



Political Affairs Digest

A daily summary of political events affecting the Jewish Community

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House of Commons Written Answers

Church of England: Travellers

Kate Green (Labour) [27547] To ask the hon. Member for South West Bedfordshire, representing the Church Commissioners, what progress has been made on (a) making Church land available for Gypsy and Traveller sites and (b) other plans to tackle racism and discrimination as agreed at the General Synod in February 2019.

Andrew Selous: The Church Commissioners manage the charitable and historic endowments of the Church to support mission and ministry financially. The Commissioners seek to make provision for a range of housing types on their land but have not recently been made aware of any requirements for the direct provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation on that land. Other land at a parish and diocesan level is not under the ownership or management of the Church Commissioners.

The Church has an active network for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people and is also running an annual training day for clergy that offers support and guidance, alongside a conference on 24th March 2020 which aims to give voice and visibility to minorities not traditionally heard, seen and represented in the Church of England. The Church of England's Ministry Division and clergy senior appointments team have developed a programme of work to support vocations from UKME communities and is working towards increasing representation in the senior leadership of the Church.

The Church will also be making an additional £20 million available over three years under its new Social Impact Investment Project, which incentivises positive investment in communities over the maximisation of financial return. One of the key areas for this project will be looking at the social impact of housing and consideration will be given to the housing needs of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller peoples. At its February 2020 session the General Synod of the Church of England debated and passed the following motion:

“Windrush Commitment and Legacy

That this Synod, commemorating in 2018 the martyrdom of the Revd Dr Martin

Luther King, Jr., noting with joy the 70th anniversary of the arrival of the Empire Windrush liner in the United Kingdom in June 1948 bringing nearly 500 Commonwealth citizens, mainly from the Caribbean, to mainland UK; and the eventual arrival of approximately half a million people from the West Indies, who were called to Britain as British subjects to help rebuild the post-war United Kingdom:

- a. lament, on behalf of Christ's Church, and apologises for, the conscious and unconscious racism experienced by countless black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) Anglicans in 1948 and subsequent years, when seeking to find a spiritual home in their local Church of England parish churches, the memory of which is still painful to committed Anglicans who, in spite of this racism from clergy and others, have remained faithful to the Church of England and their Anglican heritage;
- b. request the Archbishops' Council to commission research to assess the impact of this on the Church of England in terms of church members lost, churches declining into closure, and vocations to ordained and licensed lay ministries missed, and to report back to this Synod and the wider Church."
- c. express gratitude to God for the indispensable contribution to the mission, ministry, prayer and worship of Christ's Church in this nation made by people of BAME descent in the Church of England;
- d. acknowledge and give joyful thanks for the wider contribution of the 'Windrush generation' and their descendants to UK life and culture in every field of human activity, including service across the Armed Forces and other services during and after the Second World War; and
- e. resolve to continue, with great effort and urgency, to stamp out all forms of conscious or unconscious racism, and to commit the Church of England to increase the participation and representation of lay and ordained BAME Anglicans throughout Church life;
- f. request the Archbishop's Council to appoint an independent person external to the Church to assess the current situation as regards race and ethnicity in the Church, in order to present a report to this Synod with recommendations for actions to achieve reconciliation and authentic belonging so that we can move towards truly being a Church for all people;
- g. to the greater glory of the God in whose image every human being is made.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-10/27547/>

The following three questions all received the same answer

Marriage: Humanism

Rebecca Long Bailey (Labour) [25124] To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, whether he has made an assessment of the potential merits of granting legal recognition to humanist marriages in advance of the report from the Law Commission.

Rebecca Long Bailey (Labour) [25125] To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what assessment he has made of public support for legal recognition of humanist marriages in England and Wales.

Marriage

Rebecca Long Bailey (Labour) [25126] To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what assessment he has made of the adequacy of choices available to non-religious couples to have a legally-recognised wedding conducted in line with their own beliefs.

Alex Chalk: Government consulted in 2014 on marriages by non-religious belief organisations. Assessment of these matters can be found in the Government response at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/marriages-by-non-religious-belief-organisations>

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-04/25124/>

and

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-04/25125/>

and

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-04/25126/>

House of Lords Written Answers

Hate Crime

Lord Vinson (Conservative) [HL2248] To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Baroness Williams of Trafford on 4 February (HL728), what discussions they have had with the Law Commission about how they intend to conduct the review of legislation related to hate crime; whether that Commission intends to call for evidence; if so, (1) when, and (2) whom, it will call for evidence; and whether the Crown Prosecution Service will be involved in that review.

