

APPENDIX D

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Tool:

Title of proposal	Gambling policy 2022-24
Name of division/service	Neighbourhood and Environmental Services
Name of lead officer completing this assessment	Deborah Bragg
Date EIA assessment completed	
Decision maker	e.g. City Mayor/Assistant Mayor/Director
Date decision taken	

EIA sign off on completion:	Signature	Date
Lead officer		
Equalities officer		
Divisional director		

Please ensure the following:

- a) That the document is **understandable to a reader who has not read any other documents** and explains (on its own) how the Public Sector Equality Duty is met. This does not need to be lengthy but must be complete and based in evidence.
- b) That available support information and data is identified and where it can be found. Also be clear about highlighting gaps in existing data or evidence that you hold, and how you have sought to address these knowledge gaps.

- c) That the equality impacts are capable of aggregation with those of other EIAs to identify the cumulative impact of all service changes made by the council on different groups of people.
- d) That the equality impact assessment is started at an early stage in the decision-making process, so that it can be used to inform the consultation, engagement and the decision. It should not be a tick-box exercise. Equality impact assessment is an iterative process that should be revisited throughout the decision-making process. It can be used to assess several different options.
- e) Decision makers must be aware of their duty to pay 'due regard' to the Public Sector Equality Duty (see below) and 'due regard' must be paid before and at the time a decision is taken. Please see the Brown Principles on the equality intranet pages, for information on how to undertake a lawful decision-making process, from an equalities perspective. Please append the draft EIA and the final EIA to papers for decision makers (including leadership team meetings, lead member briefings, scrutiny meetings and executive meetings) and draw out the key points for their consideration. The Equalities Team provide equalities comments on reports.

1. Setting the context

Describe the proposal, the reasons it is being made, and the intended change or outcome. Will the needs of those who are currently using the service continue to be met?

The Gambling Act 2005 ("the 2005 Act") took effect in 2007. Responsibility for issuing premises licences and carrying out some enforcement falls to the local authority ("the Licensing Authority"). It is a requirement of the 2005 Act that the Licensing Authority has a published Gambling Policy, which must have been subject to public consultation. Much of the content is prescribed or restricted by the Act.

External agencies involved in the process prescribed by the 2005 Act are excluded from this Assessment. These include the Police and existing providers of gambling facilities in Leicester. However, the Gambling Policy has links with Child Protection and the Council's Children's Services Department was consulted on the policy.

The Licensing Objectives are set out in the 2005 Act as:

- ✧ Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime
- ✧ Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

- ◇ Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

The Act requires that the City Council should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives, and
- in accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy

2. Equality implications/obligations

Which aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) are likely be relevant to the proposal? In this question, consider both the current service and the proposed changes.

a. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation

- How does the proposal/service ensure that there is no barrier or disproportionate impact for anyone with a particular protected characteristic?
- Is this a relevant consideration? What issues could arise?

The Gambling Act 2005 concerns the regulation of operators, individuals and premises that offer gambling services. Operators and individuals are licensed by the Gambling Commission and premises are licensed by the relevant local authority (ie, the licensing authority). The 2005 Act and supporting regulations and codes of practice govern how gambling must be provided, and also set out certain mandatory and default conditions to be applied to specific licence types. The licensing authority has discretion to impose additional conditions on premises licences if necessary following receipt of representations based on the licensing objectives. However, the gambling policy confirms that licensing authorities should not duplicate other legislation. It is not appropriate to add conditions that deal with matters covered by the Equality Act 2010, as individual operators are subject to the 2010 Act and can thus be held accountable directly.

b. Advance equality of opportunity between different groups

- How does the proposal/service ensure that its intended outcomes promote equality of opportunity for people?
- Identify inequalities faced by those with specific protected characteristic(s).

- Is this a relevant consideration? What issues could arise?

As section a. above, the gambling policy deals with the regulatory process for gambling premises. This function is carried out in accordance with the Gambling Act 2005 and there can be no duplication of other legislation, including the Equality Act 2010. Businesses and individuals offering gambling services are responsible for ensuring compliance with the 2010 Act.

c. Foster good relations between different groups

- Does the service contribute to good relations or to broader community cohesion objectives?
- How does it achieve this aim?
- Is this a relevant consideration? What issues could arise?

