



Political Affairs Digest

A daily summary of political events affecting the Jewish Community

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House of Commons Oral Answer

Business of the House

Robert Largan (Conservative): Recently the Egyptian-born hate preacher Omar Abdul Kafi went on a UK tour, giving lectures at Finsbury Park mosque in London and a number of venues in Leeds, Liverpool and Mayfair. Abdul Kafi has previously given sermons about killing Jews and advanced antisemitic conspiracy theories, and he is known to have directly inspired the Stockholm suicide bomber, Taimour Abdulwahab. Given these facts, can we have a debate on how on earth such an individual was allowed to enter the country and how that is compatible with the Government's wider Prevent strategy?

Mark Spencer: ... Antisemitism has absolutely no place in our society. We expect anyone involved in spreading hate to face the full extent of the law, which is why the UK has robust hate crime tools to support the investigation and prosecution of those who incite racial and religious hatred. I am aware that the individual has made shocking remarks in the past, and I will raise my hon. Friend's concerns with the Home Secretary.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2022-04-21/debates/417E47EB-152A-49EF-B23D-7EC749F32E9D/BusinessOfTheHouse#contribution-D3314C94-DB3A-4C10-BE0C-DC066D841C0C>

House of Commons Written Answers

The following two questions both received the same answer

Religion: Education

Kim Leadbeater (Labour) [150296] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what assessment his Department has made of the impact of the Schools White Paper on the means for ensuring high quality provision of Religious Education for all pupils in England; and if he will make a statement.

Kim Leadbeater (Labour) [150297] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, with reference to the Schools White Paper entitled Opportunity for all: strong schools with great

teachers for your child, published on 28 March 2022, what assessment his Department has made of the effect of religious education on people's understanding of each other in wider society; and if he will make a statement.

Robin Walker: The government believes that religious education (RE) is an important subject, developing a pupil's knowledge and understanding of the religions and beliefs which form part of contemporary society, and serving to inform their own values and behaviours. RE can also contribute to pupils' personal development and wellbeing, by promoting mutual respect and tolerance in a diverse society. It is an important contributor to the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils, which schools are required to facilitate as per the Education Act 2002.

In school life, RE can develop and nuance the skills required for other parts of the school curriculum such as history, citizenship, and personal, social, health and economic education. Studying RE can serve to improve community cohesion. It provides a key context to develop young people's understanding and appreciation of diversity, to promote shared values, and to challenge racism and discrimination. In the Schools White Paper, 'Opportunity for All', the department committed to establishing a new arms-length curriculum body. We will work with thousands of teachers to co-design, create and continually improve packages of optional, free, adaptable digital curriculum resources and video lessons. Each subject, including RE, will have a choice of resources, providing variety for teachers. This sector-led approach will draw on expertise and inputs from across the country, involving teachers, schools, trusts, subject associations, national centres of excellence and educational publishers.

The department will continue to support the provision of high-quality RE. Subject knowledge enhancement courses remain available in cases where a School Direct lead school or initial teacher training providers identify applicants who have the potential to become outstanding teachers, but who need to increase their subject knowledge in a range of subjects. This includes an eight week RE course.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-03-30/150296>

and

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-03-30/150297>

The White Paper referred to above can be read at

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1063602/Opportunity_for_all_strong_schools_with_great_teachers_for_your_child_print_version.pdf

The following three questions all received the same answer

Religion: Education

Luke Pollard (Labour Co-op) [150261] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, with reference to the Schools White Paper, what plans he has to help ensure there is (a) adequate funding for and (b) uptake of ITT bursaries for religious education; and if he will make a statement.

Luke Pollard (Labour Co-op) [150262] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, with reference to the Schools White Paper, what estimate he has made of the proportion of hours of religious education hours taught by teachers with no post A level qualification in that subject in comparison to other subjects in the curriculum.

Luke Pollard (Labour Co-op) [150263] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what steps his Department is taking to help ensure that the recruitment target for religious education teachers in secondary schools is met.

