairman and Jurats of the Court of Alderney. The Jurats are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Bailiwick of Guernsey. The Greffier is the legal adviser. The Court has unlimited civil powers with appeal from the Court of Alderney to the Royal Court of Guernsey, from there to the Guernsey Court of Appeal and ultimately to the JCPC. The Court of Alderney has limited criminal jurisdiction but is able to impose a maximum sentence of 12 months imprisonment and a fine of up to £10,000 for a single offence and twice that sum in aggregate for multiple offences. All cases which may merit a sentence in excess of the Court of Alderney's sentencing limit are sent for trial to the Guernsey Royal Court sitting as an Ordinary Court.

Sark

176. The Court of the Seneschal like the Court of Alderney has unlimited civil jurisdiction. Though its criminal jurisdiction is unlimited, its powers of sentence are limited. If the Court is of the view, having regard to the nature of the case or its powers of punishment that a matter is beyond its competence, it must transfer the case to Guernsey's Royal Court sitting as an Ordinary Court.

NGOs

177. There is frequent consultation with relevant NGOs. For example, the Guernsey Disability Alliance was fundamental in its contribution to and promotion of the Disability

[332] http://www.guernseyroyalcourt.gg/article/6129/Courts.

and Inclusion Strategy[333] and the Guernsey Bar is regularly consulted on legislation and other legal issues.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

178. The following main international instruments have been extended to the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICCPR-OP2; ICESCR; CAT.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C081 – Labour Inspection Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised); C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; C122 – Employment Policy Convention; C151 – Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention; C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR; European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations; European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

[333] http://www.gov.gg/disabilitystrategy.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

179. All legislation is interpreted in accordance with the ECHR, through the Human Rights (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2000[334] as amended by the Human Rights (Implementation and Amendment) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2004.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

180. The States of Guernsey website[335] provides detailed information and guidance to public authorities in the Bailiwick of Guernsey for the Human Rights (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2000. The same website also provides information on the main international human rights instruments extended to Guernsey.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

181. Apart from the human rights legislation set out above, Guernsey has specific measures on combating discrimination and on promoting equality in employment[336], and a strategy for people with disabilities[337] in the context of which ad hoc legislation on disability is being considered.

Bailiwick of Jersey[338]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	97,857 (in March 2011)
Population growth rate	1% per annum (2011)
Population density (people per sq km)	819
Population distribution by mother tongue	Information not yet available
Population distribution by religion	Information not yet available
Population distribution by ethnic groups	White Jersey 46% White British 32.7%

334 http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/article/95288/Human-Rights-Bailiwick-of-Guernsey-Law-2000-Consolidated-text.
335 http://www.gov.gg/humanrights.
336 http://www.gov.gg/article/5916/Discrimination--Equality.
337 http://www.gov.gg/disabilitystrategy.
338 http://www.gov.je.

Demographic indicators	
	White Irish 2.4%
	White French 0.9%
	White Portuguese/Madeiran 8.2%
	White Polish 3.3%
	White Other 3.8%
	Asian Indian 0.4%
	Asian Pakistani 0.1%
	Asian Bangladeshi 0.1%
	Asian Thai 0.2%
	Asian Other 0.3%
	Black Caribbean 0.1%
	Black African 0.3%
	Black Other 0%
	Mixed Asian 0.3%
	Mixed Caribbean 0.1%
	Mixed African 0.1%
	Mixed Other 0.2%
Age-composition	0 < 1: 522 (F); 509 (M)
	1-4: 2,027 (F); 1,957 (M)
	5-9: 2,382 (M); 2,470 (F)
	10-14: 2,573 (F); 2,729 (M)
	15-19: 2,632 (F); 2,863 (M)
	20-24: 2,938 (F); 3,006 (M)
	25-29: 3,354 (F); 3,351 (M)
	30-34: 3,566 (F); 3,670 (M)
	35-39: 3,610 (F); 3,615 (M)
	40-44: 4,180 (F); 4,183 (M)
	45-49: 4,170 (F); 4,187 (M)
	50-54: 3,662 (F); 3,536 (M)
	55-59: 3,087 (F); 2,955 (M)
	60-64: 2,818 (F); 2,832 (M)
	65-69: 2,110 (F); 1,938 (M)
	70-74: 1,900 (F); 1,732 (M)
	75-79: 1,550 (F); 1,343 (M)
	80-84: 1,183 (F); 822 (M)
	85-89: 779 (F); 446 (M)

