

Equality and Human Rights Commission

From local voices to global audience:
Engaging with the International
Convention for the Elimination of
All Forms of Racial Discrimination



**Equality and
Human Rights
Commission**



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Foreword

Race discrimination in all its forms has long been on the agenda in Britain. Though attitudes to race have changed for the better, there is still some way to go in ensuring that everybody is treated fairly. National legislation, policy and advocacy play a key role in forwarding race equality in Britain. International instruments such as the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) can also be effectively leveraged. National Human Rights Institutions and race equality civil society organisations can positively engage with ICERD to promote human rights for all regardless of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

This is why the Equality and Human Rights Commission and The Runnymede Trust have jointly produced this leaflet. Aimed at UK race equality and civil society organisations, this document explains what ICERD is, the rights and remedies it affords, and the roles and responsibilities of the ICERD committee, government, National Human Rights Institutions and civil society. We hope it will allow for easy understanding of this important human rights convention and empower civil society to hold institutions accountable for race equality in Britain. The Commission and Runnymede strongly believe that everyone in society will benefit when racial inequality is reduced.

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1. What is ICERD?

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)¹ was the first of the nine United Nations (UN) human rights treaties. It was adopted in 1965 by the United Nations' General Assembly. As of November 2010, 174 states are party to ICERD².

The Convention defines what constitutes racial discrimination and sets out a comprehensive framework for ensuring that civil, political, economic and social rights are enjoyed by all, without distinction of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin. By ratifying ICERD, the states parties show their commitment to make the rights contained in the Convention a reality in their country.

Key terms explained

Convention: A convention, also used interchangeably with 'treaty' or 'covenant', is an agreement between states.

State party: Those countries that ratify a convention are formally known as 'states parties'.

ICERD key Articles at a glance

Article 1 – Definition of discrimination

Racial discrimination includes any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin which prevents an individual from enjoying his/her human rights. This definition covers the 'purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment and exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms'. This means

¹ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cerd.htm>

² http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en

that even if a government policy or action is not designed to discriminate against a certain group, it may be still discriminatory according to ICERD if it results in an inability of individuals to exercise their rights because of their race, colour, descent or national or racial origin. An example of a policy that is not discriminatory in intent but has a discriminatory impact is Britain's stop and search³ laws. In theory, the policy applies to everyone equally but in practice it has been used disproportionately against certain ethnic minority groups.

Article 2-4 – De jure and de facto equality

States parties must take appropriate steps to eliminate racial discrimination, segregation and the incitement of racial hatred. They must eliminate discriminatory laws and practices within national legislative frameworks. States parties should also promote understanding between races.

ICERD also recognises the concept of 'substantive equality'. This means that when appropriate, states are required to take special measures to protect and promote advancement of racial groups that are particularly vulnerable to discrimination. The definition of racial discrimination in Article 1 specifies that these measures do not constitute racial discrimination as they are designed to create a level playing field among groups and not favour some over others. An example of measures to advance substantive equality is the race equality duty⁴. This legal provision requires public authorities when exercising their functions to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and promote equality of opportunity and good relations between people of different racial groups.

³ <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/your-rights/race/in-what-settings-does-racial-discrimination-occur/stop-and-search/>

⁴ <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-duties/what-are-the-public-sector-duties/race-equality-duty/>

Article 5 – Political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights

States parties have an obligation to guarantee equality before the law, in the enjoyment of the human rights set in this article. Article 5 includes rights to political representation and participation (political rights), nationality, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of thought, conscience and religion (civil rights), employment, education, housing, public health and social services (economic, social and cultural rights). States cannot withdraw from the obligations spelled out in Article 5.

Article 6 – Protection and remedy

States parties must ensure everyone within their jurisdiction has effective protection and remedies against racial discrimination through national tribunals and state institutions.

Article 7 – Stereotyping and prejudices

States parties must take effective measures to combat prejudices which lead to discrimination and promote tolerance in education, teaching, culture and information.

Article 8-10 – Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

These articles describe mechanisms for composition, election and adoption of rules of procedure for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). Article 9 establishes an obligation on states parties to report to CERD on the status of implementation of ICERD every two years and provide information to CERD whenever it requires.

