HRA Webinar 19-06-24

Thu, Jun 27, 2024 1:15PM • 33:26

**SUMMARY KEYWORDS**

human rights act, human rights, people, rights, bodies, scotland, public, uk, international convention, law, duties, rates, international human rights, protection, work, incorporating, trained, scottish, bill, life

**SPEAKERS**

Lucy Miller

00:05

Welcome to human rights 2020 is a podcast from the Human Rights consortium, Scotland. This episode is a recording from an event called Aurora international human rights, the Human Rights Act, held on the 19th of June 2024. And this episode, Senior Policy Officer Wizzy. Miller, introduces Carlin Miller, no relation from the British Institute for Human Rights to discuss the Human Rights Act. We hope that you enjoy this episode.

**Lucy Miller** 00:37

Just get going now, thank you all so much for for joining us. This is the last in our lunchtime series of the Human Rights chats for for now. And I'm delighted to introduce it today it will be talking about the Human Rights Act, and our upcoming Scottish human rights bill. So I'm not going to assume anyone's knowledge in this and just give you a bit of a spiel about where we stand with the Human Rights Act and how this will relate to a Scottish human rights bill. So I'm Lucy, I'm the Senior Policy Officer here at the consortium. So in the realm of human rights, the United Kingdom that has long been guided by Human Rights Act of 1998, which enshrines fundamental rights and freedoms into law, ensuring that they are upheld and respected, respected across the UK. These rights are drawn from what we call the European Convention on Human Rights, and cover a wide range of civil political and social rights that formed the cornerstone of democratic society in the UK. And we have some work on that, from the end of last year. If anyone would like to see it. We'll put that in the resource bank. However, as societal norms evolve, and international human rights frameworks continue to victim ability, there's growing recognition of the need for broader and more inclusive human rights protections. Sometimes we call these our everyday rights. This recognition is particularly evident in Scotland, where the government is pioneering efforts to expand the scope of human rights legislation beyond our current framework provided by that Human Rights Act. So the Scottish Government's plans centred around the introduction of a comprehensive human rights bill. Unlike the current legal landscape, which primarily focuses on Civil and Political Rights, the proposed legislation seeks to incorporate economic, social and cultural rights for the court I Cisco, recognising them as essential elements of human dignity and wellbeing and putting that within our legal framework. I sesco. Again, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights outlines these rights, including things like the right to work, the right education and the right to an adequate standard of living, which are crucial for ensuring a decent quality of life for everyone. Moreover, the Scottish Government's human rights bill aims to give due regard to several other important international human rights treaties, including CRPD, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, emphasising equality and non discrimination for persons with disabilities. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are centred, which promotes racial equality and combats racial discrimination, and the convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women or Siedel, advocating for gender equality and the impairment of women. By incorporating the principles and obligations outlined in these treaties into domestic law, Scotland aims to strengthen protections against various forms of discrimination, and ensures equal opportunities or treatment of office people. Furthermore, the Scottish Government's commitment to human rights bill extends to recognising the right to a healthy environment as a fundamental human right. This emerging right acknowledges that environmental health is intricately linked to human well being and prosperity. And by embedding this right into law, Scotland will seek to foster sustainable development practices, protect natural ecosystems and mitigate the adverse effects of environmental degradation. We did do a session on the right to health environment last week, which you can listen to on our website. In essence, while the Human Rights Act of 1990 has provided a solid foundation, and I'm sure Ireland will be able to answer a few more questions on it, or a solid foundation for safeguarding political and civil liberties in the UK, the Scottish Government's proposed human rights bill presents a bold step towards a more holistic and inclusive approach to human rights protection, by expanding the legal framework to encompass encompass economic, social and cultural rights, and integrating international human rights standards such as CRPD third seat on the right to help environment Scotland aims to create a society where everyone can enjoy their full range of human rights with teeth, free from discrimination and inequality. But today is a bit more focused on the Human Rights Act. So we're just going to get into that with Carolyn from the British Institute for Human Rights. So Carolyn, would you like to introduce yourself and your role there?