Demographic indicators	
	90-94: 368 (F); 115 (M)
	95+: 150 (F); 37 (M)
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	17% (Under 16 yrs)
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	18%
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	11.3 (2012)
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	2.8 (2011)
Death rate – per 1,000 population	7.7 (2012)
Life expectancy – years at birth	81 (2011)
Men	79
Women	83
Total fertility rate – children per woman	1.6
Average household size	2.3 (2011)
Proportion of single-parent households	8% (2011)

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Food and non-alcoholic drinks 10%
	Housing, fuel and power 28%
	Health 3%
	Education 3%
	(2009/2010)
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	(12%) of all individuals in Jersey were living in relative low income households, defined as having equivalised net income (Before Housing Costs) below 60% of the median (2009/2010)
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	0.35 (2009/2010) income
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Infant mortality rate: 2.8 per 1000 live births (2010)[339]
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	7.9 per 1,000 female population aged 11-49 years
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	Diagnosed HIV rate 0.10 per 1,000 persons aged 15-59 years (2008-10). Diagnosed chlamydia rate 1,216.1 per 100,000 persons aged 15-24 years (2010). Diagnosed gonorrhoea rate 26.8 per 100,000 Diagnosed syphilis rate (GUM clinic only) 7.2 per 100,000
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Ten major causes of death	Ischaemic heart disease 10% Cancer of digestive organs 9% Cerebrovascular disease 8% Chronic lower respiratory diease 7% Cancer of respiratory organs (loung) 7% Mental and behavioural disorders (dementia) 6% Other heart disease 4% Pneumonia 4% Breast cancer 3% Prostate cancer 2%
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	100%
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Primary schools: 19.4 (qualified teachers); 15.5 (including assistants and technicians); Secondary schools: 14.2 (qualified teachers); 11.5 (including assistants and technicians) (average 2010 data)
Literacy rates (adult)	Information not yet available
Unemployment rate	4.7% ILO rate (March 2011)
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal	In December 2012: Agriculture and Fishing: 1,530

[339] Confidence intervals (95%) = 0.6 – 8.1

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
sectors	Manufacturing: 1,110
	Construction and Quarrying: 4,890
	Electricity, Gas and Water: 500
	Wholesale and Retail Trades: 8,320
	Hotels, Restaurants & Bars: 5,050
	Transport, Storage & Communication: 2,580
	Computer and related activities: 670
	Financial and Legal Activities: 12,470
	Miscellaneous Business Activities: 3,920
	Education, Health and Other Services: 5,820
Work participation rates	82% of working age population economically active (2011)
	78% of working age population was in work
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	Household net adjusted disposable income per capita for Jersey is US$31,500 (in 2009 US Dollar PPPs).
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions	Total GVA (gross value added) was £3.6 billions (estimate in 2011.
Annual growth rate	Total GVA declined by 1% in real terms in 2011
Gross National Income (GNI) in billions	£4 billion (estimate in 2011)
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Annual increase in Retail Prices Index (RPI) June 2013: 1.5%
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	None
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	None

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	Non-party system
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	77,580 (estimate 2011)
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	Information not yet available
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	UK national media Jersey press, TV and radio provide island-wide coverage
Number of recognised NGOs	Information not yet available
Distribution of legislative seats by party	Non-party system
Percentage of women in Parliament	24%
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	Information not yet available
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	At the time of the States of Jersey elections in October 2011: 61,987 people were registered to vote and 28,212 people voted, corresponding to a voter turnout rate of almost 46%.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons[340]	Mean annual rate per 100,000 persons (2010-1013): 135 offences (including grave and criminal assault).
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)[341]	Mean annual rate per 100,000 persons (2010-2013): 179.5 offences (charges) including grave and criminal assault
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).[342]	In Court: Mean annual rate per 100,000 persons (2010-2013): 2.7 offences (charges) 2.7 persons.
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available

[340] Offences included: Arson (danger to life); Attempted Murder; Cause death by careless Driving; Cause death by dangerous Driving; Manslaughter*; Murder*; Violence*; Conspiracy to commit murder; Grave and Criminal Assault*; (* indicates actual offences occurring in above data).

[341] Offences included: Assault on Police Officer*; Assault on Customs Officer; Assault on prison officer; Assault on States Member/Officer; Assault with intent to Rob; Robbery*; in addition to the above footnote (* indicates actual offences occurring in above data).