Robin Walker: Legislation does not specify that teachers must have a post-A level qualification in a particular subject or discipline. It is the Teachers' Standards that specify the subject knowledge required for the award of qualified teacher status. All

trainee teachers must meet these by the time they complete their training.

25.2% of religious education (RE) hours taught were by a teacher with no relevant post-A level qualification in that subject in the 2019/20 academic year. This compares with 12.2% across English Baccalaureate subjects.

Information on subjects taught and teacher post-A level qualifications is published in the annual 'school workforce in England' statistical publication at:

<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-workforce-in-england/2019>

To reduce the burden on schools during the COVID-19 pandemic, schools were not required to provide information on teacher qualifications in the November 2020 school workforce census. Therefore, the information provided relates to the 2019 school workforce census. Figures for the 2021/22 academic year will be published in June 2022.

The bursaries that the department offers for initial teacher training (ITT) are intended to incentivise applications to ITT courses. The department reviews the bursaries on offer each year to take account of factors, including historic recruitment, forecast economic conditions, and teacher supply need in each subject. This provides flexibility to respond to the need to attract new teachers, and means the department is spending money where it is needed most.

In the 2020/21 academic year, the department exceeded the postgraduate ITT target in RE (129% of target). In the 2021/22 academic year, the equivalent target for RE was extremely close to being met (99% of target). As a result, the department has focused the bursaries on subjects where it is hardest to attract sufficient applicants. The department will review the need for financial incentives across all subjects again, using the latest available data, before announcing the bursaries for the 2023/24 academic year.

RE trainee teachers can apply for student finance. This includes a tuition fee loan, maintenance loan and additional means-tested funding for trainees in particular circumstances, including those with children, adult dependants, or a disability. Trainees on employment-based courses are ineligible for student finance as they earn a salary whilst they train instead.

The department continues to support RE trainee teacher recruitment through subject knowledge enhancement courses. These are available for applicants who have the potential to become outstanding teachers, but who need to increase their subject knowledge before the Teachers' Standards can be met.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-03-30/150261>

and

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-03-30/150262>

and

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-03-30/150263>

The White Paper referred to above can be read at

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1063602/Opportunity_for_all_strong_schools_with_great_teachers_for_your_child_print_version.pdf

Teachers: Training

Diane Abbott (Labour) [153697] To ask the Secretary of State for Education, whether he plans to take specific steps to promote and encourage teachers to undertake training on racial bias, discrimination and anti-racism.

Robin Walker: Racism has no place in education and providers have a responsibility to ensure they take a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of racism towards staff and students. All educational institutions should be inclusive and welcoming for students and staff from all backgrounds.

To be awarded qualified teacher status, trainees must demonstrate all of the Teachers' Standards at the appropriate level, including Teacher Standard One, which requires teachers to have a clear understanding of the needs of all pupils and set goals that stretch and challenge young people of all backgrounds and abilities. Section 2 of the Teachers' Standards' is also clear that teachers must treat all pupils with dignity, building relationships rooted in mutual respect; and show tolerance and respect for the rights of others.

Once teachers pass initial teacher training, they enter into two years of funded support through the Early Career Framework, which requires early career teachers to be trained and supported to develop their understanding of maintaining fair and inclusive school environments. This is supplemented by a reformed suite of National Professional Qualifications (NPQs) to provide training and support for teachers and school leaders at all levels to improve outcomes for young people, including a specialist NPQ in Leading Behaviour and Culture that focuses upon the skills and knowledge required to have a positive impact on the wellbeing, motivation and behaviour of their pupils and create a school culture of high-expectations.

Beyond training, school leaders are responsible for ensuring their workforce has appropriate training to meet the needs of all pupils, which is in line with the department's position on school autonomy and school leaders being best placed to assess the needs of their pupils and workforce.

The Public Sector Equality Duty also requires public bodies, including maintained schools and academies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010; advance equality of opportunity for people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it; and foster good relations across all characteristics. The department has published guidance for schools on how to comply with their duties under the Equality Act 2010 at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/equality-act-2010-advice-for-schools>

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-04-14/153697>

House of Lords Written Answers

Islamophobia

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth (Conservative) [HL7678] To ask Her Majesty's Government what progress they have made in tackling Islamophobia.

