

Political Affairs Digest

A daily summary of political events affecting the Jewish Community

Scottish Council of Jewish Communities

SCoJeC

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Inquiry into Hate Crime and its Violent Consequences: Evidence session

Q213 ... **Barbara Drozdowicz** [East European Resource Centre]: ... We have had many, many reports of physical abuse and violence in schools towards eastern European children, broadly speaking, with very little response from the schools ... Some schools are exemplary in how they have dealt with tensions since the Brexit referendum, but we feel that some are still turning a blind eye. ...

... we have had quite a few reports of casual racism, as you would say, and casual hate speech on public transport. There are well known cases of people being spat on or told to “take your Polish bastards and go home”—that was said to a man with a toddler in a buggy. Older people have been abused when they have been seen reading Polish, Romanian or other eastern European magazines ...

Unfortunately, the problem, in our experience, is deepened by the mixed response from the police. ... I am sorry to say that not all police services are ready to respond to hate crime. Sometimes it is being waved away as an employment issue that is not a police matter because it is discrimination, for example, or harassment. Sometimes people are being told in quite crude words that if they do not speak fluent English they are partially to blame for the fact that they are victims of hate speech and hate crime, which I find astounding, quite frankly. ...

Q216 ... **Barbara Drozdowicz**: ... a school in west London—a comprehensive secondary school. On the 24th—literally, after the referendum—a Polish boy was beaten. It was witnessed by teachers who did not respond to it. When the child went back home, his mum immediately addressed the school authorities about the issue—why the police were not called, why no support was given to the boy, and so on and so forth. His mum was told that if the child was black, it would have been a racist issue. ... She sought our advice on what to do with the school authorities. The issue we see there is that it was not verbal abuse; it was physical bullying with a clear race component of being Polish thrown into it. ...

Q221 **Mr Umunna**: ... Do you think if there was more integration, there would be less of a space and people would feel less emboldened to illustrate the kind of prejudice and hostility that you referred to, because there may be better understanding of different communities?

Barbara Drozdowicz: On the one hand, I would say yes. Integration works both ways and everyone is part of it. You need policies, whether they are local, regional or national, to encourage new communities to grasp Britishness. ... There is lots of good stuff about

Britain that people really love. There does not seem to be a lot on a practical level to enable them to immerse themselves in Britishness ...

Q223 Tadeusz Stenzel [Federation of Poles in Great Britain]: ... it is difficult to induce the new migrants to become more Anglophile, more English. For a start, they do not necessarily need to learn English, because they learn enough just to get by at their place of work, but they live in a sort of dual entity—they live physically in the country, and are earning money here and eating here, but all their communication systems are linked to their mother country, Poland. They get satellite TV, they are on Skype to their families and, a bit like in the Casey report, they tend to club together into small groups of interfacing people. They have a certain independence, which they maintain. It is difficult to induce them out. ...

Q228 Tim Loughton: ... what is difficult is attributing that spike in hate crime to the way that the referendum went. The sort of people who commit these hate crimes—let's admit it—are morons who will commit hate crimes against whatever race, even if they know the race they are committing those hate crimes against. If any opportunity is afforded to them to do that, they will do it. ... I just think it is helpful to stick to the facts in terms of what is the cause of these hate crimes, rather than just attributing it to people voting in a certain way.

Q231 Tadeusz Stenzel: ... 60% of the A8 residents in the UK came from Poland. Now, with Romania joining, it is down to about 50% ... Quite often, when crimes are performed or incidents happen involving other nationalities that are not Polish, they are quoted in the press as being Polish, because people do not understand the difference between a Lithuanian, a Pole, a Czech and so on ...

Q232 Mr Winnick: It seems to me that this is very similar with people who, in some instances, continue to have a deep resentment against Asian immigrants. They lump them all together as "Pakis", even though so many do not come from Pakistan, of course, but from India and Bangladesh; they are certainly not all Muslims but they are all "Pakis" to the ignorant who have that xenophobic attitude. ...

Q239 Chair [Yvette Cooper]: ... Have you any perception of any of the kind of abuse you have seen being about organised far-right extremism?

Tadeusz Stenzel: Yes. Not so much the abuse, but there are definite movements, certainly on the fringes of the Polish community, and I am aware of Hungarian and Romanian communities where there are very strong right-wing sentiments being expressed. ...

Q241 Chair: Are they organised groups from either Poland or Hungary that happen to have elements here?

Mrs Mludzinska: Yes.

Q242 Chair: Or is it a specific organisation generated here? ...

