



Equality Act 2010

2010 CHAPTER 15

PART 9

ENFORCEMENT

CHAPTER 5

MISCELLANEOUS

136 Burden of proof

- (1) This section applies to any proceedings relating to a contravention of this Act.
- (2) If there are facts from which the court could decide, in the absence of any other explanation, that a person (A) contravened the provision concerned, the court must hold that the contravention occurred.
- (3) But subsection (2) does not apply if A shows that A did not contravene the provision.
- (4) The reference to a contravention of this Act includes a reference to a breach of an equality clause or rule.
- (5) This section does not apply to proceedings for an offence under this Act.
- (6) A reference to the court includes a reference to—
 - (a) an employment tribunal;
 - (b) the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal;
 - (c) the Special Immigration Appeals Commission;
 - (d) the First-tier Tribunal;
 - (e) the Special Educational Needs Tribunal for Wales;
 - (f) an Additional Support Needs Tribunal for Scotland.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/09/2015.

Changes to legislation: Equality Act 2010, Chapter 5 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 19 May 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

- II** S. 136 wholly in force; s. 136 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 216; s. 136(1)-(5)(6)(a)-(e) in force at 1.10.2010 by [S.I. 2010/2317](#), [art. 2\(1\)\(9\)\(g\)](#) (with [art. 15](#), and subject to transitional provision in [art. 7](#)); s. 136(6)(f) in force at 18.3.2011 by [S.I. 2010/2317](#), [art. 3\(c\)](#) (with [art. 15](#), and subject to transitional provision in [art. 7](#))

137 Previous findings

- (1) A finding in relevant proceedings in respect of an act which has become final is to be treated as conclusive in proceedings under this Act.
- (2) Relevant proceedings are proceedings before a court or employment tribunal under any of the following—
 - (a) section 19 or 20 of the Race Relations Act 1968;
 - (b) the Equal Pay Act 1970;
 - (c) the Sex Discrimination Act 1975;
 - (d) the Race Relations Act 1976;
 - (e) section 6(4A) of the Sex Discrimination Act 1986;
 - (f) the Disability Discrimination Act 1995;
 - (g) Part 2 of the Equality Act 2006;
 - (h) the Employment Equality (Religion and Belief) Regulations 2003 ([S.I. 2003/1660](#));
 - (i) the Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003 ([S.I. 2003/1661](#));
 - (j) the Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006 ([S.I. 2006/1031](#));
 - (k) the Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007 ([S.I. 2007/1263](#)).
- (3) A finding becomes final—
 - (a) when an appeal against the finding is dismissed, withdrawn or abandoned, or
 - (b) when the time for appealing expires without an appeal having been brought.

Commencement Information

- I2** S. 137 wholly in force; s. 137 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 216; s. 137 in force at 1.10.2010 by [S.I. 2010/2317](#), [art. 2\(1\)\(9\)\(h\)](#) (with [art. 15](#), and subject to transitional provision in [art. 7](#))

^{F1}138 Obtaining information, etc.

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Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 138 omitted (6.4.2014) by virtue of [Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 \(c. 24\)](#), [ss. 66\(1\), 103\(3\)](#) (with [s. 66\(2\)](#)); [S.I. 2014/416](#), [art. 3\(c\)](#)

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139 Interest

- (1) Regulations may make provision—
 - (a) for enabling an employment tribunal to include interest on an amount awarded by it in proceedings under this Act;
 - (b) specifying the manner in which, and the periods and rate by reference to which, the interest is to be determined.
- (2) Regulations may modify the operation of an order made under section 14 of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (power to make provision as to interest on awards) in so far as it relates to an award in proceedings under this Act.

Commencement Information

I3 S. 139 wholly in force; s. 139 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 216; s. 139 in force at 1.10.2010 by S.I. 2010/2317, [art. 2\(1\)\(9\)\(j\)](#) (with [art. 15](#), and subject to transitional provision in [art. 7](#))

