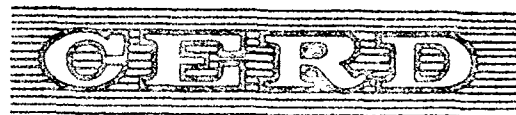


**INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**



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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirtieth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Eighth periodic reports of States parties due in 1984

Addendum

UNITED KINGDOM 1/

[10 May 1984]

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1/ For previous reports submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom and the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which the reports were considered, see:

Initial report - CERD/C/R.3/Add.14 and Corr.1 (CERD/C/SR.42, SR.43, SR.56 and SR.57);
Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.30/Add.28 (CERD/C/SR.156 to SR.158);
Third periodic report - CERD/C/R.70/Add.34 (CERD/C/SR.244 and SR.245; SR.248 and SR.249);
Fourth periodic report - CERD/C/R.90/Add.30 (CERD/C/SR.348 and SR.349);
Fifth periodic report - CERD/C/20/Add.17 and Add.26 (CERD/C/SR.398 and SR.399);
Sixth periodic report - CERD/C/66/Add.13 and Add.24 (CERD/C/SR.487 and SR.488);
Seventh periodic report - CERD/C/91/Add.24 (CERD/C/SR.605 and SR.606).

PART I - GENERAL

Race Relations Act 1976

1. The Government of the United Kingdom is committed to the elimination of discrimination on the grounds of race and to the promotion of equal opportunities between people of different races generally. The current legislation against racial discrimination is the Race Relations Act 1976. In the United Kingdom the provisions of international treaties are generally not incorporated into domestic legislation. Their provisions are normally implemented by means of internal laws and administrative regulations. In this particular case the 1976 Race Relations Act is the main instrument for the implementation of the Convention within the United Kingdom.
2. The 1976 Act makes direct and indirect racial discrimination unlawful in the fields of employment, education and the provision of goods, facilities, services and premises, and it gives individuals a right of direct access to the civil courts and industrial tribunals for legal remedies for unlawful discrimination. The Act also established an independent Commission for Racial Equality which is vested with wide powers and has duties to work towards the elimination of discrimination, to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations, and to keep the operation of the 1976 Act under review. The Commission is also a principal source of information and advice for the general public about the Act and has discretion to assist individuals who consider that they have been the subject of unlawful discrimination.
3. In addition, section 5A of the Public Order Act 1936 (which was inserted by section 70 of the Race Relations Act 1976) makes it an offence for any person to publish or distribute written matter, or to use words in any public place or at any public meeting, where the matter or words are threatening, abusive or insulting and likely to stir up hatred against any racial group in Great Britain.

NORTHERN IRELAND

4. The sixth periodic report of the United Kingdom contained a very full explanation of the practical and constitutional reasons why the Race Relations Acts did not extend to Northern Ireland. None the less, this question was raised again in the Committee in 1983 and further explanation may be helpful. Briefly the position is that under the common law system, when no problem exists, there is no reason to provide legislation to deal with it. Immigration to Northern Ireland from outside the British Isles has been insignificant and race relations have not to date been an area of difficulty in Northern Ireland. However, if the situation changes, those Acts relating to race relations could be extended to provide the necessary protection.
5. In addition, alone amongst the regions of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland possessed a directly elected subordinate Parliament and Government from 1921 to 1972, when responsibility for the administration of Northern Ireland was assumed by the United Kingdom Government and Parliament. This constitutional arrangement is, however, temporary and in the meantime the Government has taken care to preserve Northern Ireland's separate statute book. Consequently, legislative provision on many topics differs between Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom. It should be noted in addition that the constituent parts of the United Kingdom have different legislative provision on a wide variety of subjects reflecting their various needs and demands.
6. There is a considerable body of legislation applying to Northern Ireland which is designed to deal with the specific problems of religious, cultural and

political discrimination which face Northern Ireland. It should be noted that many of them are modelled on measures taken in Great Britain to combat racial discrimination and in practice cover much the same ground as the Race Relations Acts, although the problems they address are different. The main statutory provisions in this field applying to Northern Ireland are listed below:

(a) Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973

Section 19 makes it illegal for any public authority to discriminate on grounds of religious belief or political opinion;

Section 20 establishes a Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights charged with advising the Government as to the effectiveness of the law in preventing discrimination on grounds of religious belief or political opinion;

(b) Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act 1976

This outlaws discrimination in employment on grounds of religious or political belief, and sets up a Fair Employment Agency to enforce and promote equality of opportunity in employment;

(c) Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976

This establishes an Equal Opportunity Commission to promote equality of opportunity between men and women and to combat sexual discrimination - in employment and in the provision of goods, facilities or services (including education);

(d) Prevention of Incitement to Hatred Act (Northern Ireland) 1970

This prohibits the use of written matter or words likely to provoke hatred based on religious belief, colour, race or ethnic or national origin, against any section of the public;

(e) Parliamentary Commissioner Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 and
and Commissioner for Complaints Act (Northern Ireland) 1969

(f)

These provide machinery for the redress of complaints by the public against discrimination by (respectively) central government and other public bodies.

7. These major pieces of legislation, taken together with administrative action aimed at eliminating discrimination, provide the people of Northern Ireland with a very high degree of legal protection against all the forms of discrimination likely to be found there.

8. The decision not to extend the Race Relations Act 1976 to Northern Ireland must therefore be seen against the background of the absence of racial problems in Northern Ireland; the high degree of protection already afforded by existing Northern Ireland anti-discrimination laws; and the separate legal and legislative tradition of this part of the United Kingdom.

9. During the Committee's discussion of the United Kingdom's seventh periodic report it was asked whether Irish people were regarded as constituting a separate ethnic and racial group. In terms of the Race Relations Act discrimination against a person on the grounds that he was Irish (or Scottish, English, Welsh or any other nationality or race) would be an offence. Within Northern Ireland the major social division is on religious/political lines, between those wishing to remain part of the United Kingdom (predominantly, though not exclusively, Protestant) and

those (predominantly, though not exclusively, Roman Catholic) wishing Northern Ireland to leave the United Kingdom and unite with the Republic of Ireland. Where there is discrimination in Northern Ireland it tends to be in terms of this division. The Government is strongly and actively opposed to such discrimination. It could not be dealt with in terms of legislation aimed at racial discrimination and the statutory provisions enacted and listed above are specifically aimed at the problems which exist.

