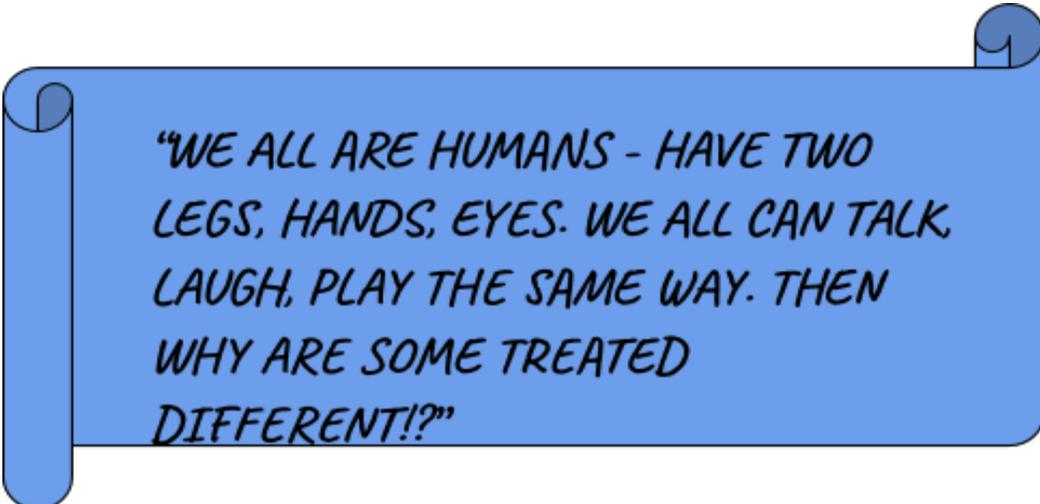


POSITION PAPER - DELEGATE OF UNITED KINGDOM



"WE ALL ARE HUMANS - HAVE TWO LEGS, HANDS, EYES. WE ALL CAN TALK, LAUGH, PLAY THE SAME WAY. THEN WHY ARE SOME TREATED DIFFERENT!?"

One of the core philosophies of the United Nations since its inception in 1945 has been the principle of non-discrimination of persons on the basis of race and this effort can be seen in the form of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - the foremost document that sets out a common standard of fundamental freedoms and human rights that must be granted to all people and the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination adopted in 1996.

UNITED KINGDOM ON ITS WAY!

In its national legal framework, the UK has embraced a substantive vision of racial equality, and explicitly prohibited both direct and indirect forms of racial discrimination. As such, the UK has rightly made a commitment to racial equality that goes beyond a concern only with explicit prejudice or racial

animus. Instead, its legal commitment extends to include prohibition of policies, practices, and institutions that result in differential or disparate effects on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, and other protected categories, even in the absence of prejudice. UK law directly governing racial equality thus provides a firm basis for tackling structural and institutional forms of racism.

I share civil society and racial and ethnic minority community concerns relating to equality impact assessments. The non-mandatory nature of these assessments in the UK undermines pursuit of racial equality in too many sectors of British life. The intent of legislators, policy makers, and those tasked with implementation cannot on its own be relied upon to ensure that formal commitments to racial equality are upheld. A well-meaning law and policy can have racially discriminatory effects. The foreseeable racially disparate impact of policy and its implementation requires independent analysis and review even prior to the adoption of any such policy. I recommend that the UK Government adopt mandatory equality impact assessments in acknowledgment of this fact.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ?

Information, communication and the media, including new technologies urges States and encourages the private sector to promote the development by the media, including the print and electronic media, including the Internet and advertising, taking into account their independence, through their relevant associations and organizations

at the national, regional and international levels, of a voluntary ethical code of conduct and self-regulatory measures, and of policies and practices aimed at:

(a) Combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(b) Promoting the fair, balanced and equitable representation of the diversity of their societies, as well as ensuring that this diversity is reflected among their staff;

(c) Combating the proliferation of ideas of racial superiority, justification of racial hatred and discrimination in any form;

(d) Promoting respect, tolerance and understanding among all individuals, peoples, nations and civilizations, for example through assistance in public awareness-raising campaigns;

(e) Avoiding stereotyping in all its forms, and particularly the promotion of false images of migrants, including migrant workers, and refugees, in order to prevent the spread of xenophobic sentiments among the public and to encourage the objective and balanced portrayal of people, events and history

**OUR MOTIVE IS EQUALITY FOR ALL AND WE SHALL
ACHIEVE IT!**

Efforts by,

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