

Political Affairs Digest

A daily summary of political events affecting the Jewish Community
Scottish Council of Jewish Communities
SCoJeC

Contents

[Home Affairs](#)

[Israel](#)

[Other Relevant Information](#)

[Relevant Legislation](#)

[Consultations](#)

Home Affairs

House of Lords Written Answer

Antisemitism

The Marquess of Lothian [HL5760] To ask Her Majesty's Government, in the light of the report by the Community Security Trust *Antisemitic Incidents* which reported an increase in antisemitic incidents in 2016, what action they are taking (1) to protect the UK Jewish community, and (2) to promote a culture of tolerance and inclusion.

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: The Government takes the security of the Jewish community in the United Kingdom very seriously and recently announced a £13.4 million contribution for 2017/18 to the Community Security Trust. The Trust provides security guards and protection to independent and state Jewish schools, nurseries, synagogues and community sites.

Our cross-government working group to tackle anti-Semitism ensures that we are alive to any new issues and concerns the Jewish community might have and that we can respond quickly and effectively. In December 2016, the United Kingdom became the first European Union country to formally adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of anti-Semitism. We recently published a progress report on our efforts to tackle anti-Semitism (attached) which can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-semitism-update> The Government's Hate Crime Action Plan and integration programme set out our actions to prevent hate crime and promote cohesion more broadly.

[Anti Semitism update](#)

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2017-03-01/HL5760/>

Home Affairs Committee Inquiry into Hate crime and its violent consequences

New written evidence

Fawcett Society

<http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/home-affairs-committee/hate-crime-and-its-violent-consequences/written/48761.pdf>

Consultative Panel on Parliamentary Security

<http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/home-affairs-committee/hate-crime-and-its-violent-consequences/written/48762.pdf>

House of Commons Library

Briefing paper: Faith Schools in England: FAQs

<http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06972/SN06972.pdf>

Scottish Parliament Written Answers

Anti-Semitism

S5W-07667 Ross Thomson: To ask the Scottish Government what action it has taken to tackle anti-Semitism.

Angela Constance: We promote and support the development of inter-faith relations and dialogue through funding of £145,000 (2016-17) for Interfaith Scotland. We support the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust and Interfaith Scotland to deliver Scotland's National Holocaust Memorial Day event each year promoting a multi-faith and multi-cultural society based on mutual trust, respect and understanding, as well as work on citizenship education under Curriculum for Excellence which includes an annual visit to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Officials will meet with representatives of the Scottish Council for Jewish Communities and the Community Security Trust to discuss a recent report which showed a rise in anti-Semitic incidents across the UK. Whilst levels of hate crime against Jewish people in Scotland remain very low, we are not complacent and will continue to take action and send a strong message that anti-Semitism is unacceptable.

<http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx?SearchType=Advance&ReferenceNumbers=S5W-7667>

Religious Hate Crimes

S5W-07442 Anas Sarwar: To ask the Scottish Government how many religious hate crimes have been recorded in each local authority area in each (a) year since 2007 and (b) month since April 2016, broken down by the (i) faith group, (ii) gender, (iii) race and (iv) country of origin of the victim; how many cases led to a person being (A) arrested, (B) charged, (C) prosecuted and (D) convicted; how many convictions led to a (1) custodial sentence, broken down by average length of sentence, (2) fine, broken down by average size of fine and (3) other form of disposal; what information it has regarding the reasons for deciding not to charge or prosecute, and how many cases remain ongoing investigations.

Annabelle Ewing: The Scottish Government does not hold data on arrests and it is not possible to derive information on religious hate crimes from the recorded crime database. With regards to people being charged the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) have published information up to 2015-16 on hate crime charges reported to them by the police:

<http://www.crownoffice.gov.uk/publications/equality-and-diversity>

This report contains details on the number of charges where a decision is awaiting on how to proceed and where it was decided not to proceed to court. The reasons given for why cases were not proceeded to court ("no action") are presented in Table 8. It is not possible to derive a local authority breakdown from the COPFS database.

Neither the Scottish Government or the COPFS hold information on the faith group, gender, race or country of origin of the victim.

Statistics on the number of people proceeded against and convicted for crimes with a religious aggravator recorded by local authority is available from the Scottish Parliament Information Centre - Bib number 58574. Statistics are presented on a financial year basis up to 2015-16 and are not available on a monthly basis thereafter.