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

10. The largest groups of non-United Kingdom ethnic origin in the population of Great Britain are those people whose origins lie in the countries of the New Commonwealth and Pakistan (NCWP). A breakdown of this population for the years mid-1971, mid-1976 and mid-1980 was attached to the seventh periodic report, with commentary in paragraph 11 of that report. The estimated population of Great Britain of NCWP ethnic origin increased by 53 per cent from 1,371 thousand people in mid-1971 (i.e., 2.5 per cent of the total population) to 2,104 thousand people in mid-1980 (i.e., 3.9 per cent of the total population). Preliminary estimates show that the NCWP population in 1981 was 2.2 million (i.e., 4 per cent of the population), of whom about 40 per cent were born in the United Kingdom.

PART II - INFORMATION IN RELATION TO ARTICLES 2 TO 7 OF THE CONVENTION

Introduction

11. Information on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which give effect to the provisions of articles 2-7 of the Convention was contained in the sixth and seventh periodic reports of Her Majesty's Government (CERD/C/66/Add.13 and Add.24 and CERD/C/91/Add.24). Copies of the Race Relations Act 1976 were distributed with the fifth periodic report. The Committee are invited to refer to these earlier reports.

Articles 1 and 2

RACE RELATIONS ACT 1976

12. The Committee is referred to the detailed description of the provisions of the Act provided in the seventh periodic report.

Exceptions under the Race Relations Act 1976

13. As the seventh periodic report indicated, the Act provides for certain limited and specified exceptions. The circumstances in which an exception may be claimed are clearly laid down, and the United Kingdom Government does not accept that their inclusion in the Act has the effect of making the Act's provisions so flexible that the Act is generally ineffective, nor is it aware that these exceptions are abused by those looking for loopholes in the Act.

14. The Commission for Racial Equality has included in its draft consultative paper on amendments to the 1976 Act proposals which involve minor amendments to these exceptional provisions, but as explained below, firm proposals for amendments to the law have yet to be drawn up and submitted to the Home Secretary. All such proposals, once presented, will be carefully considered.

Article 2

RECRUITMENT OF ETHNIC MINORITIES TO THE POLICE SERVICE

15. In England and Wales, there were 596 police officers from the ethnic minorities on 31 December 1983 out of a total police strength of 121,003 i.e., 0.49 per cent. This represents an increase of 257 on the number of 339 serving on 31 December 1981. The number of ethnic minority officers in Scotland and Northern Ireland is small.

16. The special study group mentioned in paragraph 19 (b) of the seventh periodic report, which reported to the Home Secretary in July 1982, identified a number of positive steps which could be taken by police forces to attract suitably qualified applicants from the minority communities and to help those who narrowly failed to meet the entry standards. Their recommendations are summarised in paragraph 48 of the Report of the Study Group on Recruitment into the Police Service of Members of the Ethnic Minorities (annex A). ^{2/} Copies of the report have been sent to police authorities and chief officers of police, and the Home Secretary has commended the

^{2/} All the annexes mentioned throughout the present document are available in the files of the secretariat for consultation by members of the Committee.

group's recommendations for implementation locally. Most police forces are now making positive efforts to recruit members of the ethnic minorities. As Appendix B to the study group's report indicates, some of these steps were already being taken before the study group reported; others stem from the report's recommendations. This positive approach to ethnic minority recruitment is reflected in the encouraging rise in recruitment over the past two years.

17. The study group considered that the main initiative for increased recruitment of members of the ethnic minorities must be taken at force level and that the key lay in increased personal contacts between police officers - particularly members of force recruitment departments - and members of the minority communities. The main task of the Home Office should be to support these local initiatives by any measures which called for action on a national basis. The following steps have been taken by the Home Office:

(a) HM Inspectors of Constabulary are now monitoring carefully the steps which forces are taking to increase ethnic minority recruitment;

(b) two courses have been held for officers in charge of recruitment in multiracial areas, to enable them to assist officers involved in interviewing and assessing ethnic minority candidates;

(c) special advertising campaigns continue to be run for three months each year in the ethnic minority press, using advertisements in the appropriate language;

(d) a special recruiting leaflet (annex B) 3/ incorporating the views of serving members of the ethnic minorities on the police service as a career, has been produced for use by police forces in visits to temples, mosques, youth clubs and other places where they meet members of the ethnic minorities.

(e) Before new entrance tests are introduced, they are independently scrutinised for possible cultural bias.

18. In response to a question raised during the Committee's consideration of the seventh periodic report, we confirm that screening procedures designed to establish that candidates have the qualities required to develop, with training and experience, into efficient police officers are applied to all potential recruits not only those from ethnic minority groups.

Article 2

URBAN PROGRAMME SUPPORT FOR ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES

19. As indicated in the seventh periodic report, the Urban Programme provides for central government grants to be paid to local authorities in respect of their own projects and those of voluntary and other bodies which they choose to support. Resources for the Urban Programme increased from £270 million in 1982-1983 to £348 million in 1983-1984, and have remained at a similar level for 1984-1985.

3/ Ibid.

20. The proportion of Urban Programme funds devoted to projects mainly or specifically benefiting ethnic minority communities has risen sharply in recent years. In 1981-1982, some £8 million was devoted to such projects (out of a total Urban Programme of £210 million) rising to £15 million in 1982-1983 and £27 million in 1983-1984. The nature of these projects varies widely. The greater number are directed at meeting the welfare problems and special social needs of ethnic minority residents of the inner city; the main target groups are the old, the very young, single-parent families or people with language difficulties. Other projects are concerned with improving the economic prospects of ethnic minority people through, for example, the provision of training in relevant skills and making business advice and work-space available to potential entrepreneurs. Projects which are considered particularly beneficial to minority communities are those directed at improving the environment and general appearance of areas where they form the major proportion of the resident population. Some of the projects are described in the report entitled "Tackling Racial Disadvantage" (annex C). 4/

21. The Government has sought to foster the increase in the number of projects benefiting ethnic minority groups by enhancing awareness of the Urban Programme among such groups, and encouraging local authorities, when submitting bids for funding, to pay attention to the needs of their minority communities. A key role in this approach has been played by Sir George Young, whose appointment as Minister with special responsibility for race relations matters within the Department of the Environment's sphere of interest was referred to in the seventh periodic report.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND RACE

22. The seventh periodic report referred to the Government's action in convening a joint working group with the local authority associations to consider how best to disseminate good practice on a range of issues connected with race relations and racial disadvantage. The working group was chaired by the Chief Executive of the London Borough of Brent, the local authority with the largest proportion of ethnic minority residents in the United Kingdom, and comprised representatives of local authority associations, government departments with a particular interest in race relations matters and the Commission for Racial Equality.