Lord Greenhalgh: This Government has taken strong steps in tackling anti-Muslim hatred in our society. These have included providing TellMAMA with over £4m between 2017 and 2022 to support Muslim victims of hate crime. We have ensured the Protective Security Grant has supported over 84 Mosques to receive enhanced protection measures. Most recently, we have held a roundtable discussion with key stakeholders from the field of countering anti-Muslim hatred to discuss how we can build on this success.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-04-05/hl7678>

Islamophobia

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth (Conservative) [HL7679] To ask Her Majesty's Government what progress they have made with reaching a definition of Islamophobia since their statement on 23 July 2019 that "there needs to be a formal definition of Islamophobia to help strengthen our efforts against anti-Muslim hatred".

Lord Greenhalgh: This Government remains committed to stamping out anti-Muslim hatred and all forms of religious hate crime. It is unacceptable for anyone to feel unsafe while practicing their religion and we continue to take a zero-tolerance

approach to anti-Muslim hatred. The adoption of a definition of Islamophobia by the Government remains under consideration.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-04-05/hl7679>

The statement referred to above can be read at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/independent-expert-appointed-to-tackle-islamophobia>

Islamophobia

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth (Conservative) [HL7680] To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to their appointment on 23 July 2019 of an independent expert to advise on a definition of Islamophobia, when they intend to appoint a second independent adviser to work with Imam Qari Asim.

Lord Greenhalgh: We will outline our next steps with the review on the Definition of Islamophobia in due course.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-04-05/hl7680>

Information about the appointment referred to above can be read at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/independent-expert-appointed-to-tackle-islamophobia>

Crown Prosecution Service

CPS data summary Quarter 3 2021-2022

... In Q3 21/22 the key points to note are as follows: ...

- The volume of prosecutions has increased 10.2 per cent from 600 in Q2 21/22 to 661 in Q3 21/22 and the volume of convictions has increased 14.7 per cent from 407 in Q2 21/22 to 467 in Q3 21/22.
- The average time for CPS decision to charge from first submission by the police for advice, early investigative advice or charge has reduced from 159.8 days in Q2 21/22 to 153.2 days in Q3 21/22. However, for All Crime the average time for the police and CPS to charge has continued to increase quarter on quarter, with Q3 21/22 at 41.2 days, from 40.3 in Q2 21/22. ...
- Completed prosecutions overall are reducing quarter on quarter, with a further 4.2% reducing seen from 107,327 in Q2 21/22 to 102,777 in Q3 21/22. ... Prosecution volumes for Hate Crime and Rape offences are both on the increase. ...

To read the full data see

<https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/cps-data-summary-quarter-3-2021-2022>

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Holocaust

Charity Commission

Commission suspends sanctioned trustee of World Holocaust Forum Foundation

The Charity Commission has opened an inquiry into the World Holocaust Forum Foundation, after one of its trustees, Dr Viatcheslav Kantor was sanctioned by the UK government.

The Commission has already taken regulatory action to suspend Dr Kantor as a trustee and to prevent the trustees from parting with any of the charity's property without the Commission's prior consent.

The World Holocaust Forum Foundation (1194512), was registered in May 2021 with charitable aims to advance the education of the public in relation to the Holocaust.

On 6 April 2022, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office sanctioned Dr Kantor under the UK's Russia Sanctions regime, meaning he is now subject to a full asset freeze and his name appears on the 'UK Sanctions List' as a designated person. The Commission's position is that individuals subject to UK financial sanctions cannot discharge their duties as a trustee of a charity. ...

