



Economic and Social Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

E/1982/3/Add.16  
30 March 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

First regular session of 1982  
Item 8 of the provisional agenda\*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON  
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Reports submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1988 (LX)  
by States Parties to the Covenant, concerning rights covered by  
articles 13 to 15

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[8 March 1982]

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\* E/1982/30.

I. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND\*

Implementation of the general spirit of Article 13

1. References to legislative or administrative measures normally relate to provisions covering England and Wales but corresponding provisions exist in Scotland and Northern Ireland, unless otherwise stated.
2. Educational provision in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is not racially segregated, and the Race Relations Act of 1976 makes it illegal for educational establishments to discriminate against the admission of any pupil or student on racial grounds.

ARTICLE 13: THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION:

A. General

3. Under the 1944 Education Act it is the duty of the local education authorities to provide, free of charge for tuition, education suited to the age, ability and aptitude of all children in their areas who may be presented for education; and of parents to cause their children to receive suitable education, by regular attendance at school or otherwise (sects. 7, 8, 61 and 36 of the 1944 Education Act). Education is compulsory in the United Kingdom for all children from 5 to 16 years of age.
4. The 1980 Education Act enables parents to express a preference as to the school they wish their children to attend, and places a duty on local education authorities to comply with the parents' choice, except in certain specified circumstances (sects. 6, 7 and 8 of the 1980 Education Act). Similar legislation for Scotland is currently in preparation.
5. Sections 17 to 19 of the 1976 Race Relations Act, which were brought to the attention of local authorities through the issuance of a circular on the Act, make it illegal to discriminate on racial grounds in the provision of educational facilities. The annex to a circular, issued in March 1981, drew attention to these provisions, to the paragraphs of the Education Acts relevant to the admission to school of pupils of overseas origin, and to European Community Regulation 1612/68, which is directly enforceable in domestic law. A circular issued in July 1981 drew attention to the 1977 European Community Directive on the Education of Migrant Workers' Children.

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\* A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.

### The school curriculum

6. In the decentralized British educational system, local education authorities and individual schools are responsible for meeting the needs of pupils in their areas, including pupils from minority groups. There is increasing emphasis on allowing children an element of choice in the curriculum. A considerable amount of specific provision is made, especially in the teaching of English as a second language, with a wide range of approaches to meet differing local circumstances. Successive Governments, by making guidelines to local education authorities, have encouraged every effort towards meeting the particular needs of ethnic minority groups, so that all areas of society have equal opportunities to benefit from the educational system and to reach their full potential. There has been increasing recognition in recent years of the need for all schools to take account of cultural diversity in society. Since 1977, there has been a dialogue with local education authorities on the ways they can help to promote racial understanding and on provision for children whose first language is not English. Recent guidelines on the curriculum, published by the various responsible authorities in the United Kingdom, reminded schools that what they teach should appropriately reflect the fundamental values in our society and made special mention of the greater diversity of personal values in a multicultural society, and the need to ensure that appropriate curricular opportunity is genuinely available to boys and girls.

7. The Committee of Inquiry into the Education of Children from Ethnic Minority Groups began its work in 1979 to review the educational needs and attainments of these children in England, and to recommend how necessary improvements in provision might be made. Its first report, on West Indian children, was published in mid-1981, and its final report should appear in 1983.

8. The teaching of other first languages and cultures has been promoted through research work, much of it Government-sponsored. The forthcoming DES consultative document on modern language provision should further stimulate debate and the Committee of Inquiry referred to in paragraph 7 above will wish to address itself to the teaching of the first language before submitting its final report.

### Further education

9. Access to institutes of further and higher education is based on merit and an attested suitability to participate in particular courses, without discrimination as to race or sex. A proportion of candidates for vocational courses must obtain their employers' permission to attend.

10. The 1977 paper entitled "Education in Schools" referred to the need to encourage the ethnic minorities to enter the teaching profession, particularly where they might have difficulty in attaining the higher entry regulations imposed on initial training courses from 1977. In the light of this recommendation, selected local education authorities were encouraged to inaugurate special preparatory courses aimed particularly at ethnic minorities, to enable such students to reach the standard necessary for entry to courses of initial (teacher) training, social work, or higher education generally. The Department of Education funded a research project to assess the success of these preparatory courses.

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Specific funding mechanisms

11. The general approach of successive Governments has been that the most fundamental needs of the ethnic minorities are essentially the same as the population as a whole, and that it is through the general expenditure programmes of central and local Government that these needs should be met. It has been recognized that these general programmes need to be adapted to the presence of ethnic minorities, and to be sensitive to the special needs arising from language and culture differences. To encourage this mode of assistance, Governments have paid specific grants to local authorities, primarily through the Local Government Act 1966, (sect. 11) and, because substantial numbers of ethnic minorities live in inner city areas, the Urban Aid Programme has also made a vital contribution.

B. Article 13, paragraphs 1 and 2(d)

Paragraph 1

12. Local education authorities provide continuing, including adult, education within the over-all provision of further education, as defined in the 1944 Education Act. Continuing education covers such education as follows the continuous preparatory stage of formal study completed before entering main employment. Educational developments since 1944 have resulted in the 1944 Education Act needing amendment and the Department of Education has issued for discussion suggestions for revising the legal basis for further education generally.

13. A great range of adult education programmes at many levels of attainment is already offered in England. Whether in the arts and crafts, or in civil education, they assist personal development and often help people to participate more effectively in a free society. In addition, adult education - particularly that provided by voluntary bodies - is managed so as to provide full participation by students from all areas of society.

14. Some 90 per cent of adult education programmes are provided by local education authorities in the light of local needs and resources; the remainder is provided by the extramural departments of universities and by voluntary bodies. In the context of the counter-inflation strategy, the Government expects the beneficiaries of adult education to meet some of the costs of this provision, but local education authorities are being encouraged to continue to subsidize the cost of courses for people who would not be in a position to pay fees, and who would thus otherwise be excluded from participation - such as the retired, the unemployed or those in need of literacy tuition.

15. Courses are provided on a non-discriminatory basis. They are intended to be available to all adults able to benefit, without reference to religion, colour, previous educational experience and, as far as possible, age or geographical location. Needs in rural areas are still being met, although there is an inevitable pressure, as a result of constrained resources, to rationalize at central points. The Government is aware of the continuing need for research into the efficiency of the system in meeting specific adult education needs, and supports relevant research projects.

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16. In the course of follow-up action to the Russell Report, a major report on adult education published in 1973, the Government founded the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education (ACACE) in 1977, with a remit to report on the development of future policies and priorities for working in the direction of a complete system to meet all the educational needs of adults. A report is expected in 1982. In 1980, the Council's activities were extended for a further three years, and among other things it is looking at the needs of ethnic minorities; the area of access to all levels of continuing education, particularly with reference to the structure and organization of courses; and, very specifically, at the contribution adult education can make to ameliorating the problems of the unemployed.

17. The Government is currently taking a series of complementary initiatives in the field of vocationally-oriented post-school continuing education, including the suggestions of the Manpower Services Commission for a new training initiative and for an "open tech" programme to benefit technicians and junior supervisory staff. The Department of Education is starting to carry out the programme of action described in its discussion paper entitled "Continuing education: post-experience vocational provision for people in employment". This is intended to help the institutes of further and higher education respond more easily to demand from industry and commerce for opportunities for their employees, especially in the fields needed because of technological advances. The aim is to remove unnecessary administrative and financial disincentives in order to stimulate new teaching and planning approaches, and to promote effective information collection retrieval and dissemination.

18. In recognition of the significance accorded to the preservation of adult education opportunities, the Department of Education is maintaining the real value of its grant to the Workers' Educational Association, university extra-mural departments, residential colleges and various other associations. Particularly high priority is assigned to education in basic abilities - literacy, numeracy and communication.

Paragraph 2(d)

19. Following the development by voluntary bodies of provision to help adult illiterates, a literacy campaign by the media in the mid-1970s stimulated a major development of work in this area. To stimulate local initiative, from 1975 the Government provided funds to support initiatives in adult literacy work, through two successive agencies. Unofficial estimates in 1974 suggested that 2 million adults needed help, and, since 1975, some 70,000 students have been assisted each year - not all on a regular basis. In 1977 the Government requested the Advisory Council (referred to in para. 16 above) to consider how literacy work might be further developed and expanded to cover other basic abilities. In the light of the Council's report entitled "A Strategy for the Basic Education of Adults", the Government, in 1980, decided to found, initially for three years, the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU) to be a focus and stimulator in key priority areas - literacy and numeracy, and communication and coping abilities relevant to gaining and retaining employment. The ALBSU grant was increased from one half million pounds in 1980-1981 to over one million pounds in 1981-1982.

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Further increases will be considered in the light of needs and the effectiveness of current work. Most local education authorities continue to give priority to this area in the context of constraints on over-all resources.

20. As well as courses for adults there are many (e.g., Open University) suitable for adults wishing to study for "second chance" qualifications rather later in life than is traditionally accepted. The Government's recent decision to finance the foundation of a credit transfer service, facilitating the acquisition of qualifications obtained by completing several course modules each earning credit for the student, should extend opportunities for adults wishing to complete their education.

C. Article 13, paragraph 2(a), (b), (c) and (e)

21. These criteria, in particular those in paragraph 2(a), were already well met in this country before the Covenant came into force. There have been no specific developments since 1976.

Paragraph 2(a) and (b)

22. It is the duty of local education authorities to provide, free of charge for tuition, efficient education to meet the needs of the population of their areas. This duty applies to the provision of primary, secondary and further education (1944 Education Act, sects. 7 and 61). All parents have a duty to ensure that their children of compulsory school-age receive full-time education, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise (1944 Education Act, sect. 36). Compulsory school-age is defined (1944 Education Act, sect. 35 (as amended)) as "any age between five years and sixteen years". While education in the publicly maintained system is free, it is possible for parents, if they choose, to pay for their children to attend schools outside the State system on a fee-paying basis.

Paragraph 2(c)

23. The United Kingdom's policy on higher education continues to conform to the principle expressed in these paragraphs. In a recent White Paper (Cmd 8139) the Government noted as its general aim the improvement of the participation rate in higher education within the current financial constraints. In recent years, a slightly diminishing volume of public funds was, because of these constraints, available for higher education. Statistical Bulletin 12/80 describes recent developments and future prospects in entry to full-time higher education in this country.

24. Many full-time students are helped by awards from public funds. These awards are mandatory for most students taking first degree and other comparable courses and who qualify under national regulations (grants for other courses may be given at the discretion of a local education authority). They are assessed to cover tuition fees and a maintenance grant, but where parents can afford to contribute towards the cost this is taken into account. In all about 90 per cent of full-time students on advanced courses receive help from public funds. Some scholarships are available from endowments and from particular industries or companies.

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25. The Open University is a non-residential university which provides part-time degree and other courses, using a combination of television and radio broadcasts, correspondence courses and summer schools, together with a network of viewing and listening centres, and tutorial staff. No formal academic qualifications are required to register for these courses, but the standards of its degrees are the same as those of other universities. The university's first degree, the B.A. (Open), is a general degree awarded on a system of credits for each course successfully completed. The university also has a consultancy service to make its advice and facilities available on fee-paying, but non-profit-making basis, to bodies throughout the world.

Paragraph 2(e)

26. It is the duty of local education authorities to provide and maintain sufficient primary and secondary schools in their areas to afford all pupils education suitable to their different ages, abilities and aptitudes (1944 Education Act, sect. 8 (as amended)). For the money they spend on education, local education authorities receive support from the central Government; in 1979/1980, this support was approximately 61 per cent of the over-all approved expenditure for education in England and Wales.

27. In the decentralized education system in the United Kingdom, teaching staff are employed by local education authorities. Conditions of service are the responsibility of local education authorities.

28. For England and Wales, the arrangements for agreeing the salaries of teaching staff are as in the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965. The Education Secretary is considering the possibility of amending the Act so as to bring pay and conditions of service within the scope of one organization. With that intention, he met with the association of teaching staff in March 1981, and government officials subsequently held detailed discussions with individual associations. The Education Secretary is now considering the views expressed before he reaches a final decision. Similar legislation exists in respect of the remuneration of teachers in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

D. Article 13, paragraphs 3 and 4

Paragraph 3

29. Parents are free, in accordance with the provision of the 1944 Education Act, to have their children educated in independent schools in preference to schools maintained publicly, provided they are prepared and able to pay the fees at independent schools. The 1980 Education Act, section 17, enacted the Government's policy of inaugurating an Assisted Places Scheme, which enables pupils from poorer families to attend selected independent schools with a high academic standard by providing assistance with the costs of tuition fees at these schools. Some 5,000 pupils are being helped by this scheme from September 1981 and it is planned to increase this number progressively to some 35,000 in the six years up to 1987.

30. In accordance with article 13, paragraph 3, separate religious schooling is provided for the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church; those of the Jewish faith have been running their own schools in this country for many years, with co-operation and considerable financial assistance from local education authorities. In such voluntary aided schools, the State funds 85 per cent of the capital costs. There are also a few independent schools for members of other faiths. It is open to those of other religious faiths, such as Sikhs and Moslems, to establish schools in co-operation with the maintained system, provided that they are first able to meet the qualifying criteria for such assistance. So far no firm proposals have been put forward for consideration.

Paragraph 4

31. There have been no recent developments in respect of article 13, paragraph 4. Any individual has the right to found and manage an independent school. The law is that if five or more pupils of compulsory school-age (see para. 22 above) are taught at a school, it must register with the Registrar of Independent Schools - an official in the Department of Education - and must be subject to approval by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Schools to ensure that it conforms to certain basic conditions (1944 Education Act, part III).

32. There are no statutory and no administrative provisions to prevent or interfere with the foundation of independent further education institutes, as distinct from voluntary and direct-grant further education. The voluntary scheme for "recognition as efficient" is to be phased out in 1982 in line with current financial constraints.

ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL

33. In the United Kingdom, as already mentioned, the principle of compulsory education, free of charge for all, is adhered to. This had been so since 1944.

ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF AUTHORS

A. Right to participate in cultural life

34. In spring 1980, the passage through Parliament of the National Heritage Act created the National Heritage Memorial Fund to assist in the preservation, maintenance and acquisition of those items of outstanding historic or artistic interest in need of preservation. The Fund, in its first year, made grants of more than £2 million for numerous highly desirable acquisitions and projects. By providing Government indemnity cover, the Act has also enabled numerous exhibitions to be presented to the public.

35. In mid-1980, the Minister for the Arts inaugurated a campaign to encourage business involvement in and support for the Arts. "The Arts are your Business", a guide to prospective sponsors, was circulated to some 20,000 businesses and

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organizations, and a Committee of Honour from a wide range of backgrounds and experience was created to advise the Minister. It is estimated that business sponsorship now amounts to some \$6 million in every year.

36. To supplement this additional support, the Office of Arts and Libraries' grants to Arts organizations within its responsibility have enabled the level of activity to be generally maintained. The Arts do not stand still, and Government support has made special provision for numerous vital new projects:

(a) Special contributions were made to the development appeals for the Royal Opera House and the English National Opera;

(b) A beginning was announced on the building of the new British Library;

(c) A new exhibition gallery acquired by the Crafts Council was opened in February 1982.