[342] Offences included: Assault with intent to rape; Assault with intent to commit buggery; Indecent assault; Rape; Rape of female*; Rape of male. (* indicates actual offences occurring in above data).

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	In February 2013: Total prison population: 154. Breakdown by length of sentence: unsentenced (37); less than 6 months (4); 6 months to less than 12 months (3); 12 months to less than 2 years (14); 2 years to less than 4 years (33); 4 years to less than 10 years (53); 10 years and over – not life (10).
Incidence of death in custody	Information not yet available
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[343]	0
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Information not yet available
Number of police/security personnel per 100,000 persons	Information not yet available
Number of prosecutors and judges per 100,000	Information not yet available
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Information not yet available
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

182. The Bailiwick of Jersey is a self-governing British Crown Dependency. It is not part of the UK and has its own directly elected legislative assembly, administrative, fiscal and legal system and its own courts of law. Jersey is not represented in the UK Parliament. Jersey has never been a colony of the UK or an Overseas Territory. The constitutional relationship with the UK is through the Crown and is not enshrined in a formal constitutional document. The UK is responsible for Jersey's defence and international relations.

183. The Sovereign is the Head of State and the Lieutenant-Governor is HM personal representative. The UK Government's Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice is the Privy Counsellor with special responsibility for Island Affairs.

[343] Jersey does not apply the death penalty.

States Assembly[344]

184. The States Assembly, or the States of Jersey as it is also known, is the Parliament of Jersey. The States Assembly is responsible for making laws, subject to Royal assent, and regulations, and for approving public expenditure and taxation. The Assembly appoints the Chief Minister and Ministers as well as chairmen and members of various committees and panels. The Assembly debates a wide variety of policy matters which can be brought forward by debate by the Council of Ministers, by Ministers or by individual members. Members are also able to ask questions to hold Ministers to account. Non-executive members of the States Assembly are available to sit on Scrutiny Panels, which are responsible for examining policy and holding the Council of Ministers to account. The six scrutiny panels are: Corporate Services; Economic Affairs; Education and Home Affairs; Environment; Health, Social Security and Housing Scrutiny Panel and the Public Accounts Committee.

Council of Ministers[345]

185. The executive government of Jersey is the Council of Ministers, comprising the Chief Minister and ten other Ministers, each of whom has responsibility for a department of government. In addition, there are 12 Assistant Minsters who carry out various departmental roles.

186. Ministers have authority to enact secondary legislation and make decisions, which are formally recorded and published, within the framework of the States Strategic Plan that has been approved by the States Assembly.

Judiciary and the administration of justice[346]

187. The main elements of Jersey's judiciary comprise the following courts and tribunals: Court of Appeal; Royal Court; Magistrate's Court; Youth Court; Petty Debts Court; Jersey Employment Tribunal; Social Security Appeal Tribunal; Social Security Medical Appeal Tribunal; Income Support Medical Appeal Tribunal; Health and Safety Appeal Tribunal.

188. The Bailiff of Jersey is the head of the judiciary and the Judicial Greffe provides administrative and secretarial support to ensure the effective operation of Jersey's courts.

189. Each week, the Royal Court sits on Friday to hear general matters. The name of this court, the Samedi Court, reflects the historic roots of Jersey law in Norman French law.

NGOs

190. A large number of NGOs, interest groups and voluntary and charitable organisations are active in the Jersey community and make a valued contribution to civil society in the Island.

344 http://www.statesassembly.gov.je/Pages/default.aspx.
345 http://www.gov.je/Government/HowGovernmentWorks/CouncilMinisters/Pages/index.aspx.
346 http://www.jerseycourts.je/.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

191. The following main international instruments have been extended to the Bailiwick of Jersey.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICCPR-OP2; ICESCR; CAT; CRC; OP-CRC-AC; OP-CRC-SC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol); Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C081 – Labour Inspection Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised); C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations; Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations; Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR; European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations; European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

192. The Human Rights (Jersey) Law 2000[347] has incorporated the ECHR in the Island's domestic law. This Law came into force on 10 December 2006. Human rights are also

[347] http://www.jerseylaw.je/law/lawsinforce/consolidated/15/15.350_HumanRightsLaw 2000_RevisedEdition_1January2007.pdf.

protected under the common or customary law of the Island, and by the international conventions on the protection of human rights to which the Island is a party through the UK.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

193. The government of Jersey has published information on the implementation and remedies arising under the Human Rights (Jersey) Law 2000 on the government website[348] and has also provided training and guidance to government departments and public authorities.

