
Equality

ISLE OF MAN



Isle of Man
Government
Reiltys Ellan Vannin

EQUALITY ACT 2017
CODE ON SERVICES, PUBLIC
FUNCTIONS & ASSOCIATIONS
GD No. 2021/0019

This statutory Code of Practice is issued under section 157 of the Equality Act 2017 (“the Act”) and applies the provisions of the Equality Act 2017 in force.

The Council of Ministers published its proposals for the Code in accordance with section 157(4) of the Act and consulted such persons as it thought appropriate.

The contents of the Equality and Human Rights Commission Services Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice and Supplement to the Statutory Public Functions & Associations Code of Practice have, with the consent of the Commission been used as the basis for this Code, with such modifications as required for its legal and local application in the Isle of Man.

***This Statutory Code of Practice is available
in alternative formats on request.***

Please contact equality@gov.im or telephone 01624 685685.

Contents

Foreword.....	16
Abbreviations.....	17
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	18
Purpose of the Equality Act 2017.....	18
Status of the Code.....	19
Scope of the Code.....	20
Age as a protected characteristic.....	21
Marriage and Civil Partnership.....	21
Purpose of the Code.....	21
Human Rights.....	22
Large and small service providers.....	22
How to use the Code.....	23
Examples in the Code.....	24
‘Service provider’, ‘services’ and ‘service user’.....	24
References in the Code.....	25
Changes to the law.....	25
Further Information.....	25
Chapter 2 - Who has rights under Part 3 (services and public functions) and Part 7 (associations) of the Act?.....	26
Introduction.....	26
Age.....	26
What the Act says.....	26
Disability.....	28
Gender reassignment.....	29
What the Act says.....	29
Gender Recognition Certificates.....	32
Pregnancy and maternity.....	32
What the Act says.....	32

Race	33
What the Act says	33
Nationality	33
Ethnic Origins	33
National Origins	34
Meaning of ‘Caste’	35
Meaning of ‘Racial Group’	35
Religion or belief	36
What the Act says	36
Meaning of religion	36
Meaning of belief	37
Manifestation of religion or beliefs	38
Sex	39
What the Act says	39
Sexual orientation	40
What the Act says	40
Restrictions on protection under the Act	41
Chapter 3 - Who has obligations under Part 3 (services and public functions) and Part 7 (associations) of the Act?	42
Introduction	42
Services to the public	43
Age discrimination and harassment - 18 years old and over	43
Public functions	43
Associations	44
Relationships which have ended	44
Contracts	46
Unenforceable terms	46
Removal or modification of terms	46
Territorial scope	46
What is not covered by the Code?	47

Education	47
Premises	48
Transport	48
Ships and hovercrafts	49
Employment services	49
Exceptions	49
Liability of employers and principals	50
What the Act says	50
When is an act ‘in the course of employment’ or ‘with the authority of a principal’?	50
The employer’s defence	50
Liability of employees and agents	51
What the Act says	51
Knowledge that the act is unlawful	51
Meeting obligations under the Act: avoiding discrimination and good practice	52
Chapter 4: Direct discrimination	54
Introduction	54
What the Act says	54
What is ‘less favourable’ treatment?	55
Segregation	56
Shared protected characteristics	57
‘Because of’ a protected characteristic	58
Discrimination by association	60
Discrimination by perception	62
Comparators	62
Who will be an appropriate comparator?	62
Hypothetical comparators	63
Comparators in disability cases	65
Comparators in sexual orientation cases	66
Justification of less favourable treatment because of age	66

Legitimate aim	67
What is proportionate?	68
Advertising an intention to discriminate	69
When is it lawful to treat a person more favourably?	69
More favourable treatment of disabled people	69
Discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity	70
What does ‘unfavourable’ mean?	71
What does ‘because of’ mean in relation to pregnancy and maternity?	71
Direct sex discrimination: pregnancy and maternity	72
Exceptions for pregnancy and maternity	73
Chapter 5: Indirect Discrimination	74
What does the Act say?	74
Is the provision, criterion or practice a neutral one?	75
What does ‘would put’ mean?	76
What is a disadvantage?	76
The comparative approach	78
The ‘pool for comparison’	79
Making the comparison	80
Carrying out a formal comparative exercise	80
Is the service user concerned put at that disadvantage?	81
The intention behind the provision criterion or practice is irrelevant	82
When can a provision, criterion or practice be objectively justified?	82
What is a legitimate aim?	83
What is proportionate?	84
Public authorities and justification of indirect discrimination	85
Indirect discrimination and the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled persons	85
Chapter 6: Discrimination arising from disability	87
Introduction	87
What is discrimination arising from disability?	87

What does the Act say?	87
How does it differ from direct discrimination?	88
How does it differ from indirect discrimination?	88
Is a comparator required?	89
What is unfavourable treatment?	90
What does ‘something arising in consequence of disability mean?	90
When can discrimination arising from disability be justified?	91
What if the service provider does not know that the person is disabled?	91
Can service providers treat a disabled person more favourably?	93
Relevance of reasonable adjustments	94
Chapter 7: Disabled persons: reasonable adjustments	95
Introduction	95
What is the duty to make reasonable adjustments?	96
Accessible information	97
What disadvantage gives rise to the duty?	97
Are there any limits on the duty to make reasonable adjustments?	98
To whom is the duty to make reasonable adjustments owed?	99
An anticipatory duty: the point at which the duty to make reasonable adjustments arises	99
Does the duty to make reasonable adjustments apply even if service provider doesn’t know person is disabled?	100
Must service providers anticipate every barrier?	100
How long does the duty continue?	101
What is meant by ‘reasonable’ steps?	102
Costs of providing reasonable adjustments	105
What happens if the duty to make reasonable adjustments is not complied with?	106
What is the duty to change a provision criterion or practice?	106
What is a provision criterion or practice?	106
Provision of information	106
What is the duty to provide auxiliary aids or services?	107
What is an auxiliary aid or service?	107

Provision of information	108
Physical features	109
What is the duty to make reasonable adjustments to physical features?	109
Avoiding substantial disadvantage	109
Removing the physical feature	109
Altering the physical feature	110
Providing a reasonable means of avoiding the physical feature	110
Providing a reasonable alternative method of making services available	111
What is a ‘physical feature’?	112
Leases, binding obligations and reasonable adjustments	113
What happens if a binding obligation other than a lease prevents a building being altered?	113
What happens if a lease says that certain changes to premises cannot be made?	114
What about the need to obtain statutory consent for some building changes?	115
Special provisions regarding transport vehicles	116
Reasonable Adjustments in Practice	117
Chapter 8: Harassment	118
Introduction	118
What does the Act say?	118
Harassment related to a protected characteristic	119
‘Related to’	120
Sexual harassment	123
Less favourable treatment for rejecting or submitting to	123
unwanted conduct	123
‘Purpose or effect’	124
Statutory defence	125
Liability of employers and principals	125
Chapter 9: Victimisation and other unlawful acts	126
Introduction	126
Victimisation	126

What is a ‘protected act’?	127
What is a ‘detriment’?	128
What other factors are involved in proving that victimisation	129
has occurred?	129
Instructing, causing or inducing discrimination	130
What the Act says	130
When does the Act apply?	131
Who is protected?	132
Aiding contraventions	133
What the Act says	133
What does it mean to help someone commit an unlawful act?	133
What does the helper need to know to be liable?	134
Reasonable reliance on another’s statement	134
Chapter 10: Positive Action	135
Introduction	135
What is positive action?	135
Distinguishing positive action and ‘positive discrimination’	136
Voluntary nature of positive action	138
What the Act says	139
What does ‘reasonably think’ mean?	140
Action to remedy disadvantage	141
What is a disadvantage for these purposes?	141
Action to meet needs	142
What are ‘different’ or ‘particular’ needs?	142
What action might be taken to meet those needs?	143
Action to encourage participation in activities	143
What activities does this apply to?	143
What does 'disproportionately low' mean?	144
What action could be taken?	144

What does 'proportionate' mean?	145
Time-limited positive action	146
Positive action and the public sector equality duty	148
Implementing positive action lawfully	148
Chapter 11: Services and Public Functions	150
Introduction	150
What does discrimination mean in this chapter?	150
Services	150
What is a 'service'?	150
Services provided to the public by more than one provider	151
Website services	152
Public Functions	152
Interaction with the services provisions	153
What is unlawful discrimination in relation to services?	155
Unlawful discrimination in relation to the exercise of public functions?	157
Failure to make a reasonable adjustment in service	158
provision and in the exercise of a public function	158
Physical Features	159
Limitations on the duty make a reasonable adjustment	159
Other prohibited conduct	160
Harassment	160
Victimisation	160
Relationship of Part 3 to other Parts of the Act	161
Interaction of Part 3 with the education provisions	161
Services provided by schools and other educational institutions	162
Interaction with the premises provisions	162
Interaction with the work provisions	163
Exemptions and exceptions	164
Exemption for certain transport services	164

Exceptions to the services provisions	165
Exceptions relating to the scope of public functions.....	165
Tynwald and the legislative process	165
Judicial functions.....	165
Good practice on avoiding discrimination and improving the delivery of services and the exercise of public functions	166
Positive Action	166
Treating disabled people more favourably	166
Interaction with the public sector equality duty.....	166
Chapter 12: Associations	167
Introduction	167
What is an association?	167
Application of the Act to associations	169
What is unlawful discrimination by an association?	170
Other unlawful conduct.....	170
What is unlawful in relation to people seeking to become members?	170
What is unlawful in relation to members?.....	172
What is unlawful in relation to associates?	173
Guests and people seeking to be guests	174
What is unlawful in relation to people seeking to be guests?	174
What is unlawful in relation to guests?	175
Reasonable adjustments	176
Associations may restrict membership to persons who share a protected characteristic	177
Positive action by associations	178
Age exceptions for associations – concessions	179
What is a concession by an association?.....	179
Membership and renewal of membership.....	180
Members’ access to a benefit, facility or service	180
Invitations as guests	181
Guests’ access to a benefit, facility or service	181

Avoiding unlawful discrimination	181
Chapter 13: Exceptions	182
Introduction	182
‘Proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim’	182
References to ‘discrimination’	183
General exceptions	184
Statutory Authority	184
Nationality discrimination authorised by statute or the executive	185
National security	186
Charities	189
Meeting the test for restricting benefits	190
Proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim	190
Preventing or compensating for disadvantage linked to the protected characteristic	190
Activity to support a charity	192
Competitive Sport	192
Competitive Sport – sex and gender reassignment	192
Competitive sport – nationality, birthplace etc	193
Services for particular groups	194
Separate services for women and men	195
Single-sex only services	196
Gender reassignment discrimination and separate and single-sex services	198
Communal accommodation	199
Separate or single-sex services relating to religion	200
Services restricted to persons with a shared protected characteristic	201
Pregnant women – health and safety	201
Insurance	202
Disability	203
Existing insurance policies	204
Financial services arranged by an employer	205

Immigration	205
Disability	206
Nationality and ethnic or national origins	206
Religion of belief	208
Care within the family	209
Blood Services	209
Exceptions for certain transport services in relation to disability discrimination	210
Exception for television, radio and online broadcasting and distribution	210
Exceptions relating to the scope of public functions under Part 3 of the Act	211
Exceptions relating to gender reassignment and sexual orientation and solemnising of marriage	211
Limits of the exception	213
Age specific exception: financial services	214
Definition of a financial service	214
Scope	215
Assessment of risk	215
Financial services arranged by an employer	217
Situations falling outside of this exception	217
Other age specific exceptions	217
Age specific exception: package holidays	217
Scope	217
Definition of a ‘relevant holiday service’	218
Written notice	218
Exclusivity	219
Bringing together people within the same age group	219
Composition of the holiday	220
Single price	220
Holidays falling outside of this exception	221
Age specific exception: age restricted services	221
Nature of age verification	221

Identification and licenced premises	222
Identification in other cases	222
Activities falling outside this exception	223
Age specific exception: sport and competitive activities	223
Definition of an ‘age banded activity’	224
Chapter 14: Enforcement	225
Introduction	225
What unlawful acts can be remedied by the Tribunal	225
under the Act?	225
Conciliation	226
Employment & Equality Tribunal	226
Time limits	227
When does the period for bringing the claim start?	227
What happens if the claim is presented outside the correct time limit?	228
Burden of proof	229
Settling complaints without recourse to the Tribunal	230
Doleance claim	230
Immigration cases	231
National security	232
Remedies	232
Damages	232
Damages for complaints of indirect discrimination	232
Effect on criminal matters	233
Appendix: The meaning of disability	234
When is a person disabled?	234
What about people who have recovered from	234
a disability?	234
What does ‘impairment’ cover?	234
Are all mental impairments covered?	234

What if a person has no medical diagnosis?	235
What is a ‘substantial’ adverse effect?	235
What is a ‘long-term’ effect?	235
What if the effects come and go over a period of time?	235
What are ‘normal day-to-day activities’?.....	236
What about treatment?	236
Does this include people who wear spectacles?	237
Are people who have disfigurements covered?	237
Are there any other people who are automatically	237
treated as disabled under the Act?	237
Progressive conditions	237

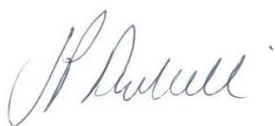
Foreword

The Equality Act 2017 provides in the Isle of Man a comprehensive set of rights and protections for individuals with different protected characteristics in a wide range of circumstances. This includes access to good and services, provision of public functions and operation of membership associations.

This document is a Statutory Code of Practice and relates specifically to how the Act works in respect of these areas (goods and services, public functions and membership associations). It is intended to be an authoritative, comprehensive and technical guide to the detail of the Act and it does this by providing an explanation of terminology used in the Act and the operation of the law in a variety of situations, with illustrative examples.

As the Equality Act 2017, an Act of Tynwald, is based largely on the Equality Act 2010, an Act of Parliament, so this Statutory Code of Practice follows in large part the equivalent Codes of Practice issued by the Equality and Human Rights Commission with such modifications as needed to reflect Manx law and its application in the Isle of Man. Case law and precedent from England and Wales has been retained to assist users of this Code with understanding the operation of the Equality Act 2017 in practice and in the knowledge that such case law is persuasive in the Island's Employment and Equality Tribunal and Courts.

To assist all those protected by and subject to the Equality Act 2017, it is important that individuals understand how they are protected and that service providers, those exercising public functions and those operating membership associations understand what their responsibilities involve in practice. This Code of Practice is designed to provide such guidance and we hope will be of help to those who need to understand the Act and to support the embedding of equality and inclusion for all.



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Member of the Legislative Council and Equality Champion

Abbreviations

Convention	European Convention on Human Rights
DHSC	Department of Health and Social Care
EET	Employment and Equality Tribunal
Equality Act	Equality Act 2017
GRA	Gender Recognition Act 2009
HRA	Human Rights Act 2001
MIRS	Manx Industrial Relations Service
Para.	Paragraph
Reg.	Regulation
Regs.	Regulations
s.	Section
ss.	Sections
Sch.	Schedule
the Act	the Equality Act 2017
Tribunal	Employment and Equality Tribunal

Chapter 1: Introduction

Purpose of the Equality Act 2017

- 1.1 The Equality Act 2017 (the Act) consolidates and replaces the previous discrimination legislation for the Isle of Man. The Act covers discrimination because of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. These categories are known in the Act as 'protected characteristics'.
- 1.2 An important purpose of the Act is to unify the legislation outlawing discrimination against people with different protected characteristics where this is appropriate. There are, however, some significant differences and exceptions, which this Code explains.
- 1.3 As well as consolidating existing law, the Act makes discrimination unlawful in circumstances not covered previously. Discrimination in most areas of activity is now unlawful subject to certain exceptions. These areas of activity include, for example, employment and other areas of work, education, housing, the provision of services, the exercise of public functions and membership of associations.

- 1.4 Different areas of activity are covered under different parts of the Act. Part 3 of the Act deals with discrimination in the provision of services and the exercise of public functions. Part 4 deals with discrimination in the sale, letting, management and occupation of premises, including housing. Part 5 covers employment and other work-related situations. Part 6 covers education including schools, further education, higher education and general qualifications bodies. Part 7 deals with discrimination by membership associations.

A person may have duties under one or more Parts of the Act where, for example, they employ people and provide services to customers.

Status of the Code

- 1.5 The Cabinet Office has prepared and issued this Code on the basis of its powers under the Equality Act 2017. The Code does not impose legal obligations. Nor is it an authoritative statement of the law: only the courts and tribunals can provide such authority. However, the Code can be used in evidence in legal proceedings brought under the Act. The courts and the Employment and Equality Tribunal must take into account any part of the Code that appears to them relevant to any questions arising in proceedings. If providers of services, those exercising public functions and associations follow the guidance in the Code, it may help them avoid an adverse decision by the Tribunal or a court in such proceedings.

Scope of the Code

- 1.6 This Code covers discrimination in services and public functions as set out in Part 3 of the Act and discrimination by associations as set out in Part 7.
- 1.7 Part 3 is based on the principle that people with the protected characteristics set out in the Act should not be discriminated against when using any service provided publicly or privately, whether that service is for payment or not. This does not necessarily mean that service providers should treat everybody in exactly the same way; in some circumstances a service provider will need to provide services in a different way to meet the needs of people for example, positive action, single sex services and disabled people so that they can receive the same standard of service as far as this is possible. The steps that service providers should take to ensure that they do not discriminate are explained in this Code.
- 1.8 Public authorities carrying out ‘public functions’ are also covered by this part of the Act, and their duty not to discriminate in carrying out these functions is explained in this Code. Other organisations in the private or voluntary sectors are also covered by the public functions provisions of the Act. ‘Public functions’ are defined as in the Human Rights Act 2001, and are often carried out under a statutory power or duty, such as policing, licensing or determining the framework for benefit entitlement.
- 1.9 Membership associations are also covered in this Code as these organisations generally provide services or other benefits to their members, associates or guests. The provisions relating to associations are found in Part 7 of the Act. Under the Act, associations include those bodies which have membership criteria such as private clubs and political parties. Only associations with at least 25 members have obligations under this part of the Act.
- 1.10 This Code applies only to the Isle of Man. However, services provided, or public functions exercised outside the Isle of Man may be covered by the Act. **s.105(6)(b)**

Age as a protected characteristic

- 1.11 For those aged 18 years and over, age is a protected characteristic. Protection will be provided against age discrimination for those over 18. The Act disapplies age as a protected characteristic for those aged under 18 years in relation to services and public functions (Part 3 of the Act). In relation to associations (Part 7 of the Act), age is a protected characteristic irrespective of the person's age.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

- 1.12 The Act does not provide protection against discrimination because of marriage and civil partnership in the areas covered by this Code (Parts 3 and 7 of the Act). Therefore, this Code does not cover discrimination because of this characteristic in the provision of services, the exercise of public functions or by associations.

Purpose of the Code

- 1.13 The main purpose of the Code is to provide a detailed Explanation of the Act. The Code will:
- help service providers, those exercising public functions and membership associations to understand their responsibilities and to avoid complaints and discrimination claims;
 - help members of the public to understand the law and what they can do if they believe they have been discriminated against because of a protected characteristic;
 - help lawyers and other advisers to advise their clients, and
 - give guidance to the courts and the Employment and Equality Tribunal on matters designed to ensure or facilitate compliance with the Act and which is admissible in evidence and must be taken into account by it in any case in which it appears to the court or the Tribunal to be relevant.

Human Rights

- 1.14 Public authorities have a duty under the Human Rights Act 2001 (HRA) not to act incompatibly with rights under the European Convention for the Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (the Convention). The public functions covered by this Code are functions of a public nature as defined in the HRA.
- 1.15 Courts and tribunals have a duty to interpret primary legislation (including the Equality Act 2017) and secondary legislation in a way that is compatible with the Convention rights, unless it is impossible to do so. This duty applies to courts and tribunals whether a public authority is involved in the case or not. So, in any discrimination claim made under the Act, the court or tribunal must ensure that it interprets the Act compatibly with the Convention rights, where it can.
- 1.16 Human rights issues can arise in relation to the exercise of any public function where any Convention right is engaged. If a public authority or any other body discriminates when carrying out a function of a public nature, this may also amount to a breach of the HRA if a Convention right is engaged because discrimination in the enjoyment of Convention rights is a breach of the Convention (under Article 14). Where discrimination in the enjoyment of Convention rights is based on a characteristic protected under the Equality Act, this could also be a breach of the Equality Act.
- 1.17 Because of the close relationship between human rights and equality, it is good practice for those exercising public functions to consider equality and human rights together when drawing up equality or human rights policies.

Large and small service providers

- 1.18 While all service providers have the same legal duties under Part 3 of the Act, the way that these duties are put into practice may be different. Small service providers may have more informal practices, have fewer written policies, and may be more constrained by financial resources. Large and small service providers may carry out their duties in different ways. However, no service provider is exempt from duties under Part 3 because of size. Small associations, with fewer than 25 members, are exempt from the provisions of the Act (under Part 7) that apply to associations.

How to use the Code

1.19 **Chapter 1** (this chapter) gives an introduction to the Code.

Chapter 2 explains the protected characteristics of disability, age, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. As explained above, marriage and civil partnership is not covered by this Code.

Chapter 3 explains who has obligations under Part 3 and Part 7 of the Act. It explains how some services, such as employment services, are covered by other parts of the Act and are included in different Codes.

Chapter 4 explains direct discrimination, including segregation (in relation to race) It also explains when it is unlawful to treat a woman unfavourably because of her pregnancy and maternity.

Chapter 5 explains indirect discrimination.

Chapter 6 explains discrimination arising from disability.

Chapter 7 explains the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people, including the duty to change a provision, criterion or practice; the duty to provide auxiliary aids or services; and the duty to make reasonable adjustments to physical features.

Chapter 8 explains the three types of harassment, including sexual harassment,

Chapter 9 explains other unlawful acts, namely victimisation and instructing, causing, inducing or aiding discrimination.

Chapter 10 explains the positive action provisions as they relate to Part 3 and Part 7 of the Act. This chapter explains the measures the Act permits organisations to take which may involve treating groups differently to address disadvantage, meeting different needs or improving low levels of participation.

Chapter 11 examines the provisions of Part 3 as they relate to services and public functions. It explains what is meant by a 'service' and 'public function' and what discrimination (or other prohibited conduct) looks like in practice. It also sets out those services and public functions to which Part 3 does not apply.

Chapter 12 examines Part 7 of the Act which imposes obligations on associations. It explains what is meant by an association and sets out when associations can lawfully restrict their membership to persons who share a particular characteristic.

Chapter 13 explains exceptions, which permit differential treatment in some limited circumstances.

Chapter 14 deals with enforcement by the Tribunal of Part 3 and Part 7.

Appendix 1 contains further information about the meaning of disability in the Act.

Examples in the Code

- 1.20 Examples of good practice and how the Act is likely to work in a variety of situations are shown in shaded boxes. They are intended simply to illustrate the principles and concepts used in the legislation and should be read in that light. The examples use as many different protected characteristics as possible in a variety of contexts relating to services, public functions and associations, in order to demonstrate the breadth and scope of the Act.

‘Service provider’, ‘services’ and ‘service user’

- 1.21 As explained above, the Act imposes duties on service providers and those exercising public functions (under Part 3) and on associations (under Part 7). The term ‘service provider’ is used in this Code to refer to all legal persons with responsibilities under these parts of the Act. The term ‘services’ includes goods and facilities and refers to all relevant activities carried out by ‘service providers’. Similarly, the term ‘service user’ refers to people who are users of these ‘services’: for example, customers of services, users of facilities, consumers or purchasers of goods, people who benefit from or are subject to public functions; and people who are members, associates and guests of associations. People who attempt to or want to use a service, benefit from a public function or join an association may also be ‘service users’, even if they cannot actually use the ‘service’ because of discrimination.

References in the Code

- 1.22 In this Code, ‘the Act’ means the Equality Act 2017. References to particular sections and Schedules of the Act are shown in the right hand margins, abbreviated as ‘s’ and ‘Sch’ respectively. Occasionally other legislation or regulations are also referred to in the margins.

Changes to the law

- 1.23 This Code refers to the provisions of the Equality Act 2017 that received Royal Assent on 18 July 2017. There may be subsequent changes to the Act or to other legislation which may have an effect on the duties explained in the Code.

Decisions of the courts and tribunals when applying and interpreting the Act may clarify particular provisions.

The Act contains provisions relating to dual discrimination (also known as combined discrimination). These provisions have not been commenced at the time of writing this Code.

Readers of this Code will need to keep up to date with any developments that affect the Act’s provisions and should also be aware of the other codes of practice and guidance issued by the Government.

Further Information

- 1.24 Copies of the Act, regulations and orders made under the Act can be downloaded from www.legislation.gov.uk. The text of this Code can be downloaded from the Government website www.gov.uk/equality where Word and PDF versions are available. Accessible versions are available on request. Hard copies of the Act, Regulations, Orders and the Code can be purchased from the Tynwald Library on the ground floor of the Tynwald Buildings.
- 1.25 Guidance about the Equality Act can be obtained by contacting the Isle of Man Government below:

Cabinet Office
3rd Floor Government Offices
Bucks Road
Douglas IM1 3PN

Telephone: 01624 685685
Email: equality@gov.im

Chapter 2 - Who has rights under Part 3 (services and public functions) and Part 7 (associations) of the Act?

Introduction

- 2.1 Part 2 of the Act contains the key concepts of equality.
- 2.2 The Act protects people from discrimination and harassment based on ‘protected characteristics’. As explained at paragraph 1.21 in Chapter 1, the term ‘service provider’ and terms which flow from this are used generically to refer to all those who have responsibilities in the areas covered by this Code.
- 2.3 The ‘protected characteristics’ are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

Age

What the Act says

- 2.4 The Act provides that the protected characteristic of age, specifically age 18 and above in the case of services and public functions and all ages in respect of associations, is a protected characteristic for the areas covered by this Code. **s.6**
- 2.5 When the Act refers to people who share the protected characteristic of age, it means that they are in the same age group. [Explanatory Notes](#) **para. 19**
- 2.6 Age groups can be wide (for example, ‘people under 50’ and ‘people aged 50 and above’). An age group can also be quite narrow (for example, ‘people aged 50’, ‘people in their mid-40s’; ‘people born in 1952’). An age group may also be relative (for example, ‘younger than A’ or ‘older than the other club members’).

- 2.7 The meaning of certain age-related terms such as ‘youthful’ may differ according to the context – for example, a ‘young athlete’ as compared to a ‘young pensioner’. Age groups can also be linked to actual or assumed physical appearance, which may have little relationship to chronological age – for example, ‘grey-haired’ or ‘balding’.
- 2.8 There is some flexibility in the definition of a person’s age group, and everyone can be described as belonging to a number of different age groups. Which age group is relevant in terms of a person sharing the protected characteristic of age will depend on the context.

Example: a woman aged 25 sharing the protected characteristic of age with people in a number of different age groups, including ‘25 year olds’; ‘the under 30’s’; and the ‘over 20’s’ and ‘young adults’.

Example: a man of 86 could be said to share the same protected characteristic of age with people in the following age groups: ‘86 year olds’; ‘over 80’s’; ‘over 65’s’; ‘pensioners’; ‘senior citizens’; ‘older people’; ‘the elderly’; and ‘people in later life’

- 2.9 An age group may be identified by external factors which by their nature apply only to persons of a particular age group – for example, ‘people born after the Second World War’ will mean any person born after 1945 or ‘people entitled to free TV licences’ will mean anyone aged 75 or above.
- 2.10 Where it is necessary to compare the situation of a person belonging to a particular age group with others, the Act does not specify the age group with which a comparison should be made. It could be everyone outside the person’s age group but, in many cases, the choice of comparator age group will be more specific. This will often be led by the context and circumstances.
- 2.11 More detail on how to identify a comparator in cases of direct discrimination is set out in paragraph 4.22 in Chapter 4 below.

Disability

- 2.12 Only a person who meets the Act's definition of disability has the protected characteristic of disability. When the Act refers to people who share a protected characteristic in relation to disability, it means they share the same disability. **s.7 s.7(3)**
- 2.13 In most circumstances, a person will have the protected characteristic of disability if they have had a disability in the past, even if they no longer have the disability (except in relation to Part 12 section 149 (improvements to let dwelling houses)) **s.7(4)**
- 2.14 People who currently have a disability are protected because of this characteristic against harassment and discrimination- including discrimination arising from disability (Chapter 6) and a failure to comply with the duty to make reasonable adjustments (Chapter 7). People who have had a disability in the past are also protected against harassment and discrimination (see Appendix paragraph 3). Non-disabled people are protected against direct disability discrimination only where they are perceived to have a disability or are associated with a disabled person (see paragraphs 4.20 to 4.21). In some circumstances a non-disabled person may be protected where they experience harassment (see Chapter 8) or some other unlawful act such as victimisation (see Chapter 9).
- 2.15 The Act says that a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a long term and substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Physical or mental impairment includes sensory impairments such as those affecting sight or hearing **s.7(1)**
- 2.16 An impairment which consists of a severe disfigurement is treated as having a substantial adverse effect on the ability of the person concerned to carry out normal day-to-day activities. **Sch.1 para.3**
- 2.17 Long term means that the impairment has lasted or is likely to last for at least 12 months or for the rest of the affected person's life. **Sch. 1 para.2(1)**
- 2.18 Substantial means more than minor or trivial. **s.3(2)**

- 2.19 Where a person is taking measures to treat or correct an impairment (other than by using spectacles or contact lenses) and, but for those measures, the impairment would be likely to have a substantial adverse effect on the ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities, it is still to be treated as though it does have such an effect. **Sch.1 para. 5**
- 2.20 This means that ‘hidden’ impairments are also covered (for example, mental illness or mental health problems, diabetes and epilepsy) where they meet the definition in the Act.
- 2.21 Cancer, HIV infection and multiple sclerosis are deemed disabilities under the Act from the point of diagnosis. In some circumstances, people who have a sight impairment are automatically treated under the Act as being disabled. **Sch.1, para. 6**
- 2.22 Progressive conditions and those with fluctuating and recurring effects will amount to disabilities in certain circumstances. **Sch. 1, para. 2(2) & 8**
- 2.23 For a fuller understanding of the concept of disability under the Act, reference should be made to Appendix 1 to this Code.

Gender reassignment

What the Act says

- 2.24 The Act defines gender reassignment as a protected characteristic. People who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing or have undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex have the protected characteristic of gender reassignment. **s.8(1)**
- 2.25 A reference to a transgender person is a reference to a person who has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment. **s.8(2)**

2.26 Under the Act 'gender reassignment' is a personal process (that is, moving away from one's birth sex to the preferred gender), rather than a medical process.

2.27 The reassignment of a person's sex may be proposed but never gone through; the person may be in the process of reassigning their sex; or the process may have happened previously. It may include undergoing the medical gender reassignment treatments, but it does not require someone to undergo medical treatment in order to be protected.

Example: A person who was born physically female decides to spend the rest of his life as a man. He starts and continues to live as a man. He decides not to seek medical advice as he successfully passes as a man without the need for any medical intervention. He would be protected as someone who has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment.

2.28 This broad, non-medical definition is particularly important for gender variant children: although some children do reassign their gender while at school, there are others who are too young to make such a decision. Nevertheless they may have begun a personal process of changing their gender identity and be moving away from their birth sex. Manifestations of that personal process, such as mode of dress, indicate that a process is in place and they will be protected by the Act.

2.29 The Act requires that a person should have at least proposed to undergo gender reassignment. It does not require such a proposal to be irrevocable. People who start the gender reassignment process but then decide to stop still have the protected characteristic of gender reassignment.

Example: A person born physically male tells her friends she intends to reassign her sex. She attends counselling sessions to start the process. However, she decides to go no further. She is protected under the law because she has undergone part of the process of reassigning her sex.

- 2.30 Protection is provided where, as part of the process of reassigning their sex, someone is driven by their gender identity to cross-dress, but not where someone chooses to cross-dress for some other reason.

Example: Before going to a party in a local hotel, a guest lets it be known that he intends to come dressed as a woman for a laugh. However, the management says he cannot attend the event dressed as a woman as it would create a bad image for the business if there was bad behaviour on the premises.

The management also tells a transgender woman that she can't come dressed as a woman as they don't feel comfortable with the idea, notwithstanding the fact that they know she has been living as a woman for several years.

The guest would not have a claim for discrimination because he does not intend to undergo gender reassignment and because the reason he is told not to come dressed as a woman relates to the management's concern that overly boisterous behaviour would give a bad impression of the business, not because they think he is a transgender person.

The transgender woman would have a claim as the reason for the less favourable treatment was because of her protected characteristic of gender reassignment.

- 2.31 Where an individual has been diagnosed as having 'Gender Dysphoria' or 'Gender Identity Disorder' and the condition has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities, they will also be protected under the disability discrimination provisions of the Act (see Chapters 6 and 7).

Gender Recognition Certificates

- 2.32 The Gender Recognition Act 2009 (GRA) provides that where a person holds a gender recognition certificate they must be treated according to their acquired gender (see the GRA for details on those who are covered by that Act; see also the Data Protection Act 2018 which deals with processing special category data which relates to information that is more sensitive.)
- 2.33 Transgender people should not be routinely asked to produce their Gender Recognition Certificate as evidence of their legal gender. Such a request would compromise a transgender person's right to privacy. If a service provider requires proof of a person's legal gender, then their (new) birth certificate should be sufficient confirmation.

Pregnancy and maternity

What the Act says

- 2.34 The Act lists pregnancy and maternity as a protected characteristic. Pregnancy and maternity discrimination is considered at paragraphs 4.46 to 4.60.

s.5

Race

What the Act says

- 2.35 The Act defines ‘race’ as including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins and caste. **s.10(1)**
- 2.36 A person has the protected characteristic of race if they fall within a particular racial group. A racial group can also be made up of two or more distant racial groups. See paragraphs 2.46 to 2.49 for the meaning of racial group’. **s.10(2)**

Nationality

- 2.37 Nationality (or citizenship) is the specific legal relationship between a person and a state through birth or naturalisation. It is distinct from national origins (see below). **s.10(1)(b)**

Ethnic Origins

- 2.38 Everyone has an ethnic origin but the provisions of the Act only apply where a person belongs to an ‘ethnic group’ as defined by the courts. This means that the person must belong to an ethnic group which regards itself and is regarded by others as a distinct and separate community because of certain characteristics. These characteristics usually distinguish the group from the surrounding community. **s.10(1)(c)**

- 2.39 There are two essential characteristics which an ethnic group must have: a long shared history and a cultural tradition of its own. In addition, an ethnic group may have one or more of the following characteristics: a common language; a common literature; a common religion or common geographical origin; or being a minority or an oppressed group.
- 2.40 An ethnic group or national group could include members new to the group, for example, a person who marries into the group. It is also possible for a person to leave an ethnic group.
- 2.41 The courts have confirmed that the following are protected ethnic groups: Sikhs, Jews, Romany Gypsies, Irish Travellers, Scottish Gypsies and Scottish Travellers.

National Origins

- 2.42 National origins must have identifiable elements, both historic and geographic, which at least at some point in time indicates the existence or previous existence of a nation. For example, as England and Scotland were once separate nations, the English and the Scots have separate national origins. National origins may include origins in a nation that no longer exists (for example, Czechoslovakia) or in a 'nation' that was never a nation state in the modern sense. **s.9(1)(c)**
- 2.43 National origin is distinct from nationality. For example, people of Chinese national origin may be citizens of China but many are citizens of other countries.
- 2.44 A person's own national origin is not something that can be changed, though national origin can change through the generations.

Meaning of ‘Caste’

- 2.45 Caste denotes a hereditary, endogamous (marrying within the group) community associated with occupation and ranked accordingly on a perceived scale of ritual purity. It can encompass the four classes (varnas) of Hindu tradition (the Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra communities); the thousands of regional Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Muslim or other religious groups known as jatis; and groups amongst South Asian Muslims called biradaris. Some jatis regarded as below the varna hierarchy are known as Dalit. **s.10(1)(d)**

Meaning of ‘Racial Group’

- 2.46 A racial group is a group of people who have or share a colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins. For example, a racial group could be ‘British’ people. All racial groups are protected from unlawful discrimination under the Act. **s.10(3)**
- 2.47 A person may fall into more than one racial group. For example, a ‘Nigerian’ may be defined by colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins.
- 2.48 A racial group can be made up of two or more distinct racial groups. For example, a racial group could be ‘black Britons’ which would encompass those people who are both black and who are British citizens. Another racial group could be ‘South Asian’ which may include Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Sri Lankans. **s.10(4)**
- 2.49 Racial groups can also be defined by exclusion. For example, those of ‘non-British’ nationality could form a single racial group.

