

# EQUALITY ACT 2010

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS

#### **Part 9: Enforcement**

#### *Chapter 3: Employment tribunals*

#### *Section 120: Jurisdiction*

#### **Effect**

392. This section sets out what types of claims under the Act the employment tribunals have jurisdiction to hear. These are cases involving discrimination in a work context (which includes contract workers, partners, office-holders and barristers and advocates). Their jurisdiction also includes cases about the terms of collective agreements (which can cover any of the terms of employment) and rules of undertakings which are unenforceable under section 145 because they provide for treatment which is prohibited by the Act. This is made clear in section 145 of the Act.
393. It also gives jurisdiction to employment tribunals to hear complaints relating to breaches of a non-discrimination rule. Jurisdiction for hearing a complaint regarding a breach of an equality clause or an equality rule is set out in section 127. An employment tribunal can also make a ruling on an application made by a responsible person in relation to an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 61(4)) for a declaration about his or her rights and those of a worker or member or prospective member of the scheme.

#### **Background**

394. This section is designed to replicate the effect of provisions in the previous legislation.

#### **Examples**

- A worker is racially abused by a co-worker. She could bring a discrimination claim in the employment tribunal.
- A gay man has applied to become a partner in a firm of accountants but because he is gay he has not been invited for an interview despite being equally or better qualified than other candidates who were invited for an interview. He could bring a discrimination claim in the employment tribunal.