



HL Bill 3 of 2024–25

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross (Status) Bill [HL]

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The [Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross \(Status\) Bill \[HL\]](#) is a government bill that seeks to change the status of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to mean that the government could treat them in a similar way to international organisations of which the UK is a member. The bill is scheduled to have its second reading in the House of Lords on 29 July 2024.

The CPA is an international community of Commonwealth parliaments and legislatures with a mandate to promote and strengthen parliamentary democracy. It is currently a registered UK charity. The ICRC is an independent organisation that works to provide assistance for victims of conflict and other violence. Its mandate is enshrined in the 1949 Geneva conventions and their additional protocols.

The bill would give the government powers to grant the organisations certain privileges and immunities through an order in council. It would also provide for references to international organisations in





general legislation to include the CPA and ICRC. Before an order in council could be made, it would have to be approved by both Houses of Parliament.

The bill was previously introduced as a private member's bill by Dame Maria Miller (former Conservative MP for Basingstoke) in the 2023–24 parliamentary session. However, it did not complete its parliamentary stages before Parliament was dissolved for the 2024 general election. The bill had received cross-party support.



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I. Overview of the bill

The [Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross \(Status\) Bill](#) would enable the government to treat the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in a way comparable to an international organisation of which the UK or the UK government is a member. Currently the government cannot treat these two organisations as it would an international organisation because neither falls under the scope of existing powers under the International Organisations Act 1968.¹ This means, for instance, the government cannot confer privileges or immunities on them.

The bill was introduced in the House of Lords on 18 July 2024. It is scheduled to have its second reading on 29 July 2024. The bill contains six clauses and one schedule. In summary, the bill would create the power, by order in council, to:

- Confer the legal capacities of a body corporate on the CPA and the ICRC. The key legal capacities relevant to the operation of an international organisation in the UK are concluding contracts, acquiring and disposing of property and being party to legal proceedings.²
- Grant the organisation, its information and premises, and its staff certain privileges and immunities appropriate for its functional needs.
- Provide that references to international organisations in general legislation include

¹ [Explanatory notes](#), p 2.

² As above, p 6.



references to the CPA and ICRC.

- Allow for certain confidential information that the ICRC shares with the UK government to be exempted from legal disclosure requirements.

The government proposes to detail in separate written arrangements with the CPA and ICRC the exact parameters of the status change.³ The arrangements would include the privileges and immunities which the government had decided to confer on the organisations, and which would be implemented using the powers in the bill.

2. Policy background

The government's policy objective is to treat the CPA and ICRC as it would international organisations of which the UK is a member.⁴ Such treatment includes the conferring of the legal capacities of a body corporate, as well as specific privileges and immunities and other facilities relating to the organisation, its property and information, and its personnel. The government has said the bill would:

[...] enable both bodies to continue to operate fully in the United Kingdom, ensuring the CPA can continue to promote parliamentary democracy and governance across the Commonwealth, and that the ICRC can continue to deliver its humanitarian mandate to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and provide them with assistance.⁵

³ As above, p 2.

⁴ Prime Minister's Office, '[King's Speech 2024: Background briefing notes](#)', 17 July 2024, p 97.

⁵ As above.



While both organisations operate in the UK and internationally, neither are formally recognised as international organisations, which the government states “creates risks to their ongoing operation in the UK”.⁶ The CPA and ICRC cannot currently be considered as international organisations because they are not inter-governmental, but instead have their “own unique constitutional arrangements”.⁷ The government explains it is therefore “necessary to use primary legislation to accord the relevant facilities”.

The CPA has welcomed the bill. Speaking on behalf of the organisation, the acting chairperson of the CPA executive committee, Arthur Holder (Speaker of the House of Assembly of Barbados), said:

The CPA has been working tirelessly to change the status of the association for a number of years and so we welcome this latest announcement by the UK government as a positive step towards this goal. Changing the CPA’s legal status is a legislative change that has been requested by Commonwealth parliamentarians across the CPA’s membership.⁸

2.1 What are the CPA and ICRC?

The CPA is an unincorporated association established by parliamentarians and comprises branches within national and sub-national legislatures across the Commonwealth. Its stated mission is:

⁶ As above.