Religion or belief

What the Act says

- 2.50 The protected characteristic of religion or belief includes any religion and any religious or philosophical belief. It also includes a lack of any such religion or belief. **s.11(1) & (2)**
- 2.51 For example, Christians are protected against discrimination because of their Christianity and non-Christians are protected against discrimination because they are not Christians, irrespective of any other religion or belief they may have or any lack of one.
- 2.52 The meaning of religion and belief in the Act is broad and is consistent with Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights (which guarantees freedom of thought, conscience and religion).

Meaning of religion

- 2.53 'Religion' means any religion and includes a lack of religion. The term 'religion' includes the more commonly recognised religions in the UK such as the Baha'i faith, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Judaism, Rastafarianism, Sikhism and Zoroastrianism. It is for the courts to determine what constitutes a religion. **s.11(1)**
- 2.54 A religion need not be mainstream or well known to gain protection as a religion. However, it must have a clear structure and belief system. Denominations or sects within religions, such as Methodists within Christianity or Sunnis within Islam, may be considered a religion for the purposes of the Act.

Meaning of belief

- 2.55 Belief means any religious or philosophical belief and includes a lack of belief. s.11(2)
- 2.56 ‘Religious belief’ goes beyond beliefs about and adherence to a religion or its central articles of faith and may vary from person to person within the same religion.
- 2.57 A belief, which is not a religious belief, may be a philosophical belief. Examples of philosophical beliefs include Humanism and Atheism.
- 2.58 A belief need not include faith or worship of a God or Gods, but must affect how a person lives their life or perceives the world.
- 2.59 For a philosophical belief to be protected under the Act:
- it must be genuinely held;
 - it must be a belief, and not an opinion or viewpoint, based on the present state of information available;
 - it must be a belief as to a weighty and substantial aspect of human life and behaviour;
 - it must attain a certain level of cogency, seriousness, cohesion and importance;
 - it must be worthy of respect in a democratic society, not incompatible with human dignity and not in conflict with the fundamental rights of others.

Example: A woman believes in a philosophy of racial superiority for a particular racial group. It is a belief around which she centres the important decisions in her life. This is not compatible with human dignity and conflicts with the fundamental rights of others. It would therefore not constitute a ‘belief’ for the purposes of the Act.

Manifestation of religion or beliefs

- 2.60 While people have an absolute right to hold a religion or belief under Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights, manifestation of that religion or belief is a qualified right which may in certain circumstances be limited. For example, it may need to be balanced against other Convention rights such as the right to respect for private and family life (Article 8) and the right to freedom of expression (Article 10).

When pursuing a claim of indirect religion or belief discrimination a claimant does not need to establish that others are also put at a particular disadvantage by a provision, criterion or practice; rather the question is whether the limitation on the claimant's right to manifest their religious beliefs under the European Convention of Human Rights is proportionate given the legitimate aims of the service provider. This is because protection of the right to manifest religion under the Convention does not require 'group disadvantage' to be shown¹.

For a full discussion on the balancing exercise required following the cases of *Eweida, Chaplin, Ladele and McFarlane v the United Kingdom* (2013) applications numbers 48420/10, 59842/10, 51671/10 and 36516/10 in the ECtHR.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued guidance: [Religion or belief in the workplace: an explanation of recent European Court of Human Rights judgments \(2013\)](#).

- 2.61 Manifestations of a religion or belief could include treating certain days as days for worship or rest; following a certain dress code; following a particular diet; or carrying out or avoiding certain practices. There is not always a clear line between holding a religion or a belief and the manifestation of that religion or belief. Placing limitations on a person's right to manifest their religion or belief may amount to unlawful discrimination: this would usually amount to indirect discrimination.

¹ *Mba v Mayor & Burgesses of the London Borough of Merton* [2013] EWCA Civ 1562, and *Eweida, Chaplin, Ladele & McFarlane v United Kingdom* (2013) applications numbers 48420/10, 59842/10, 51671/10 and 36516/1

- 2.62 A person does not have to prove that the manifestation of their religion or belief is a core component of the religion or philosophical belief they follow. It may instead be a means by which they choose to express their adherence to their religious belief.²

Example: A jeweller refuses to allow anyone whose face is covered into his shop. This will be indirect discrimination against Muslim women who wear the burqa, unless the policy can be objectively justified.

Sex

What the Act says

- 2.63 Sex is a protected characteristic and refers to a male or a female of any age. In relation to a group of people it refers to either men and/or boys, or women and/or girls. **s.12(a) & (b) & s.3(2)**
- 2.64 A comparator for the purposes of showing sex discrimination will be a person of the opposite sex. Sex does not include gender reassignment (see paragraphs 2.24 to 2.33) or sexual orientation (see paragraphs 2.66 to 2.70).
- 2.65 There are specific provisions which apply where the treatment of a woman is because of her pregnancy and maternity or because she is breastfeeding (see paragraphs 4.46 to 4.60). **s.14(6)(a) & s.14(7)**

² *Mba v Mayor & Burgesses of the London Borough of Merton* [2013] EWCA Civ 1562, and *Eweida, Chaplin, Ladele & McFarlane v United Kingdom* (2013) applications numbers 48420/10, 59842/10, 51671/10 and 36516/1

Sexual orientation

What the Act says

- 2.66 Sexual orientation is a protected characteristic. It means a person's sexual orientation towards: **s.13(1)**
- persons of the same sex (that is, the person is a gay man or a lesbian);
 - persons of the opposite sex (that is, the person is heterosexual); or
 - persons of either sex (that is, the person is bisexual).
- 2.67 Sexual orientation relates to how people feel as well as their actions.
- 2.68 Sexual orientation discrimination includes discrimination because someone is of a particular sexual orientation, and it also covers discrimination connected with manifestations of that sexual orientation. These may include someone's appearance, the places they visit or the people they associate with.
- 2.69 When the Act refers to the protected characteristic of sexual orientation, it means the following: **s.13(2)**
- a reference to a person who has a particular protected characteristic is a reference to a person who is of a particular sexual orientation; and
- a reference to people who share a protected characteristic is a reference to people who are of the same sexual orientation.
- 2.70 Gender reassignment is a separate protected characteristic and unrelated to sexual orientation, despite a common misunderstanding that the two characteristics are related (see paragraph 2.24).

Restrictions on protection under the Act

2.71 For some protected characteristics, the Act does not provide protection in relation to all types of prohibited conduct:

- For pregnancy and maternity, there is no express protection from direct discrimination by association or perception (see paragraphs 4.20 to 4.21); indirect discrimination (see Chapter 5); or harassment (see Chapter 8). However, in these three situations described above, the sex discrimination provisions may provide protection.
- Apart from discrimination by association or perception, Protection from direct discrimination because of disability only applies to disabled people.
- Indirect disability discrimination and discrimination arising from disability only applies to disabled people (see Chapter 5 & 6).
- A service provider is only under a duty to make reasonable adjustments for a disabled service user or potential service user (see Chapter 7).

Chapter 3 - Who has obligations under Part 3 (services and public functions) and Part 7 (associations) of the Act?

Introduction

- 3.1 This chapter provides an overview of who has obligations under the provisions of the Act covered by this Code and in what circumstances.
- 3.2 In practice, more than one obligation under the Act may be relevant to a person or organisation. For example, those exercising public functions may also be providing services to the public, or a section of the public, and will in those respects be subject to the duties imposed on service providers, as well as on those exercising public functions.
- 3.3 This chapter also explains the potential liability of employers and principals for the actions of their employees and agents.
- 3.4 It suggests steps that service providers, those carrying out public functions and associations may wish to take to ensure they are meeting their obligations under the Act.
- 3.5 As explained in Chapter 1, the term ‘service provider’ and ‘service user’ and terms which flow from these are used generically to refer to all those who have duties or are protected in the areas covered by this Code.

Services to the public

- 3.6 The Act imposes obligations on everyone concerned with the provision of services to the public, or to a section of the public, whether in the private, public or voluntary sectors. It does not matter if services are provided free of charge, such as access to a shopping mall, or in return for payment, for example, a meal in a restaurant. Under the Act, the provision of services to the public includes the provision of goods or facilities. Throughout this Code, unless otherwise indicated, reference to provision of services includes provision of goods or provision of facilities. **s.30**

More detail is provided on services to the public in Chapter 11.

Age discrimination and harassment - 18 years old and over

- 3.7 In relation to services and in the exercise of public functions, age discrimination and harassment related to age only protects people who are aged 18 or above.

Public functions

- 3.8 The Act imposes obligations on any person who exercises public functions as defined in the Act. The public function provisions apply in relation to a function of a public nature, exercised by a public authority or another person (including a private organisation), where the function is not covered by the services, premises, work or education provisions of the Act. **s.3(2)**

More detail is provided on public functions in Chapter 11.

Associations

3.9 The Act imposes obligations on any association of persons, if: **s.107**

- it has 25 or more members,
- admission to membership is regulated by its rules and there is a selection process, and
- it is not a trade union or professional organisation.

It does not matter if the association is incorporated or otherwise, or if any of its activities are carried out for profit.

More detail is provided on associations in Chapter 12.

Relationships which have ended

3.10 It is unlawful to discriminate against, harass or victimise³ someone after a relationship covered by the Act has come to an end, where the treatment arises out of and is closely connected to a relationship which used to exist between them; and which would have been prohibited if the relationship was still continuing. **s.96**

3.11 A person will be able to enforce protection against discrimination or harassment as if they were still in the relationship which has ended.

Example: A builder addresses abusive and hostile remarks to a previous customer because of her race after their business relationship has ended. This would be harassment.

³ *Jessemey v Rowstock Limited & Another* [2014] EWCA Civ 185

- 3.12 Reasonable adjustments must be made for disabled people even after a relationship has ended if they are put at a substantial disadvantage in comparison to people without a disability.

Example: A man with a visual impairment had completed a wine tasting course at his wine retailer. When the man initially registered for the course he made the retailer aware that he required any information to be sent to him by email and they agreed to make this reasonable adjustment.

Six months later, the retailer sent letters to all attendees offering a 50 per cent discount on the next course if they returned the enclosed form. The man was therefore unable to enjoy the discount for the next course afforded to the other attendees, as this was sent to him only by letter.

Failing to ensure that he was sent and able to reply to this discount offer in the appropriate format is likely to amount to a failure by the retailer to make a reasonable adjustment, even though the man is no longer undertaking a course with them.

- 3.13 If the conduct or treatment which an individual receives after a relationship has ended amounts to victimisation, this will be covered by the victimisation provisions⁴. **s.96(7)**

⁴ *Jessemey v Rowstock Limited & Another* [2014] EWCA Civ 185

Contracts

- 3.14 The Act prevents service providers from avoiding their responsibilities under the Act by seeking to enter into agreements which permit them to discriminate or commit other unlawful acts. **s.137-139**

Unenforceable terms

- 3.15 A term of a contract that promotes or provides for treatment that is prohibited by the Act is unenforceable. However, this will not prevent a person who is or would be disadvantaged by an unenforceable term from relying on it to get any benefit to which they are entitled. **s.137**
- 3.16 The Act also says that a term of a contract that attempts to exclude or limit the anti-discrimination provisions of the Act is unenforceable by a person in whose favour it would operate. However, this does not prevent the parties to a claim in the court or Tribunal from entering into an agreement which has the effect of settling the claim with the assistance of a relevant officer. **s.139 & s.102(1)**

Removal or modification of terms

- 3.17 A person who has an interest in or is affected by a contract containing an unenforceable term may apply to the Employment and Equality Tribunal to have that term removed or modified. However, no order will be made unless every person who would be affected by the order has been given notice of the application and has the opportunity to make representations. **s.138**

The order can be retrospective in its effect.

Territorial scope

- 3.18 The Act does not limit the scope of the services and public functions provisions to activities which take place in the Isle of Man. Whether or not an act which takes place outside the Isle of Man is covered by the Act's provisions will be determined by the court or Tribunal.

- 3.19 There are a number of specific cases where the Act expressly provides for particular provisions of the Act to apply (or potentially apply) outside the UK: for example, the Act applies to the provision of services and the exercise of public functions in relation to race and religion or belief discrimination in the granting of entry clearance where the act in question takes place outside the UK. **s.30(8)**
s.106

What is not covered by the Code?

Education

- 3.20 Part 6 of the Act prohibits discrimination in relation to education provided by specified 'responsible bodies'. Those bodies are the governing bodies and proprietors of schools and institutions of further and higher education. Discrimination by a responsible body will be dealt with in separate technical guidance.
- 3.21 Some recreational and training facilities provided by government departments, local authorities or joint boards established under the Recreation and Leisure Act 1998 also fall within Part 6, as do the functions of general qualifications bodies.
- 3.22 Where activities fall within Part 6, Part 3 will not apply. However, there will be services and functions carried out by educational bodies, and recreational and training facilities which do not fall within Part 6, and to which Part 3 will therefore apply. These are discussed in Chapter 11. **s.84-87**

Premises

- 3.23 Part 4 of the Act prohibits discrimination in relation to the disposal and management of premises. This covers, for example, those who provide premises for rent, and also the sale of property. This Code does not deal with Part 4 of the Act. **ss.32-37**
- 3.24 There will be some situations however where the circumstances will fall within Part 3 and where this Code will apply:
- where the provision of accommodation is generally for the purpose of short stays by individuals who live elsewhere; or **s.32(3)(a)**
 - where accommodation is provided solely for the purpose of providing a service or exercising a public function. **s.32(3)(b)**
- 3.25 For example, accommodation is provided in prison for the purpose of carrying out the public function of detaining convicted offenders, and people on remand. This will be subject to Part 3 of the Act. Similarly, the provision of overnight accommodation in a guesthouse would be subject to Part 3 of the Act.

Transport

- 3.26 Part 3 of the Act applies to the transport infrastructure, such as the sea terminal and airport, transport services for example, ticketing and also the use of certain specified vehicles. However, Part 3 of the Act as they apply to access and use of transport vehicles are not dealt with in this Code. **Sch.3 Part 9**

Regulations setting accessibility standards for taxis, private hire vehicles, coaches and public service vehicles such as buses is dealt with in the separate road traffic legislation by the Department of Infrastructure. Trains, electric trams and horse trams are currently not subject to accessibility standards.

Ships and hovercrafts

- 3.27 The services provisions (and in addition, in relation to disability, the public function provisions) will only apply to ships and hovercraft in the way prescribed by Order of the Department for Enterprise. **s.160**

Employment services

- 3.28 Employment services, which include vocational guidance or training services, or services designed to assist people to find or keep jobs, or to establish themselves in self-employment, are dealt with in Part 5 of the Act, under 'work'. These provisions are covered in the Employment Code of Practice. **s.49**

Exceptions

- 3.29 General exceptions which apply to all or some service providers, persons exercising public functions and associations are described in Chapter 13. Specific exceptions which apply only to service providers and those exercising public functions are described in Chapter 11.

Liability of employers and principals

What the Act says

- 3.30 Usually a service provider will not be responsible for discrimination, harassment or victimisation by someone other than their employee or agent (see paragraphs 3.30- 3.34), however, case law indicates that it is possible that they could be found to be legally responsible for failing to take action where they have some degree of control over a situation where there is a continuing course of offensive conduct, but they do not take action to prevent its recurrence even though they are aware of it happening⁵. s.97
- 3.31 Employers' and principals' liability does not extend to criminal offences.

When is an act 'in the course of employment' or 'with the authority of a principal'?

- 3.32 The phrase 'in the course of employment' has a wide meaning: employees who commit an unlawful act against customers and service users, members, guests or associates of an association, while carrying out duties or while providing or delivering services, will usually be regarded as acting in the course of their employment. The same breadth of meaning should be given to acting 'with the authority of the principal' in the case of agents.

The employer's defence

- 3.33 An employer will not be liable for unlawful acts committed by their employees in the course of employment where the employer has taken all reasonable steps to prevent such acts. A principal will not be liable for unlawful discrimination carried out by its agents where the agent acted in contravention of the principal's express instructions not to discriminate. In such circumstances the agent will not have acted 'with the authority of the principal'.

⁵ *Sheffield City Council v Norouzi* [2011] IRLR 897 (and see *Equal Opportunities Commission v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry* [2007] IRLR 327)

Example: A shop owner becomes aware that her employee is refusing to serve a transgender customer. The employer instructs the employee to treat transgender customers in the same way as other customers and advises the employee that discrimination is a disciplinary offence. However, the employee continues to treat transgender customers less favorably. One such customer brings a claim against both the employee and the employer. The employer may avoid liability by showing that she took all reasonable steps to stop the employee from acting in a discriminatory way. Paragraphs 3.39 to 3.43 list some steps which, depending on all the circumstances, may be considered reasonable.

- 3.34 A service provider would be considered to have taken all reasonable steps if there were no further steps that they could have been expected to take. In deciding whether a step is reasonable, a service provider should consider its likely effect and whether an alternative step could be more effective. However, a step does not have to be effective to be reasonable.

Liability of employees and agents

What the Act says

- 3.35 Individual employees may be held personally liable under the Act for unlawful acts which they commit in the course of employment whether or not the employer has a defence against liability (see paragraph 3.33). Agents may also be held personally liable for unlawful acts which they commit under their principal's authority, whether or not the principal condoned the acts.

s.98

Knowledge that the act is unlawful

- 3.36 It is not necessary for the employee or agent to know that they are acting unlawfully to be liable for their actions.
- 3.37 However, if the employee or agent reasonably relies upon a statement by the employer or principle that an act is not unlawful, then the employee or agent is not liable for the unlawful act.

- 3.38 It is an offence punishable by fine, for a service provider to knowingly or recklessly make a false or misleading statement on which the employee or agent relies to carry out an unlawful act. **s.98(5)**

Meeting obligations under the Act: avoiding discrimination and good practice

- 3.39 Service providers need to take steps to ensure that discrimination is not occurring. Taking the following steps will also help reduce the likelihood that a service provider will be found to be legally responsible for any discrimination, harassment or victimisation carried out by a person who is not their employee or agent, in circumstances where they might otherwise be found to be legally responsible (see paragraph 3.30 above).
- 3.40 As explained above, a service provider will be liable for unlawful acts committed by their employees unless they have taken reasonable steps to prevent such acts.
- 3.41 Service providers are more likely to be able to comply with their duties under the Act and prevent their employees from discriminating against service users or customers if they take the following steps:
- establish a policy to ensure equality of access to and enjoyment of their services by potential service users or customers from all groups in society
 - communicate the policy to all staff, ensuring that they know that it is unlawful to discriminate when they are providing services
 - train all staff, including those not providing a direct service to the public, to understand the policy, the meaning of equality in this context and their legal obligations
 - monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the policy
 - address acts of discrimination by staff as part of disciplinary rules and procedures
 - ensure that performance management systems address equality and non-discrimination
 - maintain an easy to use, well-publicised complaints procedure
 - review practices to ensure that they do not unjustifiably disadvantage particular groups, and

- consult customers, staff and organisations representing groups who share protected characteristics about the quality and equality of their services and how they could be made more inclusive.

3.42 In relation to the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people, the following actions will help service providers to meet their obligations under the Act:

- Review regularly whether services are accessible to disabled people
- Carry and act on the results of an access audit carried out by a suitably qualified person.
- Provide regular training to staff which is relevant to the adjustments to be made.
- Review regularly the effectiveness of reasonable adjustments and act on the findings of those reviews.

3.43 Small businesses and organisations who provide services may find a less formal approach sufficient – such as talking to staff and service users or customers and thinking about whether their services are being used by all sections of the community. The points above regarding communications with staff on the unacceptability of discrimination will still be essential.

Chapter 4: Direct discrimination

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter explains what the Act says about direct discrimination in the provision of services, the exercise of public functions and associations for all of the protected characteristics covered by this Code. It discusses how the requirement for a comparator may be met. It also refers to provisions in the Act making it unlawful to treat a woman unfavourably because of her pregnancy and maternity.
- 4.2 As explained in Chapter 1, the terms ‘service provider’ and ‘service user’ and terms which flow from these are used generically to refer to all those who have duties or who are protected in the areas covered by this Code.

What the Act says

- 4.3 Direct discrimination occurs when a person treats another less favourably than they treat or would treat others because of a protected characteristic. s.14(1)
- 4.4 Direct discrimination is generally unlawful. However, it may be lawful in the following circumstances:
- in relation to the protected characteristic of disability, where a disabled person is treated more favourably than a non-disabled person;
 - where the Act provides an express exception which permits directly discriminatory treatment that would otherwise be unlawful (see Chapters 11 and 13)
 - Less favourable treatment because of age is not unlawful if the treatment is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. Legitimate aims should be outcomes which are socially positive or in the public interest. What is proportionate is fully explained in paragraphs 5.31 – 5.36.

What is ‘less favourable’ treatment?

- 4.5 To decide whether a service provider has treated a service user ‘less favourably’, a comparison must be made with how they have treated other service users or would have treated them in similar circumstances. If the service provider’s treatment of the service user puts the service user at a clear disadvantage compared with other service users, then it is more likely that the treatment will be less favourable: for example, where a customer is refused service or a person’s membership of a club is terminated. Less favourable treatment could also involve being deprived of a choice or excluded from an opportunity. If the quality of the service being offered or the manner in which it is offered is comparatively poor, this could also amount to less favourable treatment.

s.31(6)

Example: A group of women complain to a health spa manager that they feel uncomfortable around another member of the spa who has a severe disfigurement and Tourettes Syndrome. In response, the manager apologises to the woman with the disability but tells her that she will not be able to use the spa again. This is less favourable treatment of her, as it puts her at a clear disadvantage compared to the spa’s other clients and will not be lawful if the spa’s conduct is because of disability.

- 4.6 The service user does not have to experience actual disadvantage (economic or otherwise) for the treatment to be less favourable. It is enough that the service user can reasonably say that they would have preferred not to be treated differently from the way the service provider treated - or would have treated - another person.

- 4.7 Under the Act it is not possible for the service provider to balance or eliminate less favourable treatment by offsetting it against more favourable treatment – for example, by offering an alternative service at a discount.

Example: More men than women are using a government owned sports centre. The management team wants to encourage more women to use the facilities. They decide to restrict the number of men who can use the gym at popular times. They also offer their male users some vouchers for special training events to compensate. As the restriction only applies to men, they are being treated less favourably because of their sex, regardless of the additional benefit of the special offer.

- 4.8 The term 'treatment' includes one-off actions or omissions.

- 4.9 For direct discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity, the test is whether the treatment is unfavourable rather than less favourable. Hence there is no need for the woman to compare her treatment with that experienced by other service users (see paragraphs 4.46 to 4.51 for a further discussion of pregnancy and maternity discrimination). **s.18(2)**

Segregation

- 4.10 When the protected characteristic is race, deliberately segregating a service user or group of service users from others of a different race automatically amounts to less favourable treatment. There is no need to identify a comparator, because racial segregation is always discriminatory. But it must be a deliberate act or policy rather than a situation that has occurred inadvertently. **s.14(5)**

Example: A youth club has had trouble with racial conflicts between young people. It decides to open on Tuesdays and Thursdays for Asian young people only, and on Wednesdays and Fridays for white young people only. As separating users of the club by race is a deliberate policy of the club, this is likely to amount to segregation and would be unlawful.

Example: At another youth club where all young people are welcome at every session, if black boys always choose to separate themselves from white boys, playing different sports or simply standing together in a group, as this is a choice of the users of the youth club and not an enforced policy of the club, it would not amount to segregation and would not be unlawful.

- 4.11 Segregation linked to other protected characteristics may be direct discrimination. However, it is necessary to show that it amounts to less favourable treatment. If the protected characteristic is sex, separating men and women service users may be permitted in certain circumstances, (see exceptions for competitive sport, communal facilities and separate services in Chapter 13).

There are also exceptions for single sex services (see paragraphs 13.55 to 13.57) and single characteristic associations (see paragraphs 12.46 to 12.52).

Shared protected characteristics

- 4.12 Direct discrimination can take place even though the service provider and service user share the same protected characteristic giving rise to the less favourable treatment.

s.25(1)

Example: After a number of incidents when the police needed to be called, the Asian proprietor of a café refuses to serve Asian young men after 7pm on Friday and Saturday. This is likely to be direct race discrimination even though the proprietor shares the same protected characteristic (race) with the customers he refuses to serve.

‘Because of’ a protected characteristic

- 4.13 ‘Because of’ a protected characteristic has the same meaning as the phrase ‘on grounds of’ a protected characteristic in previous equality legislation. The new wording does not change the legal meaning of what amounts to direct discrimination. The characteristic needs to be a cause of the less favourable treatment but does not need to be the only or even the main cause.

Example: After an incident on the wing involving two Christian and three non-Christian prisoners, in which prison property was damaged, the prison restricts association time for the two Christian prisoners but does not impose a similar restriction on the three non-Christian prisoners. It is likely that religion or belief is one of the causes of the less favourable treatment of the Christian prisoners, although their recent conduct may be another cause.

- 4.14 In some instances, the discriminatory basis of the treatment will be obvious from the treatment itself.

Example: A Gypsy couple are refused service in a pub that displays on its door a ‘No Gypsies or Travellers’ sign. It is obvious from the notice on the door and the treatment the Gypsy couple receive that their less favourable treatment is because of race.

- 4.15 In other cases the link between the protected characteristic and the treatment will be less clear and it will be necessary to look at why the service provider treated the service user less favourably to determine whether this was because of a protected characteristic.

Example: A transgender woman is seated at a restaurant waiting for a member of staff to take her order. She observes the staff serving other single customers who arrived after she did. In this case it will be necessary to look at why the restaurant staff did not serve the transgender woman to determine whether her less favourable treatment was because of gender reassignment.

Example: a man of 50 wearing jeans tries to enter a club that generally attracts a much younger clientele. The person on the door turns the man away stating that he does not meet the club's dress code. It later emerges that on the same evening a 25 year old man in jeans was allowed in by the same person. This is evidence that the reason why the 50 year old was excluded was not primarily because of his dress but because of his age.

- 4.16 Direct discrimination is unlawful, no matter what the service provider's motive or intention, and regardless of whether the less favourable treatment of the service user is conscious or unconscious. Service providers may have prejudices that they do not even admit to themselves or may act out of good intentions – or simply be unaware that they are treating the service user differently because of a protected characteristic.

Example: An amateur dramatics association that organises theatre trips for its members turns down an application for membership from a woman with a hearing impairment as they believe she would not get the same benefits as other members. Although the association may be well- intentioned in rejecting her membership application, this is likely to amount to direct disability

- 4.17 Direct discrimination also includes less favourable treatment of a person based on a stereotype relating to a protected characteristic, whether or not the stereotype is accurate.

Example: A general stereotype is that women are less interested in sport than men. A bank offers male customers the chance to win a ticket to sporting events when they come in to discuss their finances. They do not extend the same opportunity to female customers. This is likely to be less favourable treatment because of sex.

Example: an organiser of a cycling race assumes that no- one over the age of 55 will be able to complete it within the maximum time allowed, and without doing any research, excludes those over 55 from the race. The race organiser uses a stereotype based on assumptions about this age group's physical capability.

- 4.18 A service provider cannot base its treatment on another criterion that is discriminatory – for example, where the treatment in question is based on a decision to follow a discriminatory external rule.

Example: A student travel agency is aware that the Department for Education Sport & Culture (DESC) charges overseas students higher fees than it charges Isle of Man students, as provided for in statutory regulations. The travel agency decides to adopt this same approach and offers a special student package holiday priced at £200 for Isle of Man students and £275 for overseas students. The regulations permitting higher fees for most overseas students apply only to higher educational institutions and do not apply to providers of commercial services. Thus, while the differential fees imposed by DESC are authorised under statute, there is no parallel statutory basis for the travel agency to mirror this difference of treatment. The travel agency's differential pricing is likely to be less favourable treatment because of nationality.

- 4.19 A service user experiencing less favourable treatment 'because of a protected characteristic' does not have to possess the characteristic themselves. For example, the person might be associated with someone who has the characteristic ('discrimination by association'); or the person might be wrongly perceived as having the characteristic ('discrimination by perception').

Discrimination by association

- 4.20 It is direct discrimination if a service provider treats a service user less favourably because of the service user's association with another person who has a protected characteristic; however, this does not apply to pregnancy and maternity. Discrimination by association can occur in various ways – for example, where the service user has a relationship of parent, son or daughter, partner, carer or friend of someone with a protected characteristic. The association with the other person need not be a permanent one.

Example: A boy wishes to join his local football club, but he is rejected because his parents are a lesbian couple. This is direct discrimination by association because of sexual orientation because of the boy's association with his parents.

Example: to avoid under-age drinking, a club owner has a door policy of refusing entry to individuals under 21. If a 25 year old woman is refused entry because she is part of a group that consists of mainly under 21s, she is being treated less favourably because of age, owing to her association with the under 21s.

Example: A group of four young men try to enter their local nightclub. Three of the men are Polish and one of them is English. They are all told that the nightclub is full and therefore they cannot enter. The doorman then lets a group of four men who appear to be English into the club. The first group could complain that they have all been treated less favourably because of race, the English man because of his association with his Polish friends. If, however, the only reason the group was not admitted was that the three Polish men did not have enough money to pay the admission fee, then the English man could not claim that the reason for his less favourable treatment was race.

Direct discrimination because of a protected characteristic could also occur if a service user is treated less favourably because they campaigned to help people with a particular characteristic or refused to act in a way that would disadvantage a person or people who have (or whom the service provider believes to have) the characteristic. The provisions of the Act on instructing, causing or inducing discrimination may also be relevant here (see paragraphs 9.15 to 9.24).

Example: Officers of an established tennis club convene an emergency meeting when they see the captain of their women's team on a social media channel speaking on behalf of an organisation which campaigns for fairer treatment of transgender people. They decide that to maintain the club's reputation they must remove her as captain of their women's team. This could amount to direct discrimination because of gender reassignment.

Example: A local business association was planning an open day for all of the shops on the high street. The board instructed the chair of the committee making the arrangements, 'to avoid trouble', that she should not include any of the take-away shops all of which are ethnic minority run businesses. When she refused to do that, the board warned her that if there was any sign of 'trouble' she could be suspended from the association. Her treatment could amount to direct race discrimination.

Discrimination by perception

- 4.21 It is also direct discrimination if a service provider treats a service user less favourably because the service provider mistakenly thinks that the service user has a protected characteristic. However, this does not apply to pregnancy and maternity.

Example: A woman with a medical condition that makes her appear 'masculine' is wrongly perceived to be undergoing gender reassignment and refused entry to a women-only sauna session at her local leisure centre. This is likely to be less favourable treatment because of gender reassignment.

Comparators

- 4.22 In most circumstances, direct discrimination requires that the service provider's treatment of the service user is less favourable than the way the service provider treats, has treated or would treat another service user to whom the protected characteristic does not apply. This other person is referred to as a 'comparator'. However, no comparator is needed in cases of racial segregation or pregnancy and maternity discrimination (see paragraph 4.10 and paragraph 4.51).

Who will be an appropriate comparator?

- 4.23 The Act says that in comparing people for the purpose of direct discrimination there must be no material difference between the circumstances relating to each case. s.24(1)
However, it is not necessary for the circumstances of the two people (that is, the service user and the comparator) to be identical in every way; what matters is that the circumstances which are relevant to the treatment of the service user are the same or nearly the same for the service user and the comparator.

Example: A man is not accepted as a member of an elite cycling club while a woman who applied at the same time is accepted. The man has recently bought his first bicycle; the woman has recently cycled from Land's End to John O'Groats. As a relevant circumstance is cycling experience, which is not the same for the man and woman, the man would not be able to refer to the woman as an appropriate comparator.

Example: A woman and her husband play pool to the same standard and she often wins. They both ask to join their local pub team. The man is accepted but his wife is not as 'there are no other women playing in their league'. The woman could refer to her husband as a comparator in a claim of direct discrimination because of sex.

Example: A cafe allows a person only to drink his coffee in the garden rather than in the main café, because he has a severe facial disfigurement which the café owner considers might upset other customers. The customer is treated less favourably than another customer who does not have a disfigurement and who is given a full choice over where they drink their coffee. This customer without a disfigurement is the comparator.

Hypothetical comparators

- 4.24 In practice, it is not always possible to identify an actual person whose relevant circumstances are the same or not materially different, so the comparison will need to be made with a hypothetical comparator.
- 4.25 In some cases a person identified as an actual comparator turns out to have circumstances that are not materially the same. Nevertheless, their treatment may help to construct a hypothetical comparator.
- 4.26 Referring to the example above, of the person with a severe disfigurement, if it turned out that a customer who is allowed to drink in the main café has a different impairment, such as severe arthritis, there would be a significant difference in the circumstances of the two customers. So the individual with arthritis would not be an actual comparator. However, the difference in treatment of the two customers could help to define a hypothetical comparator who might be treated more favourably than the person with the severe disfigurement.

- 4.27 Constructing a hypothetical comparator may involve considering elements of the treatment of several people whose circumstances are similar to those of the claimant, but not the same. Looking at these elements together, a court may conclude that the claimant was less favourably treated than a hypothetical comparator would have been treated.

Example: A young black man enrolled on a 10-week computer course at college. He arrived late for the first three classes. The faculty head told him that his late arrival disturbed the concentration of the other students and if he arrived late a fourth time he would not be able to continue and he would forfeit his fee. In the absence of an actual comparator the black student could compare his treatment to that given to two white students in slightly different circumstances. One white student had arrived drunk on two occasions and had disrupted the class for two hours but had not been given a final warning. The other white student on two occasions left the class thirty minutes early which distracted the tutor and the students; he had not been given a final warning either. Elements of the treatment of these two comparators could allow a court to construct a hypothetical comparator showing the black student had been treated less favourably because of race.

- 4.28 Who could be a hypothetical comparator may also depend on the reason why the service provider treated the claimant as they did. In many cases it may be more straightforward for the court to establish the reason for the service user's treatment first. This could include considering the service provider's treatment of a person whose circumstances are not the same as the claimant's to shed light on the reason why that person was treated in the way they were. If the reason for the treatment is found to be because of a protected characteristic, a comparison with the treatment of hypothetical comparator(s) can then be made.

Example: One Bulgarian family who has recently relocated to the Island try to register with a GP at the nearby doctors surgery, but are not accepted. They are told that the surgery does not have suitable staff for their health needs. The family brings a claim of direct race discrimination against the surgery. As no other families have been trying to register at the same time, they do not have an actual comparator. They are told by other Bulgarian families who have lived in the area for some time that no Bulgarian families have ever been able to register at that surgery, and all have been given the same explanation. The Tribunal might first look at the treatment of the family and evidence of treatment of other Bulgarian families in the past to establish whether the treatment of the family is because of race.

If this is found to be the case, the Tribunal would move on to consider whether they were treated less favourably than hypothetical comparator(s) would have been treated.

- 4.29 Another way of looking at this is to ask, '***but for the relevant protected characteristic, would the claimant have been treated in that way?***'

Comparators in disability cases

- 4.30 The comparator for direct disability discrimination is the same as for other types of direct discrimination. However, for disability, the relevant circumstances of the comparator and the disabled person, including their abilities, must not be materially different. An appropriate comparator will be a person who does not have the disabled person's impairment but who has the same abilities or skills as the disabled person (regardless of whether those abilities or skills arise from the disability itself).

s.24(2)(a)

- 4.31 It is important to focus on those circumstances which are, in fact, relevant to the less favourable treatment. Although in some cases, certain abilities may be the result of the disability itself, these may not be relevant circumstances for comparison purposes.

Example: A disabled man with a chronic heart condition is a member of a golf club. He asks whether he can join the club's tournament team, but is told his game is not good enough. Another club member with the same golf handicap as him, who doesn't have this disability, is selected for the team. This new team member could be a comparator to the man with a disability.

Comparators in sexual orientation cases

- 4.23 For sexual orientation, the Act states that the fact that one person is a civil partner while another is married is not a material difference between the circumstances relating to each case. A decision of the Supreme Court of England & Wales (which is of persuasive authority in the Isle of Man courts and Tribunal) has confirmed that the fact that one person is a civil partner while another is married is not a material difference between the circumstances relating to each case. This means that where any less favourable treatment is carried out because a person is not married, regardless of whether they are in a civil partnership, this will be unlawful direct sexual orientation discrimination.⁶ s.24(3)

Further, a service provider must also now treat those who are married to a person of the same sex in the same way as they treat service users married to persons of the opposite sex.

Example: A woman who is married books an anniversary holiday. Because it is her anniversary, the travel agency offers a room upgrade at a reduced price. A woman who is in a civil partnership books an anniversary holiday at the same agency, but she is not offered the same upgrade. The fact that the second woman is a civil partner while the first woman is married will not be a material difference in the circumstances, so the second woman would be able to refer to the first as a comparator in this case.