23. The working group's report (annex D) 5/ was published in June 1983. It contains advice on a range of issues to which the group considered that local authorities should have regard if they were to make a realistic attempt to tackle racial disadvantage. It gives examples of action already taken by particular authorities, and points of contact within those authorities. The subject areas covered included organization and structure, the local authority as an employer, training and the delivery of services to the public.

24. The Government considers that the report raises important issues and carries important messages for local authorities. It therefore followed up the report by organizing a conference to discuss its contents, under the Chairmanship of Ministers, for local authority elected members and senior officers. A report of the Conference will be available later in 1984.

4/ Ibid.

5/ Ibid.

GRANTS UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1966

25. Grant aid under section 11 of the Local Government Act 1966 is designed to provide financial assistance to local authorities to enable them to meet the special needs of Commonwealth immigrants in their areas. The total grant to be paid by central government during the financial year 1983/84 is estimated to be £67 million. A large proportion of this amount supports teaching posts in schools but other areas of local authority activity (e.g., social services, housing, and youth projects) also benefit. Changes to the administrative arrangements of the grant scheme, which were announced in 1982, came into effect on 1 January 1983. These arrangements were designed to make the grant scheme more flexible and responsive to present-day needs. Despite being in operation for a relatively short time, the new arrangements have already led to some significant improvements. A wide range of innovative applications have been approved including many for posts at strategic levels within local authorities. Many authorities which were not eligible under the old arrangements now qualify for grants. Local authorities are now asked to consult the local community before applying for grants and to put applications for grants in a strategic context. A review of posts funded under the previous arrangements is being conducted with a view to bring such posts into line with the new arrangements.

Article 2

RACIAL ATTACKS: REPORT OF A HOME OFFICE STUDY

26. Copies of the Home Office study on racial attacks were attached to the seventh periodic report. In his foreword to the report to the then Home Secretary outlined the steps which should be taken to counter racial attacks. These were:

- (a) Collection at local level by the police and others with specific responsibilities in this field of information about the incidence of racial attacks

In responding to this line of action, many police forces have introduced new procedures for recording and monitoring racial attacks; and for ensuring that all attacks are dealt with promptly and sensitively. In the Metropolitan Police District all victims of racial attacks now receive a follow-up visit from the local Patrol Officer. Community Liaison Officers at District level receive all reports of local incidents, together with details of other incidents where the police officer feels there may be a racial motive, even if one has not been ascribed by the victim. The new system looks to District Commanders for a local response in the first instance, but the Community Liaison Officers who collate the information they receive from operational officers also keep the Community Relations Branch at New Scotland Yard informed.

So far as the situation in the rest of the country is concerned, officials have kept in close touch with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). They have confirmed that forces which have instituted new monitoring procedures have found them valuable in helping to spot local patterns of attack so that available manpower can be deployed to the best effect. The progress made by forces will be kept under review.

- (b) Arrangements in all areas with significant ethnic minority populations for liaison between the police, local authorities and ethnic minority communities

The question of liaison over racial attacks has been pursued in the context of Lord Scarman's wider recommendations on consultation between police and the community. Local consultative arrangements are already well established in many areas and, subject to the approval of Parliament, will soon be given statutory backing. Local consultative groups in London and elsewhere are already helping the police and the community to work more harmoniously together in taking practical action to combat crimes like racial attacks.

- (c) Training of police officers which will enable them to develop a greater sensitivity towards the phenomenon of racial attacks

The advances made in the field of training in community and race relations described elsewhere in this Report will help the police to improve their performance in these fields.

- (d) Assistance to the police by ethnic minority groups with on-the-job training for police officers

Many police forces already take advantage of the expert knowledge of the local community that leaders of the ethnic minority groups have. The Police Training Council Working Party (described in more detail below) addressed the question of how best use can be made of individuals from minority groups on police training courses and have made a number of recommendations identifying ways in which their expertise can be better used.

- (e) The immediate and direct reporting to the police of all racial attacks

Following discussions with the Commission for Racial Equality, Home Office officials spoke on the subject of racial attacks at meetings with community relations officers and of ethnic minority groups. This aspect has also been highlighted in speeches made by Home Office Ministers and by the police themselves.

- (f) Ways of combating racist activity and propaganda among young people; particularly in schools and at football grounds

- (i) Schools

The main responsibility in this field rests with local education authorities, but the police in consultation with these bodies and appropriate central government departments are looking at ways of improving their liaison with schools generally.

- (ii) Football grounds

The Home Office has consulted Football Associations and the police about the extent of racist activity at football grounds. It is thought that signs of racist activity has diminished since 1981 but the nature and the scale of the problem is kept under review.

The Home Office is engaged in continuing discussions with the Association of Chief Police Officers about the police's efforts to deal with this problem.

Article 2

LORD SCARMAN'S REPORT ON THE 1981 DISORDERS

27. As the seventh periodic report indicated, Lord Scarman was appointed in April 1981 to inquire into the serious public disorder which had occurred in Brixton, London, during that month and to report thereon. Lord Scarman took account of the subsequent disorders in other parts of the country, and his report was presented to Parliament in November. The Government accepted the general principles that the report set out for policing policy, the need to develop arrangements for consultations between the police and the community, the need for more effort to be put into training and the need for a reformed police complaints procedure.

(a) Consultation between police and community

- (i) The police have sought to foster good relations with the community and with ethnic minority groups in particular by a variety of means and with the full support of the Government. Many police forces have established specialist community relations departments and a number have appointed police/community liaison officers whose tasks specifically include that of developing contacts both formally and informally with leaders and members of the ethnic minority communities. In this respect, the Government has encouraged the setting up of local consultative groups to establish a pattern of formal and regular liaison between the police and representatives of the local authority and a Home Office review has showed that good progress has been made.
- (ii) In the light of the need for urgent action in Lambeth (the London Borough which includes Brixton) the first police/community consultative group was established in March 1982, on the personal initiative of the then Home Secretary. The Group now has a large and well balanced membership and discusses a wide range of policing issues. It has made a significant contribution to the reduction of tension between the police and the community in the Borough as a whole.
- (iii) The guidelines referred to in the seventh periodic report were issued to all Borough and District Councils in the Metropolitan Police District, and to Clerks to Police Authorities and Chief Officers of Police outside London in June 1982. These guidelines set out the broad principles and objectives of consultation, based on the findings of Lord Scarman's Report. In London, 19 of the 40 local Boroughs now have, or are moving towards, consultative arrangements which conform to the guidelines, and negotiations with other councils are continuing. In the provinces the response has generally been encouraging. Many forces had effective and sophisticated arrangements for consultation operating before Lord Scarman's Report was published, and their experience proved invaluable in giving general guidance. All provincial forces have some arrangements operating now, often based on local authority districts or police sub-divisions. Consultation has been shaped to meet local needs and varies enormously, ranging from formal district committees chaired by police authority members to attendance by local beat officers at parish council meetings. These arrangements have generally been well received as a valuable means of keeping local police officers in touch with the views of the community they serve.