The following table shows the sentencing information requested. Please note that the statistical sources in this answer are not directly comparable due to timing differences. For example, the COPFS figures measure individual charges at the case marking stage while the sentencing information are representative of closed cases that have reached a final verdict in court. This means information relating to an individual could be recorded in different years depending on the stage of the justice system. In addition, a court case can cover more than one charge or count of recorded crime but the sentencing statistics only count the main charge in a case.

People convicted with a religious aggravator recorded against the main charge, by main penalty 2007-08 to 2015-16

	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16
Custody	29	39	28	38	61	40	38	41	38
Community Sentence	34	43	30	49	83	63	62	65	65
Fine	171	164	143	142	183	124	109	95	111
Other	26	44	34	46	43	45	47	40	31
Total convictions	260	290	235	275	370	272	256	241	245

<http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx?SearchType=Advance&ReferenceNumbers=S5W-7442>

Race Hate Crimes

S5W-07445 Anas Sarwar: To ask the Scottish Government how many race hate crimes have been recorded in each local authority area in each (a) year since 2007 and (b) month since April 2016, broken down by the (i) race group (ii) gender and (iii) country of origin of the victim; how many cases led to a person being (A) arrested, (B) charged, (C) prosecuted and (D) convicted; how many convictions led to a (1) custodial sentence, broken down by average length of sentence, (2) fine, broken down by average size of fine and (3) other form of disposal; what information it has regarding the reasons for deciding not to charge or prosecute, and how many cases remain ongoing investigations.

Annabelle Ewing: The Scottish Government does not hold data on arrests but it is possible to derive information on racial hate crimes from the recorded crime database. Crimes of racially aggravated harassment and racially aggravated conduct recorded by the police broken down by local authority is available from the Scottish Parliament Information Centre - Bib number 58575.

With regards to people being charged the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) have published information up to 2015-16 on hate crime charges reported to them by the police:

<http://www.crownoffice.gov.uk/publications/equality-and-diversity>

This report contains details on the number of charges where a decision is awaiting on how to proceed and where it was decided not to proceed to court. The reasons given for why cases were not proceeded to court ("no action") are presented in Table 8. It is not possible to derive a local authority breakdown from the COPFS database.

Neither the Scottish Government or the COPFS hold information on the faith group, gender, race or country of origin of the victim.

Statistics on the number of people proceeded against and convicted for crimes with a racial aggravator recorded, broken down by local authority, is available from the Scottish Parliament Information Centre - Bib number 58575. Statistics are presented on a financial year basis up to 2015-16 and are not available on a monthly basis thereafter.

The table below shows the sentencing information requested. Please note that the statistical sources in this answer is not directly comparable due to timing differences. For example, the COPFS figures measure individual charges at the case marking stage while the sentencing information are representative of closed cases that have reached a final verdict in court. This means information relating to an individual could be recorded in different years depending on the stage of the justice system. In addition, a court case can cover more than one charge or count of recorded crime but the sentencing statistics only count the main charge in a case.

People convicted with a racial aggravator recorded against the main charge, by main penalty 2007-08 to 2015-16

	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16
Custody	135	110	92	110	139	122	134	145	155
Community Sentence	111	117	93	127	135	184	190	188	192
Fine	342	287	309	279	272	271	247	260	281
Other	86	69	69	98	98	119	128	109	133
Total convictions	674	583	583	614	614	696	699	702	761
Average custodial sentence (days)	181	241	241	216	216	195	252	255	195
Average fine (£)	288	288	288	323	323	302	285	316	299

Source: Criminal Proceedings database

<http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx?SearchType=Advance&ReferenceNumbers=S5W-7445>

[TOP](#)

Israel

House of Commons Written Answers

Asylum: Palestinians

The following two questions both received the same answer

Flick Drummond [66507] To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how many applications for asylum in the UK were made by visiting members of the Palestine Youth Orchestra during its tour of the UK during (a) July and (b) August 2016.

Flick Drummond [66508] To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how many applications for asylum in the UK were made by people from the Occupied Palestinian Territories during (a) July and (b) August 2016.

Robert Goodwill: The information requested is not held in a readily reportable format. Information on claims is published as part of the Government's Immigration Statistics quarterly release and can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-july-to-september-2016-data-tables>.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-03/66507/>

and

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-03/66508/>

Israel and Occupied Territories: British Nationals Abroad

Richard Burden [67071] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what assessment he has made of the effect of recent legislation passed by the Knesset on the ability of (a) UK parliamentarians and (b) other UK citizens to participate in fact-finding visits to Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Tobias Ellwood: We are seeking clarification from the Israeli Government on the potential impact on British nationals.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-08/67071/>

Israel and Occupied Territories: British Nationals Abroad

Richard Burden [67072] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, if he will make representations to the Government of Israel to ensure that UK parliamentarians and other UK citizens are granted entry to Israel and through Israel to the Occupied Palestinian Territories for fact-finding purposes.