Justification of less favourable treatment because of age

- 4.33 The protected characteristic of age is unique in that less favourable treatment because of age is not unlawful if the treatment can be objectively justified in cases of both direct and indirect discrimination.

⁶ *Bull & Another v Hall & Another* [2013] UKSC 73

- 4.34 Whether less favourable treatment, because of age, including an age-based rule or practice, is ‘objectively justified’ depends on whether it is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. This question should be approached in two stages:

First, is the aim of the rule or practice legal and non-discriminatory, and one that represents a real, objective consideration (‘legitimate aim’)?

Second, if the aim is legitimate, is the means of achieving it proportionate (that is, appropriate and reasonably necessary) in all the circumstances?

Legitimate aim

- 4.35 If the treatment is less favourable to certain age groups then it can only be justified if it has a legitimate aim. In the context of direct discrimination, legitimate aims should be outcomes that are socially positive or in the public interest. The range of aims that can justify direct age discrimination is narrower than the range of aims that can justify indirect discrimination. Although reasonable business needs and economic efficiency may be legitimate aims, there would normally need to be wider social factors too.
- 4.36 The following are examples of aims that are likely to be legitimate:
- enabling people of particular age group(s) to socialise together (for example: outings, events, concerts);
 - enabling people of particular age groups to enjoy activities together (for example: hiking, sports)
 - enabling people of certain age groups to enjoy peace and quiet or enabling them to enjoy music at high volume;
 - ensuring the fair exercise of powers;
 - ensuring the health and safety of those using the provider’s service, or others, provided risks are clearly specified;
 - preventing fraud or other forms of abuse or inappropriate use of services provided by the service provider;
 - ensuring the wellbeing or dignity of those using the service; and/o
 - ensuring that services and benefits are targeted at those who most need them.

- 4.37 A service provider solely aiming to reduce costs cannot expect to satisfy the test. For example, the service provider cannot simply argue that to discriminate is cheaper than not to discriminate.

Example: A manager of a mobile phone shop decides that the shop will no longer deal with retired customers. This age group tends to need more support and guidance when they buy phones and the manager wants to cut back on staff numbers to reduce overheads. The aim of reducing costs alone would not be a legitimate one.

- 4.38 An aim will not be a legitimate one if it disregards fundamental principles of human dignity and self-determination.
- 4.39 At the time of the treatment, the service provider is not required to have in mind the aim that they put forward in justification. However, a court will give greater weight to a justification that had been carefully thought through before or at the time of the treatment in question.

It is good practice for the service provider to keep a record of their aim and justification (including any supporting evidence), at the time they adopt a rule or practice that treats certain service users less favourably than others because of age.

What is proportionate?

- 4.40 Even if the aim is a legitimate one, the means of achieving it must be proportionate. The greater financial cost of using a Less discriminatory approach cannot by itself provide a justification for less favourable treatment because of age.
- 4.41 Deciding whether the means used to achieve the legitimate aim are proportionate involves examining whether those means are appropriate and reasonably necessary for achieving that aim. This should include looking at the reasons for having any age threshold or age band at all (the 'appropriate' part of the proportionality test) and why a particular age threshold or age band has been applied (the 'necessary' part of the test). A court will evaluate the discriminatory effect of the less favourable treatment against the service provider's reasons for applying it, taking into account all the relevant facts.

- 4.42 The service provider will also need to show that the specific less favourable treatment is appropriate and necessary to achieve the legitimate aim, and that it brings benefits that outweigh any disadvantageous effects. It is the treatment itself that must be justified.

Advertising an intention to discriminate

- 4.43 If a service provider advertises that in offering a service they will treat applicants less favourably because of a protected characteristic, this would amount to direct discrimination. The question of whether an advertisement is discriminatory depends on whether a reasonable person would consider it to be so. An advertisement can include a notice or circular, whether to the public or not, in any publication, on radio, television or in cinemas, via the internet or at an exhibition.

Example: A nightclub announces on local radio that women will be admitted free that evening but men will still pay the normal £5 entry fee. A reasonable person is likely to consider this as advertising an intention to discriminate because of sex.

When is it lawful to treat a person more favourably?

More favourable treatment of disabled people

- 4.44 In relation to disability discrimination, the Act only protects disabled people, so it is not discrimination to treat a disabled person more favourably than a non-disabled person.

Example: For a special exhibition, a museum offers a concessionary entrance fee for disabled people and on Tuesdays and Thursdays has advance viewing sessions so disabled people and their carers can enter the exhibition 30 minutes before other ticket holders. This would not amount to direct discrimination because of disability.

Discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity

- 4.45 The Act protects women from discrimination because of their pregnancy and maternity in the provision of services, exercise of public functions and associations. **s.18**
- 4.46 It is discrimination to treat a woman unfavourably because:
- she is, or has been, pregnant; **s.18(2)**
 - she has given birth, and the unfavourable treatment occurs within a period of 26 weeks beginning with the day on which she gave birth; or **s.18(3)**
 - she is breastfeeding, and the unfavourable treatment occurs within the period of 26 weeks beginning with the day on which she gave birth. **s.18(4)**
- 4.47 A woman is protected even when her baby is stillborn, so long as she was pregnant for at least 24 weeks before she gave birth. **s.18(5)(b)**
- 4.48 Outside the 26-week period, she may be protected by the sex discrimination provisions (see below).
- 4.49 The unfavourable treatment will be pregnancy and maternity discrimination if the woman would not have received the treatment but for the fact that she is or has been pregnant, has given birth within the previous 26 weeks or is breastfeeding a baby that is not more than 26 weeks old.

What does ‘unfavourable’ mean?

- 4.50 For pregnancy and maternity discrimination to occur, a woman must have been treated ‘unfavourably’. This means that she must be put at a disadvantage. If the disadvantage is obvious, it will be clear that the treatment has been unfavourable: for example, she may have been denied a service, given a poorer service or has been provided with a service in a different manner. Being denied a choice or excluded from an opportunity is also likely to be unfavourable treatment. Even if a service provider thinks that they are acting in the best interests of a pregnant woman or a woman who has recently given birth, they may still be considered to have treated the woman unfavourably. There is no requirement to compare her treatment to the service provided to another person.

Example: A shopkeeper, concerned about what she perceives to be the possible risks of non-prescription medicine for pregnant women, and acting out of good intentions, refuses to sell paracetamol to a pregnant woman. This is likely to be unfavourable treatment because of pregnancy. As the shopkeeper does not refuse to sell paracetamol or other goods to other people with other physical conditions she cannot rely on the health and safety exception (see paragraph 13.73.)

What does ‘because of’ mean in relation to pregnancy and maternity?

- 4.51 ‘Because of’ in this context should be understood in the same way as ‘because of’ discussed above in relation to direct discrimination (paragraph 4.13 to 4.19). Pregnancy and maternity needs to be a cause of the unfavourable treatment but does not need to be the only or even the main cause.

Example: A woman applies for a mortgage from her bank and let slip that she is pregnant. She is subsequently refused a mortgage. She asks why and is told by the mortgage advisor that they are concerned that she may not be able to maintain repayments. Although the reason given for the refusal is her inability to maintain repayments, the cause of that assessment is her pregnancy and the refusal is likely to be pregnancy discrimination.

4.52 The motive of the service provider is irrelevant, and it does not matter if the unfavourable treatment is conscious or unconscious.

4.53 Pregnancy and maternity discrimination includes unfavourable treatment of a woman based on a stereotype whether or not the stereotype is accurate.

Example: A club that organises salsa evenings deletes a woman from their list as soon as they learn that she is pregnant, on the assumption that during her pregnancy she will not want to come to salsa evenings. This decision resulting in unfavourable treatment based on a stereotype is likely to be pregnancy discrimination.

4.54 Another way to identify whether pregnancy and maternity is a cause of the unfavourable treatment is to ask ‘but for the woman being pregnant or recently having given birth, would she have been treated in that way?’

Direct sex discrimination: pregnancy and maternity

4.55 Treating a woman less favourably because she is breastfeeding a baby who is more than 26 weeks old amounts to direct sex discrimination. **s.14(6)(a)**

4.56 The direct sex discrimination provisions apply, and the special provisions for pregnancy and maternity discussed above do not apply, when a woman is breastfeeding a child more than 26 weeks old. **s.18(6)**

- 4.57 Where the claim is direct sex discrimination she will need to show that she has been treated less favourably than others are (or would be) treated in comparable circumstances and so a comparator will need to be identified. If a hypothetical comparator is used, it would be to establish how the woman herself would have been treated were she not breastfeeding. (For a fuller discussion of comparators see paragraphs 4.23 to 4.32).

Example: A woman is breastfeeding her eight-month-old baby on the bus and is asked to stop feeding or get off the bus at the next stop, as other passengers have said they are offended by this. She could claim direct sex discrimination, and would need to show that had she not been breastfeeding she would not have been asked to leave the bus.

- 4.58 In considering discrimination against a man, it is not relevant to take into account any special treatment given to a woman in connection with pregnancy or childbirth. s.14(6)(b)

Example: A Douglas store provides a private resting area for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding. A man feeling tired complains that he does not have access to a similar facility. This is not discrimination because a man cannot compare himself to a woman in connection with pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.

Exceptions for pregnancy and maternity

- 4.59 See Chapter 13 for the limited circumstances in which a service provider or an association may treat a woman differently because of pregnancy and maternity, by refusing to provide a service or offering or providing it conditionally.

Chapter 5: Indirect Discrimination

Introduction

- 5.1 This chapter explains indirect discrimination and 'objective justification'. The latter concept applies to discrimination arising from disability, positive action and to some of the exceptions permitted by the Act. **s.20**
- 5.2 Indirect discrimination applies to all the protected characteristics except pregnancy and maternity (although in pregnancy and maternity situations, indirect sex discrimination may apply).
- 5.3 As explained in paragraph 1.21 the terms 'service provider' and 'service user' and terms which flow from these are used generically to refer to all those who have duties or who are protected in the areas covered by this Code.

What does the Act say?

- 5.4 Indirect discrimination may occur when a service provider applies an apparently neutral provision, criterion or practice which puts persons sharing a protected characteristic at a particular disadvantage. **s20(1), 20(2)**
- 5.5 For indirect discrimination to take place, four requirements must be met:
- the service provider applies (or would apply) the provision, criterion or practice equally to everyone within the relevant group including a particular service user;
 - the provision, criterion or practice puts, (or would put), people who share the service user's protected characteristic at a particular disadvantage when compared with people who do not have that characteristic;
 - the provision, criterion or practice puts, (or would put), the service user at that disadvantage;
 - the service provider cannot show that the provision, criterion or practice is justified as a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

Example: a magazine gives a discount to loyal customers who have had a subscription for 20 years. This is a provision, condition or practice and it is neutral because it applies to everyone regardless of age.

Example: An optician allows customers to pay for their glasses by instalments but restricts eligibility to those in work. A pensioner points out that this puts pensioners, including her, at a disadvantage as they are less likely to be working. This is likely to be indirect age discrimination, unless it can be justified.

- 5.6 The first stage in establishing indirect discrimination is to identify the relevant provision, criterion or practice. The phrase ‘provision, criterion or practice’ is not defined by the Act but it should be construed widely so as to include, for example, any formal or informal policies, rules, practices, arrangements, criteria, conditions, prerequisites, qualifications or provisions. A provision, criterion or practice may also include decisions to do something in the future such as a policy or criterion that has not yet been applied, as well as a ‘one-off’ or discretionary decision. s.20(1)

Example: A jewellery shop is worried about security and instructs its staff to require people coming into the shop to remove any headgear. A shop assistant explains to a Rastafarian that it is the policy of the shop that he must remove his hat. Unless the shop can justify this policy it will be indirect discrimination because of religion.

Is the provision, criterion or practice a neutral one?

- 5.7 The provision, criterion or practice must be applied to everyone in the relevant group, whether or not they have the protected characteristic in question. On the face of it, the provision, criterion or practice must be neutral. If it is not neutral in this way, but expressly applies to people with a specific protected characteristic, it is likely to amount to direct discrimination.

Example: A GP practice decides that it will only see British citizens as patients. This would be direct discrimination against a group of non-British citizens.

What does 'would put' mean?

- 5.8 It is a requirement of the Act that the provision, criterion or practice puts **or would put** people who share the service user's protected characteristic at a particular disadvantage when compared with people who do not have that characteristic. The Act also requires that it puts **or would put** the particular service user at that disadvantage. This allows challenges to provisions, criteria or practices which have not yet been applied but which would have a discriminatory effect if they were. s.20(2)(c)
- 5.9 However, for a claim of indirect discrimination to succeed, the service user must show that they would experience a disadvantage if the provision, criterion or practice were applied to them.

Example: A local authority consults with people living in the area on its proposed plans for work. It announces renovation work to be carried out on a block of flats in which the only ramped entrances will be closed at the same time. As women are more likely to be the carers of young children, a woman points out that this plan will make it more difficult for women using a pushchair, including herself, to get in and out of the block. Although the work has not yet started, this will be indirect sex discrimination unless the local authority can justify its one-off decision.

Example: A practising Jew wishes to join a yoga class on a Wednesday evening but the advertising leaflet states that all new members must first take part in a full day's long introductory session which is only available on a Saturday. He is therefore deterred from joining the class because he has to observe the Sabbath. This will be indirect discrimination unless the policy can be justified.

What is a disadvantage?

- 5.10 'Disadvantage' is not defined by the Act. It could include denial of an opportunity or choice, deterrence, rejection or exclusion. The courts have found that 'detriment', a similar concept, is something that a reasonable person would complain about - so an unjustified sense of grievance would not qualify. A disadvantage does not have to be quantifiable and the service user does not have to experience actual loss (economic or otherwise). It is enough that the person can reasonably say that they would have preferred to be treated differently

- 5.11 Sometimes, a provision, criterion or practice is intrinsically liable to disadvantage a group with a particular protected characteristic.

Example: When a local authority holds its consultation meetings on a weekday evening, it discovers that fewer women than men attend. A woman complains that this is because some women, including herself, cannot come because of childcare responsibilities. This is enough to demonstrate disadvantage and she does not have to show that the absence of women is attributable in particular cases to childcare responsibilities.

Example: A social club with members spanning a wide range of ages insists that all applications for membership are submitted online, through the club's website. This places at a disadvantage many older club members, who are less likely to feel confident using the internet to make payments. This arrangement could be indirect age discrimination, unless the club is able to objectively justify it.

- 5.12 In some situations, the link between the protected characteristic and the disadvantage might be obvious; for example, a dress code may create a disadvantage for service users with particular religious beliefs. In other situations it will be less obvious how people sharing a protected characteristic are put (or would be put) at a disadvantage, in which case statistics or personal testimony may help to demonstrate that a disadvantage exists.
- 5.13 Statistics can provide an insight into the link between the provision, criterion or practice and the disadvantage that it causes. It may be possible to use national or regional statistics to throw light on the nature and extent of the particular disadvantage.

Example: A gym imposes a fitness test involving 30 press-ups for people wanting to join. A 70-year-old man provides statistical evidence from a reputable source that people in his age group are unlikely to be able to do 30 press-ups as upper body strength decreases with age. If the gym cannot objectively justify the requirement, it will be unlawful.

- 5.14 However, a statistical analysis may not be appropriate or practicable, especially when there is inadequate or unreliable information, or the numbers of people are too small to allow for a statistically significant comparison. In this situation, the Tribunal may find it helpful for an expert to provide evidence as to whether there is any disadvantage and, if so, the nature of it.

- 5.15 There are other cases where it may be useful to have evidence (including, if appropriate, from an expert) to help the court understand the nature of the protected characteristic or the behaviour of the group sharing the characteristic – for example, evidence about the principles of a particular religious belief.

Example: A person has a belief that pork renders them ritually unclean for the purposes of the rites of their religion for a certain period of time. They have a medical condition requiring medication. They claim that their GP is indirectly discriminating against them by prescribing tablets which contain pork gelatine. The Court would be assisted by evidence of the significance of this belief in the person's religion in order to establish that it amounted to a particular disadvantage.

The comparative approach

- 5.16 Once it is clear that there is a provision, criterion or practice which puts (or would put) people sharing a protected characteristic at a particular disadvantage, then the next stage is to consider a comparison between service users with the protected characteristic and those without it. The circumstances of the two groups must be sufficiently similar for a comparison to be made and there must be no material differences in circumstances.

s.19(2)(b)

s.23(1)

The position is somewhat different where the claim is one of indirect religion or belief discrimination. Where the Convention applies to a claim of indirect discrimination connected to religion or belief, it is not necessary to show that others are also put at a particular disadvantage by a provision, criterion or practice; rather the question is whether the limitation of an individual's right to manifest their religious beliefs is proportionate given the legitimate aims of the employer.⁷ This is because protection of the right to manifest religion under the Convention does not require 'group disadvantage' to be shown.⁸

- 5.17 It is important to be clear which protected characteristic is relevant. In the case of disability, this would not be disabled people as a whole but people with a particular disability – for example, with an equivalent visual impairment. For race, it could be all Africans or only Somalis, for example.

⁷ *Mba v Mayor & Burgesses of the London Borough of Merton* [2013] EWCA Civ 1562

⁸ *Mba v Mayor & Burgesses of the London Borough of Merton* [2013] EWCA Civ 1562 and *Eweida, Chaplin,*

Ladele & McFarlane v United Kingdom (2013) applications numbers 48420/10, 59842/10, 51671/10 and 36516/1

Example: A nursing home refuses to look after anyone with sickle cell anaemia. This excludes a larger number of persons from certain European ethnic groups and certain African ethnic groups, but does not exclude all African ethnic groups. If the comparison is made between Africans and non-Africans, the court may mistakenly think that no particular disadvantage to the group is revealed. However, if the comparison is between those from the commonly affected ethnic groups and those who are not so affected, the racial consequences of the rule will become apparent and the nursing home will have to justify the rule.

The ‘pool for comparison’

- 5.18 The people used in the comparative exercise are usually referred to as the ‘pool for comparison’.

In general, the pool should consist of the group which the provision, criterion or practice affects (or would affect) either positively or negatively, while excluding people who are not affected by it either positively or negatively. In most situations, there is likely to be only one appropriate pool, but there may be circumstances where there is more than one. If this is the case, the court will decide which pool to use.

Example: A local authority plans on introducing an information leaflet about its services for local residents. It does not produce an easy-read version of the document in order to save money. A person with a learning disability complains that because the leaflets are not available in accessible formats, he would not be able to access local authority services. He complains that the policy of producing information leaflets without easy-read translations places persons with their disability at a particular disadvantage, thereby indirectly discriminating against them. The pool within which the comparison is made is all those who might reasonably use the local authority’s services, rather than the national population, as many of these would have no interest in using the local authority’s services. The local authority changes its policy. However, it should be noted that the local authority is also under a duty to make reasonable adjustments. It should also have considered making the information available in an easy read format as a reasonable adjustment.

Example: A local authority makes a hall available for residents' meetings of those living in the local authority ward in which it is situated. It is only made available on Friday evenings. Making the hall available on a Sunday morning is a neutral practice. In an indirect discrimination claim, the Tribunal must carry out a comparative exercise to decide whether the policy puts (or would put) Christian residents at a particular disadvantage when compared with other religious groups.

Making the comparison

- 5.19 Looking at the pool, a comparison must then be made between the impact of the provision, criterion or practice on people **without** the relevant protected characteristic, and its impact on people **with** the protected characteristic
- 5.20 The way that the comparison is carried out will depend on the circumstances, including the protected characteristic concerned. It may, in some circumstances, be necessary to carry out a formal comparative exercise using statistical evidence. **s.20(2)(c)**

Carrying out a formal comparative exercise

- 5.21 If the Tribunal is asked to undertake a formal comparative exercise to decide an indirect discrimination claim, it can do this in a number of ways. One established approach involves the Tribunal asking these questions:
- What proportion of the pool has the particular protected characteristic?
 - Within the pool, does the provision, criterion or practice affect service users without the protected characteristic?
 - How many of these service users are (or would be) disadvantaged by it? How is this expressed as a proportion ('x')?
 - Within the pool, how does the provision, criterion or practice affect service users who share the protected characteristic?
 - How many of these service users are (or would be) put at a disadvantage by it? How is this expressed as a proportion ('y')?

- 5.22 Using this approach the court will then compare (x) with (y). It can then decide whether the group with the protected characteristic experiences a 'particular disadvantage' in comparison with others. Whether a difference is significant will depend on the context, such as the size of the pool and the numbers behind the proportions. It is not necessary to show that the majority of those within the pool who share the protected characteristic are placed at a disadvantage.
- a) The Tribunal looks at the information on the religious make-up of the 'pool' (which is 5,000 residents living in the ward). Of these, 1,000 state that they are of Christian religion (a protected characteristic). The proportion of the pool with the particular protected characteristic is one fifth.
 - b) The Tribunal knows that non-Christian residents are unlikely to be prevented from using the hall on a Sunday morning by their religious beliefs. It estimates that none of the 4,000 non-Christian residents will be disadvantaged by this practice.
 - c) However, at least 500 devout Christian residents - will be prevented by their religion from using the hall.
 - d) Therefore, 50 per cent of Christian residents will be disadvantage by the practice.
 - e) The Tribunal then compares the proportion of Christian people who are disadvantaged by the practice (half of them) with the proportion of those who are disadvantaged but are not Christian (none). From this comparison, the Tribunal concludes that the group with the protected characteristic (being of the Christian religion) experiences a particular disadvantage, and recognises that the local authority must justify the practice or change it to avoid acting unlawfully. The local authority chooses to make the hall available on another morning instead of Sunday.

Is the service user concerned put at that disadvantage?

- 5.23 It is not enough that the provision, criterion or practice puts, (or would put), at a particular disadvantage a group of people who share a protected characteristic. It must also have that effect (or be capable of having it) on the individual service user concerned. So it is not enough for a person merely to establish that they are a member of the relevant group. They must also show they have personally suffered (or could suffer) the particular disadvantage as an individual. (See paragraph 5.8.)

Example: A venue requires customers to go through a metal detector before entering. A Sikh complains that this policy indirectly discriminates against Sikhs by preventing them from wearing the Kara bracelet. However, he no longer observes this article of the Sikh faith. He is therefore not put at a particular disadvantage. He could not successfully bring a claim for indirect discrimination.

The intention behind the provision criterion or practice is irrelevant

- 5.24 Indirect discrimination is unlawful, even where the discriminatory effect of the provision, criterion or practice is not intentional, unless it can be objectively justified. If a service provider applies the provision, criterion or practice without the intention of discriminating against the service user, the court may decide not to order a payment of compensation (see Chapter 14 on Enforcement.) s.109(5) & (6)

Example: A provider of legal services establishes a website to enable the public to access its services more easily. However, the website has all of its text embedded within graphics. Although it did not intend to discriminate indirectly against those with a visual impairment, this practice by the provider places those with a visual impairment at a particular disadvantage because they cannot change the font size or apply text-to-speech recognition software. They therefore cannot access the website. As well as giving rise to an obligation to make a reasonable adjustment to their website, their practice will be indirect disability discrimination unless they can justify it.

When can a provision, criterion or practice be objectively justified?

- 5.25 If the person applying the provision, criterion or practice can show that it is 'a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim', then it will not amount to indirect discrimination. This is often known as the 'objective justification' test. The test applies to other areas of discrimination law for example, discrimination arising from disability (see paragraph 6.12).
- 5.26 If challenged in the Tribunal, it is for the service provider to justify the provision, criterion or practice. So it is up to the service provider to produce evidence to support their assertion that it is justified. Generalisations will not be sufficient to provide justification. It is not necessary for that justification to have been fully set out at the time the provision, criterion or practice was applied. If challenged, the service provider can set out the justification to the Tribunal.

- 5.27 The question of whether the provision, criterion or practice is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim should be approached in two stages:
- Is the aim of the provision, criterion or practice legal and non-discriminatory, and one that represents a real, objective consideration?
 - If the aim is legitimate, is the means of achieving it proportionate – that is, appropriate and necessary in all the circumstances?

What is a legitimate aim?

- 5.28 The concept of 'legitimate aim' is taken from European Union (EU) Directives and decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) – formerly the European Court of Justice (ECJ) which is of no application on the Isle of Man. It is not defined by the Act.

The aim of the provision, criterion or practice should be legal, should not be discriminatory in itself, and it must represent a real, objective consideration.

- 5.29 Although reasonable business needs and economic efficiency may be legitimate aims, a service provider solely aiming to reduce costs cannot expect to satisfy the test. For example, the service provider cannot simply argue that to discriminate is cheaper than not to discriminate.

- 5.30 Examples of legitimate aims include:

- ensuring that services and benefits are targeted at those who most need them;
- the fair exercise of powers;
- ensuring the health and safety of those using the service provider's service or others, provided risks are clearly specified;
- preventing fraud or other forms of abuse or inappropriate use of services provided by the service provider; and
- ensuring the wellbeing or dignity of those using the service.

What is proportionate?

- 5.31 Even if the aim is a legitimate one, the means of achieving it must be proportionate. Deciding whether the means used to achieve the legitimate aim are proportionate involves a balancing exercise. The Tribunal may wish to conduct a proper evaluation of the discriminatory effect of the provision, criterion or practice as against the service provider's reasons for applying it, taking into account all the relevant facts.
- 5.32 Whilst EU law does not have any application in the Isle of Man the term 'proportionate' is taken from the EU Directives and its meaning has been clarified by decisions of the CJEU (formerly the ECJ). EU law views treatment as proportionate if it is an 'appropriate and necessary' means of achieving a legitimate aim. But 'necessary' does not mean that the provision, criterion or practice is the only possible way of achieving the legitimate aim; it is sufficient that the same aim could not be achieved by less discriminatory means.
- 5.33 The greater financial cost of using a less discriminatory approach cannot, by itself, provide a justification for applying a particular provision, criterion or practice. Cost can only be taken into account as part of the service provider's justification if there are other good reasons for adopting it.

Example: An outdoor centre provides a variety of activities from walks on gravelled areas to those involving strenuous physical effort. On safety grounds, it requires a medical certificate of good health for all participants in any activities. Although ensuring health and safety is a legitimate aim, the blanket application of the policy is likely to be unjustified because customers with disabilities which restrict strenuous exercise could still be admitted to undertake parts of the course which do not create a safety risk. Also some conditions which doctors may not classify as 'good health' do not, in practice, impede the ability to safely undertake strenuous exercise.

- 5.34 In a case involving disability if the service provider has not complied with its duty to make relevant reasonable adjustments, it will be difficult for the service provider to show that the treatment was proportionate.
- 5.35 The more serious the disadvantage caused by the discriminatory provision, criterion or practice, the more convincing the objective justification must be.

Example: A British citizen is not eligible for an ex gratia scheme payment to people interned by the Japanese during the war, on the basis that she cannot satisfy the criteria of being either born in the UK or having at least one parent or grandparent born in the UK. This will constitute indirect race discrimination if it cannot be objectively justified. Although the criteria are apparently neutral, they are closely linked to race and so they may be difficult to justify.

Public authorities and justification of indirect discrimination

- 5.36 A significant factor in determining whether a public authority is able to justify what may be indirect discrimination is the extent to which the authority has complied with their public sector equality duties.

Example: In the example above, the government department would need to pay due regard to the positive duty to eliminate unlawful race discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations. If the department has not properly carried out these duties, it will be more difficult for it to justify the criteria.

Indirect discrimination and the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled persons

- 5.37 As well as having an obligation not to indirectly discriminate against disabled people, service providers also have an anticipatory duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people (more detail of which is given in Chapter 7). These two duties frequently overlap and it is sensible to consider them together.
- 5.38 When planning its service, a service provider will need to consider whether its practices indirectly discriminate against disabled persons. If a practice indirectly discriminates against disabled persons, then the service provider must consider whether the practice can be justified.
- 5.39 If the service provider plans to make reasonable adjustments for disabled persons and makes those adjustments, then it will not have to change the practice for non-disabled persons, but will simply adjust the practice appropriately.

Example: A heritage site has guided tours of grounds which depart at 30 minute intervals. The guides are told to follow a strict timetable and to complete the tours within 45 minutes. Disabled people with mobility impairments are put at a disadvantage by this practice. When challenged by a group of disabled persons, the management realise:

- that the practice is indirectly discriminating against such disabled persons and that they need to consider whether there is any justification for the practice;
- that making reasonable adjustments by permitting one group more time would be incompatible with the policy, as groups following on the slower group would be held up;
- they could achieve the same level of profit from guided tours by removing the strict timetable and permitting tours to overlap; and
- the indirectly discriminatory effect on persons with a mobility impairment is unnecessary because they can achieve their business aim of profit by adopting other means of achieving tour group volumes.

As a result they remove the practice of following a strict timetable not just in the case of persons with mobility disabilities, but for all visitors.

5.40 In many cases when the service provider considers whether a practice is justifiable despite its impact on disabled persons, they will discover ways in which anticipatory reasonable adjustments can be made.

Chapter 6: Discrimination arising from disability

Introduction

- 6.1 This chapter explains the duty of providers of services to the public, those carrying out public functions, and associations not to treat disabled people unfavourably when using their services for a reason connected with disability. Protection from this type of discrimination, which is known as 'discrimination arising from disability', only applies to disabled people. **s.16**

The circumstances in which it is unlawful to discriminate in respect of these three areas of activity are detailed in Chapters 11 and 12.

- 6.2 As explained in paragraph 1.21 the terms 'service provider' and 'service user' and terms which flow from these are used generically to refer to all those who have duties or who are protected in the areas covered by this Code

What is discrimination arising from disability?

What does the Act say?

- 6.3 The Act says that treatment of a disabled person amounts to discrimination where: **s.16**
- a service provider treats the disabled person unfavourably;
 - this treatment is because of something arising in consequence of the disabled person's disability; and
 - the service provider cannot show that this treatment is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, **s.16(2)**

unless the service provider does not know, and could not reasonably be expected to know, that the person has the disability.

The required knowledge is of the *facts* of the service user's disability but a service provider does not also need to realise that those particular facts meet the legal definition of disability (paragraphs 2.12 - 2.23.)⁹

⁹ *Gallop v Newport City Council* [2013] EWCA Civ 1583

When deciding if a service user is likely to be considered to be disabled, a service provider has to form their own judgement and cannot simply rubber-stamp a medical adviser's opinion that a user is not disabled.¹⁰

Example: An association – in the form of a private members' club – rejects an applicant for membership because she cannot, as a result of her disability, attend its monthly meetings. Even though the club would reject others who cannot attend their monthly meetings, the woman has been treated unfavourably because of something arising in consequence of her disability. This will be unlawful unless the club can show that the treatment is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

How does it differ from direct discrimination?

- 6.4 Discrimination occurs when the service provider treats someone less favourably because of disability itself. By contrast, in discrimination arising from disability, the question is whether the disabled person has been treated unfavourably because of something arising in consequence of their disability.

Example: A mother seeks admission to a private nursery for her son who has Hirschsprung's disease, which means that he does not have full bowel control. The nursery says that they cannot admit her son because he is not toilet trained and all the children at the nursery are. The refusal to admit the boy is not because of his disability itself; but he is being treated unfavourably

How does it differ from indirect discrimination?

- 6.5 Indirect discrimination occurs when a disabled person is (or would be) disadvantaged by an unjustifiable provision, criterion or practice applied to everyone, which puts (or would put) people sharing the disabled person's disability at a particular disadvantage compared to others, and puts (or would put) the disabled person at that disadvantage (see paragraph 5.5).

- 6.6 In contrast, discrimination arising from disability only requires the disabled person to show they have experienced unfavourable treatment because of something connected with their disability. If the service provider can show that they did not know and could not reasonably have been expected to know that the disabled person had the disability, it will not be discrimination arising from disability (see paragraphs 6.3 to 6.23.) However as with indirect discrimination, the service provider may avoid discrimination arising from disability if the treatment can be objectively justified as a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim (see paragraph 6.12).

Is a comparator required?

- 6.7 Both direct and indirect discrimination require a comparative exercise (see Chapters 4 and 5). But in considering discrimination arising from disability there is no need to compare a disabled person's treatment with that of another person. It is only necessary to demonstrate that the unfavourable treatment is because of something arising in consequence of their disability.

Example: A disabled person is refused service at a bar because they are slurring their words, as a result of having had a stroke. In these circumstances, the disabled person has been treated unfavourably because of something arising as a consequence of their disability. It is irrelevant whether other potential customers would be refused service if they slurred their words. It is not necessary to compare the treatment of the disabled customer with that of any comparator. This will amount to discrimination arising from disability, unless it can be justified or the bar manager did not know or could not reasonably be expected to know the person was disabled.

What is unfavourable treatment?

- 6.8 For discrimination arising from disability to occur, a disabled person must have been treated ‘unfavourably’. This means that he or she must be put at a disadvantage. Often the disadvantage will be obvious and it will be clear that the treatment has been unfavourable: for example, a person may have been denied a service or given a poorer service. Being denied a choice or excluded from an opportunity is also likely to be unfavourable treatment. Sometimes the unfavourable treatment may be less obvious. Even if a service provider thinks that they are acting in the best interests of a disabled person, they may still treat that person unfavourably s.16(1)(a)

What does ‘something arising in consequence of disability’ mean?

- 6.9 The unfavourable treatment must be because of something that arises in consequence of the disability. This means that there must be a connection between whatever led to the unfavourable treatment and the disability. s.16(1)(2)
- 6.10 The consequences of a disability include anything which is the result, effect or outcome of a disabled person’s disability. The consequences will be varied, and will depend on the individual effect upon a disabled person of their disability. Some consequences may be obvious, such as an inability to walk unaided. Others may not be obvious, such as an inability to understand the implications of a financial agreement.
- 6.11 So long as the unfavourable treatment is because of something arising in consequence of the disability, it will be unlawful unless it can be objectively justified, or unless the service provider did not know or could not reasonably have been expected to know that the person was disabled.

Example: A member of staff at the Jobcentre refuses to interview a member of the public, who wishes to complete an application for Jobseeker’s Allowance, because he is swearing. However, his swearing is a result of his having Tourette syndrome. The refusal to interview is unfavourable treatment which is because of something that arises in consequence of the disabled person’s disability.

When can discrimination arising from disability be justified?

- 6.12 Unfavourable treatment will not amount to discrimination arising from disability if the service provider can show that the treatment is a 'proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim'. This 'objective justification' test is explained in detail in paragraphs 5.25 to 5.35. s.16(1)(b)
- 6.13 It is for the service provider to justify the treatment. They must produce evidence to support their assertion that it is justified and not rely on mere generalisations.

Example: Although there are adequate means of escape, a cinema manager turns away a wheelchair user because she assumes that he could be in danger in the event of a fire. While ensuring the health and safety of customers may be a legitimate aim, the refusal is clearly not a proportionate means of achieving that aim, as there are adequate means of escape for wheelchair users. The refusal of admission will therefore be unlawful.

What if the service provider does not know that the person is disabled?

- 6.14 If the service provider can show that they: s16(2)
- did not know that the disabled person had the disability in question; **and**
 - could not reasonably be expected to know that the disabled person had the disability,

then the unfavourable treatment does not amount to discrimination arising from disability.

The required knowledge is of the *facts* of the service user's disability but a service provider does not also need to realise that those particular facts meet the legal definition of disability (paragraphs 2.12 – 2.23).¹¹

¹¹ *Gallop v Newport City Council* [2013] EWCA Civ 1583

- 6.15 It is not enough for the service provider to show that they did not know that the disabled person had the disability.

They must also show that they could not reasonably have been expected to know about it.

Example: A pub employee orders a customer who is lying prone on a bench seat to leave the premises. However, the customer has Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and is lying down because she needs to as a result of her disability. The pub employee refuses to accept her explanation and makes no attempt to talk to the bar staff, who had served her with only one drink. Because relevant information was available about the disabled person, the service provider could reasonably have been expected to know that she was disabled. As a result, the pub is likely to be liable for discrimination arising from disability unless it can show that the treatment

- 6.16 A service provider must do all they can reasonably be expected to do to find out if a person has a disability. What is reasonable will depend on the circumstances. This is an objective assessment. When making enquiries about disability, service providers should consider issues of dignity and privacy and ensure that personal information is dealt with confidentially.

When deciding if a service user is likely to be considered to be disabled, a service provider has to form their own judgement and cannot simply rubber-stamp a medical adviser's opinion that a user is not disabled.¹²

- 6.17 Where a service provider has an ongoing relationship with a disabled person – for example, the provision of banking services or the collection of rates – they could take steps to find out if a person has a disability, for example, on a customer registration form.