Baroness Williams of Trafford: The Government has asked the Law Commission to undertake a review of the legislation related to hate crime, which will report in early 2021. The review is considering parity in the existing legislation and the case for additional groups to be protected by legislation. Officials have met with the Law Commission since the review was commissioned for informal progress updates. The Law Commission are scheduled to conduct a public consultation later in the year as part of their review. They will be seeking a wide range of perspectives and inviting comment from all interested parties.

As part of their review, the Law Commission are engaging with a variety of stakeholders, including the CPS, community organisations, civil rights groups, law enforcement, legal experts and academics.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2020-03-04/HL2248/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2020-01-22/HL728/>

Information about the review referred to above can be read at

<https://www.lawcom.gov.uk/project/hate-crime/>

Out-of-school Education: Islam

Lord Pearson of Rannoch (Non-affiliated) [HL2002] To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Agnew of Oulton on 13 February (HL1377), whether they assess whether extremist ideology is being taught in madrasas; and if so, how.

Reply from Baroness Berridge: Madrasas are generally considered to be out-of-school settings and, as indicated in the answer provided by my predecessor, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the School System, on 13 February 2020, out-of-school settings are not captured by a single dedicated regulatory framework. Therefore, they are not subject to assessment regarding their teachings by the department or Ofsted.

However, as explained previously, the department is taking forward a package of measures to enhance safeguarding in out-of-school settings – safeguarding children from all forms of harm, including extremism. This includes a £3 million pilot scheme as previously outlined by my predecessor in his response on 16 January

2020. The pilot scheme will be used to inform development of best practice on how to identify and intervene in out-of-school settings of concern.

If the department became aware of a setting where extremist activity was taking place resulting in children being at risk of harm, we would work closely with relevant agencies, such as the local authority and police, to take action.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2020-02-27/HL2002/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2020-02-05/HL1377/>

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Israel

House of Commons Written Answers

Overseas Trade: Israeli Settlements

Christian Matheson (Labour) [26893] To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, what steps her Department is taking to ensure that UK businesses do not conduct business in illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Conor Burns: The UK routinely updates our guidance to British businesses on the Overseas Business Risk website. This is voluntary guidance to British businesses. Ultimately it will be the decision of an individual or company whether to operate in occupied territories.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-09/26893/>

Imports: Israeli Settlements

Christian Matheson (Labour) [26894] To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, if she will make it her policy to exclude the import of goods produced in illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories from future trade deals; and if she will make a statement.

Conor Burns: The settlements are not covered by the EU-Israel Association Agreement, which currently governs our trade with Israel, nor by the UK-Israel Trade and Partnership Agreement, which will enter into force at the end of the Transition Period. We are committed to maintaining this position.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-09/26894/>

Israel: West Bank

Anneliese Dodds (Labour Co-op) [27063] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, pursuant to the Answer of 10 February 2020 to Question 12373 on Israel: West Bank, how many of those (a) pre-fabricated residential, livelihood and agricultural structures and (b) 30 renewable energy systems (i) are still in use and (ii) have been removed or demolished by the Israeli authorities.

James Cleverly: 11.37 per cent of the needs-based and emergency services HMG funds as part of an international consortium helping to provide pre-fabricated residential, livelihood and agricultural structures have been demolished by the Israeli authorities. However, none of the 30 renewable energy systems have been lost as a result of confiscations or demolitions. We are deeply concerned by the

continued demolition of Palestinian property by the Israeli authorities. Demolitions and evictions of Palestinians from their homes cause unnecessary suffering to ordinary Palestinians; call into question Israel's commitment to a viable two-state solution; and, in all but the most exceptional of cases, are contrary to International Humanitarian Law. We are keeping the case for compensation under review.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-09/27063/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-02-04/12373/>

Palestinians: Overseas Aid

Anneliese Dodds (Labour Co-op) [27064] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, pursuant to the Answer of 10 February 2020 to Question 12373 on Israel: West Bank, whether the allocated funding has been provided (a) directly as part of UK aid or (b) indirectly through (i) ECHO or (ii) other EU aid programmes.