37. The current Government administration has, for the first time, given the Arts an independent voice in Government. The creation of the Office of Arts and Libraries, now a separate responsibility within the Department of Education, emphasized the Government's support for the Arts. The Office of Arts and Libraries has its own Minister with his own budget. Our museums and galleries, the living Arts - including music, drama, ballet and the opera - and in the world of books and information, the British Library and the local libraries, have maintained the very high internationally-renowned standards.

38. The Arts Council of Great Britain is the main body responsible for the support and promotion of the living Arts in Great Britain. Its aims as set out in its Royal Charter are:

(a) To develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the Arts;

(b) To increase the accessibility of the Arts to the public throughout Great Britain;

(c) To advise and co-operate with government departments, local authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned whether directly or indirectly with the foregoing objectives.

39. The Arts Council has two sub-committees, the Scottish and the Welsh Arts Councils, which promote the Arts in their regions. All three Councils are assisted in their work by panels and committees of professional experts in the various Arts disciplines (e.g., music, drama, dance, literature, visual arts).

40. The Arts Council's grant for 1981/1982 is £80 million, and this will be increased to £86 million for 1982/1983.

41. Support for the Arts in the various regions of England and Wales is provided directly by the Arts Council and local authorities, and indirectly by their contributions to regional Arts associations. These are independent and autonomous

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bodies which determine their own policies regarding their support of the Arts in each area (Scotland does not have regional Arts associations). Local authorities provide and maintain local libraries and museums, and match funds provided by the centrally-funded area museum councils for conservation and displays.

42. Numerous major new developments have been and are being carried out, financed by a wide variety of public and private sources. The Science Museum is founding a Museum of Photography at Bradford, with a generous provision of premises and money from the City Council. The Clore Foundation is to pay for the building of a new Turner Museum at the Tate Gallery, and major improvements are being implemented at the British Museum - half the money being provided from private sources - the National Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum. A commercial firm is adapting a building and intends to sponsor an exhibition of industrial design at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The announcement by the Environment Secretary after his visit to Liverpool, providing an extension of the Tate Gallery, is a contribution to the resurgence of the City's dock area.

43. The Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries is being strengthened to give more support to provincial museums; the scope of the Commission has been enlarged and more money has been channelled in to enable them to do so. They will in future take direct responsibility for financing the area museum councils, which provide help with conservation and other services to local museums and for which increased funds have been provided by the Government.

44. The Government has continually reviewed the special tax and other arrangements for conserving objects and works of art within the national heritage (see also para. 34 above). Rules for the acceptance of such objects in lieu of capital taxes have been extended to cover the interests of local museums and galleries outside London. The National Heritage Act also provides further powers to ensure that pictures and objects can be kept in the historic houses associated with them.

45. The Government is now studying a report of the Select Committee on Education and the Arts, in the context of the recommendations it made in this general area.

46. Britain is served by a network of public libraries administered by local public library authorities. These libraries have a total stock of some 132.5 million books. About one third of the population are library members. There are some 5,700 public library service points in Britain. Some areas are served by 700 mobile libraries, and domiciliary services cater for those unable to visit a library. The library service is free.

47. The Government has made a major reappraisal of policy for the future of the library service. The Minister for the Arts has also accepted responsibility for general policy and action on information services, reflecting the Government's awareness of the different role of the library service in the 1980s. The Library Advisory Council was strengthened and renamed to provide greater emphasis on information services.

B. Protection of moral and material interests of authors

48. The Government has published a Consultative Document entitled "Reform of the Law with Regard to Copyright, Designs and Performers".

49. In 1979, the Public Lending Right Act was passed, fulfilling an obligation to provide a statutory right of payment to authors whose books are borrowed from public libraries. When the scheme comes into force in 1981/1982, a long-standing imbalance in the law will have been corrected by creating a new right of personal property to exist for 50 years after an author's death. The appointment of the first Public Lending Right Registrar was announced in July, and a scheme, to be financed by the Government, is now in the process of consultation.

C. Scientific progress

50. As the United Kingdom has a decentralized scientific policy and does not have a central ministry for science and technology, it has long been a cardinal principle that fundamental scientific research priorities are a matter primarily for scientists themselves.

51. There are no recent principle laws, administrative regulations or other arrangements governing the promotion of these objectives.

52. The capacity for the advancement of knowledge is maintained in the five Research Councils - autonomous organizations representing the universities, the professions, industry and government. Research is conducted with the Research Councils' own staff and institutes, and support is made to selective research in universities and other institutes of higher education. State grants for 1982/1983 amount to:

Agricultural Research Council .....	£ 43,624,000
Medical Research Council .....	£107,432,000
Natural Environment Research Council .....	£ 57,535,000
Science and Engineering Research Council .....	£234,402,000
Social Science Research Council .....	£ 20,901,000

In addition other bodies receiving State Grants for scientific research include:

British Museum (Natural History) .....	£ 9,068,000
Royal Society .....	£ 4,509,000

53. Except where expenditure of public funds is involved in novel and in very expensive projects, there is inherent freedom in the choice of research subjects.

54. Similarly, with regard to international co-operation, it is for individual scientists and independent scientific organizations to decide on appropriate initiatives in making contact with corresponding personnel in other countries.

55. Reciprocal provision of knowledge and personnel are carried out and maintained by the universities, learned societies and laboratories, by visits on a personal basis and by the reciprocal provision of scientific literature.

56. British participation in the scientific activities of international processes such as the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Science and Technology Policy in Member States of the European and North American Region of UNESCO (MINESPOL II), and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, is co-ordinated by Departments with major responsibility in the relevant fields. We are in favour of greater freedom for scientific research and researchers and the dissemination of the findings consistent with the needs of national security and commercial enterprise.

57. In 1978, the total expenditure in Britain on scientific research and development was £3,250 million, or 2 per cent of the gross domestic product. Approximately half was financed by the Government, which carried out about one quarter of Britain's research and development in its establishments. Funds for research are also provided by private and public enterprise, and by private endowments and trusts. Charities and voluntary bodies between them contribute some £25 million a year to medical research.

## II. STATES OF GUERNSEY

### A. Guernsey and Alderney \*/

(Population: 56,000; area: 27 sq. miles (43.2 sq. km))

#### ARTICLE 13

##### Paragraph 1

1. The Education Council is obliged to organize education through three progressive stages known as primary, secondary and further education, and to ensure that efficient education is offered throughout the phases in order to meet the needs of the population (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, part 3).

##### Paragraph 2 (a)

2. The Council is obliged to provide full-time primary education, which is free of charge for all pupils between the ages of five and eleven years. The Council has also to ensure that there are sufficient schools for this purpose (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, parts 4 (1) (a) and 16).

##### Paragraph 2 (b)

3. The Education Council has a similar obligation to provide full-time secondary education for children between the ages of eleven and fifteen years, and to ensure that there are sufficient schools available for this purpose. It is also the Council's duty to ensure that primary and secondary education is provided in separate schools (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, parts 4 (1) (b), 4 (2) (a) and 16).

4. Education in all schools maintained by the States through the Education Council is free (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, part 4B).

5. The Education Council has made provision for full and part-time education for those over school-leaving age both in respect of vocational training and recreational activities, on the basis of their ability and willingness to profit by those facilities (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, part 23).

6. Employers of States registered apprentices who release those apprentices for further education and training at the College of Further Education receive a grant from the States, which is equivalent to the wages paid by the employers to the apprentices for the times they are in attendance at the College. Fees are not charged for anyone under the age of twenty-one who is released by his/her employer to attend vocational courses at the College of Further Education (States of Guernsey, States of Deliberation, Resolution XI of 29 April 1981).

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\* A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.

Paragraph 2 (c)

7. Further and higher education outside the Island is made accessible to all, subject to acceptance by the relevant institution and a similar course not being available within the Island. Persons being accepted for such courses are grant aided subject to an assessment of income.

Paragraph 2 (d)

8. The College of Further Education, under the auspices of the Education Council, provides special courses in arithmetic and English for those people who have failed to acquire these basic skills at school. Such courses are free of charge.

Paragraph 2 (e)

9. As previously indicated above, there is a system of schools at all levels already established (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, part 4).

10. Salaries of teachers are paid in accordance with the current Burnham Scales for teachers in primary and secondary schools, and establishments of further education (Resolution XXXIV of 8 February 1946).

11. Superannuation Law Ordinances and Statutory Instruments are as follows:

(a) Law: Superannuation (Teachers and Teachers' Families) (Guernsey) Law, 1974;

(b) Ordinances: Superannuation (Teachers and Teachers' Families) (Guernsey) Law, 1974 (Commencement) Ordinance, 1978; Alderney (Application of Legislation) (Superannuation) (Teachers and Teachers' Families) Ordinance, 1978;

(c) Statutory instruments: Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) Regulations, 1978; Teachers' Superannuation (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1979; Teachers' Superannuation (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1980.

12. The conditions of service for teachers in Guernsey are broadly similar to those operated in England and Wales.

Paragraph 3

13. The Guernsey Education Law of 1970 allows for the establishment of new schools not only in the States sector, but also voluntarily maintained and independent schools (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, parts 4 (5) and 24).

14. The Education Council from time to time arranges for the inspection of all schools, other than Elizabeth College which is governed by its own statutes, to ensure that all conform to minimum standards as laid down by the States of Guernsey through the Education Council (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, sect. 35, and Statutes of Elizabeth College).

ARTICLE 14

15. Primary education is compulsory and free of charge (Education (Guernsey) Law 1970, parts 4 (1) (a) and 48).

ARTICLE 15

Paragraph 1

16. The States Education Council arranges each year a full programme of courses, concerts and lectures both for schools and the public at large. Besides actively arranging such activities, the Council also provides financial support for local organizations in pursuit of cultural activities. The States Arts Committee is also able to sponsor local organizations in a similar way. The States Ancient Monuments Committee, through its museums, is actively involved in bringing history and culture to the people of the Island.

17. The States allow the enjoyment of benefits of scientific progress and its applications, and recognises the benefit from the production and the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which a person is the author.

Paragraph 2

18. In addition to the facilities provided by the States of Guernsey, this right is further realized through students in further and higher education receiving grants to pursue their interests.

Paragraph 3

19. The States of Guernsey respect this freedom.

Paragraph 4

20. The States of Guernsey recognize and are a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and give overseas aid to third world countries. Links have been established with France through schools. There are many school visits abroad. The Education Council employs foreign language assistants each year. There is staff involvement in the programmes organized by the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges.

B. Sark \*/

(Population: 200; area: 2 sq. miles)

General

1. The Education (Guernsey) Law of 1970 does not apply to Sark.
2. The Island Parliament is known as "The Chief Pleas", and education is controlled through its Education Committee.

ARTICLE 13

Paragraph 1

3. The Education Committee organizes education through three progressive stages known as infant, junior and senior, to ensure that the education provided is adequate for the needs of the children.

Paragraph 2 (a) and (b)

4. The Education Committee is obliged to provide full-time education for all children between the ages of five and fourteen years. This education is provided free of charge (Resolution of Chief Pleas, 11 February 1948).
5. Secondary education is provided in Sark for those eleven to fourteen years of age, with an option to fifteen years of age. In addition those children who would benefit by a more academic education may be transferred to Guernsey schools at the age of eleven years plus. The cost of this education provision is borne by Sark.
6. Those children in need of additional vocational training are given the opportunity of attending Guernsey schools or the College of Further Education at the ages of fourteen plus and fifteen years plus respectively. The cost is met by Sark (Resolution of Chief Pleas, 18 May 1948; Michaelmas, 1973).

Paragraph 2 (c), (d) and (e)

7. Those who will benefit from higher education are grant aided by Sark to attend establishments in the United Kingdom.
8. Fundamental education is provided free of charge for those few adults who require it. This is a voluntary arrangement.
9. A system of schools at appropriate levels is already established.

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\* Supplementary information is contained in the annex to the present report.



10. Teachers are paid a salary, which is increased from year to year to take account of the increase in the cost of living.

11. A superannuation scheme for teachers was introduced in 1968 (Resolutions of Chief Pleas (Salary), 1 October 1980, and (Superannuation), 24 June 1968).

Paragraph 3

12. There is freedom for the establishment of new schools in Sark, but parents who do not wish to send their children to the Island Schools must send them away, as the Island is too small to support additional schools.

13. Chief Pleas arranges for the regular inspection of its schools by inviting a suitably qualified person to examine the work and the buildings of the school and to report thereon (Resolution of Chief Pleas, 5 October 1892).

ARTICLE 14

14. Primary education is compulsory and free of charge.

ARTICLE 15

Paragraphs 1 and 2

15. Chief Pleas recognizes these rights and in addition to the assistance provided by Chief Pleas, as mentioned in paragraph 7 above, encourages local organizations to use their facilities to further these aims.

Paragraph 3

16. Chief Pleas respects this freedom.

Paragraph 4

17. Chief Pleas encourages contacts with other countries through visits by schoolchildren to other countries and by the entertainment of official overseas visitors.

III. STATES OF JERSEY \* /

(Population: 75,000; area: 45 sq. miles (72 sq. km))

ARTICLE 13

A. Right to education is governed by the following legislation:

- (a) Loi (1912) sur l'Instruction primaire;
- (b) Loi (1965) (Amendement) sur l'Instruction primaire;
- (c) Loi (1972) (Amendement) sur l'Instruction primaire;
- (d) Loi (1979) (Amendement) sur l'Instruction primaire;
- (e) Loi (1920) sur l'Instruction publique;
- (f) Loi (1962) (Amendement) sur l'Instruction publique;
- (g) Loi (1965) (Amendement) sur l'Instruction publique;
- (h) Règlement (1922) sur l'Instruction technique;
- (i) Act [of the States] dated 31 March 1949, approving rules for the payment of grants for further education;
- (j) Education (Grants to Private Schools) (Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations, 1977;
- (k) Colleges (Sixth Forms) (Jersey) Regulations, 1979;
- (l) Colleges (Sixth Forms) (Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations, 1980;
- (m) Règlements (1946) sur l'Enseignement de la langue française dans les écoles publiques élémentaires;
- (n) Règlements (1978) sur l'Enseignement de la langue française dans les écoles publiques élémentaires;
- (o) Règlements (1979) sur l'Enseignement de la langue française dans les écoles publiques élémentaires.

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\* A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.

B. Measures taken to promote the full realization of the rights of everyone to education

(1) The educational system is designed to encourage the development of each individual intellectually, aesthetically, morally and spiritually;

(2) Each pupil is given an understanding of the society in which he lives, its historical background, its rights and its privileges in order that he may compare this with other social structures;

(3) "Human rights teaching" as reflected in the Charter of the United Nations would, in one way or another, form part of a pupil's curriculum;

(4) Links are developed and encouraged with neighbouring nations, particularly France and the United Kingdom; people of all other nations living or working in the community are treated as equals;

(5) and (6) Pupils are made aware of the functions and activities of the United Nations as a fundamental part of the curriculum.

