

Political Affairs Digest

A daily summary of political events affecting the Jewish Community

Scottish Council of Jewish Communities

SCoJeC

Contents

Home Affairs

Israel

Foreign Affairs

Other Relevant Information

Relevant Legislation

Consultations

Home Affairs

House of Commons Written Answers

The following two questions both received the same answer

Religion: Education

Tnmanjeet Singh Dhesi (Labour) [198921] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what assessment his Department has made on the effect of changes in the level of subject funding on recruitment for Religious Education.

Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi (Labour) [198922] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, whether the Government has plans to increase the level of bursaries for Religious Education studies that are under-subscribed.

Nick Gibb: The department announced in September 2018 that there will be increased Religious Education (RE) bursaries for trainees starting initial teacher training in 2019/20. The department awards a £9,000 bursary for all RE trainees with at least a 2:2 degree classification; previously, a £9,000 bursary was only available to RE trainees with a first class degree.

Additionally, the department is now funding eight week subject knowledge enhancement courses in RE for potential trainee teachers who need to gain the depth of knowledge needed to teach RE.

The department will review the impact of these changes over the course of this year, and the findings will inform the future level for funding for RE initial teacher training. The department will also review the bursaries and other funding that is offered to support ITT recruitment annually. We plan to announce the 2020/21 bursaries in early autumn 2019.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-12-04/198921/>

and

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-12-04/198922/>

House of Lords Written Answers

Religious Hatred: Islam

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11998] To ask Her Majesty's Government whether

they consider Islamophobia to be a form of racism; and if so, whether they will adopt a definition of Islamophobia comparable to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's definition of antisemitism.

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: The Government takes the issue of Islamophobia extremely seriously. The Prime Minister made this unequivocally clear after the Finsbury Park Mosque terror attack in 2017.

The Government is committed to tackling all hate crime, and to taking the issues of anti-Muslim hatred and Islamophobia forward. It is now of vital importance that we hear a range of views on the proposed definition.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-12-03/HL11998/>

TOP

Israel

House of Commons Written Answers

Palestinians: Females

Richard Burden (Labour) [198168] To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, pursuant to the Answer of 21 November to Question 191273 on Palestinians: Females, for what reason her Department discontinued funding for the Arab Women's Enterprise Fund in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Alistair Burt: From 2016-2017 DFID undertook a full examination of its programmes in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs) to ensure that aid was being used in the most effective way, providing the best value for money to the UK taxpayer. One of the conclusions of the examination was to develop a stronger focus on the bilateral programme in-country over programmes managed from the UK, to ensure rigorous oversight of programme delivery and risk management, and to avoid duplication with existing bilateral programmes. In line with this decision, the AWEF component in the OPTs was recommended for closure.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-12-03/198168/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-11-14/191273/>

Israel: Palestinians

Ranmanjeet Singh Dhesi (Labour) [198918] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent diplomatic steps he has taken to secure peace between Israel and Palestine.

Alistair Burt: At this highly sensitive time in the region, there is an urgent need to restart the peace process between Israelis and Palestinians. We regularly press both parties to resume direct negotiations towards a two-state solution. I discussed the issue of the Middle East Peace Process with the Israeli Ambassador to the UK on 11 October and the Palestinian Foreign Minister on 24 November. We continue to believe the best way to achieve this is through substantive peace talks between the parties leading to a two-state solution based on well-known parameters. These parameters are 1967 borders with agreed land swaps, Jerusalem as the shared capital of both states, and a just, fair, agreed and realistic settlement for refugees.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-12-04/198918/>

Jerusalem: Migrant Camps

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11815] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they are making to the government of Israel regarding recent demolitions in the Shufat refugee camp in East Jerusalem.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: We are concerned by the demolition of 16 small businesses in Shufat Refugee Camp on 21 November. On 23 November the Minister for the Middle East and North Africa tweeted our concerns about these demolitions and the European Union issued a statement on 24 November. We are seriously concerned by the continued demolition of Palestinian property by Israeli authorities. Officials from our Embassy in Tel Aviv repeatedly raise concerns about demolitions with Israeli Ministers and senior officials. In all but the most exceptional of circumstances demolitions are contrary to International Humanitarian Law.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-26/HL11815/>

The tweet referred to above can be read at

<https://twitter.com/AlistairBurtUK/status/1066035501524819970>

The statement referred to above can be read at

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/54380/statement-spokesperson-latest-demolitions-and-israeli-settlement-plans_en

JCB: Israel

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11816] To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the supply, and use, of JCB bulldozers in Israel; and what discussions they have had with JCB about such supply and use.