194. The Jersey Human Rights Group[349], a local NGO, aims to promote knowledge of human rights standards through research, publication and the dissemination of information, monitor human rights standards in Jersey, examine existing and proposed laws and practices in Jersey for compliance with human rights standards and lobby for reform in order to achieve compliance with human rights standards.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

195. The States of Jersey adopted the Discrimination (Jersey) Law 2013[350] which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race (colour, nationality, ethnic origin and national origin) in connection with areas including employment, education, access to services and accommodation. The Discrimination (Jersey) Law also provides that characteristics other than race can be protected from discrimination in future. The next characteristic to be protected is intended to be sex discrimination. Measures in respect of sexual orientation may be proposed as part of the sex discrimination regulations, or as separate measures.

196. Further equality legislation enacted includes: Gender Recognition (Jersey) Law 2010[351]; Civil Partnerships (Jersey) Law 2012[352].

Isle of Man[353]

I. General information

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Demographic indicators	
Population size	84,497 (resident population – 2011 Census):

348 http://www.gov.je/Government/JerseyWorld/InternationalAffairs/Pages/HumanRights.aspx.
349 http://www.jerseyhumanrights.com/.
350 http://www.jerseylaw.je/law/lawsinforce/htm/LawFiles/2013/L-10-2013.pdf.
351 http://www.jerseylaw.je/law/lawsinforce/htm/LawFiles/2010/L-01-2010.pdf.
352 http://www.jerseylaw.je/law/lawsinforce/htm/LawFiles/2012/L-04-2012.pdf.
353 http://www.gov.im/.

Demographic indicators	
	41,971 males, 42,526 females
Population growth rate	2011 resident population figure represented an increase of 5.5% on the 80,058 recorded in the 2006 Census
Population density (people per sq km)	147.7 (based on 2011 resident population figure and area of 572 km^2)
Population distribution by mother tongue	English is the official and overwhelmingly most used language in the Isle of Man. The only question concerning language in the 2011 Census related to knowledge of the traditional Manx Gaelic language (speakers of which are also fluent in English). However, the response to a question about place of birth (POB) in the Census may give some indication of the prevalence and range of possible mother tongues of Isle of Man residents:

POB	No.	%
Isle of Man	40,655	48.1
England	30,329	35.9
Wales	962	1.1
Scotland	2,711	3.2
Northern Ireland	1,706	2.0
Channel Islands	202	0.2
Republic of Ireland	1,611	1.9
Other Europe (EU)	2,004	2.4
Other Europe (Non EU)	414	0.5
Middle East	89	0.1
Asia	1,668	2.0
Africa	1,237	1.5
North America	373	0.4
Central America	21 0	0 0
South America	78	0.1
Caribbean	126	0.1
Australasia	291	0.3

Population distribution by religion	No questions about religion are included in Isle of Man Censuses. However, anecdotally, for people of faith in the Isle of Man the predominant religion is Christianity in its various denominations. In addition, there are relatively small numbers of people belonging to other religions such as Islam and Judaism and others.

Demographic indicators

Population distribution by ethnic groups	The 2011 Census recorded the following figures for the ethnicity of the resident population:

White	81,572	(96.5%)
Mixed	748	(0.9%)
Asian/Asian British	1,624	(1.9%)
Black/Black British	199	(0.2%)
Other	354	(0.4%)

Age-composition — From 2011 Census:

Age	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2,386	2,248	4,634
5-9	2,373	2,144	4,517
10-14	2,543	2,342	4,885
15-19	2,627	2,481	5,108
20-24	2,441	2,278	4,719
25-29	2,228	2,341	4,569
30-34	2,423	2,512	4,935
35-39	2,754	2,921	5,675
40-44	3,297	3,220	6,517
45-49	3,430	3,318	6,748
50-54	3,017	3,038	6,055
55-59	2,707	2,628	5,335
60-64	2,953	2,861	5,814
65-69	2,239	2,273	4,512
70-74	1,748	1,833	3,581
75-79	1,280	1,443	2,723
80-84	850	1,272	2,122
85+	675	1,373	2,048
Total	41,971	42,526	84,497

Dependency ratio – Percentage of population under 15	16.61% of the resident population under 15 years (2011 Census)
Dependency ratio – Percentage of population over 65	17.74% of the resident population 65 years and older (2011 Census)
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Total number of births between 1 Jan and 31 Dec 2012: 880 (10.4 birth rate per 1,000 population in 2012).