To read the full press release see

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/commission-suspends-sanctioned-trustee-of-world-holocaust-forum-foundation>

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Israel

House of Commons Oral Answers

Trade with Israel

Robert Largan (Conservative) [906458] What recent steps [the Minister's] Department has taken to increase trade with Israel.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Trade (Ranil Jayawardena): I am thrilled that our two Prime Ministers have agreed to negotiate an ambitious free trade agreement, with exciting new provisions in digital, data, technology, services and innovation. We have completed our consultation and are analysing the responses now, with a view to launching formal negotiations, along with others, later this year.

Robert Largan: ... I welcome the Government's commitment to negotiating a trade deal with our great friend and ally Israel, which will be of huge benefit to lots of businesses in High Peak and across the country. May I urge the Minister to go further and ensure that any deal does not just include products but looks at services, which make up around 70% of both the UK and Israel's economies? It is an area in which we are both world leaders, and there would be much mutual benefit.

Ranil Jayawardena: Absolutely. My hon. Friend correctly points out that our two economies have strong service sectors but our current deal predominantly caters for trade in goods. That is why we intend to negotiate a more ambitious, comprehensive and innovation-friendly trade deal, which will open up opportunities for British businesses in areas such as tech, data and digital. My hon. Friend will be aware that next month we are hosting the first ever joint innovation and investment summit between our two countries. That will be a key moment as we deepen our relationship, creating opportunities to increase trade and investment between our nations, create new jobs and boost wages.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2022-04-21/debates/0BC703DD-5180-410B-97FD-3FD2DD79180D/TradeWithIsrael>

Business of the House

Kim Leadbeater (Labour): I am sure the whole House has been horrified, as I have been, by the violent scenes in Jerusalem in recent days. Attacks on civilians, including worshippers, have been deeply distressing to see. Will the Leader of the House explain why the Foreign Secretary has not yet come to the House to deliver a statement? Will he confirm what conversations are taking place among the Government to ensure that arms provided by the UK are not used in the conflict in violation of international law? Will he also outline what steps the Government are taking to secure lasting peace in the region, which will include an independent Palestinian state?

Mark Spencer: These are of course delicate issues that need to be handled in the

right way. The Foreign Office engages with the Israeli Government and the interested parties in the area. Violence is never the answer and we should do all we can to promote peace in that area. I am certain that the Foreign Office will have heard the hon. Lady's comments, but if it has not, I shall make sure it is aware of them.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk//commons/2022-04-21/debates/417E47EB-152A-49EF-B23D-7EC749F32E9D/BusinessOfTheHouse#contribution-A874B3D8-26B7-4EE7-AABD-A10E98A6ACBC>

Business of the House

Anum Qaisar (SNP): The al-Aqsa mosque is one of the holiest sites in Islam, and it is one of the very few places where Palestinians can exercise a degree of sovereignty. Recently, during this holy month of Ramadan, we have seen violence, with over 150 Palestinians injured in clashes with Israeli police. The conflict has the potential to escalate further, so will the Leader of the House make way for a debate in Government time on the rights of the Palestinian people?

Mark Spencer: ... I think it should be the right of every human being to live in security and peace. These are of course delicate matters, and I am sure there would be an opportunity at Foreign Office questions for her to ask Ministers directly how they can assist in bringing peace to the area.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk//commons/2022-04-21/debates/417E47EB-152A-49EF-B23D-7EC749F32E9D/BusinessOfTheHouse#contribution-A1777A4C-6894-4475-9E6B-4CBDC586FA20>

House of Commons Written Answer

Humanitarian Aid: Gaza

Tommy Sheppard (SNP) [154132] To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether the policy intention of the proscription of Hamas was to leave unrestricted the scope for public bodies to support UK-based civil society organisations to conduct (a) cultural, (b) educational, (c) commercial or (d) humanitarian work in Gaza.

Damian Hinds: Hamas' proscription was extended to cover the organisation in its entirety in November 2021 because it was assessed that the distinction previously maintained between the military and political wings could no longer be maintained. Hamas is a single, complex organisation which commits and participates in acts of, prepares for, and promotes terrorism.

Hamas is designated in its entirety by a number of the UK's international partners, including the EU, US, Canada and Australia.