Article 14 – Right to individual complaints

The article provides that states parties may recognise the competence of CERD to receive communications from individuals who claim to be victims of a violation of ICERD within their

jurisdiction. The UK currently does not recognise CERD's competence over individual complaints.

Articles 17-25 – Administration of the Convention

These articles describe the general administrative procedures concerning the Convention: ratification and entering reservations.

The UK and ICERD

Once a state party has ratified or acceded to ICERD they are bound to implement its provisions although they are permitted to enter reservations in respect of certain of the Articles. States parties can also make an interpretative statement.

The UK government ratified ICERD on 7 March 1969. It entered some reservations and made interpretative statements on signature and ratification. It is important to note the interpretative statement to Article 4⁵. Article 4 requires states parties to condemn and outlaw propaganda and organisations based on racist ideas. The UK interpretative statement aims to balance provisions in Article 4 with the right to freedom of expression. In practice, this means that the UK does not outlaw organisations that express views that may be regarded as racist. However it is a criminal offence under UK legislation to incite violence or hatred against racial groups. The most recent CERD concluding observations (2003)⁶ as well as the 2008 Universal Periodic Review Conclusions⁷ called on the UK to reconsider its interpretation of Article 4.

⁵ The UK entered reservations to Article 1 concerning Commonwealth migrants; to Article 5 relating to any electoral law in Fiji; to Article 15 with regards to rights of peoples pending the achievement of the objectives of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and people; to Article 20 relating to the status of reservations. The UK also made an interpretative statement to Article 6 relating to its interpretation of 'redress' and 'satisfaction' in the context of providing remedy to victims of discrimination. For the full text of the reservations and interpretative statements see http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en

⁶ [http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/CERD.C.63.CO.11.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CERD.C.63.CO.11.En?Opendocument)

⁷ http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session1/GB/A_HRC_8_25_Add1_UnitedKingdom.pdf

Key terms explained

De jure equality: Equality before the law or formal equality.

De facto equality: Equality in reality, meaning equality in the actual enjoyment of rights, opportunities and responsibilities.

Signing: The first step in agreeing to be bound by a convention is for a state party to sign the convention; the next step is ratification (this is usually a parliamentary process).

Ratifying: When a government ratifies a convention, it agrees to be bound to it. The process of ratification varies from state to state but usually involves parliamentary endorsement of the convention.

Reservations: When a state party signs or ratifies a human rights treaty, it can decide to enter a reservation (a type of 'opt-out' clause or caveat to its acceptance of the treaty). States can enter reservations to certain ICERD Articles provided they are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty. States can also enter interpretative statements. An interpretative statement is a clarification of how a state party understands a particular provision in the Convention.

Concluding observations: CERD issues written observations following the meeting it has with the state party to consider its state report.

Universal Periodic Review: The Universal Periodic Review (UPR)⁸ is a process which systematically reviews, every four years, the human rights records of UN member states. Under the UPR states report to the Human Rights Council⁹.

⁸ <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/uprmain.aspx>

⁹ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/>

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)¹⁰ is the UN ‘treaty body’ that monitors the implementation of ICERD. It is made up of 18 independent members from around the world; all are considered experts on racial discrimination. They are nominated by and elected to the committee by the states parties. They typically serve a four-year term.

CERD meets twice a year in Geneva to review periodic reports from the states parties. The Committee also makes general recommendations to further explain provisions in the Convention or explore issues of particular relevance. For example, in the past, general recommendations have addressed issues such as racial discrimination in the criminal justice system and discrimination against the Roma, or Gypsies and Travellers in the UK.

CERD is one of the two UN treaty bodies where a UK national expert is currently serving. The UK member, although put forward for election by the UK, does not represent UK interest on the committee and plays no special role during the UK state report examination.

Key terms explained

CERD: An expert body established by the Convention with responsibility for monitoring and assessing progress on implementation of ICERD by states parties.

General comments/recommendations: From time to time, CERD issues recommendations that provide guidance on the application of a particular Article or theme in ICERD.

¹⁰ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/>

2. Promoting accountability: CERD in practice

By ratifying ICERD, states parties recognise that race inequality exists and that certain measures need to be in place to address it. CERD has a number of powers to hold governments accountable for these measures, including:

- State report examinations.
- Concluding observations.
- Early warning and urgent action procedure.
- Individual petitions.