⁷ [Explanatory notes](#), p 4.

⁸ Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, ‘[CPA statement: CPA status bill in UK government’s legislative programme](#)’, 17 July 2024.



To promote knowledge of the constitutional, legislative, economic, social and cultural aspects of parliamentary democracy, with particular reference to the countries of the Commonwealth.⁹

The CPA is headquartered in the UK parliamentary estate and has staff from across the Commonwealth, working closely with over 180 CPA branches divided between nine geographic regions of the Commonwealth.¹⁰

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) works in close partnership with the CPA, including on projects to support parliaments to adopt the CPA’s “recommended benchmarks for democratic legislatures”, which provide a framework for excellence in Commonwealth parliamentary and legislative practice.¹¹ However, because the CPA is a registered UK charity, it is subject to certain restrictions under UK legislation on the charities sector.¹² For instance, it is limited in its ability to sign international conventions and in pursuing “political purposes”.¹³ The UK government has said that its policy objective is to treat the CPA as an international organisation so that it can operate fully across the Commonwealth and on the international stage.¹⁴ The government notes that, in particular, it would enable the CPA to “participate fully in those areas where it is currently restricted, including signing up to international statements and communiques”.

⁹ Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, ‘[About us](#)’, accessed 22 July 2024.

¹⁰ As above.

¹¹ Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, ‘[CPA recommended benchmarks for democratic legislatures](#)’, accessed 25 April 2024.

¹² Charity Commission for England and Wales, ‘[Commonwealth Parliamentary Association](#)’, accessed 29 April 2024.

¹³ Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, ‘[Application to the UK government for a change of status: Business case](#)’, 2018.

¹⁴ [Explanatory notes](#), p 2.



The ICRC is an independent, neutral organisation whose “exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance”.¹⁵ The organisation operates in conflict situations across the world, interacting with both state and non-state actors. According to the government it has “unique legitimacy to engage all parties to conflicts and has unparalleled access to vulnerable groups in conflict situations”.¹⁶ The FCDO describes the organisation as an “essential partner” for achieving its global humanitarian objectives, as well as “reinforcing the UK’s ambition to be at the heart of an unrivalled global network” for economic, diplomatic and security partnership through supporting the ICRC’s implementation of international humanitarian law.

The ICRC’s mandate and mission have been formally recognised by the Geneva conventions and their additional protocols.¹⁷ Over 110 states, including all other permanent members of the UN Security Council, have accorded the ICRC relevant privileges and immunities to those of an international organisation.¹⁸ The UK government states it is essential it gives the ICRC a similar status to allow the organisation to work in accordance with its international mandate in the UK:

The conferral of relevant P&I [privileges and immunities] to the ICRC is therefore critical to enable it to operate in the UK in accordance with its international mandate, maintaining its strict adherence to the principles of neutrality, impartiality

¹⁵ International Committee of the Red Cross, ‘[Our mandate and mission](#)’, accessed 25 April 2024.

¹⁶ [Explanatory notes](#), p 3.

¹⁷ International Committee of the Red Cross, ‘[Our mandate and mission](#)’, accessed 25 April 2024.

¹⁸ Prime Minister’s Office, ‘[King's Speech 2024: Background briefing notes](#)’, 17 July 2024, p 97.



and independence and its working method of confidentiality.¹⁹

2.2 What is the legislative framework for conferring privileges and immunities on international organisations?

The government would usually accord privileges, immunities and other facilities in respect of international organisations by order in council using delegated powers under the International Organisations Act 1968 or the International Development Act 2002.²⁰ However, the powers under these acts are not available in respect of the CPA and ICRC because they are not inter-governmental: their constitutional arrangements reflect their specific international mandate. The explanatory notes to the bill state this means that primary legislation is needed to implement the government's policy:

[... it is] necessary to establish bespoke enabling powers which will allow—once the necessary statutory instruments have been made to implement the arrangements—both the CPA and ICRC to operate in the UK in a manner comparable to an international organisation, with associated P&I [privileges and immunities].