The Terrorism Act (TACT) 2000 does not prevent organisations operating overseas in high-risk jurisdictions from carrying out legitimate activities. In October 2020, the Government published on GOV.UK an information note on operating within counter-terrorism legislation, sanctions and export controls. The note directs users to the guidance available to support the delivery of legitimate activities and addresses concerns about the risk of prosecution.

The note provides information on the defence provided by section 12(4) of TACT 2000, which is intended to permit the arrangement of genuinely benign meetings with a proscribed organisation; and information on section 21ZA of TACT 2000, which allows organisations to seek a defence to carry out a transaction that would otherwise be a terrorist financing offence by seeking prior consent from the National Crime Agency.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-04-14/154132>

An updated version of the information note referred to above can be read at

UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

UN expert warns Israeli crackdown will fuel more violence, urges international response

A UN human rights expert today called on the international community to urgently initiate both short-term and longer-term steps to address the escalating violence in the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel.

“The past few weeks have seen a rising level of violence associated with Israel’s 55-year-old occupation of Palestine,” said Michael Lynk, the UN Special Rapporteur for the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967. “International inaction in the face of these new levels of violence will only encourage more of the same.” In recent weeks, Israeli security forces have entered the Haram al-Sharif in East Jerusalem and arrested hundreds of Palestinian worshipers amidst protests and stone-throwing, rockets have been fired towards Israel from Gaza and Israel has bombed Gaza, and scores of Palestinians have been injured in demonstrations against settler marches in the West Bank. More than 40 Palestinians and 15 Israeli and foreign nationals have been reportedly killed in the violence so far this year.

“This entrenched Israeli occupation, which has become indistinguishable from practices of apartheid, is based on the institutional discrimination of one racial-national-ethnic group over another,” said the Special Rapporteur.

“Violence and large-scale human rights abuses are inherent in such an unequal relationship. History teaches us the bitter lesson that prolonged and unwanted alien rule is invariably enforced by violence and resisted by violence.”

The level of violence required by Israel to maintain its occupation has been steadily increasing over the past 16 months. Last year [marked the highest number of Palestinian deaths resulting from confrontations with Israelis related to the occupation since 2014](#). As well, [the number of Palestinian children killed as a result of Israeli violence in 2021 was the most since 2014](#).

The reported incidents of settler violence towards Palestinians or their property in 2021 was the highest since statistics were first gathered in 2017. And [the number of Palestinian homes demolished as a result of Israeli orders in 2021 was the most since 2016](#).

“Israel has chosen to deepen its occupation through the establishment of 300 settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory in violation of international law, where 700,000 Israeli Jewish settlers live with full legal and political citizenship rights amidst five million stateless and rightless Palestinians,” Lynk said.

“A permanent occupation – a legal oxymoron – provides the Palestinians with no political horizon and no hope, only the despair of more of the same.”

The Special Rapporteur urged the international community to adopt a series of immediate and short-term measures that could correct this trend, including:

- Direct that Israel end its 15-year-old blockade of Gaza and allow the opening of its crossing points, as per UN Security Council resolution 1860 (2009);
- Direct that Israel immediately cease all settlement activities in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as per UN Security Council resolution 2334 (2016);
- Direct that Israel take immediate steps to enable Palestinian freedom of movement within the occupied Palestinian territory, including the removal of checkpoints, barriers, permit restrictions and separate highways;
- Direct that Israel immediately end all human rights violations and abuses in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the disproportionate use of force, demolitions and forced evictions, the adoption of steps to ensure accountability for

settler violence and military violations of international norms on the use of force, and the ending of the suppression of Palestinian civil society organisations;

- And enable the Palestinian Authority to hold free, fair and peaceful elections in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem.

In addition, the Special Rapporteur called for the international community to embark upon a rights-based peace process between Israel and Palestine, which would be centred upon international law and the body of United Nations resolutions. The end goal, he said, must be the rapid and complete end of the occupation, and the realization of Palestinian self-determination.