Baroness Fairhead: Where JCB equipment is subject to export controls the exporter must have a licence authorising shipment. All export licence applications are assessed rigorously against the Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria. The Consolidated Criteria provide a thorough risk assessment framework and require us to consider the impact of providing equipment and its capabilities. The Government will not grant a licence if to do so would be inconsistent with these criteria, including respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

The British Government is fully committed to the promotion of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The UK government has had discussions with JCB on a range of subjects and continues to encourage and foster respect for human rights among UK businesses.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-26/HL11816/>

Israel: Parks

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11817] To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the bill currently in the Israeli Knesset to allow private non-profit organisations to manage national parks; and whether they intend to make representations to the government of Israel about the impact that bill may have on a two-state solution.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: We have not made any assessment on this issue. The Government is committed to making progress towards a two-state solution, and we will continue to press the parties to refrain from actions that make peace more difficult.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-26/HL11817/>

Israel: Palestinians

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11867] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Israel about the reported detention of over 900 Palestinian children from January to October 2018, 270 of whom were still detained as of the end of October; and what assessment they have made of whether those children have been denied education, family visits, and medical attention.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: The UK is extremely concerned about the treatment of Palestinian children detained in Israeli prisons. We continue to make representations to the Israeli authorities on this issue at senior levels, and did so most recently on 29 October with the Israeli Ministry of Justice.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-27/HL11867/>

Jerusalem: Evictions

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11868] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Israel about the number of evictions of Palestinians from their homes in East Jerusalem to make way for Jewish settlers.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: We regularly make clear our serious concerns about the situation in East Jerusalem to the Israeli authorities and the Municipality of Jerusalem, both bilaterally and in co-operation with EU partners. These concerns include: the evictions of Palestinians and demolition of Palestinian property; the construction of illegal Israeli settlements; removal of residency rights from Palestinians; possible unilateral changes to the municipal borders; and severe difficulties of access to Jerusalem for Palestinians from the West Bank, or for those residents of Jerusalem who live beyond the Separation Barrier. The EU issued a statement on 24 November raising concerns over this issue.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-27/HL11868/>

The statement referred to above can be read at

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-Homepage/54380/statement-spokesperson-latest-demolitions-and-israeli-settlement-plans_en

Hebron: Pre-school Education

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11869] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Israel about the reported ban by Israeli authorities on the renovation of a Palestinian kindergarten near the Ibrahimi Mosque in the Old City of Hebron.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: We have not raised this specific issue with the Israeli authorities.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-27/HL11869/>

Israel: Gaza

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL11870] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Israel about (1) its live fire policy towards protesters in Gaza, and (2) the number of wounded Palestinian adults and children.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: We are concerned at the high numbers of Palestinians killed and injured by the Israel Defence Forces in the West Bank and Gaza. We have repeatedly made clear to Israel our longstanding concerns about its conduct in its occupation of the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and we encourage the Israeli authorities to carry out transparent investigations into whether the use of live fire has been appropriate. We are also concerned that

Hamas and its operatives have been exploiting the protests for their own purposes. The Minister for the Middle East and North Africa regularly discusses the situation in Gaza with the Israeli Ambassador to the UK, and did so most recently on 11 October.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-27/HL11870/>

TOP

Foreign Affairs

House of Lords Oral Answers

Freedom of Religion or Belief

Baroness Berridge (Conservative): To ask Her Majesty's Government what is their assessment of the publication produced by the All-Party Parliamentary Group for International Freedom of Religion or Belief, *Commentary on the State of Freedom of Religion or Belief*; and what steps they are taking to mark International Human Rights Day. ...

The Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon): My Lords, the British Government are deeply concerned about the severity of violations of freedom of religion or belief across many parts of the world. I am grateful to the APPG for producing such a comprehensive report highlighting the scale of the issue. We are marking International Human Rights Day with activities in the UK and overseas. Indeed, earlier today I hosted an event at the Foreign Office to mark the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Baroness Berridge: My Lords, I am grateful to my noble friend for his Answer. Although the APPG commentary deals with violations of freedom of religion or belief, International Human Rights Day allows us to draw attention to how interconnected many human rights are. Women from religious minorities in countries outlined in the report, such as Saudi Arabia, India and Myanmar, often face double discrimination for being not only women but from a religious minority. Can the Minister outline whether Her Majesty's Government, in their country strategies on freedom of religion or belief, or in their research, look at gender discrimination alongside violations of freedom of religion or belief, which is the only way to help these groups of vulnerable women?