Tobias Ellwood: It is for the Government of Israel to set and implement visa regulations as a sovereign state.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-08/67072/>

Palestinian Authority: Overseas Aid

The following three questions all received the same answer

Ian Austin [67175] To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what her policy is on whether the description by the newspaper Al-Hayat Al-Jadida and official Palestinian Authority television of the perpetrator of a terrorist attack as a martyr who died for Allah constitutes a breach of her Department's Partnership Principles by the Palestinian Authority.

Ian Austin [67176] To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what her policy is on whether the screening of a Palestinian television children's programme that included a poem inciting violence against Israel constitutes a breach of her Department's Partnership Principles by the Palestinian Authority.

Ian Austin [67179] To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what her policy is on whether the decision of the Palestinian Authority Ministry of Education to name a school after Salah Khalaf constitutes a breach of her Department's Partnership Principles by the Palestinian Authority.

Rory Stewart: The UK Partnership Principles that the Palestinian Authority commits to are: reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, respecting human rights and other international obligations, strengthening financial management and accountability, and strengthening domestic accountability. While the UK does not assess that the actions referred to constitute a breach of the Partnership Principles such action makes a culture of peace and mutual respect more difficult to achieve and the UK deplors incitement on both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. HMG has a regular dialogue with the Palestinian Authority in which we reiterate the need to prepare their population for peaceful coexistence. We consider that the track record of President Abbas and Prime Minister Hamdallah shows their commitment to non-violence.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-08/67175/>

and

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-08/67176/>

and

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-08/67179/>

Palestinian Authority: Overseas Aid

Ian Austin [67180] To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, whether UK direct or multilateral aid to the Palestinian Authority provides any financial or in-kind support to schools named after terrorists.

Rory Stewart: No UK bilateral financial assistance to the Palestinian Authority is used to provide finance or in-kind support to schools. UK bilateral funding contributes to the salaries of all vetted health and education Palestinian Authority public servants on the EU PEGASE list, including Palestinian Authority teachers in the West Bank regardless of which school they are employed in. The UK does not earmark core contributions to UN agencies and other multilaterals.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2017-03-08/67180/>

House of Lords Written Answers

Israel: Bedouin

Lord Hylton [HL5638] To ask Her Majesty's Government why the EU and other donors have stopped paying the legal costs of the inhabitants of the Palestinian village of Al Khan al Ahmar seeking to prevent the demolition of a number of buildings; and whether they will call for payments to be continued.

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: The UK continues to support Bedouin communities and Palestinians in Area C through our assistance to the Norwegian Refugee Council's legal aid programme. As is their prerogative, the residents of Khan Al Ahmar decided to employ a lawyer outside of this programme. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my Hon. Friend the Member for Bournemouth East (Mr Ellwood) met with the Khan Al Ahmar's community leader in 2016, and we raise our objections to the demolition orders with the Israeli authorities on a regular basis.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2017-02-27/HL5638/>

Israel: Bedouin

Lord Hylton [HL5639] To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they will raise the demolition of a number of buildings in the village of Al Khan al Ahmar (1) with the government of Israel, and (2) in other appropriate forums, including the UN Security Council.

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: The UK Government is gravely concerned about the continued demolition of Palestinian property by the Israeli authorities, including plans to demolish the Bedouin village of Khan al Ahmar. The Foreign Secretary, my Rt Hon. Friend the Member for Uxbridge and South Ruislip (Mr Johnson) raised UK concerns over demolitions with Prime Minister Netanyahu during his visit to Israel on 8 March. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my Hon. Friend the Member for Bournemouth East (Mr Ellwood), raised this issue with the Israeli Ambassador to London on 1 March. Officials from our Embassy in Tel Aviv last raised our concerns with the Israeli authorities on 28 February. We have not raised the issue

in the United Nations (UN) Security Council. UN officials have visited Khan al-Ahmar and called on Israel to respect international law.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2017-02-27/HL5639/>

Israel: Bedouin

Baroness Tonge [HL5661] To ask Her Majesty's Government, in the light of the call by the UN Coordinator for Humanitarian Aid and Development Activities for the occupied Palestinian territory, what action they are taking to (1) protect the occupants of, and (2) prevent demolition of buildings in, the Bedouin village of Khan al Ahmar.