[^{F2}139A Equal pay audits

- (1) Regulations may make provision requiring an employment tribunal to order the respondent to carry out an equal pay audit in any case where the tribunal finds that there has been an equal pay breach.
- (2) An equal pay breach is—
 - (a) a breach of an equality clause, or
 - (b) a contravention in relation to pay of section 39(2), 49(6) or 50(6), so far as relating to sex discrimination.
- (3) An equal pay audit is an audit designed to identify action to be taken to avoid equal pay breaches occurring or continuing.
- (4) The regulations may make further provision about equal pay audits, including provision about—
 - (a) the content of an audit;
 - (b) the powers and duties of a tribunal for deciding whether its order has been complied with;
 - (c) any circumstances in which an audit may be required to be published or may be disclosed to any person.
- (5) The regulations must provide for an equal pay audit not to be ordered where the tribunal considers that—
 - (a) an audit completed by the respondent in the previous 3 years meets requirements prescribed for this purpose,
 - (b) it is clear without an audit whether any action is required to avoid equal pay breaches occurring or continuing,
 - (c) the breach the tribunal has found gives no reason to think that there may be other breaches, or
 - (d) the disadvantages of an equal pay audit would outweigh its benefits.
- (6) The regulations may provide for an employment tribunal to have power, where a person fails to comply with an order to carry out an equal pay audit, to order that

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person to pay a penalty to the Secretary of State of not more than an amount specified in the regulations.

- (7) The regulations may provide for that power—
 - (a) to be exercisable in prescribed circumstances;
 - (b) to be exercisable more than once, if the failure to comply continues.
- (8) The first regulations made by virtue of subsection (6) must not specify an amount of more than £5,000.
- (9) Sums received by the Secretary of State under the regulations must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.
- (10) The first regulations under this section must specify an exemption period during which the requirement to order an equal pay audit does not apply in the case of a business that—
 - (a) had fewer than 10 employees immediately before a specified time, or
 - (b) was begun as a new business in a specified period.
- (11) For the purposes of subsection (10)—
 - (a) “specified” means specified in the regulations, and
 - (b) the number of employees a business had or the time when a business was begun as a new business is to be determined in accordance with the regulations.
- (12) Before making regulations under this section, a Minister of the Crown must consult any other Minister of the Crown with responsibility for employment tribunals.]

Textual Amendments

F2 S. 139A inserted (25.4.2013) by [Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 \(c. 24\)](#), **ss. 98(2)**, 103(1)

140 Conduct giving rise to separate proceedings

- (1) This section applies in relation to conduct which has given rise to two or more separate proceedings under this Act, with at least one being for a contravention of section 111 (instructing, causing or inducing contraventions).
- (2) A court may transfer proceedings to an employment tribunal.
- (3) An employment tribunal may transfer proceedings to a court.
- (4) A court or employment tribunal is to be taken for the purposes of this Part to have jurisdiction to determine a claim or complaint transferred to it under this section; accordingly—
 - (a) a reference to a claim within section 114(1) includes a reference to a claim transferred to a court under this section, and
 - (b) a reference to a complaint within section 120(1) includes a reference to a complaint transferred to an employment tribunal under this section.
- (5) A court or employment tribunal may not make a decision that is inconsistent with an earlier decision in proceedings arising out of the conduct.
- (6) “Court” means—

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- (a) in relation to proceedings in England and Wales, [^{F3}the county court];
- (b) in relation to proceedings in Scotland, the sheriff.

Textual Amendments

F3 Words in s. 140(6) substituted (22.4.2014) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 9 para. 52](#); [S.I. 2014/954](#), art. 2(c) (with art. 3) (with transitional provisions and savings in [S.I. 2014/956](#), arts. 3-11)

Commencement Information

I4 S. 140 wholly in force; s. 140 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 216; s. 140 in force at 1.10.2010 by [S.I. 2010/2317](#), [art. 2\(1\)\(9\)\(j\)](#) (with [art. 15](#), and subject to transitional provision in [art. 7](#))

[^{F4}140A Extension of time limits because of mediation in certain cross-border disputes

- (1) In this section—
 - (a) “ Mediation Directive ” means Directive [2008/52/ EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters,
 - (b) “ mediation ” has the meaning given by article 3(a) of the Mediation Directive,
 - (c) “ mediator ” has the meaning given by article 3(b) of the Mediation Directive, and
 - (d) “ relevant dispute ” means a dispute to which article 8(1) of the Mediation Directive applies (certain cross-border disputes).
- (2) Subsection (3) applies where—
 - (a) a time limit is set by section 118(1)(a), 118(2) or 129(3) in relation to the whole or part of a relevant dispute,
 - (b) a mediation in relation to the relevant dispute starts before the time limit expires, and
 - (c) if not extended by this section, the time limit would expire before the mediation ends or less than eight weeks after it ends.
- (3) The time limit expires instead at the end of eight weeks after the mediation ends (subject to subsection (4)).
- (4) If a time limit mentioned in subsection (2)(a) has been extended by this section, subsections (2) and (3) apply to the extended time limit as they apply to a time limit mentioned in subsection (2)(a).
- (5) Subsection (6) applies where—
 - (a) a time limit is set by section 123(1)(a) in relation to the whole or part of a relevant dispute,
 - (b) a mediation in relation to the relevant dispute starts before the time limit expires, and
 - (c) if not extended by this section the time limit would expire before the mediation ends or less than four weeks after it ends.
- (6) The time limit expires instead at the end of four weeks after the mediation ends (subject to subsection (7)).