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: I am grateful to my noble friend for her work on the particular report and she is right to point out the important link between freedom of religion or belief and ensuring the rights of women and girls across the world. I am pleased to inform her that we continue to prioritise the issue of girls' and women's rights across all parts of the human rights agenda and all areas of British foreign policy. She will also be aware of our commitment to ensure 12 years of quality education for every girl across the world.

Baroness Northover (Liberal Democrat): My Lords, on the subject of women's rights, the Minister will be very familiar with Asia Bibi's case. Surely there could not be a clearer case for asylum. There are rumours that the FCO and the Home Office wanted to grant her asylum, but it was blocked at higher levels. Is that so? When her case is considered again in January, will the United Kingdom Government be offering asylum if they possibly can?

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: As the noble Baroness will be aware from her time as a Minister in Her Majesty's Government, we do not refer to specific cases. However, I can assure her that rumours are exactly that—rumours. She should not base any question on those. We are continuing to work with international

partners to ensure that Asia Bibi's safety and security is paramount. I can also assure her that, along with the Pakistani Government and our international partners, we are doing our utmost to ensure that that priority is not forgotten.

Lord Singh of Wimbledon (Crossbench): My Lords, does the Minister agree that our ritual listing of human rights abuses around the world is a little hypocritical when we turn a blind eye to human rights abuses carried out by trading partners in the Middle East and elsewhere? What sort of country are we becoming when a government Minister can say in public without criticism, "When we talk trade with China, we should not raise issues of human rights"?

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: I assure the noble Lord that I do not share that sentiment. This is important to me. I am proud of Britain remaining a bastion of human rights historically, currently and in the future, ensuring that we, along with our partners and friends, raise issues where there are human rights abuses. Sometimes that is done discreetly and effectively; sometimes we call them out publicly. That continues to be the case.

Lord Cashman (Labour): My Lords, does the Minister agree that the defence of religious belief is paramount but, equally, that we should not go down the route of imposing religious belief and thereby using it to deny people their human rights in various parts of the world, not least in the 36 Commonwealth countries where religion is used as an excuse to deny lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people their rights?

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: First, I agree with the noble Lord on the issue of forcing anyone to believe anything. My role is not just that of freedom of religion envoy; I am the envoy for freedom of religion or belief. "Or belief" is an important part of my role, ensuring that discrimination against anyone, including the LGBT community, is kept at the forefront of the agenda. Indeed, as part of our celebrations of 70 years since the charter, we announced that we will co-chair the ERC with Argentina from June 2019.

The Lord Bishop of St Albans: My Lords, it is good to mark the significant progress we have made in 70th year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but it is worrying that in many parts of the world those human rights are being questioned and pushed back, even by some of our allies. What action are the Government taking to stand with Michelle Bachelet, the UN human rights chief, to "push back" on the push-back?

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: The right reverend Prelate is right to raise this issue. On reflection, 70 years since the declaration, here we are in 2018, seeing abuses of human rights across the piece. We have talked about gender, faith and LGBT rights, which remain important priorities for Her Majesty's Government. We are working closely with the human rights commissioner, Michelle Bachelet. I have met her twice already, as has the Foreign Secretary, to reiterate our strong support for her priorities and agenda.

Lord Collins of Highbury (Labour): My Lords, I thank the Minister for his response. I agree completely with the noble Baroness, Lady Berridge, about the connection between human rights and freedom of religious belief. When giving the Minister responsibility for this matter, the Prime Minister said that we would work with all societies and countries, particularly civil society. What discussion is taking place with faith groups about the issue raised by my noble friend? How can we get people to understand that human rights are fundamental across all groups?

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: The noble Lord is again right to raise that. On working with civil society groups, he will be aware that we recently announced £12 million of funding, for which I am grateful to colleagues in the Department for International Development, in support of freedom of religion or belief initiatives to help civil society organisations on the ground in some of the most challenging part of the world, exactly as the noble Lord articulated. LGBT rights, as well as other rights and gender equality, are an important priority. To give him another practical example, next year will mark the anniversary of my noble friend Lord Hague launching this initiative as the Prime Minister's representative on preventing

sexual violence in conflict. We will mark that by inviting faith leaders to stand together with those of no belief to prioritise the humanity that prevails in standing up for victims of sexual violence in conflict, because no religion, faith or belief sanctions it.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2018-12-10/debates/25FD08F4-08B1-4351-B9A4-278AF10F6857/FreedomOfReligionOrBelief>

The report referred to above can be read at

<https://appgfreedomofreligionorbelief.org/media/Commentary-on-the-Current-State-of-FoRB-2018-APPG-FoRB-online.pdf>