State report examinations

States are required to submit a periodic report every two years on how they have complied with their obligations in ICERD. Once the state has submitted its report, CERD considers it and asks the state to give oral evidence about the information contained in the report; this is known as the examination process. During the state examination the state's government presents its report to CERD. The committee raises any concerns it has about the report by asking a series of questions.

As well as the government delegation, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) are encouraged to submit reports on the government's report. These reports are known as shadow or alternative reports. They can also send delegations to brief CERD prior to the state examination, and observe the session itself. CERD members often base their questions of the state delegation on the shadow reports they have received and issues raised in briefing meetings with NGOs or NHRI.

The UK was last examined in 2003 and will be examined again in August 2011¹¹. The UK submitted its 18th and 19th state reports in February 2010.

The UK delegation typically includes officials from relevant government departments as well as the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly. Ideally, the delegation should be led by a minister to signal the government's commitment to ICERD and so that the recommendations of the committee are taken on board at the highest level.

Concluding observations

Following the examination of the government, CERD publishes a set of concluding observations.

The concluding observations note government's progress, raise any outstanding concerns and formulate recommendations for action. The government is required to publicise these recommendations widely. It should also use them to inform its strategy on implementing ICERD and to inform the next state report. NGOs and NHRI can and have used concluding observations as benchmarks to promote accountability and spur government action.

Early warning and urgent action procedure

In 1993, CERD approved an early warning and urgent action procedure to strengthen prevention of and early response to violations of ICERD. Article 9 and the CERD rules of procedure¹² give the committee the power to request additional information from state parties at any time.

¹¹ The UK should have submitted its 18th periodic report to the CERD Committee in 2006 but was considerably delayed in doing so.

¹²

[http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/cb35dcd69a1b52a3802564ed0054a104/\\$FILE/ROP_En.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/cb35dcd69a1b52a3802564ed0054a104/$FILE/ROP_En.pdf)

The UK has been the object of an enquiry from CERD under the early warning and urgent action procedure. During its 76th session in February 2010, CERD considered the impending eviction of an Irish and Romani Traveller community from Dale Farm in Essex. The committee expressed concern that the planned eviction of the Traveller community from Dale Farm might imply a breach of Article 5 e (iii), guaranteeing the right to housing.

Individual complaints

Article 14 of ICERD allows states to enter into an optional declaration¹³ recognising CERD's competence to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups of individuals who have been victims of racial discrimination.

The UK has not made a declaration under Article 14 to allow individuals the right to complain directly to the committee. The lack of this important enforcement mechanism means that individuals in the UK who claim that the government has violated their rights cannot receive the benefits of going directly to CERD to make a complaint¹⁴.

The UK has recognised the competence of other treaty monitoring bodies (the Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, or CEDAW, and Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, or CRPD)¹⁵ therefore, it would be important to recognise the competence of CERD in relation to racial discrimination. It is worth noting that a majority of other European states have signed up to Article 14. CERD has called for the UK government to make the optional declaration.

¹³ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/procedure.htm>

¹⁴ UK citizens may seek redress for racial discrimination through domestic courts and the European Court of Human Rights.

¹⁵ The UK signed the optional protocols to the Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The optional protocol provides for the right of individual complaints to the CEDAW and CRPD committees.

Key terms explained

State reports: The reports submitted by states parties to CERD every two years. The reports are also known as periodic reports.

Shadow or alternative reports: Reports produced by civil society organisations and NHRI to emphasise the main gaps and challenges in their government's implementation of ICERD.

Shadow reports

help CERD identify the key issues and evaluate the government's performance.

Concluding observations: CERD issues written observations following the meeting it has with the State Party to consider its state report.

Early warning measures and urgent action procedure: These were adopted by CERD in 1993. Early warning measures aim to prevent existing problems from escalating into conflicts while urgent procedures aim to respond to problems requiring immediate attention to prevent or limit the scale or number of serious violations of the Convention. Under both of these mechanisms, the committee can request information from a state party.

Individual complaints: A procedure under Article 14 by which state parties may declare that they recognise CERD's competence to receive complaints by individuals or groups of individuals claiming to be victims of racial discrimination in the state party's jurisdiction. The UK does not recognise CERD competence over individual complaints.