- (iv) Lord Scarman recommended that consultative arrangements should be placed on a statutory basis and the Government has taken steps to make provision for this in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which is under consideration by Parliament.
- (v) The past two or three years has seen an unprecedented interest and debate on police officers' relationship with the community and a great deal of thought and activity has taken place both within the police service and in the prevention of crime. Local beat officers have been increased, most notably in the areas which experienced the disorders of 1981. In the Toxteth area of Merseyside, for instance, only foot patrols police the area and each officer remains on his particular beat for as long as possible which enables him to establish a relationship with many sections of the community. This style of policing has produced encouraging results and has led to a greater awareness of local problems.
- (vi) The Government is adamant, and believes that the great majority of police forces are also, that racially discriminatory behaviour by police officers must not be tolerated. It believes that the Police Discipline Code - which includes such offences as discreditable conduct and abuse of authority - is wide and flexible enough to deal with misconduct of this sort. Penalties available to chief officers range up to and including dismissal, and the Government has no doubt that severe penalties will be imposed in appropriate cases.

(b) Training

- (i) Considerable advances have been made since Lord Scarman's report. Police training in community and race relations was reviewed by a Working Party set up under the Police Training Council, the body which advises the Home Secretary on training matters. The report (annex E) 6/ was published in March 1983. In the 12 months following publication, a number of its recommendations for the further development of training and community relations have already been adopted and others are in the process of implementation.
- (ii) Recruit training is being improved and lengthened. With effect from January 1984, new recruits will receive about seven months training before they are allowed to patrol unaccompanied and they will undergo a carefully planned programme for further training during the rest of the two years' probation. In addition, very careful attention is paid to the selection and training of tutor constables to accompany them in their early duties.
- (iii) One of the most important developments for the future of training in this field is the establishment of the Home Office in August 1983 of a national training support centre at Brunel University to carry out research into relations between the police and the community and with ethnic minority groups in particular; and to provide

6/ Ibid.

specialist courses for trainers, training materials and advice to forces. It is hoped the result of this will be a radical change in the training of police officers at all levels not just in community and race relations, but in the approach to training generally.

- (iv) In the meantime, encouraged by the Government, many police forces have already taken steps to improve their training programmes designed to develop in young officers, skills for dealing with all sections of the public.
- (v) The Home Office have also been considering the question of attitudinal training for police officers and in the autumn of 1983 conducted a pilot study of racism awareness training with the assistance of groups of non-police trainers with experience in the field. The evaluation of this study will be available later in 1984 and it is planned that work in this field will be carried forward by the new centre at Brunel University.

(c) Complaints against the police

- (i) The Government recognizes that there is a degree of public concern over the fact that at present there is no independent check on the process of investigation following a complaint made against a police officer. It is for this reason that the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, currently before Parliament, will introduce changes to the complaints system which will provide for independent supervision of the investigation in certain cases.
- (ii) Under the Government's proposals, a new police complaints authority is to be established with a duty to supervise the investigation of all complaints of a serious nature and with the power to take on supervision of the investigation of any other complaint. This proposal is specifically designed to meet the concern that has been expressed for the investigation of complaints against the police to be fair and open. One of the ways in which this will be achieved is by giving the authority power to approve the appointment of the Investigating Officer and to instruct him on the conduct of the investigation. If the authority is not satisfied that an investigation has been properly conducted, it will have the right to say so publicly.

Article 4

INCITEMENT TO RACIAL HATRED

28. Section 5A of the Public Order Act 1936 (as inserted by section 70 of the Race Relations Act 1976) makes it an offence for any person to publish or distribute written matter, or to use words in any public place or at any public meeting, where the matter or words are threatening, abusive or insulting and likely to stir up hatred against any racial group in Great Britain. The Public Order Act also makes

it an offence to wear political uniforms in a public place or to organize or train a quasi-military force. Beyond this, successive United Kingdom Governments have taken the view that, provided they act within the law, people should have the right to form political organizations and that this right should be denied only in exceptional circumstances. Legal proscription, is, therefore, confined to organizations avowedly dedicated to terrorism and the violent overthrow of the State (in practice organizations connected with Northern Ireland). It is not an offence to solicit financial assistance in connection with an organization except those which are proscribed.

29. Section 5A is currently under examination as part of the United Kingdom Government's review of the Public Order Act 1936 and related legislation. The scope of the Government's review has broadened considerably since it was begun. Thus, for example, it is covering the possible implications of the civil disturbances in 1981 and of Lord Scarman's report for public order law and also the developing character of demonstrations. This has accounted for the delay in the completion of the review. Given the need to consider all the various aspects of the relevant law as a whole, it would be wrong to announce conclusions on particular issues prior to the completion of the review as a whole. It may be possible to announce the conclusions of the review within the next few months. However, the Government has announced its intention that proposed legislation for the establishment of a cable television service should make it an offence to transmit a programme which is likely to stir up racial hatred.

Article 5

REFUGEES

30. The position remains as outlined in paragraph 32 of the seventh periodic report, that is, where the nature of and numbers involved in a particular intake of refugees justifies separate provision, the Government has been prepared to set up and fund a special programme of reception and resettlement (e.g., for refugees from Viet Nam). Where no special programme is required, the tasks of resettling the refugees into the community, ensuring that they have access to the statutory local services and looking after their welfare needs are aided by the various voluntary refugee agencies active in this area. The Government provides funds to the British Refugee Council (the result of the merger of the British Council for Aid to Refugees with the Standing Conference on Refugees) which is the voluntary organization acting as the central co-ordinating body for refugee agencies in the United Kingdom and which itself receives and resettles some 400 to 500 refugees from all over the world each year.

Article 5

NATIONALITY

31. As forecast in the seventh periodic report, the British Nationality Act 1981 came into force on 1 January 1983. On that date those citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who had the right of abode in the United Kingdom

became British citizens. Those citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who were closely connected with a dependency became British Dependent Territories citizens and those citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who did not have sufficient connection with either the United Kingdom or a dependency became British Overseas citizens.