Tadeusz Stenzel: There are groups within the Polish community who come from a different angle—very much religious, fighting for God, and so on—who are generating paramilitary groups. They identify themselves by occasionally wearing camouflage jackets, berets and that sort thing. They have got their own flags, and they purport to be representing a very nationalistic, very religious fervour within the community. ...

Q243 Chair: ... are organised far-right organisations behind some of the hate crimes experienced by eastern European communities? ...

Tadeusz Stenzel: No direct links could be identified, although there are youth groups that tend to link to these things. ...

Q244 Chair: ...how [would you] characterise the state of the far right currently, including what the main targets are for far-right activity at the moment, whether that be Islamophobia, antisemitism or different kinds of targets?

Professor Feldman [Centre for Fascist, Anti-Fascist and Post-Fascist Studies at Teesside University]: ... There is lots and lots that separate groups on the far right,

including, for example, forms of racism. Some of them might take a cultural form; some of them might take the old-fashioned eugenic biological form. The one thing it seems to me that all of the groups that span that spectrum you mentioned can agree on is anti-Muslim prejudice and its currency in contemporary Britain. ...

Julia Ebner [Quilliam]: ... e are seeing an increasingly fractured and leaderless far right in the UK. I agree with Professor Feldman very much that it agrees in its anti-Muslim resentments. ... Its manifestation is, however, rather on a racial basis simply because on the streets it is easier to target someone who looks foreign than to be able to tell their religion. I think there is a difference to make in terms of the ideology. They agree on this anti-Muslim hatred, but, in terms of the manifestation, it is racial. ...

Professor Goodwin [Chatham House and University of Kent]: ... in 2009 or 2010, we would be very much talking about groups like the British National party. Today, the collapse of the traditional extreme right in Britain has been largely replaced by a more fragmented landscape of very small but more confrontational organisations that are less interested in pursuing votes and participating in elections, and more interested in demonstrations and spreading ideology online. ...

Q245 ... **Professor Feldman**: ... the internet is the perfect storm in a teacup for the far right: it's global; it's potentially anonymous; it is potentially permanent in terms of the material that is there; and of course places like the United States, which are pretty close to having unrestricted free speech, allow you to host servers there. ... A group like Stormfront is in its 21st year and has ... I think upwards of 150,000... "supporters". They are people who, in a sense, can choose their own level of engagement, radicalism, engagement with hate crimes and so forth.

So, in that sense, the internet ... [is] perfectly built for a far right that was, let's say 30 or 50 years ago, meeting in the backrooms of pubs, dealing with these kind of dodgy off-prints of holocaust denial, or something like that. It is much, much easier now to circulate and attempt to normalise some of that discourse. ...

Q249 ... **Professor Goodwin**: ... The challenge for Government, security services and others is to figure out a way of disrupting those echo chambers where individuals are not exposed to different ideas and ideologies. ... we are now seeing individuals who will pick and choose elements of narratives that will fit their own circumstance. If we think about recent cases in the UK where individuals have gone on to commit murder, the transcripts and narratives that they have used are often not as ideologically coherent as those we may have seen in the '70s and '80s. They have picked a bit from the counter-jihad movement in Germany, a bit from the ultra-right in America and a bit from the English Defence League. They have put all of that together and it has justified their world view as far as they see it. ...

Q250 ... **Professor Goodwin**: ... There is a point in here, as I said earlier, about democracy having actually defeated the traditional far right. That is not to downplay the threat from xenophobia and other challenges that we face today, but we need to keep that in mind. When you refer to confrontational, militant, right-wing extremist organisations—for example, the English Defence League ... – those organisations have struggled to sustain a presence, not necessarily because their ideas have not been picked up, but largely because of public order issues. If you talk to policing about why the English Defence League collapsed, it was mainly related to changes around how they were policing demonstrations and rallies that made them not fun anymore. Instead of being in the centre of a town, they put them in a supermarket car park on the outskirts, and suddenly no one was watching the rallies. ...

Q254 **Naz Shah**: ... HOPE not hate has described anti-Muslim hate as the "undisputed number one issue" for most of the far-right movement. To what extent does the far right still represent a threat to other BME communities, and is anti-Semitism still an integral strand of the far right today?

Professor Goodwin: It depends on what organisation you are looking at. If you look at

classic neo-Nazi-type groups, such as National Action, an organisation that was recently proscribed—it is one of the first far-right groups to be proscribed in the UK—you see that it is unequivocally anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim and pretty much anti every group that it does not consider to be white British. If you look at other organisations, such as the defence leagues or some of their offshoots, you see that they have, whether strategically or sincerely, expressed allegiance with Israel as part of what they see as an alliance against Islam and the perceived threat from Muslim communities. ...