3. Roles and responsibilities

Governments

ICERD is a comprehensive treaty, spanning a wide range of rights and policy areas. All government agencies, local government and parliamentarians in the UK have a role to play in ensuring that ICERD is implemented and that citizens are aware of their rights. Sufficient human and financial resources need to be allocated to ICERD's implementation, reporting and follow-up. In the UK this responsibility applies equally to the devolved governments of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

National Human Rights Institutions

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) are independent of both government and civil society and, as such, play an important and distinct role in monitoring state compliance and promoting human rights within ICERD.

NHRI are evaluated against a set of principles known as the Paris Principles¹⁶. NHRI that comply fully with the Paris Principles are accredited with 'A' status by the UN. 'A' status gives NHRI specific rights and obligations in the context of the UN human rights system and signals to the UN treaty bodies that NHRI shadow reports are independent and have credibility. The UK has three 'A' status NHRI: the Equality and Human Rights Commission¹⁷ the Scottish Human Rights Commission¹⁸ and the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission¹⁹.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission will submit an independent shadow report to CERD and brief it ahead of the UK

¹⁶ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/parisprinciples.htm>

¹⁷ <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/>

¹⁸ <http://www.scottishhumanrights.com/>

¹⁹ <http://www.nihrc.org/>

state examination. CERD is the only UN treaty body that can call on NHRI directly during the state examination.

Key terms explained

National Human Rights Institutions: Non-statutory public bodies established for the protection and promotion of human rights.

Paris Principles: Adopted in 1993 by the UN General Assembly, these principles regulate the functioning of NHRI. Paris Principle-compliant NHRI are awarded 'A' status and enjoy specific rights in the UN human rights system.

Civil society organisations

Civil society organisations, including the voluntary sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), have played and continue to play a vital role in making the commitments set out in ICERD a reality. The requirement on states to submit periodic reports to CERD acts as an enforceability mechanism for ICERD. Public scrutiny is a useful way of putting pressure on governments to comply with their obligations. Organisations working in the field of race equality can produce shadow reports to draw to the attention of CERD any gaps, inaccuracies or misrepresentations in the official government report.

The successful input to CERD's examination of the UK in 2003 demonstrates how civil society can have a real impact on the outcome of government policies. It is important to continue this trend for race equality organisations acting at an international level and highlight the good working relationship between CERD and UK NGOs. The committee clearly welcomes an alternative view that makes concrete suggestions on recommendations it can then pass on to the UK government. As for the civil society organisations themselves, it represents a useful way to channel

their requests to decision-makers. Furthermore, the briefing process encourages the government to take their views on board.

CERD has recommended to the UK government that it publicise the state reporting process as widely as possible, and it is important for civil society organisations to make themselves part of this attempt to bring UN institutional mechanisms closer to the community. By working collectively, civil society collaboration through strategic network building and the monitoring of results can help to hold the government to account and lead to positive outcomes which have considerable significance for the state of race equality in the UK.

4. What happened last time NGOs played a role in the CERD process?

In 2003, The Runnymede Trust was part of a group of race equality organisations led by the 1990 Trust, which formed a delegation, drafted a shadow report²⁰ and went to Geneva for CERD's review of the UK's 16th and 17th periodic report. Ahead of the examination, they met with CERD and urged the committee to raise specific questions with the UK government during the examination. The questions which committee members put to the UK government reflected the issues which the civil society delegation had highlighted in its shadow report, and at times CERD members quoted directly from the shadow report itself. The shadow report was very well received by CERD members who commended the civil society organisations' collective contribution to their work, claiming it helped them in their scrutiny of the UK government's report. Please see the tables in the Appendices for more details on this process.

The Runnymede Trust will be coordinating race equality organisations' involvement and resulting shadow report in this reporting period. For more information about what Runnymede will be doing go to: <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/projects-and-publications/projects/europe/cerd.html>

²⁰ <http://www.justice.org.uk/images/pdfs/cerdfinal.pdf>

Appendix 1: Table of selected CERD conclusions and recommendations matched with examples of action taken by government

This table contains a selection of CERD conclusions and recommendations picked up by the Runnymede Shadow report. It also lists action taken by the government in the 2003-09 period to address CERD's concerns. The table details actions taken in Great Britain.

