

Political Affairs Brief

A daily summary of political events affecting the Jewish Community

Scottish Council of Jewish Communities

SCoJeC

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Home Affairs

UK Parliamentary Question

Schools: Racial Discrimination

Mr. Pope: To ask the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families if he will extend the terms of reference of his Department's review of the provisions which prevent the promotion of racism in schools to include the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir. [311557]

Ms Diana R. Johnson: The Secretary of State announced on 30 September 2009 that he had asked Maurice Smith, the former chief inspector of schools, to look into the issue of racism in maintained schools and report his findings by the end of January 2010. Maurice Smith's report was published on 12 March and a copy placed in the Libraries.

The Secretary of State has accepted the recommendations in full and has asked Maurice Smith to conduct an additional review looking at the safeguards in place in independent schools. The handling of the review will be a matter for Maurice Smith to determine, although he will be free to gather evidence about the activities of any group or organisation. He has been asked to submit his report to the Secretary of State in September 2010.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/text/100406w0050.htm#1004072000039>

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Israel

House of Lords Debate

Israel

includes:

col 1431 **Lord Dykes:** To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they will make representations to the Government of Israel regarding their duties under international law and the road map for peace. ... Does it make sense for Israel to alienate a country like [Turkey] as it has increasingly done so many others? ... The Palestinians cannot be left for ever stateless without citizenship. ... It is very interesting to note, for example, that Israel itself has recently been described as a state without necessarily the firmly fixed

borders that all states should have ... I especially ask the Minister tonight to give some account of what the pathetic and laughable efforts of the EU portion of the quartet intends to do from now on to insist that Israel behaves properly as the established state. We recall still with bitterness the chilling accounts of the 42 vetoes of UN resolutions as mentioned in the famous book by Mearsheimer and Walt in 2007 by the United States over the period 1972 to 2006, greater than the combined total of all other UN Security Council members over that period put together. What a disgrace for the country that professes to be the leader of the western world; ... The list of Israeli violations of international law since the illegal annexation of the West Bank in 1967 is so long that I have no time to mention them tonight. ... Israel's defiance of the agreed road map is also now well documented, and we can add to that woeful saga the history of violations of civic and human rights in the apartheid colony that the Occupied Territories have now become; the extra-judicial murders that we have recently seen in the press, seemingly authorised by Israeli Ministers and the military; and the continued incarceration of more than 8,000 detainees, mostly without proper due process, equal to more than twice the pro rata United Kingdom entire prison population. Then there is the killing of civilians in Gaza, and the illegal settlements with some 400,000 settlers, who literally have no right to be there at all. ... I repeat my previous admiration for the millions of decent citizens in Israel who do not accept these dark prescriptions for the future. I raise my hat to JFJP, ... to the 300-plus ladies of Checkpoint Watch, ... to the hundreds of signatories in the *Times* on 1 December last year of British and international Jews welcoming the Goldstone findings. I single out too Gerald Kaufman MP for his bravery, and Peace Now-the UK branch and in Israel-as well as Bet'Selem and the other human rights groups in Israel, and the brave younger members of the military who formed the Breaking the Silence group ... The list is very long and shows a decent side of a country, which can still-if only its short-sighted Government see sense-avoid becoming a pariah state like apartheid South Africa. ...

col 1434 Lord Hannay of Chiswick: ... It is right, too, that we should focus our attention in the debate on the role of the Government of Israel and on their current disregard for international law. For all the shared responsibility between the two sides that has existed over the past 60 years-the shared responsibility for the failure to reach a negotiated settlement-it is the present Israeli Government who, by their words and deeds, now represent the biggest obstacle to making progress. ... The fact that Israel is a working and respected democracy, which is often rightly cited as a factor in its favour, only compounds its errors. ...