04:56

Sure. Thanks, Lucy. Hi, everyone. I'm Carlin I am the adhere to policies and programmes. The British Institute of Human Rights or bhi tends to be what recalled my role there as basically, a heads up policy programmes, essentially. So it's probably more interested to tell you a bit about my background. I've been working in human rights since 2012. And Scotland, mostly within care, homes, care, home and house and sport. And then I moved out into the Scottish Government, and worked on sort of human rights policy through the self directed Support Act. And then for the last six years, I've been at VHR. And we work UK Wade, and our focus is on the implementation of the Human Rights Act. So my job involves working with public bodies to make sure that the implement their legal duties under the Human Rights Act, so we work with housing charities, asylum and immigration services, health and care services, presence and sort of beyond. So my job is really focused on the implementation of the law. And then at policy level, we sort of advocate for a race respecting policy and practice as well. So yeah, it'd be HR we work UK Wait, but also do lots of kind of practice based work. And Scotland, particularly.

**Lucy Miller** 06:13

Back, Carolyn, and I think this, this session, this lunchtime is a bit more of an unusual one to the ones we've just done over the last few weeks, because we are talking about what has happened and not a theoretical here, which is really interesting to see how we've dealt with human rights law in the past. So could you have given a tiny bit of an introduction to it, but give me a brief introduction to the Human Rights Act? And what it is its significance and how it has shaped human rights protection in the UK so far?

06:42

Yeah, well, we'll try to do that. So the Human Rights Act was passed in 1998. And as you said, Lucy, brings down most of the rights within the European Convention on Human Rights, and to domestic law and the UK. So that means if you're in Northern Ireland, Scotland, England or Wales, since 1998, you can bring a legal case, under the Human Rights Act in the UK, we still obviously are protected by the ECHR, and still have access to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. But the intention of the Human Rights Act was to bring those rights closer to home. So it was thought in 1998, that if we took the rights within the ECHR, and brought them into our own law in the UK, what would happen is that we would create a culture of respect for human rights in the UK. And there's a definition of a culture of respect for human rights, which is something around a culture of respect for human rights would be people knowing the rights and being able to claim them, and sort of public bodies, public officials, knowing their duties and sort of being a bit being held to account under those duties. So that was the intention of the Human Rights Act. In 1998, we thought, let's bring the rights and ECHR closer to home justice closer to home, that will create a culture of respect for human rights. Now, in terms of the act itself, it has sort of 16 rates, it protects things like our right to a fair right to liberty, our right to non discrimination, or aid to privately family life, enjoyment of our current home, our right to protest or exchange, trade union rights, freedom of expression, or freedom of religion. So as sort of really brought about of human rights law, and it puts legal duties on public bodies, and those delivering public functions to respect protect and fulfil human rights and everything they do. So basically, if you live in the UK, and you're interacting with a public body, let's say hospital GP, police, housing, social housing, and then you can expect that that public bodies should uphold your rights. And if they don't, you can then challenge that you can challenge that sort of an advocacy, or you can challenge that kind of legally as well. So that was the dream of the Human Rights Act. And I think in terms of like the second part of your question, which I think is about kind of like, whether that's like, what's the significance of it? Or how has it shaped human rights protection? I think that basically, that depends on sort of who you are and where you live. And I mean, I work every day with public bodies who are trying to implement the Human Rights Act. And I work everyday with people in communities who are trying to claim their rights. So I see how successful it is when people know the law and use it. And I truly, truly believe in that, because I've seen the difference it makes to mental health care, to social care, to education when you know, people are aware that they have a right to this and public bodies know that they need to do that. However, that only works if those public bodies know that they have those duties and are properly trained to do it. And I think that in terms of how successful Human Rights Acts, been, it's been 26 years since the Human Rights Act. And I mean, I'm sure a lot of people on this call who maybe you know, work, work in advocacy or work for community organisations or perhaps are a person themselves to the support law. Once we know that rates are not real for everyone every day, they absolutely aren't. And so the Human Rights Act has the potential to do that, in my opinion, but only if it's properly resourced and properly implemented. Otherwise, it's just about and it's yes, you can take a legal case if something goes wrong. And that's crucial, like justice and remedy is crucial. But actually, at that point, the things already happened. And it's actually really difficult to make a legal case. It's not that easy to just take a legal case. And it doesn't happen that often. So for us, if you want a culture of strength for human rights, you need to focus on implementation of the war. And yeah, that's kind of what I do, but no, under no, kind of certain other words, but like, yeah, I don't believe that it's happening every day for everyone. And I'm sure there's people on this call that Campaign for Human Rights change across various sectors. And they know that it's not the case for everyone every day either. So So yeah, I think that's the main things you need to know about the Human Rights Act.