The bill will provide the necessary delegated legislation making powers so that the government can provide for the CPA and ICRC to be treated in a manner comparable to an international organisation of which the United Kingdom, or

¹⁹ As above.

²⁰ [Explanatory notes](#), p 4.



His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is a member.²¹

Orders in council are issued by and with the advice of His Majesty's privy council and are approved in person by the monarch.²² It is a long-standing practice that privileges and immunities are conferred by order in council. Examples include the 1968 act and the 2002 act.

3. Summary of the provisions of the bill

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross (Status) Bill comprises six clauses and one schedule. The government has stated it considers the provisions of the bill to be compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).²³

3.1 Clause 1: The CPA

Clause 1 would enable an order in council to provide for the CPA to be treated in a manner comparable to an international organisation. It would:

- Confer on the CPA the legal capacities of a body corporate.
- Confer privileges and immunities in respect of the CPA. The explanatory notes state the suite of

²¹ [Explanatory notes](#), p 4.

²² As above, p 8.

²³ As above, p 10.



privileges and immunities, including relevant exceptions and limitations, would be based on the functional needs of the organisation and would be specified in the order in council.²⁴

- Enable the provision of specific privileges and immunities in respect of the secretary-general of the CPA. These privileges and immunities would be limited to the secretary-general, or the person who leads the international secretariat of the CPA (even if the name of the role were to change).
- Provide for the order in council to specify certain statutory provisions in relation to international organisations which should apply to the CPA with any necessary modifications.

3.2 Clause 2: The ICRC

Clause 2 would provide for the ICRC to be treated in a manner comparable to an international organisation. The clause would:

- Confer on the ICRC the legal capacities of a body corporate.
- Confer specific privileges and immunities in respect of the ICRC. These would be determined on the basis of the functional need of the organisation and specified in the order in council.
- Enable the provision of specific privileges and immunities in respect of specific officers of the ICRC as well as other specified classes of officers

²⁴ As above, p 6.



and servants, for example ICRC delegates posted to the regional delegation in London.²⁵

- Provide for the application to the ICRC of relevant statutory provisions relating to international organisations.
- Provide for protected ICRC information to be exempt from any legal disclosure requirement imposed by a court or tribunal order in civil proceedings, or by a statutory provision or rule of law. Exceptions to this exemption include a court order in criminal proceedings, and information published by the ICRC. These provisions would not affect the common law rules about the withholding of information on the grounds of public interest immunity.²⁶

The explanatory notes set out why the government believes it is necessary to provide for certain confidential information to be exempted from legal disclosure requirements:

The ICRC maintains a long-standing and widely accepted working method of confidentiality. This means that the ICRC engages primarily in confidential and bilateral dialogues with states and others, and it expects states to respect the confidentiality of the information that is shared with them, including by ensuring that the content of that dialogue is not disclosed to any third parties nor used in any legal proceedings. If this information were made public through court or other processes, it would damage ICRC's ability to have confidential dialogue with conflict parties, their

²⁵ [Explanatory notes](#), p 7.

²⁶ As above.



humanitarian access, and could pose security risks to their employees.²⁷

3.3 Clause 3: Evidence

Clause 3 provides for the secretary of state to issue a certificate stating matters of fact relating to the status of persons who may have privileges or immunities through an order in council made under the provisions of the bill.

3.4 Clause 4: Orders in council

Clause 4 provides that any order in council made under the bill would be subject to the draft affirmative parliamentary procedure. This would mean that any order in council would require the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

The clause also provides for the order in council to:

- specify circumstances where privileges or immunities would not apply
- specify that any fiscal reliefs or exemptions would be subject to arrangements or conditions imposed by the secretary of state or the commissioners of HM Revenue and Customs

²⁷ [Explanatory notes](#), pp 3–4.