C. Right to primary education

(1) The education of all children between the ages of five to fifteen years is mandatory. Primary schools have been established within reasonable distance of all parts of the population. Special provision is made in the case of children requiring special educational needs, including those for whom English is a foreign language;

(2) Primary education covers 100 per cent of children five to eleven years of age;

(3) Sixty-six per cent of the primary population choose to be educated freely; the remaining 34 per cent choose fee-paying schools, almost all of which receive State aid;

(4) It is considered that the right of free education is fully realized.

D. Right to secondary education

(1) Secondary education is compulsory up to the age of fifteen years, and freely available after that age, subject to academic ability;

(2) Technical education covers approximately 10 per cent of the curriculum. It is considered that most education is vocational in some respect;

(3) Free secondary education is available at all academic levels (11-18 years); in addition, there are a number of private schools which are subsidized by the State;

(4) It is considered that the right to secondary education is fully realized.

**E. Right to higher education**

(1) Students who meet higher education entrance requirements through United Kingdom examinations taken locally are able to apply for, and obtain, places in higher education. Owing to the small size of the Island, there is no higher education in Jersey (except through the Open University). Students generally receive University education in the United Kingdom;

(2) Successful applicants for Higher Education may apply for State aid, on the basis of parental income.

**F. Right to fundamental education**

(1) Mandatory education has been in operation long enough for all of the population to have been educated to some extent, but for those who require it, confidential individual tuition is freely available for adult illiterates;

(2) It is considered that the right to fundamental education is fully realized;

(3) Statistics are not available.

**G. Development of a system of schools**

(1) See legislation listed in relation to section A; also Education Committee Reports P.113 of 1973; P.49 of 1974; and P.108 of 1981;

(2) and (3) The States of Jersey operate a scheme of education, open to all, as follows:

(a) Primary education (5-11 years): 27 schools, population 3,800;

(b) Secondary education (11-16 years): 45 schools, population 2,500;

(c) High School (14-18 years): one school, population 500;

(d) College of Further Education (16+ years): full and part-time courses; full-time equivalent, 600;

As of 1982, education expenditure amounts to 15.5 per cent of total States expenditures;

(4) In a time of falling birth rates, it is difficult to predict with any certainty the degree of development needed to cater for future educational needs.

**H. Establishment of an adequate fellowship system**

(1) Teachers' salaries are related to the United Kingdom Burnham Scheme. In addition, local agreement is reached from time to time on matters relating to "the material conditions of teaching staff";

(2) The States of Jersey Social Security Committee operates a Social Security Scheme which ensures sickness benefit and a basic pension to all contributors. In addition, teachers operate a superannuation scheme to which both employer and employee contribute, providing a retirement lump sum and a pension during the period of retirement. The Education Committee provides an in-service and secondment for re-training and extended training, available to all its teaching staff;

(3) Representatives of the five Teachers' Associations form the teachers' side, who join with the Education Committee to form the Education Consultative Council. Educational plans are discussed at this level prior to being placed before the Island Parliament. The Committee has established a Curriculum Council for the development of a curriculum at all levels, and teachers are actually involved in discussions;

(4) It is considered that the requirements of this section are adequately complied with.

#### I. Improvement of the material conditions of teaching staff

(1) Independent schools may operate within the Island provided that the Education Committee is satisfied that they are adequately staffed and that pupils receive a satisfactory education;

(2) All schools administered by the States of Jersey Education Committee have to ensure that religious and moral education is part of the curriculum. Consultation takes place between the Committee, teachers and representatives of the Island's Churches;

(3) All teaching takes place in English, which is the official language of the Island. French is a compulsory language from 7-8 years of age;

(4) The maintenance of denominational schools is left to the initiative of the governing bodies, and only those run by the Roman Catholic teaching orders are at present operative. However, pupils need not necessarily be Roman Catholic.

#### J. Right to choice of school

(1) to (4) There are no restrictions on the rights covered by this section.

#### ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL

As stated elsewhere in the present report, the States of Jersey provide free education from the ages of five to eighteen.

**ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY  
THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE  
PROTECTION OF THE INTEREST OF AUTHORS**

**A. Right to take part in cultural life**

(1) Enshrined in the unwritten constitution of the Island is the right of everyone to take part in the cultural life;

(2) Practical measures include:

(a) The publication of the States of Jersey Budget throughout the news media indicates the extent to which the Government promotes cultural developments and encourages population participation, including public support of private initiative;

(b) A number of States Committees have a responsibility in this area, including Education, Public Works, Island Development and Fort Regent, all of which work closely with private bodies or incorporations such as the Societe Jerseyaise, the Arts Council, Jersey Heritage Trust, sports bodies and conservation organizations;

(c) With a population of 75,000, the cultural identity is part of the social heritage;

(d) There are no minority ethnic groups on the Island. However, there is concern that the Island's language (Jersey-French) is falling into disuse, and to remedy this, a "language bank" of definitive tapes is being established in the archives;

(e) Local radio, television and newspaper all contribute to the Island's cultural life;

(f) Preservation and presentation of mankind's cultural heritage are maintained through societies, museums, the public library, art galleries, archaeological sites; in addition, building controls ensure that buildings of architectural/historic work are maintained. The "Jersey Heritage Trust" has recently been formed, with the object of acquiring preserving and displaying to their best advantage, in the interests of both islanders and visitors, movables and immovables forming part of Jersey culture;

(g) There is no legislation protecting the freedom of artistic creation and performance. The only limitations imposed on such freedom are that no such display should offend morals or contravene the laws on public nuisance;

(h) The Education Committee provides professional teaching in art, music, local studies, conservation of environment and life;

(i) It is considered that the rights covered by this section are adequately realized. The maintenance of the Island's cultural heritage on a voluntary basis will be assisted only so long as the community believes it to be an acceptable and worth-while project.

**B. Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications**

(1) There are no laws governing a person's rights to the benefits covered in this section. Everyone in a democratic society has the right to enjoy such benefits;

(2) The Public Health Committee has a direct responsibility for the promotion of a healthy and pure environment. At an early age, school-children are made aware of the necessity for hygiene, etc.;

(3) Scientific progress is disseminated to a literate community by the mass media together with the provision of reference libraries;

(4) and (5) It is recognised that everyone has the right to life, health, personal freedom, privacy, etc. No restrictions are placed on these rights.

**C. Protection of moral and material interests of authors**

(1) The rights referred to in this section are protected by the following legislation:

(a) Copyright: Loi (1913) au Sujet des droits d'auteur;

(b) Registered Designs (Jersey) Law, 1957;

(c) Trade Marks (Jersey) Law, 1958; Trade Marks (Amendment) (Jersey) Law, 1969;

(d) Patents (Jersey) Law, 1957, as amended in 1981;

(3) It is considered that the above legislation covers adequately the rights referred to in this section.

**D. Steps taken for the conservation, the development and diffusion of science and culture**

(1) and (2) There are no laws or agreements covering this subject. In a progressive society, members are made aware, through the media, and, where appropriate, through the educational system of development in the field of science and culture throughout the world.

**E. Right to the freedom of scientific research and creative activity**

(1) to (5) Everyone has the right to the freedom of scientific research and creative activity, although, in a small community it is neither appropriate nor economical for much research to be carried out locally.

Those persons who do indulge in the scientific and creative work referred to in this section are obviously free to consult with appropriate organizations, both within and outside the Island.

F. Encouragement and development of international contracts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields

The States of Jersey is party to a number of international conventions governing the scientific and cultural fields, and it follows that international co-operation takes place when appropriate.

IV. ISLE OF MAN\*

(Population: 60,000; area: 230 sq. miles (328 sq. km))

1. The Isle of Man Government accepts the general principle embodied in articles 13 to 15, and has sought their implementation:

(a) By legislation - the main bulk of this legislation is contained in the 1949 Education Act of Tynwald which is largely a parallel of the 1944 Education Act of the United Kingdom Parliament;

(b) By policy decision of the Board of Education which is a Board of Tynwald with full powers to implement policy in accordance with the provision of the 1949 Act.

ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO EDUCATION

2. The 1949 Education Act in the Isle of Man, section 33, specifies that there shall be three stages of public education known as primary education, secondary education and further education, and the duties imposed on the Board of Education is to, by means of these three stages, contribute towards the spiritual, cultural, mental and physical development of the community.

3. Section 34 of the 1949 Act imposes a duty on the Isle of Man Board of Education to provide, free of charge, education suited to the age ability and aptitude of all children on the Island who may be presented for education; section 66 of the same Act imposes a duty on parents to cause their children to receive efficient, suitable, full-time education by regular attendance at school or otherwise. Education is compulsory on the Isle of Man for all children five to fifteen years of age. In this respect, section 67 of the same Act affords an opportunity to parents to name a preference as to the school they wish their children to attend, and on the Island, except for a few cases where schools are deemed to be full, parents are free to send their children to any school within the appropriate age category.

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\* A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.



4. For each of the three stages of education, a system of school management and government has been established whereby members of the Board of Education are allocated managerial and governmental responsibilities for schools and the College of Further Education.

Rights concerning children of low-income groups, children of immigrants and all migrant workers

5. The 1949 legislation imposes on the Board of Education a duty to provide efficient education for all children, without the power to discriminate. To ensure that this is a practical proposition for all, the Board provides additional facilities for:

(a) Young children educationally and socially at risk;

(b) Children of school age who have an insufficient command of the English language to enable them to benefit from full-time education.

6. There is in existence a comprehensive school meals service which provides a cooked midday meal for all children, who for whatever reason, are unable to return home during the midday break. The meal is provided free of charge to children of parents who cannot afford to pay and in this respect an assessment of income forms the criteria.

Children in rural areas

7. Section 69 of the 1949 Education Act allows the Board to provide transport for all children under the age of eight years, who live two miles or more from the school, and for all children eight years of age or over, who live more than three miles from school.

8. Before the Board may prosecute parents for the non-attendance of their children at school, the Board must ensure that transport must be provided for those not living within reasonable walking distance. Section 69 (5) of the Act specifies a reasonable distance as being:

(a) For a child who has not attained the age of six years - half a mile;

(b) For a child who has attained the age of six years but has not attained the age of seven years - one mile;

(c) For a child who has attained the age of seven years, but has not attained the age of eight years - two miles;

(d) In the case of any other child - three miles, measured by the nearest available route.

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Provision for physically or mentally handicapped children

9. Section 34 (2) c. of the Act imposes a duty on the Board of Education to have regard to the need for securing that provision is made for pupils who suffer from any disability of mind or body by providing, either in special schools or otherwise, special educational treatment; that is to say, education by special methods appropriate for persons suffering from this disability. There is a further duty on the Board of Education under section 34 (2) d. to have regard to the expediency of securing the provision of boarding accommodation, either in boarding schools or otherwise, for pupils for whom education as boarders is considered by their parents and by the Board to be desirable.

10. The Board of Education runs one special school for the mentally handicapped on the Island. Attached to the school there are two hostels, providing residential accommodation for children in attendance at the school. In appropriate cases children are also sent to residential schools elsewhere in the British Isles. Recently, the Board has developed a system where mentally and physically handicapped children are educated in units attached to ordinary schools. Currently, three secondary schools have such units, and it is the policy of the Board to increase this provision to eventually meet the needs of children of primary school age. This is in recognition of the need to integrate handicapped children into the community at large. The Board also has a special unit, attached to a primary school, for deaf children and partially hearing children. Children of secondary school age who suffer from this handicap are either accommodated in residential schools in England or attend within the ordinary school. In the latter case a peripatetic teacher is employed to assist schools in meeting their needs. A peripatetic teacher of the blind is also employed to aid the few children who are visually handicapped, but educated none the less in ordinary schools. In the cases where education cannot effectively be supplied on the Island because of the degree of the handicap of a child, the Board of Education secures placements in residential schools elsewhere in the British Isles. All special education is provided free of charge to the parent, regardless of its nature.

Provision for children at risk owing to the neglect of parents or otherwise

11. The Children and Young Persons Act, 1966 to 1974, imposes on the Board of Education a duty to care for children who are without parents or whose parents are, for any reason, unable to care for them themselves. To carry out this responsibility the legislation enables the Board to, in specified circumstances, assume parental rights under certain prescribed circumstances, and subject to the rights of parents to appeal to the courts against the exercise of its assumption.

12. The Board is empowered to take whatever measures are necessary to prevent the taking of children into care, by giving aid, financial or otherwise, to parents.

13. To enable the Board of Education to provide adequate care for children where responsibility has been assumed, the Board is empowered to organize a system of fostering, to support the attendance of children in childrens' homes or to take any measure it deems necessary in the interests of the child.

#### Nursery education

14. In fulfilling its duty under section 34 of the 1949 Education Act to provide schools sufficient in number, character, and equipment to meet the needs of the three stages of the education system, paragraph 2 (b) of that section requires the Board, in particular, to have regard to the need for securing that provision is made for pupils who have not attained the age of five years, by the provision of nursery classes in schools. Although there is no provision to give all children between the ages of two and five some form of nursery education, there is some provision for children with special educational needs to attend nursery schools before they attain compulsory school age. Furthermore, all children are allowed to attend school from September of the year they attain their fifth birthday, and accordingly there will be a large number of children in schools on the Island who have not attained compulsory school age.

#### Further education

15. Section 71 of the 1949 Education Act imposes a general duty on the Board of Education with respect to further education. Specifically it shall be the duty of the Board to secure the provision of adequate facilities for further education in the form of:

(a) Full and part-time education for persons over compulsory school age;

(b) Leisure time occupation of such organized cultural, training and recreative activities, as are suited to their requirements, for any persons over compulsory school age who are able and willing to profit by the facilities provided for that purpose.

16. In accordance with the above, the Board of Education provides access to further education in the following manner:

(a) Access to institutions of further education and higher education on a full-time basis as calculated on merit and tested suitability to participate without discrimination as to race, sex or creed;

(b) Day release courses are provided for certain categories of young people in skilled trades or crafts;

(c) Non-vocational adult education classes are provided for a whole range of subjects in accordance with the demand. For this the students are charged a fee as a contribution to the cost of the course. Whether in arts and crafts or in civil education they assist personal development and attempt to aid people to participate more effectively in a free society;

(d) Liverpool University provides an extra-mural service for the Isle of Man Government with a contribution from participating students. This compensates, to a considerable extent, for the fact that the Island has no University of its own.

17. As with all other branches of education in the Isle of Man there is no aspect of further education which is influenced by circumstances of race or other forms of prejudice. Where further education courses cannot be provided on the Island, the

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Board of Education will pay fees and subsistence grants to students to enable them to attend such places elsewhere in the British Isles. There are no institutions of higher education on the Island, and accordingly Island higher education students are all supported in this way. The level of subsistence given to students is in accordance with Education (Mandatory Awards) Regulations of the United Kingdom Government.

18. There is in existence on the Island a flourishing adult literacy and numeracy scheme run by volunteers. The organization has close links with the parent body in the United Kingdom, and is involved with, on the average, 60 cases a year.

#### Development of a system of schools

19. Finance is provided by the Isle of Man Government to enable the Board of Education to maintain an acceptable level of provision, as laid down in the 1949 Education Act, in the face of a growing school population. During the past 10 years, school buildings and extensions to existing buildings have been provided.

#### Material conditions of teaching staff

20. The conditions of teaching staff are in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965, of the United Kingdom Parliament.

21. Conditions of service, which have been agreed to between the Board of Education and the teachers unions, are given to each teacher on their appointment.