**Lucy Miller** 11:00

It's a great overview. And I know this will be difficult because we do have a Scottish human rights movement. But are you able, like, in your work? Have you already seen comparisons between maybe what was set out to be achieved with the UK Human Rights Act on potential features of a Scottish human rights bill? Well, I

11:19

think in terms of so that's a good question like, why have a Scots humanised vote if you've got human rights rights, which is already the law, and is already bringing down an international convention, like the ECHR? And the reasoning behind it is that well, I mean, there's various reason behind it. But like, the key thing is that the concept of that or the idea of that let's and train more protections and law that people in Scotland can access. So let's not just have an international convention on something, let's have it in our domestic law, it's that same concept, doesn't it? Bring it into law here, and we'll see it happen. So I think that's what the Scots human rights bill was obviously trying to do. And it's sort of as it sets out to bring in additional rights protection. So it's sort of, we've got the right side, but it's a bell that's trying to build on that and see, actually, these are all these other things that aren't currently protected. That should be and the bell itself is, you know, as you know, it incorporates four different treaties, which are specific to particular groups of people, women, disabled people, minorities, communities. So they're trying to, like, enshrined in law, those kinds of additional or specific protections as well for those groups. And that's a good thing. It's a move to broaden out protections and to, and to set them out within Scotland. And I think it's the way we should be born. And it's a really good trajectory that like other nations in the UK, you know, and Wales, there's work to do similar stuff as well. But yeah, the kind of look to and learn from. And so yeah, I think that's what the bell is trying to do. And it's important to say that it doesn't replace the Human Rights Act that builds on human rights, the Human Rights Act will still be there, it will still be the law in Scotland. And this is an attempt to kind of go build on that, in terms of like, comparisons, I guess, I mean, my main thing around the bell is, let's not get to it six years down the line, I have not implemented that. And I think that's the real concern, because it's very, very complex. So very complex Bell and actually, animal from training public bodies, sort of for the last 10 years that the Human Rights Act is very simple piece of law, it's fairly straightforward. It's 16 rates, and the duties are quite straightforward. And that takes time. It takes, you know, a long time to get people completely doing that in their culture, and then their practice. So I think that would be the only thing to kind of flag that around comparisons, like, let's make sure that the focus is is not just on passing the law, making sure that happens for people.

**Lucy Miller** 13:49

Definitely. And can you explain the key features and objectives of the UK Human Rights Act and how it serves to protect human rights in the UK? Like how, I guess, match that implementation point? You know, you've, you know, you've acknowledged that rights aren't real for everyone, but you have seen successful case studies of it. So even if you could, if you have an example, that would be brilliant, but no pleasure to give that either.