Example: A government department sends out questionnaires to people claiming benefits asking if they have any needs related to a disability that they wish to advise the office of and whether the office can take any disability-related steps to make their claiming easier.

¹² *Gallop v Newport City Council* [2013] EWCA Civ 1583

- 6.18 Where there is no ongoing relationship, a service provider will nevertheless need to consider whether there is a disability and, as a result, the particular treatment will amount to unfavourable treatment because of something arising in consequence of their disability. This may involve something as simple as giving a disabled person the opportunity to disclose their disability by asking them if there is any reason for their behaving in a particular way.

Example: In a busy café with only counter service, one of the staff notices a customer is sitting at a table without ordering. It is the café's policy to ask people who are taking up tables without having ordered anything to leave. The staff member goes up to the customer's table and asks if he needs any help. The customer discloses that he has diabetes and his legs are hurting him, meaning that it would be difficult for him to go up to the counter and order food and drink himself.

- 6.19 If one of a service provider's employees or agents knows of a disability, the service provider will not usually be able to claim that they do not know of the disability, and that they cannot therefore have subjected a disabled person to discrimination arising from disability.

Can service providers treat a disabled person more favourably?

- 6.20 It is never unlawful to treat a disabled person more favourably than a non-disabled person. Therefore, service providers may provide services on more favourable terms to a disabled person compared to a non-disabled person.

Relevance of reasonable adjustments

- 6.21 Service providers can often prevent unfavourable treatment which would amount to discrimination arising from disability by taking prompt action to identify and implement reasonable adjustments (see Chapter 7).
- 6.22 If a service provider has failed to make a reasonable adjustment which would have prevented or minimised the unfavourable treatment, it will be very difficult for them to show that the treatment was objectively justified
- 6.23 Even where a service provider has complied with a duty to make reasonable adjustments in relation to the disabled person, they may still subject a disabled person to unlawful discrimination arising from disability. This is likely to apply where, for example, the adjustment is unrelated to the particular treatment complained of.

Chapter 7: Disabled persons: reasonable adjustments

Introduction

- 7.1 This chapter explains the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people in relation to services to the public, public functions and associations. The circumstances in which it is unlawful to discriminate against a disabled person by not making reasonable adjustments, and the specific wording of the reasonable adjustment duty in respect of these three areas of activity, are detailed in Chapters 11 and 12.
- 7.2 The principles relating to the duty to make reasonable adjustments in relation to these three areas of activity are similar. Therefore, in this chapter, as explained in 1.21 the term ‘service provider’ and terms which flow from this are used generically to refer to all those who have duties in the areas covered by this Code, unless the text makes clear otherwise.
- 7.3 The duty to make reasonable adjustments requires service providers to take positive steps to ensure that disabled people can access services. This goes beyond simply avoiding discrimination. It requires service providers to anticipate the needs of potential disabled customers for reasonable adjustments.
- 7.4 The policy of the Act is not a minimalist policy of simply ensuring that some access is available to disabled people; it is, so far as is reasonably practicable, to approximate the access enjoyed by disabled people to that enjoyed by the rest of the public. The purpose of the duty to make reasonable adjustments is to provide access to a service as close as it is reasonably possible to get to the standard normally offered to the public at large (and their equivalents in relation to associations or the exercise of public functions).

What is the duty to make reasonable adjustments?

- 7.5 One form of discrimination against a disabled person occurs where a service provider fails to comply with a duty to make reasonable adjustments imposed on them in relation to that disabled person. **s22(2)**
- 7.6 The duty to make reasonable adjustments comprises three requirements. **s21(2)**
- 7.7 For service providers and those exercising public functions, these requirements are: **s.21**
- Where a provision, criterion or practice puts disabled people at a substantial disadvantage compared with those who are not disabled, to take reasonable steps to avoid that disadvantage. **Sch.2**
 - Where a physical feature puts disabled people at a substantial disadvantage compared with people who are not disabled to avoid that disadvantage or adopt a reasonable alternative method of providing the service or exercising the function.
 - Where not providing an auxiliary aid puts disabled people at a substantial disadvantage compared with people who are not disabled, to provide that auxiliary aid.
- 7.8 For associations, these requirements are: **s.21**
- Where a provision, criterion or practice puts disabled members, associates or guests at a substantial disadvantage compared with those who are not disabled, to take reasonable steps to avoid that disadvantage. This requirement applies in relation to access to a benefit, facility or service; members or associates retaining their rights, or avoiding having them varied, or being admitted to membership or invited as a guest. **Sch.15**
 - Where a physical feature puts disabled members, associates or guests at a substantial disadvantage compared with people who are not disabled, to avoid that disadvantage or adopt a reasonable alternative method of doing so. This requirement applies to access to a benefit, facility or service; or being admitted to membership or invited as a guest.

- Where, but for the provision of an auxiliary aid, disabled people would be put at a substantial disadvantage compared to those who are not disabled, to provide that auxiliary aid. This requirement applies in relation to access to a benefit, facility or service; members or associates retaining their rights, or avoiding having them varied, or being admitted to membership or invited as a guest.

7.9 Relevant disabled persons in the context of the preceding paragraph are those who:

- are, or are seeking to become or might wish to become, members;
- are associates; or
- are, or are likely to become, guests.

Accessible information

7.10 The Act states that where the provision, criterion or practice, or the need for an auxiliary aid or service, relates to the provision of information, the steps which it is reasonable to take include steps to ensure that the information is provided in an accessible format. This is discussed further at paragraphs 7.44 and 7.50 below.

What disadvantage gives rise to the duty?

7.11 The Act states that disadvantage must be substantial, which is defined as more than minor or trivial.

s.3(2)

7.12 In the context of a person being subjected to a detriment in the exercise of a function, substantial disadvantage means:

**Sch.2
para 2
(5)(a) & (b)**

- being placed at a substantial disadvantage in relation to the conferment of a benefit (such as receiving a grant); or
- suffering an unreasonably adverse experience when being subjected to a detriment (for example, when under arrest).

7.13 The disadvantage created by the lack of a reasonable adjustment is measured by comparison with what the position would be if the disabled person in question did not have a disability

Are there any limits on the duty to make reasonable adjustments?

- 7.14 Where the duty to make reasonable adjustments arises, a service provider cannot justify a failure to make a reasonable adjustment. However, the Act does place specific restrictions on the duty in relation to service providers, those exercising public functions and associations.
- 7.15 A service provider will not be required to take any steps which would fundamentally alter the nature of the service or the nature of the provider's trade or profession. **Sch.2
para 2(7)**
- 7.16 Those exercising public functions will not be required to take any steps which are outside their powers. **Sch.2
para 2(8)**
- 7.17 Associations will not be required to take any steps which alter the nature of the benefit, facility or service concerned or the nature of the association. **Sch. 15
para 2(7)**
- 7.18 Where meetings take place in the houses of members or associates of associations, those members or associates are not required to make adjustments to any physical feature of their house. See Chapter 12 for further details. **Sch. 15
para 2(8)**

To whom is the duty to make reasonable adjustments owed?

- 7.19 In relation to services and public functions, the duty to make reasonable adjustments is owed to disabled people generally. It is not simply a duty that is weighed in relation to each individual disabled person who wants to access a service provider's services or who is affected by the exercise of a public function. In relation to associations, the pool of disabled people to whom the duty is owed is more tightly drawn, but still includes not only members, those seeking membership, associates and guests, but also those who might wish to become members and those who are likely to be guests.

An anticipatory duty: the point at which the duty to make reasonable adjustments arises

- 7.20 In relation to all three areas of activity (services, public functions and associations) the duty is anticipatory in the sense that it requires consideration of, and action in relation to, barriers that impede people with one or more kinds of disability prior to an individual disabled person seeking to use the service, avail themselves of a function or participate in the activities of an association.
- 7.21 Service providers should therefore not wait until a disabled person wants to use a service that they provide before they give consideration to their duty to make reasonable adjustments.

They should anticipate the requirements of disabled people and the adjustments that may have to be made for them.

Failure to anticipate the need for an adjustment may create additional expense, or render it too late to comply with the duty to make the adjustment.

Furthermore, it may not in itself provide a defence to a claim of a failure to make a reasonable adjustment.

Example: A person with a visual impairment regularly receives printed letters regarding his social security benefits, despite the fact that on previous occasions he has indicated his need for Braille and this has been provided. He finds this repeated need to telephone to ask for Braille frustrating and inconvenient, but is told that the software, which generates communications, does not enable a record to be kept of customers' needs for alternative formats. This may constitute a failure to make reasonable adjustments if it is judged to have left the disabled person at a substantial disadvantage and there was a reasonable adjustment that could have been made.

Does the duty to make reasonable adjustments apply even if service provider doesn't know person is disabled?

- 7.22 Because this is a duty to disabled people at large, it applies regardless of whether the service provider knows that a particular person is disabled or whether it currently has disabled customers, members etc.
- 7.23 When disabled customers request services, the service provider must already have taken all reasonable steps to ensure that they can be served.

Must service providers anticipate every barrier?

- 7.24 Service providers are not expected to anticipate the needs of every individual who may use their service, but what they are required to think about and take reasonable steps to overcome are barriers that may impede people with different kinds of disability. For example, people with dementia, mental health conditions, mobility impairments or autism may face different types of barriers.
- 7.25 Disabled people are a diverse group with different requirements – for example, visually impaired people who use guide dogs will be prevented from using services with a 'no dogs' policy, whereas visually impaired people who use white canes will not be affected by this policy. The duty will still be owed to members of both groups.

- 7.26 Once a service provider has become aware of the requirements of a particular disabled person who uses or seeks to use its services, it might then be reasonable for the service provider to take a particular step to meet these requirements. This is especially so where a disabled person has pointed out the difficulty that they face in accessing services, or has suggested a reasonable solution to that difficulty.

Example: A disabled person attending the annual general meeting of an association experiences a flare-up of their medical condition, as a result of which they would have experienced severe back pain when sitting on the hard chairs provided for the meeting. Despite the lack of notice, those organising the meeting were able to find a more suitable chair and make this available to the association member.

How long does the duty continue?

- 7.27 The duty to make reasonable adjustments is a continuing duty. Service providers should keep the duty and the ways they are meeting the duty under regular review in light of their experience with disabled people wishing to access their services. In this respect it is an evolving duty, and not something that needs simply to be considered once only, and then forgotten. What was originally a reasonable step to take might no longer be sufficient, and the provision of further or different adjustments might then have to be considered.

Example: A large sports complex amends its 'no dogs' policy to allow entry to assistance dogs. It offers assistance dog users a tour of the complex to acquaint them with routes. This is likely to be a reasonable step for it to have to take at this stage. However, the complex then starts building work and this encroaches on paths within the complex, making it difficult for assistance dog users to negotiate their way around. Offering an initial tour is therefore no longer an effective adjustment as it does not make the complex accessible to assistance dog users. The service provider therefore decides to offer assistance dog users appropriate additional assistance from staff while the building work is being undertaken. This is likely to be a reasonable step for the service provider to have to take in the circumstances then existing.

- 7.28 Equally, a step that might previously have been an unreasonable one for a service provider to have to take could subsequently become a reasonable step in light of changed circumstances. For example, technological developments may provide new or better solutions to the problems of inaccessible services.

Example: A library has a small number of computers for the public to use. When the computers were originally installed, the library investigated the option of incorporating text-to-speech software for people with a visual impairment. It rejected the option because the software was very expensive and not particularly effective. It would not have been a reasonable step for the library to have to take at that stage. The library proposes to replace the computers. It makes enquiries and establishes that text-to-speech software is now efficient and within the library's budget. The library decides to install the software on a number of the replacement computers and to give priority access to those computers. This is likely to be a reasonable step for the library to take at this time.

What is meant by 'reasonable' steps?

- 7.29 The duty to make reasonable adjustments places service providers under a responsibility to take such steps as it is reasonable, in all the circumstances of the case, to have to take in order to make adjustments. The Act does not specify that any particular factors should be taken into account. What is a reasonable step for a particular service provider to have to take depends on all the circumstances of the case. It will vary according to:

- the type of service being provided;
- the nature of the service provider and its size and resources; and
- the effect of the disability on the individual disabled person.

- 7.30 However, without intending to be exhaustive, the following are some of the factors which might be taken into account when considering what is reasonable:

- whether taking any particular steps would be effective in overcoming the substantial disadvantage that disabled people face in accessing the services in question;
- the extent to which it is practicable for the service provider to take the steps;

- the financial and other costs of making the adjustment;
- the extent of any disruption which taking the steps would cause;
- the extent of the service provider's financial and other resources;
- the amount of any resources already spent on making adjustments; and
- the availability of financial or other assistance.

Example: Customers in a busy post office are served by staff at a counter after queuing in line. A disabled customer with severe arthritis wishes to purchase a vehicle tax disc. He experiences pain if he has to stand for more than a couple of minutes. Other customers would not expect to have to undergo similar discomfort in order to buy a vehicle tax disc. Thus, the post office's queuing policy places the disabled customer at a substantial disadvantage. Consideration will have to be given as to how the queuing policy could be adjusted to accommodate the requirements of such disabled customers. Depending on the size of the post office, staff could ask the customer to take a seat and then serve him in the same way as if he had queued. Alternatively, it might provide a separate service desk with seating for disabled customers.

- 7.31 It is more likely to be reasonable for a service provider with substantial financial resources to have to make an adjustment with a significant cost than for a service provider with fewer resources.

Example: The operator of a booking office at a small heritage railway run by volunteers decides to communicate with passengers who have speech or hearing impairments by exchanging written notes. This is likely to be a reasonable step for this service provider to have to take.

However, it is unlikely to be a sufficient reasonable adjustment for the Government Welcome Centre to make for passengers who wish to book tickets for steam railway journeys. Instead, it installs an induction loop system and a textphone. These are likely to be reasonable steps for a larger booking office to take.

- 7.32 The resources available to the service provider as a whole are likely to be taken into account as well as other demands on those resources. Where the resources of the service provider are spread across more than one business unit or profit centre, the demands on them all are likely to be taken into account in assessing reasonableness.

Example: A small retailer has two shops within close proximity to each other. It has conducted an audit to identify what adjustments for disabled people will be needed. At one of its shops, customers with mobility impairments cannot use all the services provided. The other shop can be easily reached by such customers and offers the same services, all of which are accessible to disabled people. Although the retailer originally hoped to make its services in both shops equally accessible, it is constrained by its limited resources. Therefore, for the present, it decides not to make all the services at the first shop accessible to customers with mobility impairments. In these circumstances, it is unlikely to be in breach of the Act.

- 7.33 The question of the reasonableness of an adjustment is an objective one for the Tribunal to determine.
- 7.34 Service providers should bear in mind that there are no hard and fast solutions. Action which may result in reasonable access to services being achieved for some disabled people may not necessarily do so for others.

Example: The organiser of a significant motorsport event provides qualified British Sign Language (BSL) interpreters to enable deaf delegates to follow and participate in the race commentary during the live race at the Grandstand. However, this does not assist delegates with mobility or visual impairments to access the event, nor does it help those delegates with hearing impairments, and who do not use BSL but can lip-read. The conference organiser will need to consider the requirements of these delegates also.

- 7.35 The purpose of taking the steps is to ensure that disabled people are not placed at a substantial disadvantage compared with non-disabled people when using a service. Where there is an adjustment that the service provider could reasonably put in place and which would remove or reduce the substantial disadvantage, it is not sufficient for the service provider to take some lesser step that would not render the service in as accessible a manner.
- 7.36 Similarly, a service provider will not have taken reasonable steps if they attempt to provide an auxiliary aid or service which in practice does not help disabled people to access the service provider's services.
- 7.37 In all cases, it is important to use, as far as is reasonable, a means of communication which is itself accessible to disabled people.
- 7.38 In the example at 7.34, despite providing qualified BSL interpreters for deaf delegates who use BSL, the event organiser fails to ensure that those attendees have the option to be seated near and in full view of the interpreters (who are themselves in a well-lit area). As a result, not all those attendees are able to follow the interpretation. The auxiliary service provided has not been effective in making the conference fully accessible to those deaf attendees.
- 7.39 If, having considered the issue thoroughly, there are genuinely no steps that it would be reasonable for a service provider to take to make its services accessible, the service provider is unlikely to be in breach of the law if it makes no changes. Such a situation is likely to be rare.

Costs of providing reasonable adjustments

- 7.40 The Act prohibits service providers who are under a duty to make reasonable adjustments for a disabled customer from requiring those customers to pay to any extent the costs of making those adjustments. **s.21(7)**

Example: A library service, which provides a free creative writing class, charges a photocopying fee for enlarging materials used in the class for a participant who has a visual impairment. This is likely to be unlawful.

What happens if the duty to make reasonable adjustments is not complied with?

- 7.41 Where a service provider does not comply with the duty to make reasonable adjustments in the circumstances outlined in Chapters 11 and 12, it will be committing an act of unlawful discrimination. A disabled person will be able to make a claim based on this (see Chapter 14 for more detail about claims).

What is the duty to change a provision criterion or practice?

- 7.42 A service provider might have a provision, criterion or practice, which perhaps unintentionally, places disabled people at a substantial disadvantage in using their services. In such a case, and in the circumstances described in paragraph 7.7 above, the service provider must take such steps as it is reasonable for them to have to take, in all the circumstances, to change the provision, criterion or practice so that it no longer has such an effect. This may simply mean instructing staff to waive a criterion, amending a practice to allow exceptions, or abandoning it altogether.

Often, such a change involves little more than an extension of the courtesies, which most service providers already show to their customers.

What is a provision criterion or practice?

- 7.43 There is no definitive list of what is a provision, criterion or practice. Further details can be found at paragraph 5.6 in this Code.

Provision of information

- 7.44 The Act states that where a provision, criterion or practice places a disabled person at a substantial disadvantage, and this relates to the provision of information, the steps which it is reasonable to take include steps to ensure that the information is provided in an accessible format.

Example: A museum is reviewing the accessibility of its information literature for customers. It decides to change the print size and redesign the appearance of its pamphlets and literature. This makes the information more accessible to its partially sighted clients. It ensures that information is provided using clear accessible language, which makes it easier for some people with hearing impairment (for whom English is in effect a second language) and learning disabilities to access it. These are likely to be reasonable steps for the museum to take. Depending on the size and resources of the museum it may also need to provide auxiliary aids or services, such as Braille or easy-read versions of the information, for people with other impairments as outlined in paragraph 7.47 below.

What is the duty to provide auxiliary aids or services?

- 7.45 A service provider must take such steps as it is reasonable for them to have to take, to provide auxiliary aids or services in the circumstance described in paragraph 7.7 and above to remove the disadvantage experienced by disabled people.
- 7.46 Service providers should ensure that any auxiliary aids they provide are properly maintained. It would also be advisable to have in place contingency arrangements in case of an unexpected failure of an auxiliary aid. A failure to ensure the auxiliary aid is in operation may constitute a failure to make an adjustment.

What is an auxiliary aid or service?

- 7.47 An auxiliary aid or service is anything which provides additional support or assistance to a disabled person. Examples include:
- a special piece of equipment;
 - the provision of a sign language interpreter, lip-speaker or deaf-blind communicator;
 - extra staff assistance to disabled people;
 - an electronic or manual note-taking service;
 - induction loop or infrared broadcast system;
 - videophones;

- audio-visual fire alarms;
- readers for people with visual impairments;
- assistance with guiding ; and
- telephone services to supplement other information.

Example: A person with both learning disabilities and mobility impairments needs to move to a more accessible property. The local authority advertises properties in a weekly newsletter as available to people with different categories of assessed need. The properties are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. The local authority agrees with the disabled person that it will allocate a staff member to provide the necessary assistance to enable him to have equal access to housing choice. This is likely to be a reasonable step for the local authority to have to take.

Provision of information

- 7.48 The Act states that where the absence of an auxiliary aid or service places a disabled person at a substantial disadvantage, and this relates to the provision of information, the steps which it is reasonable for a service provider to take, include steps to ensure that the information is provided in an accessible format.

Example: A cinema arranges that some performances of films will be shown with subtitles and that the times of these are advertised prominently. It also purchases equipment to provide audio description of films for visually impaired customers. These are likely to be reasonable steps for the cinema to have to take.

- 7.49 Nothing in the Act requires a service provider to provide an auxiliary aid or service to be used for personal purposes unconnected to the services being provided or to be taken away by the disabled person after use.

Example: An advocates' firm lends a digital recorder to a client with multiple disabilities who is unable to communicate in writing or to attend the firm's office. The client uses this auxiliary aid in order to record his instructions or witness statement and returns it afterwards.

- 7.50 The Act leaves open what particular auxiliary aids or services might be provided in specific circumstances. The duty remains with the service provider to determine what reasonable steps they need to take.

Physical features

What is the duty to make reasonable adjustments to physical features?

- 7.51 A service provider must take such steps as it is reasonable to take to avoid putting disabled people at a substantial disadvantage caused by a physical feature.

Avoiding substantial disadvantage

- 7.52 The Act states that avoiding a substantial disadvantage caused by a physical feature includes:
- removing the physical feature in question
 - altering it; or
 - providing a reasonable means of avoiding it.
- s.21(9)
- Sch. 2
paras. 1&2
- Sch. 15
paras.
1&2(3) &
2(5)-(8)

Removing the physical feature

- 7.53 Removing the physical feature may be a reasonable step, and the most effective one, for a service provider to take.

Example: Display units at the entrance of a small shop restrict the ability of wheelchair users to enter the shop. The owner decides that, without any significant loss of selling space, the display units can be removed and repositioned elsewhere in the shop. This is likely to be a reasonable step for the shop to have to take.

Altering the physical feature

- 7.54 Altering the physical feature so that it no longer has the effect of making it substantially difficult for disabled people to use the services may also be a reasonable step for a service provider to take.

Example: A private members' club has a high bar that puts wheelchair users at a substantial disadvantage when wanting to be served at the bar. The club lowers the bar so that wheelchair users can be served more easily. This is likely to be a reasonable step to have to take.

Providing a reasonable means of avoiding the physical feature

- 7.55 Providing a reasonable means of avoiding the physical feature may also be a reasonable step for a service provider to take.

Example: A probation service holds meetings in its offices with offenders who have been given community rehabilitation orders. The meeting room has two steps into it, which means that those who are wheelchair users or people with mobility impairments cannot use the room. The probation service decides to install a permanent ramp at the side of the two steps to enable disabled offenders with mobility impairments to attend meetings. This is likely to be a reasonable step for the probation service to have to take.

- 7.56 The Act requires that any means of avoiding the physical feature must be a 'reasonable' one. Relevant considerations in this respect may include whether the provision of the service in this way significantly offends the dignity of disabled people and the extent to which it causes disabled people inconvenience or anxiety.

Example: The entrance to a local authority's office is up a flight of stairs. At ground level there is a bell and a sign saying 'Please ring for disabled access'. However, the bell is not answered promptly, even in bad weather, so that a disabled person meeting officials often has to wait for an unreasonable amount of time before gaining access to the building. This is unlikely to be a reasonable means of avoiding the feature.

Providing a reasonable alternative method of making services available

- 7.57 Where the substantial disadvantage caused by a physical feature cannot be avoided, service providers should consider whether there is a reasonable alternative method of making services available to disabled people. The Act requires that any alternative method of making services available must be a 'reasonable' one. Relevant considerations in this respect may include whether the provision of the service in this way significantly offends the dignity of disabled people and the extent to which it causes disabled people inconvenience.

Example: The changing facilities in a women-only gym are located in a room that is only accessible by stairs. The service provider suggests to disabled users of the gym with mobility impairments that they can change in a corner of the gym itself. This is unlikely to be a reasonable alternative method of making the service available, since it may significantly infringe on their dignity.

- 7.58 Where there is a physical barrier, the service provider's aim should be to make its services accessible to disabled people and, in particular, to provide access to a service as close as it is reasonably possible to get to the standard normally offered to the public at large. When considering which option to adopt, service providers must balance and compare the alternatives in light of the policy of the Act, which is, as far as is reasonably practicable, to approximate the access enjoyed by disabled persons to that enjoyed by the rest of the public.
- 7.59 If a service provider decided to provide a service through an alternative method, and a disabled person brought a claim against them for a failure to make reasonable adjustments, the Tribunal in determining the claim would be able to consider the other options which the service provider could have adopted to avoid the substantial disadvantage to the disabled person.

Example: An estate agent is marketing a new residential property development. It decides to hold detailed presentations for prospective buyers at the company's premises, at which there will be a talk illustrated with slides. However, the only meeting room available in the building is along a narrow corridor and up a short flight of stairs making access impossible for some and for others allowing access only with discomfort or difficulty. The estate agent obtains a quotation to make its premises more accessible, but the cost is more than it anticipated, and it delays making the alterations.

When disabled people, who are unable to attend a presentation because the room is inaccessible to them, make enquiries, they are merely sent copies of comparatively brief promotional literature. This is unlikely to be a reasonable alternative method of making the service available, and may well leave these disabled people at a substantial disadvantage.

If an issue arose under the Act as to whether the estate agent had failed to comply with its obligations to disabled people, consideration would be given to whether it would have been reasonable to avoid the substantial disadvantage by altering or removing the relevant physical features, or by avoiding them (for example, by holding the meeting at another venue) or whether there was a more effective alternative method of providing the service that could reasonably have been adopted.

What is a 'physical feature'?

7.60 Physical features of a building or premises include:

- any feature arising from the design or construction of a building;
- any feature on the premises of any approach to, exit from, or access to a building;
- any fixtures, fittings, furnishings, furniture, equipment in or on premises; and
- any other physical element or quality.

All these features are covered by the duty, whether the feature in question is temporary or permanent. A building means an erection or structure of any kind.

7.61 Physical features include steps, stairways, kerbs, exterior surfaces and paving, parking areas, building entrances and exits (including emergency escape routes), internal and external doors, gates, toilet and washing facilities, public facilities (such as telephones, counters or service desks), lighting and ventilation, lifts and escalators, floor coverings, signs, furniture, and temporary or movable items (such as equipment and display racks). Physical features also include the sheer scale of premises (for example, the size of a shopping centre). This is not an exhaustive list.

7.62 Where physical features within the boundaries of a service provider's premises are placing disabled people at a substantial disadvantage, then the duty to make reasonable adjustments will apply. This will be the case even if the physical features are outdoors – for example, the paths and seating in a pub garden. **Sch.19**

7.63 A physical feature includes features brought by or on behalf of the service provider onto premises other than those occupied by the service provider.

Example: A pub provides terraced seating to view a motorsport event from its car park. The seating would be a physical feature for the purposes of the Act.

Leases, binding obligations and reasonable adjustments

What happens if a binding obligation other than a lease prevents a building being altered?

7.64 The service provider may be bound by the terms of an agreement or other legally binding obligation (for example, a mortgage, charge or restrictive covenant) under which they cannot alter the premises without someone else's consent.

7.65 In these circumstances, the Act provides that it is always reasonable for the service provider to have to request that consent, but that it is never reasonable for the service provider to have to make an alteration before having obtained that consent. **Sch.19 para.2**

What happens if a lease says that certain changes to premises cannot be made?

- 7.66 Special provisions apply where a service provider occupies premises under a lease or tenancy agreement, the terms of which prevent it from making an alteration to the premises. **Sch.19 para.3**
- 7.67 In such circumstances, if the alteration is one which the service provider proposes to make in order to comply with a duty to make reasonable adjustments, the Act enables the lease to be read as if it provided:
- a) for the service provider to make a written application to the landlord for that consent;
 - b) for the landlord not to withhold the consent unreasonably;
 - c) for the landlord to be able to give consent subject to reasonable conditions; and
 - d) for the service provider to make the alteration with the written consent of the landlord.
- 7.68 If the service provider fails to make a written application to the landlord for consent to the alteration, the service provider will not be able to rely upon the fact that the lease has a term preventing it from making alterations to the premises to defend its failure to make an alteration. In these circumstances, anything in the lease which prevents that alteration being made must be ignored in deciding whether it was reasonable for the service provider to have made the alteration.
- 7.69 Whether withholding consent will be reasonable or not will depend on the specific circumstances. For example, if a particular adjustment is likely to result in a substantial permanent reduction in the value of the landlord's interest in the premises, the landlord is likely to be acting reasonably in withholding consent. The landlord is also likely to be acting reasonably if it withholds consent because an adjustment would cause significant disruption or inconvenience to other tenants (for example, where the premises consist of multiple adjoining units).
- 7.70 A trivial or arbitrary reason would almost certainly be unreasonable. Many reasonable adjustments to premises will not harm the landlord's interests and so it would generally be unreasonable to withhold consent for them.

- 7.71 If the service provider has written to the landlord for consent to make an alteration and the landlord has refused consent or has attached conditions to its consent, the service provider or a disabled person who has an interest in the proposed alteration may refer the matter to the Employment and Equality Tribunal. The Tribunal will decide whether the landlord's refusal or any of the conditions are unreasonable. If it decides that they are, it may make an appropriate declaration or authorise the service provider to make the alteration under a court order (which may impose conditions on the service provider). **Sch.19 para. 4**
- 7.72 In any legal proceedings on a claim involving a failure to make a reasonable adjustment, the disabled person concerned or the service provider may ask the Tribunal to direct that the landlord be made a party to the proceedings. The Tribunal will grant that request if it is made before the hearing of the claim begins. It may refuse the request if it is made after the hearing of the claim begins. The request will not be granted if it is made after the Tribunal has determined the claim. **Sch.19 para 5**
- 7.73 Where the landlord has been made a party to the proceedings, the Tribunal may determine whether the landlord has refused to consent to the alteration, or has consented subject to a condition, and in each case whether the refusal or condition was unreasonable.
- 7.74 If the court finds that the refusal or condition was unreasonable it can:
- make an appropriate declaration;
 - make an order authorising the service provider to make a specified alteration (subject to any conditions it may specify); or
 - order the landlord to pay compensation to the disabled person.
- 7.75 If the court orders the landlord to pay compensation, it cannot also order the service provider to do so.

What about the need to obtain statutory consent for some building changes?

- 7.76 A service provider might have to obtain statutory consent before making adjustments involving changes to premises. Such consents include planning permission, building regulations approval, registered building consent and fire regulations approval. The Act does not override the need to obtain such consents.

- 7.77 Service providers should plan for and anticipate the need to obtain consent to make a particular adjustment. It might take time to obtain such consent, but it could be reasonable to make an interim or other adjustment – one that does not require consent – in the meantime.
- 7.78 Service providers should remember that even where consent is not given for removing or altering a physical feature, they still have a duty to consider providing the service by a reasonable alternative means.

Special provisions regarding transport vehicles

- 7.79 While the duty to make reasonable adjustments applies to the use of certain transport vehicles, it is framed differently from the duty applied to services in general.

**Sch.2
para 3**

Reasonable Adjustments in Practice

- 7.80 When a service provider is considering making reasonable adjustments, the following measures may be helpful and constitute good practice that may help avoid acts of discrimination. In some circumstances, they may either be a means to identify reasonable adjustments or actually constitute reasonable adjustments themselves:
- planning in advance for the requirements of disabled people and reviewing the reasonable adjustments in place;
 - conducting access audits on premises;
 - asking disabled customers for their views on reasonable adjustments;
 - consulting local and national disability groups;
 - drawing disabled people's attention to relevant reasonable adjustments so they know they can use the service;
 - properly maintaining auxiliary aids and having contingency plans in place in case of the failure of the auxiliary aid;
 - training employees to appreciate how to respond to requests for reasonable adjustments;
 - encouraging employees to develop additional serving skills for disabled people (for example, communicating with hearing impaired people); and
 - ensuring that employees are aware of the duty to make reasonable adjustments and understand how to communicate with disabled customers so that reasonable adjustments can be identified and made.

Chapter 8: Harassment

Introduction

- 8.1 This chapter explains the Act’s general test for harassment. It also explains the provisions on harassment related to a relevant protected characteristic, the provisions on sexual harassment, and less favourable treatment for rejecting or submitting to harassment.
- 8.2 Unlike direct discrimination, harassment does not require a comparative approach; it is not necessary for the service user to show that another person was, (or would have been), treated more favourably. For an explanation of direct discrimination please see Chapter 4.
- 8.3 As explained at paragraph [1.21](#) the terms ‘service provider’ and ‘service user’ and terms which flow from these are used generically to refer to all those who are potentially legally responsible for harassment or who are protected in the areas covered by this Code respectively.

What does the Act say?

- 8.4 The Act prohibits three types of harassment. These are:
- harassment related to a ‘relevant protected characteristic’; **s.27(1)**
 - sexual harassment; and **s.27(2)**
 - less favourable treatment of a service user because they submit to or reject sexual harassment or harassment related to sex or gender reassignment. **s.27(3)**

8.5 The ‘relevant protected characteristics’ are:

- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Age
- Sex; and
- Sexual Orientation

8.6 Marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity are not protected directly under the harassment provisions. However, pregnancy and maternity harassment would amount to Harassment related to sex and marriage & civil partnership harassment may amount to harassment related to sexual orientation.

8.7 The definition of harassment as described below does not apply to the protected characteristics of pregnancy & maternity or marriage & civil partnership in the provision of services, the exercise of public functions or the acts of associations. However, where unwanted conduct related to either of these protected characteristics results in a person suffering a detriment, that person could bring a claim of direct discrimination (see Chapter 4). **s.3(8)**

Harassment related to a protected characteristic

8.8 This type of harassment occurs when a service provider engages in unwanted conduct which is related to a relevant protected characteristic and which has the purpose or the effect of: **s.27(1) (a) & (b)**

- violating the service user’s dignity; or
- creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the service user.

Example: A publican continually refers to a transgender woman as ‘Sir’ and ‘he’ when serving her in a pub, despite her objections. It is likely that the woman would succeed in a harassment claim if she were able to persuade the court that the conduct had the purpose or effect of violating her dignity or of creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for her.

8.9 Unwanted conduct covers a wide range of behaviour, including spoken or written words or abuse, imagery, graffiti, physical gestures, facial expressions, mimicry, jokes, pranks, acts affecting a person’s surroundings or other physical behaviour.

8.10 The word unwanted means essentially the same as ‘unwelcome’ or ‘uninvited’. ‘Unwanted’ does not mean that express objection must be made to the conduct before it is deemed to be unwanted. A serious one-off incident can amount to harassment.

Example: Two male shop assistants loudly commented on the size of a female shopper’s breasts. This could amount to harassment. Such comments could be self evidently unwanted and she would not have to object to it before it was deemed to be unlawful harassment.

‘Related to’

8.11 Unwanted conduct “related to” a relevant protected characteristic has a broad meaning in that the conduct does not have to be because of the protected characteristic. It includes the following situations:

Where the conduct is related to the service user’s own protected characteristic.

Example: Where a woman using the gym equipment in her local gym is regularly subjected to comments from other male gym users such as ‘watch what you say in front of her, it’s her time of the month again’, this could amount to harassment.

- 8.12 Protection from harassment also applies where a person is generally abusive to service users but, in relation to a particular service user, the form of the unwanted conduct is determined by that service user's protected characteristic.

Example: A woman is waiting to be served at a DVD rental store with a group of men. The shop assistant who is talking loudly with a couple of male customers about a new film makes lewd comments about some of the sex scenes in the film. Although the comments are not specifically directed at or concern women, the woman who finds the comments humiliating and offensive may have a claim of harassment.

Where there is any connection with a protected characteristic.

- 8.13 Protection is provided because the conduct is dictated by a relevant protected characteristic, whether or not the service user has that characteristic themselves. This means that protection against unwanted conduct is provided where the service user does not have the relevant protected characteristic, including where the service provider knows that the service user does not have the relevant characteristic. Connection with a protected characteristic may arise in several situations:

The service user may be associated with someone who has a protected characteristic.

Example: A party of adults with learning difficulties have a meal in a restaurant accompanied by their support workers. Some of the restaurant staff make fun of the party with gestures and silently mimicking them. The support workers are very upset by the conduct of the staff which spoils their meal by creating a degrading and humiliating environment in the restaurant for them as well as for the adults they support. The support workers could bring a claim of harassment related to disability.

The service user may be wrongly perceived as having a particular protected characteristic.

Example: When shopping in a supermarket, a woman who is wearing an AIDS awareness ribbon is subjected to abuse in front of other shoppers by a shop employee who wrongly assumes the woman has HIV/AIDS. The woman finds this behaviour deeply offensive and humiliating. She could bring a claim of harassment related to disability.

The service user is known not to have the protected characteristic but nevertheless is subjected to harassment related to that characteristic

Example: A member of staff at a fast food outlet calls a teenage boy ‘Paki’ when he comes into the shop. The staff member knows the boy was born in the Isle of Man and his family comes from Turkey, and he regards this name calling as just a joke. The boy has told him to stop, and now hates coming to the shop, especially with his mates, as he dreads being insulted and verbally abused for a characteristic he does not possess.