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldhansrd/text/100406-0011.htm#10040632000107>

col 1435 Lord Hannay of Chiswick: ... It would be wrong, I suspect, to make no mention in this debate of the other side of the peacemaking equation. I, and others in this House, have long argued for an inclusive approach to the Arab side. I should like to be clear: that would not include negotiating with Hamas at this stage, let alone concluding an agreement with it. However, it would involve talking to Hamas and agreeing publicly to deal directly with it, if it and Fatah were to reach agreement on a unity Government for the Palestinian territories that were prepared to base themselves on the Arab peace initiative. ...

col 1436 Lord Haskel: ... This Motion invites the Government to engage in lecturing Israel and finger-pointing ... [that] would be a grave error. ... Israel is that rare thing; a liberal democracy in the Middle East-a Western-style democracy, ... It is achieving the fruits of being a liberal social democracy. Public services provide a high standard of education and health. Outstanding universities and hospitals are there, as is a skilled workforce that can operate a knowledge economy which delivers a high standard of living. There is a strong and well regulated economy - Israeli banks did not have to be bailed out - little corruption, and equality before the law. It shares many strengths with most other liberal social democracies. However, it also shares their problems. Terror: what does a liberal democracy do about that? ... what are the rights and liberties that

must be sacrificed for the sake of our security? ... How far do its Government go to ensure the security of their citizens? Israel is not a heartless society that enjoys oppressing its neighbours. It is a divided society; divided in its concern over terror. As in every other liberal social democracy, some Israelis think that the Government go too far-the noble Lord, Lord Dykes, listed some of them-while others think that the Government do not go far enough. ...

col 1437 **Baroness Deech:** ... We have had 143 Questions in this House about Israel in the past 12 months. On my rough count, the noble Lord, Lord Dykes, has put down more than 40 since the start of 2009. Indeed, he has asked 193 Questions on this subject, and initiated three debates, since he entered the House. One may well wonder what effect these have had and why his party's Weltanschauung is so narrow. I imagine that the suffering people of Zimbabwe, Burma, North Korea, the Western Sahara and Tibet would welcome similar attention to the minutiae of their oppression. Before anyone says that Israel should be held to a higher standard, let me say that the rule of law applies to all equally. It is not right to apply a higher standard to some and let off others who abuse human rights with a lower standard. ... Hamas and other Palestinian groups in Gaza have abused international law by targeting civilians with thousands of rockets-a crime against humanity. They have held Gilad Shalit captive for nearly four years without access from the Red Cross or contact with the outside world. They have captured journalists for no good reasons and they have launched rockets from mosques during conflict. Hamas has the obligation to recognise the state of Israel, renounce violence and accept existing agreements between Israel and the Palestinians. ... As regards Jerusalem, I am sure that noble Lords realise that divided cities do not work. Belfast, Berlin and Nicosia were all untenable; and the walls come down in the end. Jerusalem has been the cultural, religious and political focal point of Judaism for more than 3,000 years and has only ever been divided once, between 1948 and 1967. When Jordan occupied old Jerusalem, Jews were not allowed in at all, the Jewish quarter was vandalised, 60 synagogues were destroyed and prayer at the western wall was impossible. Reunification came about because in 1967 Jordan answered the call of Egypt and Syria and attacked Jerusalem. Since reunification the city has flourished and Israeli and Arab quarters have grown and prospered. ...

col 1439 ... The actual elimination of Israel has become acceptable talk among many westerners. The one-state solution is a euphemism for this because Jews would be in a permanent minority. This has not been a happy situation in which to be in some Islamic states. In other words, Israel would risk being destroyed and another Judenrein state might take its place, as seems likely in relation to Palestine even if there is a two-state solution. ... For 2,000 years the moral quality of any state or culture could be judged by the way it treated its Jewish population. Israel is the great moral criterion of our age, and the community of nations will be judged by the way it treats the tiny Jewish state in its midst. Over the centuries Jews have been held responsible from time to time for the world's ills when it seeks a scapegoat, and now it is Israel. When words like "apartheid", "tentacles", "the international Jewish community" and "the blood of children" are used in this context, noble Lords should recall that those phrases were familiar to the ancestors of the present Israelis. They knew their significance and how to regard them. ...