Gambling carried out in accordance with the Gambling Act 2005 is a lawful enterprise and the licensing authority has a duty to aim to permit gambling as set out in section 1 above. As the licensing authority Leicester City Council cannot have a view on any impact gambling may have on individuals or communities, and therefore is unable to take account of particular sensitivities such as religious or cultural beliefs.

However, as a local authority with have engaged with the Public Health Team to include reference to their recent 'Gambling Harms Needs Assessment' within our Policy:-

1. **Summary of literature:** It is estimated that around 54% of the general population take part in gambling at least once in a year (when not including the national lottery, this figure drops to 40%). Problem gambling (gambling to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits) is estimated to be experienced by 0.4% of the population; At-risk gambling (gambling that leads to less severe negative consequences) by 3.8%; and around 7% are negatively affected by someone else's gambling ('affected others'). If these estimates were accurate for Leicester's 368,600 population (1), this would suggest there to be around 1,500 experiencing problem gambling, 14,000 experiencing at-risk gambling, and 26,000 affected others. Problem gambling is associated with worsened mental health, alcohol and substance use and higher risk of suicide; people aged 20-49 who experience problem gambling are 19 times more likely than average to die by suicide.
2. **Local profile related to gambling:** Population demographics of Leicester have several characteristics associated with an increased risk of problem gambling, including having a larger-than-average proportion compared to England who are: aged between 16 and 34 years; living in a deprived area; or unemployed. Leicester also has a higher-than-average proportion of people of Asian or Asian British ethnicity. National survey data indicate that people of this ethnicity are

generally less likely to gamble, but more likely to experience problem gambling than other ethnic groups. We do not know of reliable evidence investigating gambling behaviours within more specific ethnicity categories.

3. **Mapping:** Accessibility of Leicester gambling outlets is highest in the central shopping area and is high in many areas with high deprivation. Data from a YouGov survey performed on behalf of GambleAware suggests (with a low level of certainty due to small numbers of participants) that Leicester City is in the lowest quintile for prevalence of non-problem gambling, but in the highest quintile for problem and moderate-risk gambling. The survey results also predicted Leicester to be in the lowest quintile for demand and uptake of treatment and support by those experiencing problem gambling.
4. **Treatment and support services:** There are three services providing treatment for gambling harms in Leicester City: the NHS East Midlands Gambling Service (which launched in July 2023), which is based in Derby and accepts referrals from across the East Midlands; Gamblers Anonymous, which is a national organisation, with a local branch that holds meetings in Leicester; and GamCare East Midlands, which delivers structured treatment online.
5. **Stakeholders:** Given the risks associated with gambling harms, and the populations particularly vulnerable to these harms, the following stakeholders were identified: those working in suicide prevention, mental health, primary care, children and young people, substance misuse or homelessness services; the police and criminal justice system; alcohol harm reduction charities; those whose work involves licensing of gambling premises; those with previous or current experience of high risk or problem gambling, of who have been negatively affected by someone else's gambling.

Applicants and Operators are asked to take account of the above when applying for licences and completing their Local Area Risk Assessments.

Licensed gambling establishments must comply with the law and with relevant codes of practice issued by the Gambling Commission, including age restrictions and the provision of signposting to organisations offering support.

3. Who is affected?

Outline who could be affected, and how they could be affected by the proposal/service change. Include people who currently use the service and those who could benefit from, but do not currently access the service.

The policy is designed to meet the Licensing Objectives as set out above. The public as a whole will be affected both directly and indirectly. The policy is an update of previous versions with only minor changes and therefore light touch consultation has been carried out.

4. Information used to inform the equality impact assessment

- What **data, research, or trend analysis** have you used?
- Describe how you have got your information and what it tells you
- Are there any gaps or limitations in the information you currently hold, and how you have sought to address this? E.g. proxy data, national trends, equality monitoring etc.