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: The UK Government is gravely concerned about continued demolition of Palestinian property by the Israeli authorities, including plans to demolish the Bedouin village of Khan al Ahmar. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my Hon. Friend the Member for Bournemouth East (Mr Ellwood) raised this issue with the Israeli Ambassador to London on 1 March. Officials from our Embassy in Tel Aviv last raised our concerns with the Israeli authorities on 28 February.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2017-02-27/HL5661/>

Israel: West Bank

Baroness Tonge [HL5663] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Israel concerning reports of the uprooting of Palestinian-owned olive trees in Kharas village, Hebron, by the Israeli authorities.

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: While we have not raised this specific issue with the Israeli authorities, we are aware of the difficulties facing Palestinian olive growers and of the particular sensitivities around olive trees given their status as a national symbol and the sole source of income for many Palestinian farmers. We have expressed our serious concerns to the Israeli Government and security officials about the destruction of olive trees on a number of occasions. We hold the Israeli authorities responsible for enforcing the rule of law and providing the appropriate protection to the Palestinian civilian population.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2017-02-27/HL5663/>

Israel: West Bank

Baroness Tonge [HL5665] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to (1) the EU, and (2) the government of Israel, regarding the destruction of EU-funded structures in the West Bank.

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: We have not made any representations to the EU about destruction of EU-funded structures in the West Bank. We continue to raise strong concerns about the increasing number of demolitions in the West Bank with the Israeli authorities. The EU has continually called upon the Israeli authorities to halt demolitions of Palestinian houses and property, in accordance with its obligations as an occupying power under international humanitarian law.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2017-02-27/HL5665/>

Israeli Settlements

Baroness Tonge [HL5666] To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Israel concerning its response to reports of criminal activities committed by illegal Israeli settlers directed towards Palestinians living in the occupied territories, including acts of vandalism against property.

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: We have repeatedly raised with the Israeli authorities our concerns about incidents of settler violence and intimidation, and

have stressed the importance of thorough investigations and accountability, as well as the Israeli security forces providing appropriate protection to the Palestinian civilian population.

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2017-02-27/HL5666/>

Scottish Parliament Motion

S5M-04572 Jackson Carlaw: Sharon Bar-li, Israel's New Deputy Ambassador – That the Parliament welcomes Sharon Bar-li to her role as Israel's new Deputy Ambassador to the UK; understands that Bar-li is a career diplomat with 22 years of experience and an academic background in the history of the Middle East; notes that she has previously served in Uzbekistan, Australia, Turkey and Ghana; acknowledges that she helped re-establish the Israeli resident Embassy in Ghana after 38 years of absence and was Ambassador to Ghana and Liberia between 2011 and 2015, and hopes that she will build on the strong ties between Scotland and Israel that it considers that her predecessor, Eitan Na'eh, helped foster.

<http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx?SearchType=Advance&ReferenceNumbers=S5M-04572>

Unite

Unite statement on the deportation from Israel of Palestine Solidarity Campaign chair

Unite the union has expressed outrage at the deportation from Israel of Hugh Lanning, chair of Palestine Solidarity Campaign. He has become the first victim of a law passed by the Israeli parliament banning those advocating Boycott Divestment and Sanctions from entering Israel. ...

Human Rights Watch has said: "This decision and the spurious rationale should worry anyone concerned about Israel's commitment to basic democratic values. It is disappointing that the Israeli government seems unable or unwilling to distinguish between justified criticisms of its actions and hostile political propaganda."

In condemning Hugh Lanning's deportation Unite general secretary Len McCluskey said: "Unite opposes any abuse of human and democratic rights. The new law to ban entry to foreigners who advocate the non-violent boycott, divestment and sanctions movement, violates fundamental freedoms which are essential to a democracy. A democratic country does not behave in the way Israel is behaving.

"If Israel believes that by introducing these heavy handed laws it will intimidate its critics into silence it is mistaken. Unite and the wider trade union movement will not stop highlighting the systematic violation of Palestinian human rights.

"We call upon the British government to make clear to Israel that it is not acceptable for it to ban entry to British citizens who advocate for the human rights of the Palestinian people and to peacefully protest against policies that violate those rights."