The unwanted conduct related to a protected characteristic is not directed at the particular service user but at another person or no-one in particular.

Example: A shopkeeper racially abuses a black customer. As a result of the racial abuse, a white customer is offended and could bring a claim of racial harassment.

Example: A young carer of a group of older people is upset by ageist gestures and jokes by supermarket employees whenever he helps the group do their shopping. Even though the remarks were not directed at him, the offensive environment that they created upset him. This could amount to harassment related to age.

The unwanted conduct is related to the protected characteristic, but does not take place because of the protected characteristic.

Example: A female member of a mountaineering club has a relationship with the President of the club. On seeing her with another male member of the club, the President suspects that she is having an affair. As a result, the President makes her life difficult by continually criticising her climbing skills in front of other members. The behaviour is not because of the sex of the female worker, but because of the suspected affair which is related to her sex. This could amount to harassment related to sex.

- 8.14 In all of the circumstances listed above, there is a connection with the protected characteristic and so the service user could bring a claim of harassment where unwanted conduct creates for them any of the circumstances defined in paragraph 8.8.

Sexual harassment

- 8.15 Sexual harassment occurs when a person engages in unwanted conduct as defined in paragraph 8.8 and which is of a sexual nature.
- 8.16 Conduct ‘of a sexual nature’ can cover verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct including unwelcome sexual advances, touching, forms of sexual assault, sexual jokes, displaying pornographic photographs or drawings or sending emails with material of a sexual nature.

Example: A garage displays topless photographs of women on its walls. Customers who find this offensive could bring a claim for harassment.

Less favourable treatment for rejecting or submitting to unwanted conduct

- 8.17 The third type of harassment occurs when a service user is treated less favourably by a service provider because that service user has submitted to, or rejected, unwanted conduct of a sexual nature or unwanted conduct which is related to sex, or gender reassignment, and the unwanted conduct creates for them any of the circumstances defined in paragraph [8.8](#). s.27(3)
- 8.18 Under this type of harassment, the initial unwanted conduct may be committed by the service provider who treats the service user less favourably, or by another person. s.27(3)(a)

Example: A female prisoner rejects sexual advances and unwanted touching by a male prison officer. The prison officer subsequently recommends to the assistant governor that her hours of paid work be reduced and the assistant governor acts on the recommendation. This could amount to less favourable treatment for rejecting unwanted conduct.

‘Purpose or effect’

- 8.19 For all three types of harassment, if the **purpose** of subjecting the service user to the unwanted conduct is to create any of the circumstances defined in paragraph 8.8 this will be sufficient to establish unlawful harassment. It will not be necessary to inquire into the effect of the conduct on that service user.
- 8.20 Regardless of the intended purpose, unwanted conduct will also amount to harassment if it has the **effect** of creating any of the circumstances defined in paragraph [8.8](#).

Example: Racist jokes among hospital staff while on duty may violate the dignity of, or create a hostile, degrading or humiliating environment for, a hospital patient or visitor to the hospital who overhears these comments, notwithstanding the fact that this conduct was not directed at the patient or visitor.

Example: At a club meeting, the club manager makes derogatory comments and jokes about women to a mixed audience of men and women. It is not the club manager’s purpose to offend or humiliate anyone in the audience, however this may amount to harassment where the effect of the jokes and comments creates a humiliating or offensive environment for a man or woman in the audience.

- 8.21 In deciding whether conduct had that effect, each of the following must be taken into account: **s.27(4)**
- a) **The perception of the service user;** that is did they regard it as violating their dignity or creating an intimidating (etc) environment for them. This part of the test is a subjective question and depends on how the service user regards the treatment. **s.27(4)(a)**
- b) **The other circumstances of the case;** circumstances that may be relevant and therefore need to be taken into account can include: **s.27(4)(b)**
- the personal circumstances of the service user experiencing the conduct, for example, their health, including mental health, mental capacity, cultural norms, or previous experience of harassment; or

- the environment where the conduct took place; for example, whether it was within an organisation or institution where there is a regular and continuing relationship between the service provider and service user such as a hospital or residential care establishment, community home or a prison.

- c) **Whether it is reasonable for the conduct to have that effect;** this is an objective test. **s.27(4)(c)**

The Tribunal is unlikely to find that the unwanted conduct has the effect of, for example, offending a service user if the court considers the service user to be hypersensitive and that another person subjected to the same conduct would not have been offended.

- 8.22 Where the service provider is a public authority it may also be relevant in cases of alleged harassment whether the alleged perpetrator was exercising any of her/his Convention rights protected under the Human Rights Act 2001. For example, the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or freedom of speech of the alleged harasser will need to be taken into account when considering all relevant circumstances of the case.

Statutory defence

Liability of employers and principals

- 8.23 Employers and principals (as service providers) can avoid liability for harassment carried out by their employees or agents if they take all reasonable steps to prevent harassment occurring. See paragraphs [3.33](#) and [3.34](#) for further details. **s.97(4)**

Chapter 9: Victimisation and other unlawful acts

Introduction

9.1 This chapter explains what the Act says about the unlawful acts of:

- victimisation;
- instructing, causing and inducing discrimination; and
- aiding contraventions.

As explained in paragraph [1.21](#) the term ‘service provider’ and terms which flow from this are used generically to refer to all those who have duties in the areas covered by this Code.

Victimisation

9.2 The Act prohibits victimisation. It is victimisation for a service provider to subject a person to a detriment because the person has done a ‘protected act’ or because the service provider believes that the person has done or may do a protected act in the future. **s.28(1)**

Example: A large tennis club decided to limit its social events to members aged 21 and over. An 18 year old tennis player complained of age discrimination and her 16 year old brother, also a club member, supported the complaint by writing a letter to a club member. Because of this, the manager excluded him from a tournament in which he was expecting to compete. The brother could complain of victimisation.

Example: A gay man sues a publican for discrimination on the basis that she makes persistent derogatory remarks to other customers about his sexuality. Because of this, the publican bars him from the pub altogether. This would be victimisation

9.3 An individual need not have a particular protected characteristic in order to be protected against victimisation under the Act; to be unlawful, victimisation must be linked to a ‘protected act’ (see paragraph [9.5](#)). Making an allegation or doing something related to the Act does not have to involve an explicit reference to the legislation. Only individuals (not organisations) are protected from victimisation.

9.4 In the above example at paragraph [9.2](#), if another customer complains to the pub about the unfair treatment of the gay customer because of his sexuality and the publican then bars this second customer, this would also be victimisation and the sexual orientation of that customer would be irrelevant.

What is a ‘protected act’?

- 9.5 A protected act is any of the following: **s.28(2)**
- bringing proceedings under the Act; **s.28(2)(a)**
 - giving evidence or information in connection with proceedings brought under the Act; **s.28(2)(b)**
 - doing anything which is related to the provisions of the Act; **s.28(2)(c)**
 - making an allegation (whether or not express) that another person has done something in breach of the Act. **s.28(2)(d)**
- 9.6 Protected acts can occur in any field covered by the act and in relation to any part of the Act. A service provider must therefore not victimise a person who has done a protected act in the field of employment, for example. This includes protected acts relating to age and marriage and civil partnership. **s.28(2)(c) &(d)**

Example: The mother of a two-year-old disabled child complains to the staff at a nursery that her daughter’s physical and social needs are not being properly met. As the nursery is provided by a Government Department, the mother also complains to her political representative and to the Department’s Director responsible for children’s services. The nursery’s staff invite her to a meeting, after which the care of her daughter improves. The following summer she applies to go on a trip to Ramsey for parents with their disabled children organised by the Department but is turned down. She believes that she has been victimised because of her complaint about the care of her daughter. Although she did not refer explicitly to the Act when she complained, she asserted that her daughter had been treated less favourably because of a protected characteristic. That is sufficient for her complaint to be a protected act.

Example: In the above case, if the mother’s complaint had not referred to her daughter’s disability (for example, if she complained that the rooms were dirty or that the food for the children contained too much sugar), that would not be a protected act because the less favourable treatment complained of was not because of a protected characteristic.

Example: A man who recently joined a club complains that the way the club nominated members for its committee amounted to indirect age discrimination. As a result of this complaint, his membership is terminated. Terminating his membership in these circumstances would amount to victimisation.

What is a ‘detriment’?

- 9.7 'Detriment' in the context of victimisation is not defined by the Act and could take many forms. Generally, a detriment is anything which the service user concerned might reasonably consider changed their position for the worse or put them at a disadvantage. s.28(1)
- 9.8 For example, any denial of a reasonably valued choice can be a detriment. In the example above, the mother experiences the detriment of being denied the opportunity of a trip to Ramsey with her daughter.
- 9.9 A detriment might also include a threat made to the service user which they take seriously and it is reasonable for them to take it seriously. There is no need to demonstrate physical or economic consequences.

However, an unjustified sense of grievance alone would not be enough to establish detriment.

- 9.10 Detrimental treatment amounts to victimisation if a protected act is one of the reasons for the treatment, but it need not be the only reason.

What other factors are involved in proving that victimisation has occurred?

- 9.11 Victimisation does not require a comparator. The individual need only show that they have experienced a detriment because they have done a protected act or because the service provider believes (rightly or wrongly) that they have done or intend to do a protected act.
- 9.12 There is no time limit within which victimisation must occur after a person has done a protected act. However, the service user must be able to show a link between the detriment and the protected act.

Example: Three years ago a customer helped an employee of a local bank in a sex discrimination claim against the bank. Last week, that customer was refused an overdraft facility by the bank manager who says that he will never forget that tribunal claim. The customer can claim victimisation despite the fact that the protected act (giving information which was used in a discrimination claim) took place three years ago.

- 9.13 An individual cannot claim victimisation where they have acted in bad faith such as maliciously giving false evidence or information or making a false allegation. Any such action would not be a protected act. **s.28(3)**

Example: A customer assaulted the landlord of a pub in an unprovoked attack while drunk. In the magistrates' court, she falsely claimed that the landlord was trying to bar her for her behaviour and would not have done so if she had been a man. She is convicted and the magistrate remarked that she was an unreliable witness who had fabricated an allegation of sex discrimination to try to avoid conviction. After the court case she visits the pub but the landlord tells her that she is banned for life. As her allegations were false and made in bad faith, she cannot claim victimisation

- 9.14 However, if an individual gives evidence, provides information or makes an allegation in good faith but it turns out that it is factually wrong or provided in relation to proceedings which are unsuccessful, they will still be protected from victimisation.

Example: A businessman with a hearing impairment who uses an induction loop complains that he has been denied access to meeting rooms because the owners did not make a mobile induction loop immediately available on request. He brings a discrimination case, for failure to make reasonable adjustments, which he loses. His good faith in bringing the claim is accepted by everyone. A few weeks later this man visits the hotel again and tries to book a meeting room but is told that there are no rooms available. As he leaves, he notices another booking being made. Clearly rooms are available. He believes he is being victimised because of his complaint of disability discrimination. Although he lost his discrimination claim he would be able to claim of victimisation.

Instructing, causing or inducing discrimination

What the Act says

- 9.15 It is unlawful to instruct someone to discriminate against, harass or victimise another person because of a protected characteristic or to instruct a person to help another person to do an unlawful act. Such an instruction would be unlawful even if it is not acted on. **s.99(1)**

Example: A butcher successfully brings a claim for race discrimination against a member of the local business association. The association's organising committee asks its members not to serve the butcher in their businesses. The people on the organising committee could be liable for unlawful instructions to discriminate even if their members disregard their instruction.

- 9.16 The Act also makes it unlawful to cause or induce, or to attempt to cause or induce, someone to discriminate against or harass a third person because of a protected characteristic or to victimise a third person because they have done a protected act. **s.99(2) & (3)**
- 9.17 An inducement may amount to no more than persuasion, and need not necessarily involve a benefit or loss. Nor does the inducement have to be applied directly: it may be indirect. It is enough if it is applied in such a way that the other person is likely to come to know about the inducement. **s.99(4)**

- 9.18 It is also unlawful for a person to instruct, cause or induce a person to commit an act of discrimination or harassment in the context of relationships which have come to an end.

Example: A playgroup is insured through the local authority and cannot find another insurer. The local authority says that it will not insure the group for disabled children who wish to attend. The playgroup turns away several disabled children as a result. The local authority has caused the playgroup to discriminate directly against these disabled children.

- 9.19 The Act also prohibits a person from causing or inducing someone to help another person to do an unlawful act. **s.99(2) & (3)**
- 9.20 It does not matter whether the person who is instructed, caused or induced to commit an unlawful act carries it out. This is because instructing, causing or inducing an unlawful act is in itself unlawful. However, if the person does commit the unlawful act, they may be liable. The person who instructed, caused or induced them to carry it out may also be liable for it. **s.99(6)**

Example: The new manager of a sports club is buying equipment for the junior football team at a local shop. The shopkeeper offers the manager a discount if he keeps out of the team 'those foreigners who have just moved into the area'. The manager is tempted by this and so makes it a condition of team membership that players must have lived in the area for at least four years. This disadvantages young people with non-British nationality whose parents may be migrant workers.

Any young person who was refused membership could claim for indirect discrimination related to nationality against the manager, and for inducement against the shopkeeper.

When does the Act apply?

- 9.21 For the Act to apply, the relationship between the person giving the instruction or causing or inducing the unlawful act, and the recipient must be one in which discrimination, harassment or victimisation is prohibited. This will include employment relationships, the provision of services or carrying out of public functions, and other relationships governed by the Act. **s.99(7)**

Example: A local authority runs childcare services in its area. It instructs its social workers who work as independent contractors that they must not recommend to the fostering panel any fundamentalist Christian family as suitable to foster. The relationship between the local authority and the social workers is one in which discrimination is prohibited, under the provisions of Part 5 of the Act relating to contract workers.

Who is protected?

9.22 The Act provides a remedy for: **s.99(5)**

- the person to whom the causing, instruction or inducement is addressed; and
- the person who is subjected to the discrimination or harassment or victimisation if it is carried out

provided that they experience a detriment as a result.

9.23 In addition, the Attorney General has the power to bring proceedings regardless of whether anyone has actually experienced a detriment. **s.99(5)**

9.24 Therefore, in the above example in which the social workers are instructed to discriminate by the local authority, both the social workers and the families affected may have a remedy against the local authority for giving the instruction. If the social workers experience a detriment as a result of this instruction (including a detriment for refusing to comply) they may bring a claim against the local authority. Families who are denied fostering opportunities as a result of the social workers' compliance with this instruction may bring claims against the local authority as well as against the social workers.

Aiding contraventions

What the Act says

- 9.25 The Act makes it unlawful knowingly to help someone discriminate against, harass or victimise another person. **s.100**
A person who helps another in this way will be treated as having done the act of discrimination, harassment or victimisation themselves.
- 9.26 It is also unlawful to help a person to discriminate against or harass another person after a relationship covered by the Act has ended where the discrimination or harassment arises from and is closely connected to the relationship.
- 9.27 The Act also makes it unlawful to help with an instruction to discriminate or with causing or inducing discrimination.

Example: A GP surgery shares its premises with a dental practice which operates from the first floor. The dental practice is happy for the GP surgery to recommend the dentists to patients, but asks the surgery's practice manager not to refer any disabled patients because the dentists do not want the cost or effort of making any reasonable adjustments. The GP practice manager complies with the request and when disabled patients make enquiries about the dentist they are told that the practice is full, which is untrue. If a disabled patient finds out, they could claim for instruction to discriminate against the dental practice and for aiding an unlawful act against the GP surgery.

- 9.28 The prohibition of aiding discrimination applies to all of the areas covered by this Code.

What does it mean to help someone commit an unlawful act?

- 9.29 'Help' should be given its ordinary meaning. It does not have the same meaning as to procure, induce or cause an unlawful act. The help given to someone to discriminate, harass or victimise a person will be unlawful even if it is not substantial or productive, so long as it is not negligible.

What does the helper need to know to be liable?

- 9.30 For the help to be unlawful, the person giving the help must know at the time they give the help that discrimination, harassment or victimisation is a probable outcome. But the helper does not have to intend that this should result from the help.

Reasonable reliance on another's statement

- 9.31 If the helper is told that they are assisting with a lawful act and it is reasonable for them to rely on this statement then the help they give will not be unlawful even if it transpires that it assisted with a contravention of the Act. It is a criminal offence to knowingly or recklessly make a false or misleading statement as to the lawfulness of an act. **s.100(2) (3) and (4)**
- 9.32 'Reasonable' means having regard to all the circumstances, including the nature of the act and how obviously discriminatory it is, the authority of the person making the statement and the knowledge that the helper has or ought to have.

Chapter 10: Positive Action

Introduction

- 10.1 This chapter explains the positive action provisions in the Act. As explained in paragraph [1.21](#) the term ‘service provider’ and terms which flow from this are used generically to refer to all those who have duties in the areas covered by this Code. **s.146**

What is positive action?

- 10.2 People who share a protected characteristic may be socially or economically disadvantaged, or may be affected by the consequences of past or present discrimination or disadvantage. Certain groups may experience institutional or systemic discrimination, high levels of poverty and social exclusion, and/or segregation in housing, education or social welfare.
- 10.3 The Act contains provisions which enable service providers to take proportionate action to achieve fuller and more effective equality outcomes for members of groups that are socially or economically disadvantaged or excluded, or who otherwise face the consequences of past or present discrimination or disadvantage. These are known as the ‘positive action’ provisions.
- 10.4 Positive action, may involve treating members of a group who share a particular protected characteristic more favourably than other groups, and will be lawful if:
- one or more of the preconditions of recognising the disadvantage, meeting the particular needs or increasing the participation of a particular group is met (see paragraphs [10.10](#) and [10.11](#)); and
 - the proposed action is a proportionate means of achieving one of the stated aims (see paragraphs [10.20](#) to [10.23](#)).

10.5 Positive action can include providing additional or bespoke services, separate facilities, accelerated access to services, targeting resources or induction or training opportunities to benefit a particular disadvantaged group. Provided action is within the parameters laid down in the Act and meets the test of proportionality, it will not amount to discrimination under the Act.

10.6 Organisations in both the public and private sector will often wish to take positive action to improve their services or to increase take-up or participation by particular groups within the community, as good business practice or as a more effective way of providing services.

Distinguishing positive action and ‘positive discrimination’

10.7 Positive action is not the same as positive discrimination, which is unlawful. It may be helpful to consider the Act’s positive action provisions within the continuum of actions to improve services to people who share a protected characteristic.

- First, action taken to benefit those from one particular protected group that does not involve less favourable treatment of those from another protected group, or to eradicate discriminatory policies or practices will normally be lawful. For service providers this may include steps to improve awareness of and access to services, adjusting the services to meet the particular needs of a protected group, or training the staff to recognise such needs. However, such actions would not be classed as ‘positive action.’
- Second, there are actions that fall within the framework of the Act’s positive action provisions. These actions are only lawful if they meet the statutory conditions for positive action measures and do not exceed the limitations set out in the Act. Third, there are actions – often referred to as ‘positive discrimination’ – which involve preferential treatment to benefit members of a disadvantaged or under-represented group who share a protected characteristic, in order to address inequality. However, these actions do not meet the statutory requirements for positive action and will be unlawful unless a statutory exception applies. (Exceptions are discussed in Chapter 13.

- It is important to note that it is not unlawful to treat a disabled person more favourably compared to a non-disabled person. (See paragraphs [10.26](#) and [10.27](#) below).

Example: In monitoring users of its sports and leisure facilities, the manager noted that Asian people, and especially Asian women, used these facilities far less than other groups, and in numbers which were disproportionately low compared with the size of the local Asian community. In meetings with members of the Asian community, the managers learn that many Asian women have never been to a leisure centre and many are quite apprehensive about taking part in sport and fitness activities. The manager considers the following actions to improve use by Asian women:

- Provide better information in relevant languages, speak to community groups to explain the facilities provided at leisure centres and encourage Asian families to come to regular open days. None of these steps is likely to involve less favourable treatment of any group sharing another protected characteristic and so such actions would be lawful without having to rely on the positive action provisions within the Act.
- Arrange a special open day for Asian families and provide separate swimming and gym taster sessions for Asian women. While these steps involve more favourable treatment of Asian women, the disadvantage to other groups of leisure centre users is likely to be outweighed by the benefit of increasing participation by Asian women. As these steps are proportionate ways of achieving the manager's aim, they would be lawful under the Act's positive action provisions.
- Introduce special discounted fees only for Asian women and limit access to leisure centres at certain times to Asian women only. While these steps could increase participation by Asian women, they involve preferential treatment of Asian women and less favourable treatment of others who will be required to pay higher fees and will be denied use of the centre at certain times. As there are other less discriminatory steps the manager can take to increase participation by Asian women these steps are unlikely to be a proportionate way to achieve this aim and therefore are likely to be unlawful.

Example: the local college has monitoring data which indicates that prospective students over 60 are more likely to request training in basic IT skills than people outside this age group. In response to the particular needs of this age group, the service provider could lawfully adopt a range of positive action measures. For example, it could provide dedicated training sessions for the over 60s with more intensive support, or offer one-to-one tutorials alongside its generic training courses.

Voluntary nature of positive action

- 10.8 Positive action is optional, not a requirement. However, by taking positive action, organisations will often derive broader benefits to their business, the quality and take-up of services or improve the effectiveness and quality of public functions; associations can strengthen their membership base and improve the benefits and services they provide to all of their members.

Positive action and objectively justified less favourable treatment

Positive action measures are designed to achieve fairer equality outcomes for groups sharing protected characteristics that face disadvantage or exclusion. Such measures are lawful provided they are a proportionate means of meeting one or more of three aims specified by the Act: reducing disadvantage; meeting needs; or increasing participation. In contrast, for less favourable treatment because of age for example, to be lawful, the aim only has to be a legitimate one, which is achieved by proportionate means.

What the Act says

10.9 Where a service provider reasonably thinks that people who share a protected characteristic:

- a) experience a disadvantage connected to that characteristic; or **s.146(1)(a)**
- b) have needs that are different from the needs of persons who do not share that characteristic; or **s.146 (1)(b)**
- c) have disproportionately low participation in an activity compared to those who do not share that protected characteristic, **s.146(1)(c)**

then the service provider may take any action which is proportionate to meet the aims stated in the Act ('the stated aims').

10.10 The 'stated aims' are:

- a) enabling or encouraging persons who share the protected characteristic to overcome or minimise that disadvantage, (referred to in this chapter as 'action to remedy disadvantage');
- b) meeting those needs, ('action to meet needs'); or
- c) enabling or encouraging persons who share the protected characteristic to participate in that activity ('action to encourage participation in activities').

10.11 Action may be taken when any one or all of these conditions exist. Sometimes the conditions will overlap – for example, people sharing a protected characteristic may be at a disadvantage which may also give rise to a different need or may be reflected in their low level of participation in particular activities.

Example: Research indicates that women in Britain experience significant disadvantages in pursuing successful careers in science subjects as reflected in their low participation in the profession and their lower status within it, fewer contributions to publications. One of the key factors contributing to this position is the lack of visible role models. A leading publisher of scientific publications establishes a literary prize for a female scientist.

Example: The police service were aware of the under-reporting of racist crime. They were advised by the local Muslim organisation that many of their members had low levels of trust in the police and several had experienced racist harassment by police officers. In order to provide better protection for the Muslim community, the police and local organisations established several different reporting points for racist crime and a dedicated specially trained officer. Monitoring showed increased rates of crime reporting and prosecution as well as greater trust in the police and an improved sense of safety among the Muslim community. This would be an example of positive action in that the police service was taking action that would potentially favour one religious group more favourably than other religious groups.

What does 'reasonably think' mean?

10.12 In order to take positive action, a service provider must reasonably think that one of the above conditions applies that is, disadvantage, different need or disproportionately low participation. This means that some indication or evidence will be required to show that one of these statutory conditions applies. It does not, however, have to be sophisticated statistical data or research. It may simply involve looking at the profiles of services users and/or making inquiries of other services providers in the area. It could involve looking at differential rates of take-up of benefits or services or access to memberships or differential rates of exclusions or rejections. A decision to take positive action could be based on qualitative evidence, such as consultations with users and non-users, surveys showing poor experiences of a service related to a protected characteristic, focus groups, complaints, inspection reports, discrimination claims, or evidence of similar problems gathered by other organisations.

Example: A recent prison inspection report highlighted significant health problems of foreign national prisoners due in part to delayed diagnosis and treatment. The report detailed certain diseases to which people from certain countries are particularly vulnerable. Health records showed that few foreign national prisoners sought medical advice until they were seriously ill. This analysis of the health records led the prison authority to reasonably think that foreign national prisoners had different healthcare needs to those of other prisoners. In addition to improving the training of prison health staff, a monthly medical check-up scheme was established for all foreign national prisoners. This would be an example of positive action as foreign national prisoners were being given a preferential level of treatment, in the form of the monthly medical check-ups to meet an identified need.

Action to remedy disadvantage

What is a disadvantage for these purposes?

10.13 'Disadvantage' is not defined in the Act. It may, for example, include exclusion, rejection, lack of opportunity, lack of choice, or barriers to accessing services, (see paragraph [5.10](#)). Disadvantage may be obvious from statistical sources, such as national data, - but in other cases may be shown by qualitative evidence or from the results of monitoring that has been carried out.

10.14 The Act enables action to be taken to enable or encourage people who share a protected characteristic and who suffer a disadvantage connected to that characteristic to overcome or minimise the disadvantage. The Act does not limit the action that could be taken, provided it satisfies the statutory conditions and is a proportionate means of achieving the aim (more detail on this is given below). Such action could include identifying through consultation, surveys or a review of data possible causes of the disadvantage and then:

s.146(2)(a)

- targeting services at specific disadvantaged groups, for example by advertisements, outreach programmes, special arrangements to encourage increased take-up;
- providing services specifically aimed at a disadvantaged group; or
- providing services in a different way, at different times, at different locations.

The action can be both enabling, such as providing group specific services; and/or encouraging, such as advertising a service in a publication aimed at a particular group.

Example: A local crime survey found that Muslims in the area had a significantly greater fear of crime than any other group, and police data suggested that Muslims were more likely than other groups to be victims of crime. The police adopted a more visible policing profile in areas they knew were frequented by Muslims, including near the mosque and near a particular school and shop. The police constables met Muslim women to discuss personal safety for them and their children.

Action to meet needs

What are 'different' or 'particular' needs?

10.15 A group of people who share a particular protected characteristic have 'different needs' if, due to past or present discrimination or disadvantage or due to factors that especially apply to people who share that characteristic, they have needs that are different from the needs of others. This does not mean that the needs of a group have to be entirely unique from the needs of other groups to be considered 'different'. Needs may also be different because, disproportionately, compared to the needs of other groups, they are not being met or the need is of particular importance to that group.

For example, all pregnant women need good antenatal care. However, the high rate of infant mortality among Gypsies and Travellers may indicate that they have different needs for antenatal, maternity and child health services, such as requiring more frequent antenatal health checks.

What action might be taken to meet those needs?

10.16 The Act does not limit the action that service providers can take to meet different needs, provided the action satisfies the statutory conditions and is a proportionate means of achieving the aim of meeting genuinely different needs (more detail on what proportionate means can be found in paragraphs [5.31](#) to [5.35](#)). Such action could include:

- Reallocating resources in order to provide services in a particular geographical location or at a particular time, for example, increased police patrol outside an LGBTQ+ Club to improve protection against homophobic hate crime.
- Adopting ways of providing a service to meet the different needs of a particular group, for example, providing additional clinics for members of a racial group known to have particular health needs.
- Adopting ways of providing a service to meet the different needs of a particular group, for example, providing additional clinics for members of a racial group known to have particular health needs.

Example: A voluntary organisation runs support groups for prospective adoptive parents. In order to improve its work the organisation surveyed past and current group participants. It found that lesbian and gay participants were far less satisfied than other parents, because while they shared all of the concerns of the other parents they had additional issues and anxieties that they had not felt able to raise in the mixed groups. In order to meet their particular needs the organisation added to its programme a separate support group for lesbian and gay prospective adopters which they could attend in addition to the mixed support group.

Action to encourage participation in activities

What activities does this apply to?

10.17 This provision applies to participation in any activity where the participation of those who share a protected characteristic is disproportionately low. It includes activities undertaken or organised or facilitated by a service provider.

It might include sporting activities, membership of a patients committee, attendance at educational, cultural or entertainment venues or events. It might include voting in national or local elections. It may also involve low take-up of services, benefits, facilities such as libraries, leisure services, services for children, disabled people or older people.

What does 'disproportionately low' mean?

- 10.18 The Act says that action can only be taken where the service provider reasonably thinks that participation in an activity by people sharing a particular protected characteristic is 'disproportionately low'. This means that the service provider will need to have some reliable indication or evidence that participation by that protected group is low compared with that of other groups or compared with the level of participation that could reasonably be expected for people from that protected group. The service provider may base their opinion on empirical evidence including statistical data or, where this is not available, more qualitative forms of evidence derived from, for example, consultations, surveys or reviews. **s.146(1)(c)**

What action could be taken?

- 10.19 The Act permits action to be taken to enable or encourage people who share the protected characteristic to participate in that activity. Provided that the action is a proportionate means of achieving the aim of enabling or encouraging participation, the Act does not limit what action could be taken. It could include:
- providing training targeted at people with the protected characteristic;
 - extending or changing locations or times for activities to take place;
 - providing activities in different ways;
 - improving or making more relevant the content and forms of information, advertisements and advice; or
 - using outreach programmes and mentoring.

Example: A local youth orchestra, which is run by a government department, has no African-Caribbean musicians even though there is a growing local African Caribbean population. Historically, the orchestra had problems with racism among some of its members. To gain support within the African Caribbean community, the department made clear to its members and to staff their absolute intolerance of racist behaviour and made diversity training mandatory for all staff.

The department then opts to go further by using some forms of targeted positive action. It teamed up with prominent African Caribbean musicians to search for talented African Caribbean young musicians. It held open trials for young people from this community offering the most talented musicians extra tuition for free and for a fixed period to enable them to audition for places in the orchestra the next time there are vacancies. The very low level of participation and the historical reasons for this, made the club conclude that such action was proportionate.

What does 'proportionate' mean?

- 10.20 To be lawful, any action which is taken under the positive action provisions must be a proportionate means of achieving one of the 'stated aims' described in paragraph [10.10](#).
- 10.21 'Proportionate' refers to the balancing of competing relevant factors. These factors will vary depending on the basis for the positive action - whether it is to overcome a disadvantage, meet different needs or address under-representation of a particular group. Other relevant factors will include the objective of the action taken, or to be taken, including the cost of the action.
- 10.22 The seriousness of the relevant disadvantage, the degree to which the need is different and the extent of the low participation in the particular activity will need to be balanced against the impact of the action on other protected groups, and the relative disadvantage, need or participation of these groups.

10.23 Organisations need to consider:

- Is the action an appropriate way to achieve the stated aim?
- If so, is the proposed action reasonably necessary to achieve the aim; that is, in all of the circumstances, would it be possible to achieve the aim as effectively by other actions that are less likely to result in less favourable treatment of others?

Example: Figures from competition records show that fewer women than men compete as judo players and this is because of their low participation in the sport. A judo organisation considers two options to meet its aim of increasing women’s participation in judo. One option is to stage a major event with prize money for women twice the prize money for men. A second option is, for six months, to mount a major publicity campaign combined with the promotion of a discounted training programme for women judo players only.

The first option is unlikely to be a proportionate means of achieving greater participation by women; it would discriminate against male judo players and would not meet the appropriate and necessary test since it would only benefit women already active as judo players.

The second option is more likely to be a proportionate way to meet their aim. Although it would involve less favourable treatment of men (both in terms of more limited promotion of men within the sport and exclusions from discounted training fees) this action could meet the appropriate and necessary test since it is likely to be effective in attracting more women to the sport, and the less favourable treatment of men would be short-term.

Paragraphs [5.31](#) to [5.35](#) provide a more detailed explanation of proportionality.

Time-limited positive action

- 10.24 If positive action continues indefinitely, without any review, it may no longer be proportionate, as the action taken may have already remedied the situation, which had been a precondition for positive action. This could make it unlawful to continue to take the action.

10.25 Therefore, when undertaking measures under the positive action provisions, it would be advisable for service providers to indicate that they intend to take the action only so long as the relevant conditions apply, rather than indefinitely. During that period they should monitor the impact of their action and review progress towards their aim.

Example: A private beauty college noted that although they had tried different forms of advertising, very few of their students were from the Asian community. The college principal went out to meet Asian groups to promote the college. The college decided to offer a two-hour free ‘taster’ course for Asian people only. This resulted in an increased number of Asian students. As Asian enrolment is no longer disproportionately low, there is now no basis under the Act for the college to continue this positive action measure.

10.26 As indicated above at paragraph [10.7](#), it is not unlawful direct disability discrimination to treat a disabled person more favourably than a non-disabled person. This means that a service provider can, if they wish, restrict services to disabled people and this will be lawful. s.14(3)

10.27 However, the positive action provisions may still be appropriate to achieve equality of opportunity between disabled people with different impairments. This means that a service provider can implement positive action measures to overcome disadvantage, meet different needs or increase participation of people with one impairment but not those with other impairments.

Example: A theatre has carried out an analysis of theatre goers and identified that attendance by Deaf people among their audiences is disproportionately low. To meet its reasonable adjustment duty, the theatre schedules a British Sign Language signer for a performance of a new play. In addition for the performance with a signer, Deaf customers, but not customers with other impairments, are offered a 15 per cent discount and this is publicised to the Deaf community. This would be lawful.

Positive action and the public sector equality duty

- 10.28 Public authorities and those carrying out public functions who are subject to the public sector equality duty may wish to consider using positive action to help them comply with the duty **s.143(1) & (3)**

Implementing positive action lawfully

- 10.29 In order to identify possible causes of disadvantage, different needs and under-representation, and to develop appropriate positive action measures, service providers will benefit from the involvement of staff and members of groups sharing a relevant protected characteristic. Such groups should also be involved in the evaluation of positive action measures.
- 10.30 To ensure a sound basis for positive action measures and avoid unlawful discrimination service providers should consider drawing up an action plan which sets out:
- evidence of the disadvantage, particular needs and/or disproportionately low levels of participation, as appropriate, and an analysis of the causes;
 - specific outcomes which the service provider is aiming to achieve;
 - identification of possible steps;
 - assessment of the proportionality of possible steps;
 - the steps the service provider decides to take to achieve these aims, and
 - measurable indicators of progress towards those aims, set against a timetable.

Service providers are advised to keep some form of written record with this information.

- 10.31 To ensure that there is understanding and support for their action it is important that service providers explain to staff and users of their services why positive action is being taken and that it is lawful. This explanation will need to include the basis on which they are proposing particular, time-limited, steps.

Example: In response to evidence about lesbians' negative experiences with health professionals, a primary care provider looked at how to improve the health services for this group of women. They produced a series of posters designed to encourage lesbian and bisexual women to access health services, including information on what to do if they have a bad experience. The aims of the poster campaign and how to respond to any complaints from other patients were explained to staff in surgeries displaying the posters.

Chapter 11: Services and Public Functions

Introduction

- 11.1 This chapter explains how the Act applies to the provision of goods, facilities and services and to the exercise of public functions. It explains what is meant by unlawful discrimination and the duty to make reasonable adjustments in these areas. In practice, the duties under the Act imposed on persons providing a service and on those exercising public functions are essentially the same.

What does discrimination mean in this chapter?

- 11.2 Any reference to 'discrimination' in this chapter is a reference to all of these forms of discrimination unless specifically indicated otherwise:
- direct discrimination;
 - indirect discrimination;
 - discrimination arising from disability;
 - pregnancy and maternity discrimination; and
 - failure to make a reasonable adjustment.

Services

What is a 'service'?

- 11.3 A wide range of services are covered by the Act, including permitting access to and use of any place which members of the public are permitted to enter. Among the services which are covered are those provided to the public, or a section of the public, by local authorities, such as toilet facilities; government departments and their agencies; some charities; voluntary organisations; hotels; restaurants; pubs; post offices; banks; advocates; accountants; telecommunications organisations; public utilities (such as gas); services provided by bus and train operators, railway stations, airports; public parks; sports stadia; leisure centres; advice agencies; theatres; cinemas; hairdressers; shops; market stalls; petrol stations; telesales businesses; and hospitals. This list is for illustration only and does

not cover all the services under the Act.