The Gambling Act 2005 came into effect in 2007 and the council introduced its first gambling policy at that time. The policy has been reviewed regularly since then but has remained essentially the same. Operational experience has not revealed any problems or concerns with the policy, which appears to remain fit for purpose. Slight amendments have been made to reflect address changes for the Licensing Authority and a new section has been included to include information from the Public Health Team and their findings in their recent 'Gambling Harms Needs Assessment'. Applicants are asked to take this into account when submitting their applications.

The Gambling Commission are in the process of updating their 'Guidance issued to Local Authorities' as a result of the recommendations made as part of their submission to the Government and the publication of the white paper 'High Stakes: Gambling reform for the Digital Age' - [High Stakes: Gambling Reform for the Digital Age \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/671447/high-stakes-gambling-reform-for-the-digital-age.pdf)

The Gambling Commission Bulletin issued to Local Authorities in December 2023 stated *'Given the ongoing consultations regarding the Gambling Act it is very unlikely that we will be able to amend the Guidance to Licensing Authorities document in sufficient time for you to incorporate changes within your own Statement.*

Whilst it is a matter for local determination, we suggest that the Statement is refreshed in line with the requirements of the Act so as to be enforceable from January 2025. Thereafter we will publish a revised GLA which you can include in a refreshed Statement. You are permitted to revise your Statement within the 3-year timescale.'

5. Consultation

What **consultation** have you undertaken about the proposal with people who use the service or people affected, people who may potentially use the service and other stakeholders? What did they say about:

- What is important to them regarding the current service?
- How does (or could) the service meet their needs? How will they be affected by the proposal? What potential impacts did they identify because of their protected characteristic(s)?
- Did they identify any potential barriers they may face in accessing services/other opportunities that meet their needs?

The Gambling Act requires that licensing authorities consult:

- the Chief Officer of Police;
- one or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area;
- one or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.

Consultation was online via the Consultation Hub and was brought to the attention of particular stakeholders by email. It was also publicised via media channels (press release, social media). Consultees included:

- ✓ Residents / users of gambling premises
- ✓ Existing providers of gambling facilities

- ✓ Specific external bodies as per Gambling Commission advice
- ✓ Existing holders of premises licences / club premises certificates under the Licensing Act 2003
- ✓ Leicestershire Police
- ✓ Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
- ✓ HM Customs and Excise
- ✓ Gambling Commission
- ✓ Leicester City Council
 - Development Control
 - Environmental Health
 - Local Safeguarding Children Partnership Board
 - Homelessness Prevention
 - Housing
 - Public Health
 - Regulatory Services
 - Councillors
 - Licensing and Public Safety Committee – *meeting 15 November 2021*
- ✓ Other consultees:
 - Advertising Association
 - Lotteries Council
 - British Amusement Catering Trade Association
 - Remote Gambling Association
 - Bingo Association
 - British Horseracing Authority
 - Gamblers Anonymous
 - National Casino Forum
 - GambleAware
 - GAMCARE
 - GREaT Foundation
 - Salvation Army
 - Leicester Council of Faiths
 - Greyhound Board of Great Britain
 - Citizens Advice Bureau Leicester
 - Betting and Gaming Council

To be completed after consultation has taken place.....

6. Potential Equality Impact

Based on your understanding of the service area, any specific evidence you may have on people who use the service and those who could potentially use the service and the findings of any consultation you have undertaken, use the table below to explain which individuals or community groups are likely to be affected by the proposal because of their protected characteristic(s). Describe what the impact is likely to be, how significant that impact is for individual or group well-being, and what mitigating actions can be taken to reduce or remove negative impacts. This could include indirect impacts, as well as direct impacts.

Looking at potential impacts from a different perspective, this section also asks you to consider whether any other particular groups, especially vulnerable groups, are likely to be affected by the proposal. List the relevant groups that may be affected, along with the likely impact, potential risks and mitigating actions that would reduce or remove any negative impacts. These groups do not have to be defined by their protected characteristic(s).