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldhansrd/text/100406-0012.htm>

col 1442 **Lord Hylton:** ... It must be in the interests of a democracy such as has been described to respect international law-indeed, to be an example to others in complying with the norms and wishes of the whole world. However, that is not what the record shows. Israel has armed itself with nuclear weapons yet does not submit to international verification. Ever since 1967, driven by Zionist ideology, Israel has been busy planting colonies in the West Bank and east Jerusalem, contrary to the fourth Geneva Convention. The annexation in 1967 of east Jerusalem was illegal ... the separation wall, or barrier, ... the blockade of Gaza. ... the numerous breaches of international humanitarian law and of human rights law ... I disagree strongly with the noble Baroness, Lady Deech. Israel as a democracy should respect a higher moral code than resistance

fighters or terrorists. Israel should not enjoy the benefits of the association agreement with the European Union while it does not respect human rights ...

col 1445 Lord Alderdice: ... it is not that Israel is a heartless country, it is a divided country. That is absolutely right. Israel is not simply a country with a Jewish population. There is a Jewish population - very importantly, and it is a homeland for Jewish people who choose to live there - but there is also a significant Arab population. ... There seems to be a belief in Israel that, whether it is Syrian territory, south Lebanese territory or Palestinian territory, if Israel feels threatened, it is perfectly all right to occupy land for six months, six years or 60 years without any apparent appreciation that that very occupation, in the medium and long term, does not contribute to Israeli security but stimulates resistance-violent resistance-when it cannot be resolved. ...

col 1447 Lord Howell of Guildford: ... it is sad to see how the cause of Israel's existence and nationhood has declined over the years. When I first entered politics - well over four decades ago - Israel was the favoured cause of the left, the right and the centre. Heroes like Abba Eban and others were enormously admired by Labour leaders such as Dick Crossman. Everyone recognised the values and determination of this amazing country, which was making the desert green and building a nation. Today, it is quite different. Almost everyone has grown impatient, if not with Israel, with Israel's current policies, with its government attitudes and many - not all - of its leaders.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldhansrd/text/100406-0013.htm>

col 1451 The Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Baroness Kinnock of Holyhead): ... The Government have made, and are willing to continue to make, representations to the Government of Israel regarding their responsibility. We will continue

to press the Palestinians to meet their responsibilities, and we will continue to make clear to all parties in the region that they must do everything in their power to refrain from provocative acts and to support the peace process.

This conflict has defied resolution for decades, as the noble Lord, Lord Howell, intimated. Both sides can legitimately cite history in their cause. The Government will continue to support efforts to reach a lasting peace. That means that the Palestinians and the Israelis must show that they are serious about proximity talks moving swiftly from process to direct negotiations that will ultimately address the substantive issues dividing the parties. We will continue to work towards that lasting peace.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldhansrd/text/100406-0014.htm>

UK Parliamentary Questions

Middle East Peace Process

3. Richard Burden (Birmingham, Northfield) (Lab): What his most recent assessment is of progress in the middle east peace process; and if he will make a statement. [325351]

The Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Mr. Ivan Lewis): We welcome the Quartet's determination to move swiftly to proximity talks addressing issues of substance. We continue to press both sides to show the courage, commitment and compromise needed to make real progress. The UK remains determined to do everything possible to achieve comprehensive peace in the middle east.

Richard Burden: ... Does my hon. Friend share my concern at the escalating violence in Gaza, and will the UK Government make it clear to the Israeli authorities that we will oppose any repeat of Operation Cast Lead and that no UK arms or equipment should be used in any such operation?

Mr. Lewis: My hon. Friend is right to draw attention to our concerns about the escalation of violence over the weekend. We want to see an immediate end to all violence in Gaza. The rocket attacks from Gaza into Israel must stop, and we also urge restraint from the Israelis. More fundamentally, we want to see Israel remove

all obstacles to humanitarian assistance getting into Gaza, and we want to see the release of Gilad Shalit. Both steps would be important confidence building measures in support of the peace process.

Mr. Paul Keetch (Hereford) (LD): Will the Minister ... give us one concrete thing that Mr. Blair has achieved?

Mr. Lewis: ... One of the most important sources of progress in the middle east in recent times has been the improvement in economic development and enhanced security in the west bank. The former Prime Minister has played a crucial role in making that progress possible alongside President Abbas and Prime Minister Fayyad.

Mr. Keetch: Will the Minister tell us how many Foreign Office resources have gone into supporting Mr. Blair's role? ...