22. The Board of Education has a policy concerning pupil teacher ratio with a result that the average pupil teacher ratio in secondary schools is 1 to 17 and in primary schools is 1 to 23. There is a special arrangement for the more generous staffing of small primary schools or of some primary schools in areas of special difficulty or for Special Schools.

#### Freedom of choice of schools for parents

23. Parents are free, in accordance with the provision of the 1949 Education Act, to have their children education in a school of their choice. They are also free to have their children attend independent schools in preference to schools maintained and provided by the Board of Education. In the latter case, they will be required to pay a fee to those independent schools and to assist able scholars whose parents may be unable to pay such fees. The Board of Education runs two schemes, one for boys and one for girls, whereby scholarships are awarded annually for attendance at the two independent schools located in the Isle of Man.

24. There is no restriction in the Isle of Man on the right of individuals or associations to establish independent schools.

25. Section 35 (3) of the 1949 Education Act imposes a duty on the Board of Education to support and maintain the continuance of voluntary schools which were in existence immediately before the commencement of the 1949 Education Act, and in this respect there exists three voluntary-aided primary schools, two of which service the special needs of the Catholic community and one being a Church of England School.

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**ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL**

26. Primary education is compulsory and free of charge.

**ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY  
THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE  
PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF AUTHORS**

27. There are many agencies in the Isle of Man which encourage individuals to take part in cultural life. The Isle of Man Arts Council provides grants for individuals and associations in this respect, so that they may pursue cultural and artistic interests and may enjoy music, literature, art and drama of a high quality. Similarly, the Isle of Man Sports Council provides facilities for people to take part in physical activity on all levels.

28. The responsibilities of the Board of Education, laid down by section 71 of the 1949 Education Act, contributes substantially in this respect, in that the right of everyone to take part in cultural life in spiritual, intellectual and physical terms is catered for.

29. In this respect also, the Board of Education, under the provision of the 1944 Education (Young People's Welfare) Act of Tynwald, has a specific responsibility for the welfare of young people in general terms which is additional to the responsibility laid down upon it by the Education Act. Specifically, the 1944 Act imposes a duty on the Board of Education to consider the welfare needs of the Island and to take such steps as may seem to it desirable for the progressive development of the welfare of people generally on the Island.

30. In this respect, the Board must co-operate with voluntary organizations in the matter of organization and in the matter of payment of grants, including grants for the purchase of land.

31. The Act gives the Board power to supplement and reinforce the provision which is made available under the 1949 Education Act, with particular regard to the following:

- (a) Holiday or school camps;
- (b) Centres and equipment for physical training, playing fields (other than the ordinary playgrounds of public elementary schools not provided by the Authority), school baths, school swimming baths;
- (c) Other facilities for social and physical training in the day or evening;
- (d) Libraries for the use of children, young persons and adults, and the Authority shall have power to raise the levy a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound, for the purposes of providing and maintaining such libraries, in the town, a parish or parishes in which such libraries are established.

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## V. DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

### Introduction

1. The position in relation to each Dependent Territory covered by this report is set out in the annex to the present report. It may help the Economic and Social Council if certain preliminary remarks of a general nature are made and if the United Kingdom offers some further comment on the implementation of article 1 of the Covenant.

### General

2. The various Dependent Territories whose reports are included in the present report have their own legal systems. Although in many respects those legal systems share certain common features with each other and with the legal system of the United Kingdom, on any particular matter it is necessary to look at the legislation and other rules of law applying in the Dependent Territories concerned. Because each Dependent Territory has a separate and distinct legal system and most are, in varying degrees, self-governing, it was appropriate for the reports in respect of each Dependent Territory to be prepared by the authorities in that Territory. It is for that reason that the reports may differ in the way in which they comment on the various articles of the Covenant.

3. It should also be borne in mind that the Territories whose reports are included vary greatly in history, size, population and economic and political potential. The preparation of the numerous reports required under various United Nations instruments places a great burden on their often limited resources.

4. In none of the Dependent Territories covered in the present report does the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights itself have the force of law. The obligation to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant is fulfilled in those Territories by the provision of safeguards of different kinds operating in the various legal systems concerned, independently of the Covenant but in full conformity with it.

5. The reports contain, in respect of each Territory, short general explanations, article by article, of legal rules concerning the rights recognized in the Covenant, and citing, where appropriate, the principal legislative enactments, cases and administrative instructions in which the rules are embodied. In some respects, the authorities in the Territories have stated that the position in the Territory is as set out in the report submitted by the United Kingdom, to which reference therefore also needs to be made. However, the legal rules concerning human rights and freedoms are not comprehensively embodied in any one legislative instrument, or series of such instruments, in any of the Dependent Territories, although in some Territories the Constitution contains a group of provisions dealing with human rights and freedoms. In most cases the relevant legal rules derive both from legislation, in many fields, and from case law, and, particularly because of the nature of the latter, cannot be comprehensively enumerated. The explanations in the reports should not, therefore, be regarded as an exhaustive statement of the safeguards provided.

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B. Bermuda\*

(Population: 57,000 (1977 estimate); area: 53.3 sq. km. (approx.))

1. General

Article 13

We concur with the objectives and goals of education, outlined in section I of this Article. The Ministry's statement on "Educational Philosophy and General Objectives", which was first published in 1978, uses language very similar to that used in this article. There can be no doubt that the goals of education in Bermuda bear a very close resemblance to the goals outlined in this article.

Section 2 of article 13 deals with the provision of education at the various levels. The paper provided briefly describes the provision of education in Bermuda, as it exists today.

It can be seen from this paper that primary and secondary education are compulsory and available free of charge to all, and that higher education is accessible to all capable and qualified students without regard to their economic situation.

As primary education has been free and compulsory in Bermuda since 1949, there are virtually no adult Bermudians who have not received the whole period of primary education. However, the Government, through the Ministry of Education, supports adult education at the Bermuda College and at the Adult Education School for adults who wish to improve their basic education, or retrain for higher level occupations.

The fact that the average teacher/pupil ratio at the primary level in Bermuda is 1 to 18 and at the secondary level 1 to 13, and that all of our schools have an adequate supply of materials, books and supplies, indicates that active concern and consideration is given to the conditions of work of teaching staffs as suggested in section 2 (f) of this article.

Article 14

Free and compulsory primary education has existed in Bermuda for 32 years.

Article 15

Everything in this article already applies to Bermuda. All of the rights outlined already exist.

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\* A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.

available: metal work, plumbing, carpentry, electrical and mechanical studies, and business and commercial education.

4. Students who are unable to enter our sole secondary school because of inadequate classroom space receive secondary education at Anguilla's Evening Institute. This facility is also available to adults. Consideration is now being given to the introduction of junior secondary education in the next two years.

#### Right to higher education

5. No measures have been taken to make higher and/or tertiary education available in Anguilla. The University of the West Indies satisfies this need. However, the cost of this type of education is extremely prohibitive, and consequently it is only accessible to a relatively few Anguillians. The cost for this training is provided by United Kingdom, and, to a limited extent, by Canada and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. This level of training is directly related to Anguilla's manpower development needs.

#### School system

6. Our school system is described in the booklet entitled "The Education System in Anguilla", which is provided. Also provided is our 1978 Education Department's Report, which provides some useful statistics.

#### ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL

7. Compulsory primary education, free of charge for all, was already referred to under article 13. Education is compulsory between the ages of five and fourteen, and this is clearly stated in Education Ordinance No. 6, of 1964.

#### ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF AUTHORS

8. The right to participate in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and the protection of the interests of authors is not spelled out in the Constitution, but is nevertheless encouraged and promoted.

9. The Government's Community Development and Welfare Department is actively involved in the promotion and development of cultural life, and a limited budget is allocated toward this end, with small contributions coming from private sources.



## B. Bermuda\*

(Population: 57,000 (1977 estimate); area: 53.3 sq. km. (approx.))

### 1. General

#### Article 13

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As primary education has been free and compulsory in Bermuda since 1949, there are virtually no adult Bermudians who have not received the whole period of primary education. However, the Government, through the Ministry of Education, supports adult education at the Bermuda College and at the Adult Education School for adults who wish to improve their basic education, or retrain for higher level occupations.

The fact that the average teacher/pupil ratio at the primary level in Bermuda is 1 to 18 and at the secondary level 1 to 13, and that all of our schools have an adequate supply of materials, books and supplies, indicates that active concern and consideration is given to the conditions of work of teaching staffs as suggested in section 2 (f) of this article.

#### Article 14

Free and compulsory primary education has existed in Bermuda for 32 years.

#### Article 15

Everything in this article already applies to Bermuda. All of the rights outlined already exist.

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\* A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.

## 2. Introduction

1. Bermuda is located in the Atlantic Ocean, some 650 miles due east of Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A., and about 750 miles from New York. With a land area of approximately 22 square miles and a resident population of 57,000 which includes a fair-sized international community, it is the oldest colony in the Commonwealth.
2. Bermuda's economy is based on tourism and international business. It has a growing reputation as a leading offshore corporate centre.
3. There is no problem of unemployment.

### Education system

4. Although government grants to primary education began in 1816, an education system as we would define it today started with the Schools Act, 1879, and is based on the traditional British pattern.
5. The Education Act, 1949, established the right of all children within what was then the compulsory school age (7 to 13) to receive free primary education.
6. By 1969, compulsory school age had been expanded to five to sixteen years of age, and all children within that age range are entitled to free primary and secondary education.

### Accommodation

7. The government system is comprised of 18 primary schools, 9 secondary, 6 special schools and 11 nursery units. In addition, there are four all-age private schools which receive no government financial aid.
8. In September 1979, the total enrolment for government and private schools was 11,757, down from a peak enrolment of 13,242 in 1971. This smaller enrolment reflects a marked drop in the number of live births in Bermuda from 1,107 in 1971, to 779 in 1979.
9. As a result of this rapidly declining birth rate, there are about 1,500 more places available in our primary and secondary schools than students. It is obvious that if the decline in the number of live births continues, some schools will have to be closed down.

### Staff and teacher training

10. Approximately 40 per cent of Bermuda's 740 teachers are non-Bermudian, recruited mainly from the United Kingdom although there are a few from the United States, Canada, Jamaica and Barbados.
11. Although there is no teacher training institution in Bermuda, it is a long established government policy to subsidize the education and training abroad of all Bermudians who wish to become schoolteachers. There are no untrained teachers in Bermuda.

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24. The biggest challenge facing our educational system is the creation of a more comprehensive non-selective secondary system.

25. In an effort to develop a more egalitarian secondary system which will not jeopardize the high standards which exist in our grammar schools, Bermuda introduced the Bermuda Secondary School Certificate, in 1974.

26. There are three programmes of study which may lead to this Certificate - an academic, a commercial and a technical/vocational. There is compulsory common core of five basic subjects, including mathematics and English, in all three programmes to facilitate student transfer between them.

27. The first students to be granted the Bermuda Secondary School Certificate left our schools in 1979. On the basis of this initial experience, it is obvious that the next certificate has the respect of local employers (who were represented on the standard setting committee), principals and teachers. It is anticipated that the Bermuda Secondary School Certificate will become more and more important and useful in the years to come.

#### Special education

28. During the past ten years, the Ministry of Education has vastly expanded its range of services which attempt to respond to the special needs of exceptional children.

29. These services include speech therapy and speech correction; comprehensive physical, educational and psychological testing; programmes for the hearing impaired, the physically handicapped, the visually handicapped, and the mentally retarded.

30. For the most part, these services are offered within the Government's six special schools. However, in September 1977, the Ministry of Education adopted a new policy aimed at "mainstreaming" handicapped children. As a result of this new policy, a large number of special programme classes have been set up in regular primary and secondary schools. These classes are limited to a maximum of 12 children, and provide individualized instruction in the basic subjects and provide for the personal, social and emotional development and integration of "exceptional" children.

#### Tertiary education

31. Although there is no university in Bermuda, local students are able to take one half of the requirements for an undergraduate degree in arts, science, commerce and hotel administration at the Bermuda College, and to complete their first degrees in two years at universities in North America.

32. The Bermuda College is basically a community college which offers, in addition to an academic programme, a wide variety of technical, commercial and occupational preparatory courses to prepare people for local employment. It also provides opportunities for upgrading and retraining adults, as well as a wide variety of extension courses to satisfy the cultural and aesthetic needs of the adult population.

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### Evaluation

16. A school system cannot demonstrate its accountability to the society which it serves unless it has a coherent and soundly based means of assessment for the educational system as a whole, for schools, for teachers and for individual pupils.

17. In 1981, our Ministry of Education commissioned Educational Audit Associates of Virginia, U.S.A., to conduct a total external evaluation of the local educational system. The evaluation is not yet complete but aims at identifying strengths and weaknesses and of suggesting corrective measures to improve the system's effectiveness.

18. The evaluation of individual schools and teachers is carried out on a regular basis by education officers. The ultimate objective of these inspections is improved student learning.

### Measurement of pupil performance

19. The strength of our system of assessment rests in the fact that we employ a variety of measurements instead of relying on only one standardized achievement test. We obtain information on student performance on the basis of the following tests: the Secondary School Entrance Examination which is a local teacher-made test taken by all students at the point of transfer from primary to secondary school; the California Achievement Test; the Differential Aptitude Test; the annual Bermuda Secondary School Certificate tests designed by our own teachers in conjunction with Educational Testing Service; the Royal Society of Arts examination; the General Certificate of Education, and in some schools, the Pitman Examinations.

20. In 1974, the Ministry of Education began to use a standardized measurement to assess student performance in the three R's in all of Bermuda's schools, both public and private. The instrument used is called the California Achievement Test and it enables us to measure student learning from year to year. It also tells how an individual student's performance as measured on the achievement section of the test matches his ability, as measured on the aptitude section of the test. We are able, therefore, to compare a student's actual achievement with that which one would expect from a person of his potential.

21. There has been a steady and consistent improvement recorded in these scores since the testing began.

22. The over-all performance of students in the General Certificate of Education, both in terms of the percentage of our school leavers who sit these examinations and the percentage of them who pass, is quite good. It is probably as much a reflection of the local economy's pressing need for administrative, professional and technical personnel as it is a reflection of the quality of our school system.

### The Bermuda Secondary School Certificate

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33. The most exciting feature of the Bermuda College is its training hotel - the Stonington Beach Hotel - which opened for business in September 1981. The Stonington Beach Hotel is a 64-bedroom luxury hotel, owned and operated by the Bermuda College, where students will practice their skills and knowledge on genuine hotel guests.

34. The Government makes sufficient funds available to ensure that no capable Bermudian is denied access to higher education, either at the Bermuda College or abroad, solely because of lack of funds.

#### Conclusion

35. The nature of the local economy with its total absence of any primary production - there are no mines, factories, forests, fisheries or large farms in Bermuda - relying as it does on tourism and international business, creates a heavy demand for "white collar workers".

36. There is an unprecedented demand on our educational system to produce more and more secretaries, bookkeepers, accountants, chefs, doctors, lawyers, computer programmers and other administrative technical and professional personnel.

37. It follows, therefore, that we are challenged to educate a larger and larger percentage of our children to higher and higher standards. The Bermuda Government has responded to this challenge by devoting at least 20 per cent of its yearly budget to education, and by providing the opportunity for all Bermudians to go as far up the academic ladder as their talents will permit.