Protected characteristics

Impact of proposal:

Describe the likely impact of the proposal on people because of their protected characteristic and how they may be affected. Why is this protected characteristic relevant to the proposal? How does the protected characteristic determine/shape the potential impact of the proposal? This may also include **positive impacts** which support the aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations.

Risk of disproportionate negative impact:

How likely is it that people with this protected characteristic will be disproportionately negatively affected? How great will that impact be on their well-being? What will determine who will be negatively affected?

Mitigating actions:

For disproportionate negative impacts on protected characteristic/s, what mitigating actions can be taken to reduce or remove the impact? You may also wish to include actions which support the positive aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty to advance

equality of opportunity and to foster good relations. All actions identified here should also be included in the action plan at the end of this EIA.

a. Age

Indicate which age group/s is/ are most affected, either specify general age group - children, young people working age people or older people or specific age bands

What is the impact of the proposal on age?

One of the licensing objectives is protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on age?

Children may be harmed by gambling, either by participating or indirectly through connections with a family member that has a gambling problem.

What are the mitigating actions?

Gambling providers must ensure that children do not gamble and there are various measures they are able to put into place to prevent this (due diligence), including age restrictions on entry to premises (eg, casinos, betting shops), supervision of gambling services where children are permitted to enter (eg, gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises), and test purchasing.

Gambling providers also have responsibilities under codes of practice for their particular sector in relation to vulnerable adults, which may include adults with a gambling problem. The gambling behaviour of these individuals may impact on children via family relationships. Gambling providers should aim to identify problems gamblers and offer advice and support, including steps such as voluntary limits, self-exclusion, and signposting for additional help.

It should be noted that the licensing authority has no control over online gambling, which presents particular risks due to the remote nature of the activity (ie, no human oversight of individuals' behaviour or demeanour, or a physical assessment of their age).

Paragraph 6.42 of the Gambling Commission guidance says "Social responsibility (SR) code [10.1.1](#) requires licensees to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have

policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, they must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's policy statement."

Paragraph 6.46 of the guidance says "Where a licensing authority's policy statement sets out its approach to regulation with clear reference to local risks, it will facilitate operators being able to better understand the local environment and therefore proactively mitigate risks to the licensing objectives. In some circumstances, it might be appropriate to offer the licensee the opportunity to volunteer specific conditions that could be attached to the premises licence."

The policy refers to a Local Area Profile that is available on the council's website. This profile shows the locations of existing gambling premises, schools and other local facilities that operators should take account of in their own risk assessments. Identifying the presence of vulnerable people nearby (eg, a school) should enable the operator to highlight specific mitigations that they may need to put in place.

b. Disability

If specific impairments are affected by the proposal, specify which these are. Our standard categories are on our equality monitoring form – physical impairment, sensory impairment, mental health condition, learning disability, long standing illness or health condition.

What is the impact of the proposal on disability?

None identified

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on disability?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

c. Gender reassignment

Indicate whether the proposal has potential impact on trans men or trans women, and if so, which group is affected.

What is the impact of the proposal on gender reassignment?

None identified

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on gender reassignment?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

d. Marriage and civil partnership

What is the impact of the proposal on marriage and civil partnership?

None identified

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on marriage and civil partnership?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

e. Pregnancy and maternity

What is the impact of the proposal on pregnancy and maternity?

None identified

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on pregnancy and maternity?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

f. Race

Given the city's racial diversity it is useful that we collect information on which racial groups are affected by the proposal. Our equalities monitoring form follows ONS general census categories and uses broad categories in the first instance with the opportunity to identify more specific racial groups such as Gypsies/Travellers. Use the most relevant classification for the proposal.

What is the impact of the proposal on race?

Colleagues in Public Health note that there is an inequality in terms of the detrimental effects of problem gambling. E.g. people from a BAME background are less likely to gamble overall but are more likely to classify as a problematic gambling. There is also a difference in terms of take up of treatment and support services with people from a BAME background.

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on race?

As above

What are the mitigating actions?