James Cleverly: The allocated funding has been provided directly as part of UK aid. Our assistance supports a stable Palestinian Authority (PA) which can act as an effective partner for peace with Israel and can deliver essential services to Palestinians. UK Aid to the PA supports the provision of education and health services in the West Bank and provides technical assistance to strengthen the PA's financial management. In 2018/19 it helped pay the salaries of 37,600 teachers, doctors, nurses, midwives and other health and education workers, enabling 26,000 Palestinians to get an education (50 per cent girls), 3,300 MMR vaccinations for children, and 111,000 medical consultations. UK aid also helps improve water and electricity services in the West Bank and across the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-09/27064/>

The answer referred to above can be read at

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-02-04/12373/>

Palestinians: Overseas Aid

Anneliese Dodds (Labour Co-op) [27065] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, how much funding the UK has provided to the Occupied Palestinian Territories (a) directly and (b) indirectly through EU aid programmes in each of the last three years.

James Cleverly: UK spending on Overseas Development Assistance is detailed in the annual Statistics on International Development. Spending in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs) for calendar years 2016-2018 is detailed below. This includes all UK assistance in the OPTs, and for Palestinian refugees across the region, through our support to United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). EU support to the OPTs, available from the OECD, is also detailed in the below grid. This does not include the majority of EU support to UNRWA, which is captured separately. Approximately 15 per cent of EU spending on humanitarian and development assistance is attributable to the UK.

Year	2016	2017	2018
UK ODA (inc. all UNRWA funding)*	£77.2m	£112.5m	£114.8m
EU bilateral spend (approx.)**	£320m	£225m	£226m
15% UK imputed share of EU bilateral spend (approx.)	£48m	£34m	£34m

EU figures calculated using current exchange rates

* <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-international-development>

** <https://stats.oecd.org/>

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2020-03-09/27065/>

House of Lords Written Answers

West Bank: Schools

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL2104] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they intend to make to the government of Israel about the reported (1) expulsion of students from, and (2) confiscation of, a container classroom in Susya, Palestine.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: While we have not made representations on this specific issue, officials from our Embassy in Tel Aviv raised the increase in demolitions with the Israeli authorities on 17 December 2019. The practice of confiscations and demolitions causes unnecessary suffering to ordinary Palestinians and is harmful to the peace process. We continue to urge the Israeli and Palestinian leadership to avoid actions that make it more difficult to achieve a culture of peaceful coexistence and a negotiated solution to the conflict. We have also stressed the importance of the Israel security forces providing appropriate protection to the Palestinian civilian population, in particular the need to protect children. Under international humanitarian law, an occupying power has an obligation to facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children, with the cooperation of national and local authorities.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2020-03-02/HL2104/>

Israeli Settlements

Baroness Tonge (Non-affiliated) [HL2108] To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the statement by the Minister for the Middle East and North Africa on 24 February about Israel's intention to construct 1,077 housing units in Givat Hamatos, in southern Jerusalem, what steps they intend to take to protect the viability of the two-State solution from such activity.

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: The UK condemns Israel's announcement to move forward with the construction of 1,077 housing units in Givat Hamatos. Settlement construction in these highly sensitive areas undermines the viability of a future Palestinian state with its capital in East Jerusalem.

It is the UK's longstanding position that settlements are illegal under international law and threaten the physical viability of the two-state solution. We urge Israel to reverse this latest decision and halt its settlement expansion. The UK is committed to making progress towards a two-state solution and supports any serious proposal to bring about that outcome.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2020-03-02/HL2108/>

The statement referred to above can be read at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/israeli-settlements-february-2020-uk-statement>

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Westminster Hall Debate

Freedom of Religion or Belief

col 177WH Jim Shannon (DUP): ... [the] Open Doors' "World Watch List" report ... paints a grim picture of a worsening situation for Christians, with 260 million—an increase of 15 million since 2019—living in countries where there is a risk of high, very high or extreme levels of persecution. ...

col 178WH I would like to know what progress has been made to improve training on FORB, and to make that training mandatory for Government officials working in countries with high levels of FORB violations. After all, how can we say sincerely that we care about freedom of religion or belief, that we recognise the tremendous suffering that people are experiencing because of denial of that freedom, and that we understand that FORB violations can cause and exacerbate conflict, but then turn around and say that we still do not know whether it is important enough to have mandatory training? ...

col 180WH Atheists, agnostics and other non-religious people often face extreme violations of FORB. ...

col 185WH Hundreds of Ahmadis have been murdered and the targeted killing of Ahmadis continues with impunity. Ahmadis cannot call themselves Muslims and are denied the right to vote as Muslims. Ahmadis are openly declared as "deserving to be killed" ... in the Pakistani media and by religious clerics, with the state unable to stand up for Ahmadis and against the extremists. ...