Mr. Lewis: The hon. Gentleman should be aware that the former Prime Minister was appointed by the Quartet. He is the Quartet's representative in the region, and an appropriate level of resource is deployed by the United Kingdom to support his efforts in that role. ...

Mrs. Louise Ellman (Liverpool, Riverside) (Lab/Co-op): What role is Iran, with its opposition to Israel's very existence, playing in Gaza in escalating violence and supporting Hamas?

Mr. Lewis: ... There is no doubt that Iran poses a threat not only because of the development of its nuclear weapons but because of its continued support for a variety of terrorist organisations in the middle east that destabilise sovereign states. We need to be clear. If there is to be stability and progress, it is important that we take the role and threat of Iran seriously.

Mr. David Lidington (Aylesbury) (Con): ... Does the Minister agree that it would help us in trying to persuade the Israeli authorities to reopen the border crossings if they could be given the assurance that effective measures are in place to stop the smuggling of arms and explosives into the Gaza strip? In that context, can he say why, more than 12 months after our Prime Minister said that he was looking for ways to use British naval resources to stop such smuggling, no action seems to have been taken?

Mr. Lewis: UN resolution 1860 makes the importance of stopping smuggling very clear, which is the point that the hon. Gentleman has raised. Surely he is aware of the significant development in relation to Egypt creating a security strategy, which means that there is a serious reduction in the capacity of those who seek to smuggle those weapons, goods and services. As he is aware, that is vital not only for security, but because Hamas collects taxes and benefits from the smuggling of goods and services.

Sir Gerald Kaufman (Manchester, Gorton) (Lab): Has the Minister seen the article in the 29 March edition of The New Yorker ... Mr. Remnick writes: "Without the creation of a viable contiguous Palestinian state...it is impossible to imagine a Jewish and democratic future for Israel." When are the Israeli Government going to be persuaded not only that the oppression of Palestinians is wrong in itself, but that it jeopardises the future of the Jewish state?

Mr. Lewis: The article to which my right hon. Friend refers is entirely consistent with statements that have recently been made by President Peres of Israel. It is very clear to us that there is urgency in terms of progress in the peace process, which relates to the creation of a viable Palestinian state alongside an Israel that is free from the threat of terrorist attack, the final status issues being dealt with as quickly as possible, borders being consistent with 1967, the status of Jerusalem, refugees and the offer from the Arab League to normalise its relations with Israel. The only recent glimmer of hope has been the Arab League summit at which Arab League leaders expressed their support once again for proximity talks and reiterated their offer, in return for two states, to normalise relations with the state of Israel.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/debtext/100406-0001.htm#1004069000015>

Topical Questions

T7. [325380] Andrew Mackinlay (Thurrock) (Lab): Will the Secretary of State tell us what representations were or will be made by him to the Israeli Government in relation to the Palestinian and Arab Christians who were denied access to the holy places over Easter, the most important festival in the Christian calendar? Will he do all he can to ensure that access is given to Palestinian Arabs, who are a minority, so that they can celebrate that important feast in future?

Mr. Ivan Lewis: ... One of the constant conversations that we have with the Israeli Government is about ensuring that there is maximum support for interfaith harmony in Israel and that any restriction of movement is lifted, other than in the most extenuating of security circumstances. ...

Dr. Brian Iddon (Bolton, South-East) (Lab): It is not just that Palestinians in Jerusalem and East Jerusalem are being prevented from praying; they are having their houses confiscated in ever-increasing numbers as well. Is my right hon. Friend aware that some of those Palestinians are having to seek asylum in this country, and should they be audacious enough to return to their own country and step off the plane at Tel Aviv, they are in danger of being tortured, put back on a plane and returned to Britain?