“Only by providing a horizon of hope, through the international community’s meaningful demand that the occupation must fully end with all deliberate speed, can this alarming rise in violence be reversed,” Lynk said. ...

To read the full press release see

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/04/un-expert-warns-israeli-crackdown-will-fuel-more-violence-urges>

Press briefing notes on ... Israel/OPT

... We are deeply concerned by the escalating violence in the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel over the past month.

Last weekend saw Israeli security forces injure around 180 Palestinians, including at least 27 children during tensions in the Al Aqsa Mosque compound. The witnessed conduct of Israeli security forces in particular on 15 April, captured in numerous videos, raises serious concerns that the use of force was widespread, unnecessary and indiscriminate. A number of Palestinians, including elderly, women, children and at least one journalist, who did not appear to pose any threat to the Israeli security forces in any manner, were beaten with batons or shot with sponge-tipped bullets from close range. Many sustained broken bones. Some were injured from stun grenades including some directly striking their heads.

In Jerusalem, between 15 and 17 April, Israeli police reportedly arrested over 470 people, including 60 children. Prisoners’ organisations have raised concerns that some of them were injured at the time of arrest, and that many were prevented from receiving legal aid. All of these 470 have reportedly now been released. Most of those released were prohibited from entering Al Aqsa Mosque compound or the Old City of Jerusalem in the coming weeks as a condition of release.

At around 6:30 am yesterday, 21 April, Israeli police reportedly raided the yards of Al Aqsa Mosque compound and used force to push Palestinians out of the area. Reportedly, Israeli security forces confined dozens of Palestinians inside Al Qibli mosque, and six people were injured by sponge-tipped bullets. Last night and early this morning yet more violence has been reported in the compound, with a journalist, an elderly person and a paramedic among those injured by Israeli forces.

The use of force in law enforcement operations is strictly limited and governed by international norms and standards. The use of force by Israeli police resulting in widespread injuries among worshippers and staff in and around the Al Aqsa Mosque compound must be promptly, impartially, independently and transparently investigated. Those responsible for any violations should be held to account, and policies and procedures on the use of force reviewed with a view to avoid any further violations.

The tension in Jerusalem has impacted other areas. Between 18 and 21 April, Palestinian armed groups launched six rockets and one mortar shell towards Israel. One of the rockets caused some damage to a residential building. Israel responded by striking several armed groups’ military sites across the Gaza Strip. No casualties were reported in either Israel or Gaza.

These latest events follow weeks of violence in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel. In the most serious attacks in Israel in many years, 14 people were killed by attackers in incidents in Beersheba, Bnei Brak, Hadera and Tel Aviv. Among

those losing their lives were 12 Israelis and two foreign nationals. ...

The response by Israeli authorities to the attacks in Israel, in particular measures imposed by Israel on Jenin Governorate such as widespread movement restrictions and punitive measures taken against family members of suspected attackers, raise concerns of possible collective punishment. International humanitarian and human rights law strictly prohibits penalties of any kind against people or entire groups of people for acts they have not personally committed. ...

To read the full press release see

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-briefing-notes/2022/04/press-briefing-notes-ukraine-and-israelopt>

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Relevant Legislation ** new or updated today

UK Parliament

Animal Welfare (Sentience) Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/2867>

Assisted Dying Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/2875>

Education (Assemblies) Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/2878>

Higher Education (Freedom of Speech) Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/2862>

Israel Arms Trade (Prohibition) Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3025>

Marriage Act 1949 (Amendment) Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3017>

Marriage and Civil Partnership (Minimum Age) Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/2900>

**** Nationality and Borders Bill**

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3023>

Commons Disagreement, Insistence and Reasons

<https://bills.parliament.uk/publications/46226/documents/1740>

Online Safety Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3137>

Palestine Statehood (Recognition) Bill

<https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/2942>

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Consultations

** new or updated today

Independent Review of Social Cohesion and Resilience (closing date 2 June 2022)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/independent-review-of-social-cohesion-and-resilience-call-for-evidence/independent-review-of-social-cohesion-and-resilience-call-for-evidence>

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