Professor Feldman: Broadly speaking, I tend to think that what we might call the difference between the biological, or old-fashioned, extreme right and a new right, which tends to have traffic in cultural stuff, tends to be the issue of Jews and Israel. You find a lot of groups that are perhaps rejecting the neo-Nazism and rejecting the outright extremism actually embracing Israel or calling themselves Judeophilic, whereas their new real enemies, and I think there is some strategy there, are the Muslims—undifferentiated, sort of “outside the borders”, and “We’ve got to keep them out.” So I think that anti-Semitism remains a serious concern for hate crimes. It is also a kind of way station for where one might situate oneself in terms of biological, race-based hate crimes—still, almost four out of five hate crimes recorded are ethnic-based—and what we might consider religious or ideologically-based attacks. ...

... one of the things that really stands out is that anti-Muslim hate crime tends to be male on female. Hate crime is almost overwhelmingly male on male; anti-Muslim hate crime, especially where a victim is wearing visibly Muslim clothing, has tended to be male on female. ...

Q263 Mr Winnick: ... how far do you think a distinction can be made between those who undoubtedly engage not in hate crimes, but hate propaganda, and those who resort to outright terrorism or have a potential willingness to engage in terror? Can one draw a line between those two things?

Julia Ebner: There is definitely a link, especially with the hateful atmosphere that has been created online through the rise of online hatred. ...

Q264 ... Julia Ebner: ... this perception that is being spread in several far-right forums but also through the social media feeds of extremists [is] that a war between Muslims and non-Muslims is inevitable, ... Some who are prone to extremism would then see that their only way to act is through violence. ...

Q265 Mr Winnick: ... For white extremists—even, it could perhaps be argued, for Mosley, but certainly post 1945—anti-Semitism has been a hard sell. In so far as there has been any sort of impact on white communities, it has been, obviously, on those considered to be black or Asian.

In the Muslim community, for those who are vulnerable—hopefully a very small number—to not necessarily terrorism but hate propaganda, anti-Semitism seems an easier sell. Is that only because of Israel and policies that many of us deplore? I would venture that it is more than that. Perhaps it would be interesting to have your views on why it is easier to sell anti-Semitism for those engaging in hate propaganda within the Muslim community.

Professor Feldman: Some would say that anti-Semitism is the oldest prejudice, so in that sense it has historically given rise to loads of themes—even memes, dare I say?—and terms and ideas; the “usurious” person, or the “conspiring” person. So it contains multitudes in and of itself.

We could come at it the other way, which I tend to think is slightly more catholic, as it were, about hate crimes, which is to say that they tend to target the most vulnerable in society. I think that we see in many societies that Jews historically have been vulnerable—“out groups” is the term that’s used. I think that attendance to the vulnerable, the needy and the people who are most exposed is, to me, at the heart of hate crime. ...

Also we know, of course, that something like 0.5% of Britain is the Jewish community. That is one tenth of the Muslim community, at present. Both of them are seriously minority communities and in certain circumstances are potentially vulnerable. ...

To read the full evidence session see

Welsh Assembly Written Answer

Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (Wales) Regulations

Paul Davies: Further to WAQ71605, will the Minister outline whether the Welsh Government intends to revisit the Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (Wales) Regulations 2014? (WAQ71736)

Lesley Griffiths: The Welsh Government does not intend to revisit the Welfare of Animals at Time of Killing (Wales) Regulations 2014 (The Regulations). The Regulations implement EC Regulation 1099/2009 on the Protection of Animals at Time of Killing. They reflect the most recent scientific standards and place greater responsibility on the slaughterhouse operator for the welfare of the animals, in addition to standard operating procedures for all handling and killing operations.

There is no direct link to this written answer but it is included at

<http://www.assembly.wales/en/bus-home/pages/plenaryitem.aspx?category=written%20question&itemid=3347&assembly=5&c=Written%20Question>

There is also no direct link to the answer referred to above but it is included at

<http://www.assembly.wales/en/bus-home/pages/plenaryitem.aspx?category=Written%20Question&itemid=3336>

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Israel

House of Commons Written Answers

Israel and West Bank: Violence

Ian Paisley [58173] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what reports he has received on recent violence in Israel and the West Bank.

Tobias Ellwood: We receive regular updates from our posts in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem regarding the situation in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. We welcome the recent period of relative calm which stands in contrast to the upsurge in terrorist violence seen during the past year.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-19/58173/>

Israel: Palestinians

Ian Paisley [58174] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent reports he has received on renewed tunnel building into Israel by Hamas in Gaza.