3.5 Clause 5: Interpretation

Clause 5 defines the meaning of “statutory provision” for the purposes of the bill. According to the explanatory notes, the definition ensures:

[...] that it is possible for provision to be made treating the CPA and the ICRC as international organisations in respect of all relevant legislation, both primary and secondary, and including devolved legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.²⁸

3.6 Clause 6: Territorial extent

Clause 6 sets out the territorial extent of the bill: the provisions in the bill extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Annex A to the explanatory notes, which sets out the territorial extent and application of each of the clauses of the bill, states that the process of legislative consent motions would not be engaged in any of the three devolved legislatures.²⁹

The government sets out its position in the explanatory notes:

The government’s policy objective is a matter of international relations and the United Kingdom’s foreign and development policy, which includes the conduct of relations

²⁸ [Explanatory notes](#), p 8.

²⁹ A legislative consent motion is the means by which a devolved legislature indicates that it is content for the UK Parliament to pass a law on a devolved matter (UK Parliament, ‘[Glossary: Legislative consent motion](#)’, accessed 30 April 2024).



with international organisations. As recognised in the 2013 memorandum of understanding between the United Kingdom government, the Scottish ministers, the Welsh ministers and the Northern Ireland executive committee, and re-affirmed in the review of intergovernmental relations (2022), the FCDO “will continue to be responsible for policy on diplomatic and consular relations with other countries and on all matters concerning international organisations represented in the UK”.³⁰

3.7 Schedule 1: Privileges and immunities

The schedule sets out the suite of privileges and immunities which may be conferred on qualifying organisations and personnel:

- Part 1 of the schedule sets out the privileges and immunities which may be conferred on the CPA or the ICRC.
- Part 2 of the schedule sets out the privileges and immunities which may be conferred on the personnel of the CPA or the ICRC.

The explanatory notes state that the lists of immunities and privileges have been informed by those that may be conferred on international organisations under the 1968 act.³¹

³⁰ [Explanatory notes](#), p 3.

³¹ [Explanatory notes](#), p 9.



4. Previous versions of the bill

A bill to change the legal status of the CPA and the ICRC was previously introduced as a private member's bill by Dame Maria Miller (former Conservative MP for Basingstoke) in the 2023–24 parliamentary session.³² This bill had backing from the then Conservative government and received cross party support. However, it did not complete its parliamentary stages before Parliament was dissolved for the 2024 general election. Prior to this iteration of the bill, Dame Maria had twice sponsored a private member's bill to introduce the necessary primary legislation to change the status of the CPA, first in March 2023 and then again in April 2023.³³ Neither bill had a second reading.

Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of this briefing give an overview of the parliamentary stages of the private member's bill introduced by Dame Maria in the 2023–24 session.

4.1 House of Commons stages

The [Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross \(Status\) Bill](#) was introduced in the House of Commons on 12 December 2023 and received its second reading without debate on 19 January 2024.³⁴ The bill was considered by a public bill committee in one sitting on 6 March 2024.³⁵

³² [Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross \(Status\) Bill](#).

³³ The [Commonwealth Parliamentary Association \(Status\) Bill](#) and the [Commonwealth Parliamentary Association \(Status\) \(No. 2\) Bill](#).

³⁴ [HC Hansard 19 January 2024, col 1208](#).

³⁵ House of Commons Public Bill Committee, '[Commonwealth Parliamentary Association](#)



During its committee stage, the bill was amended to allow for certain confidential information provided to the UK government by the ICRC to be exempted from legal disclosure requirements in civil cases. Dame Maria explained why the amendments were necessary:

Amendments 1 and 2, which amend clauses 2 and 4 of the bill respectively, provide for the protection of information provided confidentially to the government by the ICRC from being used in UK civil court proceedings. This is an important provision for the ICRC and is necessary because of the need to withhold from public disclosure confidential information. Its provision in the bill would provide assurance that that could take place.³⁶

However, she explained that the measure did not cover all information, and that an exclusion had been made for criminal cases to ensure the legislation was “in line fully” with the right to a fair trial under the ECHR:

The amendment overriding the disclosure of ICRC information in certain circumstances engages the right to a fair trial under article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The government and the Foreign Office in particular have had to look at a way to balance the need for confidentiality with the need to ensure that we are in line fully with that article. I am pleased to report that the FCDO

[and International Committee of the Red Cross \(Status\) Bill](#), 6 March 2024, session 2023–24, cols 1–12.