Demographic indicators	
Infant mortality rate – number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Between 1 Jan and 31 Dec 2012: 1 (1.1 infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births in 2012).
Death rate – per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths between 1 Jan and 31 Dec 2012: 799 (9.5 death rate per 1,000 population in 2012).
Males	Total male deaths between 1 Jan and 31 Dec 2012: 384
Females	Total female deaths between 1 Jan and 31 Dec 2012: 415
Life expectancy – years at birth	
Men	79.2 (2013 estimate)
Women	82.6 (2013 estimate)
Total fertility rate – children per woman	1.95 (2013 estimate)
Average household size	2.33 persons (2011 Census)
Proportion of single-parent households	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Share of (household) consumption expenditures on food, housing, health and education	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the national poverty line	Information not yet available
Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary consumption	Information not yet available
Gini coefficient (relating to distribution of income)	Information not yet available
Prevalence of underweight children under 4-5	Information not yet available
Infant and maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	Information not yet available
Percentage of women of child/bearing age using contraception or whose partner is using contraception	Information not yet available
Medical termination of pregnancy as proportion of live births	Information not yet available
Rates of infection of HIV/AIDS and major communicable diseases	Information not yet available
Prevalence of major communicable and non-communicable diseases	Information not yet available

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Ten major causes of death	Information not yet available
Net enrolement ratio in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Attendance and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education	Information not yet available
Teacher-student ratio in public funded schools	Information not yet available
Literacy rates (adult)	Information not yet available
Unemployment rate	2.6% (February 2014)
Employment by major sectors of economic activity, including formal and informal sectors	The information below from the 2011 Census shows the approximate percentages by sector of those employed at that time in the Isle of Man:
	Sector — %
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing — 2
	Manufacturing — 5
	Construction — 8
	Gas, electricity and water — 2
	Transport and communication — 7
	Wholesale distribution — 2
	Retail distribution — 8
	Insurance, banking, finance and business services — 22
	Professional, educational, medical and scientific services — 20
	Tourist accommodation — 2
	Other catering and entertainment — 5
	Miscellaneous services — 8
	Public administration — 7
	Not stated or inadequately described — 1
Work participation rates	At the 2011 Census, 52.8% of the population was found to be economically active
Proportion of work force registered with trade unions	Information not yet available
Per capita income	Information not yet available
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	£3,786 million (2011/12)
Annual growth rate	6.0% (2010/11-2011/12)

Social, economic and cultural indicators	
Gross National Income (GNI)	£3,957 million (2011/12)
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Annual rate of inflation shown by the CPI was 1.8% in February 2014.
Social expenditures (e.g. food, housing, health, education, social protection, etc.) as proportion of total expenditure and GDP	Information not yet available
External and domestic public debt	Information not yet available
Proportion of international assistance provided in relation to the State budget by sector and in relation to GNI	Information not yet available

Indicators on the political system	
Number of recognised political parties at the national level	Traditionally the vast majority of candidates for national (House of Keys) elections have stood as independents. However, there are currently two minority political parties generally recognised in the Isle of Man[354]: • Liberal Vannin Party; and • Manx Labour Parrty.
Proportion of the population eligible to vote	Persons aged 16 and over are eligible to vote in elections in the Isle of Man. At the time of the 2011 Census 82.2% of the resident population was aged 16 or over.
Proportion of non-citizen population registered to vote	Figures not available – at the time of registration a person must have been resident on the Island for 12 months.
Number of complaints about the conduct of elections registered, by type of alleged irregularity	At a By-Election in 2010 there was an allegation concerning dishonestly securing proxy votes for a candidate. A person was subsequently convicted for the offence.
Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (electronic, print, audio, etc.)	UK national media, together with Isle of Man radio stations and press have Island-wide coverage.
Number of recognised NGOs	Charities within the meaning of the Charities Registration Act 1989 must be registered and in 2013 there were approximately 670 such bodies.
Distribution of legislative seats by party	Of the 24 Members of the House of Keys, 22 are independents and 2 are Liberal Vannin Party members.

[354] At present there is no legislation concerning the formal registration or recognition of political parties.