Tobias Ellwood: I refer the hon. Member to my answer to my answer of 07 December 2016 (written PQ 55458).

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-19/58174/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-11-29/55458/>

We are aware of reports of Hamas rebuilding tunnels and we remain deeply concerned by Hamas' attempts to rearm and rebuild infrastructure, including the tunnel network in Gaza. Any Hamas rearmament undermines efforts to improve the situation in Gaza and harms prospects for peace and stability in the Middle East.

Hezbollah: Weapons

Ian Paisley [58175] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent reports he has received on the size of Hezbollah's weapons arsenal.

Tobias Ellwood: I refer the Hon. Member to my previous response of 15 November 2016 (PQ 52043).

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-19/58175/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-11-07/52043/>

The UK proscribed the military wing of Hizballah in 2008 and maintains a no contact policy with the political wing. We are aware of reports that Hizballah continues to amass an arsenal of weapons in direct contravention of UN Security Council Resolution 1559. Hizballah's arsenal has been increasing since the 2006 war with Israel and their involvement in the Syria conflict where they have provided essential support to the Syrian armed forces. It is estimated they now have tens of thousands of rockets (including sophisticated rocket systems).

Palestinians: Politics and Government

Ivan Lewis [58551] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what steps his Department is taking to promote good governance by the Palestinian Authority.

Tobias Ellwood: I refer the Hon. Member to my reply to the Rt Hon. Member for Enfield North (Joan Ryan) of 24 October 2016 (PQ 48772).

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58551/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-10-14/48772/>

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) works closely with other government departments to promote good governance in the Palestinian Authority (PA). In particular, the Department for International Development has helped improve the capacity and accountability of the PA including through technical assistance. The FCO also funds projects to improve accountability and to strengthen the role of civil society organisations, and the UK's Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) supports greater civilian oversight of the Palestinian Authority's Security Forces.

Palestinians: Human Rights

Ivan Lewish [58552] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent assessment he has made of the Palestinian Authority's ability to ensure equal respect for the human rights of its citizens.

Tobias Ellwood: I refer the hon. Member to my answer of 24 October 2016 (written PQ 48706).

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58552/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-10-14/48706/>

The Palestinian Authority (PA) has made important progress on state-building, including the promotion and protection of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs). Our Consul General in Jerusalem regularly engages with the PA and emphasises the importance of respecting human rights, particularly in regard to law and security. We encourage the PA to reflect their human rights obligations in domestic law and ensure they are fully adhered to. We are, however, concerned about the inability of the PA to access certain areas of the OPTs where Palestinians are subject to human rights violations, including through settler violence and the death penalty.

Israel: Security

Ivan Lewis [58553] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what discussions he has had with his Israeli counterpart on the security situation in Israeli cities in range of Hamas terrorist attacks.

Tobias Ellwood: We have not had any discussions with the Israeli authorities on this issue.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58553/>

Palestinians: Counter-terrorism

Ivan Lewis [58554] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent assessment he has made of the effectiveness of efforts by the Palestinian Authority to deter terrorism.

Tobias Ellwood: We consider that the track record of President Abbas and the Palestinian Authority shows their genuine commitment to non-violence and a negotiated two-state solution. As outlined in UN Security Council Resolution 2334, we continue to urge the leadership to do all they can to prevent all acts of violence, including through tackling incitement to violence and through condemning specific attacks when they occur. We welcome the security cooperation between the Palestinian Authority Security Forces and Israel, which is ongoing and which helps to prevent violence. The UK continues to support the Palestinian Security Forces to build up its capability.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58554/>

Israel: Palestinians

Ivan Lewis [58555] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent steps he has taken to support projects that foster co-operation and co-existence between Israelis and Palestinians.

Tobias Ellwood: The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is not providing any funding for coexistence projects during the current financial year (2016/17).

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58555/>

Palestinians: Elections

Ivan Lewis [58562] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what steps his Department is taking to ensure that free and fair elections take place in both the West Bank and Gaza.

Tobias Ellwood: We continue to call on the Palestinian leadership to work towards genuine and democratic elections for all Palestinians. Strong, inclusive and democratic institutions, based on respect for the rule of law and human rights, are crucial elements in establishing a viable and sovereign Palestinian State. Our Consulate General in Jerusalem has regularly discussed the local elections with senior Palestinian officials over the past months. Following the postponement of the elections, we have continued to urge all sides to make efforts to hold genuine

and democratic local elections in the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with the law.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58562/>

Israel: Palestinians

Ivan Lewis [58563] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent assessment he has made of the effect that projects fostering co-operation and co-existence have on the potential development of long-term peaceful relations between the Israel and Palestinian people.