Since the 1979 Islamic revolution, the Government of Iran have persecuted Iranian Baha'is, who comprise the country's largest non-Muslim religious minority, with more than 300,000 members, as a systematic policy of the state. Since Dr Hassan Rouhani assumed the presidency in August 2018, more than 283 Baha'is have been arrested, thousands have been blocked from access to higher education, and there have been at least 645 acts of economic oppression. In addition, more than 26,000 pieces of anti-Baha'i propaganda have been disseminated in the Iranian media. ...

In an even more alarming development, in the early months of 2020 the Iranian Government have moved to digitise national identity cards. The new identity system restricts applicants to select only one of four religions, according to the 1979 constitution—Islam, Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism. Those belonging to other faiths are denied the ID cards. ...

col 186WH Bob Stewart (Conservative): ... any decent society believes that freedom of religion is a basic human right. The problem is that I have been to many places where it is not a basic human right.

From the Bishop of Truro's report, I know that 80% of persecution for religious reasons is against Christians. I am neutral, however, because in Bosnia I saw Roman Catholics attacking Orthodox Christians and Muslims, Muslims attacking Orthodox Christians and Roman Catholics, and Orthodox Christians attacking both other sides. What they carried out was often a crime against humanity—it was definitely ethnic cleansing—and it was sometimes genocide. The fact of the matter is that those terms are relative. ...

col 190WH Peter Grant (SNP): ... I am a practising Roman Catholic ... sadly my religion, like many others ... is used by people who claim to be of the same faith to justify deeds that would never have been condoned by the one we call our saviour. ...

The Rabat plan of action launched by the United Nations in 2013 sets out the kinds of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that all nations should adopt, but ... having legislation in place is one thing; making it happen in reality is a very different thing. The international community has the tools it needs to tackle religious persecution. It is up to Governments everywhere, working together, to use all the diplomatic, political and

economic means at their disposal to ensure that no Government feel that they can ignore, condone or actively participate in religious persecution. ...

col 191WH The large-scale persecution of religious or racial minorities does not happen overnight. As with racism—a very close cousin of religious sectarianism ... such persecution needs to be fostered over a longer period. It starts with verbal insults and racist or sectarian language, which is first ignored and tolerated, then actively promoted and celebrated by those in positions of power in the media or in politics. It grows through deliberate attempts to isolate a targeted group and to vilify anyone who speaks in their defence, denouncing them all—those being targeted and those who would stand alongside them—as somehow disloyal to the country of residence, a threat to national security, or even terrorists, simply because of the peaceful practice of their religion.

Once a country has allowed that attitude to become embedded, the next step forward is easy: the violence, the abductions and the wholesale sexual abuse of women and children become much easier. At the moment, we would all say that we in the United Kingdom are among the 17% of the population of the world who do not suffer from religious persecution—it is a shocking statistic that almost 85% of the world's population live in countries where one religious minority or another is actively persecuted—but if we took a hard, honest look at where the United Kingdom is now, we would see some worrying signs that the first steps in that process are happening. That does not mean we will see wholesale violence in the next week or so, but we have to be aware of what is happening on our streets and in our communities, and we have to be prepared to stop it.

For example—I am not taking sides on this one—did political processes come out with much credibility after the accusations and counter-accusations of antisemitism and Islamophobia over the past year or so? They have been such a feature of our political debate, but does anyone think that the political establishment came out well when a response to an accusation of antisemitism was a counter-accusation of Islamophobia? Instead, everyone should have said, “You know what? All of us have a problem with some kind of racial or religious bigotry within our organisations or our culture. Let's sit down to talk about how we can tackle it all together.” ...

col 192WH ... on the occasions when I have engaged actively in dialogue with someone whose behaviour was blatantly racist, sectarian or religiously intolerant, it is surprising how often, on getting down to it, such people are deeply insecure in their own religious or political beliefs. ... They hide in a shell, to come out fighting. That might present itself as Christianity, but it is so mired in hatred and intolerance that I can see no connection with what is happening or, certainly, with the teachings of the version of Christianity that I seek to follow.