#### C. British Virgin Islands

(Population: 12,000 (1978 estimate); area: 152.8 sq. km. (approx.))

#### ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO EDUCATION

1. The administration of the education system in the British Virgin Islands is governed by the Education Ordinance, No. 21, of 1977, which is designed to provide for a co-ordinated and effective system of public education, the registration of private schools, the inspection of schools, and the registration of teachers.

2. The Ordinance makes it compulsory for all children between five and fifteen years of age to attend school. The parent of a child of compulsory school age who neglects or refuses to cause the child to attend school shall, unless the child is legally excused from attendance, be liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty dollars or may be required to enter into a bond with sureties to ensure that the child attends school. A school-attendance officer has recently been appointed to be responsible for the enforcement of compulsory school attendance. The percentage of attendance nevertheless is high in all schools.

3. Primary and secondary education is provided free of charge in all Government schools. At the end of 1980, 2,273 students were enrolled in primary schools,

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4. The secondary schools are fully staffed by professionally qualified teachers. Seventy-four are employed at the Secondary School on Grand Cayman and fourteen at the Secondary School on Cayman Brac. Among the courses available to secondary school students are a range of vocational and technical ones, including: carpentry, automobile mechanics, technical drawing, computer science and secretarial science. The Government maintains a Building and Construction Trade School, a Marine Training School and a school for vocational training for persons entering the hotel and catering professions.

5. In the Cayman Islands there are, in addition to the educational institutions provided by the Government, some five primary schools, and one Secondary School maintained by recognized Churches. The Government gives annual grants and other assistance to these schools. All teachers at the schools are required to hold certificates evidencing their qualifications issued by the Education Council.

6. Scholarships are available from the Government for the pursuit of higher education to applicants possessing four or more General Certificates of Education at "O" level examinations. The Government also grants scholarships to students fifteen years of age and over to pursue degree courses overseas. Up to June 1981, 280 scholarships had been awarded. A student soft-loan scheme has also been made available from the Caribbean Development Bank for vocational, technical and professional study overseas. Teacher training is carried out by the Education Department. At present a Diploma Course in Education Management is successfully conducted locally, in conjunction with the Sheffield Polytechnic University of the United Kingdom. Other teachers are trained in universities in Canada, Jamaica, the United Kingdom and the United States, at the Government's expense.

#### Cultural Life

7. The Government recognizes the right of every citizen to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

8. The Patent and Copyright Law of the United Kingdom is locally applied, giving comprehensive protection to local inventors, writers, artists and others.

9. For a population of its size, the Islands have an unusually large number of service clubs, social and Church organizations which preserve and foster the cultural heritage of the Islands. There is a Government appointed Committee which, inter alia, advises the Government on cultural matters and in particular at present on a Sports and Culture Centre for which 318 thousand Cayman Island dollars have been set aside by the Government for 1981. Under law, a National Museum has been established under an independent Board of Control. In addition, there are two independent drama societies and an active Visual Arts Society.

10. During the current year, the Government has provided funds to send a large contingent to the Caribbean Festival of the Arts in Barbados, where a locally written play will be presented and examples of Cayman Islands arts and skills displayed.

11. There is a well-stocked Public Library maintained in an air-conditioned building in George Town, with a full time librarian and assistant. Books are sent from the Library to outlying districts.

11. A ladies club has been established with mixed membership comprising local residents and expatriates of several nationalities; one of its objectives is an exchange of ideas on the national heritage of several countries, thus creating a wider understanding of current world affairs. Being closely linked geographically to the United States Virgin Islands, there are occasional exchanges of cultural programmes between the two groups.

12. There are no restrictions on the activities of authors and every encouragement is given to any one who demonstrates an interest in literary, scientific or artistic activities, particularly among youth. The Rotary and Lions Clubs are particularly mindful of the need to promote all activities designed to improve research and creativity and to give tangible support to such measures.

#### D. Cayman Islands

(Population: 16,677 (1979 estimate); area: 260 sq. km. (approx.))

##### Education

1. The Cayman Islands Education Law, which was passed in 1968, established free compulsory education for all children aged between five and fifteen years. In fact, education is available at public expense to all children from four years and six months of age, should they or their parents desire it. The Law also established an Education Council of twelve members with the Member of the Country's Governing Executive Council responsible for education as the Chairman. The duty of the Council is to promote education and the progressive development of schools.

2. In addition to privately operated educational institutions, the Government, entirely at the public expense, presently maintains nine Primary, one Middle and two Secondary schools; special schools for the mentally and physically handicapped, and a deaf unit, form part of the primary schools. To ensure the regular attendance of school pupils as required by law, there are within the Department of Education supervisors who perform the duty of truant officers. In addition, parents whose children fail to attend without a lawful excuse are subject to fines. All children residing in the outer districts are transported free of charge to the Capital, George Town, to attend the Middle, Secondary and Special schools, and children from indigenous families receive free lunches from the Government at their school of attendance.

3. The Middle School was constructed and phase one came into operation in September 1979. Phases two and three were constructed in 1980 and 1981, respectively. The School will be catering for more than 800 students in September 1981. The opening of the School enabled the top grade from all primary schools on Grand Cayman to be transferred to it, with a resulting improvement in the efficiency and uniformity of instruction available to pupils of the grade concerned. At the same time, the transfer reduced to better proportions the number of pupils at all primary schools, and made it possible to enhance the status of the Secondary School on Grand Cayman to that of a Senior Comprehensive School at which pupils are prepared for the United Kingdom's General Certificate of Education "A" level examinations.

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5. In the Cayman Islands there are, in addition to the educational institutions provided by the Government, some five primary schools, and one Secondary School maintained by recognized Churches. The Government gives annual grants and other assistance to these schools. All teachers at the schools are required to hold certificates evidencing their qualifications issued by the Education Council.

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11. There is a well-stocked Public Library maintained in an air-conditioned building in George Town, with a full time librarian and assistant. Books are sent from the Library to outlying districts.

### E. Falkland Islands

(Population: 1850 (approx.); area: 12,173 sq. km. (approx.))

#### General

1. As in the United Kingdom, measures exist within the framework of the legal and administrative system to safeguard, in the Colony, the rights recognized in the Covenant.

2. The right to education is well respected in the Colony, and a comprehensive system to provide education free of charge at both primary and secondary levels is well established. The difficulties posed by the remoteness of some parts of the Colony from Stanley, the one town, have been met in a number of ways and it is true to say that all children of school age in the Colony receive an education. There are about 350 children of school age in the Colony out of a total population of about 1,850, most of whom live in Stanley. Some children born in the Colony are being educated abroad. Those remaining in the Colony either attend the two schools in Stanley, or attend the schools at the ten settlements (farm stations) that have schools, or are visited by itinerant teachers.

3. Likewise, the right to take part in cultural life is recognized, although the community has fewer opportunities in this remote group of islands where the way of life is essentially rural than in more sophisticated and industrialized societies. However, various forms of creative activity are manifest in the islands and are encouraged by the administration in so far as its limited resources permit.

#### ARTICLE 13

4. The right to education is recognized by the administration of the Colony and the community at large, although not made part of any legislation or charter. No discrimination is made against "non-nationals". All persons resident in the Colony enjoy the same right. In fact, the great majority is British and English-speaking. Males and females have the same right.

5. Education is directed along the same lines as in the United Kingdom, from where most of the teaching staff emanates. Children sit for examinations as part of their secondary education which, if they are successful, will give them qualifications recognized in the United Kingdom. Education is on general lines and the teaching staff is competent to teach a wide range of subjects.

6. The Junior School at Stanley offers primary education to all children of primary school age who are able to attend. There are now 117 pupils attending the school. Children outside Stanley either attend settlement schools, of which there are ten, or are visited by itinerant teachers. Some parents outside Stanley send their children to Government-run boarding hostels in Stanley so that they may attend the two schools, the Junior School and the Senior School, in Stanley. The hostels usually take elder children. A new hostel, with separate facilities for boys and girls, is reaching completion. No discrimination is made on ethnic or religious grounds.

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Section 6 of this Ordinance imposes on parents a duty to have their children educated:

"It shall be the duty of the parent of a child to cause that child to receive education by attending regularly either -

- (a) A recognized school; or
- (b) The classes held by a recognized teacher; or
- (c) In certain circumstances, with the permission of the Superintendent, to receive instruction by the parent"

There are exceptions to this obligation in the cases of:

- (a) Children under seven years if there is no recognized school or teacher within one mile;
- (b) Children of seven years or over if no such school or teacher within two miles from the child's residence;
- (c) Sickness;
- (d) Religious observance.

22. The Superintendent may serve a school attendance order in the event of a breach of the parent's duty. Non-compliance is made a criminal offence.

23. "Recognized" schools and teachers are those approved by the Governor of the Colony by notice in the Colony's official Gazette.

24. Education is compulsory up to the child's fifteenth birthday. Furthermore, as mentioned already, education within the Colony is free of charge.

#### ARTICLE 15

25. The right to take part in cultural life is not embodied in any legislation or charter, but it is recognized by the administration which in practice encourages such participation. However, as pointed out, the way of life of the great majority of people in the Colony is essentially rural, being closely associated with the Colony's basic industry, the production of wool for export. Outside Stanley, the population is scattered among various sheep stations, some of which are reached only with difficulty, especially in inclement weather. The cultural life is understandably limited in such places. Even in Stanley there is a village-type atmosphere which is quite different from the relative sophistication of more urbanized and advanced societies.

26. The economy of the Colony is not such as to extend to funds available for the promotion of culture. The administration occasionally assists in other ways (e.g. by making available the Town Hall building for films, art exhibitions and

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such laws to have effect in the Colony. Beyond any such requirements of statute law, the administration provides education as part of its moral and social commitment to the community.

16. There is no specific fellowship system for education in the Colony. Recruitment of teaching staff is carried out by the administration as the occasion requires. There is no discrimination on grounds of race, religion or sex. Many teachers are women.

17. The remuneration and working conditions of teaching staff are reviewed periodically, and the staff are free to make representations at any time. The majority of teachers recruited from the United Kingdom receive supplement from the British Government to keep their remuneration in line with their colleagues in the United Kingdom. Locally employed and expatriate teachers are free to join the Civil Servants' Association, a union of civil servants. Education policy is in the hands of the administration and is put into effect by the Superintendent of Education, the head of the administration's Education Department. Both Senior and Junior Schools have headmasters and there is an education officer specifically responsible for education outside Stanley; their advice and opinions are of great value in the formulation of policy and preparation of curricula. The Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, 1967, provide that:

"Time tables and schemes of work shall be prepared in advance at the beginning of the school year by the Headmaster and submitted to the Superintendent for his approval".

"Schemes of work for use by recognized teachers in camp shall be prepared by the Superintendent" (Regulation 7 (2)).

"Camp" means the rural area of the Colony outside Stanley.

18. As mentioned, there are no private schools in the Colony. Parents, however, are free to send their children overseas to private schools.

19. The majority of children are Anglican or Roman Catholic. There is religious education as part of the curricula, but this is of a non-denominational general nature recognized by the British Council of Churches as suitable for most forms of Christianity. There is no provision for non-Christian religious teaching. Non-Christians form a small minority of the population, only about 6 per cent. All children in the Colony are English-speaking and are taught in English. There are two Argentine teachers teaching Spanish.

20. There are no laws or procedures to inhibit the setting up of private schools or educational establishments.

#### ARTICLE 14

21. The Education Ordinance, 1967, provides that:

"A child shall be entered at a recognized school on the first day of the term in which he shall attain the age of five years" (section 3).

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Section 6 of this Ordinance imposes on parents a duty to have their children educated:

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22. The Superintendent may serve a school attendance order in the event of a breach of the parent's duty. Non-compliance is made a criminal offence.

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26. The economy of the Colony is not such as to extend to funds available for the promotion of culture. The administration occasionally assists in other ways (e.g. by making available the Town Hall building for films, art exhibitions and

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concerts). A public library makes available a wide selection of books and periodicals; books may be borrowed at modest rates. The local broadcasting service which is run by the administration relays programmes of cultural interest (e.g. plays, short stories and serials) from the BBC Overseas broadcasts. Local discussion programmes and quizzes are also broadcast.

27. There are two privately-run cinemas in Stanley. Furthermore, films are sent out from Stanley by air to many of the farm settlements for showing to the families and workers living there. Video has also made a small impact on the Colony although it is too expensive to be of popular appeal. There are no theatres (although plays have occasionally been put on in the Town Hall building) but there is a small museum, run by a board of trustees, which is open to the public and is of particular interest to visitors to the Colony.

28. It is fair to say that the Colony has not developed any folklore or musical traditions of its own. It has always felt itself closely linked to the United Kingdom by tradition and has adopted many of its cultural ideas and attitudes. The result is an absence of the regionalism found in many other isolated territories. There are no indigenous groups within the community with different traditions or ethnic roots. The present population is largely derived from settlers who came to the Islands from the United Kingdom during the second half of the last century.

29. In addition to the broadcasting service mentioned, there are two local newspapers that are published privately about once per month. There is no television service. Films and video have been mentioned already.

30. There is no legislation specifically protecting the right of artistic creation and performance. There is a general liberty for the individual to express himself freely, only circumscribed by laws designed to protect individuals and the public interest from unreasonable interference, injury or danger. Thus, the Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1952, makes provision for the setting up of a Board of Control to review and censor films and provides that:

"No person shall present or exhibit, or allow to be presented or exhibited, any film or other similar effect, and no person shall display or permit to be displayed any poster intended to advertise an exhibition, unless the same shall first have been approved and passed by the British Board of Film Censors or the Board of Control appointed under the next succeeding subsection" (sect. 4).

31. The Customs Ordinance (cap. 16) prohibits the importation of: "indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, books, cards, lithographic or other drawings, or any other indecent or obscene articles" (sect. 36).

32. The Publications (Import Prohibition) Ordinance (cap. 53), after a wide definition of "publication", provides that:

"If the Governor is of the opinion that the importation of any publication would be contrary to the public interest he may, in his absolute discretion, by Order in Council prohibit the importation of such publication, and in the case of a periodical publication may, by the same or subsequent Order in Council, prohibit the importation of any past or future issue thereof" (sect. 3).

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F. Gibraltar \*/

(Population: 29,760 (1979 estimate); area: 5.8 sq. km. (approx.))

1. The Gibraltar Constitution Order (1969) safeguards, *inter alia*, the fundamental rights and freedom of expression, the freedom to establish schools, and protection from discrimination on grounds of race, caste, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed.

ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO EDUCATION

2. The principal law regulating education in Gibraltar is contained in the Education Ordinance (1974).

3. All children between the ages of five and fifteen years are required by law to attend full-time, free education. Pre-school education, earlier attendance at the age of four years and over, and staying on beyond the statutory limit of fifteen years, are positively encouraged. A detailed report of educational administration and practice is contained in the Report on Education, which also contains information on the protection of the mentally or physically handicapped, and of religious minorities.

ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL

4. The principle of compulsory education, free for all is contained in the Education Ordinance (1974).

ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY  
THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF THE  
INTERESTS OF AUTHORS

5. Rights under article 15 are enshrined in the Gibraltar Constitution Order (1969). No single Government department is charged with the responsibility to administer all or any of the aspects appertaining to article 15. There are no impediments, legal, political or administrative, to the right of any Gibraltarian to take full part in cultural life, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress, and to participate in scientific research or other creative activity. International contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields are positively encouraged through financial and other assistance.

6. Legal protection having a bearing on any of the areas under article 15 derive from United Kingdom law and practice (e.g. copyright, libel, etc.).

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\*/ A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.

39. There are no formal laws or agreements to promote international contacts in scientific and cultural matters. Some contacts do, however, exist. The hospital at Stanley, for instance, has a close connexion with a hospital in the United Kingdom which results in advice and expertise in certain medical fields being made available to the Colony. There are also the strong links with the United Kingdom which, through its overseas aid scheme, often assists the local administration both by giving advice and sending experts in a variety of fields, including banking, philately, water supply, road construction and the matters mentioned in paragraph 34 above. There is a lesser degree of contact in cultural matters, but the broadcasting service has benefited from the advice of visiting experts under Britain's overseas aid scheme.

40. The number of scientists and authors resident in this essentially rural community is naturally small. Occasionally, however, scientists from overseas visit the Colony and carry out projects and investigations. The islands are unique in many ways from the scientific point of view, and there is believed to be commercial potential in such fields as mineral oil, kelp and krill that has warranted the attention of visiting scientists. In non-commercial fields there is much scientific interest in the penguins and other sea-birds native to the Islands and other forms of wildlife which to a large degree are protected by law. At the last census (December 1980) five persons, not necessarily residents, described themselves as scientists, one of whom was a woman. None stated their occupation as author, although it is known that several residents have published books, usually about the Colony's wildlife, its history, or the wrecks in its waters. Three persons, known to be residents, gave their occupation as that of artist, one of them a woman. It is known that many others in the Colony are amateur artists of various degrees of talent. There are many residents with an interest in photography. The presence of wildlife and the clear pollution-free atmosphere lend themselves to this activity.

41. Clearly, in view of the small number of persons engaged in scientific pursuits or forms of artistic expression there is no scope for conferences and seminars in the Colony. In the field of applied science, for instance aircraft maintenance, stamp marketing, nursing and broadcasting, the administration in practice encourages and finances attendance at vocational courses in the United Kingdom for a number of people, men and women, who are employed in public service in the Colony and who show special aptitude. It might be mentioned that the local administration operates not only the schools, post office, and hospital, but also the air service, the international airport and the meteorological station. The telecommunications company, Cable and Wireless Limited, also sends local employees to the United Kingdom for special training.

42. The difficulties in the development of international co-operation in scientific and cultural fields are obvious from what has been said earlier. The islands are remote and to visit them is time-consuming and expensive. The number of scientists engaged in research is negligible, and there are very few professional, or serious, artists, writers or others with creative or artistic occupations. It is a fact that co-operation, or at least an influx of expertise, exists in the sphere of applied science. The Colony for its part generally welcomes scientists from overseas, whose investigations and studies produce results both of interest to the scientific world at large and also possibly conducive to improvements in the islands' economy.

/...



**P. Gibraltar \*/**

(Population: 29,760 (1979 estimate); area: 5.8 sq. km. (approx.))

1. The Gibraltar Constitution Order (1969) safeguards, *inter alia*, the fundamental rights and freedom of expression, the freedom to establish schools, and protection from discrimination on grounds of race, caste, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed.

**ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

2. The principal law regulating education in Gibraltar is contained in the Education Ordinance (1974).

3. All children between the ages of five and fifteen years are required by law to attend full-time, free education. Pre-school education, earlier attendance at the age of four years and over, and staying on beyond the statutory limit of fifteen years, are positively encouraged. A detailed report of educational administration and practice is contained in the Report on Education, which also contains information on the protection of the mentally or physically handicapped, and of religious minorities.

**ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL**

4. The principle of compulsory education, free for all is contained in the Education Ordinance (1974).

**ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY  
THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF THE  
INTERESTS OF AUTHORS**

5. Rights under article 15 are enshrined in the Gibraltar Constitution Order (1969). No single Government department is charged with the responsibility to administer all or any of the aspects appertaining to article 15. There are no impediments, legal, political or administrative, to the right of any Gibraltarian to take full part in cultural life, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress, and to participate in scientific research or other creative activity. International contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields are positively encouraged through financial and other assistance.

6. Legal protection having a bearing on any of the areas under article 15 derive from United Kingdom law and practice (e.g. copyright, libel, etc.).

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\*/ A list of documentation provided to supplement the present report is contained in the annex.

G. Montserrat

(Population: 11,252 (1978 estimate); area: 103 sq. km. (approx.))

ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO EDUCATION

A. The Education Act (cap. 132) of the Revised Laws of Montserrat provides for the legal framework for the realization of this right. There is no discrimination on account of social origin, birth, parentage or other conditions inherent in the protection of such rights.

B. Administrative measures are taken to promote the full realization of the rights of everyone to education with a view to achieving the objectives set out in article 13.

C. Right to primary education

(1) Every child five, to twelve years of age, is entitled to receive full primary education.

To ensure the full realization of this right, the following measures have been taken:

(a) Twelve Government and two grant-aided co-educational primary schools have been established in strategic locations throughout the island; each school is within two miles of the homes of its pupils;

(b) Free textbooks, free school supplies and subsidized school meals (free to the needy) are provided;

(c) Provision of financial assistance to needy families, on application;

(2) Approximately 98 per cent of all children are covered by primary education;

(3) Admission to primary education is free; see also paragraph 4 (b) above;

(4) Lack of adequate facilities and trained personnel prevent the full participation of children who are severely handicapped.

D. Right to secondary education

(1) Access to phase one for students (12-15) is automatic, while access to phase two for students (15-19) is based on demonstrated ability.

Two junior secondary schools (12-15) strategically situated, and one general secondary school (11-19) centrally located, offer facilities for secondary education;

/...

(2) No practical measures have been designed to prevent interference with this liberty.

**ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL**

(1) This principle is ensured in the Education Act (cap. 132) of the Revised Laws of Montserrat, with special emphasis on sections 14, 15 and 20;

(2) This right has already been realized in this Territory;

(3) There are no factors and difficulties affecting the promotion of this principle.

**ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF INTERESTS AND AUTHORS**

**A. Right to take part in cultural life**

(1) There are no general laws providing for the right to take part in cultural life, but neither are there laws interfering with this right, which is generally enjoyed by everyone;

(2) Practical measures include:

(a) Financial provision is made under Expenditure Vote 18 for the support of cultural development. The Government is generally supportive of the efforts of various cultural groups operating within the territory;

(b) There are no custom-built cultural centres, but schools and community centres in the rural area, and the Extra-Mural University Centre in the chief town, are utilized for cultural activities; a small museum is operated by the Montserrat National Trust.

The Montserrat Public Library located in Plymouth with a mobile service to rural areas provide a free lending service;

(c) The Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies is actively engaged in measures to promote this right;

(d) The mass media (mainly radio) is used extensively in promoting participation in cultural life. It is a medium for the exposure of talents, especially in the performing arts, and literature;

(e) The Montserrat National Trust was established to preserve and present the cultural heritage of this Territory;

(f) There is no legislation protecting this freedom, but there are also no restrictions imposed against its practice;

/...

**H. Establishment of an adequate fellowship system**

(1) Provision is made for the realization of this right in respect of higher education under the Montserrat Scholarship Ordinance (cap. 133) of the revised Laws of Montserrat. The fellowship system is not applicable to primary and secondary education, to which admission is free;

(2) See the replies in section E, paragraphs (2) and (3) above.

**I. Improvement of the material conditions of teaching staff**

(1) Provision is made for the improvement of conditions of teachers specifically, under cap. 132 of the Revised Laws of Montserrat, with particular attention paid to section 39 (d). Generally, as public and private sector employees, their rights are protected under the Public Service Commission Ordinance (cap. 233) of the Revised Laws of Montserrat, the Pension Act (cap. 134) of the Revised Laws of Montserrat; and Employment Ordinance No. 19/1979;

(2) Working conditions are in keeping with generally accepted practice. Salaries are negotiable through staff organizations. Private sector employees participate in a National Provident Fund Scheme (soon to be converted into the Social Security Scheme). Public sector teachers participate in the Government pension scheme. Provision is made for the continuing education of teaching staff through bursaries fellowships, and other in-service education arrangements;

(3) The Montserrat Union of Teachers is represented on the National Education Advisory Committee. Teachers participate in the preparation of all curricula and teaching materials developed in the Territory;

(4) There are no factors and difficulties affecting the material conditions of teaching staff, that is, specific to them as a group.

**J. Right to choice of school**

(1) No specific legislation provides for the right to choice of school, but in general this right is protected by custom and practice;

(2) No specific measures have been taken to promote this right as it is generally accepted and practised;

(3) No measures have been taken to promote respect for this right, as it is generally accepted and practised;

(4) There are no factors and difficulties affecting the degree and realization of this right.

**K. Liberty to establish and direct educational institutions**

(1) Cap. 132 of the Revised Laws of Montserrat, with special emphasis on section 39, and the Universities and Colleges (Licensing and Control) Ordinance, 1980, provide the legal framework for the enjoyment of this right;

/...

(2) No practical measures have been designed to prevent interference with this liberty.

**ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL**

(1) This principle is ensured in the Education Act (cap. 132) of the Revised Laws of Montserrat, with special emphasis on sections 14, 15 and 20;

(2) This right has already been realized in this Territory;

(3) There are no factors and difficulties affecting the promotion of this principle.

**ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF INTERESTS AND AUTHORS**

**A. Right to take part in cultural life**

(1) There are no general laws providing for the right to take part in cultural life, but neither are there laws interfering with this right, which is generally enjoyed by everyone;

(2) Practical measures include:

(a) Financial provision is made under Expenditure Vote 18 for the support of cultural development. The Government is generally supportive of the efforts of various cultural groups operating within the territory;

(b) There are no custom-built cultural centres, but schools and community centres in the rural area, and the Extra-Mural University Centre in the chief town, are utilized for cultural activities; a small museum is operated by the Montserrat National Trust.

The Montserrat Public Library located in Plymouth with a mobile service to rural areas provide a free lending service;

(c) The Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies is actively engaged in measures to promote this right;

(d) The mass media (mainly radio) is used extensively in promoting participation in cultural life. It is a medium for the exposure of talents, especially in the performing arts, and literature;

(e) The Montserrat National Trust was established to preserve and present the cultural heritage of this Territory;

(f) There is no legislation protecting this freedom, but there are also no restrictions imposed against its practice;

/...

(g) No institutionalized professional education is available within the Territory. Expertise is shared on a voluntary basis. A limited number of persons benefit from training overseas.

**B. Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications**

(1) There are no specific laws relevant to the promotion of this right;

(2) The Public Health Department is actively engaged in measures aimed at the promotion of environmental health. These include vector control programmes, garbage collection and disposal services, dissemination of information on the principles of environmental health through radio programmes and lectures throughout the island.

As a member of the Caribbean Conservation Association, Montserrat is committed to the principles inherent in this right;

(3) An Energy and Conservation Committee has recently been established to promote the diffusion of information on science and appropriate technology;

(4) Montserrat is not a source of scientific or technical discoveries, and it is therefore unnecessary to legislate specifically to prevent abuse of such discoveries. With regard to imported technology, the common law prohibits the use for homicide, or offences against the person, and the Genocide Ordinance prohibits genocide. There is no express prohibition of electronic surveillance but the Police Act and judges' rules limit police powers of investigation to prevent surreptitious surveillance. Prison Ordinance and Rules strictly control the treatment of prisoners, and mental patients fall under provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Health Act. Any scientific experiment or medical treatment of any person cannot be carried out without the consent of person involved. Entry into a person's home without a warrant issued by magistrate is unlawful;

(5) Montserrat subscribes to the exercise of this right, thus there are no restrictions placed on the exercise thereof.

**C. Protection of moral and material interest of authors**

(1) Protection is given by the Copyright Act, 1956 (United Kingdom) with its various amendments (in respect of Montserrat).

**D. Steps taken for the conservation, the development and diffusion of science and culture**

(1) There are no existing laws specifically designed for this purpose;

(2) Administrative arrangements have been taken to achieve the realization of this right. Special emphasis has been placed on the teaching of science at all levels of the schools system. The mass media has been used extensively for the diffusion of scientific and cultural information.

/...

(d) Present courses currently being held are:

Furniture and cabinet-making;  
 Motor mechanics;

The Centre has developed a furniture and cabinet production unit.

Girls attend typing and shorthand courses through the further education programme.

F. Right to fundamental education

Free and compulsory education is available to everyone between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The following is a table of children attending the various state schools in January 1981:

<u>Primary schools</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Country	40	82
Jamestown (Infant)	30	40
Jamestown	67	79
Half Tree Hollow	75	91
Blue Hill	6	9
Sandy Bay	22	18
Levelwood	44	31
Longwood	84	78
<u>Secondary school</u>		
Harford	79	74
Secondary	39	61
Pilling	77	76
Country	99	64

G. Development of a system of schools

Laws relating to schooling are given in paragraph A. Comparative figures are given for the money spent on developing the school system over the last five years, 1976-1980, as follows (in thousands of pounds Sterling):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schools current budget (including further education)</u>	<u>Schools development aid</u>
1976	109 485	6 681
1977	140 095	20 000
1978	175 600	23 305
1979	220 500	6 365
1980	222 688	10 000

/...

complete integration between peoples of different races. Since this has happened over many generations, the St. Helenians now regard themselves as a common race with a common national identity. Children from all predominantly Christian denominations attend the state schools. Any child can opt on religious grounds not to participate in any aspect of education. Any literature received from United Nations agencies is given to secondary schools and the objectives of the agencies promoted.

C. Right to primary education

All children receive compulsory and free primary education.

D. Right to secondary education

All children receive compulsory and free secondary education. All children sit an 11+ examination and the brightest children are chosen on merit to attend a selective secondary school. The remaining children attend one of three other neighbourhood secondary schools. Broad-based vocational and technical education, geared to the needs of the island, are an integral part of the curriculum of secondary schooling.

E. Right to higher education

Children attending the selective secondary school on the basis of performance, stay on beyond fifteen years of age (the compulsory school leaving age) to do 'O' level courses, and are paid an allowance by the State. Regular further education courses are offered free, together with free transport. A small technical training centre offers courses in trade for boys beyond fifteen years of age. The courses offered depend on job prospects at the completion of the courses. The following courses have been held over the past five years:

(a) One-year courses:

General building;  
Electrical installation;  
Plumbing;  
Motor mechanics: maintenance and repairs;  
Carpentry;  
Furniture and cabinet-making;  
Inlaid work;

(b) Two-year courses:

Building technicians;

(c) Short-term courses:

Matriculation;  
Surveying and levelling;

/...



(d) Present courses currently being held are:

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/...

