



# Human Rights Act 1998

## 1998 CHAPTER 42

### *Legislation*

#### **3 Interpretation of legislation. U.K.**

- (1) So far as it is possible to do so, primary legislation and subordinate legislation must be read and given effect in a way which is compatible with the Convention rights.
- (2) This section—
  - (a) applies to primary legislation and subordinate legislation whenever enacted;
  - (b) does not affect the validity, continuing operation or enforcement of any incompatible primary legislation; and
  - (c) does not affect the validity, continuing operation or enforcement of any incompatible subordinate legislation if (disregarding any possibility of revocation) primary legislation prevents removal of the incompatibility.

#### **4 Declaration of incompatibility. U.K.**

- (1) Subsection (2) applies in any proceedings in which a court determines whether a provision of primary legislation is compatible with a Convention right.
- (2) If the court is satisfied that the provision is incompatible with a Convention right, it may make a declaration of that incompatibility.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies in any proceedings in which a court determines whether a provision of subordinate legislation, made in the exercise of a power conferred by primary legislation, is compatible with a Convention right.
- (4) If the court is satisfied—
  - (a) that the provision is incompatible with a Convention right, and
  - (b) that (disregarding any possibility of revocation) the primary legislation concerned prevents removal of the incompatibility,it may make a declaration of that incompatibility.
- (5) In this section “court” means—

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*Status: Point in time view as at 12/01/2006.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Human Rights Act 1998, Cross Heading: Legislation. (See end of Document for details)*

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- (a) the House of Lords;
  - (b) the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council;
  - (c) the Courts-Martial Appeal Court;
  - (d) in Scotland, the High Court of Justiciary sitting otherwise than as a trial court or the Court of Session;
  - (e) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the High Court or the Court of Appeal.
- (6) A declaration under this section (“a declaration of incompatibility”)—
- (a) does not affect the validity, continuing operation or enforcement of the provision in respect of which it is given; and
  - (b) is not binding on the parties to the proceedings in which it is made.

## 5 **Right of Crown to intervene.** **U.K.**

- (1) Where a court is considering whether to make a declaration of incompatibility, the Crown is entitled to notice in accordance with rules of court.
- (2) In any case to which subsection (1) applies—
- (a) a Minister of the Crown (or a person nominated by him),
  - (b) a member of the Scottish Executive,
  - (c) a Northern Ireland Minister,
  - (d) a Northern Ireland department,
- is entitled, on giving notice in accordance with rules of court, to be joined as a party to the proceedings.
- (3) Notice under subsection (2) may be given at any time during the proceedings.
- (4) A person who has been made a party to criminal proceedings (other than in Scotland) as the result of a notice under subsection (2) may, with leave, appeal to the House of Lords against any declaration of incompatibility made in the proceedings.
- (5) In subsection (4)—
- “criminal proceedings” includes all proceedings before the Courts-Martial Appeal Court; and
  - “leave” means leave granted by the court making the declaration of incompatibility or by the House of Lords.

**Status:**

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