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- (7) If a time limit mentioned in subsection (5)(a) has been extended by this section, subsections (5) and (6) apply to the extended time limit as they apply to a time limit mentioned in subsection (5)(a).
- (8) Where more than one time limit applies in relation to a relevant dispute, the extension by subsection (3) or (6) of one of those time limits does not affect the others.
- (9) For the purposes of this section, a mediation starts on the date of the agreement to mediate that is entered into by the parties and the mediator.
- (10) For the purposes of this section, a mediation ends on the date of the first of these to occur—
- (a) the parties reach an agreement in resolution of the relevant dispute,
 - (b) a party completes the notification of the other parties that it has withdrawn from the mediation,
 - (c) a party to whom a qualifying request is made fails to give a response reaching the other parties within 14 days of the request,
 - (d) the parties, after being notified that the mediator's appointment has ended (by death, resignation or otherwise), fail to agree within 14 days to seek to appoint a replacement mediator,
 - (e) the mediation otherwise comes to an end pursuant to the terms of the agreement to mediate.
- (11) For the purpose of subsection (10), a qualifying request is a request by a party that another (A) confirm to all parties that A is continuing with the mediation.
- (12) In the case of any relevant dispute, references in this section to a mediation are references to the mediation so far as it relates to that dispute, and references to a party are to be read accordingly.
- (13) Where a court or tribunal has power under section 118(1)(b) or 123(1)(b) to extend a period of limitation, the power is exercisable in relation to the period of limitation as extended by this section.]

Textual Amendments

F4 S. 140A inserted (20.5.2011 with application as mentioned in regs. 3, 4 of the amending S.I.) by The Cross-Border Mediation (EU Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/1133), **reg. 58**

[^{F5}140A] Extension of time limits because of alternative dispute resolution in certain cross border or domestic contractual disputes

- (1) In this section—
- (a) “ADR Directive” means Directive 2013/11/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC;
 - (b) “ADR entity” has the meaning given by article 4(1)(h) of the ADR Directive;
 - (c) “ADR official” means an individual who (solely or with other persons) is involved in the provision of ADR procedures offered by an ADR entity, whether as a case handler or in a management capacity;

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- (d) “ADR procedure” has the meaning given by article 4(1)(g) of the ADR Directive;
 - (e) “non-binding ADR procedure” means an ADR procedure the outcome of which is not binding on the parties;
 - (f) “relevant dispute” means a dispute to which Article 12(1) of the ADR Directive applies (certain cross-border or domestic contractual disputes brought by a consumer against a trader).
- (2) Subsection (3) applies where—
- (a) a time limit is set by section 118(1)(a) and (2) in relation to the whole or part of a relevant dispute;
 - (b) a non-binding ADR procedure in relation to the relevant dispute starts before the time limit expires; and
 - (c) if not extended by this section, the time limit would expire before the non-binding ADR procedure ends or less than eight weeks after it ends.
- (3) For the purposes of initiating judicial proceedings, the time limit expires instead at the end of eight weeks after the non-binding ADR procedure ends (subject to subsection (4)).
- (4) If a time limit has been extended by this section, subsections (2) and (3) apply to the extended time limit as they apply to a time limit mentioned in subsection (2)(a).
- (5) Where more than one time limit applies in relation to a relevant dispute, the extension by subsection (3) of one of those time limits does not affect the others.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a non-binding ADR procedure starts in relation to a relevant dispute on the date when the dispute is first sent or otherwise communicated to the ADR entity in accordance with the entity’s rules regarding the submission of complaints.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, the non-binding ADR procedure ends on the date of the first of these to occur—
- (a) the parties reach an agreement in resolution of the relevant dispute;
 - (b) a party completes the notification of the other parties that it has withdrawn from the non-binding ADR procedure;
 - (c) a party to whom a qualifying request is made fails to give a response reaching the other parties within 14 days of the request;
 - (d) that the ADR entity notifies the party that submitted the relevant dispute to the ADR entity that, in accordance with its policy, the ADR entity refuses to deal with the relevant dispute;
 - (e) after the parties are notified that the ADR entity can no longer act in relation to the relevant dispute (for whatever reason), the parties fail to agree within 14 days to submit the dispute to an alternative ADR entity;
 - (f) the non-binding ADR procedure otherwise comes to an end pursuant to the rules of the ADR entity.
- (8) For the purpose of subsection (6), a qualifying request is a request by a party that another (A) confirm to all parties that A is continuing with the non-binding ADR procedure.