32. No one who was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies prior to 1 January 1983 was left without a citizenship. The Act did not take away the right of abode in the United Kingdom from anyone. It conferred British citizens status on those who had the right of abode and conferred either British Dependent Territories citizenship or British Overseas citizenship on those who did not have the right of abode in the United Kingdom.

33. An important change made by the 1981 Act is that since 1 January 1983 women have been able to pass on citizenship to their children on the same terms as men.

34. The provisions of the Act relating to statelessness more than comply with United Kingdom obligations under the 1961 United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness which the United Kingdom ratified in 1966.

35. The possession of civil rights and privileges, such as the right to vote, has not been affected by the British Nationality Act. All Commonwealth citizens, including British Dependent Territories citizens and British Overseas citizens living in the United Kingdom, continue to enjoy these rights and privileges in the same way as British citizens. Pakistan left the Commonwealth in 1973 and, in general, people from Pakistan are therefore not entitled to the rights and privileges of Commonwealth citizens unless they have acquired British citizenship (before 1983, citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies).

36. Most of the Commonwealth citizens living in the United Kingdom are settled there and therefore their children born in the United Kingdom are automatically British citizens at birth and have all the rights and obligations of that citizenship.

37. Most British Overseas citizens have another nationality or citizenship, and many British Overseas citizens are well established in their countries of residence, even where they do not have dual citizenship. Because of the wide variation in the nationality laws of the countries in which British Overseas citizens live it is not possible to estimate the number of children who might be born stateless. But in view of the large number of British Overseas citizens who have dual nationality or who are settled in their country of residence, the number is expected to be small. Where statelessness does occur, the primary responsibility for rectifying the matter rests on the country of birth under the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Articles 5 and 6

IMMIGRATION

Immigration Rules

38. It is not possible to assess the precise impact of immigration laws on race relations. The intention of the present firm but fair immigration control is to end persistent concern about the level of immigration and thus to prevent an atmosphere of mistrust from developing. The Government believes that this is an important pre-condition for the development of harmonious race relations and the achievement of full equality of opportunity for all citizens irrespective of race, colour or origins.

39. Revised immigration rules (annex F) 7/ came into effect on 16 February 1983. The principal change from those in force since March 1980 concerns the provision for a woman settled in the United Kingdom to be joined here by her husband or fiancé. Whereas previously this provision was restricted to a woman who was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies born in the United Kingdom or with a parent so born, the new rules allow any woman who is a British citizen to be joined here by her husband or fiancé, subject to certain tests designed to prevent use of marriage as a device to get round immigration control, irrespective of whether she has a connection with this country by birth. Any British citizen woman benefits under the rules whatever her racial origins.

40. The same set of rules applies to everyone, whether they be of Caribbean ethnic origin, from the new Commonwealth and Pakistan or from countries outside the Commonwealth. The immigration rules require immigration officers to carry out their duties "without regard to the race, colour, or religion of people seeking to enter the United Kingdom." In recognition of the United Kingdom's historic ties with Commonwealth countries, a few provisions of the rules do, however, apply only to citizens of those countries. (Instructions to immigration officers with regard to the Commonwealth Immigration Act 1962, were first published in that year; immigration rules relating separately to Commonwealth citizens and to aliens were first published in 1969. With the exception of rules in force briefly in 1973, those which came into operation on 1 March 1980 (HC 394) were the first set to cover both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens in a single document.) At no time have separate rules applied to people of Caribbean ethnic origin as opposed to other Commonwealth or non-Commonwealth citizens. However, it should be made clear that other factors apart from the immigration rules, of course affect patterns of immigration and the composition of the ethnic population within the United Kingdom. Economic circumstances, political pressures or family ties with people already settled in the United Kingdom, will make nationals of some countries or members of some ethnic groups more likely to want to enter than others. Particular national circumstances, such as currency regulations, may make it more difficult for some passengers to comply with certain provisions of the rules than for others. It is not possible to say, however, that the rules in general affect some groups to a greater extent than others.

Illegal Immigrants

41. Section 33 of the Immigration Act 1971 defines an "illegal entrant" as "a person unlawfully entering or seeking to enter [the United Kingdom] in breach of a deportation order or of the immigration laws, and includes also a person who has so entered". In applying the law the courts have held that an illegal entrant may be a person who has entered clandestinely avoiding the immigration control or one who has secured entry through the immigration controls by deception.

7/ Ibid.

42. Statistics on the apprehension and deportation of illegal immigrants are published annually by the Home Office Statistical Department. The relevant Table (annex G) 8/ published in the most recent Statistical Bulletin, is attached.

43. Although it is government policy that illegal entrants should normally be sent away, their cases are carefully examined for any compassionate circumstances which would justify their being allowed exceptionally to remain. An illegal entrant who was in the United Kingdom before 1972, or who has a spouse or children here, or whose case has exceptional features, will be deported only on the personal authority of a Minister.

Article 6

IMMIGRATION

Independent Appellate Authorities

44. Adjudicators and members of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal are not members of the judiciary. They are appointed by Ministers of the Crown and while they may be defined as administrative officers they are not responsible to any Minister for their decisions and act as fully independent judicial officers. The rights of appeal embodied in the Immigration Act 1971 are normally to an adjudicator in the first instance and the decisions of adjudicators are subject to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. Decisions of the Tribunal are subject to review by the Courts.

Article 5

TRAINING FOR UNEMPLOYED IMMIGRANTS

45. The Training Division (TD) of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) administers the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) which provides vocational training to unemployed people aged 19 or over. Courses are run at TD skillcentres, colleges and in employers' establishments. Immigrants may be eligible for TOPS training provided their stay in Great Britain is not subject to time and/or employment restrictions.

46. TOPS includes a number of preparatory courses designed to help people who lack basic literacy and numeracy skills by training them up to a standard whereby they are capable of getting a job or undertaking further training. Preparatory courses normally contain job related elements such as training in job and interview techniques, skills sampling and, wherever possible, work experience or job rehearsals. In 1982-1983, 4,000 adults were trained in preparatory courses. Over 6,000 starts were planned for 1983-1984 and it is planned to provide a similar number in 1984-1985.