It is not possible for the licensing authority or gambling providers to mitigate in relation to race, because preventing access to gambling services on the grounds of race would in itself be discriminatory. However, there is work that could be done by outside agencies in relation to targeted advice and support in the communities identified.

g. Religion or belief

If specific religious or faith groups are affected by the proposal, our equalities monitoring form sets out categories reflective of the city's population. Given the diversity of the city there is always scope to include any group that is not listed.

What is the impact of the proposal on religion or belief?

Certain faiths might find gambling to be inappropriate. However, gambling is a lawful activity and the licensing authority has a duty to aim to permit gambling as set out above. The authority cannot take account of religious or moral objections when determining applications. The draft policy included proposals for locations that generally are and are not suitable for licensed premises to be located and unsuitable location is near to places of worship. Respondents to the consultation pointed out that this is not appropriate given the legislation and as a result this was removed from the policy before it was approved. It was replaced by additional text in the policy about local risk assessments

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on religion or belief?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

h. Sex

Indicate whether this has potential impact on either males or females

What is the impact of the proposal on sex?

None identified

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on sex?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

i. Sexual orientation

What is the impact of the proposal on sexual orientation?

None identified

What is the risk of disproportionate negative impact on sexual orientation?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

7. Summary of protected characteristics

a. Summarise why the protected characteristics you have commented on, are relevant to the proposal?

Age – one of the licensing objectives is the prevention of harm to children or vulnerable adults

Race – information about the relative risks to people from BAME communities

Religion or belief – the comment above notes that the authority can NOT take account of moral concerns, including the proximity of places of worship, when determining applications. However, local risk assessments should take account of the vicinity and take appropriate steps to mitigate potential harms.

b. Summarise why the protected characteristics you have not commented on, are not relevant to the proposal?

Disability; Gender reassignment; Marriage and civil partnership; Pregnancy and maternity; Sex; Sexual orientation

None of these protected characteristics are obviously impacted by the content of the council's gambling policy

8. Other groups

Other groups

Impact of proposal:

Describe the likely impact of the proposal on children in poverty or any other people who we may consider to be vulnerable, for example people who misuse substances, ex armed forces, people living in poverty, care experienced young people, carers. List any vulnerable groups likely to be affected. Will their needs continue to be met? What issues will affect their take up of services/other opportunities that meet their needs/address inequalities they face?

Risk of disproportionate negative impact:

How likely is it that this group of people will be negatively affected? How great will that impact be on their well-being? What will determine who will be negatively affected?

Mitigating actions:

For negative impacts, what mitigating actions can be taken to reduce or remove this impact for this vulnerable group of people? These should be included in the action plan at the end of this EIA. You may also wish to use this section to identify opportunities for positive impacts.

a. Children in poverty

What is the impact of the proposal on children in poverty?

See above regarding age. It could be argued that children living in poverty are vulnerable to both gambling and gambling harms due to responsible adults who may be problem gamblers

What is the risk of negative impact on children in poverty?

See above regarding age and below regarding other vulnerable groups

What are the mitigating actions?

See above regarding age and below regarding other vulnerable groups

b. Other vulnerable groups

What is the impact of the proposal on other vulnerable groups?

One of the licensing objectives is the protection of children or vulnerable adults from harm caused by gambling. Problem gamblers are vulnerable adults, and as such require support and advice. Gambling operators are required to provide such advice and support, ranging from displaying information about where to get help, self-exclusion from premises, setting maximum limits and noticing when individual customers may have a problem. The licensing policy must reflect the authority's legal obligation to aim to permit gambling as set out above. However, as a local authority it is proposed that a document be prepared to sit alongside the policy and including signposting to information and advice for people with gambling problems and also for their family / friends.

What is the risk of negative impact on other vulnerable groups?

Vulnerable adults and their families and friends may be harmed by gambling, either by participating or indirectly through connections with a family member that has a gambling problem.

What are the mitigating actions?

Gambling providers have responsibilities under codes of practice for their particular sector in relation to vulnerable adults, which may include adults with a gambling problem. Gambling providers should aim to identify problems gamblers and offer advice and support, including steps such as voluntary limits, self-exclusion, and signposting for additional help.