I will finish with one statistic that should concern us all. In 2018, the British social attitudes survey found that almost two thirds—63%—of people in the United Kingdom believed that religions bring more conflict than peace. In my religion, we worship one who has the title “Prince of Peace”; and the word “Islam” can translate as “peace”. Every religion that I have any knowledge of is founded on peace, on respect for human beings of all kinds and on living together in peace and harmony. In this collection of countries, we think freedom of religion and belief is established, but almost two thirds of the population think religion is the problem rather than the answer. I suggest that it is not only the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that needs to change the way it does things. Perhaps the Church establishments, including my own, have a job to do in persuading that 63% not necessarily to follow a particular religion, but at least to understand that any true religion is about making things better for the whole of humanity. ...

col 195WH **Imran Ahmad Khan (Conservative):** ... I am an Ahmadi Muslim. ... Ahmadis are a peace-loving community whose motto is, “Love for all and hatred for none.” At the core of Islam is a belief that if we wish to love and serve God, we must love and serve his creation. To that end, Ahmadis focus on humanitarian activities, such as providing healthcare, education and clean drinking water for those who need them. Ahmadis work

to foster understanding between faith groups and support charities throughout the United Kingdom and, indeed, the world. Sadly, however ... Ahmadis suffer vicious persecution around the world. ...

I know that from my experience in the Yorkshire market town of Batley. In August 1985, when I was 11 years old, my parents organised an inter-faith meeting in the town hall. It was interrupted and disturbed when, according to West Yorkshire police, more than 1,000 extremists, led by Pakistani hate preachers funded by the Pakistani state, were bused in from around the country. The mob brutally attacked my English mother and my father, a dermatologist; my eldest brother and I; and a Welsh Ahmadi schoolteacher who was with us. My first cousin, a GP, was by chance driving through the market town that day. He saw the mob and saw his family and friends being attacked, so he stopped. He was recognised, pulled from his vehicle and savagely beaten up.

col 197WH The Minister for Asia (Nigel Adams): ... In addition to appointing an envoy, we have demonstrated our strong commitment to defending the right to freedom of religion or belief around the world. In delivering on that commitment, we work closely with like-minded partners such as the United States, Canada and our European friends. By standing together and sending a unified message to those who fail to respect religious freedom, we become stronger agents of change. ...

col 198WH ... work is under way to ensure that British diplomats and officials in relevant roles receive enhanced religious literacy training, to help them understand the role that religion plays in many people's lives and in the decisions they make. We are also working to establish the UK's first autonomous global human rights sanctions regime, which will aim to deter individuals from committing serious human rights violations or abuses and to hold those who do accountable. ...

Overall, the UK is working harder than ever to support those who are persecuted on account of their religion or belief ...

col 200WH While taking action to tackle religious intolerance abroad, we must recognise that it is not just a foreign problem or one that blights countries suffering conflict. It also happens here in the west, where we have seen attacks and antisemitic graffiti. In New York, five people were stabbed as they celebrated Hanukkah. Those attacks show that no country is immune to intolerance and hate.

I assure the House that the Government will continue to be a long-standing champion of human rights and freedoms. We have a duty to promote and defend our values of equality, inclusion and respect, and we will stand up for minority communities around the world and defend the right of freedom of religion or belief for everyone, everywhere. ...

To read the full transcript see

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2020-03-12/debates/EBF09C38-9500-4653-88A8-4F406109B1AC/FreedomOfReligionOrBelief>

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Relevant Legislation ** new or updated today

UK Parliament

Assisted Dying Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2019-20/assisteddying.html>

Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2019-20/divorcedissolutionandseparation.html>

Education (Assemblies) Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2019-20/educationassemblies.html>

Genocide Determination Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2019-20/genocidedeterminationbill.html>

Marriage Act 1949 (Amendment) Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2019-20/marriageact1949amendment.html>

Marriage and Civil Partnership (Minimum Age) Bill

<https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2019-20/marriageandcivilpartnershipminimumage.html>

Scottish Parliament

Civil Partnership (Scotland) Bill

<https://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/Bills/112997.aspx>

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Consultations

** new or updated today

Harassment and sexual misconduct in higher education (closing date 27 March 2020)

<https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/media/76f6bdd3-bb14-4956-b089-cd1598323d55/consultation-on-harassment-and-sexual-misconduct-in-higher-education.pdf>

Hate crime legislation in Northern Ireland: an independent review (closing date 31 March 2020)

<https://www.hatecrimereviewni.org.uk/sites/hcr/files/media-files/Consultation%20Paper%20Feb%202020.pdf>

Electing a more diverse Assembly (closing date 22 April 2020)

<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgConsultationDisplay.aspx?ID=389>

Amendments to the organ donation regulations (Wales) (closing date 30 April 2020)

<https://gov.wales/amendments-organ-donation-regulations>

Regulating Independent Educational Institutions (closing date 8 May 2020)

<https://consult.education.gov.uk/school-frameworks/regulating-independent-education-institutions/>

TOP

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