In addition, the State provides free nursery education in the three main centres of population. Children attend nursery school for three mornings a week from three and a half to five years of age. Attendance in nursery school as of September 1980 was:

Boys	32
Girls	<u>33</u>
Total	65

Although all children do not attend nursery school, the smaller numbers to those of a yearly average shown in section F reflects the decline in the birth rate. Appendix A gives figures for births 1963 to 1980 (i.e. the present school population plus births to December 1980).<sup>\*</sup> Differences between these figures and those in section F are the result of emigration/immigration and the movement of families to and from Ascension Island, one of the dependencies.

#### H. Establishment of an adequate fellowship system

Great Britain provides courses in the United Kingdom for further training in various fields. Personnel from the various government departments attend courses in the United Kingdom ranging from four-year B. Ed. courses in education to three month attachments by different ranks in the police force.

#### I. Improvement of the material conditions of teaching staff

The terms of service for the teaching staff are the same as those in other sectors of the Government service. The Education Department endeavours to maintain a teaching establishment to allow a ratio of one teacher to every twenty pupils. In the nursery classes, the Education Department tries to maintain a ratio of one teacher to ten pupils. In work with pre-school handicapped children, the ratio is often on a one to one basis.

Teachers form panels to develop the curriculum in both primary and secondary education. There is a Teachers' Association and the elected Chairman is a member of the Education Committee. The executive members of the Teachers' Association are also involved in deployment of teachers to the various schools.

#### J. Right to choice of school

All children attending State schools have a right to attend any of the schools, except the selective secondary school. In practice, the majority of parents send their children to the neighbourhood school (see section B regarding religious consideration). English is the only language spoken on the island.

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\* See the annex to the present report.

(f) There is a local United Nations Association. Various International Labour Conventions also apply to St. Helena. Consular relations are maintained with various countries under the local Consular Relations Ordinance 1972;

(g) Limitations are imposed on obscene publications under the local Obscene Publications Ordinance, 1930;

(h) Any publications containing information on professional education in the field of culture and art is placed in the public library.

**B. Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application**

Various journals and other publications on scientific matters are available to the public in the public library. The local radio also presents BBC transcripts of latest scientific developments.

**C. Protection of moral and material interests of authors**

Unless there is an infringement of laws concerning libel, or the local Obscene Publications Ordinance, or the local Newspapers Ordinance 1851, or the section concerning indecent, or offensive exhibitions of the local Summary Offences Ordinance 1975, people are free to engage in any scientific, literary or artistic production.

**D. Steps taken for the conservation, development and diffusion of science and culture**

In the educational system, the curriculum includes the study of various basic sciences and pupils engage in various cultural activities (e.g. folk festivals, art exhibitions, drama production).

**E. Right to the freedom of scientific research and creative activity**

No local laws exist restricting the exchange of scientific, technical and cultural information, views and experience between scientists, writers, creative workers, artists and other creative individuals and their respective institutions.

**F. Encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields**

Members of the elected Legislative Council are also members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and every effort is made to send a delegate to the Annual Convention.

The smallness of the island community, its physical isolation and communication by ship once every six weeks, are factors restricting contact with international bodies in the scientific and cultural fields.

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I. Turks and Caicos Islands

(Population: 7436 (1980 census); Area: 500 sq. km. (approx.))

1. This Territory enjoys a large measure of internal self-government, and in recent elections (November 1980) decisively rejected a plan for further constitutional advance. Under the provisions of the Constitution which came into force in September, 1976, the Territory enjoys an elected ministerial form of Government with legislative and executive councils. Whilst executive authority is vested in the Governor, he normally acts in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council.
2. See also the report submitted under article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR/C/1/Add.37, annex L), the 1980 report submitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter of the United Nations (presently in preparation) and the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/647).

ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO EDUCATION

A. The right of everyone to education in the Turks and Caicos Islands is contained in the Education Ordinance, 1902, as amended by the Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974.

The Ordinance provides for a Board of Education, the functions of which are "to promote the education of the people of the Islands and the progressive development of the institutions devoted to that purpose, and to secure the effective execution of the general policy for providing a varied and comprehensive education service throughout the Islands." The Board also has the power to make regulations governing schools in the Islands, and the principal administrative regulations relevant to the right to education are contained in the Board of Education Regulations, 1961, as amended by the Board of Education (Amendment) Regulation, 1969.

B. The curricula of all schools at the various levels in the Territory are geared towards achieving:

- (1) The full development of the human personality in the sense of its dignity;
- (2) The strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (3) The effective participation of all persons in a free society;
- (4) The promotion of understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups.

There is no special programme of human rights teaching nor is there any particular effort to bring about an awareness of the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

/...

C. Right to primary education

(1) The Education Ordinance and the Board of Education Regulations provide for free and compulsory primary education in Government-operated schools for all children over the age of five and under the age of fourteen years. There are no special provisions relating to specific groups as there is no discrimination between groups of whatever nature as far as the right to primary education is concerned. Private schools charge nominal fees;

(2) All children in the Territory are covered by primary education, in the sense that the children of every community have relatively easy access to a primary school and attendance of school age children is compulsory;

(3) Primary education is completely free;

(4) It would not be too much to say that the right to primary education has been very largely realised in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

D. Right to secondary education

(1) There are secondary schools in the islands of Grand Turks, South Caicos and Providenciales. There is a junior secondary school in North Caicos. In these communities, therefore, secondary education is available and accessible to everyone, admission being on the basis of merit alone.

In islands where there are no secondary schools the Government provides deserving students with financial assistance in the form of a monthly grant for the purpose of helping to meet the expense of boarding with families, relatives or friends, while they attend the secondary school nearest to their homes. This is also done for students who complete successfully the junior secondary school course at the North Caicos Junior Secondary School;

(2) The Turks and Caicos High School in Grand Turk has a technical and vocational wing, and there are plans to extend these facilities to the school in South Caicos;

(3) Secondary education in Government-operated secondary schools is completely free. Furthermore, in the one privately established and directed secondary school in the Islands (the Providenciales High School) the Government contributes to students' tuition fees in the amount they would have received in boarding assistance were they attending the secondary school in South Caicos or the one in Grand Turk;

(4) The main difficulty affecting the realization of this right is the fact that the islands are geographically scattered. In the Caicos Islands which form a more contiguous land mass than the Turks Islands, the settlements are scattered, the road system is still rudimentary and public transportation is non-existent. In order, therefore, to make secondary education equally available and accessible to everyone, it would be necessary to reproduce in each island/settlement identical facilities on decreasing scales - an exercise which would be impractical and prohibitively expensive.

/...

**E. Right to higher education**

(1) There are no post-secondary educational institutions in the country, and in view of the size of the Territory and the number of students who qualify yearly to pursue tertiary level studies, it would not be economically feasible for the Government to establish institutions at this level of education. The privately established and directed Turks and Caicos Business College provides tuition for school leavers to Ordinary level and Advance level standards.

Higher education is available, however, and accessible to all, on the basis of capacity to benefit, in the sense that each year the more promising young people are selected for training abroad under the sponsorship of donor aid agencies and funds provided by the British Government mainly through the Development Division in Barbados;

(2) Scholarships provided under the above schemes provide for the payment of both tuition fees and monthly subsistence allowances. In this sense, higher education may be said to be free, although recipients of such assistance are required to sign bonds committing themselves to work for the Government or in the country for a period of years upon their return. The Government is also pursuing the introduction of a student loan scheme which would to some extent relieve the demands on scarce training allocations and help those whose choice of course is not considered immediately relevant to developmental needs;

(3) The difficulties involved in making higher education equally accessible to all are:

(a) All students do not have equal opportunity to qualify for tertiary education since very strictly speaking all students do not have equal access to secondary education. The reasons for this have already been explained (see para. (1) above);

(b) The fact that the Government itself relies upon aid from training agencies, either metropolitan or international (the various agencies of the United Nations, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation etc.) for support for training;

(c) The fact that the actual number of people who qualify annually for higher education is too small to warrant the establishment of a tertiary level educational institution in the islands.

**F. Right to fundamental education**

(1) Ten years ago the literacy rate for the islands was 75 per cent. It is believed that this must have risen slightly since then and a conservative guess would probably put it at 80 per cent. There is however no literacy programme designed to extend fundamental education to that 20 per cent of the population who might not be literate;

(2) The main difficulty affecting the implementation of this right is the Governments' inability to support education outside of the primary/secondary level;

/...

(3) No statistical data relevant to the realization of this right are available.

G. Development of a system of schools

(1) As stated above, there is a primary school in each community/settlement in the Territory. There are fourteen primary schools in all, three secondary schools, two of which are Government owned, and one junior secondary school. There are, in addition, several church-run pre-primary schools, and it is the intention of the Education Department to cater soon for the education of children from the age of three. It has already been pointed out that it would not be feasible to establish tertiary level institutions (see section E, para. 3(b) above).

(2) The 1980/81 education budget was \$1,053,893 or 19.28 per cent of the total recurrent budget. This provided for salaries of teachers and support staff, examination fees for students, provision of text and exercise books and sports equipment.

The actual building of schools is undertaken from capital aid funds received mainly from the metropolitan country:

(3) Statistical data are as follows:

<u>School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Enrolment 1980/1981</u>
North Primary .....	Grand Turk .....	237
South Primary .....	Grand Turk .....	220
Salt Cay Primary .....	Salt Cay .....	78
South Caicos Primary ....	South Caicos ....	262
Bottle Creek Primary ....	North Caicos ....	215
New Primary .....	North Caicos ....	83
Sandy Point Primary .....	North Caicos ....	45
Whitby Primary .....	North Caicos ....	17
Banbarra Primary .....	Middle Caicos ...	20
Blue Hills Primary .....	Providenciales ..	41
Five Cays Primary .....	Providenciales ..	45
The Bight Primary .....	Providenciales ..	52
Lorrimers Primary .....	Middle Caicos ...	26
Conch Bar Primary .....	Middle Caicos ...	55
Turks and Caicos High ...	Grand Turk .....	404
Pierson High .....	South Caicos ....	144
North Caicos Junior .....	North Caicos ....	117
High		

/...

(4) The main difficulties encountered are the unavoidable financial constraints in government fiscal policies.

#### H. Establishment of an adequate fellowship system

(1) As stated above, education at all levels in the Territory is largely free. This is so even for tertiary level education which has to be undertaken abroad;

(2) There is no discrimination on any basis except that it is Government and funding agencies policy that those selected for post secondary training should be Turks and Caicos Islanders, resident in the islands. There is no programme to overcome the obstacle of poverty. Poverty, however, is a very negligible factor in the realization of the goal of the right to education;

(3) Difficulties in this respect, where they exist are minor, and due to lack of adequate funds.

#### I. Improvement of the material conditions of teaching staff

(1) There are no special laws or administrative regulations etc., specifically designed to improve the material conditions of the teaching staff;

(2) Teachers are paid on the basis of their qualifications in the categories of untrained, trained and graduate. Teachers are encouraged to continue their education and improve their qualifications. Over the years they have constituted a large proportion of those selected for higher education abroad;

(3) Teachers do not have an industrial organization of their own, but they are represented in the Civil Service Association. Teachers do not participate formally and directly in the formulation of educational plans at a national level, but they do participate in the running of their particular schools within the framework of national policy;

(4) Teachers in the Territory are not as well paid as their counterparts in other countries in the region. But this is a condition common to the Civil Service as a whole.

#### J. Right to choice of school

(1) Although the Board of Education Regulations stipulate that children of school age shall attend a school controlled by the Board of Education, transfers from private to government schools are not as a rule rejected. Neither is any legal action taken against parents who choose for their children schools other than those controlled by the Board;

(2) The Education Ordinance prescribes that "the Bible shall be a daily class book in every school receiving aid from the Board, and no child shall be excluded from any such school on account of his religious denomination." But because the population of the islands is almost wholly Christian, it cannot be said that this



section effectively precludes the right of parents of other religions to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions (this right is moreover guaranteed in section 67 (2) of the Constitution);

(3) This right is in practice respected;

(4) This right has been largely realized in so far as a practical choice of school actually exists.

**K. Liberty to establish and direct educational institutions**

(1) Section 8 (1) of the Education Ordinance gives the Board of Education powers to make regulations prohibiting or restricting the establishment of private schools, and to specify the conditions to be satisfied by registered private schools. Nothing in the Board of Education Regulations however contravenes article 13 (4) of the Covenant. A licence to operate a private school may not be granted only if certain minimum standards are not met. These concerns: (a) the safety of the building; (b) the adequacy of sanitary facilities; (c) the qualifications and conduct of the teacher; and (d) the standard of work;

(2) In practice, once the above standards are met there is no interference with this liberty as evidenced by the several private schools which are presently operated.

**ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL**

(1) As explained above (sect. c, para. 1), primary education in the Government-operated schools in the islands is both free and compulsory. In private schools nominal fees are charged, but attendance of school age children remains compulsory;

(2) and (3) This principle has very largely been realized in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

**ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE PROTECTION OF THE INTEREST OF AUTHORS**

Articulate cultural expression, scientific research and development, and literary and scholarly writing in the sense contained in the above article are virtually non-existent in the Turks and Caicos Islands. There are, therefore, no laws or administrative regulations which directly bear on these activities. There are, therefore, no restrictions within the Islands on the enjoyment of any of these rights.

J. Pitcairn

Population 65 (1978 estimate); area: 4.5 sq. km. (approx.))

ARTICLE 13

1. The right to education for every child between the age of five and fifteen years is enshrined in section 104 of the Justice Ordinance (cap. 3). With the assistance of expatriate teaching personnel and advanced methods, the widest possible curriculum is offered consistent with normal financial limitations and the smallness of the roll.

ARTICLE 14

2. Education between the ages referred to in section 104 of the Justice Ordinance is compulsory as well as free of charge. Responsibility for the regular attendance of pupils is cast upon the parent or guardian of every such child. The sanction of a modest fine has been provided for breach of this obligation.

ARTICLE 15

3. The right to take part in all aspects of cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress have never been placed in jeopardy and no specific legislation has been necessary to protect them. Similarly the protection of the interests of authors has never been put in issue.

R. Hong Kong

(Population: 5,147,000 (1980 estimate); area: 1,044 sq. km. (approx.))

ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Paragraph 1

1. The statutory framework and administrative structure within which education in Hong Kong is conducted, and current policy objectives in the field of education, are in no way inconsistent with the principles and aims set out in this article. There is no discrimination on grounds of race, religion or language regarding access to educational facilities. A list of the principal laws on education is provided, together with copies of the ordinances included therein.\*

Paragraph 2 (a)

2. Free primary education was introduced in all Government and aided primary schools (with the exception of a very small number of schools mainly for English-speaking children), in 1971. Free primary education continues to be

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\* See the annex to the present report.

available for every child in the primary school age group. Primary education normally commences at the age of six years.

3. While primary education is not "compulsory" as such, where it appears to the Director of Education that a parent of a child is withholding a child from attending primary school without any reasonable excuse, the Director may serve upon a parent an attendance order requiring him to cause the child to attend regularly as a pupil of the primary school named in the attendance order. While these powers do not in a strict legal sense constitute compulsory attendance, they are nevertheless intended substantially to achieve the same effect.

Paragraph 2 (b)

4. Secondary education is available to all on completion of the primary course. Free junior secondary education is provided for all primary leavers from standard primary schools. This is a three-year course in Government schools and schools in receipt of aid and other forms of financial assistance from the Government. Technical and pre-vocational schools are included in this provision.