14:15

Yeah, no. And the basic features of the Human Rights Act are that all public bodies and those delivering a public function, so that's interesting, as well as it's really broad. So it's not just about your traditional public bodies. So thinking about nowadays, if you're accessing a state body, it's not always the state as it like if you go to a hospital, or maybe you're receiving care, and it's actually not always delivered by the local authority is contracted out as intense contract data for a charity or a private provider. And that's the same with presents occasionally. And that's the same with some schools. And so what the Human Rights Act does, which is a key feature, as it says that the legal duty to uphold rates isn't just on public bodies, it's on anyone delivering a function of public nature. So it's really broad too. And it means that we should be protected, kind of if we say about the nature of the act, not the nature of the body. So if they're saying that our body is delivering, you know, health care, education as public in nature, then they have legal duties to uphold human rights. So that's one key feature, which is super important, because it served us over the test of time hasn't it? When we know our point where the state actually doesn't deliver a lots of the key services anymore, they contract them out. So that's one of the key features. And that's really important. I think the other key feature is the duty that it puts on public officials and knows delivery and function product niche, I wouldn't keep saying, as their they have to respect rate. So that means they have to not make decisions and their practice everyday, which could restrict unlawfully restrict rates or breach rates. So that that's not just frontline practice. That means the commission in the public services procurement processes, policies written by public bodies, and the state, as well as the delivery of those services on the front line. So everything should be being done from a human rights perspective. And it also sets out under section three of the Human Rights Act, the other bits of policy and legislation, should be applied compatible with the Human Rights Act. And that's even stronger in Scotland, because law can last ceases to exist if it's found not to be compatible with the Human Rights Act. So really key features that are important in terms of like an example of the difference that it made, I mean, I've got so many examples from work, but I'll try and talk through just a couple. Mental Health wards, for example, where people are an inpatient care, and lots of our work is around ensuring that people's rates are expected when they're when they're in inpatient care, and making sure they have the right to liberty, although that's one of those rights, it can be limited. If it's going to be limited, it has to be lawful. It has to be for legitimate in and it has to be proportionate. So we've kind of worked with people to make sure that they're entitled to leave, they're entitled to contact family like to develop an ordinary family life, that's under the Human Rights Act. If you're an inpatient care or residential care or present, you have a right to ordinary family relations under the Human Rights Act. So we've done lots of work, just to make sure that that is happening. We also did that over COVID kind of explaining to providers that, yes, the rate to family contact is one of those rates that can be limited. And under COVID, there was an alleged there was a legitimate aim at certain periods of time, which is was around protection of life and the prevention of spread of infection. But our kind of work during that time was to see well as a complete ban on that proportionate. What else could you be doing because people still have a right to family contact. So we were supporting public bodies to think about how they could ensure ordinary family relations when people couldn't meet face to face. So you know, were they offering zoom calls, were they arranging for people to meet other family members outside were the insuring mobile phones, which are sometimes confiscated if you're in a secure facility. So yeah, kind of lots of those kinds of things. We've also done lots of work with hosting providers, human rights, that covers relate to non discrimination. So if you're receiving social housing, we've done work to make sure that that's accessible. And we've done lots of work in asylum, accommodation, as well as peaceful enjoyment of possessions where people's possessions have been removed. Again, sometimes that can be lawfully justified, if it's a possession that causes that person or others harm. But the majority of the time, it's removal of people's phones or personal property and kind of the human race out to support us to challenge and the people we work with to challenge as well and say, Actually, I have a right to peaceful enjoyment protections under the Human Rights Act. And any limitation of that needs to be lawfully justified and needs to be least restrictive and completely removing my phone is not. So the kind of humanise, I feel like is fairly simple. We've also seen the ending of use of restraint, the use of seclusion use of segregation. Where we've done work within mental health units and explained that actually, it could be a risk of inhuman integrated treatment, which is one of those absolute rates, which means it can never be limited or limited by the state. So they have to stop doing that right now. Basically, we've seen lots of practice and policy change across health settings, particularly forensic sense, presence as well to change practice. So it's just a case of if people understand the law and the rates that we are protected by then change can definitely happen. And people can also challenge I'm always reluctant to say that they will, because I do think that yeah, people should know their rights. But it's not the responsibility of me as a service user with my child at school to be shown and argued for my rights, it's their responsibility to be upholding them. So that is key and people should know their rights, and they should be able to claim them but there's a much bigger part of the puzzle than that, which is that actually public bodies should be respecting them. And that's kind of your guess lots of the focus and the power of the Human Rights Act and it US does work when people No, I think

**Lucy Miller** 20:03

that's really good. Surely it is really powerful to know about its power. But what I guess on the flip side of that what have been some of the significant challenges and criticisms, based by the UK Human Rights Act, and Scotland draw from its experience when incorporating a new bill? How might these inform the development of a bill in Scotland?