House of Lords Written Answer

Saudi Arabia: Textbooks

Lord Alton of Liverpool (Crossbench) [HL11766] To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the report by the Anti-Defamation League, Teaching Hate and Violence: Problematic Passages from Saudi State Textbooks for the 2018–19 School Year, published on 20 November, and in particular the highlighting of school text books in Saudi Arabia that promote hatred against Jews, Christians, women, other Muslim sects and homosexual men; and what representations they are making to the government of Saudi Arabia about this issue.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: Saudi Arabia remains a Foreign and Commonwealth Office human rights priority country, particularly because of the use of the death penalty, women's rights and restrictions on freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and freedom of religion and belief. We raise our concerns with the Saudi Arabian authorities using a range of ministerial and diplomatic channels of communication, including our Ambassador, the Embassy team and the European Union in Riyadh. A major component of Saudi Arabia's V2030 is educational reform. As the Saudi Minister of Education recently commented this will take a number of years. In March we signed an MOU that will enable a partnership in developing educational curricula. Our bilateral relationship means we can engage constructively in a way that is sensitive to a country's culture and history.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-11-26/HL11766/>

The report referred to above can be read at

<https://www.adl.org/media/12180/download>

TOP

Other Relevant Information

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

Persistent antisemitism hangs over EU

Antisemitic hate speech, harassment and fear of being recognised as Jewish; these are some of the realities of being Jewish in the EU today. It appears to be getting worse, finds a major repeat survey of Jews from the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, the largest ever of its kind worldwide.

“Decades after the Holocaust, shocking and mounting levels of antisemitism continue to plague the EU,” says FRA Director Michael O’Flaherty. “Member States must take note and step up their efforts to prevent and combat antisemitism. Jewish people have a right to live freely, without hate and without fear for their safety.”

FRA's report 'Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism - Second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews in the EU' outlines the survey findings. They point to rising levels of antisemitism. About 90% of respondents feel that antisemitism is growing in their country. Around 90% also feel it is particularly problematic online, while about 70% cite public spaces, the media and politics as common sources of antisemitism.

Almost 30% have been harassed, with those being visibly Jewish most affected.

Antisemitism appears to be so deep-rooted in society that regular harassment has become part of their normal everyday life. Almost 80% do not report serious incidents to the police or any other body. Often this is because they feel nothing will change.

Over a third avoid taking part in Jewish events or visiting Jewish sites because they fear for their safety and feel insecure. The same proportion have also even considered emigrating.

Such results underline the need for Member States to take urgent and immediate action. In doing so they need to work closely together with a broad range of stakeholders, particularly Jewish communities and civil society organisations, to roll out more effective measures to prevent and fight antisemitism.

This includes strengthening Holocaust education and awareness raising activities, keeping Jewish communities and sites safe, and regularly monitoring hate crime towards Jews. Regular victimisation surveys would help assess the effectiveness of laws and policies.

In addition, all Member States should fully and correctly transpose EU laws to protect victims and to counter racism into their national law. This would help ensure victims get the support they deserve and perpetrators are sentenced with effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties. This would, in turn, encourage victims and witnesses to speak out and report incidents.

The results cover 12 Member States where over 96% of the EU's estimated Jewish population live. Over 16,000 Jews aged 16 or over took part in the online survey from May to June 2018. It builds on the [first survey's results and opinions](#) published in 2013. ...

To read the full press release see

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/press-release/2018/persistent-antisemitism-hangs-over-eu>

Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism – Second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews in the EU

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-experiences-and-perceptions-of-antisemitism-survey_en.pdf

Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism: findings Q&A

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2108-antisemitism-findings-qa_en.pdf

Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism: survey methodology Q&A

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2108-antisemitism-methodology-qa_en.pdf

European Commission

Commission presents its response to Antisemitism and a survey showing Antisemitism is on the rise in the EU

... The results of the EU Fundamental Rights Agency's latest survey on Antisemitism are particularly worrying: 85% of European Jews consider Antisemitism to be the biggest social or political problem in their home country. Other figures, amongst others, show that Antisemitism is pervasive and is having an impact on the daily lives of European Jews throughout the EU:

- 89% of Jews think Antisemitism is most problematic on the internet and on social media;
- 28% of respondents have been harassed at least once in the past year;
- 79% of Jews who experienced antisemitic harassment in the past five years did not report this to the police or another organisation;
- 34% avoid visiting Jewish events or sites because they do not feel safe;
- 38% have considered emigrating because they did not feel safe as Jews in Europe;
- 70% consider that efforts by Member States to combat Antisemitism are not effective.