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- (9) In the case of any relevant dispute, references in this section to a non-binding ADR procedure are references to the non-binding ADR procedure so far as it relates to that dispute, and references to a party are to be read accordingly.
- (10) Where a court or tribunal has power under section 118(1)(b) to extend a period of limitation, the power is exercisable in relation to the period of limitation as extended by this section.]

Textual Amendments

F5 S. 140AA inserted (9.7.2015) by [The Alternative Dispute Resolution for Consumer Disputes \(Amendment\) Regulations 2015 \(S.I. 2015/1392\)](#), regs. 1(2), **7(3)** (with reg. 1(3))

[^{F6}140B Extension of time limits to facilitate conciliation before institution of proceedings

- (1) This section applies where a time limit is set by section 123(1)(a) or 129(3) or (4).
But it does not apply to a dispute that is (or so much of a dispute as is) a relevant dispute for the purposes of section 140A.
- (2) In this section—
- (a) Day A is the day on which the complainant or applicant concerned complies with the requirement in subsection (1) of section 18A of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (requirement to contact ACAS before instituting proceedings) in relation to the matter in respect of which the proceedings are brought, and
 - (b) Day B is the day on which the complainant or applicant concerned receives or, if earlier, is treated as receiving (by virtue of regulations made under subsection (11) of that section) the certificate issued under subsection (4) of that section.
- (3) In working out when the time limit set by section 123(1)(a) or 129(3) or (4) expires the period beginning with the day after Day A and ending with Day B is not to be counted.
- (4) If the time limit set by section 123(1)(a) or 129(3) or (4) would (if not extended by this subsection) expire during the period beginning with Day A and ending one month after Day B, the time limit expires instead at the end of that period.
- (5) The power conferred on the employment tribunal by subsection (1)(b) of section 123 to extend the time limit set by subsection (1)(a) of that section is exercisable in relation to that time limit as extended by this section.]

Textual Amendments

F6 S.140B inserted (6.4.2014) by [Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 \(c. 24\)](#), **Sch. 2 para. 45**; S.I. 2014/253, **art. 3(g)**

141 Interpretation, etc.

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of this Part.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/09/2015.

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- (2) A reference to the responsible person, in relation to an equality clause or rule, is to be construed in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 5.
- (3) A reference to a worker is a reference to the person to the terms of whose work the proceedings in question relate; and, for the purposes of proceedings relating to an equality rule or a non-discrimination rule, a reference to a worker includes a reference to a member of the occupational pension scheme in question.
- (4) A reference to the terms of a person's work is to be construed in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 5.
- (5) A reference to a member of an occupational pension scheme includes a reference to a prospective member.
- (6) In relation to proceedings in England and Wales, a person has an incapacity if the person—
 - (a) has not attained the age of 18, or
 - (b) lacks capacity (within the meaning of the Mental Capacity Act 2005).
- (7) In relation to proceedings in Scotland, a person has an incapacity if the person—
 - (a) has not attained the age of 16, or
 - (b) is incapable (within the meaning of the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 (asp 4)).
- (8) “Service complaint” means a complaint under section 334 of the Armed Forces Act 2006; and “service complaint procedures” means the procedures prescribed by regulations under that section (except in so far as relating to references under section 337 of that Act).
- (9) “Criminal matter” means—
 - (a) an investigation into the commission of an alleged offence;
 - (b) a decision whether to commence criminal proceedings;
 - (c) criminal proceedings.

Commencement Information

15 S. 141 wholly in force; s. 141 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 216; s. 141 in force at 1.10.2010 by S.I. 2010/2317, **art. 2(1)(9)(j)** (with **art. 15**, and subject to transitional provision in **art. 7**)

Status:

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