CERD conclusions	CERD recommendations	Action taken by government
Asylum		
Media reporting exacerbates hostility towards asylum seekers – failure of the Press Complaints Commission to deal with this issue.	To consider further how the Press Complaints Commission could be made more effective and could be further empowered to consider complaints received from the Commission for Racial Equality as well as other groups or organisations working in the field of race relations.	The Press Complaints Commission published a Guidance Note ²¹ for editors on the coverage in the media of issues relating to refugees and asylum seekers.
Increasing numbers of attacks on asylum seekers, worrying in themselves, have in turn helped to sustain support for extremist political	To adopt further measures and intensify its efforts to counter racial tensions generated through asylum issues (inter alia by developing public education	The Joint Committee on Human Rights conducted an Inquiry ²² into human rights issues raised by the treatment of asylum

²¹ <http://www.pcc.org.uk/news/index.html?article=OTE=>

²² <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-archive/joint-committee-on-human-rights/jchr-press-notice-05-06-no-46/>

opinions.	programmes and promoting positive images of ethnic minorities, asylum seekers and immigrants) as well as measures making the asylum procedures more equitable, efficient and unbiased.	seekers in the UK. The Report ²³ was published in March 2007.
Legislation		
Lack of an adequate body to enforce the Human Rights Act.	To consider establishing a human rights commission empowered with comprehensive competence to review complaints of human rights violations.	The Equality and Human Rights Commission was established in 2007 with statutory duties to promote and protect human rights in Great Britain.
Concern around the implementation of the European Race and Employment Directives which has led to inconsistencies in the legislation and different levels of protection according to the grounds of discrimination.	To consider introducing a single comprehensive law to cover all grounds of discrimination equally.	The Equality Act 2010 ²⁴ came into force in October 2010. It harmonises all previous equality legislation in Great Britain.
Concern that Article 19D of the Race Relations Amendment Act (2000), which makes it lawful for immigration officers to discriminate on the basis of nationality or ethnic origin, does not comply with the Convention.	To reformulate or repeal Article 19D.	The government considered but did not act on this recommendation.

²³ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/jt200607/jtselect/jtrights/81/81i.pdf>

²⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

<p>Deep concerns about the provisions of the Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act which provide for the indefinite detention without charge or trial, pending deportation, of non-UK nationals who are suspected of terrorism-related activities.</p>	<p>To ensure that measures taken in the struggle against terrorism do not discriminate in purpose or effect on grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin in accordance to the committee's statement of 8 March 2002.</p>	<p>The government changed its policy on indefinite detention of foreign nationals held under the Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act following the House of Lords judgment in the case of A (FC) and others (FC) (Appellants) v. Secretary of State for the Home Department (Respondent). The House of Lords held that the provision was incompatible with Articles 5 (right to liberty) and 14 (right to non-discrimination in the enjoyment of convention rights) of the European Convention on Human Rights. The government repealed the provision and introduced Control Orders. These are orders made by the Home Secretary to restrict the liberty of persons suspected of involvement with terrorism for the purpose of protecting the public.</p>
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Stop and search		
Concern around disproportionate numbers of stop and search actions involving black and minority ethnic individuals.	To implement effectively its decision to ensure that every stop and search is recorded and a copy of the record form given to the person concerned. The committee invites the state party to address this issue in more detail in its next periodic report.	The government introduced recording of all stop and searches in 1991. It also introduced recording of stops which did not lead to a search (often referred to as stop and account) following the recommendation of Lord Macpherson in his report of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry. The coalition government however, recently removed the requirement to record stops and accounts.
Religious discrimination		
Concern around the lack of protection against religious discrimination for certain communities, particularly in light of growth in Islamophobia.	To give early consideration to the extension of the crime of incitement to racial hatred to cover offences motivated by religious hatred.	The Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006 was introduced to outlaw incitement to hatred on grounds of religion.
Roma, Gypsies and Travellers		
Concern about the discrimination faced by Roma, Gypsies and Travellers.	To develop further appropriate modalities of communication and dialogue between Roma, Gypsy and Traveller communities and central	(The Department for) Communities and Local Government are committed to producing and publishing annual