To read the full press release see

<http://www.unitetheunion.org/news/unite-statement-on-the-deportation-from-israel-of-palestine-solidarity-campaign-chair/>

[TOP](#)

Other Relevant Information

Court of Justice of the European Union

An internal rule of an undertaking which prohibits the visible wearing of any political, philosophical or religious sign does not constitute direct discrimination

Case C-157/15, G4S Secure Solutions

In April 2006, Ms Achbita informed her employer that she intended to wear an Islamic headscarf during working hours. In response, the management of G4S informed her that the wearing of the headscarf would not be tolerated because the visible wearing of political, philosophical or religious signs was contrary to the position of neutrality G4S adopted in its contacts with its customers. ...

On 12 June 2006, Ms Achbita was dismissed because of her continuing insistence on wearing the Islamic headscarf at work. ...

... In its judgment today, the Court of Justice notes first of all that, under the directive, the 'principle of equal treatment' means that there is to be no direct or indirect discrimination whatsoever on the grounds, inter alia, of religion. Although the directive does not include a definition of 'religion', the EU legislature referred to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and to the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, which have been reaffirmed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Therefore, the concept of religion must be interpreted as covering both the fact of having religious belief and the freedom of persons to manifest that belief in public. ...

It states that an employer's desire to project an image of neutrality towards both its public and private sector customers is legitimate, notably where the only workers involved are those who come into contact with customers. That desire relates to the freedom to conduct a business, which is recognised in the Charter.

In addition, the ban on the visible wearing of signs of political, philosophical or religious beliefs is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that a policy of neutrality is properly applied, provided that that policy is genuinely pursued in a consistent and systematic manner. ...

The Court therefore concludes that the prohibition on wearing an Islamic headscarf, which arises from an internal rule of a private undertaking prohibiting the visible wearing of any political, philosophical or religious sign in the workplace, does not constitute direct discrimination based on religion or belief within the meaning of the directive.

By contrast, such a prohibition may constitute indirect discrimination if it is established that the apparently neutral obligation it imposes results, in fact, in persons adhering to a particular religion or belief being put at a particular disadvantage. However, such indirect discrimination may be objectively justified by a legitimate aim, such as the pursuit by the employer, in its relations with its customers, of a policy of political, philosophical and religious neutrality, provided that the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary. ...

Case C-188/15, Bougnaoui and ADDH

Prior to being recruited ... Asma Bougnaoui met a representative ... who informed her that the wearing of an Islamic headscarf might pose a problem when she was in contact with customers of the company. ... Following a complaint from a customer to whom she had been assigned ... [the company] reaffirmed the principle of the need for neutrality as regards its customers and asked her not to wear the veil in future. Ms Bougnaoui objected and was subsequently dismissed. ...

... The Court of Justice points out that it is only in very limited circumstances that a characteristic related, in particular, to religion may constitute a genuine and determining occupational requirement, a concept which refers to a requirement that is objectively dictated by the nature of the occupational activities concerned or of the context in which they are carried out and does not cover subjective considerations, such as the employer's willingness to take account of the particular wishes of the customer.

The answer given by the Court is, therefore, that the willingness of an employer to take account of the wishes of a customer no longer to have the services of that employer provided by a worker wearing an Islamic headscarf cannot be considered a genuine and determining occupational requirement within the meaning of the directive. ...

To read the full press release see

<http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2017-03/cp170030en.pdf>

To read the full judgment in the first case above see

<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=188852&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=170003>

To read the full judgment in the second case above see

<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=188853&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=170035>

[TOP](#)

Relevant Legislation ** new or updated today

UK Parliament

Arbitration and Mediation Services (Equality) Bill

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

Assisted Dying Bill

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

Lobbying (Transparency) Bill

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

**** Organ Donation (Deemed Consent) Bill**

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

Bill as introduced

<https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2016-2017/0123/17123.pdf>

Promotion of Israeli-Palestinian Peace (United Kingdom Participation)

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

[TOP](#)

Consultations ** new or updated today

**** closes today**

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

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

Reforming GCSEs, AS and A levels in biblical Hebrew (closing date 23 March 2017)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/reforming-gcse-as-and-a-levels-in-biblical-hebrew>

The UK's policy towards the Middle East Peace Process (closing date 30 March 2017)
<http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/foreign-affairs-committee/news-parliament-2015/middle-east-peace-process-inquiry-16-17/>

Adoption and Children (Northern Ireland) Bill (closing date 10 April 2017)
<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/consultations/adoption-and-children-northern-ireland-bill>

Workplace Diversity (Wales) (closing date not stated)
<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/wtucdiversity>

[TOP](#)

The Scottish Council of Jewish Communities (SCoJeC) is Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation SCO29438