It should be noted that the licensing authority has no control over online gambling, which presents particular risks due to the remote nature of the activity (ie, no human oversight of individuals' behaviour or demeanour, or a physical assessment of their age).

Paragraph 6.42 of the Gambling Commission guidance says "Social responsibility (SR) code [10.1.1](#) requires licensees to assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In undertaking their risk assessments, they must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's policy statement."

Paragraph 6.46 of the guidance says "Where a licensing authority's policy statement sets out its approach to regulation with clear reference to local risks, it will facilitate operators being able to better understand the local environment and therefore proactively mitigate risks to the licensing objectives. In some circumstances, it might be appropriate to offer the licensee the opportunity to volunteer specific conditions that could be attached to the premises licence."

The policy refers to a Local Area Profile that is available on the council's website. This profile shows the locations of existing gambling premises, schools and other local facilities that operators should take account of in their own risk assessments. Identifying the presence of vulnerable people nearby (eg, a school) should enable the operator to highlight specific mitigations that they may need to put in place

c. Other (describe)

What is the impact of the proposal on any other groups?

None identified

What is the risk of negative impact on any other groups?

None identified

What are the mitigating actions?

None identified

9. Other sources of potential negative impacts

Are there any other potential negative impacts external to the service that could further disadvantage service users over the next three years that should be considered? For example, these could include:

- other proposed changes to council services that would affect the same group of service users;
- Government policies or proposed changes to current provision by public agencies (such as new benefit arrangements) that would negatively affect residents;
- external economic impacts such as an economic downturn.

Economic downturn, the impact of the recent coronavirus pandemic and the impact of Brexit could all make people worse off. This could lead to people gambling more than they can afford in an attempt to recoup their losses and/or to replace income lost through other sources (ie, job loss).

10. Human rights implications

Are there any human rights implications which need to be considered and addressed (please see the list at the end of the template), if so please outline the implications and how they will be addressed below:

In considering applications, and taking enforcement action under the Act, licensing authorities should bear in mind that they are subject to the Human Rights Act 1998 ([opens in new tab](#)) and in particular:

- Article 1, Protocol 1 – peaceful enjoyment of possessions.
- Article 6 – right to a fair hearing
- Article 8 – respect for private and family life.
- Article 10 – right to freedom of expression.

11. Monitoring impact

You will need to ensure that monitoring systems are established to check for impact on the protected characteristics and human rights after the decision has been implemented. Describe the systems which are set up to:

- monitor impact (positive and negative, intended and unintended) for different groups
- monitor barriers for different groups
- enable open feedback and suggestions from different communities
- ensure that the EIA action plan (below) is delivered.

If you want to undertake equality monitoring, please refer to our [equality monitoring guidance and templates](#).

This EIA is for the gambling policy. The licensing authority has certain duties under the Gambling Act 2005 and therefore is limited in its response. For example, it cannot refuse or limit gambling licences based on an overall concern, although it can take action where an individual premises is operating in a way that does not promote the licensing objectives.

Monitoring of the number of licences issued, refused and revoked will give an indicator of the opportunities to gamble within the city and hence the overall impact on the residents of Leicester.

12. EIA action plan

Please list all the equality objectives, actions and targets that result from this assessment (continue on separate sheets as necessary). These now need to be included in the relevant service plan for mainstreaming and performance management purposes.

Equality Outcome	Action	Officer Responsible	Completion date

Human rights articles:

Part 1: The convention rights and freedoms

Article 2: Right to Life

Article 3: Right not to be tortured or treated in an inhuman or degrading way

Article 4: Right not to be subjected to slavery/forced labour

Article 5: Right to liberty and security

Article 6: Right to a fair trial

Article 7: No punishment without law

Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life

Article 9: Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Article 10: Right to freedom of expression

Article 11: Right to freedom of assembly and association

Article 12: Right to marry

Article 14: Right not to be discriminated against

Part 2: First protocol

Article 1: Protection of property/peaceful enjoyment

Article 2: Right to education

Article 3: Right to free elections