47. About a third of preparatory courses concentrate on the needs of those who speak English as a second language, and broadly speaking, three kinds of English as a second language (ESL) courses are currently provided by TD:

(a) Preparatory/English as a Second Language Courses

These courses, which last for up to a maximum of 36 weeks, provide class-room work-related language training, and are usually held in colleges of further education or other educational establishments;

(b) Skills-Linked Language Training

These courses provide work-related language training combined with training in one or more basic skills. They are designed to improve the language abilities of trainees whilst also providing basic skills training to a level at which the trainees could gain either semi-skilled/operative level employment or further vocational training. They are provided in skillcentres, employers' establishments and colleges of further education. There is no set length for these courses, but they tend to last for between 12 and 24 weeks;

(c) Language for Opportunities Courses

These courses are part-time; training is given for up to 21 hours per week, and courses usually last for approximately 12 weeks. The trainees continue to receive unemployment benefit whilst attending the course, and an allowance can also be given for travel costs.

Most ESL courses are situated in areas with high ethnic minority concentrations, and therefore the majority are to be found in London and the Midlands.

Industrial Language Training

48. The aim of the courses of the Industrial Language Training Service (ILTS) is to further equality of opportunity in multiracial work places through communication, language and awareness training. The service was first launched in 1974 and since 1978 has been 100 per cent funded by the Manpower Services Commission. It is provided by local education authorities through local ILT Units in areas where ethnic minority groups are employed in significant numbers and where the greatest need for this kind of training has appeared. Course members are of all age ranges and there are now 30 ILTUs throughout England.

49. The units offer a range of language services, the main elements being:

(a) improving the language and communication skills in English of workers from overseas in ways relevant to their particular work and work place; and

(b) providing supervisors, trade unionists and others with skills and information relevant to effective communication at work across the barriers of language and culture.

50. In developing the service in consultation with the local education authorities, the Training Division has been advised and assisted by the National Centre for Industrial Language Training which it also funds. The National Centre provides information and support for the local units and training for their staff.

51. In 1982-1983 ILTS trained a total of 8,870 people approximately two thirds of whom fell into category (b) above.

Training for Young People

52. Over the last two years, significant changes have occurred in the Manpower Services Commission's (MSC) training provision for young people. Growing recognition of the need for foundation training for young school leavers led to the setting up of the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) over a six month period from April to September 1983. The YTS is an integral part of the Commission's New Training Initiative which sets out a national training strategy. It offers a year's foundation training to young people who have left education for work - both those going into jobs and those remaining unemployed.

53. The YTS builds on earlier, separate, schemes for both groups: the Unified Vocational Preparation Scheme and the Training for Skills Programme for employed young people, and the Youth Opportunity Programme (YOP) for the unemployed.

54. The scheme is work-based and provides training through a mixture of on-the-job learning, through work experience, with off-the-job training and/or education. Individual programmes are run by a variety of organizations, although employers have a major role in providing and organizing individual programmes of training.

55. Like the Youth Opportunities Programme, the YTS aims to encourage integration of the increasingly wide range of young people who enter schemes, although some do cater specifically for certain groups. The Industrial Language Training Service in certain parts of the country is making a contribution to language training on YTS, where this is necessary.

56. The Scheme is open to young school leavers under 18 with the emphasis on 16-year olds. The programmes therefore cover a wide ability range and are delivered in a variety of industrial and commercial settings. They are funded in three different ways:

Mode A - Employer-based programmes for both employed and unemployed trainees. Complete training programmes are organized by managing agents, on behalf of the MSC. They receive block grants and management fees related to occupancy levels.

Mode B1 - Individual schemes designed for unemployed young people, consisting of Community Projects, Training Workshops and Information Technology Centres, all developed under YOP. Sponsors of such programmes are reimbursed their actual expenditure to fixed upper limits.

Mode B2 - Also designed for unemployed young people, programmes offer linked periods of work experience and off-the-job training organized by MSC or others on its behalf. Sponsors may be paid a management fee plus reimbursement of the young people's training allowance and off-the-job training fees.

57. Around 350,000 young people are expected to have entered YTS between 1 April 1983 and 31 March 1984, around 70 per cent to Mode A places, over 20 per cent, Mode B1, and the balance to Mode B2.

58. Young people may be trainees, in which case they receive an allowance of £25 per week and travel costs in excess of £3 per week; or employees, with wages negotiated in the usual way.

59. Every programme, however funded, has to meet the same criteria and minimum standards and these are rigorously monitored by the Commission's Youth Training Directorate. In addition, the national Youth Training Board (YTB), which advises the Commission on the YTS, has issued a statement on equal opportunities. The YTB comprises representatives of employers and trade unions, local authorities, education interests, youth organizations, voluntary organizations and others. The aim is to ensure that young people such as those from ethnic minorities can derive full benefit from the Scheme. Detailed guidance has been issued to the staff administering the scheme on the implications of the Race Relations Act; the policy of equal opportunity; and special measures endorsed by the YTB to ensure that the policy is implemented. The guidance includes information on marketing and information initiatives; advice and training available for both MSC, and training providers' staff; recruitment and selection procedures, including the fact that

young people can now seek legal redress through industrial tribunals if unlawful discrimination occurs in recruitment or termination, and monitoring. Research is currently underway into how ethnic minority groups fare during the first year of YTS.

Community Programme for the Long-Term Unemployed

60. The Community Programme is run by the Employment Division (ED) of the Manpower Services Commission and was launched on 1 October 1982. Like its predecessor, the Community Enterprise Programme (CEP), the Community Programme provides temporary work opportunities on projects of benefit to the community for adults who have been unemployed for some time. Eligible persons aged 18 to 24 must have been unemployed for at least six months out of the last nine months or more and those aged 25 and over have been unemployed for 12 months out of the last 15 months.

61. By providing work experience and a recent reference it is hoped that a spell on the programme will enable participants to improve their chances of competing for and obtaining permanent jobs on the open labour market.

Table 1

PLACES PROVIDED UNDER COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE PROGRAMME (CEP) AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMME (CP)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Filled Places</u>
1981/82	CEP	27,554
1982/83	CEP/CP	39,527
1983/84	CP	114,982*

*Figure at December 1983 - Latest available data.

Article 5

ETHNIC MONITORING

62. The Government believes that, in order to measure future trends and to assess more accurately the extent of racial disadvantage, there must be further monitoring of the social and economic position of the ethnic minority groups. Such monitoring would provide the necessary statistical basis for measures to combat racial disadvantage and to promote equality of opportunity.

63. In the summer of 1982 the Government carried out a pilot survey of the ethnic origin of members of some grades of its own staff (the Civil Service), as well as some applicants for Civil Service jobs, in Leeds in the north of England. Following the successful completion of the pilot survey, the Government decided to gain broader experience of ethnic monitoring by arranging to record on a permanent basis the ethnic origin of some Civil Service staff in two areas: the North West Economic Planning Region and the county of Avon. The necessary procedures were introduced in November 1983. It is also intended to monitor a sample of recruitment schemes in both areas started during 1984.