³⁶ House of Commons Public Bill Committee, ‘[Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross \(Status\) Bill](#)’, 6 March 2024, session 2023–24, cols 7–8.



has incorporated mitigations to the risk in the wording of the amendment by including an exclusion for criminal cases.³⁷

Leo Docherty, then parliamentary under secretary of state at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, confirmed that the government believed these amendments achieved the required balance between protecting the confidentiality of information provided by the ICRC with ensuring compatibility with the ECHR. He stated:

The amendments do not therefore provide an absolute or blanket exemption from disclosure requirements for all ICRC communications. Important limitations have been incorporated into the amendment, as my right hon friend mentioned. For example, the exemption is limited to information that has been communicated by the ICRC to the UK government as part of its confidential bilateral dialogue related to the ICRC's humanitarian activities.

The amendments also engage the right to a fair trial, as was mentioned, under article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The government consider this provision both necessary and proportionate, and mitigations such as the exclusion for criminal cases mean that I can confirm that the provision may be exercised in compatibility with convention rights.³⁸

³⁷ As above, col 8.

³⁸ House of Commons Public Bill Committee, '[Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and International Committee of the Red Cross \(Status\) Bill](#)', 6 March 2024, session 2023–24, col 9.



The bill completed its remaining House of Commons stages on 26 April 2024.³⁹ No further amendments were made to the bill.

Speaking during third reading, Dame Maria said that the bill acknowledged the important work of the ICRC and the CPA. She also outlined concerns that, without the legislation, the CPA may relocate, and that the bill marked a commitment to it and the Commonwealth:

I am mindful, however, that the bill will need to pass through the other place to become an act, so may I say once again that, without this legislation, there is a strong possibility that the CPA would relocate its headquarters outside the UK? By enacting the bill, the UK can not only keep the CPA here but demonstrate our commitment to the Commonwealth itself in this, its 75th year.⁴⁰

4.2 House of Lords stages

The bill was introduced in the House of Lords on 29 April 2024 and received its second reading on 17 May 2024. It did not reach its committee stage before Parliament was dissolved. The bill was sponsored in the House of Lords by Baroness D’Souza (Crossbench).

Opening the second reading debate, Baroness D’Souza said there were “clear reasons” why the legal status of the CPA and the ICRC needed to be changed.⁴¹ She argued it would “strengthen the influence” of the CPA and provide for a “more authoritative

³⁹ [HC Hansard, 26 April 2024, cols 1217–38.](#)

⁴⁰ [HC Hansard, 26 April 2024, col 1219.](#)

⁴¹ [HL Hansard, 17 May 2024, col 791.](#)



international presence”, and that it was “crucial” that immunities and privileges be granted to the ICRC so that it could “continue its UK operations in accordance with its international mandate”. Baroness D’Souza concluded her speech by expressing a “hope” that the bill would have an “uncomplicated passage” in the House of Lords.

Speaking for Labour, Lord Collins of Highbury said it was important the House “support[s] and speed[s] the bill through”.⁴² He agreed that the “enhanced status” would strengthen the influence of the CPA.⁴³ On the ICRC, Lord Collins said it was “right” that other states had granted the organisation privileges and immunities, and he argued that it was important that the bill contained provisions so the UK could do the same.

Concluding the second reading debate, the then minister of state at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon, reiterated the then government’s support for the bill. He said the bill was an “important step forward” and reflected the government’s “strong commitment to the Commonwealth”.⁴⁴ He said the bill also supported its “global humanitarian objectives through our work with the ICRC”.

⁴² [HL Hansard, 17 May 2024, col 806.](#)

⁴³ [HL Hansard, 17 May 2024, col 805.](#)

⁴⁴ [HL Hansard, 17 May 2024, col 810.](#)

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