- 11.4 A provider of services is anyone who is concerned with the provision of services to the public, or to a section of the public, whether or not for payment. Services include the provision of goods and facilities. **s.30(1)**
S.31(2)
- 11.5 Services are covered regardless of whether they are provided by a private, voluntary or public body. Thus, for example, the provision of nursery and day care or the running of residential homes and leisure centre facilities will be subject to these provisions whether provided by a private body, local authority, joint board or government department.
- 11.6 It is important to remember that it is the provision of the service that is affected by the Act, and not the nature of the service or business or the type of establishment from which it is provided. In many cases, a service provider is providing a service by a number of different means. In some cases, however, each of those means of service might be regarded as a service in itself and subject to the Act.

Services provided to the public by more than one provider

- 11.7 A service to the public might appear to be provided by more than one service provider. In such a case, it may be important to identify who is actually responsible for providing the service which has given rise to the alleged discrimination. In some cases, liability under the Act may be shared among a number of service providers. It is possible, for example, for two service providers to have full liability, and any obligations must be met by those providers. It is irrelevant how they decide between them what to do in order to meet their duties; what is important is that the obligations under the Act are in fact met. This is likely to be of particular importance in relation to the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people.

Example: A bank has a cash machine inside a supermarket. Although the cash machine is located on the supermarket's premises, the service is being provided by the bank. The bank is likely to be responsible for any duties that may arise under the Act in respect of the cash machine. However, the supermarket is likely to be responsible for ensuring that the cash machine is physically accessible to disabled customers using its premises.

Example: A training company provides a conference at a hotel. With respect to the conduct of the conference, the treatment of the participants and accessibility of the venue, the training company is responsible for any duties that may arise under the Act. However, the hotel would be responsible for any services provided as part of the conference facilities, such as toilets, or services ancillary to the conference (for example, accommodation the night before the conference).

Website services

- 11.8 Websites provide access to services and goods, and may in themselves constitute a service, for example, where they are delivering information or entertainment to the public.

Example: A government department provides information about its leisure service through a website. The department is responsible for ensuring that reasonable adjustments have been made where needed, for example by changing the size of the font, to ensure that disabled users are able to get the information, without being placed at a substantial disadvantage (even if the department employs an external organisation to build and maintain its website).

Public Functions

- 11.9 For the purposes of the Act, only those functions of a public authority which are not services and do not fall within Part 4 (premises), Part 5 (work) and Part 6 (education) of the Act are covered by the public function provisions. Often the public authority will be acting under a statutory power or duty when performing such a function. Examples of such activities would be law enforcement or the collection of taxes.

11.10 However, public functions are not only carried out by public authorities. They may also be carried out by private or voluntary organisations, for example when a private company manages a day care centre or when a voluntary organisation takes on responsibilities for child protection.

11.11 The Act states that a public function has the same meaning as a ‘function of a public nature’ for the purposes of the Human Rights Act 2001. In relation to private or voluntary organisations this would cover activities carried out on behalf of the State and which are not similar in kind to services that could be performed by private persons.

s.3(2)
s.6(3)(b)
Human Rights Act 2001

11.12 The term ‘public function’ may cover a wide variety of actions such as:

- determining frameworks for entitlement to benefits or services;
- law enforcement;
- receiving someone into a prison facility;
- planning control;
- licensing;
- enforcement of parking controls, trading standards, environmental health;
- exercise of statutory powers under mental health and children legislation;
- regulatory functions; and
- investigation of complaints.

This list is illustrative only and does not include all functions which fall under this Part of the Act.

Interaction with the services provisions

11.13 Whether or not an activity is a service to the public, or a public function, will depend on all the circumstances of the case. Many of the activities that a public authority carries out are services to the public – for example, the provision of social care, library or leisure services. Activities such as these will be subject to the provisions of the Act relating to the provision of a service to the public.

s.31(3)

Example: A police officer is organising a community safety meeting and prepares literature to hand out about crime prevention. In giving this information to the community, the police are likely to be providing a service.

Example: Where a police officer is carrying out a search as part of a criminal investigation, they are likely to be carrying out a public function, and not a service.

What is unlawful discrimination in relation to services?

- 11.14 The Act says that it is unlawful for a service provider to discriminate against a person requiring (or seeking to obtain or use) a service by not providing that person with the service. In this context, a reference to a service provider not providing a service includes: **s.30(1)**
- the service provider refusing to provide the person with the service; **s.31(6)**
 - the service provider not providing the person with the service of the quality that is usually provided to the public (or the section of the public that includes that person); or
 - the service provider not providing the person with the service in the manner or on the terms which are usually provided to the public (or the section of the public that includes that person).
- 11.15 It is also unlawful for a service provider to discriminate against a person: **s.30(2)**
- in relation to the terms on which the service is provided to that person;
 - by terminating the service to that person; or
 - by subjecting that person to any other detriment
- 11.16 These provisions may overlap so that, for example, rude or offensive behaviour towards a customer or potential customer will constitute a lower standard of service or a detriment. A lower standard of service might constitute not providing the service in the manner and the terms on which the service is normally provided. **s.30(2)**
- 11.17 Discrimination in the terms of service could include charging more for goods or services, or imposing extra conditions for using a facility or service.
- 11.18 'Detriment' is not defined by the Act and is a very broad term, taking many forms. For an explanation of 'detriment' see paragraphs [9.7](#) to [9.9](#).

Example: A bed and breakfast owner insists that a lesbian couple have separate single rooms when they had booked a double room, even though a double room is available. By being denied access to the room they had booked, the lesbian couple would have been subjected to a detriment; the less favourable treatment they receive could amount to direct discrimination because of sexual orientation.

Because of the degree of overlap in these provisions, denying them access to the room would also constitute discrimination in the terms of the service and refusal of service.

Example: The owner of a café asks a woman who is breastfeeding her three-month old baby to feed him in the toilets, stating that it might offend other customers. When she refuses, he asks her to move from her window seat to an empty corner and to finish up her drink quickly. This could amount to discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity, as the woman is unable to access the service in the same way as others are able to.

Example: A utility company has a policy of speaking only to the named account holder and not to a third party. This could amount to indirect discrimination against a deaf person who uses a registered interpreter to call the company.

- 11.19 Even if a service provider thinks that they are acting in the best interests of a service user, their action may still create a detriment for that person.

s.30(2)

Example: An assistant in a small shop refuses to serve a disabled person with a mobility impairment, arguing that a nearby larger shop can offer better access. This is a refusal of service and is likely to be against the law, even if the shopkeeper had the best interests of the person in mind.

- 11.20 A service provider does not have to stock special products for all groups or particular groups of people to comply with the Act. However, if the provider would take orders from other customers for products that it does not normally stock, it would be likely to be unlawful to refuse to take such an order.

Example: A newsagent who has ordered specialist newspapers and journals for other customers may be in breach of the Act if they then refused to meet the request of their Polish customers to order weekly Polish papers.

- 11.21 It is lawful for a service provider to provide services or sell goods which by their nature are likely to be used or purchased by people who share a protected characteristic, provided that the service provider does not refuse to provide the service to persons who do not share that characteristic. For example, it would constitute discrimination if a Polish Deli owner with mainly Polish clientele refused to sell their Polish goods to people who are not Polish.

Unlawful discrimination in relation to the exercise of public functions?

- 11.22 The Act prohibits discrimination in the exercise of a public function. **S.30(6)**
The provision is a broad one and would cover, for example, refusing to allow someone to benefit from the exercise of a function, or treating someone in a worse manner in the exercise of a function. Examples could include being refused a discretionary welfare benefit or dismissing an application to adopt because of a protected characteristic.

Example: A transgender man applies for a licence to run a pub. He has far more conditions imposed on his licence than other licensees, because of a perception that his clientele will be rowdy on the streets. This is likely to be direct discrimination and will be unlawful.

Example: A disabled person with Tourettes syndrome makes involuntary noises during the course of an interview about their claim for income support. The interviewer says the interview cannot be continued while they are making such noises, and that they will have to return on another day. This is likely to amount to discrimination arising from disability and will be unlawful unless it can be justified or the public authority can show that it did not know, or could not reasonably be expected to know that the person had the syndrome.

Example: A breastfeeding mother is asked to sit behind a screen in a planning hearing because the Planning Committee Chairperson is uncomfortable with her breastfeeding her newborn baby in public. She cannot see the Chair, ask questions or communicate with other members of the audience. This is likely to amount to discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity and will be unlawful.

Failure to make a reasonable adjustment in service provision and in the exercise of a public function

11.23 Discrimination also occurs when a service provider or a person exercising a public function fails to comply with the duty to make reasonable adjustments. The duty arises where: s.30(7)

- a provision, criterion or practice; or
- a physical feature; or
- the lack of an auxiliary aid or service,

puts disabled people at a substantial disadvantage compared with non-disabled people.

The duty to make reasonable adjustments is explained in more detail in Chapter 7.

Example: A library has procedures for the evacuation of the building in the event of a fire or emergency. Visitors are required to leave the building by designated routes. If the library will not modify its procedures to allow visitors with mobility or sensory impairments to be evacuated safely, this is likely to be a failure to make a reasonable adjustment.

Example: A prison has a policy of opening its library and health centre every morning from 10 a.m. until 11a.m. This means that disabled prisoners who have morning medical appointments at the health centre are not always able to use the library. The prison allows the library to open for an hour in the evening as well. This is likely to be a reasonable adjustment for the library to make.

11.24 In relation to the exercise of a public function, being placed at a substantial disadvantage means: Sch.2

para 2(5)

- a) If a benefit is or may be conferred in the exercise of the function, being placed at a substantial disadvantage in relation to the conferment of the benefit.
- b) If a person is or may be subjected to a detriment in the exercise of the function, suffering an unreasonably adverse experience when being subjected to the detriment.

Example: An ombudsman has a policy that all complaints must be made in writing. This policy places some disabled people - for example, those with learning disabilities or visual impairments - at a substantial disadvantage in making a complaint. The ombudsman amends the policy to permit disabled people and others who cannot use a written complaints procedure to make their complaint over the telephone. This is likely to be a reasonable step to take.

- 11.25 'Unreasonably adverse' is not defined in the Act. The exercise of some functions may have an adverse effect on the person who is on the receiving end of them – for example, being arrested. These are 'negative' functions. The aim of the reasonable adjustment duty in these circumstances is to ensure that disabled people do not have a substantially worse experience in relation to the exercise of these functions than other people as far as is reasonably possible. 'Unreasonably adverse' is intended to represent the same level of difficulty as 'substantial' disadvantage.

Example: A police force has a policy of not carrying any civilian dogs in police cars. This practice makes the experience of being arrested worse for disabled people who require guide or assistance dogs compared with those who do not. The police force amends its policy so that in these circumstances a dog can be carried in the car with the disabled person. This is likely to be a reasonable step for the police force to have to take.

Physical Features

- 11.26 In relation to physical features, the duty is to take such steps as it is reasonable to have to take to avoid the disadvantage or to adopt a reasonable alternative method of exercising the function. s.21(4)
s.30(7)

Limitations on the duty make a reasonable adjustment

- 11.27 Those exercising public functions are not required to take any steps which are beyond their powers to take. Sch.2
Para 2 (8)

Example: A deaf person who uses British Sign Language wishes to take part in jury service, but can only do so with the assistance of a sign language interpreter. While disabled people are not prohibited from jury service, the court cannot provide a BSL interpreter as a reasonable adjustment, because criminal law does not permit there to be an 'extra' person in the jury room for any reason. In these circumstances, the public authority does not have the power to take the steps required to enable the deaf person to take part in jury service.

- 11.28 In relation to services, a service provider will not be required to take any steps in which would fundamentally alter the nature of the service of the providers trade or profession. **Sch.2
Para 2 (7)**

Example: A restaurant that offers a 'dining in the dark' experience is unlikely to have to make the reasonable adjustment of leaving its lights on for a deaf customer who needs to be able to lip read to communicate as this would fundamentally alter the nature of the service being offered.

Other prohibited conduct

Harassment

- 11.29 The Act also makes it unlawful for a person to do anything that amounts to harassment when providing a service or exercising a public function. **s.30(3) &
(6)**

Harassment is explained in more detail in Chapter 8.

Example: A black man goes into a pub to watch a football match. While the match is in progress, the bartender and a number of customers make racist remarks about some of the footballers on the pitch. The man takes offence at these remarks. When he makes a complaint, the manager calls him a number of derogatory names related to his race. The black man could complain of harassment; he could also complain of direct discrimination because of race as the pub is providing a worse service to him than it is to other customers.

Victimisation

- 11.30 The Act also makes it unlawful for a person to victimise a person when exercising a public function or in service provision by: **s.30(6)
s.30(4)
s.30(5)**

- not providing that person with the service;
- the terms on which the service is provided to that person;
- terminating the provision of the service to that person; or
- subjecting that person to another detriment.

Example: A woman makes a complaint that a sales assistant at a video games rental store is sexually harassing her. A month later when she tries to renew her membership she is told that a loyalty discount for existing members is no longer available. However, she then finds out that this is not true because a friend is offered the discount later that same day. She believes that she has been victimised because of her complaint and could have a remedy under the Act.

- 11.31 Victimisation and other prohibited conduct, such as aiding an act of discrimination, is explained in Chapter 9.

Relationship of Part 3 to other Parts of the Act

- 11.32 As explained in Chapter 3, the disposal and management of premises, employment, education and certain aspects of transport are addressed by other Parts of the Act (Parts 4, 5, 6 and 12 respectively) and are not covered by this Code.

However, where those Parts do not apply, related activities may constitute services or public functions and therefore come within Part 3. For example, Part 4 applies where an estate agent is letting or managing property on behalf of an owner, but not where an estate agent is advertising or providing information about properties. Instead, the latter activities would constitute services to the public.

Interaction of Part 3 with the education provisions

- 11.33 Part 6 of the Act prohibits discrimination in relation to education provided by specified 'responsible bodies'. Those bodies are the governing bodies and proprietors of schools and institutions of further and higher education.
- 11.34 However, certain activities and functions of these responsible bodies are outside the scope of Part 6. These activities may be subject, therefore, to the services and public functions provisions in Part 3 of the Act as outlined in this chapter.

Examples could include: Non-educational services provided by schools to people other than pupils such as the provision of information to parents; services provided by colleges or universities for non-students may also fall within Part 3.

- 11.35 Generally, where a decision is made or an action is carried out by a school or institution of further or higher education that relates to pupils or students, it will be covered by the education provisions. Where the service is provided by or the action or decision is made by the Department for Education, Sport & Culture or the school or college governing body, not acting in its capacity as a ‘responsible body’, it will be a service or public function.

Example: A privately run ‘business college’ that offers computer courses to the public is providing a service which is likely to be subject to Part 3 of the Act.

Example: UCM organises a conference that is aimed at both students and the general public. Even if the majority of people who attend are students, putting on the conference will constitute the provision of a service to the public, and also be subject to Part 3 of the Act.

Example: A parent wishes to complain about a school’s policy that refuses girls the opportunity to do woodwork. As this relates to a decision taken by the responsible body of the school, it is covered by the education provisions of the Act (Part 6)

Services provided by schools and other educational institutions

- 11.36 Protection against age discrimination does not apply to schools when they are providing education (Chapter 1, Part 6 of the Act). However, as explained in the Code, certain activities and functions of governing bodies and proprietors of schools and institutes of further and higher education fall under the services and public functions provisions in Part 3 of the Act and so are subject to the ban on age discrimination. These could include non-educational activities, such as hiring out their facilities.

Example: A secondary school has a swimming pool, which it allows members of the public to use at weekends when pupils are not at school. When a man in his 80s wants to use the pool, the school’s lifeguard refuses to let him do so because he thinks the man will swim so slowly that he will get in the way of other pool users. This is likely to amount to direct age discrimination by the school, unless it can be objectively justified.

Interaction with the premises provisions

- 11.37 Part 4 of the Act prohibits discrimination in relation to the disposal and management of premises. This covers, for example, those who provide premises for rent and manage rented properties. This Code does not deal with Part 4 of the Act.

11.38 As stated in paragraph [3.23](#), Parts 3 and 4 are mutually exclusive: where the premises provisions do not apply, the services or public functions provisions will apply. The Act specifies two situations which will fall outside Part 4 and where this Code will apply:

- where the provision is generally for the purpose of short stays by individuals who live elsewhere, for example letting a holiday flat; **s.32(3)a**
- where accommodation is provided solely for the purpose of providing a service or exercising a public function, for example a hotel, or a prison cell. **s.32(3)b**

11.39 Otherwise, anything relating to the sale or management of premises (unless it involves a service such as advertising a property) will fall under the premises provisions and is outside the scope of this Code.

Interaction with the work provisions

11.40 Part 5 of the Act is concerned with work. Where Part 5 applies, the Part 3 services and public functions provisions will not. However, the Act states that where an employer arranges for another person to provide a service only to the employer's employees, these employees will be regarded as a section of the public. That means that if the service provider discriminates against members of that group the prohibitions described in this chapter apply. The employer would not be regarded as a service provider in this situation. Instead, their conduct in facilitating the service would be governed by the provisions in Part 5 of the Act and covered in the Code of Practice on Employment.

**Sch.3
para 18**

The sole exception to this is where an employer makes provision for financial services to their employees as a consequence of their employment. (See Chapter 13.)

Example: An employer arranges for employees to attend a bespoke residential training course provided by another company. During this course, an offensive remark is made by a trainer to a disabled employee. This would potentially be direct discrimination or harassment by the training company in the provision of services. If the employer had barred the disabled employee from attending the course because of their disability this would potentially be covered by the provisions of Part 5 (work).

Exemptions and exceptions

11.41 Chapter 13 sets out other exceptions which apply to the Act as a whole, including services and public functions. This chapter sets out the specific exemptions and exceptions which apply only to services or only to public functions.

Exemption for certain transport services

- 11.42 In relation to disability, the Act exempts certain transport services from the provisions relating to services and public functions. Specifically, these provisions will not apply to:
- transporting people by air or providing a service on an aircraft transporting people by air; **Sch.3 Part 9**
 - anything governed by EC regulations; any breach of the EC regulations must be enforced as provided by the regulations and not under the Act; **Sch.3 para.35**
 - transport by land, unless the vehicle is included in the exceptions listed in Schedule 3 paragraph 36(1)). These exceptions include, and these non-discrimination provisions therefore apply to, hire vehicles of certain types, ply for hire taxis, ply for hire private hire cars and public service vehicles such as buses and coaches. Trains, electric trams and horse trams are not subject to the duty to discriminate, harass or victimise because of disability. **Sch.3 para.36 (1)**
Equality Act 2017
(Services & Public Functions)
(Amendment)
Order 2020
 - Trains, electric trams and horse trams are not currently subject to the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people. **Sch.2 Para.3**

Example: An airline is required to make reasonable adjustments to its booking services to ensure that these are accessible to disabled people. However, it is not required to make adjustments to the cabin environment inside its aircraft, although under EC air accessibility regulations it must provide disability-equality and disability awareness training to all personnel working at the airport who deal with the travelling public.

Exceptions to the services provisions

- 11.43 There are a number of specific exceptions which relate to the provision of services, for example single-sex services. These are explained in more detail in Chapter 13.

Exceptions relating to the scope of public functions

- 11.44 The Act excludes certain types of functions and certain public authorities from the prohibition of discrimination, harassment and victimisation in the exercise of public functions.

Tynwald and the legislative process

- 11.45 The Act excludes from the prohibition of discrimination, harassment and victimisation a function of Tynwald (which includes Legislative Council or the House of Keys) or a function exercisable in connection with official business of Tynwald. Also excluded are any steps within the legislative process in Tynwald, including preparing, considering or approving an Act or a Bill of an Act or a public document of a legislative nature made under an Act by either or both Presiding Officers; a member of the Executive; the First Deemster; the Deemsters; a Statutory Board or the Manx Museum and National Trust. The exclusion also covers any instrument by the Diocesan Synod, Her Majesty in Council or the Privy Council.

Judicial functions

- 11.46 The Act excludes from the prohibition of discrimination, harassment, and victimisation a judicial function, including anything done on behalf of a person exercising a judicial function. This includes functions exercised by a person other than a court or tribunal – for example, certain functions of the Parole Board. The exclusion also covers a decision not to commence or continue criminal proceedings, and anything done in relation to that decision.

Good practice on avoiding discrimination and improving the delivery of services and the exercise of public functions

Positive Action

- 11.47 The Act permits service providers and those exercising a public function to take positive action measures designed to overcome disadvantage; to meet different needs; or to increase participation of people who share a protected characteristic. Chapter 10 explains these provisions more fully.

Example: Following a review of the profile of users of their advice sessions, a housing advice agency finds out that few lesbians or gay men use their services. They learn from existing research that lesbians and gay men experience particular patterns of housing need. They decide to form links with local lesbian and gay organisations to deliver advice sessions targeted at this group. This could be lawful as a positive action measure.

Treating disabled people more favourably

- 11.48 It is important to note that it is never unlawful discrimination to treat a disabled person more favourably than a non-disabled person because of disability. This means that a service provider can, if they wish, lawfully restrict services to disabled people only or exercise these functions in a way that is more favourable for disabled people than for non-disabled people.

Interaction with the public sector equality duty

- 11.49 Public authorities and those carrying out public functions who are subject to the public sector equality duty may find it easier to show they have met the requirements of the duty if they act in the way set out in this chapter. Conversely, complying with the equality duty will help them to meet their obligations under the services and public functions provisions.

Chapter 12: Associations

Introduction

12.1 This chapter explains how the Act applies to associations. It explains what constitutes an association and what is unlawful under the Act in relation to the members, associates and guests of an association and the duty of an association to make reasonable adjustments. It explains when associations can restrict their membership to persons who share a particular protected characteristic, indicates how associations can use the positive action provisions in the Act, including measures which associations can take to reduce inequality in their representation in Tynwald, local government and other publicly elected bodies.

What is an association?

12.2 The provisions in Part 7 of the Act apply to any association of people if:

- the association has at least 25 members;
- admission to membership is regulated by the association's rules and involves a selection process; and
- it is not a trade organisation, such as a business or professional organisation or a trade union. (Part 5 of the Act applies to trade organisations, and the duties of trade organisations under the Act are outside the scope of this Code.)

12.3 It does not matter if the association is incorporated or otherwise, or if any of its activities are carried out for profit. **s.95(4)**

12.4 Associations that are charities are subject to additional provisions under the Act related specifically to charities, discussed in paragraphs 13.31 to 13.41. **s.152**

12.5 The requirement for an association to have rules regulating admission to membership does not mean every association must have a formal set of written rules; it will normally be sufficient if the rules for admission of new members are known to all members involved in the selection process and regularly and consistently applied.

Example: A tennis club with 35 members applies a rule that any potential member must play against two club members who will certify whether their game is of a sufficient standard before a decision is made on their membership application. This club is likely to come within the provisions on associations.

- 12.6 An organisation that merely requires members of the public to pay a fee to join it without any form of selection, such as a nightclub or a gym, is not an association under the Act. It does not matter whether it describes itself as a 'club' or refers to customers as 'members'. Such bodies are involved in the provision of services to the public or a section of the public and their duties are discussed in Chapter 11 above.
- 12.7 There are also organisations which people join in order to support the objects of the organisation, such as a football team supporters' club or a campaigning organisation. If there is no selection process and membership is open to anyone on payment of a fee then such organisations would also not come within the Act's definition of an association.
- 12.8 A 'club' run by a group of friends without any formal structure, such as a book club or a women's group or a walking group, is not an association under the Act.
- 12.9 Associations under the Act can include:
- organisations established to promote the interests of their members, such as an association of local organic allotment gardeners or an association of amateur gymnasts;
 - political parties;
 - private clubs including sports clubs, clubs for ex- service personnel, working men's clubs, clubs for people with particular interests such as gardening or fishing or music;
 - young people's organisations such as the Scouts, the Guides or Young Farmers' Clubs; or
 - organisations like the Rotary Clubs, or the Grand Lodges of Freemasons.
- (This list is for illustration only, and many more types of associations are covered by the Act.)
- 12.10 An association can also be a provider of services, an employer or training body; an association may be responsible for provision of education or the disposal or management of premises. The Act prohibits discrimination in

all of these areas; when an association carries out any of these additional functions it will be also be subject to other relevant parts of the Act.

Thus, Chapter 11 of this Code applies to any association when it is providing services to the public or a section of the public. The separate Employment Code of Practice applies to any association as an employer.

Example: A golf club would be a service provider if it opened its golf course, cafe and shop to members of the public on certain days of the week. It would be treated as an employer if it discriminated against one of its employees. It would be a manager or disposer of premises if it let out commercial premises or residential premises above the club premises.

Application of the Act to associations

12.11 The Act applies to the ways an association treats its members, those seeking to become members, associates or guests or people seeking to become guests.

12.12 'Member' means any type of member of an association. This could include, for example, a person who is a full member, a temporary member, an associate member or a student member.

s.95(5)

12.13 'Associate' means a person who is not a member but who, according to the association's rules, has some or all of the rights of a full member as a result of being a member of another association.

s.95(6)

Example: A number of separate sailing clubs on the Isle of Man are affiliated to a single parent body which organises a reciprocal associates scheme amongst its affiliates. Therefore, a member of a sailing club in one location would also be an associate of other sailing clubs that are affiliated to the parent body and are part of the scheme.

12.14 The ban on discrimination, harassment & victimisation by an association applies to people of **any** age. This contrasts with the ban on age discrimination by service providers and persons exercising a public function that applies only to individuals aged 18 or above.

12.15 A guest could be any person who is not a member but who is invited by the association or by a member of the association to enjoy or participate in some benefit, facility or service of the association.

What is unlawful discrimination by an association?

12.16 The Act makes it unlawful for an association to discriminate against its members, potential members, associates, guests and potential guests. **s.96**

The Act also makes it unlawful for an association to discriminate against former members, former associates, and former guests.¹³

Discrimination means:

- direct discrimination.
- indirect discrimination;
- discrimination arising from disability;
- pregnancy and maternity discrimination; or
- failure to make a reasonable adjustment.

These provisions are explained in Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7.

12.17 Any reference to ‘discrimination’ in the following paragraphs of this chapter is a reference to all of these forms of discrimination unless specifically indicated otherwise

Other unlawful conduct

12.18 The Act also makes it unlawful for an association to harass or to victimise its members, people seeking to be members, associates, guests and people seeking to be guests. **s.94**

Harassment is explained in Chapter 8.

An association must also comply with the duty to make reasonable adjustments.

Victimisation is explained in Chapter 9.

What is unlawful in relation to people seeking to become members?

12.19 The Act makes it unlawful for an association to discriminate against, harass or victimise a person seeking to become a member. **s.92**

12.20 An association must not discriminate:

- in the arrangements it makes for selecting new members;
 - as to the terms for admission; or
 - in the arrangements it makes for
- s.92(1)**

¹³ *Jessemey v Rowstock Limited & Another* [2014] EWCA Civ 185

12.21 An association must not harass a person seeking to become a member. **s.92(4)(b)**

12.22 An association must not victimise a person seeking to become a member:

s.92(5)

- in the arrangements it makes for selecting new members;
- as to the terms for admission; or
- by rejecting the person's application.

Example: A person seeking to become a member of an association, who previously supported a former guest's claim for unlawful discrimination, needs two members to nominate her in order to be selected for membership. The association usually ensures that applicants are put in touch with two members but on this occasion fails to do so because she assisted in the claim against it. This would amount to victimisation in the arrangements for selecting new members.

12.23 'Arrangements' can include how or to whom opportunities for membership are, or are not, publicised, forms of communication, application procedures, application forms, time of day, location and conduct of any selection process. The arrangements an association makes for selecting new members can deter a person with a particular protected characteristic from applying or even considering whether to apply.

12.24 'Terms for admission' can include level of joining fee, conditions and initiation procedures.

Example: A woman is told that she can join her local tennis club but she must pay the women's joining fee which is £25 more than the men's fee. The club explanation is that the extra amount is necessary to cover the extra demands that women make because of their higher expectations about changing facilities. This is likely to amount to direct sex discrimination as to the terms for admission.

What is unlawful in relation to members?

12.25 The Act makes it unlawful for an association to discriminate against, harass or victimise a member.

12.26 An association must not discriminate against a member:

s.92(5)

- in the way it affords or denies them access to a benefit, facility or service;
- by depriving them of membership;
- by varying their terms of membership; or
- by subjecting them to any other detriment.

12.27 Benefit, facility or service' describes the wide range of material and non-material advantages enjoyed by members of an association and can include invitation or admission to meetings or events, use of equipment or facilities, discount schemes, bar or restaurant services, receipt of journals or newsletters.

12.28 'Terms of membership' can include fees or charges, voting rights, right to stand for office or to represent the association externally, conditions for use of facilities or participation in events.

12.29 For an explanation of 'detriment' see paragraphs 9.7 to 9.9.

12.30 'Subjecting a member to any other detriment' operates as a default category to cover a situation in which the member is put at a disadvantage in relation to their membership but not in any of the ways stated above in paragraph 12.26 (a), (b) or (c). Even if an association considers that they are acting in the best interests of a person they may be subjecting that person to a detriment.

Example: A woman member of an association has a three-month-old baby whom she breastfeeds. She is advised that she should not attend the AGM, which excludes her from voting on resolutions and officers, because her baby might need to be fed during the meeting and members would not be comfortable watching her breastfeeding her child. This is likely to be pregnancy and maternity discrimination.

12.31 An association must not harass any of its members.

s.92(4)(a)

Example: The leader of a boys' club on a camping trip jokingly refers to one boy with severe facial burns as 'scarface' and the other boys laugh. The disabled boy finds this insulting and humiliating and asks to go home early. Because the comments are offensive and upset the boy, this is likely to be unlawful harassment related to disability.

12.32 An association must not victimise a member:

s.92(6))

- in the way it affords or denies them access to a benefit, facility or service;
- by depriving them of membership;
- by varying their terms of membership; or
- by subjecting them to any other detriment.

Example: When a woman was not accepted as a member of a local business association she complained that her rejection was sex discrimination. Her husband, a long- serving member of the association, supported her in her complaint. Some months later he was told that he would not be representing this association at a national event as he had previously done, without complaint, for the last five years. His treatment by the association is likely to be victimisation if it resulted from his support of his wife’s complaint.

What is unlawful in relation to associates?

12.33 An association must not discriminate against an associate:

s.92(3)

- in the way it affords or denies them access to a benefit, facility or service;
- by depriving them of their rights as an associate;
- by varying their rights as an associate; or
- by subjecting them to any other detriment.

Example: Two sports clubs, Club A and Club B, agreed that members of each may be associates of the other with rights to use all facilities. Club B has a much higher proportion of Asian members. When a group of Club B members, including some Asian members, visited Club A, they were told that they could only use the gym and changing room before 8am or between 2pm and 3pm on Tuesdays. They learned that when an all-white group of Club B members went to Club A there were no restrictions on their use of Club A facilities. The first group from Club B, both white and black, could complain of discrimination because of race.

12.34 An association must not harass an associate.

s.92(4)(c)

Example: A black associate member of a former servicemen's club finds that bar staff make inappropriate and offensive comments related to his race. Unless the club takes all reasonable steps to tackle this behaviour, the associate member would have a claim for harassment related to his race against the club. He will also be able to make a claim against the employees.

12.35 An association must not victimise an associate:

s.101(7)

- in the way it affords or denies them access to a benefit, facility or service.
- by depriving them of their rights as an associate;
- by varying their rights as an associate; or
- by subjecting them to any other detriment.

Guests and people seeking to be guests

12.36 The Act makes it unlawful for an association in certain circumstances to discriminate against, harass, or victimise a guest or person seeking to come as a guest.

s.93

What is unlawful in relation to people seeking to be guests?

12.37 An association must not discriminate:

s.93(1)

- in the arrangements it makes for deciding who to invite or who to permit to be invited, as a guest;
- as to the terms on which it invites a person or permits that person to be invited, as a guest; or
- by not inviting, or not permitting the person to be invited, as a guest.

Example: A club informs a member that he should not invite his gay partner and their child to a 'family night' event. This would be discrimination by the club because of sexual orientation.

12.38 An association must not harass a potential guest.

s.93(3)(b)

Example: A disabled guest with a learning disability has difficulty signing in on the guest register at a club. He is made fun of by club officials, who mimic him and refer to him as ‘a slow learner’. As a result he leaves before entering the club. The conduct is intended to violate the guest’s dignity and cause him offence. This is likely to amount to harassment.

12.39 An association must not victimise a person seeking to become a guest:

s.93(4)

- in the arrangements it makes for deciding who to invite or who to permit to be invited, as a guest;
- as to the terms on which it invites a person or permits that person to be invited, as a guest; or by not inviting, or not permitting the person to be invited, as a guest.

Example: A woman is invited to a club’s annual dinner as a guest but she is refused entry into the poker room at the club although male guests are allowed in. She makes a complaint and as a result is not invited to the following annual dinner. This would amount to victimisation.

What is unlawful in relation to guests?

12.40 An association must not discriminate against a guest:

s.93(2)

- in the way it affords or denies them access to a benefit, facility or service; or
- by subjecting them to any other detriment.

Example: The guest at a club dinner is the full-time carer of a disabled child with learning difficulties. The club excludes her and the child from the association’s main dining room. The carer complains of direct discrimination because of disability – in this case based on the disability of the child with whom she is associated.

12.41 An association must not harass a guest.

s.93(3)(a)

Example: A Polish guest at a yacht club is treated with hostility. Staff serve him after British guests at the bar and make derogatory comments about East European workers in the Isle of Man, which he finds offensive, derogatory and hostile. This is likely to amount to harassment by the club unless it can show that it has taken all reasonable steps to prevent behaviour of this description.

12.42 An association must not victimise a guest:

s.93(5)

- in the way it affords or denies them access to a benefit, facility or service; or
- by subjecting them to any other detriment.

Example: Using the example at 12.40, the club does not permit the guest to attend a talk given at the club because of her complaint. This would be victimisation.

Reasonable adjustments

12.43 The Act makes it unlawful for an association to fail to comply with a duty to make reasonable adjustments.

Sch.15

This duty, which is explained in more detail in Chapter 8, is anticipatory. This means that associations are required to consider and take action in relation to barriers that impede disabled people prior to an individual disabled person seeking to become a member or a guest, or as a member, associate or guest seeking to enjoy the rights and the benefits facilities or services the association provides or is expected to provide.

Example: A writers' association with 30 members normally meets in a room on the first floor of a pub, where there is no lift. The association recognises that disabled people with significant mobility impairments would not be able attend meetings and therefore could not fully participate as members. The pub has a ground-floor room of similar size. While the association prefers the privacy of the upstairs room, it changes its meeting venue to the downstairs room. This is likely to be a reasonable step for the association to take.

12.44 An association will not be required to take any steps that would fundamentally alter the nature of the association or the nature of the benefit, facility or service concerned.

Sch.15
Para. 2 (7)

Example: A wine club meets specifically to drink and discuss the merits of different types of wine. A potential member who has hepatitis B and so cannot tolerate alcohol wishes to join the wine club for social reasons and asks that it expand its activity to include the tasting of fruit juices. This would fundamentally alter the nature of the club and is therefore not a reasonable adjustment which the club is required to make.

- 12.45 If an association meets at the house of a member, there is no duty on that member to make adjustments to the physical features of their house. However, if the association wishes to make any necessary changes, including temporary ones - such as the provision of a portable induction loop, they will need to seek the occupier's permission. Or the association may have to arrange a change of venue to ensure that disabled members have access to association benefits, facilities and services.

Sch.15
Para. 2(8)

Associations may restrict membership to persons who share a protected characteristic

- 12.46 The Act permits associations of any size or character to restrict their membership to persons who share a protected characteristic.

Sch.16
paras.1-2

The only exception is that membership can never be restricted on the basis of colour.

Sch.16
paras.1(4)

Example: The constitution of an association called the Black Jazz Players Club states that all members must have national origins in Africa or the Caribbean. Therefore, despite the use of 'black' in its name, since the restrictions on membership of the association are based on national origins and not colour these restrictions would not be unlawful.

- 12.47 If an association restricts membership to persons who share a protected characteristic:

Sch.16
para.1(2)

- the association may restrict the access of associates to a benefit, facility or service to associates who share the same protected characteristic; and
- the association may invite as guests or permit to be invited as guests only persons who share that same protected characteristic.

Example: The constitution of a women’s running club provides for the women members of local mixed sex running clubs to be associates; this would be lawful under the Act.

12.48 An association may restrict its members to people of a particular age group. It can also take positive action measures under the Act to benefit people of a particular age group. s.146

12.49 If an association restricts membership to people of a particular age group, then that association may:

- restrict the access by associates to benefits, facilities or services to associates of that age group, and Sch.15
para.1(2)
- invite as guests or permit to be invited as guests only people of that age group. Sch.16
para.1(3)

12.50 Associations that restrict membership to persons who share a particular protected characteristic must not discriminate in relation to any other protected characteristic.