Indicators on the political system	
Percentage of women in Parliament	Of the 24 Members of the House of Keys currently 2 are women (8.3%). Of the 9 Members of the Legislative Council (excluding the ex-officio members) one (the President of Tynwald) is a woman (11.1%).
Proportions of national and sub-national elections held within the schedule laid out by law	100%
Average voter turnouts in the national and sub-national elections by administrative unit	At the 2011 General Election of the total of 60,382 persons registered to vote across the 15 constitutencies 34,369 votes (or 56.9%) were cast.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported per 100,000 persons	24[355] (28.4 per 100,000 persons) in 2012-13
Number of persons and rate (per 100,000 persons) who were arrested/brought before a court convicted/sentenced/incarcerated for violent or other serious crimes (such as homicide, robbery, assault and trafficking)	47[356] (55.6 per 100,000 persons) in 2012
Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence (such as rape, female genital mutilation, honour crimes and acid attacks).	32[357] (37.8 per 100,000 persons) in 2012-13
Maximum time of pre-trial detention (remand)	Information not yet available
Prison population with breakdown by offence and length of sentence	As at lock-up on 28/02/2014 (source: Isle of Man prison): Males (total: 88) • Unsentenced: 15 • Less than 6 months: 10 • 6 months to less than 12 months: 13 • 12 months to less than 2 years: 4

[355] 2012-2013 Isle of Man Recorded crime. The figure is the sum of the number of: murder, wounding, GBH (grievous bodily harm), and causing death by dangerous driving.

[356] 2012 Sentencing date, Isle of Man Police Prosecution data. The figure consists of number of persons convicted of drug trafficking and serious assaults (there were no persons convicted of homicides or robbery).

[357] 2012-2013 Isle of Man Recorded crime. The figure is the sum of the number of rapes and indecent assaults. No known reported cases of the other three example offences.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
	• 2 years to less than 4 years: 7 • 4 years to less than 10 years: 31 • 10 years and over (not life): 8 • Violence against the person: 20 • Sexual offences: 8 • Burglary: 4 • Theft and handling: 4 • Fraud and forgery: 0 • Drugs offences: 36 • Other offences: 16 • Civil offences: 0 Females (total: 5) • Unsentenced: 2 • Less than 6 months: 0 • 6 months to less than 12 months: 1 • 12 months to less than 2 years: 0 • 2 years to less than 4 years: 2 • 4 years to less than 10 years: 0 • 10 years and over (not life): 0 • Violence against the person: 0 • Sexual offences: 0 • Burglary: 0 • Theft and handling: 0 • Fraud and forgery: 1 • Drugs offences: 4 • Other offences: 0 • Civil offences: 0
Incidence of death in custody	Between the start of 2010 and the end of 2013 there were 2 deaths in the Isle of Man Prison.
Number of persons executed under the death penalty per year[358]	0

[358] The death penalty does not apply in the Isle of Man.

Indicators on crime and the administration of justice	
Average backlog of cases per judge at different levels of the judicial system	Information not yet available
Number of police/security personnel per 100,000 persons	236[359] (279.3 per 100,000 persons) in 2012-13.
Number of prosecutors and judges per 100,000	Information not yet available
Share of public expenditure on police/security and judiciary	Information not yet available
Of the accused and detained persons who apply for free legal aid, the proportion of those who receive it	Of the applications for Criminal Legal Aid received between 2008 and 2012 inclusive 98.4% were successful (1.6% of applications were refused on either means or interests of justice test grounds)
Proportion of victims compensated after adjudication, by type of crime	Information not yet available

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure

197. The Isle of Man is a self-governing dependency of the British Crown ("a Crown Dependency") with its own directly elected legislature, administrative, fiscal and legal systems and its own courts of law. The Sovereign, in Her role as Lord of Mann, is the Island's Head of State and the Lieutenant-Governor is HM personal representative in the Isle of Man. The Isle of Man is not, and never has been, a part of the UK but the UK Government, on behalf of the Crown, is responsible for the Island's defence, international relations and good government.

Tynwald[360]

198. Tynwald, the Isle of Man's ancient Parliament, consists of two Branches: the popularly elected House of Keys and the Legislative Council, which is largely elected by the Members of the House of Keys. The House of Keys consists of 24 Members who are elected to a number of constituencies at a General Election every five years. After each General Election the Members of the House of Keys elect one of their number to be the presiding officer (the Speaker). Although there have been some moves towards the establishment of political parties, the large majority of elected Members are independents. The Legislative Council consists of 8 Members who are elected by the Members of the Keys for a term of four years (this is staggered so that four Members are elected by the House of Keys each time); and the Lord Bishop (who can vote) and HM Attorney General (who does not have a vote) as ex officio Members. The Legislative Council is chaired by the President of Tynwald who is elected for a term of five years by the Members of both Branches sitting together.