20:23

Their current systems are that people don't know about it. So like, I don't know if anyone on this call, but you're all here because you're connected human right? So you probably do, but I can't tell you how many meetings I go into where I'm talking about the Human Rights Act, and people have no idea what the Human Rights Act protects, or offers. So how can you see the results of a law when people and public bodies do not know about it and have not been supported to use it. So that's one of the criticisms of the Scottish bill, I think, as trying to learn from like, trying to do lots of that work around when this passes, we want to be at a point where everybody sort of knows it, but I do have some worries about that. Because it is, it is quite complex. And I know how hard it is to kind of deliver training on human rights, legal duties, and, and to do that in a plain language way. And, and sometimes we've kind of fall short of that, I think, and it needs to be done in a practical way. And actually, a lot of the kind of webinars that I go on sometimes their show about the law, we're gonna do this, we're gonna do that. And there's a rate to this. And nobody talks about practice and what that means for people every day. And I think that's something that could be done better early. If we're going to talk about the rate to something, please explain what that rate is. And let's explain how it works. And let's explain what that looks like in practice, use stories use examples. So I think that's all stuff that the kind of Scottish Bell can learn from the other bad criticism as it has not been implemented. We did a study during COVID. Because that will go into why but and I think it was 68% of the public bodies, public officials that we trained had never heard human rights training before. My mom's a nice, my dad's support worker, he works with disabled kids, and neither of them have ever had accumulation of their work. And the human race has been law for how long. And so if you want that to happen, you're going to need to do that stuff. And it is going to take a lot of time. You can't just give someone one off, you arrange training, it has to be completely embedded. And everything public body does when they say their policies when they do this when they interview, and they do all these things, as well as when they're making decisions day to day. So I think main criticisms are that people don't know about it, and that it's not implemented. There's another criticism that people talk about it kind of not being broad enough, and it being quite limited to sort of civil and political races, the language that's often used. Personally, I think that's a misunderstanding of the Human Rights Act. And if you don't know, case law, and why would most people so it's not a criticism, but it's, if you looked at the right to private family forming correspondence, for example, and you just looked at what was on the legislation, you'd think, okay, private life that covers privacy, that's not that broad, we're going to need to add some more protections. But actually, if you read like the Council of Europe's guides, and you see the case law, so case law sets, the precedent lets us know what's protected. And if you read the guide to private life, you'll see the private life and Human Rights Act covers self determination, it covers our autonomy to make decisions about our body, our life, decisions about care or treatment or recovery. It covers our relationships with others, it covers our participation in the community, it covers, it covers so many things about us in terms of our like, integrity, physical and mental integrity, it covers dignity, like all of that sits on the private life in the Human Rights Act. And also we've got family life. And so when people refer to them as civil and political rights and not everyday rights, I don't understand it. Because every day, I want my family life. I want autonomy, I want privacy. And certainly I want dignity, I want the right to life. I want not to be discriminated against, like, for me, those are everyday rights and everyone that I'm working with everyday who are and sometimes quite vulnerable possessions. Those are everyday things for them. And I think sometimes the Human Rights Act gets criticised as like, oh, well, it's the right to protest and stuff. It's so much more than that. And actually, I think that effort when we're moving on to the new implementation of the Scottish bill, there needs to be proper understanding of what the Human Rights Act does as well, actually more than a surface level access. And that takes time. And I notice I've been doing it for 12 years. So I don't expect anyone else to do that. Well as the case.

**Lucy Miller** 24:38

Yeah, definitely. And I guess I mean, that's a problem we come up against all the time. And it consorting with whenever we do work with with members or the general public, or people that have faced human rights violations is no one has any idea where this information lies or how to access it. And that, to me is the real problem of instant intuition is that the law may be good and the legislation may be good, but it don't know how to use it, then then what, you know, what, what are we doing? But I guess, on that we have had 26 years with the Human Rights Act. And however, those rights under that act enforced, you know, how are they held to account and what mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance and address those violations.

25:28

In terms of enforceability because we have because it's known trained and domestic war, it does mean that if your rights are breached by a public body, you can, in theory, take a legal case against that public body. And if you win that case, then what will happen is you will sometimes receive damages. But perhaps kind of more importantly, systematically, as that there will be a judgement which says, This is what that public body needs to look at and do better. And that sometimes leads to sort of precedent. So if you have one case, and a hospital, for example. And then people see that there was a legal case against that hospital, that can then change practice, because it has a bit of a panic of like, oh, they, you know, they were fined for this. And we need to have a look at that and do that ourselves. So legal remedy, I guess, as that enforcement thing and the fulfil duty on public bodies as a procedural duty on them, which means that if they breach rates, public bodies have a legal duty to properly investigate and take positive action to prevent it from happening again. So when our rights issue as raised, that as that duty on public bodies and legal cases can be taken, I guess what I said earlier still applies in terms of how often legal cases are taken under the Human Rights Act, how difficult that is, cuts to Legal Aid, etc. It's not that easy to do. There are lots of charities that can do it brilliantly. And they support people to do that. And it's, I wouldn't take away from how important that is. But I think how you ensure enforcement, as I guess, as I've said, you make sure it doesn't go wrong in the first place, by making sure that that people know about these things, and that public bodies are regulated. So in terms of like, who would be checking a public body, you know, before we got to that point to make sure that we're upholding rates, I mean, that falls to regulators. So regulators are public bodies who have legal duties to uphold human rights. So in their regulation of public services, they should be using a human rights based approach to regulation. And that Scottish Government dead lots of work with a kid Inspectorate on then national care standards at that time. And that was done using a human rights based approach and the CQC and England they were doing the same, they've just launched their new human rights, of course, approach to regulation. So if you have your regulators doing that, or your Ofsted, or your, you know, all these other bodies, if they are doing it from a human rights perspective, then that's a cleaner way of enforcement, because, you know, you'll get a low rating if your practices aren't human rights compliant. But I would argue that that's not done enough. And sometimes I see kind of frameworks for regulation. And there's no questions about human rights. And all that those regulators trained to support human rights issues.

