

What is the Human Rights Commission (HRC)?

The HRC was established under section 116 of the 2009 Constitution as an independent body responsible for promoting understanding and observance of human rights in the Cayman Islands.

What do I do if my rights have been breached or infringed?

The Commission will receive 1) all complaints of breaches or infringements of any section of the Bill of Rights, Freedoms and Responsibilities committed by a public official; 2) all complaints of breaches or infringements of common law and statutory human rights and freedoms committed by public officials; and 3) all complaints that any international human rights treaty extended to the Cayman Island has been breached or infringed by the actions of public officials or by legislation to which the treaty applies.

It is important to note that the Commission will only accept complaints of alleged breaches of the Bill of Rights, Freedoms and Responsibilities which have occurred after 6 November, 2012. This may be a one off event that has occurred after 6 November 2012 or may be a continuing infringement of a right. In all cases, unless there is clear evidence that the alleged infringement is continuing, the Commission will not accept a complaint in relation to an alleged infringement that has taken place more than one (1) year prior to the date of the complaint.

Cayman Islands Human Rights Commission

2nd Floor Artemis House
67 Fort Street
P.O. Box 391
George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1106

Tel: 1.345.244.3685

Fax: 1.345.945-8649

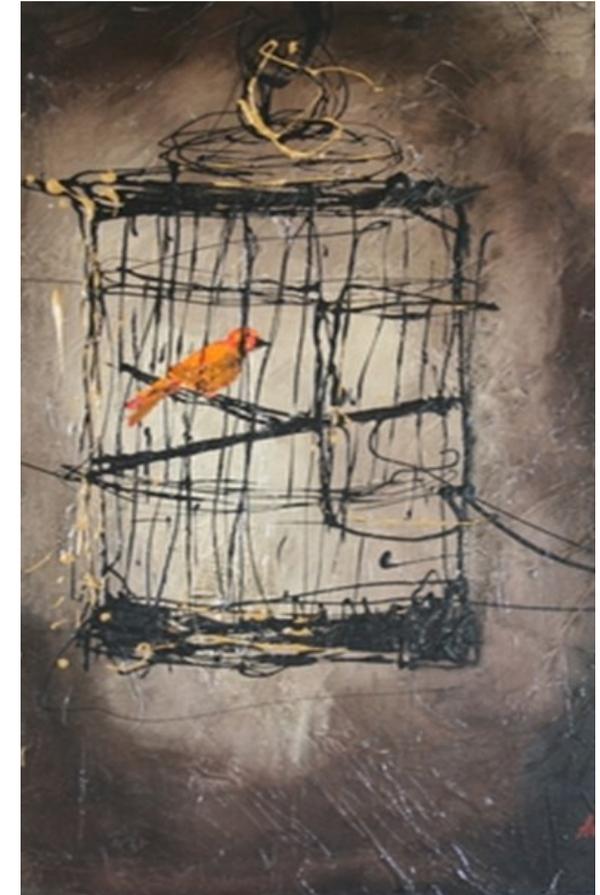
Email: info@humanrightscommission.ky

Web: www.humanrightscommission.ky

Facebook: www.facebook.com/cihrc

DISCLAIMER

These materials are for informational purposes only and do not constitute legal advice. These materials are intended, but not promised or guaranteed to be current, complete, or up-to-date and should in no way be taken as a replacement for referring to the Constitution itself.



PERSONAL LIBERTY

Cayman Islands
Human Rights Commission



In Simple Terms

You are free to do what you want, as long as you obey the law and respect the rights of others.

If you are detained by the Government you have the right:

- to remain silent;
- to be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest and any charge against you, in a language that you understand; and
- to have a court speedily examine and decide the lawfulness of your detention and be released if the detention is not lawful. You shall be entitled to compensation if unlawfully arrested or detained.

This right is a limited right.

Type of Right

Limited Rights

Limited rights are rights where the specific circumstances in which this right can be lawfully restricted or interfered with are set out in full in the definition of the right itself.

A Few Examples

This right can be taken away from you by the Government if you are—

- lawfully arrested;
- convicted of a crime by a court;
- detained for breaching a court order;
- suffering from a mental health illness which warrants limiting your movement to stop you from harming yourself or others;
- an illegal immigrant;
- carrying an infectious disease; or
- of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant, for the purpose of his or her care or treatment or the protection of the community.

What are human rights?

Human rights are the essential rights and freedoms that belong to all individuals regardless of their nationality and citizenship. These rights are considered fundamental to maintaining a fair and just society. The preamble to the 2009 Constitution details the values of the Cayman Islands upon which this legislation was drafted.

How are human rights applied in the Cayman Islands?

Human rights in the Cayman Islands only apply vertically which means that a person's rights are enforced against the Government only and not against private individuals.

It should be noted however, the Government will have to take account of the human rights set out in the Constitution when passing local laws, so there will be 'indirect' horizontal application of human rights principles to private individuals. This means that they will not pass laws which knowingly allow one private individual to violate another private individual's rights even though you could not take the human rights case to court.



Original art work by Avril Ward