Article 6

COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

64. Information about the structure and role of the Commission for Racial Equality is contained in Part II of the sixth periodic report. Copies of the Commission's Annual Reports for 1979, 1980 and 1981 which give details of the Commission's

activities in those years were attached to the seventh periodic report. The Annual Report for 1982 (annex H) 9/ provides full details of the Commission's legal status, role, membership, procedures as well as indications of the range of activities and initiatives undertaken in 1982.

65. Two recent activities of particular interest are described below:

(a) CRE Code of Practice

A Code of Practice issued by the Commission for Racial Equality under the provisions of Section 47 of the Race Relations Act 1976 has been approved by Parliament and comes into operation on 1 April 1984 (annex I).10/ It does not extend the law. The primary aim of the Code is to give practical guidance to help employers and others to understand the law and how policies can be implemented to help eliminate racial discrimination and enhance equality of opportunity. The code makes recommendations to employers, trade unions, employment agencies and individual employees and stresses the close link between good employment practice and equal opportunity.

(b) CRE Investigation into the allocation of housing in the London Borough of Hackney

One of the Commission's main duties under the Race Relations Act 1976 is to work towards the elimination of discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity for different racial groups. In pursuit of this duty it is empowered to carry out formal investigations and, where discrimination is found, to issue a non-discrimination notice.

The Commission embarked on a formal investigation into the allocation of council housing in the London Borough of Hackney in May 1978. Following consideration of the results of the investigation, the Commission issued a non-discrimination notice in June 1983, reflecting its finding that the Borough had practised unlawful direct discrimination against black applicants and tenants who had been allocated housing. The basis of the non-discrimination notice was that people of West Indian, Asian or African origin had not been provided with housing of the same quality as that given to white people in similar circumstances. A report of the investigation was published in January 1984 (annex J). 11/

66. Compliance with the non-discrimination notice required the following actions on the part of the Council:

(a) The introduction of ethnic record keeping of applicants for housing.

(b) Monitoring of the records to ensure that discrimination does not occur in the allocation process.

(c) A review of the procedures and criteria governing housing allocation to ensure that these are clearly defined, relevant and applied equally to everyone.

9/ Ibid.

10/ Ibid.

11/ Ibid.

(d) Training for staff on the requirements and implications of the Race Relations Act 1976.

(e) The appointment of a senior officer with responsibility for ensuring that the Council complies with the non-discrimination notice.

67. Hackney Council co-operated with the investigation, accepted the findings and is working towards full implementation of the requirements of the non-discrimination notice.

68. The Commission considers that the issues it examined in Hackney are common to many other areas of the country and has recommended that local authorities with ethnic minority populations should review their housing allocation policies and procedures in the light of the Hackney report. It is conducting a promotional campaign to this end, and discussing the report with relevant local authorities.

Assistance by the Commission in proceedings under the Race Relations Act 1976

69. The Race Relations Act gives the Commission discretion to assist an individual who is an actual or prospective complainant where the case raises a question of principle; where it is unreasonable, having regard to the complexity of the case or the position of vis-à-vis the other party, to expect the individual to deal with the case unaided; or where some other consideration applies. The Commission has, however, no special position before a court or tribunal in relation to any proceedings in which it is assisting an individual. Details of cases in which assistance was given in 1982 are contained in the Commission's Annual Report for that year (annex H). 12/

Proposals for amendments to the Race Relations Act 1976

70. The Commission has a statutory duty to keep the work of the 1976 Act under review. It published in July 1983 a consultative paper on proposals for amendments to the Act, including those sections defining the functions of the Commission on which comments have been invited from interested sections of the community. Once these comments have been fully considered the Commission intends to put formal proposals to the Home Secretary.

Review of the work of the Commission

71. Government Departments are required to conduct periodic reviews of executive bodies to assess the need for the continued existence of the body concerned, to identify areas for saving in expenditure and economy and to make an assessment of the body's effectiveness, efficiency and economy. The Home Office is currently undertaking such a review of the Commission for Racial Equality.

INDEPENDENCE OF COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

72. The Committee is referred to paragraph 61 of the seventh periodic report.

Article 6

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

73. Information about proceedings before industrial tribunals was included in the sixth and seventh periodic reports.

74. Special race members are appointed from amongst the membership of the Industrial Tribunals to sit on cases under the Race Relations Act where discrimination in the employment field is alleged by the applicant at the outset. Anyone selected as such a member is required to have special knowledge or experience of relations between people of different racial groups in the employment field in Great Britain.

Article 7

SPECIFIC TRAINING OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN ASPECTS OF RACIAL TOLERANCE

75. The Government has continued, within the parameters of the United Kingdom's non-centralized education system described in the sixth and seventh periodic reports, to encourage discussion about the evolution of the education system in an ethnically and culturally diverse society and to monitor the progress made by local authorities in responding to the special needs of ethnic minority groups. An important spur to the Government's work in this area has been the accumulating evidence that some, though by no means all, ethnic minority children are not achieving their full potential. An increasing number of local education authorities have articulated policy guidelines and have appointed advisers with a view to ensuring that ethnic minority children are not disadvantaged by reason of the failure of educational institutions to take account of their home and family background. This is manifest, for example, in the increasing recognition accorded to mother-tongue languages at the nursery and primary level and in the incorporation of mother-tongue languages into the modern language syllabus in some secondary schools. A government initiative was launched in October 1983 designed to stimulate voluntary sector provision for children under five and their families. It is aimed at helping disadvantaged families, among which are included ethnic minority families with pre-school children, who may have additional needs due to cultural and language differences. A total of £2 million per year has been made available for the initiative which will run into 1986-1987. Fourteen major voluntary organizations will receive support for a total of well over 80 projects which will provide either full-day care, part-day care or family support.

76. The Government has continued to emphasize what was said in its 1981 statement of policy "The School Curriculum" that what is taught should reflect the diversity of personal values and cultural backgrounds to be found in the United Kingdom. More specifically, as part of the national exercise to draft criteria for all syllabuses and examinations at 16+, the Joint Council of GCE and CSE Boards has stated as a general principle that the content of syllabuses and the wording of questions should be free of cultural and ethnic bias, and paragraph 70 of DES Circular 1/83, Assessments and Statements of Special Educational Needs, discusses the assessment of ethnic minority children and states quite explicitly "it is important to take account of the possibility that cultural differences may mask the child's true learning potential". Under Section 1 (4) of the Education Act 1981 difficulties with the English language are quite specifically excluded from the definition of special educational needs, and the Circular also encourages local education authorities to make every attempt to communicate in a language with which the child is conversant.