	<p>authorities. To adopt national strategies and programmes with a view to improving the situation of the Roma, Gypsies and Travellers in respect of discrimination by state bodies, persons or organisations.</p>	<p>reports in response to the Road Ahead report²⁵. An independent taskforce was reconvened in October 2009 to look at government's progress in relation to Gypsies' and Travellers' issues.</p>
<p>World Conference Against Racism</p>		
<p>CERD commended the UK government's efforts to prepare a National Plan of Action against Racism, in consultation with NGOs, in pursuance of the recommendations of the 2001 World Conference against Racism.</p>	<p>To take into account the relevant parts of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and to include in its next periodic report updated information on the action plan that it is in the process of drafting, in order to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at national level.</p>	<p>(The Department for) Communities and Local Government produced a strategy for tackling race inequalities: Tackling race inequality: A statement on race²⁶. As a follow-up to the tackling race inequality strategy, it produced a progress report Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society²⁷, which provides information on progress to increase race equality and community cohesion. It also outlines progress that is being made towards achieving race equality in the key public</p>

²⁵ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/Taskgroupreport>

²⁶ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/tacklingraceinequalitystatement>

²⁷ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/raceequalitythirdreport>

		services and in building community cohesion.
Civil society		
	To consult with organisations of civil society working in the area of combating racial discrimination and during the preparation of the next periodic report.	(The Department for) Communities and Local Government consulted on its 18th and 19th periodic reports with NHRI and community groups.

Appendix 2: Table of selected CERD articles with matching examples of relevant GB legislation and policy

Article number	This Article commits parties to	Relevant UK law and policy initiatives
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing policies to eliminate racial discrimination. • Reviewing and amending any policies which discriminate on the basis of race. • Promoting understanding among all races. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010. • Government's race equality strategies: Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society and Tackling Race Inequalities. • Public Service Agreement 21 to build cohesive, empowered and active communities.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condemning and preventing racial segregation and apartheid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010. • Government's race equality strategies: Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society and Tackling Race Inequalities.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting measures to condemn the incitement of racial hatred and the propagation of ideas of racial superiority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Order Act 1986, Part III. • Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006. • Department of Communities and Local Government's Cohesion and Faith Unit. • DCLG's Migration Impact Plans.

5	<p>Guarantee the following rights to everyone regardless of race, colour or national or ethnic origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equal treatment by courts and tribunals • security of the person and freedom from violence • political rights, such as the right to vote and take part in the government • civil rights, for example the right to freedom of movement and expression, and to nationality, and • economic, cultural and social rights, for example the right to housing, health care and education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010. • Human Rights Act 1998. • Equality and Human Rights Commission. • Home Office's Cross-Government Hate Crime Action Plan. • Crime and Disorder Act 1998. • Press Complaints Commission, independent of the government. • Government's race equality strategies: Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society and Tackling Race Inequalities. • Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act. • Delivering Race Equality in Mental Health Care. • Black Pupils Achievement Programme (Education). • Aiming High Strategy (Education). • Ethnic Minority Employment Taskforce (Employment). • Ethnic Minorities Innovation Fund (Housing). <p>Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments.</p>
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6	Guarantee judicial protection against racial discrimination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010. • Equality and Human Rights Commission.
7	Educating and providing information to promote understanding and combat the prejudice which can lead to racial discrimination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Inspections Act 2006. • Commemorative projects on bicentenary of slave trade abolition. • Holocaust education compulsory part of curriculum. • Legal duty on schools to promote community cohesion. • Citizenship education.

Further information

To read the Convention text in full, please see:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cerd.htm>

For more information on the status of the Convention, including which countries have signed and ratified the Convention, and details of declarations and reservations, please see:

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en#30

For more information on CERD, please see:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/>

For the UK's most recent state report, please see:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/future.htm>

For the list of countries which have made a declaration under Article 14, from which the UK is omitted, please see:

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en#14

For more information about the Paris Principles, please see:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/parisprinciples.htm>

For more information about the UK's NHRI, please see:

www.equalityhumanrights.com

www.nihrc.org

www.scottishhumanrights.com

For the Equality Act 2010 text in full, please see:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

For the Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006 text in full, please see:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/1/contents>

For the (Department for) Communities and Local Government's 2010 Statement on Race, *Tackling Race Inequalities*, please see:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/tacklingraceinequalitystatement>

For more information on the (Department for) Communities and Local Government's race equality strategy launched in 2005, *Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society*, please see:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/raceequalitythirdreport>

For a list of the key pieces of equality and human rights legislation applicable in Britain, please see:
<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/information-for-advisers/key-legislation/>

For the text of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), please see:
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/econvention.htm>

For the optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, please see:
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/protocol/text.htm>

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