First Vice- President Frans Timmermans said: "I'm deeply concerned about the growth of antisemitism as concluded by the report of the Fundamental Rights Agency. It is essential that we combat this scourge forcefully and collectively. The Jewish community must feel safe and at home in Europe. If we cannot achieve this, Europe ceases to be Europe."

Věra Jourová, European Commissioner for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality, added: "70 years after the Holocaust, I am deeply saddened that 9 out of 10 Jews in Europe say that Antisemitism has increased over the past five years. The Jewish community should feel at home and safe in Europe, whether they are on the way to the synagogue or surfing online. The Commission is acting together with Member States to counter the rise of Antisemitism, to fight holocaust denial and to guarantee that Jews have the full support of the authorities to keep them safe." ...

In response to rising Antisemitism, the Commission appointed in 2015 a Coordinator on combating Antisemitism to liaise with Jewish communities and to strengthen cooperation with organisations working in that field.

The increase of Antisemitism in Europe is particularly worrying in the online sphere, as today's study shows. Since 2016 the Commission has worked intensively to tackle this challenge with the [Code of Conduct](#) on illegal online hate speech. Major IT-companies (Twitter, YouTube, Facebook and Microsoft) have agreed to review illegal hate speech flagged to them within 24 hours and remove it where necessary. In the course of 2018, Instagram, Google+, Snapchat and Dailymotion also joined the Code of Conduct. The results of this action will again be evaluated early next year. More recently, the Commission proposed a [legislation to ensure that online terrorist content](#) is removed within one hour following a removal order from the national competent authorities.

In June 2016, the European Commission also launched the [High Level Group on combating Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance](#) to step up cooperation and coordination, to better prevent and combat hate crime and hate speech. It brings together all 28 EU Member States, international organisations and civil society organisations. Through this network, the Commission is working on addressing the underreporting issue by improving standards for recording hate crime.

In 2016 the Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, of which 25 EU countries are members, adopted a definition on Antisemitism, which has become the basis of our work. On 29 November 2018, the EU [acquired a Permanent International Partnership with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance](#). The participation of the EU in this international body will allow for closer cooperation on combating Holocaust denial and preventing racism, xenophobia and Antisemitism.

However, the obligation to protect EU citizens lies first and foremost with the Member States themselves. In that light it is important to note that on 6 December 2018, all EU countries unanimously adopted a [Declaration](#) on the fight against Antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe" which is an important signal showing that the EU and each of its Member States stand side by side with the Jewish community to guarantee their safety and well-being. Member States are also called to use the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's definition of Antisemitism as a guidance tool, which would be

an important step in the fight against Antisemitism. ...

To read the full press release see

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6724_en.htm

Institute for Jewish Policy Research

Reflections on the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) survey of Jewish people's experiences and perceptions of antisemitism

http://www.jpr.org.uk/documents/JPR.2018.Reflections_on_the_FRA_antisemitism_survey.pdf

TOP

Relevant Legislation ** new or updated today

UK Parliament

Holocaust (Return of Cultural Objects) (Amendment) Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2017-19/holocaustreturnofculturalobjectsamendment.html>

Marriage Act 1949 (Amendment) Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2017-19/marriageact1949amendment.html>

Online Forums Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2017-19/onlineforums.html>

Organ Donation (Deemed Consent) Bill

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2017-19/organdonationdeemedconsent.html>

Palestinian Statehood (Recognition) Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2017-19/palestinianstatehoodrecognition.html>

Scottish Parliament

Human Tissue (Authorisation) (Scotland) Bill

<http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/Bills/108681.aspx>

TOP

Consultations ** new or updated today

The future of civil partnership in Scotland (closing date 21 December 2018)

<https://consult.gov.scot/family-law/the-future-of-civil-partnership-in-scotland/>

2021 Census: Outputs Strategy Consultation for Northern Ireland (closing date 9 January 2019)

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/consultations/dfp/2021-census-outputs-strategy-consultation-for-northern-ireland-document.pdf>

Extremism in England and Wales (closing date 31 January 2018)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/extremism-in-england-and-wales-call-for-evidence>

Racial harassment in higher education (closing date 15 February 2019)

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/inquiries-and-investigations/racial-harassment-higher-education-our-inquiry>

Draft guidance to challenge bullying in schools [Wales only] (closing date 15 February 2019)

<https://beta.gov.wales/draft-guidance-challenge-bullying-schools>

One Scotland: Hate Has No Home Here (closing date 24 February 2019)

<https://consult.gov.scot/hate-crime/consultation-on-scottish-hate-crime-legislation/>

TOP

The Scottish Council of Jewish Communities (SCoJeC) is Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation SC029438