Example: A women’s association must not refuse to accept disabled women as members.

12.51 Other exceptions that apply to associations and their treatment of their members, associates and guests are discussed in Chapter 13.

12.52 These include exceptions relating charities, single sex services, services and membership of religious organisations, different treatment of pregnant women for their health and safety, and selection of people for participation in competitive sport.

Positive action by associations

12.53 The Act defines the circumstances in which an association may take positive action to overcome disadvantage, to meet different needs or to increase the participation of people sharing a protected characteristic. Chapter 10 explains this more fully. s.146

- 12.54 An association may wish to take positive action in order to enable people within all relevant sections of the community to be admitted as members or to be invited as guests with full access to the benefits, facilities and services enjoyed by members or guests.

Example: A local business person's club recently revised its constitution so that it admits women on the same terms as men. The club is aware that its women members rarely attend club events and outings and therefore miss out on some of the benefits of membership. When asked, the women members said that as they were always outnumbered by the men they did not feel confident to participate. The club reviewed its programme of activities, and invited women members for pre-event briefings and offered women members an early booking scheme for all club outings.

Age exceptions for associations – concessions

- 12.55 The Act makes it lawful for an association to give age- based concessions on admission to membership, members' access to benefits, facilities or services, invitations as guests or access by guests to benefits, facilities or services. It will not be age discrimination for an association to give any one of these four types of concessions.

Sch.16
para. 1(2)

What is a concession by an association?

- 12.56 In relation to associations, a concession is a way of doing something which gives a benefit to potential members, members, potential guests or guests, or places them in a more advantageous position. Compared to the way in which (or the terms on which) an association usually does something, a concession takes a more favourable approach for a particular age group, or a group defined by length of membership.

Sch.16
para. 2(6)

Membership and renewal of membership

12.57 Under the Act, an association may give a concession on admission to membership or renewal of membership.

Sch.16
para. 2(1)

Example: An association normally operating a six-month waiting time between application and acceptance as a member reduces this waiting time to three months for applicants over 60. This would be lawful as a concession under the Act. But if the association decided to increase the waiting time for people under 60, this would not qualify as a concession, since a concession must involve doing something more favourably for the benefit of a particular age group.

12.58 Concessions on admission to membership, or renewal of membership, may be given only to:

- people of a particular age, or
- people who have been members of the association for a specified period.

12.59 Such concessions could include:

- waiver of a club membership fee, for example waiving the fee for the first two months for people under 25;
- reduced fee for membership renewals for people with long standing membership.

Members' access to a benefit, facility or service

12.60 Under the Act an association may give a concession on access to a benefit, facility or service. Such concession may only be given to:

Sch.16
para. 2(2)

- members of a particular age group; or
- people who have been members of the association for a specified period.

12.61 Concessions for members could include:

- individuals who have been members for more than 10 years to have first choice for the club's summer outings
- members under 12 to be given two free lessons
- members over 60 to be given at-table service in the members' bar

- allowing reduced price use of facilities at certain times, for example half price use of a golf club's driving range for members under 20 on Wednesday evenings.

Invitations as guests

12.62 Under the Act, an association may give a concession for people of a particular age group being invited as guests.

Sch.16
para. 2(3)

Example: A dance club normally allows members to invite only one guest to each social event. For a forthcoming event, it allows members to invite two guests under 30. This would be a lawful concession.

Guests' access to a benefit, facility or service

12.63 Under the Act, an association may give guests of a particular age group a concession on access to a benefit, facility or service.

Example: A tennis club, which normally charges guests for coaching sessions, could offer one free session to each guest over 60. The club could also permit guests over 18, accompanied by their host, to continue to use the bar after 10pm. Both these concessions would be lawful.

Avoiding unlawful discrimination

12.64 Some steps associations could take to avoid discrimination include:

- Reviewing conditions or requirements for membership in their constitution or rules to ensure they are not discriminatory.
- Making any person, including any officer, member or employee, who acts or may be deemed to act on behalf of the association aware of their duties under the Act, providing training as necessary.
- Responding promptly and effectively to any complaint of discrimination, harassment or victimisation and making appropriate changes to provisions, criteria or practices.
- Identifying potential barriers for disabled people and making reasonable adjustments (Chapter 7 explains this more fully).

Chapter 13: Exceptions

Introduction

- 13.1 The Act contains a number of exceptions which permit discrimination in the provision of services, the exercise of public functions or the activities of associations, which the Act otherwise prohibits.
- 13.2 The basic presumption under the Act is that discrimination because of the protected characteristics is unlawful unless any exception applies and any exception to the prohibition of discrimination should generally be interpreted restrictively.

‘Proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim’

- 13.3 Certain exceptions discussed in this chapter are permitted under the Act only if they can be shown to be ‘a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim’. This is discussed in paragraphs 5.25 to 5.36.
- 13.4 Every time a service provider, person exercising public functions or an association proposes to rely on an exception for which this test is a pre-condition, they need to ensure that their action in the particular case meets both parts of the test, that is it has a ‘legitimate aim’ and is a ‘proportionate means’ of meeting that aim.

In cases of dispute, ultimately whether an action is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim will be determined by the Tribunal or the courts.

- 13.5 Some exceptions permit discrimination where this enables service providers or those exercising public functions to provide a better and more appropriate service to persons who share a protected characteristic, for example, the ability in certain circumstances to provide single-sex services.
- 13.6 Where an exception permits discrimination in relation to one protected characteristic, service providers, persons exercising public functions and associations must ensure that they do not discriminate in relation to any of the other protected characteristics.

13.7 The exceptions discussed in this chapter should be distinguished from positive action which is discussed in Chapter 10. Unlike the exceptions described below, positive action measures should be time-limited and discontinued once their aim is achieved.

13.8 Some exceptions are discussed in Chapters 11 (Services and Public Functions) and 12 (Associations).

This chapter explains exceptions that apply generally to the provision of services, exercise of public functions and associations, as well as exceptions that may apply only to certain activities within these areas not covered in Chapters 11 and 12.

References to ‘discrimination’

13.9 Many of the exceptions in the Act refer to ‘discrimination’ as it applies to one or more protected characteristics, for example, ‘religion or belief discrimination’. Apart from pregnancy and maternity discrimination, which is defined separately, the Act defines discrimination for all of the protected characteristics as including:

- direct discrimination; and
- indirect discrimination;
- discrimination arising from disability; and
- a failure to make a reasonable adjustment.

s.18

s.26

These forms of discrimination are discussed above in chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7.

General exceptions

Statutory Authority

- 13.10 For the protected characteristics of: **Sch. 20
para. 1**
- disability;
 - religion or belief;
 - sexual orientation; and
 - age
- it is not a breach of the Act as it applies to services, public functions and associations to do anything that is required under another statute or under a requirement or condition imposed pursuant to another statute by a member of the Executive.
- 13.11 For the protected characteristic of sex, it is not a breach of the Act as it applies to public functions and associations to do anything that is required under another law. **Sch. 20
para. 1**
- 13.12 This exception for statutory authority applies in relation to: an Act of Tynwald, an Act of Parliament as it applies to the Island; orders and regulations made under or for the purpose of such acts; and it also applies to Measures of the General Synod of the Church of England and Measures of the Diocesan Synod of the Diocese of Sodor and Man. **Sch. 20
para. 1(3)**
- 13.13 This exception applies to laws passed before or after this Act was passed. **Sch. 20
para.
1(3)(d)**
- 13.14 The non-discrimination provisions of this Act may be overridden only where another law, or regulations or orders made under another law, require a difference of treatment because of a protected characteristic and a service provider, person exercising public functions or an association has no discretion or choice but to comply with the other law.

Example: A man with arthritis wishes to visit an old country house that is open to the public. However, he cannot get into the building as there is a steep flight of steps at the entrance with no ramp or handrail. He asks the owner why these have not been installed. The owner replies that because the house is a registered building she is not required to make any changes to it. As the exception only applies when a service provider has no option but to act in a certain way, the owner's refusal to seek consent to make the building more accessible is likely to amount to a failure to make a reasonable adjustment and hence unlawful under the Act.

Nationality discrimination authorised by statute or the executive

13.15 The Act provides that:

Sch. 23
para. 1

- direct or indirect nationality discrimination; or
- indirect discrimination, where the provision, criterion or practice refers to place of residence or length of time a person has been present or resident in or outside the Isle of Man or an area within it,

is lawful in relation to services and public functions if it is done to comply with another law, an arrangement or condition by a Member of the Executive.

13.16 As explained above at paragraph 13.10 it is only where an obligation under the law, an arrangement or condition by a member of the Executive leaves a service provider or a person exercising public functions with no choice other than to act in a particular way – in relation to a person's nationality or residence in the Island – that the non-discrimination provisions of the Act may be overridden.

Example: The National Health Service (Overseas Visitors) Regulations 2011 (as amended) allows the Department of Health and Social Care no choice regarding the imposition of charges for healthcare to people not normally resident in the Isle of Man. This cannot be challenged as indirect discrimination because the exception applies.

National security

- 13.17 A service provider, person carrying out public functions or an association will not breach the Act if they do anything that it is proportionate to do for the purpose of safeguarding national security. **s.151**
- 13.18 This exception applies on a case-by-case basis. To be lawful the particular discriminatory act must be a proportionate means of safeguarding national security.
- 13.19 Service providers and others should be aware that action that may be proportionate in one situation or at one time may not be proportionate in a different situation or at a different time.
- 13.20 For example, at a time of heightened security, to impose a blanket ban on all persons of a particular nationality using public transport is unlikely to meet the test of proportionality.
- 13.21 However, at such times, to conduct intelligence-led surveillance of particular individuals who have that nationality may be proportionate. When the security situation improves to maintain such surveillance may no longer be proportionate for safeguarding national security.
- 13.22 In the case of religion or belief, and sexual orientation, the Act provides an exception for religious or belief organisations from the duty not to discriminate. This exception permits restrictions in the provision of goods and services, in membership and other activities provided certain statutory conditions are met. **Sch. 21
para. 2**
- 13.23 A religious or belief organisation is an organisation whose purpose is one of the following: **Sch.23
para.2(1)**
- i. to practise or advance a religion or belief or to teach its practices or principles
 - ii. to enable persons of a religion or belief to receive any benefit or engage in any activity within the framework of that religion or belief, or
 - iii. to foster or maintain good relations between persons of different religions or beliefs.
- 13.24 This exception does not apply to an organisation whose sole or main purpose is commercial. **Sch.23
Para 2(2)**

Example: A gay couple use a travel company to arrange accommodation in Peel. They provide their names and request a double room. Instead, the company reserves two single rooms stating that, as a devout religious organisation, the company does not approve of same sex relationships and has a policy always to provide separate rooms for adult guests of the same sex. The couple has been discriminated against because of their sexual orientation as the same restriction would not apply to a heterosexual couple. The organisation is a commercial company and therefore the exceptions for religious organisations do not apply. This would be unlawful direct discrimination.

13.25 In the case of religion or belief, none of the restrictions (see paragraph 13.27) are permitted unless it is imposed:

Sch.21
para.2(6)

- because of the purpose of the organisation; or
- to avoid causing offence, on grounds of the religion or belief to which the organisation relates, to persons of that religion or belief.

13.26 In the case of sexual orientation, none of the restrictions is permitted unless it is imposed:

Sch.21
para.2(7)

- a) because it is necessary to comply with the doctrine of the organisation; or
- b) to avoid conflict with the strongly held religious convictions
[or convictions relating to a belief] of a significant number of the religion's or belief's followers.

13.27 Provided that one of the statutory conditions in paragraph 13.25 or 13.26 is met, it is not unlawful religion or belief or sexual orientation discrimination for a religious or belief organisation to restrict:

Sch.21
para.2(3)

- a) Membership;
- b) participation in activities undertaken by or on behalf of the organisation or under its auspices;
- c) the provision of goods, facilities or services in the course of such activities; or
- d) the use or disposal of premises owned or controlled by the organisation.

Example: An interfaith group bringing together Christians, Jews, Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus is planning a local day of prayer with an opportunity to discuss the role of prayer within different faiths. This exception would permit the interfaith group to exclude humanists and atheists.

13.28 Similarly, it is not unlawful religion or belief or sexual orientation discrimination for a person to do any of the actions set out in paragraph 13.27 on behalf of or under the auspices of a religious or belief organisation provided that one of the statutory conditions in paragraph 13.25 or 13.26 is met.

13.29 Provided that one of the statutory conditions in paragraph 13.25 or 13.26 is met, it is not unlawful religion or belief or sexual orientation discrimination for a minister to restrict:

Sch.21
para.2(5)

- a) participation in activities carried out in the performance of their functions as a minister connected with a religious organisation; or
- b) the provision of goods, facilities or services in the course of such activities.

For the purposes of this exception, the Act defines a minister as a minister of religion or other person who:

Sch.21
para. 2(8)

- a) performs functions in connection with the religion or belief of the organisation; and
- b) holds an office or appointment or is accredited, approved or recognised for the purposes of the organisation.

13.30 Sexual orientation discrimination remains unlawful where the religious or belief organisation has a contract with a public authority listed in paragraph 2(10) of Schedule 21 of the Act to provide a service or to carry out a public function on behalf of that authority.

Sch.21
para 2(10)

Example: The Department of Health and Social Care contract out to a religious organisation the running of a parent and toddler group. The project includes building mutual support among the parents, involving open discussion at fortnightly meetings. A few parents say that they feel uncomfortable discussing personal matters with gay and lesbian parents. The organisation explains that as the Department has contracted with them to provide this service they are not permitted to discriminate because of a parent's sexual orientation.

Charities

13.31 A charity will not breach the Act by providing benefits only to people who share a particular protected characteristic if this is in accordance with the charitable instrument that establishes or governs the charity, and is either: s.152

- a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim; or
- for the purpose of preventing or compensating for a disadvantage linked to that protected characteristic.

Example: A local charity that is established to provide support to vulnerable people of all ages in a particular area organises a twice-weekly luncheon club for people over 65. The charity has evidence that older people in the area face problems arising from social isolation and poor diets and it therefore provides a nourishing meal in a congenial setting to help them overcome these disadvantages.

13.32 This exception does not apply if the group of people who are to receive benefits under the charitable instrument is defined by colour. If the charitable instrument enables benefits to be provided to a group of persons defined by colour then it has effect as if it enabled benefits to be provided: s.152(10)

- to other groups of persons if the group defined by colour is ignored; or
- to all persons generally, if the group of people to receive benefits is defined only by colour.

13.33 A charity's 'charitable instrument' is its governing document. It sets out the charity's purposes, how its income can be spent and generally how the charity will operate. Depending on the legal structure of the charity this may be in the form of a constitution or rules, a trust deed or a memorandum and articles of association. It could be a charter, an Act of Tynwald or other document or a combination of two or more documents.

13.34 Whether restricting the benefits of a charity to people who share a particular protected characteristic meets either of the Act's two tests in 13.31 is initially a matter for the charity and its trustees to consider. Where the charity is challenged then this question will be decided by the Tribunal.

13.35 The 'public benefit test' that all charities must satisfy to gain charitable status may assist, but it will not guarantee that any such restriction meets either of the tests specified in the Act. The Attorney General will consider the likely impact of any restriction on beneficiaries in the charitable instrument, and whether such restriction can be justified, in assessing whether the aims of a charity meet the 'public benefit' test.

Meeting the test for restricting benefits

Proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim

13.36 What is required to show that a restriction is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim is discussed in general terms at paragraphs 5.25 to 5.35. In the case of a charity with charitable status, the restriction would need to promote, or in any event not inhibit, the achievement of one of its stated aims. To be proportionate, the impact of the restriction in furthering the aim in question should be balanced against any adverse impact on the charity's ability to fulfil its other aims and to meet the 'public benefit' test.

Preventing or compensating for disadvantage linked to the protected characteristic

13.37 To show that restricting its services or benefits to people who share a protected characteristic is for the purpose of preventing or compensating for a disadvantage linked to that protected characteristic, the charity will need to demonstrate a reasonable connection between the past or current disadvantage experienced by this group and the benefits provided by the charity.

As discussed in paragraph 5.10, disadvantage can include lack of opportunity, lack of choice, exclusion, rejection, or barriers to accessing services, education or employment. The disadvantage may be obvious

and well known, or may be known to the charity through its funded research or evidence from other sources. The benefits the charity provides should be capable of making a difference in terms of overcoming the disadvantage linked to the protected

Example: If the selected group, for example, Gypsies and Travellers, is disadvantaged in terms of poor educational achievement, then depending on the provisions of its charitable instrument, the charity should be able to provide benefits to help overcome the disadvantage linked to their race. This might include financial resources for educational projects, supplementary educational facilities, training for teaching staff on the particular learning needs of this group, mentoring schemes, extra learning experiences outside of school hours or development work with parents and community leaders.

characteristic.

- 13.38 There is no requirement that a charity must provide benefits to the most disadvantaged group, or assess the relative disadvantage of different groups. The Act only requires that, if a charity provides benefits to a group of people with the same protected characteristic to the exclusion of others, it must be able to show that the purpose of restricting benefits in this way is to prevent or compensate for disadvantage experienced by members of the selected group or groups.
- 13.39 Charities whose aims include provision of benefits only to persons who share a particular protected characteristic should keep their aims under review to ensure that the restrictions remain lawful under the Act.

Example: If a charity had been established to provide benefits to the sons of retired Army officers, the trustees would need to consider whether this restriction would come within either of the two tests under the Act, and if not they may need to apply to the Attorney General to amend their aims, for example, to replace 'sons' with 'children'.

- 13.40 If a charity has, continuously from a date before 8 March 2016, required members or prospective members to make a statement that asserts or implies membership or acceptance of a religion or belief, the Act allows it to continue to do so. If a charity restricts access by members to a benefit, facility or service to those who make such a statement this is treated as imposing such a requirement.

**s.152(4)
&(5)**

Example: The Scout Association, which is not a religious organisation, has always required children joining the Scouts to do their best to do their duty to God. This membership requirement, which excludes people with non-theist beliefs as well as those with no beliefs, is lawful under the Act.

Activity to support a charity

- 13.41 In relation to activities promoting or supporting a charity, the Act permits the restriction of participation in such an activity to persons of one sex, for example a women-only sponsored swim to raise money for a charity. **s.152(6)**

Competitive Sport

- 13.42 The Act includes two types of exceptions that may apply in relation to a competitive sport, game or other competitive activity. **s.154**

Competitive Sport – sex and gender reassignment

- 13.43 For sporting competitions where physical strength, stamina or physique are significant factors in determining success or failure, the Act permits separate events to be organised for men and for women. **s.154(1)-(4)**
- 13.44 If the physical strength, stamina or physique of the average person of one sex would put them at a disadvantage compared to the average person of the other sex as competitors in a sport, game or other competitive activity, it is not unlawful for those arranging the event to restrict participation to persons of one sex.
- 13.45 The Act permits the organisers of such a sport, game or other competitive activity to restrict participation of a transgender person in that activity but only if this is necessary in a particular case to secure fair competition or the safety of other competitors. **s.152(2)**

Example: The organisers of a women’s triathlon competition would need to consider whether a transgender woman who wanted to participate would have an unfair competitive advantage or whether her participation would pose a risk to the safety of other competitors. Under the Act they would only be permitted to exclude her if they are satisfied that to do so is necessary to uphold fair competition or to ensure the safety of other competitors.

- 13.46 In considering whether separate events should be organised for boys and girls, the age and stage of development of the children competing in the activity should be taken into account. **s.195 (4)**

Competitive sport – nationality, birthplace etc

- 13.47 In selecting one or more persons to represent a country, place or area or a related association in a sport, game or other competitive activity, or in complying with eligibility rules for participation in that activity, it is lawful to do anything which is because of a person’s nationality or place of birth or how long that person has lived in a particular area or place. **s.195 (5)–(6)**

Services for particular groups

13.48 In a number of different situations it is lawful under the Act to restrict who may be provided with services on the basis of a protected characteristic.

13.49 Specific exceptions apply in the case of age discrimination. These exceptions are as follows:

- a service provider may provide concessions in respect of a service to people of a particular age group (such as discounts for pensioners);
- a service provider may restrict certain holiday services to people of a particular age group where an essential feature of the holiday is to bring together people of that age group (such as Saga (over 50s) or 18–30 holidays);
- where the law restricts the supply of certain services by age (such as the sale of alcohol or tobacco), a service provider can withhold such services from persons who appear to be below that age and cannot provide satisfactory proof of their age, provided the service provider has displayed a sign notifying the public of that;
- another exemption applies to the provision of financial services. This is defined as a service of a banking, credit, insurance, personal pension, investment or payment nature. Where a service provider undertakes an assessment of risk for the purposes of providing a financial service, it may only take account of a person's age insofar as this is relevant to risk and where the information is obtained from a source that it is reasonable to rely upon.

Example: A medical insurance provider may take account of a customer's age in pricing a health insurance policy where there exists a body of reliable medical evidence that supports the connection between the customer's age and the risk of developing medical conditions covered by the policy. It may not do so where its risk assessment is based on untested assumptions, stereotypes or generalisations or on evidence from an unreliable source.

Sch. 3
para.19

13.50 As discussed in Chapter 10, under the Act's positive action provisions it may be lawful to provide separate services for people who share a protected characteristic, for a limited period where that is a proportionate means of encouraging or enabling them to overcome disadvantage, to increase their participation or to meet their particular needs.

13.51 In addition, the Act contains a number of specific exceptions discussed below which allow services to be provided separately for women and men, exclusively for women or exclusively for men, or only for persons who share a protected characteristic.

Separate services for women and men

13.52 The Act provides that it is not unlawful sex discrimination to provide separate services for each sex if:

**Sch. 3
para 24(1)**

- a) a joint service for persons of both sexes would be less effective; and
- b) the limited provision is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

Example: A charity sets up separate hostels for men and women experiencing domestic abuse. The hostels each provide the same level of service, but the charity believes a unisex hostel would be less effective.

13.53 The Act provides that it is not unlawful sex discrimination for a service provider to provide separate services for each sex in a different way, if:

**Sch.3
para. 24(2)**

- a) a joint service for persons of both sexes would be less effective;
- b) the extent to which the service is required by one sex makes it not reasonably practicable to provide the service other than separately and differently for each sex; and
- c) the limited provision is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

13.54 The prohibition of sex discrimination similarly does not apply when a person exercising public functions does anything in relation to the provision of separate services for women and men subject to the above conditions. This could include, for example, approving a planning application that would enable modification of premises to provide separate services for women and men.

Single-sex only services

13.55 The Act provides that the prohibition of sex discrimination does not apply where services are provided exclusively to one sex, as long as to do so is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, and at least one of the conditions set out below applies:

Sch. 3
para. 25

- a) Only people of that sex need the service.

Example: Post-natal exercise classes can be provided to women only, since only women need the service.

- b) Where the service is also provided jointly for both sexes, an additional service exclusively for one sex will be lawful if the joint provision would not be sufficiently effective.

Example: A new fathers' support group is provided by a health authority as there is insufficient attendance by men at the new parents' support group.

Example: If women of a particular religion or belief will not use the local swimming pool at the same time as men, women-only swimming sessions could be provided as well as mainly mixed sessions.

- c) If a service was provided for men and women jointly it would not be as effective and the level of need for the services makes it not reasonably practicable to provide separate services for each sex.

Example: A women-only support unit for women who have experienced domestic or sexual violence can be set up, even if there is no parallel men-only unit because of insufficient demand.

- d) The service is provided at a hospital or other place where users need special care, supervision or attention .

Example: Single-sex wards in hospitals and nursing homes and single-sex facilities in mental health facilities.

- e) The service is for, or is likely to be used by, more than one person at the same time and a woman might reasonably object to the presence of a man (or vice versa).

Example: Separate male and female changing rooms or any service involving intimate personal health or hygiene.

- f) The service is likely to involve physical contact between the service user and another person and that other person might reasonably object if the user is of the opposite sex.

Example: Sports sessions involving a high degree of physical contact such as judo or self-defence classes.

13.56 The objections in (e) and (f) must be 'reasonable'. So a low degree of physical contact is unlikely to justify separate provision in relation to (f), for instance. For example, the fact that in first aid training there may be some physical contact between women and men in the classes is unlikely to warrant the provision of single-sex sessions.

13.57 Similarly, where a person exercising public functions does anything in relation to the provision of single-sex services this will be lawful provided that one of the above conditions is met, and that such provision is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. This could include a government department allocating funding for a single-sex service or contracting with a voluntary sector organisation to provide counselling for women who have had a mastectomy.

Gender reassignment discrimination and separate and single-sex services

- 13.58 If a service provider provides single or separate sex services for women and men, or provides services differently to women and men, they should treat transgender people according to the gender role in which they present. However, the Act does permit the service provider to provide a different service or exclude a person from the service who is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or who has undergone gender reassignment. This will only be lawful where the exclusion is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. **Sch. 3
para. 26**
- 13.59 The intention is to ensure that the transgender person is treated in a way that best meets their needs. Service providers need to be aware that transgender people may need access to services relating to their birth sex which are otherwise provided only to people of that sex. For example, a transgender man may need access to breast screening or gynaecological services. In order to protect the privacy of all users, it is recommended that the service provider should discuss with any transgender service users the best way to enable them to have access to the service.

Example: A clothes shop has separate changing areas for male and female customers to try on garments in cubicles. The shop concludes that it would not be appropriate or necessary to exclude a transgender woman from the female changing room as privacy and decency of all users can be assured by the provision of separate cubicles.

- 13.60 Service providers should be aware that where a transgender person is visually and for all practical purposes indistinguishable from a non-transgender person of that gender, they should normally be treated according to their acquired gender, unless there are strong reasons to the contrary.

13.61 As stated at the beginning of this chapter, any exception to the prohibition of discrimination must be applied as restrictively as possible and the denial of a service to a transgender person should only occur in exceptional circumstances. A service provider can have a policy on provision of the service to transgender users but should apply this policy on a case-by-case basis in order to determine whether the exclusion of a transgender person is proportionate in the individual circumstances. Service providers will need to balance the need of the transgender person for the service and the detriment to them if they are denied access, against the needs of other service users and any detriment that may affect them if the transgender person has access to the service. To do this will often require discussion with service users (maintaining confidentiality for the transgender service user). Care should be taken in each case to avoid a decision based on ignorance or prejudice. Also, the provider will need to show that a less discriminatory way to achieve the objective was not available.

Communal accommodation

13.62 A service provider, a person exercising public functions or an association does not breach the prohibition of sex discrimination or gender reassignment discrimination by doing anything in relation to admitting persons to communal accommodation, or providing any benefit, facility or service linked to the accommodation, if the criteria set out below are satisfied.

**Sch. 21
para 3**

13.63 'Communal accommodation' is residential accommodation which includes dormitories or other shared sleeping accommodation which, for reasons of privacy, should be used only by persons of the same sex. It can also include shared sleeping accommodation for men and for women, ordinary sleeping accommodation and residential accommodation, all or part of which should be used only persons of the same sex because of the nature of the sanitary facilities serving the accommodation.

13.64 A benefit, facility or service is linked to communal accommodation if it cannot properly and effectively be provided except for those using the accommodation. It can be refused only if the person can lawfully be refused use of the accommodation.

13.65 This exception will not apply to admitting persons to communal accommodation unless the accommodation is managed in a way, which is as fair as possible to both women and men.

13.66 In excluding a person because of sex or gender reassignment, the service provider must take account of:

- whether and how far it is reasonable to expect that the accommodation should be altered or extended or that further accommodation should be provided; and
- the relative frequency of demand or need for the accommodation by persons of each sex.

13.67 The Act permits a service provider to exclude a person who is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or who has undergone gender reassignment from communal accommodation. However, this will only be lawful where the exclusion is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

13.68 As discussed above in relation to separate services and single sex services, this must be considered on a case by case basis. In each case, the provider of communal accommodation must assess whether it is proportionate to exclude the transgender person. The matters which a provider of communal accommodation should consider are similar to those set out in paragraphs 13.63-13.66.

Separate or single-sex services relating to religion

13.69 It is permissible for a minister of religion to provide separate or single-sex services if:

**Sch. 3
para.27**

- the service is provided for the purposes of an organised religion
- it is provided at a place which is (permanently or for the time being) used for those purposes; and
- the limited provision of the service is necessary in order to comply with the doctrines of the religion or for the purpose of avoiding conflict with the strongly held religious convictions of a significant number of the religion's followers.

13.70 Acts of worship do not themselves constitute 'services' within the meaning of the Act.

In this context, a minister is a minister of religion or other person who:

- performs functions in connection with the religion; and
- holds an office or appointment in, or is accredited, approved or recognised for the purposes of, a relevant organisation in relation to a religion.

Example: A synagogue can have separate seating for men and women at a reception following a religious service.

Services restricted to persons with a shared protected characteristic

13.71 If a service is generally provided only for people who have the same protected characteristic (such as gay men and lesbians or people of a particular ethnicity) a service provider who normally provides the service for members of that group does not breach the Act by continuing to provide the service in this way. The service provider also does not breach the Act by refusing to provide the service to people who are not members of that group but only if the service provider reasonably thinks that it is impracticable to do so. **Sch. 3
para.29**

13.72 This provision does not mean that where a service is generally provided for persons who share a protected characteristic all service providers must provide the service in this limited way. It simply means that it is not unlawful for a service provider who normally provides a service only for such people to continue to do so.

Pregnant women – health and safety

13.73 The Act provides that it is not unlawful to refuse a service to a pregnant woman, or to provide it only on certain conditions, if the service provider:

- a) reasonably believes that providing the service would create a risk to the woman's health or safety because she is pregnant; and
 - b) would refuse to provide the service to people with other physical conditions because of a reasonable belief that providing the service would create a risk to their health or safety.
- Sch. 3
para 11**

Example: The proprietor of a fairground ride displays a notice which states that the ride is unsuitable for people with back injuries. A refusal to allow a pregnant woman to go on the ride is likely to be permitted by this exception.

13.74 Similarly, an association may, in order to remove or reduce a risk to a pregnant woman's health or safety:

Sch. 16
para.3

- apply different terms for admission of a pregnant woman as a member or associate or to be invited as a guest;
- provide a pregnant member, associate or guest access to a benefit, facility or service in a different way;
- refuse to provide a pregnant woman with access to a benefit, facility or service; or
- vary the terms of membership of a pregnant member or vary the rights of a pregnant associate, (but they cannot refuse membership to a pregnant woman).

13.75 Such actions are only permitted if the association reasonably believes that the action is necessary to reduce, remove or avoid a risk to the pregnant woman's health and safety, and that association would take equivalent measures in relation to people with other physical conditions because of a reasonable belief that they are necessary for the health or safety of such persons.

Example: A private sports club carries out fitness tests for the different equipment in their gym. They advise all members that if they have specified health conditions they will not be able to use certain equipment or to use equipment to certain levels of intensity. The club also restrict use of some equipment by pregnant members, associates or guests during the last three months of their pregnancy. Providing the club reasonably believes the restrictions are necessary to ensure the health or safety of members with the specified conditions and the health and safety of women who are over six months pregnant, the club's treatment of pregnant members and guests is likely to come within this exception.

Insurance

13.76 In some circumstances, the fact that a person is disabled, or of a particular age, may be used as a factor in deciding whether to provide insurance services to that person and, if so, on what terms. The Act specifies the circumstances and prescribes the conditions that must be met if differential treatment in providing insurance services is permitted.

Sch. 3
Part 5

The Act differs to the Equality Act 2010 in that the Act does not contain an equivalent prescribed conditions for factors used in deciding whether to provide insurance services to a person and on what terms due to their sex, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity.

**Equality
Act 2010**

**Sch. 3
para. 22**

Disability

13.77 The prohibition against disability discrimination in the provision of services does not apply to anything which is done in connection with insurance business if:

**Sch. 3
para. 20**

- a) it is done by reference to information which is both relevant to the assessment of the risk to be insured and from a source on which it is reasonable to rely, and
- b) it is reasonable to do.

13.78 'Insurance business' means effecting or carrying out of contracts of insurance.¹⁴

This exception permits anyone involved in 'insurance business' to discriminate against a disabled person in any aspect of selling insurance or writing the terms on which a disabled person can be insured against certain risks, provided such treatment is reasonable and based on relevant, current information from a reliable source.

13.79 Information which might be relevant to the assessment of the risk to be insured includes actuarial or statistical data or a medical report.

An insurer cannot rely on untested assumptions or stereotypes or generalisations in respect of a disabled person.

13.80 An insurer is prohibited from adopting a general policy or practice of refusing to insure disabled people or people with particular disabilities. It is also unlawful to have a policy or practice of only offering insurance to disabled people or people with particular disabilities on additional or adverse terms or conditions.

¹⁴ Insurance Act 2008 s.54

Example: A disabled man with HIV+ applies to a motor insurer for comprehensive insurance on his motor car. In completing the application form he states that he has HIV+. The insurer is willing to provide him with insurance cover but only at a higher premium than would be charged to other motorists. The decision to charge a higher premium is not based on any sound data about HIV+ or on the man's actual medical condition. It is likely to be unlawful.

Existing insurance policies

13.81 The Act also contains an exception for insurance policies which came into existence before 1 January 2019.

**Sch. 3
Para 21**

This exception applies to:

- disability discrimination;
- gender reassignment discrimination;
- pregnancy and maternity discrimination;
- race discrimination;
- religious or belief-related discrimination;
- sex discrimination, and
- sexual orientation discrimination.

13.82 It will not be unlawful discrimination under the Act to do anything in connection with insurance business in relation to an existing insurance policy.

13.83 Insurance policies in existence 1 January 2019 may continue without need for change until they are renewed or have their terms reviewed on or after that date when this exception will cease to apply, and any discrimination will only be lawful if the relevant conditions set out in paragraphs [13.76](#) to [13.80](#) above are met.

Financial services arranged by an employer

- 13.84 The prohibition of discrimination in providing services does not apply where, pursuant to an arrangement with an employer, a service provider provides any of the following financial services to the employer's employees: **Sch. 3 para.18**
- a) insurance or a related financial service; or
 - b) a service relating to membership of or benefits under a personal pension scheme.

Discrimination which occurs in the provision of such services arranged by the employer would remain the liability of the employer.

Immigration

- 13.85 The Act includes exceptions that apply to: **Sch. 3, Part 4**
- disability discrimination;
 - race discrimination (relating to nationality and ethnic or national origins only); and
 - religion or belief discrimination,

and which permit certain immigration decisions to be made and certain potentially discriminatory immigration functions to be carried out without breaching the discrimination provisions in the Act. These exceptions do not, however, permit harassment or victimisation contrary to the Act.

- 13.86 Different conditions apply for each of the types of discrimination.

Disability

13.87 The prohibition of disability discrimination in the provision of services or the exercise of public functions does not apply to any of the following decisions or anything done for the purpose of or in pursuance of any such decision, provided such decision is necessary for the public good:

**Sch. 3
para. 14**

- a) to refuse entry clearance;
- b) to refuse leave to enter or remain in the Island;
- c) to cancel leave to enter or remain in the Island;
- d) to vary leave to enter or remain in the Island; and
- e) to refuse an application to vary leave to enter or remain in the Island.

13.88 The prohibition of disability discrimination also does not apply to a decision or guidance by the Governor or a decision taken in accordance with guidance by the Governor where the decision or guidance is in connection with a decision in (a) to (e) above.

Example: A man who entered the Island as a student from Australia suffers from severe paranoid schizophrenia. Following his violent assaults on several people involved in his care the Governor decided to cancel his leave to enter or remain on the ground that this is necessary for the public good.

Nationality and ethnic or national origins

13.89 The prohibition of race discrimination (as it relates to nationality and ethnic or national origins only) in the provision of services and the exercise of public functions does not apply to anything done by:

**Sch. 3
para. 15**

- the Governor acting personally; or
- a person acting in accordance with a relevant authorisation, in the exercise of functions that are exercisable under a relevant enactment.

13.90 The ‘relevant enactments’ are:

- the Immigration Acts of Parliament (excluding sections 28A to 28K of the Immigration Act 1971 which provide powers of arrest, entry and search etc and section 14 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc) Act 2004 (powers of arrest));
- a provision made under the European Communities (Isle of Man) Act 1973 which relates to immigration or asylum.¹⁵

13.91 A ‘relevant authorisation’ is a requirement imposed or an express authorisation given with respect to a particular case or class of case:

(a) by the Governor acting personally or

(b) by a relevant enactment or an instrument made under or by virtue of a relevant enactment.