**Lucy Miller** 28:23

Yeah, exactly. There's so many layers of fasteners.

28:27

Everyone's going to need to be fully trained on how to do this.

**Lucy Miller** 28:31

Exactly. That's why we need the great work on the B. H ER, oh,

28:36

well, there's only six of us. So we'll we'll not be much, but we can definitely we did we do offer training. But yeah, we need a lot more than us.

**Lucy Miller** 28:46

Julian, and I'm just going to ask one more question. And it's basically about incorporating international standards here. And so how can international human rights standards be effectively integrated and Scottish human rights bill? Sorry, I'm a bit more focused on this one this time. And but what examples from our Human Rights Act can guide that process?

29:07

So let's say again, how can international standards be effectively Incorporated,

**Lucy Miller** 29:12

integrated into the Scottish human rights bill? And are there any examples from the UK Human Rights Act that could guide that process?

29:22

I mean, my understanding is what's happening in the Scottish human rights bearers, that they are taking the word in from those international conventions and then simply putting it into their Scottish bill. So and then obviously, when that passes that then becomes law in Scotland and it then means you can you can take a case of one of those things are breached. Important thing to say which as another thing that not to assume knowledge of is that currently, these international conventions they don't have legal remedy as such, so they don't come alongside a court The UN ones or I can a police force, the European Commission races definitely does come alongside the court and Strasbourg and France. And but the international conventions like the ones that they're spelled tries to as going to sort of incorporate the only way to sort of hold bodies accountable under an international convention as through like processes like Universal Periodic periodic reviews. So every certain number of years, the UN, do some peer review around how well a state is performing their duties under the convention that they've signed up to. And they then produce recommendations and say, Actually, you should be doing all of these things better. And then it's up to that member state to listen to that and do it. And I think that doesn't always happen. The state can decide to accept or sort of reject the recommendations of the UN. So although Yeah, so I think what the what incorporating it will do, which is what the Human Rights Act did with ECHR, as well as that it's an opportunity to make sure that those things are enshrined in law. And then that people can actually challenge and that there's a legal duty on public bodies, and that it as what we call a hard duty, you know, I mean, so it's a it's a duty that is enshrined in our domestic law, whereas sometimes you'll refer to international legislation, you'll hear it referred to as soft law. And it's not that that's not crucial, as in actually lots of these conventions are used and advocacy, all the time. And they are used to challenge public bodies. It's simply that there hasn't been a legal process that can kind of follow that for that person. So I think that's why it's really important. I don't know if that answered your question. But I don't know if I understand your question.

**Lucy Miller** 31:41

Danny, definitely understands that I think the question was all about bringing that international into a domestic framework. And you answered that perfectly. That's, that is actually all we have time for today. So a good way to end that. And I would just like to remind everyone that all of our lunchtime webinars are recorded and on our website and available to listen to, if you did happen to miss one, or there was a rate or to see that you would like to go through. We also created infographics for I say supersede or CRPD answered, which can be viewed on our website or social media, as well. And also I've been told to flag that we have our first National Human Rights Conference in Scotland coming up on the 11th of September, Berkshire takes Glasgow and Rebecca will send more details of that within our newsletter and further combs for anyone that would like to come along. But please do mark your calendars for that. It will be an oldie and we would love to see as many of you there as possible. And but yeah, just failing to say the big thank you to Carolyn and VHR for coming along and being with us today. And hope you have a lovely rest of your week.

32:53

Thanks for having me. Let's see and thanks everyone for coming. Hope it was helpful.

**Lucy Miller** 32:58

Definitely was. Thanks, everyone. Bye.

33:03

Thank you for listening to the human rights 2020s podcast. For more information about our work as Scotland civil society network for the protection and promotion of human rights, please visit our website at WWW dot HRC scotland.org or follow us on Twitter at HRC Scotland. Thank you