5. A child in the relevant age group may be made the subject of an attendance order. Thus, a course of nine years free education is available to all.

6. As regards the senior secondary level, it has, since 1978, been a policy aim to provide subsidized (but not entirely free) senior secondary places for 60 per cent of the fifteen-year-old population in 1981, rising to more than 70 per cent by 1986. Progress towards these targets has been substantial. It is anticipated that provision will reach 58 per cent in 1981, 62 per cent in 1982, and 65 per cent in 1983. Courses in five Government technical institutes are also available at this level. The provision of Form VI places in Government and aided schools is in accordance with a policy objective, established in 1978, for providing subsidized Lower Form VI places for one third of the pupils entering subsidized Form IV places, with progression to Upper Form VI in schools operating a two-year sixth-form course.

Paragraph 2 (c)

7. Admission to institutions of higher education financed by the Government is on merit. The number of applicants fulfilling minimum entrance requirements exceeds the places available, despite the considerable expansion of places in recent years. However, the nature and scale of provision at this level are under review.

8. In December 1980, full-time enrolments were 5,404 at the Hong Kong University, 5,043 at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and 11,637 at the Polytechnic. For the 1981-1984 triennium, the target growth rate at the universities will be 4 per cent per annum. This figure is under review. It is thus anticipated that the total university student population will be at least 11,620 by the academic year 1983-1984. At that date, full-time enrolment at the Polytechnic will be 12,000. The current review may result in much higher figures.

9. Financial assistance to needy students at these institutions is available in the form of scholarships, bursaries and loans.

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Paragraph 2 (d)

10. To cater for persons who have not received primary education, or whose primary education has been curtailed, the Adult Education Section of the Education Department makes available a number of retrieval courses, including Chinese literacy classes and Chinese general subjects classes, of such a kind as to afford full opportunity to such persons to further their basic education. Similar courses are also provided by voluntary bodies in receipt of financial assistance from the Government. Courses at a more advanced level are also provided (e.g. those of the Evening School of Higher Chinese Studies). In addition, a number of private schools operate Chinese literacy classes.

Paragraph 2 (e)

11. As indicated in the comments on article 13, paragraph 2(a), (b) and (c), the development of a system of schools at all levels is actively pursued. A variety of opportunities exist, both within Hong Kong and made available by institutions overseas, for teachers to pursue professional studies. Teaching staff employed by the Government participate in such improvements of conditions of service as affect the Civil Service generally. Salary scales of teaching staff employed in schools in receipt of a recurrent subsidy from the Government and administered under the relevant Codes of Aid applicable to such schools, are subject to improvement, pari passu, with those of teaching staff employed in the Civil Service. Conditions of service of teachers in private schools are matters of private contract between employer and employee.

Paragraph 3

12. The Education Ordinance, which constitutes the legal framework within which schools are established and conducted in Hong Kong, makes provision for the registration of private schools, subject to statutory requirements regarding the suitability and safety of premises to be used for school purposes, and the suitability of persons to be approved and registered as managers or employed as teachers. Private schools registered under the Education Ordinance offer a wide variety of courses at kindergarten, primary, secondary and post-secondary levels. There is no restriction on the liberty of parents or legal guardians to utilize the facilities provided by private schools.

Paragraph 4

13. As regards the liberty of individuals to establish and direct educational institutions, the Education Ordinance places no restrictions on such liberty other than such as may arise from a legitimate concern that individuals applying to be approved or registered as managers of schools are, in general, fit and proper persons to be entrusted with the responsibilities involved.

ARTICLE 14: PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION,  
FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL

14. As regards primary education, the comments on article 13, paragraph 2(a) are relevant. The provisions of the Education Ordinance relating to the power of the

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Director of Education to order attendance at primary or secondary school, cover children undergoing both primary and junior secondary education.

15. Education at the primary and junior-secondary levels in the public sector is free. At the senior-secondary level, a fee remission scheme is in operation in the public sector, to ensure that no pupil allocated a place in this sector is debarred from taking it up because of lack of financial resources.

ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TO ENJOY  
THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND THE  
PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF AUTHORS

16. In recent years, Hong Kong people have increasingly been able to pursue a considerable assortment of cultural, recreational and educational activities in their leisure time. Innumerable events are held, ranging from traditional Cantonese operas and puppet shows, to stimulating performances by local and international orchestras and entertainers. Thousands of sporting and recreational activities attract enthusiastic participants and supporters. Throughout the year, organizations such as the Urban Council, the Recreation and Sport Service, the Central Co-ordinating Committee for Youth Recreation, governing sports bodies and many voluntary associations, plan and co-ordinate a crowded calendar of events. In January 1980, a Recreation and Culture Division was established within the Government Secretariat to take over executive control of the Recreation and Sport Service and the Music Office, and to assume policy responsibility for recreation and culture.

17. Plans to improve and increase recreational facilities throughout Hong Kong are going ahead, ranging from smaller scale projects to international-standard sports stadia. The Queen Elizabeth Stadium, with a seating capacity of 3,500, was opened in August 1980. It provides indoor facilities of international standards for various sports and cultural activities. An even larger and more sophisticated indoor stadium, the Hung Hom Stadium, is scheduled to open in 1982 and will be able to accommodate about 12,500 spectators.

18. The Urban Council and the Government are planning a cultural complex in Tsim Sha Tsui that will become the centre of Hong Kong's cultural life. Upon completion, its facilities for the arts will include a 2,300-seat concert hall for presenting unamplified orchestral music; a 2,000-seat lyric theatre for opera, ballet and stage shows; and a 350-seat theatre-in-the-round for drama and chamber music; an arts library and a new Museum of Arts. The Hong Kong Space Museum, which forms the first stage of the Tsim Sha Tsui Cultural Complex, was opened in October 1981. It provides the public with an exceptional entertainment venue in which knowledge of the universe, space exploration and related sciences are presented through sky shows, exhibitions, lectures in astronomy and telescopic observations. Hong Kong also has the world's largest oceanarium, the Ocean Park, and it is one of the most spectacular recreational and educational complexes in Asia.

19. It is the general policy freely to permit, encourage and support scientific research, its application for the benefit of the community as a whole, and international contacts and co-operation between scientists. A far-reaching review

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has just been initiated to consider how the Government can best carry out these objectives, and it is hoped that more information on new initiatives in these areas will be available in six to twelve months' time.

20. Hong Kong's copyright laws are based on those which apply in the United Kingdom. A list of the relevant legislation is provided, together with copies of the Registration of Patents Ordinance and Copyright Ordinance.\* The principal aim is to protect the holder of the copyright for any production of which he is the author. Infringement of copyright is actionable and can be taken to the courts.

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\* See the annex to the present report.

Annex

Supplementary information and list of documentation provided\*

I. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Education Act, 1944

Education Act, 1980

Race Relations Act, 1976

Sections 17-19 of the 1976 Race Relations Act

The admission to maintained schools of children from overseas and the admission of teachers from overseas

Directive of the Council of the European Community on the Education of the Children of Migrant Workers

Education in Schools

The School Curriculum

Further information on section 11 grant

Urban Aid Programme

Initial Government Observations on the Fifth Report from the Education, Science and Arts Committee, Session 1979-80: The Funding and Organisation of Courses in Higher Education

Statistical Bulletin No. 12/80

Remuneration of Teachers, Act 1965

The Education (Assisted Places) Regulations, 1980

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\* The documentation listed is available for consultation in the files of the Secretariat, in the original language, as received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## II. STATES OF GUERNSEY

### A. Guernsey and Alderney

#### (1) Laws:

The Education (Guernsey) Law, 1970

The Superannuation (Teachers and Teachers' Families) (Guernsey) Law, 1974

#### (2) Ordinances:

The Education (Guernsey) Law, 1970 (Commencement) Ordinance, 1970

The Education (School Committees) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1970

The Alderney (Application of legislation) (Education) Ordinance, 1970

The Education (Handicapped Pupils) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1971

The Alderney (Application of legislation) (Education) Ordinance, 1971

The Education (School Committees) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1974

The Education (School Committees) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1976

The Education (School Committees) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1977

The Superannuation (Teachers and Teachers' Families) (Guernsey) Law, 1974  
(Commencement) Ordinance, 1978

The Alderney (Application of Legislation) (Superannuation) (Teachers and  
Teachers' Families) Ordinance, 1978

#### (3) Statutory instruments:

The School Attendance Order (Guernsey) Regulations, 1970

The Pupils' Registration (Guernsey) Regulations, 1970

The Handicapped Pupils (Certificate) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1971

The Independent Schools Registration (Guernsey) Regulations, 1971

The Teachers' Superannuation (Guernsey) Regulations, 1978

The Teachers' Superannuation (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1979

The Teachers' Superannuation (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1980

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Regulations Governing the Leave of Absence of Teachers (Revised in  
March, 1976)

(4) States Resolutions:

Resolution XXXIV of 8 February 1946

Resolution XI of 29 April 1981

(5) Statutes of Elizabeth College

B. Sark

Resolutions of Chief Pleas:

(1) School Education Committee empowered to give rulings regarding school attendance etc. School attendance is compulsory for all children aged five to fourteen years. If parents wish to send children to school up to 15 years of age, they will be permitted to do so on application to the Committee (11 February 1948).

(2) Decided to pay the fee of boys and girls sitting for exams in Guernsey with a view to obtaining a scholarship (18 May 1948).

(3) Approved that children aged thirteen years and over, recommended by the Schoolmaster and approved by the Committee, should be permitted to attend appropriate secondary schools in Guernsey, tuition fees to be paid by the Island (Michaelmas, 1973).

(4) Following a request by the school teachers for an increase in their salary and for some assistance towards a pension scheme, La Dame, on behalf of the Education Committee, recommended, and it was agreed, that their joint salary should be increased by £250 on the first of October 1968 and by a further £250 on the 1st October 1969, thus raising the salary of the school teachers to £1720 per annum. It was further agreed that the Island should pay 6 per cent of their joint salary each year towards some form of pension scheme (24 June 1968).

(5) On the recommendation of the Seigneur it was agreed that the salaries of all Island officials and other employees should be increased by 16.7 and the Budget (which has been previously circulated) was approved as amended (1 October 1980).

(6) Examiner to inspect schools at public expense (5 October 1892).

III. STATES OF JERSEY

Loi (1912) sur l'Instruction primaire

Loi (1972) (Amendement) sur l'Instruction primaire

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Loi (1979) (Amendement) sur l'Instruction primaire  
Loi (1920) sur l'Instruction publique  
Règlement (1922) sur l'Instruction technique  
Education (Grants to Private Schools) (Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations, 1977  
Colleges (Sixth Forms) (Jersey) Regulations, 1979  
Colleges (Sixth Forms) (Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations, 1980  
Règlements (1946) sur l'Enseignement de la langue française dans les écoles  
publiques élémentaires  
Règlements (1978) sur l'Enseignement de la langue française dans les écoles  
publiques élémentaires  
Règlements (1979) sur l'Enseignement de la langue française dans les écoles  
publiques élémentaires  
Report and proposition regarding the re-organisation of secondary education  
Report and proposition regarding the development of further education at  
Highlands College  
Education report 1981  
Copyright: Loi (1913) au Sujet des droits d'Auteur  
Registered Designs (Jersey) Law, 1957  
Trade Marks (Jersey) Law, 1958  
Patents (Jersey) Law 1957, as amended in 1981  
Patents (Amendment) (Jersey) Law, 1981

#### IV. ISLE OF MAN

The 1949 Education Act of Tynwald  
Instrument and Rules of Management for County Primary Schools  
Instrument and Articles of Government for County Secondary Schools  
Conditions of Service for Teachers at the College of Further Education  
Regulations regarding Free School Meals

/...

Manx Regulations concerning Awards to Students

List of school buildings and extensions to existing school buildings

Conditions of Tenure and Sick Pay Regulations for the Employment of Teachers

The 1944 Education (Young People's Welfare) Act of Tynwald

#### V. DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

##### A. Anguilla

Education Department Annual Report (1978)

The Education System in Anguilla

##### B. Bermuda

Educational Philosophy and General Objectives: statement by the Ministry of Education

##### C. Gibraltar

Education Ordinance, 1974

Report on Education: Department of Education

Rules for the Standards for Nursery School Premises, 1965

Education Ordinance, 1974; Educational Awards Regulations, 1974

Education Ordinance, 1974; Handicapped Children (Assessment Panel) Regulations, 1977

H. St. Helena

Births for the years 1963-1980

Year	Male	Female	Total
1980	43	44	87
1979	45	50	95
1978	52	46	98
1977	49	56	105
1976	45	57	102
1975	52	65	117
1974	53	41	94
1973	61	57	118
1972	57	67	124
1971	74	82	156
1970	81	58	139
1969	63	57	120
1968	79	65	144
1967	64	67	131
1966	50	62	112
1965	59	60	119
1964	55	54	109
1963	47	59	106

Source: 1976-1980 Registrar, Births, Deaths and Marriages, St. Helena;  
 1962-1975 Population Census, 1976.

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K. Hong Kong

Legislation on education	Laws of Hong Kong		
	(Vol.)	(Cap.)	(Page)
Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance	20	1109	1
Education Ordinance	15	279	1
Education Scholarships Fund Ordinance	20	1085	1
Hong Kong Polytechnic Ordinance	20	1075	1
Post Secondary Colleges Ordinance	18	320	1
University of Hong Kong Ordinance	20	1053	1
Education Regulations	15	279	A1
Education (Exemption) Order	15	279	B1
Grant Schools Provident Fund Rules	15	279	C1
Post Secondary Colleges Regulations	18	320	1
Statutes of the Chinese University of Hong Kong	20	1109	8
Statutes of the University of Hong Kong	20	1053	8
Subsidized Schools Provident Fund Rules	15	279	D1

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Legislation on copyright	Laws of Hong Kong		
	(Vol.)	(Cap.)	(Page)
Copyright Ordinance	3	39	1
Registration of Patents Ordinance	3	42	1
	Vol.	App.	Page
Copyright (Hong Kong) Orders, 1972 and 1979	22	III	DD 1
Copyright (Libraries) Regulations	21	I	AJ 1
Copyright (Notice of Publication) Regulations	21	I	AK 1
Copyright (Performing Right Tribunal) Rules	21	I	BP 1
Copyright Royalty System (Records) Regulations	21	I	AL 1
Copyright (International Organizations) Order, 1957	23	III	DS 1
Copyright (Broadcasting Organizations) Order, 1961	23	III	DT 1
Copyright (International Conventions) Order, 1972 Minor Amendments (page 442)	23	III	DU 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order, 1973	23	III	DV 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1973	23	III	DW 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1973	23	III	DX 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1973	23	III	DY 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 5) Order, 1973	23	III	DZ 1

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Legislation on copyright	Laws of Hong Kong		
	(Vol.)	(Cap.)	(Page)
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order, 1974	23	III	EA 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order, 1975	23	III	EB 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1975	23	III	EC 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1975	23	III	ED 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order, 1976	23	III	EE 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1976	23	III	EF 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1976	23	III	EG 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order, 1977	23	III	EH 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1977	23	III	EI 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order, 1978	23	III	EJ 1
Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order, 1979	23	III	EO 1