



Equality Act 2006

2006 CHAPTER 3

PART 1

THE COMMISSION FOR EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Interpretation

33 Equality and human rights enactments

- (1) In this Part “the equality enactments” means—
- (a) the Equal Pay Act 1970 (c. 41),
 - (b) the Sex Discrimination Act 1975,
 - (c) the Race Relations Act 1976,
 - (d) the Disability Discrimination Act 1995,
 - (e) Part 2 of this Act,
 - (f) regulations under Part 3 of this Act,
 - (g) the Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003/1661), and
 - (h) the Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003/1660).
- (2) In this Part “the equality and human rights enactments” means the equality enactments and the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42).
- (3) The Secretary of State may by order amend the list in subsection (1) so as to—
- (a) add an entry,
 - (b) remove an entry, or
 - (c) vary an entry.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

34 Unlawful

- (1) In this Part (except section 30(3)) “unlawful” means contrary to a provision of the equality enactments.
- (2) But action is not unlawful for the purposes of this Part by reason only of the fact that it contravenes a duty under or by virtue of—
 - (a) section 76A, 76B or 76C of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 (c. 65) (public authorities: duty to eliminate discrimination, &c.),
 - (b) section 71 of the Race Relations Act 1976 (c. 74) (public authorities: duty to eliminate discrimination, &c.), or
 - (c) any of the following provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (c. 50)—
 - (i) Part 5 (public transport),
 - (ii) sections 49A and 49D (public authorities), and
 - (iii) section 49G (consent to tenant’s improvements).

35 General

In this Part—

- “act” includes deliberate omission,
- “groups” has the meaning given by section 10,
- “the Commission” means the Commission for Equality and Human Rights,
- “disabled person” has the meaning given by section 8,
- “human rights” has the meaning given by section 9,
- “race” includes colour, nationality, ethnic origin and national origin,
- “religion or belief” has the same meaning as in Part 2 (as defined by section 44), and
- “sexual orientation” means an individual’s sexual orientation towards—
 - (a) persons of the same sex as him or her,
 - (b) persons of the opposite sex, or
 - (c) both.