David Miliband: ... Jerusalem is rightly at the centre of all the great religions; it is a tinderbox. It is very important that all sides are very careful in the actions that they take in that respect, and that the rights of all denominations and all faiths are respected in that special place. The committees and other structures that have been created to govern the holy sites are there for a purpose, and the rules and norms that they have established need to be adhered to very closely indeed.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/debtext/100406-0004.htm>

Israeli Embassy: Demonstrations

Lord Ahmed: To ask Her Majesty's Government how many individuals have been charged, convicted and imprisoned following arrest in the January 2009 demonstrations outside the Israeli embassy. [HL3115]

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many individuals who were arrested in the January 2009 demonstrations outside the Israeli embassy are Muslim. [HL3116]

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (Lord West of Spithead): The Crown Prosecution Service has informed me that a total of 75 people were charged with criminal offences arising out of the protests. Some 41 of those have pleaded guilty and been sentenced, of whom 22 have received custodial sentences by the Crown Court. Six further defendants have pleaded guilty and await sentence. Nine individuals have pleaded not guilty and await trial. Information about how many individuals arrested are Muslim is not held.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldhansrd/text/100406w0007.htm#10040610000897>

Middle East Peace Process

17. Mike Gapes: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs what recent assessment he has made of prospects for negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. [325366]

Mr. Ivan Lewis: We welcome the Quartet's determination to move swiftly to proximity talks addressing issues of substance. We continue to press both sides to show the courage, commitment and compromise needed to make real progress.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/text/100406w0019.htm#10040633000002>

Gaza Blockade

22. Lynne Jones: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs what recent discussions he has had with the Israeli authorities and his EU counterparts on the effects on the region of the blockade on Gaza. [325371]

Mr. Ivan Lewis: The EU High Representative Catherine Ashton reported to the Foreign Affairs Council on 22 March on her recent visit to Gaza. The EU has made clear its concerns regarding the humanitarian situation and called for an immediate and unconditional opening of crossings.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/text/100406w0019.htm#10040633000006>

Palestinians: Economic Situation

Mr. Amess: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs what recent reports he has received of the level of support given by the government of Israel to the economy in the West Bank; and if he will make a statement. [324396]

Mr. Michael Foster: Although there are no specific reports on the level of support given by Israel to improve the economy in the West Bank, regular updates provided by the Office of the Quartet Representative and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs give some information.

Israel has relaxed a number of restrictions on access in the last few months, including increased opening hours at certain crossing points, the removal of some earth mounds, and allowing Arab Israelis to visit the West Bank city of Jenin. The pilot project to keep the Allenby bridge crossing into Jordan open until midnight is expected to continue.

Such moves have complemented the significant levels of donor support to drive growth in the West Bank economy. Despite these improvements, movement and access into and within the West Bank remains seriously restricted, and further easing is essential to help the Palestinian economy grow.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/text/100406w0020.htm#10040633000020>

Palestinians: Overseas Aid

Mr. Crabb: To ask the Secretary of State for International Development what recent reports he has received on alleged restrictions imposed by Hamas on the activities of humanitarian non-governmental organisations operating in Gaza. [325659]

Mr. Michael Foster: Department for International Development (DFID) officials are in regular contact with non-government organisations (NGOs), the UN and other donors about this issue. We assess that international NGOs and other humanitarian actors are generally able to carry out humanitarian activities, and that they have been able to successfully rebuff isolated attempts by elements of Hamas to interfere with aid delivery. However, we remain concerned that increasingly close scrutiny and accumulation of minor restrictions on NGO activity by Hamas will have the effect of impeding ongoing humanitarian aid. We will continue to support efforts by humanitarian agencies to protect their ability to assist Gazan civilians on the basis of need.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/text/100406w0021.htm#10040635000011>

UK Parliament Early Day Motion

George Galloway (1235) Britain-Israel Communications and Research Centre – That this House notes with concern the operations of the Britain-Israel Communications and Research Centre (BICOM) and its funding of political parties in the UK; further notes that its chairman, Poju Zabłudowicz, has donated over two million pounds to BICOM over

the last three years and has funded the Conservative Party through a British subsidiary company, Tamares Real Estate Investments; further notes with concern allegations that Tamares is a beneficiary of investments in Israeli settlements in occupied East Jerusalem; and questions whether it is appropriate for political parties in the UK to receive funding derived from such activities.