199. The main purpose of the House of Keys and the Legislative Council when they sit separately is to pass primary legislation ("Acts of Tynwald"), with the Legislative Council acting as a revising chamber. Bills pass through similar stages in the Branches of Tynwald

[359] 2012-2013 Isle of Man Chief Constable's Report, number of Police Officers.

[360] http://www.gov.im/about-the-government/government/tynwald/.

as Bills in the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. Bills require Royal Assent from the Sovereign to become law, although this process is now largely delegated to the Lieutenant Governor. The backbench Members of Tynwald, both through Tynwald Committees and individually, scrutinise the Executive and hold it to account. On 5 July each year, Tynwald Court assembles to conduct parliamentary business and receive petitions for redress of grievance from residents of the Island. Acts of Tynwald which have passed in the previous year are "promulgated" from Tynwald Hill on this occasion (a summary of each Act is read out in both English and the Manx Gaelic language). Any Act that is not promulgated within a period of 18 months beginning on the date on which it is passed ceases to have effect.

Executive[361]

200. The Isle of Man has a ministerial system of government. The political head of the Isle of Man Government is the Chief Minister, who is chosen by Tynwald from its own ranks after each General Election and who is then appointed on the basis of Tynwald's nomination by the Lieutenant Governor. The Chief Minister subsequently selects his or her Ministers (who are formally appointed by the Lieutenant Governor acting on the advice and concurrence of the Chief Minister) who have responsibility for the nine (seven from 1 April 2014) major government departments. The Chief Minister and his Ministers form the Council of Ministers, the Manx Cabinet, which coordinates the work of the departments on the principles of corporate governance and collective responsibility.

201. The Council of Ministers is responsible to, and seeks the approval of, Tynwald for major Isle of Man policy initiatives. Unless the Chief Minister resigns, he or she holds office until the next General Election of members of the House of Keys or a sitting of Tynwald at which a resolution is passed by the affirmative vote of at least 17 members of Tynwald, voting as one body, that it has no confidence in the Council of Ministers. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, acting on the advice and with the concurrence of the Chief Minister or unless there is a successful motion of no confidence as referred to above.

Judiciary and the administration of justice[362]

202. Although English law does not extend to the Isle of Man, the Manx legal system is based on the principles of English Common Law, adapted to meet the Island's special circumstances, particularly with regard to direct taxation, company law and financial supervision.

203. The Isle of Man Courts of Justice consists of: the Staff of Government Division of the High Court of Justice (effectively the Isle of Man's Court of Appeal); the High Court (which has two divisions: Civil Division; and Court of General Gaol Delivery (criminal matters)); the Summary Court and Magistrates Court (dealing with less serious criminal matters); the Coroner of Inquests; and other Courts (Commissions Rogatoire (which requests evidence from foreign jurisdictions); Court of Summary Jurisdiction Financial Provision (dealing with the maintenance for non-marital children); Treasure Trove (whose High Bailiff hears Treasure Trove inquests); Tribunals; Licensing Court; and the Juvenile Court). Final appeals from the Staff of Government (Appeal Division) go to the JCPC in London.

204. Lawyers in the Isle of Man are known as advocates, which combines the roles of solicitors and barristers in England and Wales. Manx advocates perform a wide range of

[361] http://www.gov.im/about-the-government/government/.
[362] http://www.courts.im/.

work and have an exclusive right of audience in the Island's courts (although barristers from England and Wales can be licensed to appear in certain cases). Other legal work (except conveyancing) can be undertaken in the Island by registered practitioners qualified to practise in other jurisdictions.

NGOs

205. Civil society/third sector bodies are important in the Isle of Man. Isle of Man charities must (with certain limited exemptions) be registered with the General Registry under the Charities Registration Act 1989[363]. In addition to purely domestic NGOs a number of UK based bodies (for example in the area of international development aid) have branches in the Isle of Man.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

206. The following main international instruments have been extended to the Isle of Man.

Main United Nations international human rights conventions and protocols

- ICERD; ICCPR; ICCPR-OP2; ICESCR; CEDAW; OP-CEDAW; CAT; OP-CAT; CRC.

Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Conventions of the International Labour Organization

- C029 – Forced Labour Convention; C081 – Labour Inspection Convention; C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised); C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention; C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; C122 – Employment Policy Convention.

Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

- Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations; Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations; Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.

[363] http://www.gov.im/registries/courts/charities/registering.xml.

Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law

- Geneva 1; Geneva 2: Geneva 3; Geneva 4; Protocol 1; Protocol 2; Protocol 3; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction; Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Regional human rights instruments

- ECHR; European Social Charter (1961); European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations; European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

207. The Human Rights Act 2001[364] enables a person who believes that their ECHR rights have been breached to complain directly to the appropriate court or tribunal and receive a remedy including damages if a breach is found. Each Bill that is introduced in Tynwald must include a statement on whether its provisions are considered to be compatible with the Convention rights within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 2001. The Act also requires all legislation to be interpreted and given effect as far as possible in a way that is compatible with the Convention rights. The High Court (or, on appeal, the JCPC) can declare that an Act of Tynwald cannot be given a meaning compatible with the Convention rights; it would then be for the Isle of Man Government and, ultimately, Tynwald to decide whether and how to amend the legislation (higher courts may quash/disapply subordinate legislation if incompatible with the ECHR). Under the Human Rights Act, it is unlawful for a public authority, including courts and tribunals, to act incompatibly with the Convention rights. In addition, the Island's courts and tribunals must take account of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

208. The Isle of Man has a legal aid scheme in place, available in criminal and civil cases, which is administered by the General Registry[365].

209. The Isle of Man Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme[366] allows financial awards to be made to victims of crimes of violence.

210. The Data Protection Act 2002 protects the processing of personal data and established the Office of the Data Protection Supervisor[367].

211. Complaints on police conduct are overseen by the Isle of Man Police Complaints Commissioner[368].

364 https://www.gov.im/media/622697/humanrightsact2001.pdf.
365 https://www.gov.im/registries/legal/welcome.xml.
366 https://www.gov.im/registries/injuries.xml.
367 https://www.gov.im/odps/.
368 http://www.gov.im/categories/home-and-neighbourhood/emergency-services/police/make-a-complaint/.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

212. Information, including guidance, about the Human Rights Act 2001 and the ECHR, is available on the Isle of Man Government's website[369]. There is also guidance for public servants on the obligations of public authorities under the Act.

III. Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies

213. There are a number of Acts of Tynwald related to non-discrimination and equality, including: Employment (Sex Discrimination) Act 2000[370] (discrimination on the grounds of sex and marriage/civil partnership in employment); Race Relations Act 2004[371] (discrimination on the grounds of race in the provision of goods and services); Gender Recognition Act 2009[372] (legal recognition of a transsexual/transgender person's acquired sex); Civil Partnership Act 2011[373] (legally recognised civil unions for same sex couples).

214. In addition, the age of consent for homosexual relationships was equalised with that for heterosexual relationships at 16 years by the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2006[374]. The Disability Discrimination Act 2006[375], which concerns discrimination against disabled persons in the provision of goods and services, has been passed but not brought into operation (but work by the Isle of Man Government has been continuing, including through a Multi-Agency Forum on disability discrimination, with third sector representatives).

215. Work is underway on the drafting of an Equality Bill which is to be based on the UK's Equality Act 2010 with some adaptations to take account of the Island's particular circumstances. It is intended that this legislation will in due course repeal and replace existing anti-discrimination legislation. This Bill will be issued for public consultation during 2014.

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369 http://www.gov.im/about-the-government/offices/cabinet-office/information-archive/government-initiatives/human-rights/.

370 https://www.gov.im/media/629885/employmentsexdiscriminationact20.pdf.

371 http://www.legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2004/2004-0006/RaceRelationsAct2004_1.pdf.

372 http://www.legislation.gov.im/cms/images/phocadownload/Acts_of_Tynwald/Primary_2009/Gender%20Recognition%20Act%202009.pdf.

373 http://www.legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2011/2011-0002/CivilPartnershipAct2011_1.pdf.

374 http://www.legislation.gov.im/cms/images/phocadownload/Acts_of_Tynwald/Primary_2006/Sexual%20Offences%20%28Amendment%29%20Act%202006.pdf.

375 http://www.legislation.gov.im/cms/images/phocadownload/Acts_of_Tynwald/Primary_2006/Disability%20Discrimination%20Act%202006.pdf.