Example: Immigration officers carrying out their functions in relation to the examination of passengers entering the Island would be acting lawfully under the Act if they had been authorised by the Governor to subject people of a particular nationality to more rigorous examination and they acted in accordance with this authorisation. A person who because of their nationality was singled out for such examination would not be able to bring a successful claim for race (nationality) discrimination.

13.92 The Act provides an exception from the ban on age discrimination for service providers carrying out certain immigration functions.

Sch. 3
Part 4

13.93 The exception relating to age discrimination mirrors the exception in the Act relating to nationality and ethnic and national origins.

¹⁵ Once the UK leaves the EU, this provision will be repealed and replaced by the EU & Trade Act 2019

It applies to anything done by:

- the Governor acting personally; or
- a person acting in accordance with a relevant authorisation

in the exercise of functions that are exercisable under a relevant enactment.

13.94 A 'relevant authorisation' is a requirement imposed or an express authorisation given with respect to a particular case or class of case:

- (a) by the Governor acting personally or
- (b) by a relevant enactment or an instrument made under or by virtue of a relevant enactment.

Religion of belief

13.95 The prohibition of religion or belief discrimination in the provision of services or exercise of public functions does not apply in relation to certain decisions relating to immigration control or anything done for the purpose of or in pursuance of such decisions.

**Sch. 3
para. 16**

13.96 This exception from protection against religion or belief discrimination applies to a decision, taken in accordance with the immigration rules, or anything done for the purpose of or in pursuance of a decision:

- a) to refuse entry clearance or leave to enter or to cancel leave to enter or remain in the Island on grounds that exclusion of the person conducive to the public good, or
- b) to vary leave to enter or remain or to refuse to do so on grounds that it is undesirable for the person to remain in the Island.

13.97 This exception also applies to a decision, or anything done for the purposes of or in pursuance of a decision, in connection with an application for entry clearance or leave to enter or remain in the Island, whether or not the decision is taken in accordance with immigration rules, where the decision is taken on grounds that:

- a) the person holds an office or post or provides a service in connection with a religion or belief;
- b) one religion or belief is to be treated differently from others, or
- c) the exclusion of a person who holds an office or post or provides a service in connection with religion or belief is conducive to the public good.

13.98 This exception applies to a decision taken, or guidance given, by the Governor in connection with either of the above decisions at paragraphs [13.96](#) and [13.97](#).

Care within the family

13.99 The prohibition of discrimination under the Act does not apply where a person takes another person with any protected characteristic who needs particular care and attention into their home and treats that person as a member of their family. This exception applies whether the person providing care in their family, for example, fostering, is paid for doing so or not.

**Sch. 3
para. 10**

Blood Services

13.100 Under the Act it is not unlawful for someone operating a medical service for the collection and distribution of human blood or blood components to refuse to accept a person's donation of blood. Discrimination in refusing blood donation (because of any of the protected characteristics covered by the services provisions) is permitted only where:

**Sch. 3
para. 10**

- a) the refusal is because of an assessment of the risk to the public or to the person based on clinical, epidemiological or other data from a reliable source; and
- b) the refusal is reasonable.

Exceptions for certain transport services in relation to disability discrimination

- 13.101 The Act excludes from the prohibition of disability discrimination in the provision of services all services involving transport by air or transport by land except where designated types of vehicles are used for transport by land. The excluded transport services are set out in Chapter 11 (Services and Public Functions). **Sch. 3
Part 9**

Exception for television, radio and online broadcasting and distribution

- 13.102 It is not unlawful under the Act to do anything in relation to the provision of a content service¹⁶, as defined in s.32(7) of the Communications Act 2003 (an Act of Parliament)¹⁷. This includes editorial decisions on the content of a television programme or the distribution of online content. Such decisions could include which programmes to commission, scheduling of programmes or who should take part in a particular programme. **Sch. 3
para.33 (1)**
- 13.103 The above exception does not apply to the provision of an electronic communications network, electronic communications service or associated facility as defined in s.32 of the Communications Act 2003. This means that the prohibition of discrimination, harassment and victimisation under the Act applies to the sending of signals, and it is only the content of what is broadcast that is excluded. **Sch.3 para
33(2)**

¹⁶ 'A content service' means so much of any service as consists in one or both of the following: (a) the provision of material with a view to its being comprised in signals conveyed by means of an electronic communications network; (b) the exercise of editorial control over the contents of signals conveyed by means of such a network.

¹⁷ ¹Extended to the Island by article 6 of SI 2003/3198

Example: If a broadcasting company refused to send a signal to a person's home and the person considered that this refusal amounted to an act of discrimination or harassment because of a protected characteristic or victimisation they could bring a claim against the broadcasting company. They could not, however, bring a claim of discrimination, harassment or victimisation against a broadcasting company because of a decision regarding who should appear in a particular programme or on which day that programme should be transmitted.

Exceptions relating to the scope of public functions under Part 3 of the Act

- 13.104 The Act excludes certain activities, certain public authorities
And certain types of functions from the prohibition of
discrimination, harassment and victimisation in the exercise of
public functions. These are set out in Chapter 11 - Services and Public Functions.
- Sch. 3**
Part 1

Exceptions relating to gender reassignment and sexual orientation and solemnising of marriage

- 13.105 The Act contains specific exceptions which apply to those
who have an obligation or are authorised to solemnise
marriage enabling them to refuse to solemnise a marriage in
which they either believe or reasonably believe that one of the
people to be married is transgendered.
- Sch.3**
Part 6
- 13.106 Where one of a couple marrying is transgendered (or is reasonably
believed to be so) and has acquired his or her gender under the
Gender Recognition Act 2009, the Equality Act does not impose any
obligation on a person to solemnise such a marriage. This exception
applies to clergy of the Church of England and includes a clerk in Holy
Orders of the Church in Wales, the Church of Ireland or the Scottish
Episcopal Church.
- These exceptions do not change the entitlement of a person with a full gender
recognition certificate to be issued with a new birth certificate showing their
acquired sex and to marry someone of the opposite sex to their acquired sex.
- The exceptions are intended to remove any obligation on those who solemnise
marriages to act against their personal religious conviction.

13.107 A further exception arises in the case of same-sex marriage. An individual or a religious organisation is not prevented by the Equality Act 2017 from refusing to carry out, attend or take part in a religious marriage ceremony of a same-sex couple.¹⁸ This exception does not apply to civil marriage registrars.¹⁹

13.108 In the Isle of Man:

Sch. 3
Para 22

- Clergy of the Church of England, the Church in Wales, the Church of Ireland or the Scottish Episcopal Church do not breach the Act by refusing to solemnise a marriage in which they reasonably believe that one of the people to be married as undergone gender reassignment, as provided in section 5A(5) of the Marriage Act 1984.
- Another person authorised by the Marriages Act 1984 to solemnise religious marriages does not breach the Act if they refuse to solemnise a marriage in which they reasonably believe that one of the people to be married has undergone gender reassignment.

13.109 The Act says that a concession is a benefit, right or privilege making the **manner** in which the service is provided more favourable than the way it is usually provided to the public or a section of the public.

Sch. 3
para. 30 (2)

13.110 It is also a concession to offer a benefit, right or privilege making the **terms** on which a service is provided more favourable than the terms on which it is usually provided to the public or section of the public. This means that a service provider can offer more favourable treatment to people of particular age groups.

13.111 Benefit' might include reduced costs. 'Rights and privileges' cover entitlements as well as preferential treatment afforded to service users.

Example: A health spa offers students two hours of massage therapy for the price of a one-hour treatment. This is preferential treatment that is lawful because of the exception for concessionary services. Because students are more likely to be in younger age groups, this might otherwise amount to indirect age discrimination.

¹⁸ An exception is made in respect of employees or agents who might otherwise be personally liable for breaches of the Equality Act 2017 for refusing to conduct or participate in a religious marriage ceremony of a same sex couple; an individual cannot be held personally liable for a refusal to conduct or participate in such a marriage (section 98(6), Equality Act 2017).

¹⁹ Schedule 3, para. 22 (in the case of gender reassignment) and Schedule 3, para. 23 of the Equality Act 2017

13.112 'Manner' is the way in which the service is provided. An example of a concession relating to the manner in which a service is provided might be 'out of hours' provision for certain age groups, such as later than usual in the evening, or earlier in the morning.

13.113 The 'terms' on which a service is provided refer to what is agreed between the service provider and the service user as to the provision of the service. The terms will include the conditions of the service and the charge to the service user.

Example: A hairdresser offers reduced rates for pensioners on Tuesdays. This falls within the exception for concessionary services, so a younger customer cannot complain about direct age discrimination in the terms of service because of not being offered a reduced rate for their haircut.

Limits of the exception

13.114 This exception does not apply to a refusal of service. This means that a service provider cannot refuse to serve an individual because they are not part of a particular age group.

Example: In the hairdresser example above, a woman aged 40 asks for an appointment on a particular Tuesday when appointments are still available. As she is not a pensioner, she is refused. This refusal to provide the service falls outside the exception for concessions. It will amount to direct age discrimination unless the treatment can be justified as being a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

13.115 The exception does not apply to harassment or victimisation.

Example: A bar wishing to attract young customers offers under 25s their first drink free of charge and at-table service. These are lawful concessions. However, when an older couple ask for at-table service, the security staff ask them to leave in an aggressive and abusive manner, emphasising that their custom is not wanted by the bar. This creates a hostile and degrading environment for the couple. The treatment is likely to amount to harassment related to age and would be unlawful.

- 3.116 A service provider may give such favourable treatment to one age group that a different age group is effectively excluded from receiving this service. The concession exception permits what would otherwise be direct or indirect discrimination, and so such treatment may be lawful. However, if it amounts to harassment it would not be permitted by the exception for concessions.

Age specific exception: financial services

- 13.117 The Act provides an exception from the age discrimination provisions for financial services. **Sch.3
Part 5
para. 19 (1)**
- 13.118 For the purpose of this exception, the term ‘age discrimination’ means direct age discrimination and indirect age discrimination only. The exception does not apply to harassment or victimisation, which are always unlawful.

Definition of a financial service

- 13.119 The Act defines a financial service as including those of a banking, credit, insurance, personal pension, investment or payment nature. **Sch. 3
Part 5
Para.19(3)**
- 13.120 Mortgages, annuities, current accounts, savings accounts, cheque cashing services, loans, bank overdrafts, credit cards, charge cards, debt advice, debt management services, e-money services, equity release, fraud and credit scoring used by financial services companies, spread betting services and investment advice all fall within the exception. This is not an exhaustive list.

Example: An accountancy firm completes its customers’ VAT returns, charging less to customers over 50. This VAT service is within the scope of the exception for financial services as it is of a payment nature. The same accountancy firm charges less to customers over 50 for advice on restructuring their businesses. This activity is not of a banking, credit, insurance, personal pension, investment or payment nature, so the price reduction is not covered by the financial services exception. However, it is very likely to fall within the exception for concessionary services.

Scope

- 13.121 The Act says that it will not be age discrimination for a service provider to do anything in connection with the provision of financial services. **Sch.3
Part 5
para. 19(1)**
- 13.122 This means that the exception will apply to all actions or omissions by any financial service provider relating to age thresholds or age bands – although the provider cannot rely on the exception in defending claims of victimisation or harassment.

Example: For customers aged 60, a local bank offers a ‘silver saver’ account with higher interest than other savings products. This will be lawful as the bank can rely upon the exception for financial services. A woman in her 40s complains to the bank that their ‘silver saver’ account amounts to age discrimination. Even though she is incorrect, because of her complaint the bank refuses to allow her to open an ordinary current account. This amounts to victimisation and would not be covered by the financial services exception.

Example: A woman in her 70s believes that there are unauthorised purchases on her credit card statement. She tells her credit card provider that she suspects her card has been cloned. The provider tells her she is probably just being ‘forgetful’ and that she should contact them via a younger relative. The woman feels humiliated by her treatment. This is likely to amount to harassment related to age and would not be covered by the financial services exception.

Assessment of risk

- 13.123 Sometimes a financial services provider undertakes a risk assessment, which takes into account the age of the service user – for example, deciding what premium to charge a customer for motor or travel insurance. **Sch. 3
Part 5
para.19(2)**
- 13.124 When this type of risk assessment is undertaken a service provider will only be able to rely on the exception for financial services if:
- the information used for the risk assessment is relevant, and
 - the information comes from a source on which it is reasonable to rely.

13.125 Information which might be relevant to the assessment of risk includes actuarial or statistical data, future projections or a medical report. It cannot include untested assumptions, stereotypes or generalisations in respect of age.

13.126 The following additional factors may be relevant to determining whether the information comes from a source on which it is reasonable to rely:

- the information is current
- where data is involved, the method of collection is suitable
- the information is representative
- the information is credible; for example, it is generally accepted by the scientific or actuarial community.

Example: A 19-year-old man in stable, full-time employment applies to a finance company for a short-term car loan. Believing that people under 21 are less reliable, the company only offers him a loan at a significantly higher rate of interest than would be charged to older motorists. This conclusion is not based on an assessment of risk using data or other relevant information relating to the man's age. In these circumstances, charging the higher rate of interest is unlikely to come within the financial services exception and would therefore be unlawful.

Example: A couple, both aged 60, apply for a 15-year mortgage to buy a new home. The mortgage lender wants to assess the risk that they will be unable to afford the mortgage repayments in future, and so asks them about their retirement plans and post-retirement income. This information is relevant to the assessment of risk relating to age, and comes from a source on which it is reasonable to rely – the couple themselves. The lender can therefore rely on the financial services exception.

Example: A 75-year-old woman applies online for travel insurance to visit family in the USA. She declares several health problems that are in remission, and shows the insurance company a medical report, which states that, because of her age, the conditions are likely to recur. In refusing the travel insurance, the insurance company has made an assessment of risk based on relevant information from a source on which it is reasonable to rely. Consequently it can rely on the financial services exception to refuse cover.

Financial services arranged by an employer

13.127 This is referred to at paragraph 13.84.

Situations falling outside of this exception

13.128 If a financial services provider cannot rely on this exception, they may be able to rely on the exception for concessionary services or may be able to objectively justify any less favourable treatment because of age.

Other age specific exceptions

13.129 Five other age-specific exceptions are discussed in this chapter. As with the age-specific exceptions discussed above, the term 'age discrimination' means direct age discrimination and indirect age discrimination only. These exceptions do not apply to harassment or victimisation, which are always unlawful.

Age specific exception: package holidays

13.130 The Act provides an exception from the age discrimination provisions for a 'relevant holiday service' provided to people of a particular age group.

13.131 Holiday companies, hotels, owners/letting agents of holiday cottages/chalets may be covered by this exception if they provide 'relevant holiday services'.

13.132 A public authority providing holidays for particular age groups might also fall within this exception.

Scope

13.133 The Act says that it will not be age discrimination for a service provider to provide a 'relevant holiday service' to people of a particular age group.

**Sch. 3
Part 7
para. 31**

13.134 This exception only allows direct or indirect age discrimination in relation to a decision about whether or not to allow a person to enjoy a ‘relevant holiday service’. It does not extend to other related matters such as the terms on which the service is provided or a decision to terminate it.

Example: A holiday company providing accommodation and travel requires 18 to 25 year olds to pay a higher damage deposit for self-catering rentals, believing this age group to be less responsible. This practice would fall outside the exception for package holidays because it relates only to the terms on which the accommodation is provided. As it involves less favourable treatment of a particular age group, it would only be lawful if it can be objectively justified.

Definition of a ‘relevant holiday service’

13.135 A ‘relevant holiday’ service means a service where:

- a service user pays a single price for at least two of the following: travel; accommodation; access to activities or services forming a significant part of the service or its cost;
- the holiday is for more than 24 hours or includes overnight accommodation;
- the holiday is provided only to people in a certain age group and;
- an essential feature of the holiday is bringing together people in that age group with a view to facilitating their enjoyment of facilities or services designed with particular regard to people of that age group.

The different elements of this definition are explained in more detail below.

Written notice

13.136 The exception will only apply if the service provider provides the service user with a written statement before the start of the holiday to explain that the holiday service is only available to people of a particular age group.

Exclusivity

13.137 The service provider must provide the holiday only to service users of a particular age group.

Example: A tour operator has promoted a weekend of guided country walks exclusively for people over 55. The operator extends the holiday to the 21-year-old daughter of one of the travellers in the tour group. Two weeks later, another tour member asks if his 30-year-old son can join the trip but the operator refuses. If the man and his son complain, the tour operator would not be able to rely on the exception for holiday services because it has not provided the holiday exclusively for one age group.

Bringing together people within the same age group

13.138 An essential element of the holiday must be that people in the same age group are brought together:

- with the intention of helping them to enjoy facilities or services, and
- in circumstances where those facilities or services have been designed with that age group particularly in mind.

Example: An operator opens up a package holiday resort exclusively for people over 60. However, the services and facilities on offer within the resort have not been tailored to this age group. In fact, they are identical to services and facilities in the company's other resorts, which were designed for younger adults and their children. The operator cannot show that the facilities and services on offer have been designed with the target age group particularly in mind and so could not rely on the exception for holiday services.

Composition of the holiday

13.139 The holiday must include at least two of the following:

- travel (even if there is an option for the service user to make alternative travel arrangements)
- accommodation, or
- access to activities or facilities not ancillary to travel or accommodation, which form a significant part of the service or its cost.

Example: A hotel provides accommodation restricted to people under 35 along with optional horse riding lessons. No other services or facilities are provided. The lessons are not ancillary to the travel or accommodation. However, the hotel could not rely on the exception for holiday services because the lessons are not a significant part of the service or its cost.

Single price

13.140 To fall within the exception, the service user must pay a single price for the holiday as a package.

Example: A holiday company only provides cheap hotel accommodation and does not provide any other services. It follows that none of its holidays fall within the exception for holiday services. Once at the hotel, a customer can choose to pay extra for tours of local villages and transfers back to the airport. The exception still does not apply because at the time of booking, the customer only paid for accommodation.

Holidays falling outside of this exception

- 13.141 If a holiday falls outside this exception, the provider may still be able to justify any less favourable treatment because of age. Because the ban on age discrimination in the provision of services does not extend to under 18s, excluding children from holidays is lawful.

Age specific exception: age restricted services

- 13.142 The Act provides an exception to the ban on age discrimination for services provided to members of the public who are age-restricted by legislation, for example selling alcohol, cigarettes and fireworks where certain conditions are met. **Sch. 3
Part 7
para. 32**
- 13.143 It can be difficult accurately to assess the age of customers. For this reason, all providers of age restricted services should ensure that they adhere to the Act by asking for age verification when it appears to them that a customer may be under the legal age limit.

Nature of age verification

- 13.144 It will not be age discrimination where a service user is denied an age-restricted service in the following circumstances:
- it appears to the service provider, its employees or agents that the service user is under-age for the service
 - the service user is not able to provide satisfactory identification proving otherwise and
 - there has been an age warning.
- 13.145 An 'age warning' means that the service provider has done the following: **Sch. 3
Part 7
para. 32(2)**
- displayed a statement at the premises where the age-restricted service is provided and
 - the statement explains that, in the absence of satisfactory identification, the age-restricted service will not be provided to individuals who appear to the service provider, its employees or agents to be under the age of 18 or any higher age that is specified in the service provider's age verification policy.

13.146 The display must be readily and easily visible to service users in a public area.

Example: An off-licence adopts an age verification policy that requires individuals who appear to be under 25 to produce satisfactory identification before selling them alcohol. It displays a sign warning that customers who appear to be under 25 will be asked to show appropriate identification proving that they are old enough to buy alcohol. This would qualify as an ‘age warning’ under the exception for age restricted services. On the other hand, if the sign were to be almost completely obscured by a row of wine bottles, the off licence would not be able to rely on the exception as the age warning is not readily and easily visible in a public area.

Identification and licenced premises

13.147 If the age-barred service relates to licensed premises within the Licensing meaning of section 23(7) of the Licensing Act 1995, then a satisfactory identification means a document which includes the service user’s:

- photograph
- date of birth; and
- a holographic mark

A passport or driving licence would fall into this category.

Identification in other cases

13.148 In all other cases, a satisfactory identification means a document that includes a photograph of the service user and proves that they are not under-age. A Proof of Age card would fall into this category.

**Sch. 3
Part 7
para
32(4)(b)(ii)**

13.149 An identification document will only be satisfactory if a reasonable person would consider it to be satisfactory in the circumstances.

13.150 The exception applies to the actual provision or refusal of a service but does not extend to other related matters such as the manner in which the service is provided.

Activities falling outside this exception

13.151 Where a service provider asks for age verification in circumstances that fall outside this exception, it may still be possible for them to justify any less favourable treatment because of age.

Age specific exception: sport and competitive activities

13.152 The Act provides an exception to the ban on age discrimination for service providers doing anything in relation to the participation of a person in competitive activities that are ‘age banded’ **s. 154(7)**

13.153 The exception can be used by any individual or body involved in any aspect of the competitive activity, for example coaching, umpiring, refereeing, organising or training.

13.154 The action taken by the individual or body in relation to the participation of a competitor must be necessary in order to:

- secure a fair competition
- ensure the safety of competitors
- comply with the rules of a national, or international competition, or
- increase participation in that activity.

13.155 The requirement that it be necessary for one of these four purposes is central to the operation of this exception.

Definition of an ‘age banded activity’

13.156 An ‘age banded activity’ means competitive activities where the physical or mental strength, agility, stamina, physique, mobility, maturity or manual dexterity of average persons of a particular age group would put them at a disadvantage compared to average persons of another age group as competitors in events involving the activity. This includes activities such as bridge or chess.

Example: A running club wishes to increase the participation in 10 kilometre events of local men and women over 50. To achieve that aim, it organises age banded races as follows: under 18s, 19 to 49, 50 plus. The age banding of these races would fall within the exception and would therefore be lawful

Chapter 14: Enforcement

Introduction

- 14.1 This chapter gives an overview of enforcement by the Employment and Equality Tribunal and Isle of Man High Court of Part 3 of the Act (which applies to services and public functions) and Part 7 (which applies to associations). **ss.101-139**
- 14.2 This chapter is not intended to be a procedural guide to presenting a claim to the Tribunal or Court. The Tribunal procedure is contained in the [Employment and Equality Tribunal Rules 2018](#) and the Court procedure is contained in the [Rules of the High Court of Justice 2009](#).
- 14.3 As explained in paragraph [1.21](#) the term ‘service provider’ and terms which flow from this are used generically to refer to all those who have duties in the areas covered by this Code.
- 14.4 In this chapter, a person who brings proceedings in the Tribunal is known as the complainant and the person who defends proceedings is called the respondent.

What unlawful acts can be remedied by the Tribunal under the Act?

- 14.5 The unlawful acts that the Tribunal can remedy include:
- Direct discrimination;
 - Indirect discrimination;
 - Discrimination arising from disability;
 - Pregnancy and maternity discrimination;
 - Failure to make reasonable adjustments for disabled persons;
 - Harassment; and
 - Victimisation

14.6 These provisions are explained in Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Also, claims brought against those who instruct, cause, induce or aid these unlawful acts may be brought in the Tribunal. These terms are explained in Chapter 9. For brevity these will all be referred to as ‘unlawful acts’.

s.105(1)

14.7 A person who believes that a service provider has done an unlawful act against them may bring civil proceedings. Those proceedings take place in the Employment and Equality Tribunal.

14.8 Before starting proceedings, a person should also ensure that the relevant provisions of the Tribunal’s rules are observed.

Conciliation

14.9 Where a person thinks that a service provider has acted unlawfully towards them, before taking the complaint further it may be appropriate to see whether it can be resolved directly with the service provider, for example, by using a complaints procedure. However, if that does not succeed in dealing with the problem, then it may be sensible to see whether the dispute can be resolved without recourse to the Tribunal.

14.10 The [Office of Fair Trading](#) has statutory authority to provide conciliation services

**s.102 &
s.104**

Employment & Equality Tribunal

14.11 If a dispute cannot be resolved by conciliation or agreement, and the person brings proceedings, the matter will have to be decided by the Tribunal

14.12 The Act allows the Tribunal to hear cases concerning unlawful acts in the provision of services; the exercise of public functions; the disposal and management of premises and in relation to associations.

s.105

Time limits

- 14.13 Court action must be started within six months starting from the date of the alleged unlawful act. **s.108(1)(a)**
- 14.14 If the proceedings are not brought within that period the tribunal still has discretion to hear the proceedings, if it thinks it is just and equitable to do so . **s.108(1)(b)**

When does the period for bringing the claim start?

- 14.15 The Act says that the period for bringing a claim starts with the date of the unlawful act. Generally, this will be the date on which the alleged unlawful act occurred or the date on which the claimant *becomes aware* that an unlawful act occurred. For example, the date when a person was refused entry to their shop on an unlawful basis.
- 14.16 Sometimes, however the unlawful act is a service provider's failure to do something. The Act says that a failure to do a thing occurs when the person decided not to do it. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a person is treated as deciding not to do a thing:
- a) when they do an act inconsistent with doing the thing; or
 - b) if they do not carry out an inconsistent act, on the expiry of the period in which they might reasonably have been expected to do the thing.
- 14.17 In addition, the Act recognises that where conduct extends over a period, it should be treated as being done at the end of that period for the purposes of calculating when the act of discrimination occurred. **s.108(3)(a)**
- 14.18 If a service user has a policy, rule or practice, (whether formal or informal) in accordance with which decisions are taken from time to time, this might constitute an 'act extended over a period'. So if a service provider maintains an unlawful policy which results in a person being discriminated against on a continuing basis or on many occasions, the period for bringing a claim starts when the last act of discrimination occurred, or when the policy, rule or practice is removed.

14.19 For these purposes, a continuing state of affairs may constitute an act extended over a period. This means that even if the individual acts relied upon are done by different persons and are done at different places, they may be treated as a single act extending over a period. However, a single unlawful act which has continuing consequences will not extend the time period.

Example: Security staff at a club repeatedly turn away a gay man using a variety of reasons, none of which seem plausible to him. However after the fifth occasion the door staff tell him plainly he is being turned away because he is gay, under instructions from the owner. Although this has been going on for over a year, the court may treat all of these instances as part of a continuing state of affairs resulting in the gay man being treated less favourably than others. He may bring a claim in respect of all the instances. It would not matter if a variety of door staff were involved or whether he was turned away from each of a chain of clubs in the same ownership.

What happens if the claim is presented outside the correct time limit?

14.20 Where a claim is brought outside the time limits referred to above, the Tribunal has discretion to hear the case if satisfied that it is just and equitable to do so.

s.108(1)(b)

14.21 In exercising their discretion, the Tribunal will consider the prejudice that each party would suffer because of the decision to extend the time limit. This means that the Tribunal will consider what impact hearing the case out of time would have on the respondent and the complainant.

14.22 When the Tribunal considers whether to exercise its 'just and equitable' discretion, it will have regard to all the circumstances of the case including in particular:

- the length of and reasons for the delay;
- the extent to which the cogency of the evidence is likely to be affected;
- the extent to which the respondent had cooperated with any requests for information;

- the promptness with which the complainant acted once they knew of the facts giving rise to the claim; and
- the steps taken by that person to obtain appropriate legal advice once they knew of the possibility of taking action.

Burden of proof

- 14.23 A complainant alleging they have experienced an unlawful act must prove facts from which a court could decide or draw an inference that such an act has occurred. **s.131**
- 14.24 The Tribunal will hear all of the evidence from the complainant and the respondent before deciding whether the burden of proof has shifted to the defendant.
- 14.25 If a complainant has proved facts from which the Tribunal could conclude that there has been an unlawful act, then the burden of proof shifts to the respondent. To successfully defend a claim, the respondent will have to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that they did not act unlawfully. If the respondent's explanation is inadequate or unsatisfactory, the Tribunal must find that the act was unlawful.

Example: A person who is of Irish Traveller ethnicity seeks to hire a hall for a function. The owner is at first willing, but on learning of their ethnicity becomes unwilling to hire. The person can show that the owner was willing to hire to another person who is of a different ethnicity. The owner of the hall must provide an explanation of the refusal to hire the hall to the person which shows that race did not form any part of the decision, if the owner is to avoid a finding of direct race discrimination.

- 14.26 Where the basic facts are not in dispute, the Tribunal may simply consider whether the respondent is able

to prove, on the balance of probabilities, that it did not commit the unlawful act.

- 14.27 The above rules on burden of proof do not apply to proceedings following a breach of the Act which gives rise to a criminal offence.

Settling complaints without recourse to the Tribunal

- 14.28 Nothing in the Act prevents the parties settling a claim or potential claim before it is decided by the Tribunal. An agreement of this nature can include any terms the parties agree to and can cover compensation, future actions by the respondent, costs and other lawful matters.

Doleance claim

- 14.29 If the complaint under the Act is about the lawfulness of a decision, action or a failure to act by a public authority or a private person carrying out a public function, the person complaining may bring proceedings for a doleance claim (previously called a petition of doleance).

- 14.30 A doleance claim will be appropriate where the person bringing it wants to quash (remove) an administrative decision of a public authority.

After a doleance claim is submitted, the court will carry out a judicial review. This is a court procedure that examines whether the decision-making process of the administrative body was unlawful, if it misused or surpassed its given powers, or to determine if it came to a decision that no reasonable person could reach.

After reviewing a public body's decision, the court will determine whether the action taken was in line with the legal responsibilities and intended purpose of administrative power.

- 14.31 An application must be made promptly and in any event, not later than three months after the grounds for the doleance claim first arose.

The court will expect any appeal mechanisms against the decision to have been exhausted as this is a remedy of last resort.

Immigration cases

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| 14.32 | Claims about unlawful acts relating to certain decisions under the relevant immigration provisions by the Governor, or by an immigration officer or an official responsible for granting entry clearance (referred to as 'immigration authorities') are heard by an Adjudicator at the Isle of man Court dealing with appeals against immigration decisions. | s.115
Part 5
Nationality
Immigration
& Asylum
Act 2002 |
| 14.33 | The Adjudicator can determine whether an unlawful act under the Act has taken place but they do not have jurisdiction to award compensation. If they find that an unlawful act has taken place then the claim for a remedy arising out of that finding may be brought before the Tribunal. | |
| 14.34 | The finding made by the Adjudicator is binding and cannot be challenged before the Tribunal. The Tribunal's jurisdiction is limited to giving the person a remedy for the act of discrimination. | |
| 14.35 | There are special time limits for claims about discrimination in the context of immigration decisions in the court. During the period that an appeal against the immigration decision is possible, it is not possible in the appeal to the Adjudicator to bring a claim for discrimination before the Tribunal. If the Adjudicator decides that the immigration authority contravened the Act, then once that appeal period is completed the claimant has six months within which to bring a claim for discrimination before the Tribunal. | s.108(2) |

National security

- 14.36 Where a complaint is made under the Act and it is shown that the action complained of was taken for the purpose of safeguarding national security, the Tribunal will dismiss the complaint (see paragraph [13.17](#)). **s.128**

Remedies

- 14.37 The Tribunal has the power to award all the remedies that the High Court can grant in proceedings in tort or in a dolence claim. **s.109(2)**
- 14.38 Special rules apply where it is alleged that an injunction might prejudice a criminal case (see paragraph [14.43](#).)

Damages

- 14.39 Damages may include compensation for injured feelings (whether or not it includes compensation on any other basis). **s.109(4)**
- 14.40 An award of damages can include any loss the complainant has suffered. These damages are additional compensation for injured feelings.

Damages for complaints of indirect discrimination

- 14.41 Where the Tribunal makes a finding of indirect discrimination but is satisfied that the provision, criterion or practice was not applied with the intention of discriminating against the complainant, it must not award damages unless it first considers whether to dispose of the case by providing another remedy, such as a declaration or injunction. If the Tribunal considers that another remedy is not appropriate in the circumstances, it may make an award of damages. **s.109(5)&(6)**
- 14.42 Indirect discrimination will be intentional where the

respondent knew that certain consequences would follow from their actions and they wanted those consequences to follow. A motive, for example, of promoting business efficiency, does not mean that the act of indirect discrimination is unintentional.

Effect on criminal matters

- 14.43 The Tribunal must not grant an interim injunction unless satisfied that no criminal matter would be prejudiced by doing so.

Appendix: The meaning of disability

- 1 This Appendix is included to aid understanding about who is covered by the Act. Government Guidance is also available on matters to be taken into account in determining questions relating to the definition of disability.

Guidance on matters to be taken into account in determining questions relating to the definition of disability

When is a person disabled?

- 2 A person has a disability if that person has a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. However, special rules apply to people with some conditions such as progressive conditions (see paragraph [15](#)) and some people are automatically deemed disabled for the purposes of the Act (see paragraph [14](#)).

What about people who have recovered from a disability?

- 3 People who have had a disability within the definition are protected from discrimination even if they have since recovered, although those with past disabilities are not covered in relation to section 149 (improvements to let dwelling houses).

What does ‘impairment’ cover?

- 4 It covers physical or mental impairments. This includes sensory impairments, such as those affecting sight or hearing.

Are all mental impairments covered?

- 5 The term “mental impairment” is intended to cover a wide range of impairments relating to mental functioning including what are often known as learning disabilities.

What if a person has no medical diagnosis?

- 6 There is no need for a person to establish a medically diagnosed cause for their impairment. What it is important to consider is the effect of the impairment, not the cause.

What is a ‘substantial’ adverse effect?

- 7 A substantial adverse effect is something which is more than a minor or trivial effect. The requirement that an effect must be substantial reflects the general understanding of disability as a limitation going beyond the normal differences in ability which might exist among people. s.3
- Account should also be taken of where a person avoids doing things which, for example, cause pain, fatigue or substantial social embarrassment; or because of a loss of energy and motivation. An impairment may not directly prevent someone from carrying out one or more normal day-to-day activities, but it may still have a substantial adverse long-term effect on how he or she carries out those activities. For example, where an impairment causes pain or fatigue in performing normal day-to-day activities, the person may have the capacity to do something but suffer pain in doing so; or the impairment might make the activity more than usually fatiguing so that the person might not be able to repeat the task over a sustained period of time.

What is a ‘long-term’ effect?

- 8 A long-term effect of an impairment is one:
- which has lasted at least 12 months; or
 - where the total period for which it lasts is likely to be at least 12 months; or
 - which is likely to last for the rest of the life of the person affected.

Effects which are not long term would therefore include loss of mobility due to a broken limb which is likely to heal within 12 months, and the effects of temporary infections, from which a person would be likely to recover within 12 months.

What if the effects come and go over a period of time?

9. If an impairment has had a substantial adverse effect on normal day-to-day activities but that effect ceases, the substantial effect is treated as continuing if it is likely to recur; that is, if it might well recur.

What are ‘normal day-to-day activities’?

10. They are activities which are carried out by most men or most women on a fairly regular and frequent basis. The term is not intended to include activities which are normal only for a particular person or group of people, such as playing a musical instrument, or a sport to a professional standard, or performing a skilled or specialised task at work. However, someone who is affected in such a specialized way but is also affected in normal day-to-day activities would be covered by this part of the definition.

Day to day activities include - but are not limited to – activities such as walking, driving, using public transport, cooking, eating, lifting and carrying everyday objects, typing, writing (and taking exams), going to the toilet, talking, listening to conversations or music, reading, taking part in normal social interaction or forming social relationships, nourishing and caring for one’s self. Normal day to day activities also encompass the activities which are relevant to working life.

What about treatment?

11. Someone with an impairment may be receiving medical or other treatment which alleviates or removes the effects (though not the impairment). In such cases, the treatment is ignored and the impairment is taken to have the effect it would have had without such treatment. This does not apply if substantial adverse effects are not likely to recur even if the treatment stops (that is, the impairment has been cured).

Does this include people who wear spectacles?

12. No. The sole exception to the rule about ignoring the effects of treatment is the wearing of spectacles or contact lenses. In this case, the effect while the person is wearing spectacles or contact lenses should be considered.

Are people who have disfigurements covered?

13. People with severe disfigurements are covered by the Act. They do not need to demonstrate that the impairment has a substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. However, they do need to meet the long-term requirement.

Are there any other people who are automatically treated as disabled under the Act?

14. Anyone who has HIV, cancer or multiple sclerosis is automatically treated as disabled under the Act. In some circumstances, people who have a sight impairment are automatically treated as disabled under disability regulations made under the Act.

Equality
Act 2017
(Disability)
Regulations
2020

Progressive conditions

15. Progressive conditions are conditions which are likely to change and develop over time. Where a person has a progressive condition he will be covered by the Act from the moment the condition leads to an impairment which has some effect on ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities, even though not a substantial effect, if that impairment might well have a substantial adverse effect on such ability in the future. This applies provided that the effect meets the long-term requirement of the definition.