Tobias Ellwood: Projects that foster cooperation and coexistence can help to build understanding between Israelis and Palestinians, and maintain a constituency of support for peace. While the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is not providing any funding for these type of projects during this financial year (2016/17), the UK has previously supported a number of coexistence projects, aimed at building people-to-people links across Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. The majority of this work has been supported through the Conflict Pool, or its successor the Conflict Security and Stability Fund, with funding allocated on a yearly basis. Ministers from the Department for International Development are assessing options for how the UK can do more to support work in this area.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58563/>

Israel: Palestinians

Ivan Lewis [58564] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what steps his Department is taking to support the creation of an International Fund for Israeli-Palestinian Peace.

Tobias Ellwood: We have not taken steps to support this specific fund.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2016-12-20/58564/>

Israel: UN Resolutions

Nicholas Soames [59409] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what assessment his Department has made of Israeli compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) on urging an end to Israeli settlements.

Tobias Ellwood: It has long been our position that Israeli settlement activity is illegal and undermines the viability of two states for two peoples, but it is far from the only obstacle to peace. UN Security Council Resolution 2334 addresses settlements while also calling for an end to incitement and terror. The resolution passed on 23 December and asks the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of its provisions. We will monitor the situation closely.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-01-10/59409/>

United Nations

Security Council Adopts Text Deeming Israel's Settlements to Lack Legal Validity, as Other Critical Measures Meet with Defeat, Veto

In a push to dislodge entrenched positions around the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Security Council ended 2016 by adopting the first of its resolutions in more than three decades to target settlements, capping a year of intermittent divisions and contentious

debate over how and even whether to intervene in the world's fiercest conflicts ... the Council demanded that Israel end its settlement building on Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, reiterating that they lacked legal validity and were a major obstacle to the two-State vision of two States living side by side in peace and security, within internationally recognized borders. It called upon both sides to the conflict to work towards credible negotiations on all final-status issues relating to the Middle East peace process.

The contentious settlements measure passed by 14 votes in favour, with the United States abstaining rather than wielding its veto, a striking departure from past practice. ... [During the past year] ... the Secretary-General warned ... that a relentless wave of extremism was gripping the region, and urged Israelis and Palestinians to "act now" to prevent the two-State solution from "slipping away forever". ...

Nickolay Mladenov, the Secretary-General's Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process ... [said] the planning and construction of settlements remained an impediment to peace ... pointing out that, so far in 2016, the demolition of 29 Palestinian-owned structures per week on average was three times the average for 2015.

As the stabbings and shootings in Israel and the occupied West Bank continued, the Special Coordinator urged the Council to move beyond mere condemnations, reiterating ... that "stabbing someone on the street will not bring about a Palestinian State". By the same token, more walls, administrative detentions, and movement restrictions bred more anger among people who already felt collectively humiliated, punished and facing discrimination. ...

... the Secretary-General warned that the failure by Israeli and Palestinian leaders to advance peace had created a vacuum which extremists were ready to fill. Urging both sides immediately to begin discussions with the Quartet, and to coordinate with regional stakeholders in order to break the entrenched political impasse, he underlined the need for both sides to make compromises going forward. ...

Delivering his final briefing on the Israeli-Palestinian question, the Secretary-General said ... that he was saddened by the absence of optimism for the future. "We are fast approaching a precipice as a direct result of the actions of those seeking to destroy the prospects for peace ...

To read the full press release see

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12680.doc.htm>

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Relevant Legislation ** new or updated today

UK Parliament

Arbitration and Mediation Services (Equality) Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2016-17/arbitrationandmediationservicesequality.html>

Assisted Dying Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2016-17/assisteddying.html>

Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2016-17/culturalpropertyarmedconflicts.html>

Lobbying (Transparency) Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2016-17/lobbyingtransparency.html>

Wales Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2016-17/wales.html>

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Consultations ** new or updated today

Welsh Assembly Inquiry into Lobbying (closing date 31 January 2017)

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/mgConsultationDisplay.aspx?id=236&RPID=1507974161&cp=yes>

Consolidation and revision of the school governance regulatory framework in Wales

(closing date 17 February 2017)

<https://consultations.gov.wales/consultations/consolidation-and-revision-school-governance-regulatory-framework-wales>

**** Racism at work** (closing date 27 February 2017)

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/RacismAtWork>

Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation: increasing numbers of successful donations (Scotland) (closing date 14 March 2017)

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00511160.pdf>

Workplace Diversity (Wales) (closing date not stated)

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/wtucdiversity>

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