77. HM Inspectorate of Schools, in its routine and specialist inspections, has continued to assess the responses made to prepare all pupils for life in a multi-ethnic society. The expertise collected as a result of this work is disseminated by means of HMI courses for senior staff in teacher-training institutions on the educational demands of a multi-ethnic society and through a range of courses for teachers and local authority advisers.

78. The Department of Education and Science has also continued to promote a programme of research in this area which has been a key element in bringing forward and testing hypotheses and in disseminating new insights. Over the last two years, for example, DES-sponsored projects have included: the Policy Studies Institute/University of Lancaster project on successful multi-ethnic secondary schools; the Linguistic Minorities Project at the University of London Institute of Education; a study at Birmingham University on the early education of children with communication problems, particularly from the ethnic minorities; a project at the University of Keele on the educational and vocational experiences of 15- to 18-year-old children of ethnic minority groups; and an evaluation of Special Access courses for entry to higher education.

79. It is difficult to assess the precise effects of these educational developments on the position of the ethnic minority communities both because of the non-centralized nature of the education system and because of the range of measures adopted and their long time span. In order, however, to build up a clearer picture of the educational achievements of ethnic groups, the Government has authorized an exploratory study to see how ethnically-based statistics might be collected within the education service on the basis of adequate safeguards of confidentiality.

80. It is anticipated that, as schools become increasingly conscious of, and responsive to, the needs of ethnic minority children, the number of ethnic minority students entering further and higher education will also increase. As a direct measure, the Government has, however, invited a number of local education authorities to establish Special Access courses to higher education which are designed to equip young people, including those from the ethnic minorities, with the necessary qualifications for entry to higher education.

Article 7

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS

81. Very many of the issues associated with under-achievement among ethnic minority children and the development of measures to eradicate it continue to be reviewed by the Committee of Inquiry into the Education of Children from Ethnic Minority Groups, chaired by Lord Swann. The Committee's work has been described in the sixth and seventh periodic reports and spans the educational needs of children from all ethnic groups. The Committee has now finished hearing evidence and expects to report in 1984.

PART III. DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

82. The following paragraphs record developments in the Dependent Territories since those described in Part III of the United Kingdom's seventh periodic report to CERD.

Gibraltar

83. The Gibraltar authorities report that the only development in legislation since the last report has been that provided by section 2 of the Administration of Justice ordinance. This section amended the Criminal Justice Administration ordinance by including a provision for the court to recommend the deportation of a non-Gibraltarian who is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment where that person is over 17 years old at the time of conviction. The section further provides that in the case where the non-Gibraltarian is a community national the court can recommend his deportation only where the principal immigration officer could under the provisions of the Immigration Control ordinance refuse to allow the person to enter Gibraltar or where he could cancel any resident permit issued to that person.

British Virgin Islands

84. The British Virgin Islands Administration report that racial discrimination is not considered to exist and no need has therefore been found to enact special legislation on the subject.

Cayman Islands

85. The Cayman Islands authorities confirm that there has been no change since the last report.

Bermuda

86. During that period, (April 1982 to March 1984) covered by the United Kingdom's eighth periodic report there were two major steps taken by the Bermuda Government to eliminate problems of racial discrimination in the community.

Human Rights Commission

87. In May 1982, Bermuda's first Human Rights Commission was established under The Human Rights Act 1981 (annex K). 13/

88. The 12 members of the Commission were appointed by the Governor, acting in accordance with the advice of the Premier, who consulted the Opposition Leader before making his recommendations. The main task of the Commission is to administer the Act and to encourage and co-ordinate any activities which seek to forward the principle that every member of the community is of equal dignity and has equal rights. The Commission has a full-time Executive Officer to carry out its daily duties.

Racial Attitudes Study

89. The Government has charged the Commission with the task of undertaking a comprehensive study of the prevailing racial attitudes in the community. The Commission has responded by using the following methods:

(a) Empirical Study - The Commission has employed a research team to undertake a formal study of current racial attitudes and to make recommendations to create programmes to eliminate racial discrimination in situations where it exists.

(b) Ethnic Exhibition - A cultural exhibition has been mounted consisting of a series of displays showing the history and institutions of the various ethnic groups in the community. This is being done as a special project in the Three hundred and seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebrations (1609 - 1984) of Bermuda's settlement. Questionnaires are provided for the public to test their attitudes and feelings to their exposure to this experience. Selected groups are to be given a pre-test and post-test questionnaire to determine changes in attitudes.

(c) Public Submissions - A number of community groups and organizations have been invited to submit briefs to outline their concerns about racial attitudes and to make suggestions for the Commission to adopt.

90. All of the above projects are now in progress and the results will be available by the end of the summer of 1984.

Anguilla

91. The United Kingdom Government have not been informed of any problems or complaints during the period under review. There has been no change in legislation.

Falkland Islands

92. The United Kingdom Government have not been informed of any new developments.

Hong Kong

93. The Hong Kong Government advises that there has been no legislation in the period under review since there has been no problem.

Montserrat

94. The United Kingdom Government have not been informed of any problems or complaints during the period under review. There has been no change in legislation.

Pitcairn Islands

95. The United Kingdom Government have not been informed of any changes in legislation or practice or of new problems or complaints during the period under review.

St. Helena

96. The Governor of St. Helena advises that there has been no change in legislation or practice and no new problems or complaints during the period under review.

Turks and Caicos Islands

97. The United Kingdom Government have not been informed of any problems or complaints during the period under review. There has been no change in legislation.

ANNEX

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED WITH THE REPORT */

- Annex A Report of the Study Group on Recruitment into the Police Service of Members of the Ethnic Minorities
- Annex B Recruiting leaflet for the Police Service
- Annex C "Tackling Racial Disadvantage": The Urban Programme
- Annex D Report on Local Authorities and Racial Disadvantage
- Annex E Community and Race Relations Training for the Police: Report of the Police Training Council Working Party
- Annex F Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules
- Annex G Statistics on Illegal Immigrants
- Annex H Commission for Racial Equality - Annual Report for 1982
- Annex I CRE Code of Practice for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity in Employment
- Annex J Report of a Formal Investigation into the Allocation of Housing in Hackney
- Annex K Bermuda - Human Rights Act 1981

*/ The above-mentioned documents are available in the files of the secretariat for consultation by members of the Committee.