<http://edmi.parliament.uk/EDMi/EDMDetails.aspx?EDMID=40897&SESSION=903>

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General Election

Conservative Party

England <http://www.conservatives.com/>

Scotland <http://www.scottishconservatives.com/>

Wales <http://www.welshconservatives.com/>

Labour Party

England <http://www2.labour.org.uk/home>

Scotland <http://www.scottishlabour.org.uk/>

Wales <http://www.welshlabour.org.uk/>

Liberal Democrat Party

England <http://www.libdems.org.uk/>

Scotland <http://www.scotlibdems.org.uk/>

Wales <http://welshlibdems.org.uk/>

Green Party

England & Wales <http://www.greenparty.org.uk/>

Scotland <http://www.scottishgreens.org.uk/>

Scottish National Party <http://www.snp.org/>

Plaid Cymru <http://www.plaidcymru.org/content.php?IID=1>

SDLP <http://www.sdlp.ie/>

Sinn Fein <http://www.sinnfein.ie/>

BNP <http://bnp.org.uk/>

Christian Party http://www.christianparty.org.uk/index.html#SlideFrame_1

UKIP <http://www.ukip.org/>

Respect <http://www.therespectparty.net/index.php>

BBC General Election website

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/election_2010/default.stm

Electoral Commission: information about the General Election

<http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/elections/upcoming-elections-and-referendums/uk/general-election>

Ministry of Justice

Guidance and information for candidates, returning officers, electoral administrators and the public about funding the general election

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/latest-updates/general-election-2010.htm>

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Relevant Legislation ** New or updated

UK Parliament

**** Children, Schools and Families Bill**

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2009-10/childrenschoolsandfamilies.html>

Notice of amendments

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldbills/036/amend/ml036-i.htm>

**** Constitutional Reform and Governance Bill**

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2009-10/constitutionalreformandgovernance.html>

Notice of amendments

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldbills/040/amend/ml040-i.htm>

**** Crime and Security Bill**

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2009-10/crimeandsecurity.html>

Notice of amendments

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldbills/045/amend/ml045-i.htm>

**** Equality Bill**

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2009-10/equality.html>

Notice of amendments

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmbills/096/amend/pbc0963003a.1305-1306.html>

Ping Pong – Lords amendments agreed by Commons

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100406/debtext/100406-0021.htm#1004073000001>

Bill now awaiting Royal Assent

**** Flood and Water Management Bill**

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2009-10/floodandwatermanagement.html>

Grand Committee, House of Lords

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldhansrd/text/100406-gc0001.htm#1004067000142>

Bill as amended in Grand Committee

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200910/ldbills/050/2010050.pdf>

Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 (Amendment) Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2009-10/prosecutionoffencesact1985amendment.html>

Scottish Parliament

End of Life Assistance Bill

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/s3/bills/38-EndLifeAssist/index.htm>

Draft Census Order

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2010/draft/pdf/sdsi_9780111008379_en.pdf

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Consultations

** new or updated

Equality Bill: Draft Guidance (closes 16 April 2010)

<http://ehrc-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal>

Death Certification, Burial, and Cremation (Scotland) (closes 21 April 2010)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300112/0093686.pdf>

FAWC Strategic Plan (10 May 2010)

<http://www.fawc.org.uk/pdf/letter100322.pdf>

Call for Evidence on the End of Life Assistance (Scotland) Bill (12 May 2010)

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/s3/committees/endLifeAsstBill/currentInquiries.htm>

Humanitarian Assistance Strategic Guidance (closes 14 May)

http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/consultations/HA_strategic_guide_draft.pdf

2011 Census Statistical Outputs (Scotland) (closes 14 May 2010)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/censushm2011/preparations/consultation-and-research/formal-consultations/spring-10-consultation.html>

Revised Guidance on Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education (England and Wales only) (closes 15 June 2010)

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations/index.cfm?action=consultationDetails&consultationId=1671&external=no&menu=1>

Continuing need for a controlled activity category in the Vetting and Barring Scheme (England and Wales only) (closes 17 June 2010)

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations/index.cfm?action=consultationDetails&consultationId=1710&external=no&menu=1>

Reform of the coroner system (closes 1 July 2010)

Includes questions as to when it may be appropriate to carry out a non-invasive post-mortem examination, for example by means of MRI scan.

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/consultations/reform-coroner-system.htm>

Amendments to the Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001 (closes 15 July 2010)

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/cons-2010-pathogens-toxins/consultation-paper2835.pdf?view=Binary>

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